



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI MILANO



LA STATALE

PEDIATRIC CLINICAL
RESEARCH CENTER

MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA: UN'INTRODUZIONE (M2-EBM- TEORIA)

Giorgio Bedogni

OBIETTIVO PRIMARIO

- Fornire le basi metodologiche per il disegno e l'interpretazione degli studi di trattamento secondo la metodologia della Medicina basata sull'Evidenza

OBIETTIVO SECONDARIO

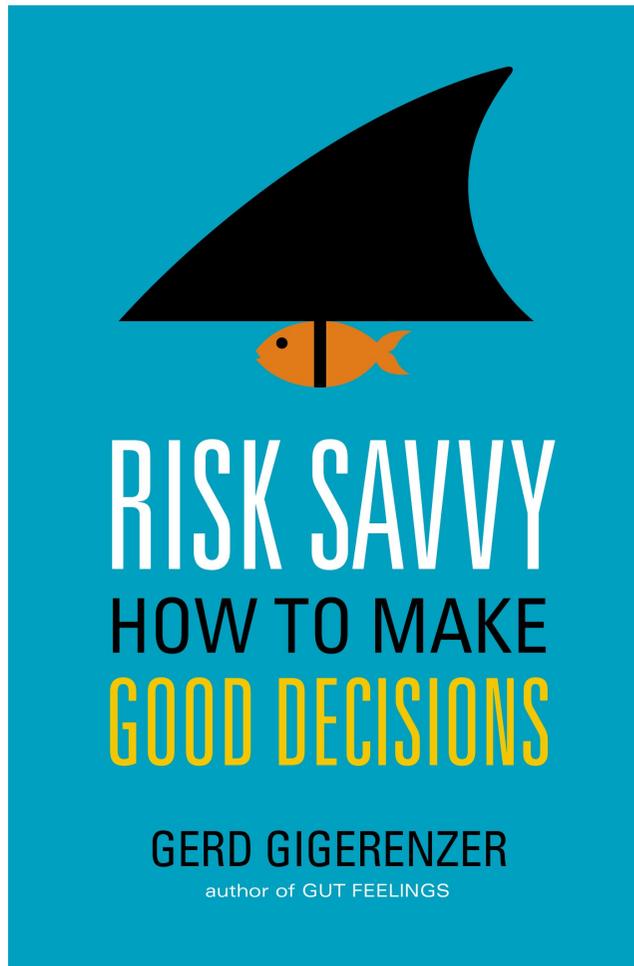
- Fornire un assaggio della metodologia generale e della *filosofia* della Medicina basata sull'Evidenza

OBIETTIVO GENERALE



www.giorgiobedogni.it

NON SEI MEDICO? LA METODOLOGIA TI SARÀ COMUNQUE UTILE COME PAZIENTE!



- Chapter 10: “No decision without me about me”

(Dove abbiamo già incontrato l'Autore?)

PROGRAMMA

- Sessione teorica
 - Martedì 11 aprile 2017
- Sessione pratica
 - Martedì 18 aprile 2017

PROGRAMMA

- Cosa è la Medicina basata sull'evidenza?
- Come si valuta l'efficacia di un trattamento?
- Come si può praticare la Medicina basata sull'Evidenza?

PROGRAMMA

- *Cosa è la Medicina basata sull'evidenza?*
- Come si valuta l'efficacia di un trattamento?
- Come si può praticare la Medicina basata sull'Evidenza?

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?

November 4, 1992

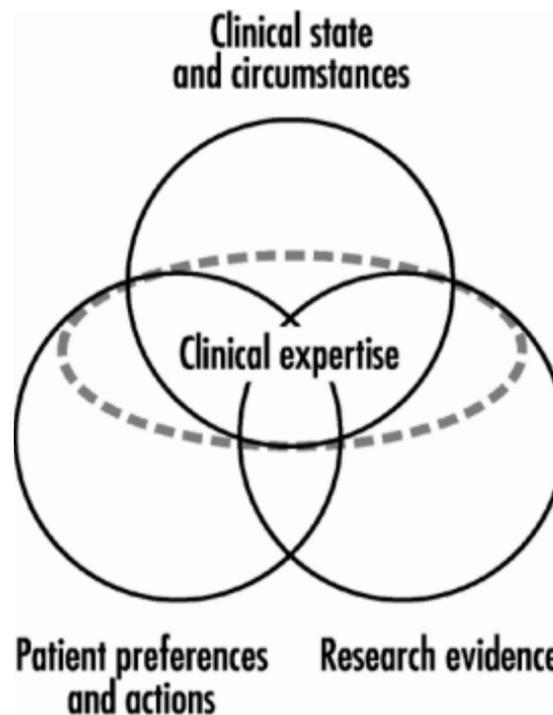
Evidence-Based Medicine A New Approach to Teaching the Practice of Medicine

Gordon Guyatt, MD, MSc; John Cairns, MD; David Churchill, MD, MSc; et al

» **Author Affiliations**

JAMA. 1992;268(17):2420-2425. doi:10.1001/jama.1992.03490170092032

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?



Haynes RB et al. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?



Dave Sackett
(1934-2015)

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?

Evidence based medicine: what it is and what it isn't

It's about integrating individual clinical expertise and the best external evidence

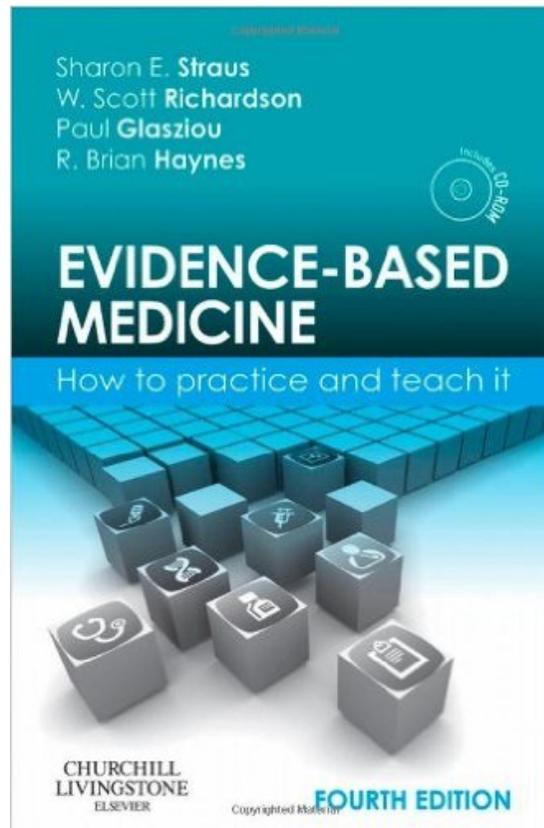
Sackett D et al. BMJ 1996;312:71.

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?

- “Despite its ancient origins, evidence based medicine remains a relatively young discipline whose positive impacts are just beginning to be validated and it will continue to evolve”

Sackett D et al. BMJ 1996;312:71.

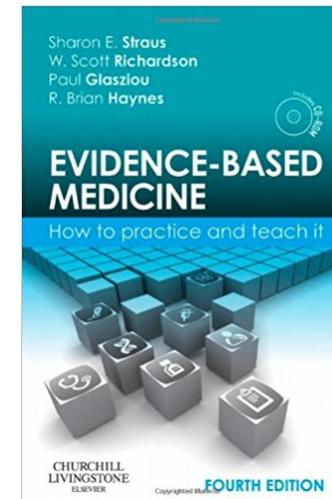
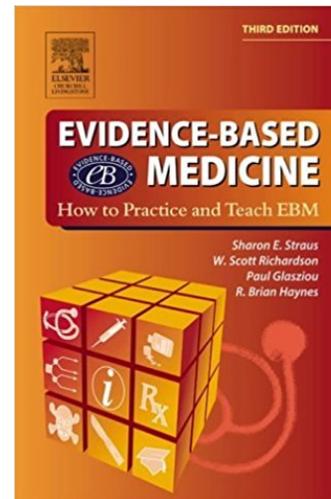
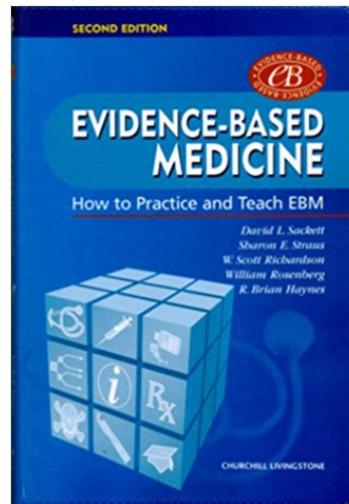
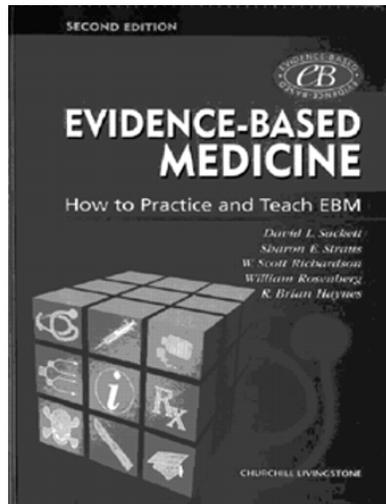
EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE (STUDIAMI, GRAZIE!)



www.giorgiobedogni.it

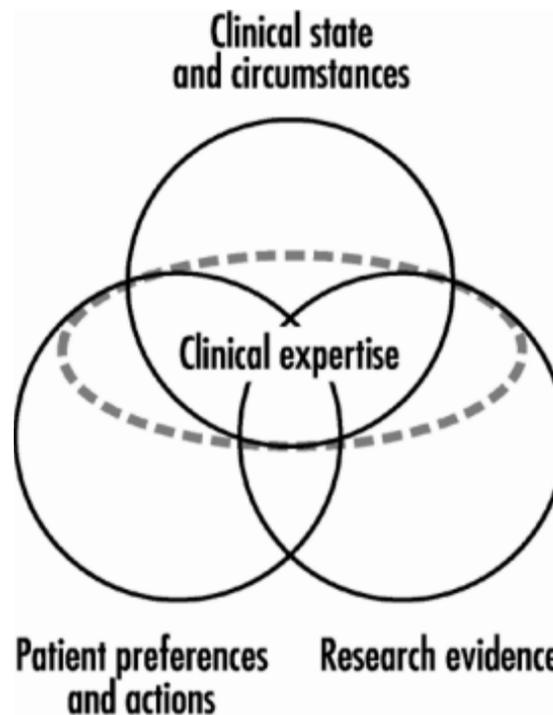
Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010.

EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE: EDIZIONI



www.giorgiobedogni.it

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?



Haynes RB et al. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

COSA È L'EVIDENZA?



Haynes RB. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

COSA È L'EVIDENZA?

“Clinically relevant research... especially patient-centered clinical research”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 1.

COSA È L'ESPERIENZA CLINICA?



Haynes RB. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

COSA È L'ESPERIENZA CLINICA?

“The ability to use our clinical skills and past experience to rapidly identify each patient’s unique health state and diagnosis, their individual risks and benefits of potential interventions and their *personal* values and expectations”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 1.

COSA SONO I VALORI DEL PAZIENTE?



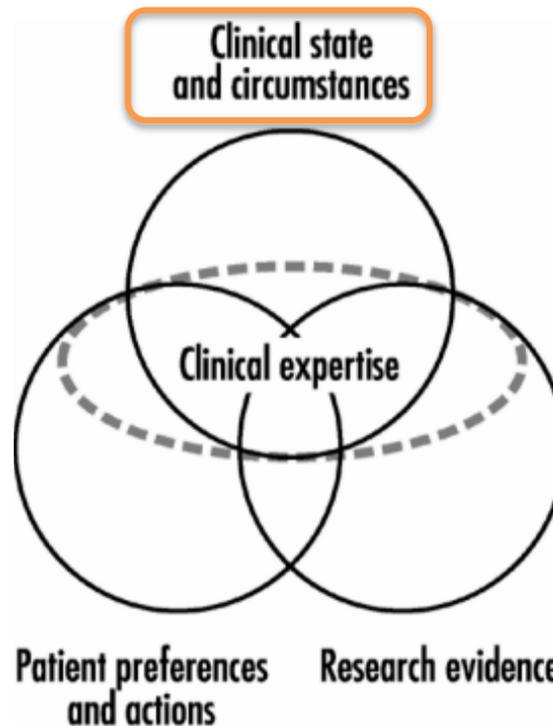
Haynes RB. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

COSA SONO I VALORI DEL PAZIENTE?

“The *unique* preferences, concerns and expectations that each patient brings to a clinical encounter and which must be integrated into clinical decisions if the are to serve the patient”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 1.

COSA SONO LE CIRCOSTANZE DEL PAZIENTE?



Haynes RB. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

COSA SONO LE CIRCOSTANZE DEL PAZIENTE?

“Their *individual* clinical state and the clinical setting”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 1.

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?

“Evidence-based Medicine (EBM) requires the integration of the best research evidence with our clinical expertise and *our* patient's unique values and circumstances”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p.1.

COSA È LA MEDICINA BASATA SULL'EVIDENZA?

“A note about our choice of words: we'll talk about *our* patients throughout this book, not to imply any possession or control of them by us, but to signify that we have taken on an obligation and responsibility to care for and serve each of them”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. XV.

LA DIDATTICA EBM

- Appraising the evidence
- Therapy
- Diagnosis and screening
- Prognosis
- Harm
- Evaluation
- Teaching EBM

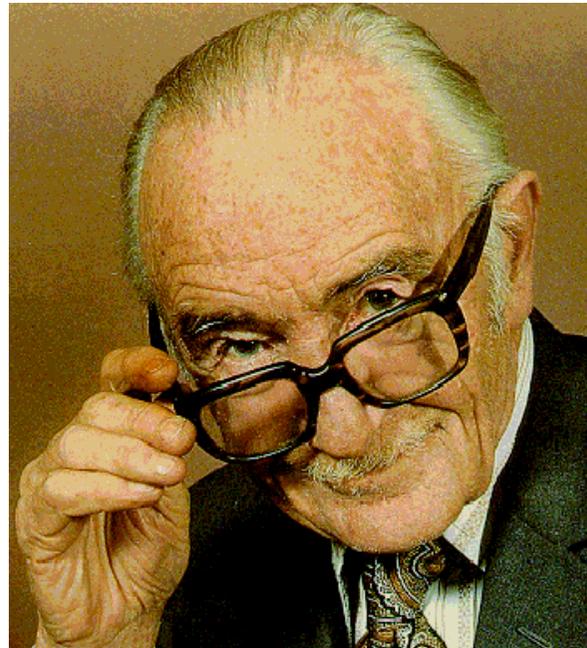
Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 17.

COME SI VALUTA L'EVIDENZA?



Haynes RB. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

COME SI VALUTA L'EVIDENZA?



Archibald Leman Cochrane
(1909 - 1988)

COME SI VALUTA L'EVIDENZA?

- La “triade di Cochrane”*
 - Can it work?
 - Does it work?
 - Is it worth it?

Haynes RB. BMJ 1999;319:652.

