實證醫學文獻查證競賽



報告者: 郭亮增醫師

嘉義長庚紀念醫院





【嘉義長庚醫院實證醫學中心介

新生期

- *舉辦教育訓練
- *workshop認證
- *聘請外院專業講師
- *培訓種子老師

萌芽期



成長期

- *定期團隊會議
- *舉辦實證共識營
- *醫學演講實證化
- *建置專科資料庫
- *實證臨床指引
- *導入臨床醫療
- *導入醫學教學

實證醫學中心的成員包含相關部門與執行單位,除了基礎 臨床醫療作業單位之外,仍須資訊單位建置網路學習園 地、圖書館人員對資料庫的搜集整理等,均有專責人員互 相緊密配合,並且定期開會檢討。

- ◎92年成立「實證醫學中心」,推動教育訓練。
- ◎舉辦「EBM+PBL Tutor」種子教師研習營,推展至各單位。
- ◎小組方式教導住院醫師及實習醫學生實際演練。
- ◎年度EBM系列課程,推展至各醫事類人員。
- ◎建構具地方醫療特色之臨床診療指引。



【推動實證醫

學】

實證醫學系列課程







【成長足跡】

※2007年:

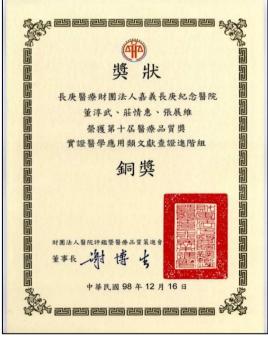
全國78所各級醫院競賽中,本院初試啼聲,榮獲醫策會第八屆實證醫學文獻查證應用進階組金獎。

※2009年:

發表論文於EBM標竿刊物-Cochrane review。

全國24所各級醫院參與第十屆實證醫學文獻查證進階組競賽, 榮獲醫策會銅獎。







發表論文於標竿刊物-Cochrane review

榮獲醫策會實證醫學文獻查證進階組金獎及銅獎

【參賽成員介

紹

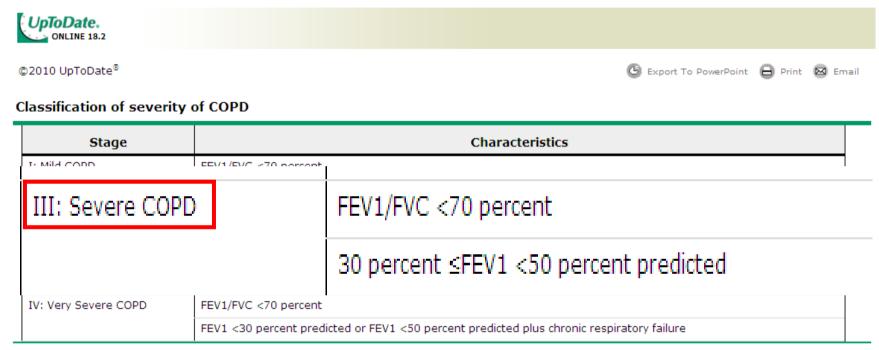
7		
	姓名	資歷簡介
組長	郭亮增(報告者)	長庚大學醫學系畢業 現職: 嘉義長庚醫院 骨科部住院醫師 實證醫學推動小組成員
組員	蔡艷秋	高雄醫學大學藥學研究所碩士畢業 現職: 嘉義長庚醫院 臨床藥師 實證醫學推動小組成員
組員	莊情惠	高雄醫學大學護理研究所碩士 現職:長庚技術學院重症護理學兼任講師 嘉義長庚醫院 病房護理長 嘉義長庚醫院實證醫學成員

實證醫學文獻查證競賽

臨床情境

王先生,60歲,身高165公分,體重80公斤,有30年抽煙史,已戒菸3年,此次住院診斷 COPD合併肺炎,FEV1 38%,王先生之前每次爬完樓梯都很喘,有點怕作運動。目前肺炎症狀已穩定控制沒有使用呼吸器,但照護仍有痰多、咳嗽、呼吸困難(dyspnea),醫護人員與家屬溝通出院自我照顧問題,家屬詢問除藥物治療外,有無其他改善病患症狀的方法?如是否需要每天拍痰?是否要做運動?作運動是否會加重病情?

