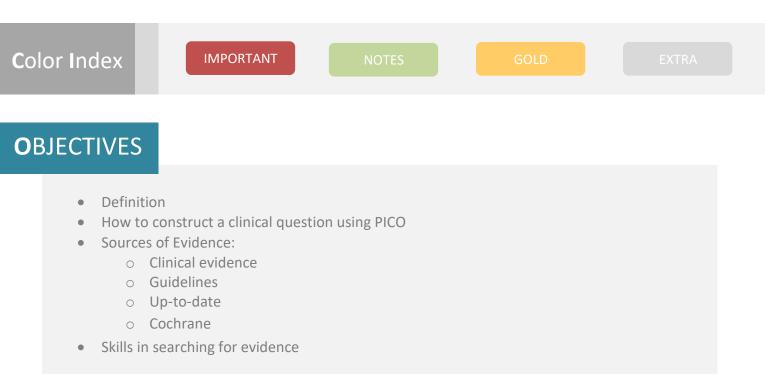


## Introduction to Evidence Based Medicine



## DONE BY

Team Leader	
Members	
Revise	
<b>S</b> ources	

#### **Case Scenarios**

Ibrahim is a 30 years old teacher, he is known to have allergic rhinitis. He presented with a flare up of rhinitis symptoms, and he wants to get refills of the antihistamine pills

## You wonder should you prescribe intranasal steroids or refill the antihistamines?!

When confronted with a clinical question whom would you consult?

- 1. **Experts and colleagues**: A great source of information. Quick, affordable and accessible. But potentially very biased:
  - Not updated
  - Variability
- 2. textbooks: Rapidly out-of-date (2-4y).

A good source of background information (pathophysiology). But a poor source of information for most foreground questions (clinical).

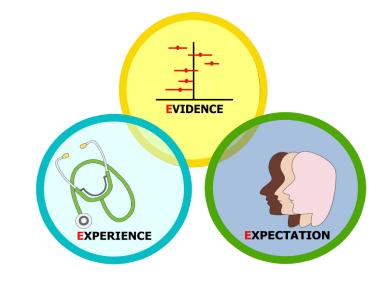
3. others

#### What is EBM?

The integration of the current best evidence (from research) with our clinical expertise and patients' values.

## Three Es of EBM Components

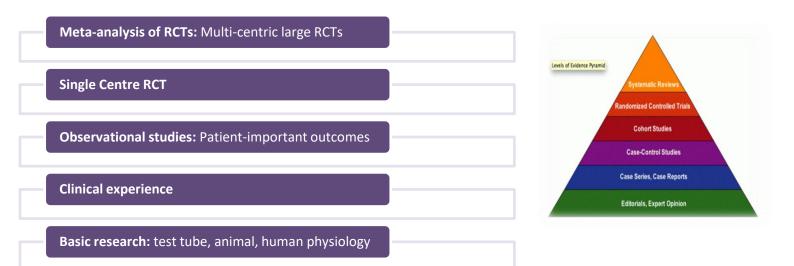
Rules of Evidence

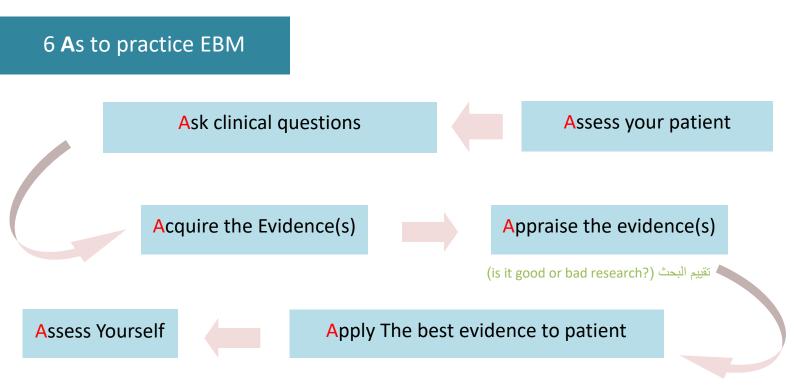


• All evidence is **not** created equal.

• Evidence alone **never** makes clinical decisions.

## Hierarchy of Evidence





- 1. Asses your patient: history, physical examination, objective data (labs, x rays), formulate DDx.
- 2. to answer clinical question effectively: First, turn your scenarios into 'well-built' clinical Q.

Four domains: **PICO** 

- 1) the Patient (Problem)
- 2) the Intervention or exposure
- 3) the Comparison (intervention)
- 4) the clinical Outcomes

## Example: Ibrahim (case scenario in the beginning)

- 1. Patient Population: patients attending with allergic rhinitis
- 2. intervention: intranasal steroids
- 3. comparison intervention: anti-histamines
- 4. outcomes: ??

"In Patients attending the family medicine clinic with allergic rhinitis, is the use of intranasal steroids as compared to antihistamines ......?

# For healthy adults is it worthwhile to give aspirin as a prophylaxis to reduce MI and or stroke?

- 1. Patient Population: asymptomatic adults with no risk factors
- 2. intervention: aspirin
- 3. comparison: placebo
- 4. outcomes: incidence of CVA events

"In asymptomatic adults no risk factors, would the use of aspirin reduce the incidence of cardiovascular events?

Khalid is a 60 years old teacher, he is known to have hypertension. He presented to the ED with severe chest pain for the last two hours.

- In addition to history / exam and ECG, you wonder should you request for a timely diagnosis: troponin or creatine kinase- MB or both?
- 1. Patient Population: patients attending the ED with chest pain
- 2. intervention: Troponin
- 3. comparison: creatine kinase- MB
- 4. outcomes: accuracy of diagnosis of IHD

"In Patients attending the ED with chest pain, is troponin as compared to creatine kinase-MB more valid for the diagnosis of ischemic heart disease?

## Components of Clinical Questions (PICO)

1. **Patient/Population**: In patients with acute MI, in women with suspected coronary disease, in postmenopausal women.

2. **intervention**: early treatment with statin, what is the accuracy of exercise ECHO, hormone replacement therapy.

3. comparison: compared to placebo, compared to exercise ECG, compared to no HRT.

4. **outcomes**: decrease cardio-vascular mortality, for diagnosing significant CAD, increase the risk of breast cancer.

A comparison of answer retrieval. Ahmadi SF Med <u>Teach - 2011</u>		UpToDa te	Clinical key	PIER	Essenti Evid +
	Rate retriev	<u>86%</u>	69%	49%	45%
	The mean time	<u>14.6 min</u>	15.9 min	17.3 min	16.3 min

#### **Prefiltered Sources:**

- UpToDate
- Best practice
- Dynamed
- Physicians Information and Education Resource (PIER)
- Clinical Practice Guidelines
- Cochrane Library?
- Medscape
- MD Consult

#### **Unfiltered Sources:**

MEDLINE

#### (www.pubmed.gov)

• Google scholar

(www.google.com)

#### **Other Prefiltered Sources:**

- ACP Journal Club <u>www.acpjc.org</u>
- The database of abstracts of reviews of effects (DARE) www.crd.york.ac.uk
- Evidence Based Medicine
  <u>ebm.bmj.com</u>
- Evidence Based mental health <u>ebmh.bmj.com</u>

## QUESTIONS

## QUESTIONS (1)

#### EBM components are:

A) Evidence, expectations, Experience B) Evidence, expectations, excitement

C) expectations, experience, endorsement

#### **QUESTIONS (2)**

#### EBM IS:

The integration of the current best evidence (from research) with our clinical expertise and patients' values.