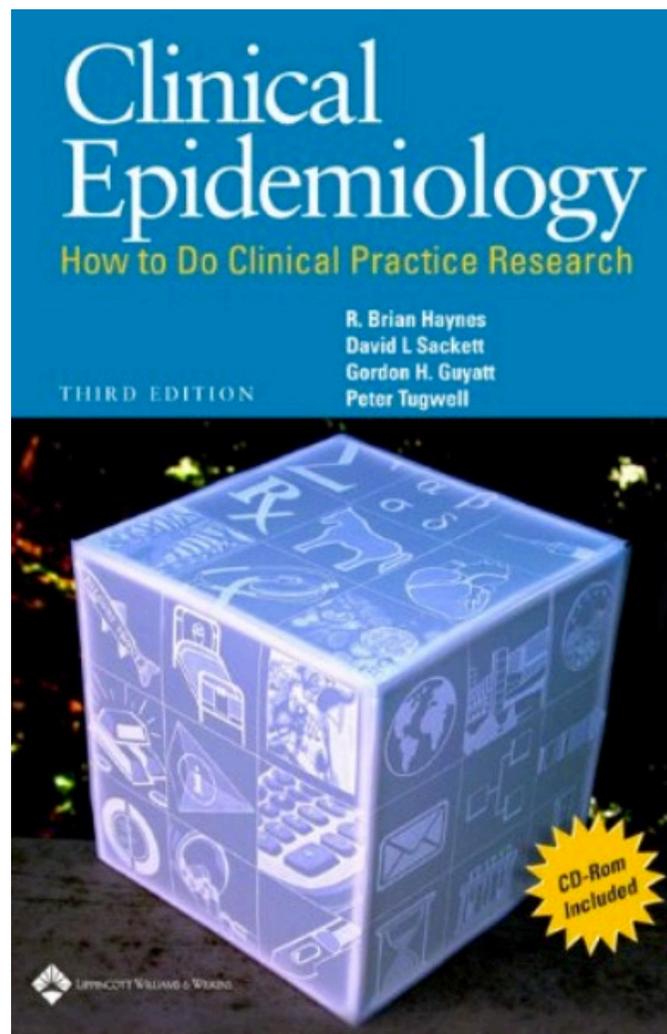
*In origine era una diade (come vedremo tra poco).

COME SI VALUTA L'EVIDENZA?

- Can it work? = Efficacy
- Does it work? = Effectiveness
- Is it worth it? = Efficiency

Haynes RB et al. Clinical Epidemiology.
Philadelphia: Lippincot, 2006.

CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY (STUDIAMI, GRAZIE!)



COME SI VALUTA L'EVIDENZA?

- *Can it work?* = *Efficacy*
- Does it work? = Effectiveness
- Is it worth it? = Efficiency

Haynes RB et al. *Clinical Epidemiology*.
Philadelphia: Lippincot, 2006.

CAN IT WORK?

The New England Journal of Medicine

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VOLUME 344

JANUARY 4, 2001

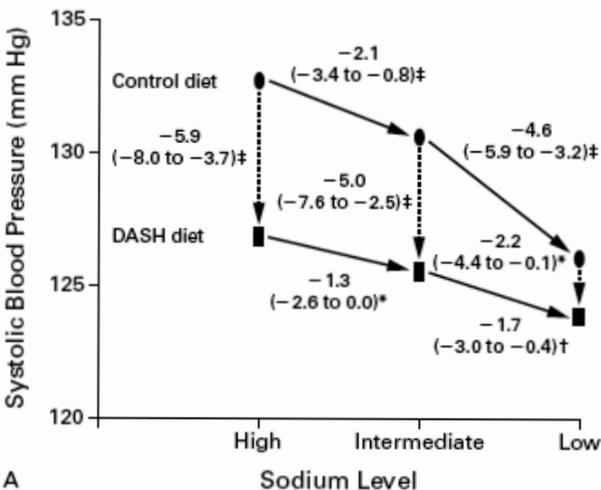
NUMBER 1



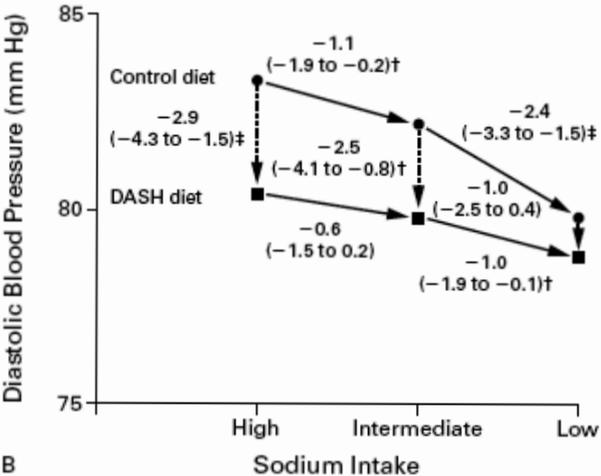
EFFECTS ON BLOOD PRESSURE OF REDUCED DIETARY SODIUM AND THE DIETARY APPROACHES TO STOP HYPERTENSION (DASH) DIET

FRANK M. SACKS, M.D., LAURA P. SVETKEY, M.D., WILLIAM M. VOLLMER, PH.D., LAWRENCE J. APPEL, M.D.,
GEORGE A. BRAY, M.D., DAVID HARSHA, PH.D., EVA OBARZANEK, PH.D., PAUL R. CONLIN, M.D.,
EDGAR R. MILLER III, M.D., PH.D., DENISE G. SIMONS-MORTON, M.D., PH.D., NJERI KARANJA, PH.D., AND PAO-HWA LIN, PH.D.,
FOR THE DASH-SODIUM COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH GROUP

CAN IT WORK? YES!



A



B

COME SI VALUTA L'EVIDENZA?

- Can it work? = Efficacy
- *Does it work?* = *Effectiveness*
- Is it worth it? = Efficiency

Haynes RB et al. *Clinical Epidemiology*.
Philadelphia: Lippincot, 2006.

DOES IT WORK?



Cochrane
Library

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2014, Issue 12. Art. No.: CD009217.

DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009217.pub3.

Reduced dietary salt for the prevention of cardiovascular disease (Review)

Adler AJ, Taylor F, Martin N, Gottlieb S, Taylor RS, Ebrahim S

DOES IT WORK? HMM...

- “Despite collating more event data than previous systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials, there is *insufficient power* to confirm clinically important effects of dietary advice and salt substitution on cardiovascular mortality in normotensive or hypertensive populations”

DOES IT WORK? HMM...

- “Our estimates of the clinical benefits from advice to reduce dietary salt are *imprecise*, but are larger than would be predicted from the small blood pressure reductions achieved. Further well-powered studies would be needed to obtain more precise estimates”

DOES IT WORK? HMM...

- “Our findings *do not support* individual dietary advice as a means of restricting salt intake. It is possible that alternative strategies that do not require individual behaviour change may be effective and merit further trials”

COME SI VALUTA L'EVIDENZA?

- Can it work? = Efficacy
- Does it work? = Effectiveness
- *Is it worth it?* = *Efficiency*

Haynes RB et al. Clinical Epidemiology.
Philadelphia: Lippincot, 2006.

IS IT WORTH IT?

“Vi è lo spinoso problema delle *disuguaglianze* dovute alle variazioni degli standard di assistenza dei diversi ospedali. Si può sperare che queste diseguaglianze diminuiscano nella misura in cui la scienza si sostituirà alle opinioni e alle intuizioni personali”

Cochrane AL. Efficienza ed efficacia*. Riflessioni sui servizi sanitari. Il Pensiero Scientifico Editore, Roma 1999.

*La “diade” oggi diventata una “triade”.

IS IT WORTH IT?

“EBM is *not* an effective cost-cutting tool since providing evidence-based care directed toward maximizing patients’ quality of life often increases the costs of their care and raises the ire of some health economists”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 7.

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE



Sir Ian Chalmers (1943 -)

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE
(LEGGIMI, GRAZIE!)

**“We need the public
to become better
BS detectors”**

Sir Iain Chalmers

july2014 significance | **25**

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

- “Statisticians argue over what amount to theologies. They should test whether their theologies make a blind bit of difference to the practical results.”
- “Research that leads to neither new insights nor new applications is wasted. Research that is poorly done is wasted. Research that nobody reads is wasted. Research that has been done before is wasted.”

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

Published Online
January 8, 2014
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(13\)62297-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)62297-7)

This is the third in a **Series** of five papers about research

Increasing value and reducing waste in biomedical research regulation and management

Rustam Al-Shahi Salman, Elaine Beller, Jonathan Kagan, Elina Hemminki, Robert S Phillips, Julian Savulescu, Malcolm Macleod, Janet Wisely, Iain Chalmers

After identification of an important research question and selection of an appropriate study design, waste can arise from the regulation, governance, and management of biomedical research. Obtaining regulatory and governance approval has become increasingly burdensome and disproportionate to the conceivable risks to research participants. Regulation and governance involve interventions that are assumed to be justified in the interests of patients and the public, but they can actually compromise these interests. Inefficient management of the procedural conduct of research is wasteful, especially if it results in poor recruitment and retention of participants in well designed studies addressing important questions. **These sources of waste can be minimised if the following four recommendations are addressed.** First, regulators should use their influence to reduce other causes of waste and inefficiency in research. Second, regulators and policy makers should work with researchers, patients, and health professionals to streamline and harmonise the laws, regulations, guidelines, and processes that govern whether and how research can be done, and ensure that they are proportionate to the plausible risks associated with the research. Third, researchers and research managers should increase the efficiency of recruitment, retention, data monitoring, and data sharing in research through use of research designs known to reduce inefficiencies, and further research should be done to learn how efficiency can be increased. Finally, everyone, particularly those responsible for health-care systems, should promote integration of research into everyday clinical practice. Regulators and researchers should monitor adherence to each of these recommendations and publish metrics.

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

- “Hiding our ignorance in the long run is maladaptive in clinical practice if we continue to try to hide our knowledge gaps from ourselves and avoid learning for it will be *our* patients that will pay the price”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 17.

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

- “Chi scrive era, fino a non molti anni fa, dall'altra parte della barricata, avendo commesso l'errore di prestare fede a quanto veniva detto in maniera assolutamente partigiana sull'EBM”

<http://www.giorgiobedogni.it/archivio/testi/ebm/pebm.html>

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

- “Oggi, invece, a conoscenza dei fatti, sceglie l’EBM per tre ragioni:
 - 1) perché è incentrata sul paziente, che è al centro della sua professione di medico;
 - 2) perché è un metodo che consente di accrescere la sua conoscenza al servizio del paziente;
 - 3) perché necessita di un operatore per il suo esercizio.”

<http://www.giorgiobedogni.it/archivio/testi/ebm/pebm.html>

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

- “Non ho nessun problema a confessare l’egoismo che sottende l’ultima affermazione: ciò che spero convincerà i più recalcitranti che l’EBM non rappresenta un nemico ma un alleato per la nostra professione”

<http://www.giorgiobedogni.it/archivio/testi/ebm/pebm.html>

WE ARE HERE!



Haynes RB. ACP Journal Club 2002;136:A11.

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

“The best kind of patient is one who, from great suffering and danger of life responds quickly to a treatment that interests his doctor and thereafter remains completely well”

Main T Br J Med Psychol 1957;30:129.

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

“In particular, more emphasis needs to be placed on understanding and incorporating patients’ values (which often differ widely from those of their doctors) into the process and working *together* toward a mutual evidence based decision”

Strauss SE et al. BMJ 2004;329:987.

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

“However robust the research, clinicians face the dilemma of applying this evidence to *individual patients*”

Griffiths J et al. BMJ 2005;330:511.

IL METODO AL SERVIZIO DEL PAZIENTE

“This dilemma between the nature of medical evidence and *individual* patient care is central to the medicine’s history and will not disappear, as they are essential to each other”

Griffiths J et al. BMJ 2005;330:511.

BILANCIO DI 20 ANNI DI EBM?

- “Despite its ancient origins, evidence based medicine remains a relatively young discipline whose positive impacts are just beginning to be validated and it will continue to evolve”

Sackett D et al. BMJ 1996;312:71.

BILANCIO DI 20 ANNI DI EBM



Journal of Clinical Epidemiology ■ (2016) ■

**Journal of
Clinical
Epidemiology**

INVITED COMMENTARY

Evidence-based medicine has been hijacked: a report to David Sackett

John P.A. Ioannidis^{a,b,c,d,*}

^aDepartment of Medicine, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

^bDepartment of Health Research and Policy, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

^cDepartment of Statistics, Stanford University School of Humanities and Sciences, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

^dMeta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA

Accepted 18 February 2016; Published online xxxx

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Dove abbiamo già incontrato l'Autore?

BILANCIO DI 20 ANNI DI EBM

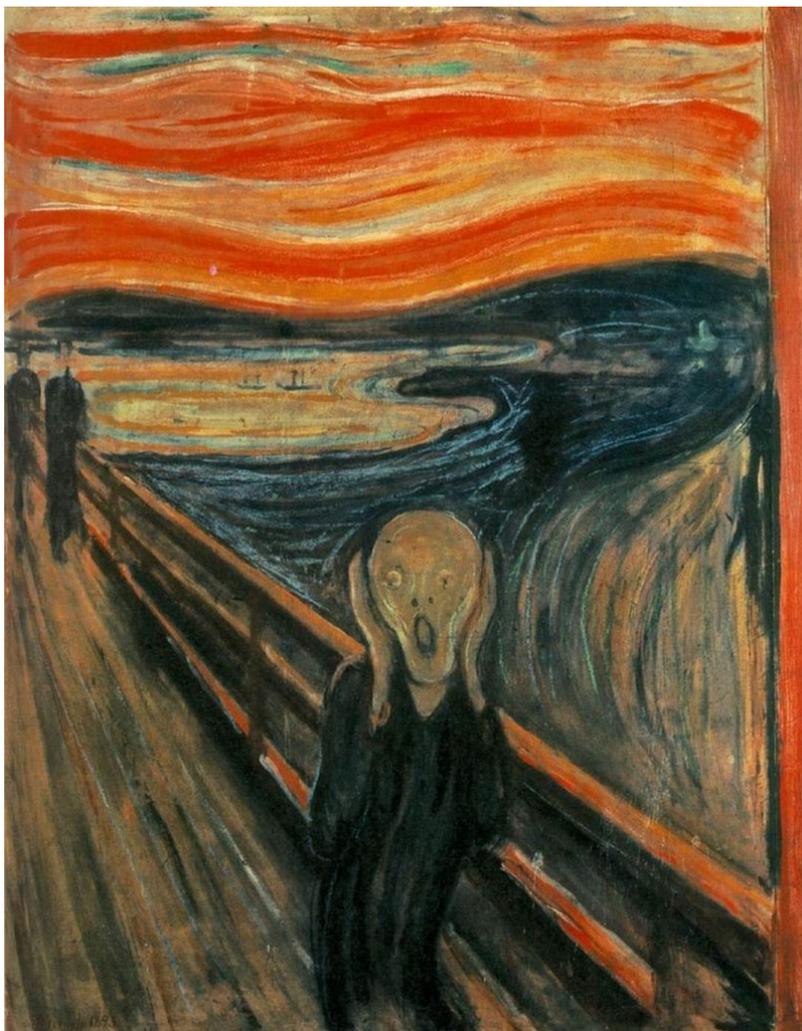
- “This is a confession building on a conversation with David Sackett in 2004 when I shared with him some personal adventures in EBM, the movement that he had spearheaded”
- “The narrative is expanded with what ensued in the subsequent 12 years. EBM has become far more recognized and adopted in many places, but not everywhere, for example, it never acquired much influence in the USA”
- “As EBM became more influential, it was also *hijacked* to serve agendas different from what it originally aimed for”

BILANCIO DI 20 ANNI DI EBM

- “Influential randomized trials are largely done by and for the benefit of the industry. Meta-analyses and guidelines have become a factory, mostly also serving vested interests”
- “National and federal research funds are funneled almost exclusively to research with little relevance to health outcomes”
- “We have supported the growth of principal investigators who excel primarily as managers absorbing more money”

BILANCIO DI 20 ANNI DI EBM

- “Diagnosis and prognosis research and efforts to individualize treatment have fueled recurrent spurious promises”
- “Risk factor epidemiology has excelled in salami-sliced data-dredged articles with gift authorship and has become adept to dictating policy from spurious evidence”



D'ORA IN POI L'ICONA CON L'URLO DI
MUNCH SIGNIFICHERÀ: (NIENTE) PANICO!