Classification of severity of COPD



FEV1: forced expiratory volume in one second; FVC: forced vital capacity; respiratory failure: arterial partial pressure of oxygen (PaO2) less than 60 mm Hg (8.0 kPa) with or without arterial partial pressure of CO2 (PaCO2) greater than 50 mm Hg (6.7 kPa) while breathing air at sea level. Reproduced from the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Executive Summary: Global Strategy for the Diagnosis, Management, and Prevention of COPD, 2006, www.goldcopd.com (Accessed March 13, 2007).

臨床問題 Question Framing

問題一

病人照護仍有痰多、咳嗽、呼吸困難(dyspnea) 出院自我照顧問題,家屬詢問除藥物治療外,是否需要每天拍痰?

PICO 建構問題 Question Framing

		Keyword
Patient	COPD合併肺炎,FEV1 38%。	Severe chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Intervention	物理治療	Chest percussion inhalation
Comparison	placebo	placebo
Outcome	肺功能、合併症	Complication, dyspnea Pulmonary Function

臨床問題 Question Framing

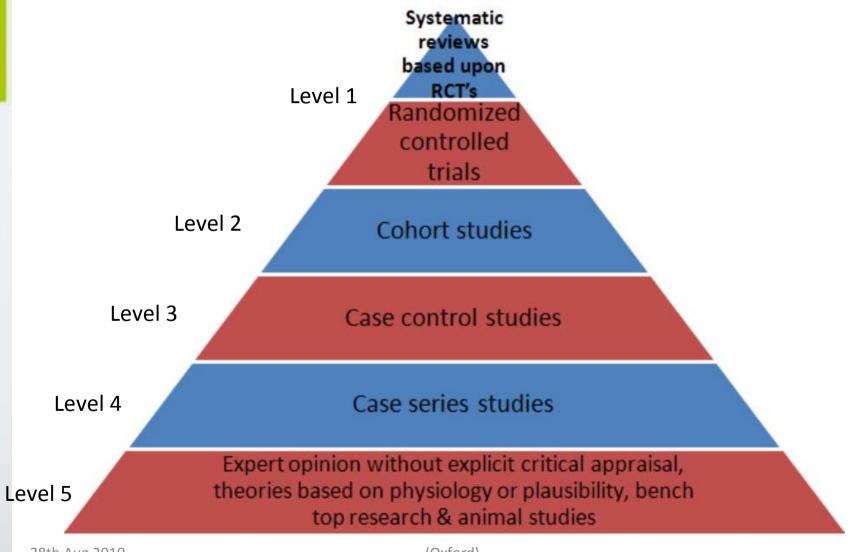
問題二

病人是否要做運動?作運動是否會加重病情?

PICO 建構問題 Question Framing

		Keyword
Patient	肺炎症狀已穩定控制沒 有使用呼吸器,但照護 仍有痰多、咳嗽、呼吸 困難(dyspnea)	Chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease
Intervention	Respiratory muscle training	Respiratory muscle training
Comparison	placebo	placebo
Outcome	日常生活功能量表、 肺功能	ADL, Quality of life breathlessness score Complications

Level of evidence pyramid (for therapy/prevention, aetiology/harm)



Different levels of evidence for different fields

Therapy/prevention, aetiology/harm:

systematic review (SR) of RCTs, RCT, cohort study,....

Prognosis:

SR (with homogeneity*) of inception cohort studies, validated Clinical Decision Rule (CDR)

Diagnosis:

SR (with homogeneity*) of Level 1 diagnostic studies; CDR

Differential diagnosis/symptom prevalence study:

SR (with homogeneity*) of prospective cohort studies

Economic and decision analyses: SR (with homogeneity*) of Level 1 economic studies