BILANCIO DI 20 ANNI DI EBM

- “EBM still remains an unmet goal, *worthy* to be attained”

PER UNA RINASCITA DELL'EBM

Evidence based medicine: a movement in crisis?

Trisha Greenhalgh and colleagues argue that, although evidence based medicine has had many benefits, it has also had some negative unintended consequences. They offer a preliminary agenda for the movement's renaissance, refocusing on providing useable evidence that can be combined with context and professional expertise so that individual patients get optimal treatment

Trisha Greenhalgh *dean for research impact*¹, Jeremy Howick *senior research fellow*², Neal Maskrey *professor of evidence informed decision making*³, for the Evidence Based Medicine Renaissance Group

¹Barts and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry, London E1 2AB, UK; ²Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6NW, UK; ³Keele University, Staffs ST5 5BG, UK

BMJ 2014;348:g3725 doi: 10.1136/bmj.g3725 (Published 13 June 2014)

Dove abbiamo già incontrato l'Autrice?

PER UNA RINASCITA DELL'EBM

- “The evidence based “quality mark” has been misappropriated by vested interests”
- “The volume of evidence, especially clinical guidelines, has become unmanageable”
- “Statistically significant benefits may be marginal in clinical practice”
- “Inflexible rules and technology driven prompts may produce care that is management driven rather than patient centred”
- “Evidence based guidelines often map poorly to complex multimorbidity”

PER UNA RINASCITA DELL'EBM

- “We argue for a return to the movement’s founding principles – to individualise and shared decisions through meaningful conversation of at a humanistic and professional clinician-patient relationship”

PER UNA RELAZIONE UMANA

“La mente non può recitare a lungo la parte del cuore”

François de La Rochefoucauld. Massima 108. Massime; 1996: BIT, Milano.

PER UNA RELAZIONE UMANA

“Apparently the act of attending carefully to another person is a difficult task for most people”

Rogers CR. Client-centered therapy. 1951: Constable & Company Ltd, UK, p. 349.

PROGRAMMA

- Cosa è la Medicina basata sull'evidenza?
- *Come si valuta l'efficacia di un trattamento?*
- Come si pratica la Medicina basata sull'evidenza?

VALUTAZIONE TRATTAMENTO

- Singolo studio sul trattamento
- Rassegna sistematica di studi sul trattamento

VALUTAZIONE TRATTAMENTO

- *Singolo studio sul trattamento*
- Rassegna sistematica di studi sul trattamento

IL “NOSTRO” STUDIO

The New England Journal of Medicine

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VOLUME 344

MAY 3, 2001

NUMBER 18



PREVENTION OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS BY CHANGES IN LIFESTYLE AMONG SUBJECTS WITH IMPAIRED GLUCOSE TOLERANCE

JAAKKO TUOMILEHTO, M.D., PH.D., JAANA LINDSTRÖM, M.S., JOHAN G. ERIKSSON, M.D., PH.D., TIMO T. VALLE, M.D.,
HELENA HÄMÄLÄINEN, M.D., PH.D., PIRJO ILANNE-PARIKKA, M.D., SIRKKA KEINÄNEN-KIUKAANNIEMI, M.D., PH.D.,
MAURI LAAKSO, M.D., ANNE LOUHERANTA, M.S., MERJA RASTAS, M.S., VIRPI SALMINEN, M.S.,
AND MATTI UUSITUPA, M.D., PH.D., FOR THE FINNISH DIABETES PREVENTION STUDY GROUP

www.giorgiobedogni.it

LA DOMANDA DEL “NOSTRO STUDIO”*

- “In pazienti sovrappeso di entrambi i sessi con intolleranza glucidica, può un programma intensivo basato sulle modificazioni dello stile di vita prevenire l’insorgenza del diabete mellito di tipo 2?”

*Ricordiamo M1? Si comincia sempre con la domanda.

TRE DOMANDE PRINCIPALI*

- Lo studio è valido?
- I risultati dello studio sono importanti?
- Lo studio è applicabile ai miei pazienti?

*Possiamo rispondere in un qualsiasi ordine. Se la risposta è no a una qualsiasi domanda, possiamo passare al prossimo studio...

TRE DOMANDE PRINCIPALI

- *Lo studio è valido?*
- I risultati dello studio sono importanti?
- Lo studio è applicabile ai miei pazienti?

CINQUE DOMANDE PER LA VALIDITÀ

- L'assegnazione dei pazienti ai trattamenti è stata randomizzata?
- La randomizzazione dei pazienti era nascosta?
- I gruppi di pazienti erano simili all'inizio dello studio?
- Il follow-up dei pazienti è stato sufficientemente lungo e completo?
- Tutti i pazienti sono stati analizzati nei gruppi assegnati dalla randomizzazione?

CINQUE DOMANDE PER LA VALIDITÀ

- *L'assegnazione dei pazienti ai trattamenti è stata randomizzata?*
- La randomizzazione dei pazienti era nascosta?
- I gruppi di pazienti erano simili all'inizio dello studio?
- Il follow-up dei pazienti è stato sufficientemente lungo e completo?
- Tutti i pazienti sono stati analizzati nei gruppi assegnati dalla randomizzazione?

RANDOMIZZAZIONE

- “To randomize”
- “Randomization”
- “Randomized controlled trial (RCT)”

RANDOMIZZAZIONE

- Il modello più semplice di RCT:
 - Gruppo sperimentale
 - Trattamento sperimentale
 - Gruppo di controllo
 - Trattamento usuale o placebo

RANDOMIZZAZIONE

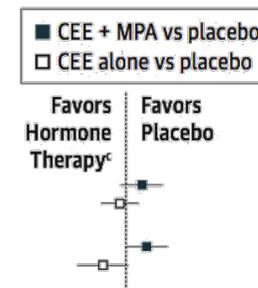
- L'assegnazione casuale dei pazienti ai gruppi di trattamento “protegge” i risultati dello studio dall'effetto di fattori confondenti noti e *ignoti* (come ricorderemo dal modulo M1)

RANDOMIZZAZIONE VS. OSSERVAZIONE: UN ESEMPIO

Menopausal Hormone Therapy and Health Outcomes During the Intervention and Extended Poststopping Phases of the Women's Health Initiative Randomized Trials

Figure 2. Health Outcomes in the Overall Study Population in the Women's Health Initiative Hormone Therapy Trials During the Intervention Phase

	CEE + MPA Trial					CEE Alone Trial				
	No. (%) of Events ^a		Difference/ 10 000 PY ^b	HR (95% CI)	P Value	No. (%) of Events ^a		Difference/ 10 000 PY ^b	HR (95% CI)	P Value
	CEE + MPA (n=8506)	Placebo (n=8102)				CEE (n=5310)	Placebo (n=5429)			
Primary end points										
Coronary heart disease	196 (0.41)	159 (0.35)	6	1.18 (0.95-1.45)	.13	204 (0.55)	222 (0.58)	-3	0.94 (0.78-1.14)	.53
Invasive breast cancer	206 (0.43)	155 (0.35)	9	1.24 (1.01-1.53)	.04	104 (0.28)	135 (0.35)	-7	0.79 (0.61-1.02)	.07



JAMA. 2013;310(13):1353-1368. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.278040

RANDOMIZZAZIONE NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO

- Sì, in 2 gruppi:
 - Gruppo sperimentale ($n = 265$)
 - “[Intervention] aimed at reducing weight by $> 5\%$, reducing total and saturated fat intake, increasing intake of fibre, and increasing physical activity to at least 30 minutes per day”
 - Gruppo di controllo ($n = 257$)
 - “General oral and written information about diet and exercise”

CINQUE DOMANDE PER LA VALIDITÀ

- L'assegnazione dei pazienti ai trattamenti è stata randomizzata?
- *La randomizzazione dei pazienti era nascosta?*
- I gruppi di pazienti erano simili all'inizio dello studio?
- Il follow-up dei pazienti è stato sufficientemente lungo e completo?
- Tutti i pazienti sono stati analizzati nei gruppi assegnati dalla randomizzazione?

RANDOMIZZAZIONE NASCOSTA

- “Concealed randomization”

RANDOMIZZAZIONE NASCOSTA

- Impossibilità per i ricercatori di sapere quale trattamento riceverà il paziente successivo
- Impedisce la distorsione, conscia o inconscia, del bilancio tra i gruppi di trattamento

RANDOMIZZAZIONE NASCOSTA



- “It has been shown that investigators report overcoming virtually every type of allocation concealment strategy - from holding an envelope to a bright light, to ransacking the office files of the principal investigator to find the allocation list”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 72.

RANDOMIZZAZIONE NASCOSTA NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO?

- Sì

GRUPPI SIMILI ALL'INIZIO DELLO STUDIO?

- L'assegnazione dei pazienti ai trattamenti è stata randomizzata?
- La randomizzazione dei pazienti era nascosta?
- *I gruppi di pazienti erano simili all'inizio dello studio?*
- Il follow-up dei pazienti è stato sufficientemente lungo e completo?
- Tutti i pazienti sono stati analizzati nei gruppi assegnati dalla randomizzazione?

GRUPPI SIMILI ALL'INIZIO DELLO STUDIO?

- La randomizzazione dovrebbe assicurare la stessa distribuzione dei fattori confondenti
- *Per effetto del caso*, potrebbero essere comunque presenti delle differenze tra i gruppi (come ricorderemo dal modulo M1)
- Queste differenze possono essere “controllate” nell'analisi successiva *se* ciò fosse necessario

GRUPPI SIMILI ALL'INIZIO DELLO STUDIO?

STATISTICS IN MEDICINE, VOL. 13, 1715-1726 (1994)

TESTING FOR BASELINE BALANCE IN CLINICAL TRIALS*

STEPHEN SENN

Medicine and Clinical Development Department, CIBA, CH4002 Basle, Switzerland

SUMMARY

Once the data from a clinical trial are available for analysis it is common practice to carry out 'tests of baseline homogeneity' on prognostic covariates before proceeding to analyse the effects of treatment on outcome variables. It is argued that this practice is philosophically unsound, of no practical value and potentially misleading. Instead it is recommended that prognostic variables be identified in the trial-plan and fitted in an analysis of covariance regardless of their baseline distribution (statistical significance).

GRUPPI SIMILI ALL'INIZIO DEL "NOSTRO" STUDIO?

TABLE 1. BASE-LINE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS IN THE INTERVENTION AND CONTROL GROUPS.*

CHARACTERISTIC	INTERVENTION GROUP (N= 265)	CONTROL GROUP (N= 257)
Sex (no.)		
Male	91	81
Female	174	176
Age (yr)	55±7	55±7
Body-mass index	31.3±4.6	31.0±4.5
Waist circumference (cm)	102.0±11.0	100.5±10.9
Hip circumference (cm)	110.4±10.5	109.4±9.7
Plasma glucose (mg/dl)		
Fasting	109±14	110±13
2 Hr after oral glucose challenge	159±27	159±26
Serum insulin (μU/ml)		
Fasting	15±7	15±8
2 Hr after oral glucose challenge	98±74	93±54
Serum lipids (mg/dl)†		
Total cholesterol	215±37	215±35
High-density lipoprotein cholesterol	46±12	47±11
Triglycerides	154±72	158±69
Blood pressure (mm Hg)‡		
Systolic	140±18	136±17§
Diastolic	86±9	86±10

GRUPPI SIMILI ALL'INIZIO DEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO?

- Un test di significatività statistica è *inutile*
 - Gli Autori lo riportano, lo so. Sulla rivista di Medicina più prestigiosa del mondo, lo so. E allora?
- La pressione sistolica più alta nel gruppo sperimentale è *clanicamente* rilevante?
- Dobbiamo tenerne conto al momento dell'analisi?

FOLLOW-UP LUNGO E COMPLETO?

- L'assegnazione dei pazienti ai trattamenti è stata randomizzata?
- La randomizzazione dei pazienti era nascosta?
- I gruppi di pazienti erano simili all'inizio dello studio?
- *Il follow-up dei pazienti è stato sufficientemente lungo e completo?*
- Tutti i pazienti sono stati analizzati nei gruppi assegnati dalla randomizzazione?

FOLLOW-UP LUNGO E COMPLETO?

- La durata del follow-up deve essere tale da consentire una valutazione appropriata dell'outcome prefissato

FOLLOW-UP LUNGO E COMPLETO?

- Idealmente, nessun soggetto dovrebbe essere “perso al follow-up” (*lost to follow-up*)
- Se dei soggetti sono persi al follow-up, si dovrebbe fare un’“analisi di sensibilità” dei risultati dello studio

FOLLOW-UP LUNGO E COMPLETO?

- L'analisi di sensibilità comporta l'attribuzione dell'evento sfavorevole ai soggetti persi al follow-up (“worst-case scenario”)
- Una perdita al follow-up $> 20\%$ non è accettabile per uno studio di trattamento. Perché?

FOLLOW-UP LUNGO E COMPLETO?

- In verità il worst-case scenario è questo:
 - analizziamo tutti i pazienti col trattamento sperimentale persi al follow-up come andati “male”
 - analizziamo tutti i pazienti col trattamento di controllo persi al follow-up come andati “bene”
- In pratica facciamo *il massimo danno possibile* al trattamento sperimentale
 - È una cattiveria ingiustificata
 - Ma se la stima dell'effetto “tiene” è un gran bel segno

Berni Canani R et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2016. doi: 10.1016/j.jaci.2016.10.050.

FOLLOW-UP LUNGO E COMPLETO NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO?

- 3.2 anni
- 92% dei soggetti

PAZIENTI ANALIZZATI NEI GRUPPI ASSEGNATI?

- L'assegnazione dei pazienti ai trattamenti è stata randomizzata?
- La randomizzazione dei pazienti era nascosta?
- I gruppi di pazienti erano simili all'inizio dello studio?
- Il follow-up dei pazienti è stato sufficientemente lungo e completo?
- *Tutti i pazienti sono stati analizzati nei gruppi assegnati dalla randomizzazione?*

PAZIENTI ANALIZZATI NEI GRUPPI ASSEGNATI?

- È la cosiddetta analisi per intenzione di trattamento (ITT, intention to treat analysis)
- Consiste nell'analizzare i soggetti nel gruppo di trattamento al quale sono stati originariamente assegnati

PAZIENTI ANALIZZATI NEI GRUPPI ASSEGNATI?

- I soggetti che passano da un gruppo di trattamento all'altro nel corso dello studio differiscono da quelli che restano nello stesso gruppo *facendo perdere* il bilanciamento ottenuto con la randomizzazione

PAZIENTI ANALIZZATI NEI GRUPPI ASSEGNATI?

- L'analisi per intenzione di trattamento è teoricamente distinta dall'analisi dei missing data ma le due analisi devono essere affrontate insieme

White IR at al. BMJ. 2011;342:d40.

PAZIENTI ANALIZZATI NEI GRUPPI ASSEGNATI NEL NOSTRO “STUDIO”?

- Sì

DUE ULTERIORI DOMANDE PER LA VALIDITÀ

- I pazienti, i ricercatori e il personale di studio erano “in cieco” rispetto al trattamento?
- I gruppi sono stati trattati allo stesso modo (a parte la terapia sperimentale)?

DUE ULTERIORI DOMANDE PER LA VALIDITÀ

- *I pazienti, i ricercatori e il personale di studio erano “in cieco” rispetto al trattamento?*
- I gruppi sono stati trattati allo stesso modo (a parte la terapia sperimentale)?

CECITÀ AL TRATTAMENTO

- “Blindness” / “Masking”
- “Blinded” / “Masked”

CECITÀ AL TRATTAMENTO

- Evita che l'interpretazione dell'outcome sia influenzata dalla conoscenza del trattamento
- Se la cecità non è ottenibile, l'interpretazione dovrebbe essere fatta da persone esterne “in cieco” rispetto al trattamento

CECITÀ AL TRATTAMENTO

Physician Interpretations and Textbook Definitions of Blinding Terminology in Randomized Controlled Trials

JAMA, April 18, 2001—Vol 285, No. 15 (Reprinted)

CECITÀ AL TRATTAMENTO

- “Our study suggests that both physicians and textbooks vary greatly in their interpretations and definitions of single, double, and triple blinding”
- “Explicit statements about the blinding status of specific groups involved in RCTs should replace the current ambiguous terminology”

CECITÀ NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO

- No: impossibile da realizzare !

DUE ULTERIORI DOMANDE PER LA VALIDITÀ

- I pazienti, i ricercatori e il personale di studio erano “in cieco” rispetto al trattamento?
- *I gruppi sono stati trattati allo stesso modo (a parte la terapia sperimentale)?*

GRUPPI TRATTATI ALLO STESSO MODO?

- Generalmente garantito dalla randomizzazione nascosta

GRUPPI TRATTATI ALLO STESSO MODO NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO?

- Sì - in base alla randomizzazione nascosta

TRE DOMANDE PRINCIPALI

- Lo studio è valido?
- *I risultati dello studio sono importanti?*
- Lo studio è applicabile ai miei pazienti?

DUE DOMANDE PER L'IMPORTANZA

- Qual è la dimensione dell'effetto del trattamento?
- Quanto è precisa la stima dell'effetto del trattamento?

DUE DOMANDE PER L'IMPORTANZA

- *Qual è la dimensione dell'effetto del trattamento?*
- Quanto è precisa la stima dell'effetto del trattamento?

DIMENSIONE DELL'EFFETTO

- Consideriamo un outcome dicotomico (0 = no; 1 = si)

DIMENSIONE DELL'EFFETTO NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO

- Nel “nostro” studio, l'outcome dicotomico è la conversione dell'alterata tolleranza glucidica a diabete (0 = no; 1 = si)

DIMENSIONE DELL'EFFETTO

- Qual è la frequenza dell'outcome nel gruppo sperimentale?
 - Experimental event rate (EER)
- Qual è la frequenza dell'outcome nel gruppo di controllo?
 - Control event rate (CER)

LA DIFFERENZA ASSOLUTA DEL RISCHIO

- Absolute Risk Difference (ARD)
 - $ARD = EER - CER$
- Absolute risk reduction (ARR)
 - ARD con segno negativo
- Absolute risk increase (ARI)
 - ARD con segno positivo

LA DIFFERENZA RELATIVA DEL RISCHIO

- Relative risk difference (RRD)
 - $RRD = (EER - CER) / CER$
- Relative risk reduction (RRR)
 - RRD con segno negativo
- Relative risk increase (RRI)
 - RRD con segno positivo

IL RISCHIO RELATIVO

- Relative EER / CER

IL NUMERO DI PAZIENTI DA TRATTARE

- Number needed to treat (NNT)
 - $NNT = 1 / ARR$
 - Numero di pazienti da trattare nel periodo di tempo specificato per prevenire un (1) outcome

METRICHE DELLA DIMENSIONE DELL'EFFETTO A CONFRONTO

	CER	EER	RRR	ARR	NNT
Il "nostro" studio	23%	10%	56%	13%	8
Un altro ipotetico studio	2.3%	1.0%	56%	1.3%	80

CAVEAT



- RRR non deve mai essere considerato da solo
- RRR è spesso utilizzato per esagerare gli effetti di un trattamento

DUE REAZIONI, UNA SOLA PUÒ AIUTARE I NOSTRI PAZIENTI

- “Il trattamento X riduce l’incidenza della malattia Y del 50%”
- Risposta 1: “Cavolo, X è una potenza!”
- Risposta 2: “Hmm, si tratta di ARR o RRR?”
 - Se ARR: “Cavolo, X è davvero una potenza!”
 - Se RRR: “Per favore mi dai i dati per calcolare ARR? (Grazie)”

NOTA TECNICA

- Uno statistico potrà sempre ottenere un rischio assoluto a partire da un modello matematico basato su un rischio relativo
- Più in generale, il fatto che ARR sia meglio interpretabile da un punto di vista clinico *non* squalifica RRR e le altre metriche relative del rischio per un impiego generale

Harrell F Jr & Slaughter JC. Biostatistics for Biomedical Research. Version 27 Jan 2017.

<http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/tmp/bbr.pdf>

DUE DOMANDE PER L'IMPORTANZA

- Qual è la dimensione dell'effetto del trattamento?
- *Quanto è precisa la stima dell'effetto del trattamento?*

PRECISIONE DELL'EFFETTO

- Si usano abitualmente gli intervalli di confidenza al 95%
- Essi specificano i limiti entro i quali la misura dell'effetto si trova nel 95% dei casi

PRECISIONE DELL'EFFETTO

- Il calcolo di un intervallo di confidenza *assume* la ripetizione dello studio (“statistica frequentista”).
- (Vedremo come si calcola un intervallo di confidenza nel modulo M3)

PRECISIONE DELL'EFFETTO

- Per il momento (ma anche per il futuro!), consideriamo gli intervalli di confidenza come una misura della *precisione* della dimensione dell'effetto
- Più piccolo è l'intervallo di confidenza e maggiore è la precisione dell'effetto

PRECISIONE DELL'EFFETTO NEL "NOSTRO" STUDIO

Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) ▾

	Outcome present	No Outcome	Total number randomised
Experimental	<input type="text" value="27"/>	238	<input type="text" value="265"/>
Control	<input type="text" value="59"/>	198	<input type="text" value="257"/>

Results

	Point estimate	95% CIs
RR	0.4	0.3 to 0.7
RRR / RRI	-55.6%	-70.9% to -32.3%
ARR / ARI	-12.8%	-19.1% to -6.5%
NNT / NNH**	-7.8	-5.2 to -15.5

TRE DOMANDE PRINCIPALI

- Lo studio è valido?
- I risultati dello studio sono importanti?
- *Lo studio è applicabile ai miei pazienti?*

QUATTRO DOMANDE PER L'APPLICABILITÀ

- I miei pazienti sono così differenti da quelli dello studio che il trattamento non può essere applicato?
- Il trattamento è fattibile nelle circostanze in cui mi trovo a lavorare?
- Quali sono i benefici e i danni del trattamento?
- Quali sono i valori e le aspettative del paziente sulla malattia e il trattamento?

QUATTRO DOMANDE PER L'APPLICABILITÀ

- *I miei pazienti sono così differenti da quelli dello studio che il trattamento non può essere applicato?*
- Il trattamento è fattibile nelle circostanze in cui mi trovo a lavorare?
- Quali sono i benefici e i danni del trattamento?
- Quali sono i valori e le aspettative del paziente sulla malattia e il trattamento?

PAZIENTI DIFFERENTI?

- Caratteristiche patobiologiche
- Caratteristiche sociodemografiche

PAZIENTI DIFFERENTI NEL “NOSTRO STUDIO”?

- No

QUATTRO DOMANDE PER L'APPLICABILITÀ

- I miei pazienti sono così differenti da quelli dello studio che il trattamento non può essere applicato?
- *Il trattamento è fattibile nelle circostanze in cui mi trovo a lavorare?*
- Quali sono i benefici e i danni del trattamento?
- Quali sono i valori e le aspettative del paziente sulla malattia e il trattamento?

TRATTAMENTO FATTIBILE?

- Barriere economiche o metodologiche?

TRATTAMENTO FATTIBILE NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO?

- Sì

BENEFICI VS. DANNI

- I miei pazienti sono così differenti da quelli dello studio che il trattamento non può essere applicato?
- Il trattamento è fattibile nelle circostanze in cui mi trovo a lavorare?
- *Quali sono i benefici e i danni del trattamento?*
- Quali sono i valori e le aspettative del paziente sulla malattia e il trattamento?

BENEFICI VS. DANNI NEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO?

- Non riportati danni della terapia dallo studio
- Ciò non implica che non siano possibili
- Quali danni posso aspettarmi da un intervento come quello descritto nello studio?

BENEFICI VS. DANNI

- Number needed to harm (NNH)
 - Il fratello “cattivo” dell’ NNT
 - Numero di pazienti da trattare nel periodo di tempo specificato per produrre un (1) effetto collaterale

BENEFICI VS. DANNI: CAST

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**MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY IN PATIENTS RECEIVING ENCAINIDE, FLECAINIDE,
OR PLACEBO**

The Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial

DEBRA S. ECHT, M.D., PHILIP R. LIEBSON, M.D., L. BRENT MITCHELL, M.D., ROBERT W. PETERS, M.D.,
DULCE OBIAS-MANNO, R.N., ALLAN H. BARKER, M.D., DANIEL ARENSBERG, M.D., ANDREA BAKER, R.N.,
LAWRENCE FRIEDMAN, M.D., H. LEON GREENE, M.D., MELISSA L. HUTHER,
DAVID W. RICHARDSON, M.D., AND THE CAST INVESTIGATORS*

www.giorgiobedogni.it

BENEFICI VS. DANNI: CAST

Table 1. Cause of Death and Cardiac Arrest (with Resuscitation) in the CAST, According to Treatment Group.

CAUSE*	ENCAINIDE GROUP		FLECAINIDE GROUP		BOTH GROUPS		TOTAL
	ACTIVE DRUG	PLA-CEBO	ACTIVE DRUG	PLA-CEBO	ACTIVE DRUG	PLA-CEBO	
	<i>number of patients</i>						
Patients in group	432	425	323	318	755	743	1498
All deaths and cardiac arrests	44	19	19	7	63	26†	89
Cardiac death or cardiac arrest	42	15	18	6	60	21‡	81
Arrest with resuscitation	5	1	2	0	7	1	8
Death or arrest due to arrhythmia	29	12	14	4	43	16§	59
Arrest with resuscitation	3	1	2	0	5	1	6
Death or arrest not due to arrhythmia	13	3	4	2	17	5¶	22
Arrest with resuscitation	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Noncardiac death	2	4	1	1	3	5	8

*See Methods for definitions of categories.

†P = 0.0001 for comparison with patients receiving active drug.

‡P < 0.0001 for comparison with patients receiving active drug.

§P = 0.0004 for comparison with patients receiving active drug.

¶P = 0.0107 for comparison with patients receiving active drug.

||P = 0.4822 for comparison with patients receiving active drug.

At 10 months of follow-up

BENEFICI VS. DANNI: CAST

Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT) ▾

	Outcome present	No Outcome	Total number randomised
Experimental	<input type="text" value="63"/>	692	<input type="text" value="755"/>
Control	<input type="text" value="26"/>	717	<input type="text" value="743"/>

Results

	Point estimate	95% CIs	
RR	2.4	1.5	to 3.7
RRR / RRI	138.5%	+52.7%	to +272.3%
ARR / ARI	4.8%	+2.5%	to +7.2%
NNT / NNH**	20.6	40.5	to 13.9

* Only numeric characters can be used.

** In this calculator, NNTs / NNHs are only presented for statistically significant results because of the difficulty in interpreting confidence intervals for non-significant

results.

VALORI DEL PAZIENTE

- I miei pazienti sono così differenti da quelli dello studio che il trattamento non può essere applicato?
- Il trattamento è fattibile nelle circostanze in cui mi trovo a lavorare?
- Quali sono i benefici e i danni del trattamento?
- *Quali sono i valori e le aspettative del paziente sulla malattia e il trattamento?*

VALORI DEL PAZIENTE

- Ammesso (e non concesso) di essere in possesso di metriche dell'effetto e di conoscere i valori del paziente:
 - Come possiamo usare le metriche dell'effetto in maniera comprensibile al paziente (*e a noi stessi*)?
 - Come possiamo assegnare dei “numeri” ai valori del paziente per confrontarli coi “numeri” dello studio?

VALORI DEL PAZIENTE

- Se state pensando che noi non siamo in larga parte “numerabili”, io sono più che d’accordo (ma già lo sapete!)
- Questo non toglie che i numeri possano essere tentativamente usati nell’interesse dei *nostri* pazienti
- Quanto meno, va evitato che essi producano danno ai *nostri* pazienti.

WARNING!



NNT/NNH DA UNA RIDUZIONE/AUMENTO DEL RISCHIO RELATIVO

- $NNT = 1 / (PEER * RRR)$
- $NNH = 1 / (PEER * RRI)$

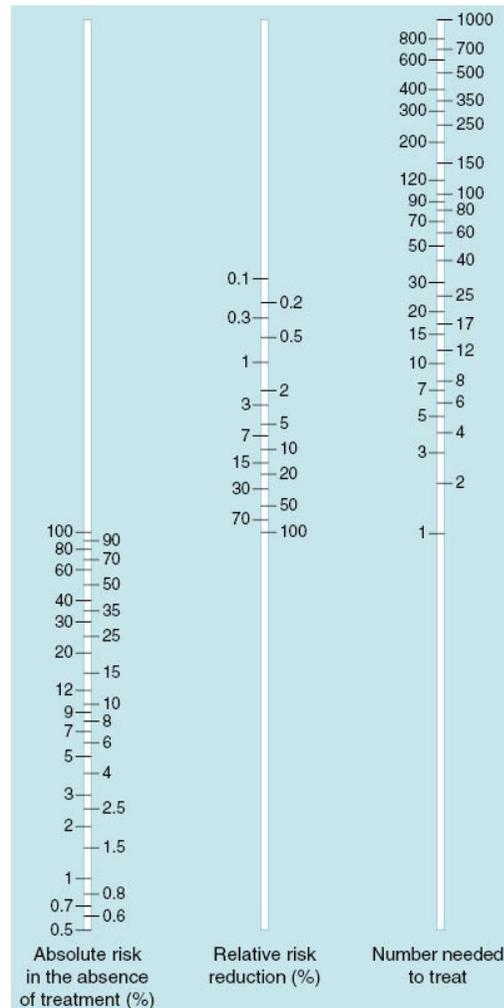
PEER = patient expected event rate

RRR = relative risk reduction

RRI = relative risk increase

Problema: da dove otteniamo PEER?