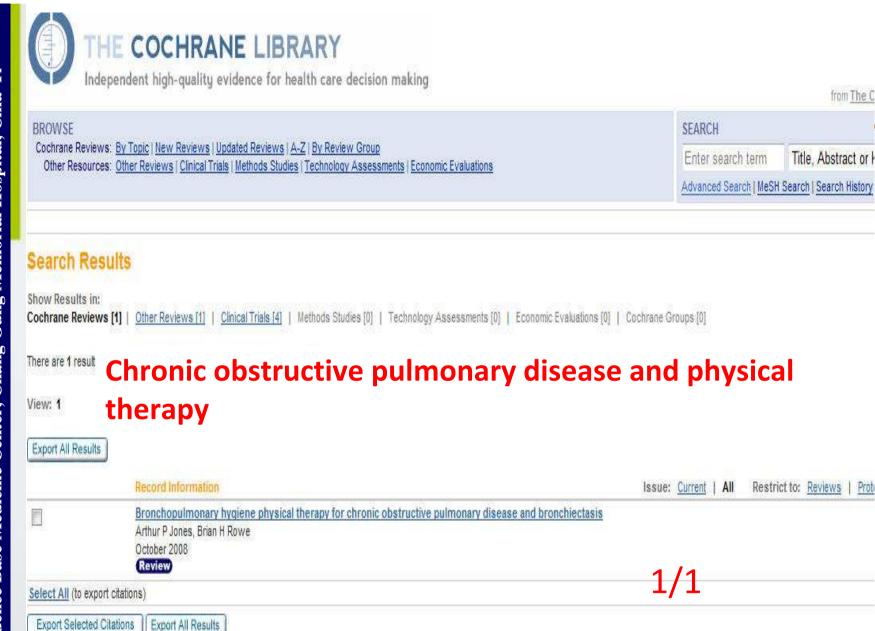
28th Aug 2010 (Oxford)



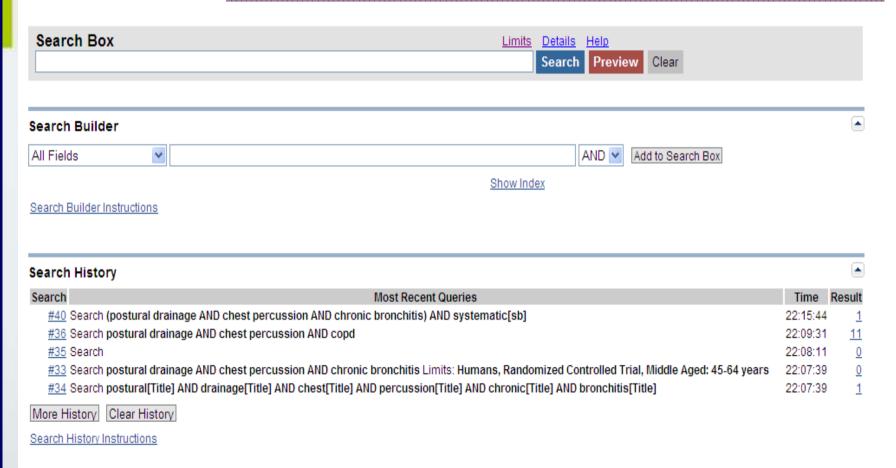


Search strategy

	Databases	Key word
Secondary database	UpToDate. ONLINE 18.2	chest care AND Chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease
	THE COCHRANE LIBRARY Independent high-quality evidence for health care	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and physical therapy
Primary database	Pub Med.gov	postural drainage AND chest percussion AND copd
	MEDLINE®	Chronic obstructive Pulmonary Disease AND exercise and Chest percussion
		2008~2010 嘉義長庚紀念醫院實證醫學中心



PubMed Advanced Se postural drainage AND chest percussion AND COPD



PubMed Clinical Queries

Search postural drainage AND chest perc	ussion AND copd	Search Clear
Results of searches on this page are limite	d to specific clinical research areas. For compre	ehensive searches, use <u>PubMed</u> directly.
Clinical Study Categories	Systematic Reviews	Medical Genetics

Category: Therapy Scope: Narrow





Results: 1 of 1	
Bronchopulmonary hygiene physi bronchiectasis and chronic obstru disease: a systematic review.	
	See all (1)

<u>Filter</u> citations to a specific clinical study category and scope. These search filters were developed by Haynes RB et al.

Results: 3 of 3

Chest physiotherapy for patients admitted to hospital with an acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): a sy: [Physiotherapy. 2010]

Bronchopulmonary hygiene physical therapy for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis.
[Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2000]

Bronchopulmonary hygiene physical therapy in bronchiectasis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review. [Heart Lung. 2000]

See all (3)

Results: 0 of 0

See all (0)

Filter citations to topics in medical genetics.