NNT/NHH DA UNA RIDUZIONE/AUMENTO DEL RISCHIO RELATIVO



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E SE HO A DISPOSIZIONE SOLO UN RISK RATIO O UN ODDS RATIO?



Table 4.10 Formulae to convert odds ratios (ORs) and relative risks (RRs) to NNTs

For RR <1:

$$\text{NNT} = 1/(1 - \text{RR}) \times \text{PEER}$$

For RR >1:

$$\text{NNT} = 1/(\text{RR} - 1) \times \text{PEER}$$

For OR <1:

$$\text{NNT} = 1 - [\text{PEER} \times (1 - \text{OR})] / (1 - \text{PEER}) \times (\text{PEER}) \times (1 - \text{OR})$$

For OR >1:

$$\text{NNT} = 1 + [\text{PEER} \times (\text{OR} - 1)] / (1 - \text{PEER}) \times (\text{PEER}) \times (\text{OR} - 1)$$

© Straus, Glasziou, Richardson, Haynes: Evidence-Based Medicine, 4th Edition.

RR = risk ratio; OR = odds ratio; PEER = patient expected event rate (da dove la otteniamo)?

E SE HO A DISPOSIZIONE SOLO UN ODDS RATIO?

Table 4.11 Translating odds ratios (ORs) to NNTs when OR<1

Patient expected event rate (PEER)	For odds ratio LESS than 1						
	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
0.05	209 ^a	104	69	52	41	34	29 ^b
0.10	110	54	36	27	21	18	15
0.20	61	30	20	14	11	10	8
0.30	46	22	14	10	8	7	5
0.40	40	19	12	9	7	6	4
0.50	38	18	11	8	6	5	4
0.70	44	20	13	9	6	5	4
0.90	101 ^c	46	27	18	12	9	4 ^d

^aThe relative risk reduction (RRR) here is 10%.

^bThe RRR here is 49%.

^cThe RRR here is 1%.

^dThe RRR here is 9%.

E SE HO A DISPOSIZIONE SOLO UN ODDS RATIO?

Table 4.12 Translating odds ratios (ORs) to NNTs when OR>1

Patient expected event rate (PEER)	For odds ratio GREATER than 1						
	1.1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.25	2.5
0.05	212	86	44	30	23	18	16
0.10	113	46	24	16	13	10	9
0.20	64	27	14	10	8	7	6
0.30	50	21	11	8	7	6	5
0.40	44	19	10	8	6	5	5
0.50	42	18	10	8	6	6	5
0.70	51	23	13	10	9	8	7
0.90	121	55	33	25	22	19	18

*The numbers in the body of the table are the NNTs for the corresponding ORs at that particular PEER. This table applies both when a good outcome is increased by therapy and when a side-effect is caused by therapy.
(Adapted from John Geddes, pers comm 1999.)*

NNT/NNH CONSIDERANDO IL RISCHIO DEL PAZIENTE

- NNT / f_t
- NNH / f_h

f_t = fraction of treatment

f_h = fraction of harm

Problema: da dove otteniamo f_t e f_h ?

PROBABILITÀ DI AIUTO VS. DANNO

- Likelihood of being helped *vs.* harmed (LHH):

$$\text{LHH} = (1 / \text{NNT}) : (1 / \text{NNH})$$

Vi viene in mente qualche limite per questa metrica?

PROBABILITÀ DI AIUTO VS. DANNO

- LHH corretto per la frazione di rischio:

$$\text{LHH} = (1 / \text{NNT}) * f_t : (1 / \text{NNH}) * f_h$$

f_t = fraction of treatment

f_h = fraction of harm

Problema: da dove otteniamo f_t e f_h ?

PROBABILITÀ DI AIUTO VS. DANNO



- LHH corretto per la frazione di rischio e i valori del paziente:

$$\text{LHH} = (1 / \text{NNT}) * f_t * (1 - U_t) : (1 / \text{NNH}) * f_h * (1 - U_h)$$

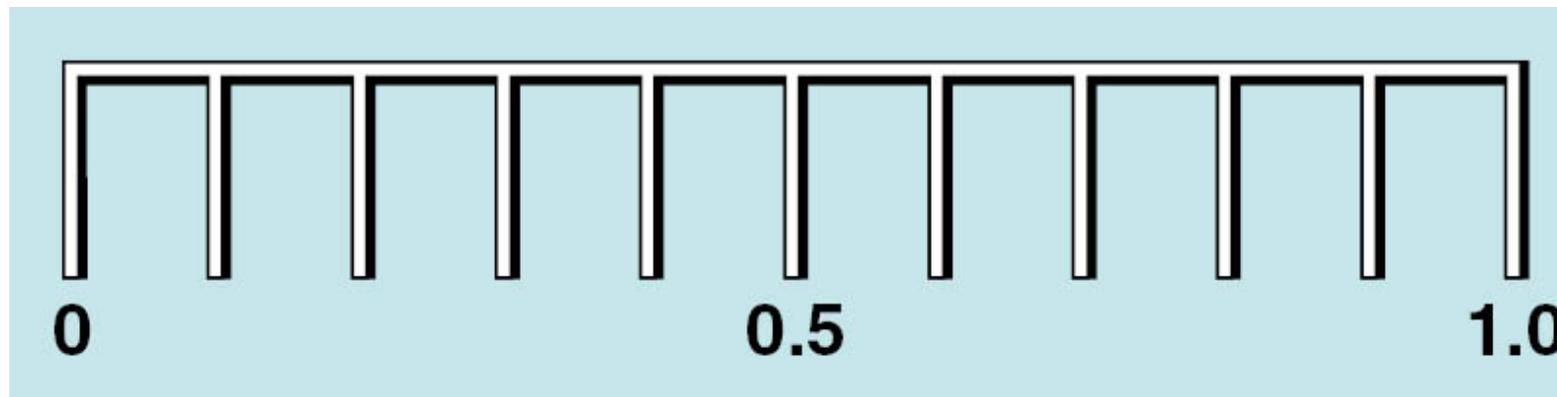
U_t = utility of treatment (0.0 to 1.0)

U_h = utility of harm (0.0 to 1.0)

(1-U is a “disutility”)

Problema: da dove otteniamo f_t e f_h , U_t e U_h ?

PROBABILITÀ DI AIUTO VS. DANNO: SCALA VISUALE-ANALOGICA (VAS)



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VALORI DEL PAZIENTE

- “Tools that contain quantitative estimates of risk and benefit are needed but they must be designed to support conversations not to climb probability trees”
- “Real evidence based medicine builds (ideally) on a strong interpersonal relationship between patient and clinician”

Greenalgh T. BMJ 2014;348:g3725

PER UNA RELAZIONE UMANA

“La mente non può recitare a lungo la parte del cuore”

François de La Rochefoucauld. Massima 108. Massime; 1996: BIT, Milano.

LA DURA REALTÀ

Reporting Number Needed to Treat and Absolute Risk Reduction in Randomized Controlled Trials

JAMA. 2002;287:2813-2814

Table. Reporting Number Needed to Treat (NNT) and Absolute Risk Reduction (ARR) in Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) of 5 Journals

Journal	No. of Articles		
	Eligible RCTs	NNT	ARR
1989*			
<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	5	0	0
<i>BMJ</i>	15	0	0
<i>JAMA</i>	9	0	0
<i>The Lancet</i>	24	0	0
<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	2	6	7
Total	55	6	7
1992			
<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	14	0	1
<i>BMJ</i>	15	0	0
<i>JAMA</i>	8	0	0
<i>The Lancet</i>	24	1	1
<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	30	0	1
Total	91	1	3
1995			
<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	17	0	0
<i>BMJ</i>	8	1	1
<i>JAMA</i>	9	0	0
<i>The Lancet</i>	25	0	2
<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	34	0	2
Total	93	1	5
1998			
<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	11	0	2
<i>BMJ</i>	8	0	1
<i>JAMA</i>	17	1	1
<i>The Lancet</i>	22	3	3
<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	38	2	3
Total	96	6	10
Total Eligible RCTs			
<i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>	47	0	3
<i>BMJ</i>	46	1	2
<i>JAMA</i>	43	1	1
<i>The Lancet</i>	95	4	6
<i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>	128	2	6
Total	359	8	18

*1989 was chosen as the index year for comparison of change over time.

VALUTAZIONE DI UN RCT-CONSORT

- Commentiamo m2_a_ebm_consort_checklist.pdf in allegato
- La lettura della linea guida in esteso è obbligatoria per chi disegna o valuta RCT

<http://www.consort-statement.org>

VALUTAZIONE DI UN TRIAL CLINICO-SPIRIT

- Commentiamo m2_a_ebm_spirit_checklist.pdf in allegato
- La lettura della linea guida in esteso è obbligatoria per chi disegna o valuta trial clinici

<http://www.consort-statement.org>

VISTO CHE CI SIAMO: EQUATOR*

- Diamo un'occhiata alla Risorsa (con la “R” maiuscola) per chi disegna o interpreta studi clinici:

<http://www.equator-network.org/>

*Coerentemente con la legge di Murphy, oggi la rete di Ateneo nella nostra area è disattivata. Ci faremo un giro la prossima settimana...

VALUTAZIONE TRATTAMENTO

- Singolo studio sul trattamento
- *Rassegna sistematica di studi sul trattamento*

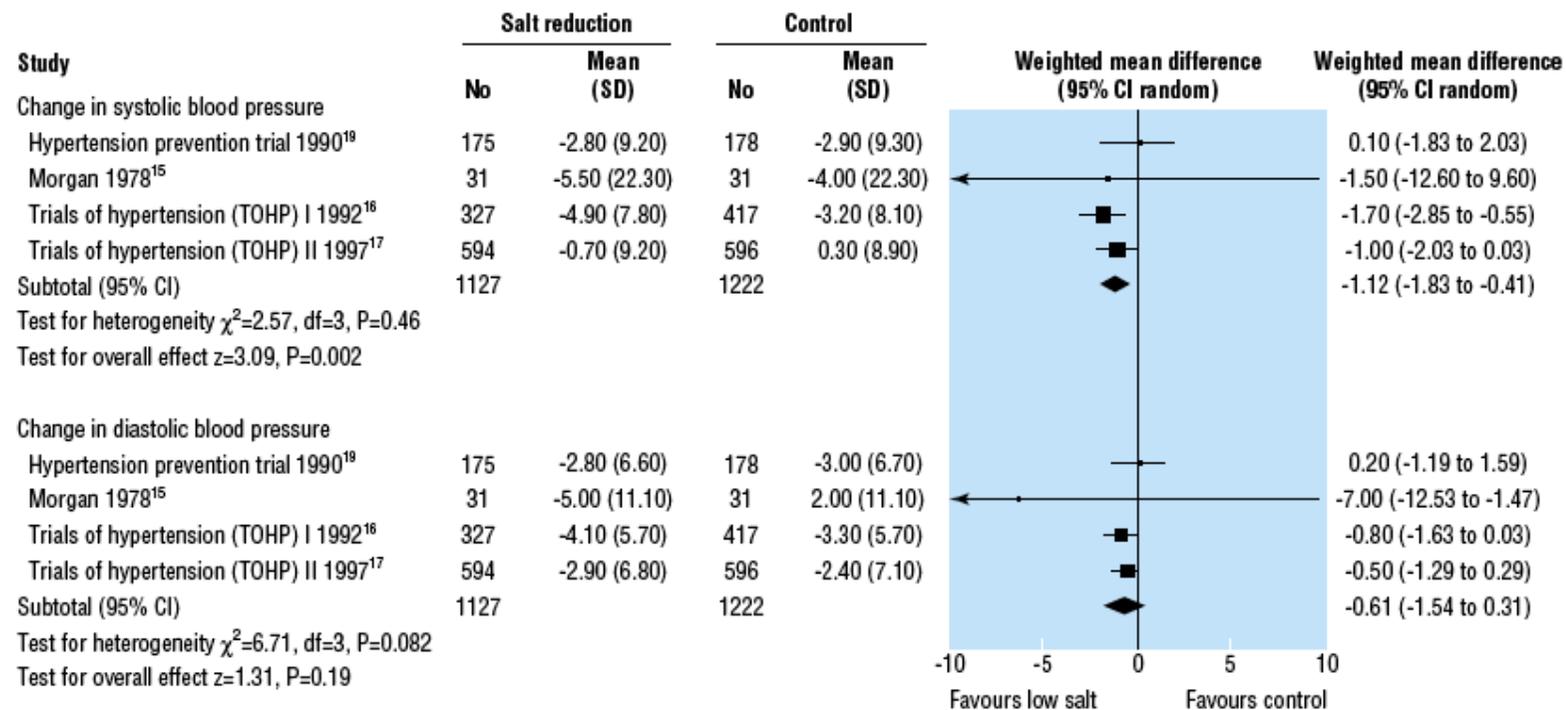
COSA È UNA RASSEGNA SISTEMATICA?

- Riassunto della letteratura che utilizza metodi espliciti per cercare, valutare e sintetizzare *in maniera sistematica* lo stato della ricerca relativa ad un argomento

COSA È UNA METANALISI?

- Una rassegna sistematica può includere dei metodi statistici per combinare risultati dei singoli studi: tale combinazione è detta metanalisi

COSA È UNA METANALISI? FOREST PLOT.



TRE DOMANDE PRINCIPALI*

- La rassegna sistematica è valida?
- I risultati della rassegna sistematica sono importanti?
- La rassegna sistematica è applicabile ai miei pazienti?

*Avete una sensazione di déjà vu? Spero di sì.

TRE DOMANDE PRINCIPALI

- *La rassegna sistematica è valida?*
- I risultati della rassegna sistematica sono importanti?
- La rassegna sistematica è applicabile ai miei pazienti?

RASSEGNA VALIDA?

- È una rassegna di studi randomizzati controllati?
- Descrive in maniera chiara e dettagliata come è avvenuta la ricerca degli studi?
- I singoli studi inclusi nella rassegna sono validi?

RASSEGNA DI RCT?

- *È una rassegna di studi randomizzati controllati?*
- Descrive in maniera chiara e dettagliata come è avvenuta la ricerca degli studi?
- I singoli studi inclusi nella rassegna sono validi?

RANDOMIZZAZIONE VS. OSSERVAZIONE: UN ESEMPIO

The New England Journal of Medicine

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Volume 324

MARCH 21, 1991

Number 12

MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY IN PATIENTS RECEIVING ENCAINIDE, FLECAINIDE, OR PLACEBO

The Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial

DEBRA S. ECHT, M.D., PHILIP R. LIEBSON, M.D., L. BRENT MITCHELL, M.D., ROBERT W. PETERS, M.D.,
DULCE OBIAS-MANNO, R.N., ALLAN H. BARKER, M.D., DANIEL ARENSBERG, M.D., ANDREA BAKER, R.N.,
LAWRENCE FRIEDMAN, M.D., H. LEON GREENE, M.D., MELISSA L. HUTHER,
DAVID W. RICHARDSON, M.D., AND THE CAST INVESTIGATORS*

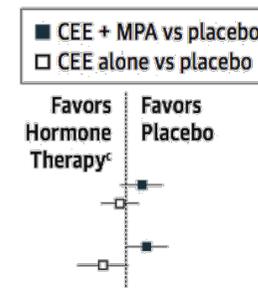
www.giorgiobedogni.it

RANDOMIZZAZIONE VS. OSSERVAZIONE: UN ALTRO ESEMPIO

Menopausal Hormone Therapy and Health Outcomes During the Intervention and Extended Poststopping Phases of the Women's Health Initiative Randomized Trials

Figure 2. Health Outcomes in the Overall Study Population in the Women's Health Initiative Hormone Therapy Trials During the Intervention Phase

	CEE + MPA Trial					CEE Alone Trial				
	No. (%) of Events ^a		Difference/ 10 000 PY ^b	HR (95% CI)	P Value	No. (%) of Events ^a		Difference/ 10 000 PY ^b	HR (95% CI)	P Value
	CEE + MPA (n=8506)	Placebo (n=8102)				CEE (n=5310)	Placebo (n=5429)			
Primary end points										
Coronary heart disease	196 (0.41)	159 (0.35)	6	1.18 (0.95-1.45)	.13	204 (0.55)	222 (0.58)	-3	0.94 (0.78-1.14)	.53
Invasive breast cancer	206 (0.43)	155 (0.35)	9	1.24 (1.01-1.53)	.04	104 (0.28)	135 (0.35)	-7	0.79 (0.61-1.02)	.07



JAMA. 2013;310(13):1353-1368. doi:10.1001/jama.2013.278040

RASSEGNA DI RCT?

- Se sono considerati sia RCT sia non-RCT, è necessaria un'analisi separata dei risultati. Perché?

RICERCA DEGLI STUDI?

- È una rassegna di studi randomizzati controllati?
- *Descrive in maniera chiara e dettagliata come è avvenuta la ricerca degli studi?*
- I singoli studi inclusi nella rassegna sono validi?

RICERCA DEGLI STUDI?

- Tutte le banche dati rilevanti?
- Più linguaggi?
- Ricerca a mano delle riviste rilevanti?
- Contatto diretto con gli Autori degli studi?

STUDI VALIDI?

- È una rassegna di studi randomizzati controllati?
- Descrive in maniera chiara e dettagliata come è avvenuta la ricerca degli studi?
- *I singoli studi inclusi nella rassegna sono validi?*

STUDI VALIDI?

- Valutazione indipendente di diversi operatori?
- Impiego di strumenti di valutazione standardizzati?

RISULTATI IMPORTANTI?

- La rassegna sistematica è valida?
- *I risultati della rassegna sistematica sono importanti?*
- La rassegna sistematica è applicabile ai miei pazienti?

RISULTATI IMPORTANTI?

- Abbiamo già visto come fare discutendo della valutazione di un singolo RCT. Come? (Suggerimento: erano due domande).

RISULTATI IMPORTANTI?

- I risultati del trattamento vanno tutti nella stessa direzione nei singoli studi (consistenza)?

RISULTATI IMPORTANTI?

Livello	Evidenza
1a	<i>Rassegna sistematica di RCT omogenei</i>
1b	Singoli RCT con intervalli di confidenza ridotti
1c	“Tutto o nulla”
2a	Rassegna sistematica (con omogeneità) di studi di coorte
2b	Studi individuali di coorte (include RCT di bassa qualità)
3a	Rassegna sistematica di studi casi-controllo
3b	Studi casi-controllo
4	Serie di casi (e studi coorte e caso-controllo di scarsa qualità)
5	Opinione di esperti

APPLICABILE AI MIEI PAZIENTI?

- La rassegna sistematica è valida?
- I risultati della rassegna sistematica sono importanti?
- *La rassegna sistematica è applicabile ai miei pazienti?*

APPLICABILE AI MIEI PAZIENTI?

- Abbiamo già visto come fare discutendo della valutazione di un singolo RCT. Come (Suggerimento: erano quattro domande).

ALTRO: DATI SINGOLI PAZIENTI

- Consentono una risposta più accurata alla domanda della metanalisi

ALTRO: ANALISI PER SOTTOGRUPPI



- L'analisi per sottogruppi è *esplorativa* e non deve essere usata per trarre conclusioni, a meno che non sia stata compresa nel disegno di studio

ALTRO: OUTCOME COMPOSITO



- Un outcome che origina dalla combinazione di outcome diversi
- Quanto sono comparabili i diversi outcome per il medico e per il paziente?
 - Es. Uno degli outcome UKPDS: 21 differenti complicanze del diabete!
 - Es. “Morte renale”: morte del paziente + dialisi + trapianto.

VALUTAZIONE DI UNA METANALISI-PRISMA

- Commentiamo m2_a_ebm_prisma_checklist.pdf in allegato
- La lettura della linea guida in esteso è obbligatoria per chi disegna o valuta metanalisi

<http://www.prisma-statement.org>

PROBLEMI COL “TOOLBOX”

Commentary

Research
Synthesis Methods

Received 2 March 2015, Revised 6 March 2015, Accepted 10 March 2015 Published online 10 June 2015 in Wiley Online Library

(wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/jrsm.1146

www.giorgiedogni.it

We know less than we should about methods of meta-analysis

David C. Hoaglin^{a,b,*†}

Keywords: inverse-variance weights; heterogeneity; random-effects model; Q statistic; software

PROBLEMI COL “TOOLBOX”

- “Perhaps the largest contributor to inertia is software”
- “A survey of current software would probably find that the DerSimonian-Laird method is generally the default option for (frequentist) random-effects meta-analysis, despite accumulated evidence of its shortcomings and forceful calls for change”
- “Unfortunately, the literature does not offer clear guidance on what to do instead”

PROGRAMMA

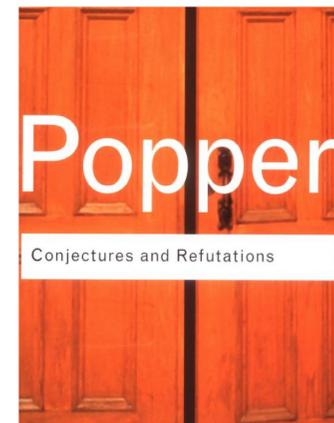
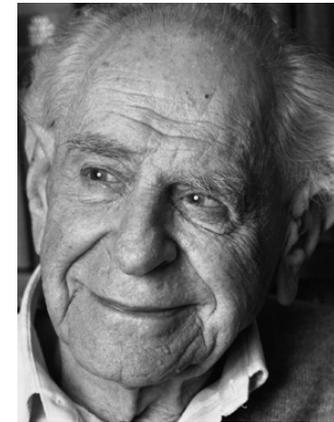
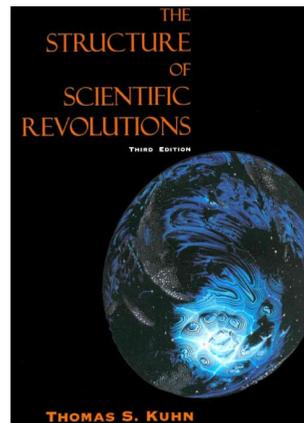
- Cosa è la Medicina basata sull'evidenza?
- Come si valuta l'efficacia di un trattamento?
- *Come si può praticare la Medicina basata sull'Evidenza?*

COSA SIGNIFICA “PRATICARE” L’EBM?



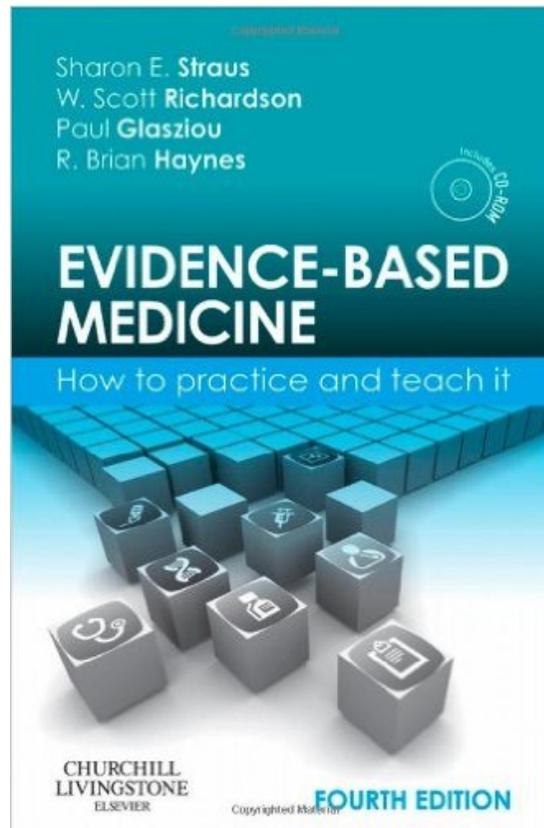
CRAP BMJ 2002;325:1496.

COSA SIGNIFICA “PRATICARE” L’EBM?



www.giorgiobedogni.it

HOW DO WE PRACTICE EBM?



Straus SE *et al.* *Evidence-based Medicine*.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010.

HOW DO WE PRACTICE EBM?

1. Converting the need of information into an answerable question
2. Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question
3. Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and with our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

“EBM-DOING MODE”

1. Converting the need of information into an answerable question
2. Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question
3. Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and with our patient’s unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

“EBM-USING MODE”

1. Converting the need of information into an answerable question
2. Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question
3. ~~Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability~~
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and with our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

“EBM-REPLICATING MODE” (RISKY BUSINESS...)

1. Converting the need of information into an answerable question
2. ~~Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question~~
3. ~~Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability~~
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and with our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

HOW DO WE PRACTICE EBM?

“The authors of this book don’t practice as EBM doers all of the time and we find that we move between the different modes of practicing EBM depending on the clinical scenario, the frequency with which it arises and the time and resources to address our clinical questions”

Straus SE *et al.* *Evidence-based Medicine*.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 4.

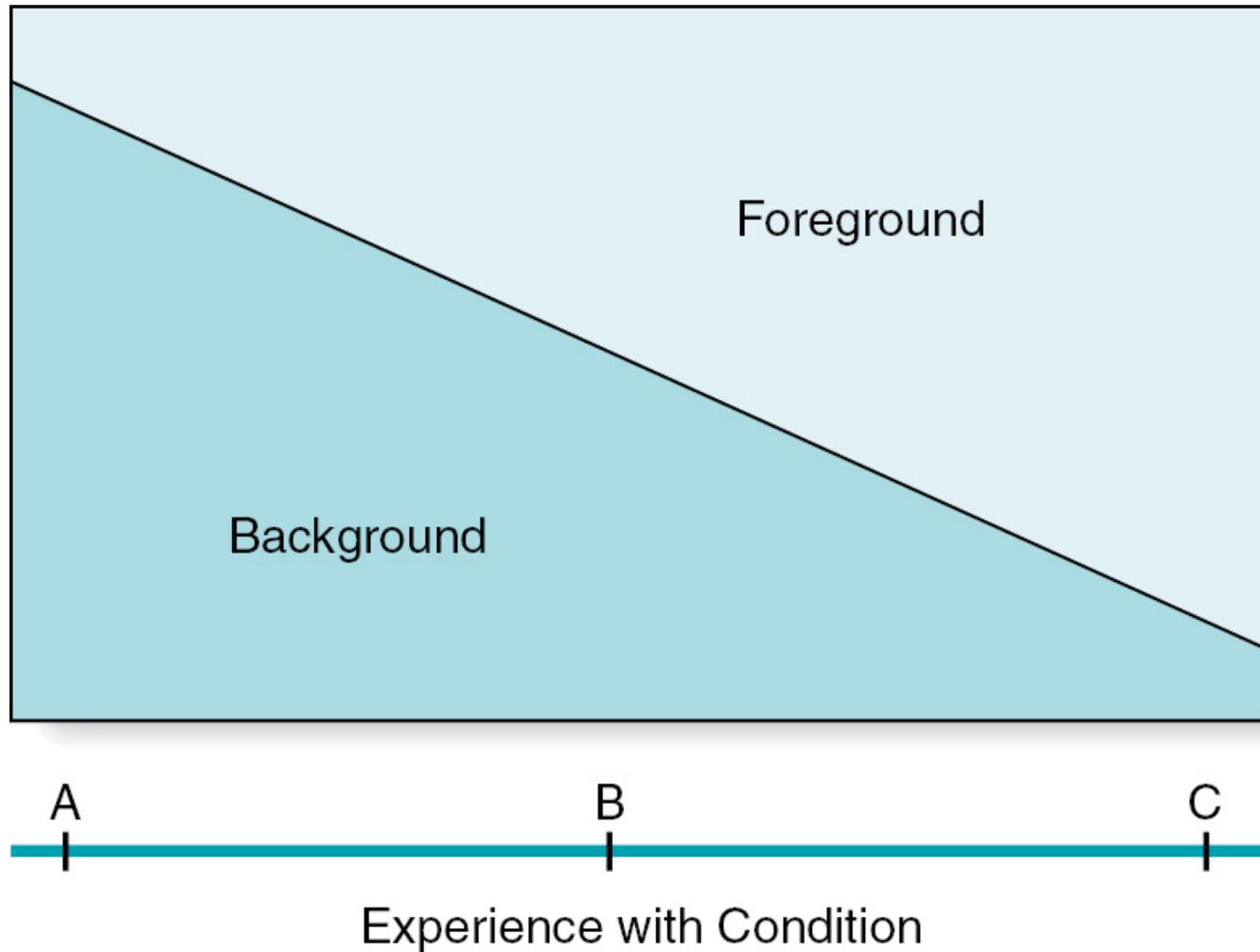
HOW DO WE PRACTICE EBM?

1. Converting the need of information into an answerable question
2. Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question
3. Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and with our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

INFORMATION INTO QUESTION

1. *Converting the need of information into an answerable question*
2. Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question
3. Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with clinical expertise with our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

INFORMATION INTO QUESTION



INFORMATION INTO QUESTION

Table 1.1 Well-built clinical questions

“Background” questions

- Ask for general knowledge about a condition, test, or treatment
- Have two essential components:
 1. A question root (who, what, where, when, how, why) and a verb
 2. A disorder, test, treatment, or other aspect of healthcare

Examples:

“How does heart failure cause pleural effusions?”

“What causes swine flu?”

“Foreground” questions

- Ask for specific knowledge to inform clinical decisions or actions
- Have 4 essential components:
 1. “P”: Patient, population, predicament, or problem
 2. “I”: Intervention, exposure, test, or other agent
 3. “C”: Comparison intervention, exposure, test, etc., if relevant
 4. “O”: Outcomes of clinical importance, including time when relevant

Example:

“In adults with heart failure with reduced systolic function, would adding the implantation of an electronic resynchronization device to standard therapy reduce morbidity or mortality enough over 3–5 years to be worth the potential additional harmful effects and costs?”

INFORMATION INTO QUESTION

R_x Educational Prescription

Patient's Name Learner:

3-part Clinical Question

Target Disorder:

Intervention (+/- comparison):

Outcome:

Date and place to be filled:

Presentations will cover:

1. search strategy;
2. search results;
3. the validity of this evidence;
4. the importance of this valid evidence;
5. can this valid, important evidence be applied to your patient;
6. your evaluation of this process.