Literature Selection Process

THE COCHRANE LIBRARY Independent high-quality evidence for health care	1 Publication type is systematic review or meta-analysis		
Pub Med.gov	1 Potentially Relevant Citations From Initial Search	9 not relevant	
Fub-Med.gov	1 Pubilication type is systematic review or meta-analysis	(2/11)	
MEDLINE [®]	1 Potentially Relevant Citations From Initial Search	21 not relevant	
cos.	12 Pubilication type is systematic review or meta-analysiis (與 Pubmed重複)	(1/22)	

解讀證據 Critical Appraisal

- ◆文獻結果是否有效度: Validity
- ◆文獻結果是否有臨床重要性: Importance
- ◆文獻結果是否適用於我們的病人: Applicability

Bronchopulmonary hygiene physical therapy for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchiectasis (Review)

Jones AP, Rowe BH





Physiotherapy

Physiotherapy 96 (2010) 108-119



Systematic review

The impact of home-based physiotherapy interventions on breathlessness during activities of daily living in severe COPD: A systematic review

Martin J. Thomas a,*, Janet Simpson a, Richard Riley b, Emily Grant a

University of Liverpool, Directorate of Physiotherapy, The Quadrangle, Brownlow Hill, Liverpool L69 3BG, UK
 Centre for Medical Statistics and Health Evaluation, School of Health Sciences, University of Liverpool, Liverpool L69 3GS, UK

Table 1 Basic information about the trial

First author	Martin J. Thomas	
Publication year	2010	
Title	The impact of home-based physiotherapy interventions on breathlessness during activities of daily living in severe COPD: A systematic review	
Country	Multicountries	
Funding source	None	

Table 2 What the trial is about? individuals over 18 years of age with severe COPD (defined as forced expiratory volume in Participants/ 1 second ≤50% predicted) without cardiovascular co-Problem morbidities, home-based interventions and valid, reliable breathlessness ADL outcome measures. Manual interventions, any home-based physiotherapy Intervention intervention No intervention, placebo, coughing; mechanical Comparison interventions, such as positive-expiratory pressure and mechanical vibration 1) Pulmonary functions: FVC, FEV1, PEFR. 2) Oxygenation: Arterial oxygen tension or saturation; 3) Pulmonary clearance: 4) Adverse reactions: such as arrhythmia, tachypnoea Outcome 4) Symptoms: such as dyspnea 5) General outcomes: Resolution of chest radiograph,

mortality, length of hospital stay.

Are the results of the trial valid?

Item 1	Appraisal	Comments
Is this a systematic review	Yes	所有enrolled
of randomised trials?	Unclear Unclear	的study爲
	□ No	RCT

Table 2 Methodological quality of included studies.

PEDro item	Study						
	Covey 2001 [44]	Puente-Maestu 2000 [41]	Sanchez Riera 2001 [42]	Singh 2003 [43]	Weiner 2003 [38]	Weiner 2003 [39]	Weiner 200
1. Eligibility	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2. Random allocation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3. Concealed allocation	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4. Baseline comparability	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5. Blind subjects	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
6. Blind therapist	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
7. Blind assessor	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8. Adequate follow-up	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9. Intention-to-treat analysis	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10. Between-group comparison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11. Point estimates and variablilty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Total score/10	5	5	7	4	7	7	5

N, no; Y, yes.



Are the results of the trial valid?

Item 2	Appraisal	Comments
Does it describe a	Yes	Comprehensive and
comprehensive and detailed	Unclear	detailed search
search for relevant trials?	□No	

Potentially relevant citations identified and Box 1: Search strategy. screened for retrieval (n=1686) 1 = COPDCitations excluded by title or abstract as 2 = Breathlessness clearly unsuitable (n=1613) 3 = Dyspnoea 4 = Home-based1 + 2Potentially relevant articles retrieved for 1 + 3detailed evaluation (n=73) 1 + 41 + 2 or 3 + physiotherapyArticles excluded after evaluation (n=66) 1+2 or 3+acupressure Review article (n=2) 1+2 or 3+breathing control Intervention not home-based (n=8) 1+2 or 3+breathing exercises Baseline FEV₁ >50% predicted (n=23) 1+2 or 3+diaphragmatic breathing · FEV₁ predicted value not stated as 1+2 or 3+domiciliary baseline criterion (n=29) 1+2 or 3+electrical stimulation Cardiovascular co-morbidity not considered 1+2 or 3+home rehabilitation and excluded (n=2) 1+2 or 3+inspiratory muscle training None isolated ADL dyspnoea outcome 1+2 or 3+ pacing measure (n=1) 1+2 or 3+ positioning Pilot study design (n=1) 1+2 or 3+pursed lip breathing 1+2 or 3+relaxation 1+2 or 3+respiratory muscle training Studies included in systematic review 1+2 or 3+self-management analysis (n=7) 1 + exercise 1 + pulmonary rehabilitation Articles excluded after evaluation (n=4) 1 + 4 + exercise Heterogeneous interventions (n=3) 1+4+ pulmonary rehabilitation Heterogeneous outcomes (n=1) = and. Studies included in meta-analysis (n=3)

Are the results of the trial valid?