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INFORMATION INTO QUESTION

- PICO
 - Population (Patient / Problem)
 - Intervention
 - Comparison
 - Outcome

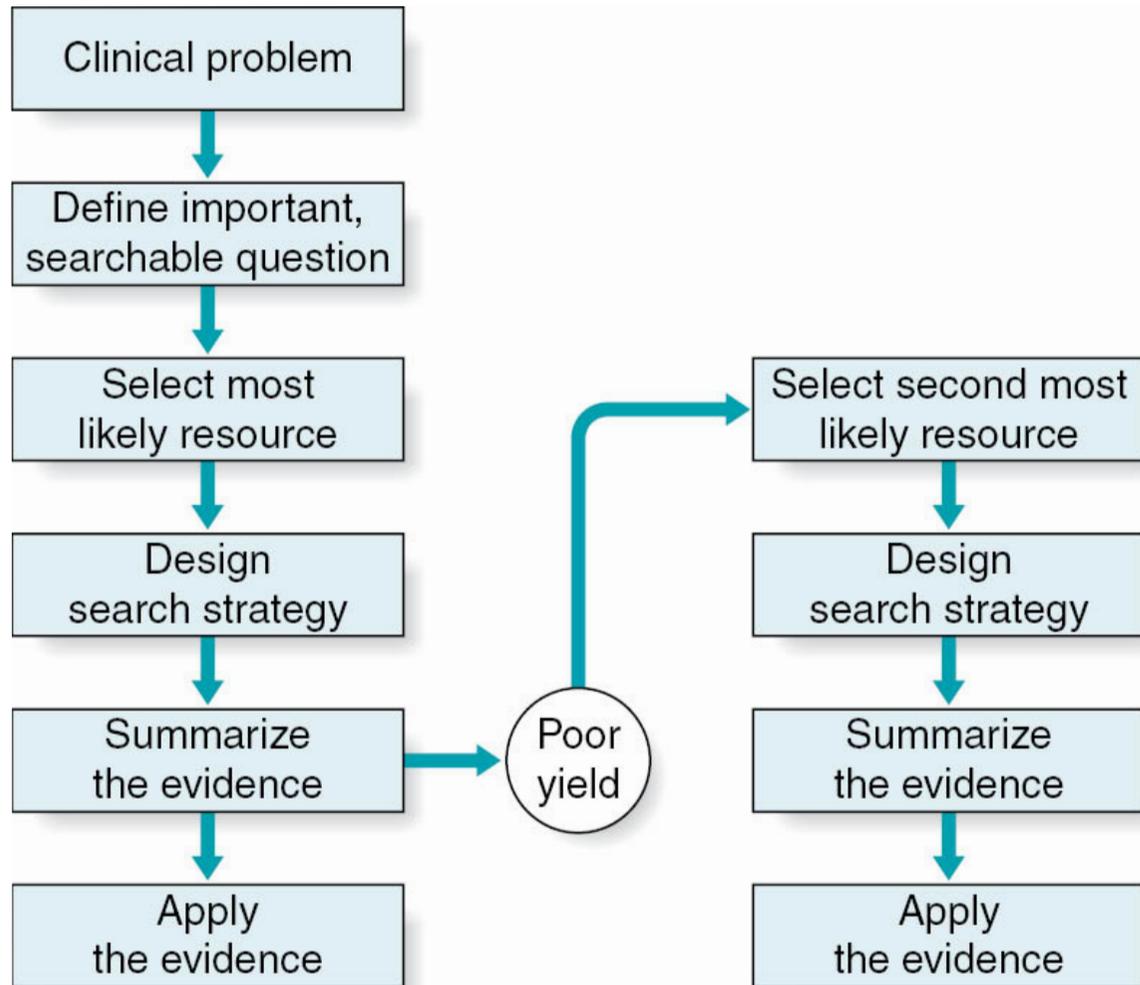
INFORMATION INTO QUESTION

	1	2	3	4
	Patient or Problem	Intervention (a cause, prognostic factor, treatment, etc)	Comparison Intervention (if necessary)	Outcomes
Tips for Building	Starting with your patient, ask "How would I describe a group of patients similar to mine?" Balance precision with brevity.	Ask "Which main intervention am I considering?" Be specific	Ask "What is the main alternative to compare with the intervention?" Again, be specific	Ask "What can I hope to accomplish?", or "What could this exposure really affect?" Again, be specific
Example	"In patients with heart failure from dilated cardiomyopathy who are in sinus rhythm..."	"...would adding anticoagulation with warfarin to standard heart failure therapy..."	:...when compared with standard therapy alone..."	"...lead to lower mortality or morbidity from thromboembolism. Is this enough to be worth the increased risk of bleeding?"

TRACKING EVIDENCE

1. Converting the need of information into an answerable question
2. *Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question*
3. Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and with our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

TRACKING EVIDENCE



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TRACKING EVIDENCE

- “Do we really mean that traditional textbooks should be burned? *We do* (and not even recycled – they should be incinerated as dangerous waste)”.

Straus SE *et al.* *Evidence-based Medicine*.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 33.

TRACKING EVIDENCE

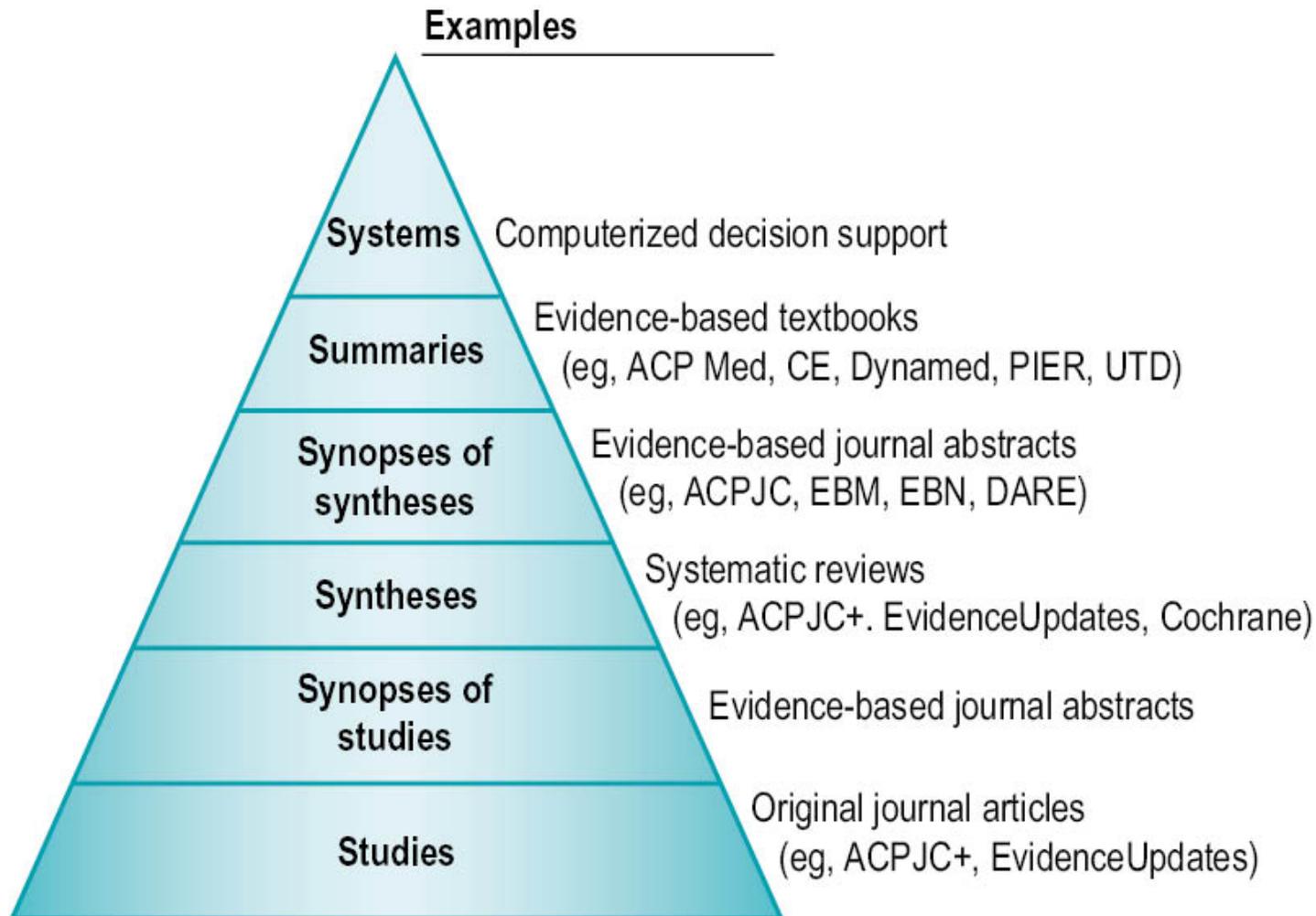
- “Trying to keep current with the knowledge base that is pertinent to your clinical practice by reading full-text journal is an *hopeless* task”.

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 44.

TRACKING EVIDENCE: PULL VS. PUSH

- “Pull”
 - Cerco attivamente la nuova informazione quando ne ho bisogno (“just in time”)
- “Push”
 - vengo allertato della nuova informazione (“just in case”)

TRACKING EVIDENCE: THE 6S



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COCHRANE LIBRARY (3S)

The screenshot shows the Cochrane Library website. At the top left is the Cochrane Library logo with the tagline "Trusted evidence. Informed decisions. Better health." To the right is a search bar with the text "Search title, abstract, keyword" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the search bar are buttons for "Browse" and "Advanced Search". A navigation menu below the search bar includes "Cochrane Reviews", "Trials", "More Resources", "About", and "Help". A light blue notification box contains an information icon and text: "Please be advised that there is a problem with the publication date for all records published in the January, February, and March issues of CENTRAL (Issues 1 to 3, 2017). It affects the results display, date limits, and exported records. We are currently working on the problem as a matter of urgency." Below the notification are three featured articles. The first article features a photo of a newborn baby and is titled "Antenatal corticosteroids for accelerating fetal lung maturation For women at risk of preterm birth" with a "Read the review" link. The second article features a photo of a woman breastfeeding and is titled "Enabling breastfeeding" with a "Read the Special Collection" link. The third article features a photo of pills and is titled "Antimicrobial stewardship" with a "Read the editorial" link.

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i Please be advised that there is a problem with the publication date for all records published in the January, February, and March issues of CENTRAL (Issues 1 to 3, 2017). It affects the results display, date limits, and exported records. We are currently working on the problem as a matter of urgency.

Antenatal corticosteroids for accelerating fetal lung maturation
For women at risk of preterm birth
Read the review →

Enabling breastfeeding
Read the Special Collection →

Antimicrobial stewardship
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LA SINOSI DEL “NOSTRO” STUDIO ! (2S)



Changes in diet and physical activity prevented type 2 diabetes mellitus in people with impaired glucose tolerance

Victor Montori

Evid. Based Med. 2001;6;176-
doi:10.1136/ebm.6.6.176

Changes in diet and physical activity prevented type 2 diabetes mellitus in people with impaired glucose tolerance

Tuomilehto J, Lindström J, Eriksson JG, et al, for the Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study Group. Prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus by changes in lifestyle among subjects with impaired glucose tolerance. N Engl J Med 2001 May 3;344:1343–50.

QUESTION: In patients with impaired glucose tolerance, is a lifestyle intervention programme effective for preventing type 2 diabetes mellitus?

Design

Randomised (allocation concealed*), unblinded,* controlled trial with mean follow up of 3.2 years (the Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study).

Setting

5 locations in Finland (Helsinki, Kuopio, Oulu, Tampere, and Turku).

Patients

522 patients between 40 and 65 years of age (mean age 55 y, 67% women) who were overweight (body mass index ≥ 25 kg/m²) and had impaired glucose tolerance (mean plasma glucose level between 7.8 and 11.0 mmol/l 2 h after receiving 75 g of oral glucose on 2 occasions, in patients with plasma glucose levels < 7.8 mmol/l after an overnight fast). Exclusion criteria included diabetes mellitus and advanced chronic disease. Follow up was 92%.

Intervention

Patients were allocated to receive individualised counselling aimed at reducing weight by $\geq 5\%$, reducing total and saturated fat intake, increasing intake of fibre, and increasing physical activity to at least 30 minutes per day (intervention group, n = 265) or general oral and written information about diet and exercise (control group, n = 257).

Main outcome measures

The primary outcome measure was incidence of newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes (confirmed by 2 oral glucose tolerance tests). A secondary outcome measure was amount of weight loss.

Main results

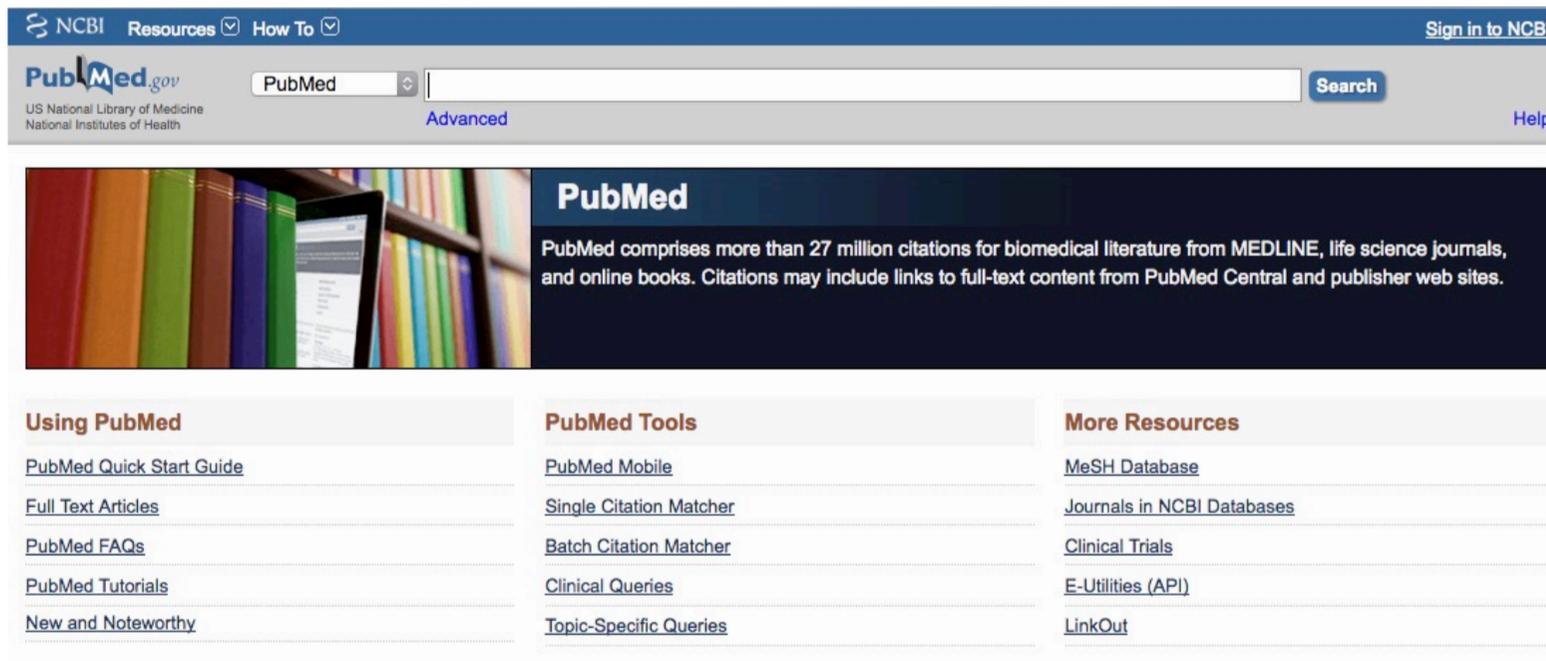
Analysis was by intention to treat. At 2 years, people in the intervention group had a greater mean weight loss than did those in the control group (3.5 v 0.8 kg, $p < 0.001$). At 4 years, the incidence of diabetes was lower in the intervention group than in the control group ($p < 0.001$) (table).