Item 3	Appraisal	Comments
Were the individual	Yes	All trials were examined for
studies assessed for	Unclear	validity
validity?	□ No	

Table 3

Baseline characteristics of study populations of trials included in this review.

Study	Treatment group					Control group				
	PEDro score/10	Group if $n > 1$	Sample size ^a	Male/female	Age (years) ^c	FEV ₁ ^d	Sample size ^u	Male/female	Age (years) ^c	FEV ₁ ^d
Singh 2003 [43]	4		20	ns	ns	28 (7.5)	20	ns	ns	26 (7.1)
Puente-Maestu 2000 [41]	5		20	20/0	65.6 (4.7)	40 (6)	21	21/0	63.3 (4.3)	41 (6)
Covey 2001 [44]	5		12	ns	65 (6)	35 (9)	15	ns	67 (10)	40 (11)
Weiner 2004 [40]	5		12 (19)b	15/4	66.3 (3.4)	45 (2.6)	9 (19)b	16/3	64.9 (3.2)	47 (2.2)
Sanchez Riera 2001 [42]	7		10	9/1	67 (4)	38 (13)	10	9/1	67.6 (5)	41 (11)
Weiner 2003 [38]	7		12	9/3	63.3 (2.9)	37 (2.4)	11	10/1	61.1 (2.8)	39 (2.9)
Weiner 2003 [39]	7	i	8	7/1	65.4 (3.3)	43 (2.6)	8	7/1	61.8 (3.2)	43 (2.9)
		ii	8	7/1 6/2	63.1 (3.1)	44 (3.2)	7	35	5	
		iii	8	6/2	62.7 (3.0)	45 (3.0)	20	12	S	3
Total within groups			117	72/13			104	63/6		
Overall total groups combin	ned ^e		221	135/19						
Overall mean (±SD) within groups (treatment or control)				64.8 (3.8)	40 (5.5)			64.3 (4.8)	40 (6.2)	
Overall mean (±SD) groups	combined (treatment	+ control)			64.6 (4.2)	39.5 (5.8)				

n, number; ns, not stated; SD, standard deviation; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

20 Aug 2010 CMUBH

Dr Ching-Chi Chi, MD, MMS, DPhil (Oxford)



Randomized controlled trial		
Description of detailed search		
Validity of individual study		

Yes	
Unclear	
No	

Are the results of the trial valid? Yes

If the results of the trial are valid, how important are they?

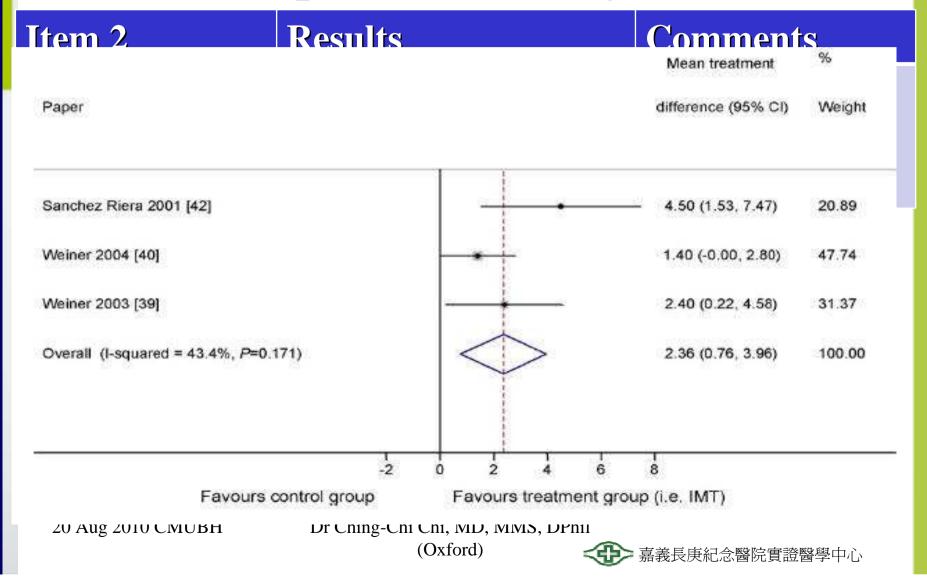
Results	Comments
	YES
	Results

This review examined the impact of home-based physiotherapy interventions on breathlessness during ADL in patients with severe COPD. The inclusion of seven studies revealed nine data sets considering physiotherapy interventions that could be implemented at home. All findings are drawn from studies ranging from 4 to 7 out of 10 on the PEDro scale. Statistically significant improvements were reported for all intervention groups, with the exception of EMT groups in two studies, where neither statistical nor clinical significance was achieved [38,39]. It may be

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Dr Ching-Chi Chi, MD, MMS, DPhil

If the results of the trial are valid, how important are they?



If the results of the trial are valid, how important are they?

Item 3	Results	Comments
How precise is the	95% CI:	
estimate of the	0.76~3.96	
intervention effect?		

Critically Appraised — Results

Systematic Review

• NNT =

1-[PEER* |(1-OR)|]

(1-PEER)*(PEER)*(1-OR)

Are the results of the systematic review important?



Item 1	Appraisal	Comments
Is our patient similar to those in the trial?	Yes No Unclear	>18 yrs Severe COPD

Review methods Inclusion criteria consisted of individuals over 18 years of age with severe COPD (defined as forced expiratory volume in 1 second \(\leq 50\%\) predicted) without cardiovascular co-morbidities, home-based interventions and valid, reliable breathlessness ADL outcome measures. The PEDro scale assessed methodological quality. Data extraction included baseline characteristics, treatment intervention, frequency of training, level of supervision, breathlessness ADL outcome measure and results. Where possible, a random-effects meta-analysis was applied to appropriate trial data to produce overall quantitative results.

Item 2	Appraisal	Comments
Is the intervention feasible	Yes	
in our setting?	□ No	
	Unclear	

Item 3	Appraisal	
What are our patient's	Benefits: No significant potential	
potential benefits and	benefits.	
harms from the		
therapy?	Harms: No significant potential	
	harms.	

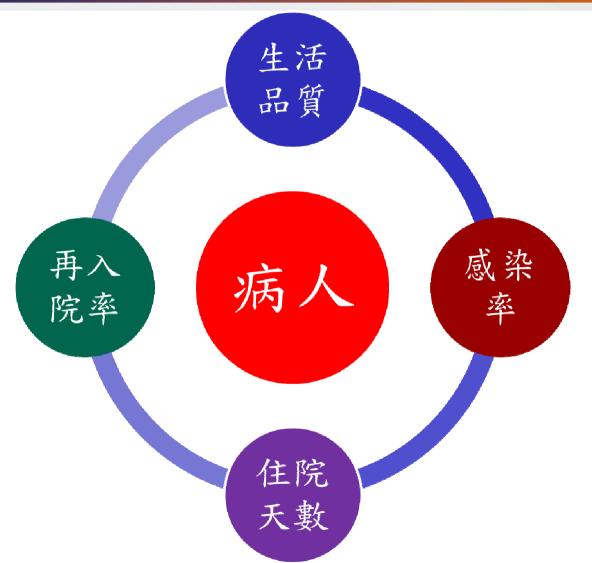
Item 4	Appraisal
(Optional) What are our	(手邊的病人)
patient's values and	Patient's values:
expectations for both the	這個病是否需治療?
outcome we are trying to	這個病是否很困擾?
prevent and the intervention we	
are offering?	Patient's expectation:
	療效多少
	能忍受多少副作用

YES

Cost-Effectiveness



醫療品質



Applying to our patient

整合實證 ---運用於臨床決策

治療計畫建議:

我們給予的建議是,病患除了接受藥物治療,延緩慢性阻塞肺疾病的病程惡化外,居家照護時,可以指導家屬協助病患呼吸運動訓練,以增加病人生活品質及肺功能。



嘉義長庚紀念醫院 Chang Gung Memorial Hospital