Lifestyle intervention programme v control for the prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus in patients with impaired glucose tolerance at a mean follow up of 3.2 years†

	Lifestyle		RRR (95% CI)	NNT (CI)
Outcome	Intervention	Control		
Diabetes	10%	23%	56% (33 to 71)	8 (5 to 15)

†Abbreviations defined in glossary; RRR, NNT, and CI calculated from data in article.

PUBMED (1S)



The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the NCBI logo, "Resources" and "How To" dropdown menus, and a "Sign in to NCBI" link. Below this is the PubMed logo and the text "US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health". A search bar contains the text "PubMed" and a "Search" button. A "Help" link is also visible. The main content area features a banner with a bookshelf image and the text: "PubMed comprises more than 27 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites." Below the banner are three columns of links: "Using PubMed" (including Quick Start Guide, Full Text Articles, FAQs, Tutorials, and New and Noteworthy), "PubMed Tools" (including Mobile, Single Citation Matcher, Batch Citation Matcher, Clinical Queries, and Topic-Specific Queries), and "More Resources" (including MeSH Database, Journals in NCBI Databases, Clinical Trials, E-Utilities (API), and LinkOut).

EMBASE (1S)

ELSEVIER

SEARCH CART MENU

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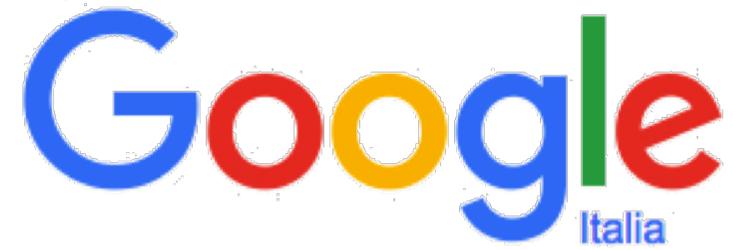
Access now

> Login to Embase



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GOOGLE



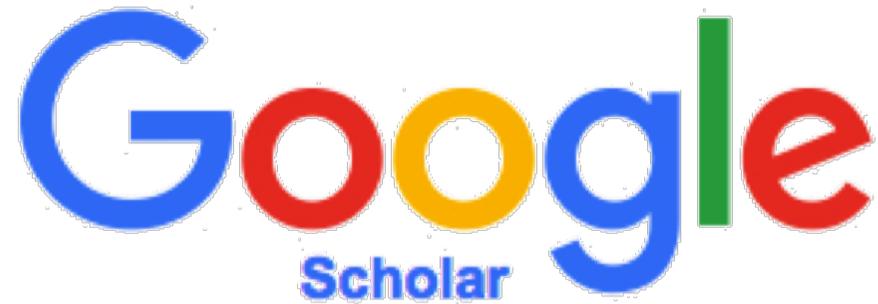
Google Search

I'm Feeling Lucky

Google.it offered in: [Italiano](#)

www.giorgiobedogni.it

GOOGLE SCHOLAR



Articles (include patents) Case law

Stand on the shoulders of giants

RSS

The screenshot shows the NetNewsWire application window with 25 unread items. The interface includes a sidebar with a folder tree, a main list of news items, and a search bar. The news items are as follows:

Source	Title	Date
giorgiobedogni.it	The ASA's statement on p-values: context, process, and purpose	28 Mar 2016
giorgiobedogni.it	Evaluating Replications: 40% full ≠ 60% empty	06 Mar 2016
giorgiobedogni.it	Pvalues, hypothesis testing, and model selection: it's de`ja`vu all over again	28 Dec 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Mistaken advice on red meat and cancer	28 Nov 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	P-value madness: a puzzle about the latest test ban	11 Oct 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Why propensity scores should not be used for matching	10 Oct 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Mastering variation: variance components and personalised medicine	10 Oct 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	A closer look at testing the "no-treatment-effect" hypothesis in a comparative experiment	04 Sep 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Misunderstandings about Q and 'Cochran's Q test' in meta-analysis	04 Sep 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Cochran's paper "Observational Studies" and comments	12 Aug 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	A puzzle about the latest test ban	14 Jun 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Some models and methods for the analysis of observational data	23 May 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Error statistical modeling and inference: where methodology meets ontology	23 May 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Maximum likelihood is better than multiple imputation: part II	06 May 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Common misconceptions about data analysis and statistics	10 Apr 2015
giorgiobedogni.it	Underdetermination in evidence-based medicine	17 Feb 2015

www.giorgiobedogni.it

DATABASE PROGRAMMATI AD HOC

The screenshot shows a database application window titled 'giorgio_library.bdb'. The main area displays a list of references with columns for Authors, Modified, Journal, and Title. The entry for 'White, IR' is highlighted in red. The right sidebar shows details for the selected entry, including Type, Title, Authors, Journal, Vol (Issue), Pages, Date, Publisher, Address, and URL. The bottom status bar indicates 'Showing 2046 of 2046 refs'.

Authors	Modified	Journal	Title
<input type="checkbox"/> White, Ian R	23 Jul 2016 12:18	Stata Journal	Meta-analysis with missing data
<input type="checkbox"/> White, Ian R	23 Jul 2016 12:18	Stata Journal	simsum: Analyses of simulation studies includi
<input type="checkbox"/> White, Ian R	13 Feb 2017 13:27	Stata Journal	Multivariate random-effects meta-regression: U
<input type="checkbox"/> White, Ian R	23 Jul 2016 12:18	Stata Journal	Network meta-analysis
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White, IR	13 Feb 2017 13:09	BMJ	Strategy for intention to treat analysis in rand
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White, IR	13 Feb 2017 13:27	Clin Trials	Including all individuals is not enough: lessons
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White, KL	21 Sep 2016 11:21	N Engl J Med	The ecology of medical care.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Whitehead, John	10 Sep 2016 17:56	Statist. Med.	Sample size calculations for ordered categoric
<input type="checkbox"/> Whitsett, M	13 Feb 2017 13:09	World J Hepatol	Physical activity as a treatment of non-alcoholi
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WHO Multicentre Growth F	23 Jul 2016 13:27		WHO child growth standards: lengt height-for-
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WHO Multicentre Growth F	23 Jul 2016 13:27		WHO child growth standards: head circumfere
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wickham, Hadley	5 Feb 2017 12:46		Advanced R
<input type="checkbox"/> Wieland, A	13 Feb 2017 13:09	Aliment Pharmacol Ther	Systematic review: microbial dysbiosis and no
<input type="checkbox"/> Wiggins, Vince	23 Jul 2016 12:18	Stata Journal	Stata tip 93: Handling multiple y axes on twow
<input type="checkbox"/> Wijarnpreecha, K	13 Feb 2017 13:09	QJM	Associations of sugar- and artificially sweetene
<input type="checkbox"/> Wijarnpreecha, K	13 Feb 2017 13:09	J Gastroenterol Hepatol	Short Sleep Duration and Risk of Nonalcoholic

White, IR. Multivariate random-effects meta-regression: Updates to mvmeta. Stata Journal. 2011;11:255-70.

Type
Journal article

Title
Multivariate random-effects meta-regression: Updates to mvmeta

Authors
White, Ian R

Journal
Stata Journal

Vol (Issue)
11(2)

Pages
255-270

Date
2011

Publisher
StataCorp LP

Address

URL
<http://ideas.repec.org/a/tsj/s...>

Abstract
An extension of mvmeta, my program for multivariate random-effects meta-analysis, is described. The extension handles meta-regression. Estima- tion methods available are restricted maximum likelihood, maximum likelihood,

DATABASE PROGRAMMATI AD HOC

The screenshot shows a PubMed search interface. The search bar contains the query "fatty liver index"[All Fields]. The search results are displayed in a table with columns for Searches, Last Run, Authors, Date, Title, and Source. The first result is highlighted in blue.

Searches	Last Run	Authors	Date	Title	Source
<input type="checkbox"/> Bedogni G [AU]	11 Mar 2017	Rogulj, D	2017	Age-dependent systemic DNA damage in early Type 2 Diabetes mellitus.	Acta Biochim Pol
<input type="checkbox"/> Fatty liver index [All]	2 Apr 2017	Le, MH	2017	Prevalence of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and risk factors for advanced fibrosis and mort	PLoS One 12(3):e0173499
<input type="checkbox"/> fatty liver and systematic[sb]	29 Sep 2016				
<input type="checkbox"/> PWS & BIA	11 Feb 2017				
<input type="checkbox"/> PWS & sex	11 Feb 2017				

Acta Biochim Pol 2017 Mar 30. 10.18388/abp.2016_1313

Age-dependent systemic DNA damage in early Type 2 Diabetes mellitus.

Rogulj, D, El Aklouk, I, Konjevoda, P, Ljubić, S, Pibernik Okanović, M, Barbir, A, Luburić, M, Radman, M, Budinski, N, Vučić Lovrenčić, M

Department of Internal Medicine, General Hospital Brežice, Slovenia.

Oxidative stress, capable of eliciting damage to various biomolecules including DNA, is a recognized component of diabetes mellitus and its complications. Metabolic syndrome (MetS) is associated with the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), as well as other unfavorable outcomes. The aim of this study was to elucidate the role of oxidative stress in the development of T2DM, by investigating association of oxidative DNA damage with metabolic parameters in subjects with MetS and early T2DM. Selected anthropometric and biochemical parameters of MetS, inflammation and oxidative DNA damage: body mass index (BMI), fatty liver index (FLI), waist circumference (WC), total cholesterol, HDL and LDL-cholesterol, gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), uric acid, C-reactive protein (CRP), total leukocyte/neutrophil count, and urinary 8-hydroxy-deoxyguanosine (u-8-OHdG) were assessed in male subjects with MetS and both younger (≤55 years) and older (>55 years) subjects with T2DM of short duration without complications. BMI, FLI, WC, total and LDL-cholesterol and uric acid were higher, while the u-8-OHdG was lower in MetS group, when compared to older T2DM subjects. None of these parameters were different neither between MetS and younger T2DM, nor between two sub-groups of subjects with T2DM. Values of CRP, HDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, GGT, leukocytes and neutrophils were not different between all examined groups of subjects. Higher 8-OHdG in older subjects with T2DM suggests that both aging process and diabetes could contribute to the development of DNA damage. Oxidative DNA damage cannot serve as an universal early marker of T2DM.

Find new since last run Don't clear list between searches

Done. Received 2 of 2 total.

Import Into Hits List Download PDF PubMed

INTEGRATING EVIDENCE

1. Converting the need of information into an answerable question
2. Tracking down the best evidence with which to answer that question
3. *Critically appraising its evidence for its validity and applicability*
4. Integrating the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and with our patient's unique biology, values and circumstances
5. Evaluating the efficacy and effectiveness in executing steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve next time

APPRAISING EVIDENCE

- È ciò che abbiamo cominciato a fare oggi
- Servirà a ben poco se non lo ripetete (ammesso che siate interessati, ovviamente)
- Il modo migliore per farlo è nella forma di un *Journal Club*

JOURNAL CLUB

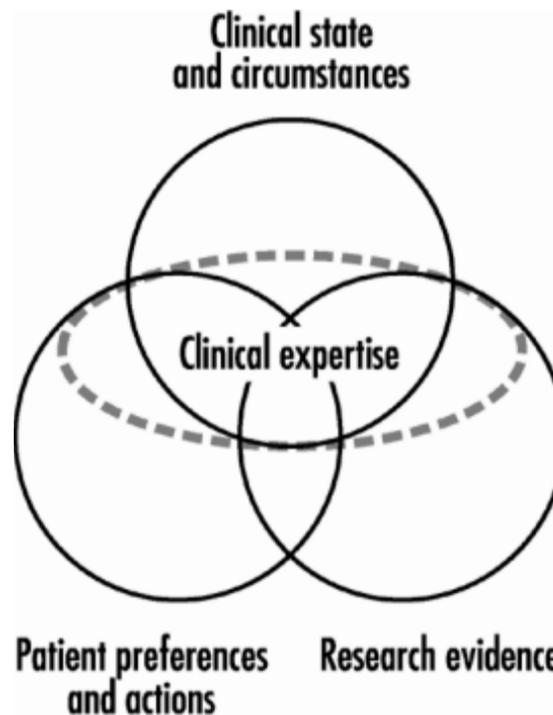
- “With team learning, the Journal Club is not resting on a single person appraising the article but instead it becomes a group activity”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 44.

INTEGRATING EVIDENCE

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INTEGRATING EVIDENCE



Haynes RB et al. *ACP Journal Club* 2002;136:A11.

INTEGRATING EVIDENCE

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EVALUATING OUR EFFECTIVENESS

Table 8.1 Self-evaluation in asking answerable questions

1. Am I asking any clinical questions at all?
2. Am I asking focused questions?
3. Am I using a “map” to locate my knowledge gaps and articulate questions?
4. Can I get myself “unstuck” when asking questions?
5. Do I have a working method to save my questions for later answering?

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EVALUATING OUR EFFECTIVENESS

Table 8.2 A self-evaluation in finding the best external evidence

1. Am I searching at all?
2. Do I know the best sources of current evidence for my clinical discipline?
3. Do I have easy access to the best evidence for my clinical discipline?
4. Am I becoming more efficient in my searching?
5. Am I using truncations, Booleans, MeSH headings, thesaurus, limiters, and intelligent free text when searching MEDLINE?
6. How do my searches compare with those of research librarians or other respected colleagues who have a passion for providing best current patient care?

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EVALUATING OUR EFFECTIVENESS

Table 8.3 A self-evaluation in critically appraising the evidence for its validity and potential usefulness

1. Am I critically appraising external evidence at all?
2. Are the critical appraisal guides becoming easier for me to apply?
3. Am I becoming more accurate and efficient in applying some of the critical appraisal measures (such as likelihood ratios, NNTs and the like)?
4. Am I creating any appraisal summaries?

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EVALUATING OUR EFFECTIVENESS

Table 8.4 A self-evaluation in integrating the critical appraisal with clinical expertise and applying the result in clinical practice

1. Am I integrating my critical appraisals into my practice at all?
2. Am I becoming more accurate and efficient in adjusting some of the critical appraisal measures to fit my individual patients (pre-test probabilities, NNT/f, etc.)?
3. Can I explain (and resolve) disagreements about management decisions in terms of this integration?

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EVALUATING OUR EFFECTIVENESS

Table 8.5 A self-evaluation of changing practice behavior

1. When evidence suggests a change in practice, am I identifying barriers and facilitators to this change?
2. Have I identified a strategy to implement this change, targeted to the barriers I've identified?
3. Have I carried out any check, such as audits of my diagnostic, therapeutic, or other EBM performance including evidence use as well as impact on clinical outcomes?
4. Am I considering sustainability of this change?

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LA METAFORA DEL TUBO CHE PERDE



<http://www.cebm.net>

EBM TOP 10 FAILURES

1. When learning how to do research is emphasized over how to use it
2. When learning how to do statistics is emphasized over how to interpret them
3. When teaching EBM is limited only in finding flaws in published research
4. When teaching portrays EBM as substituting research evidence for, rather than adding it to, clinical expertise, patient values and circumstances

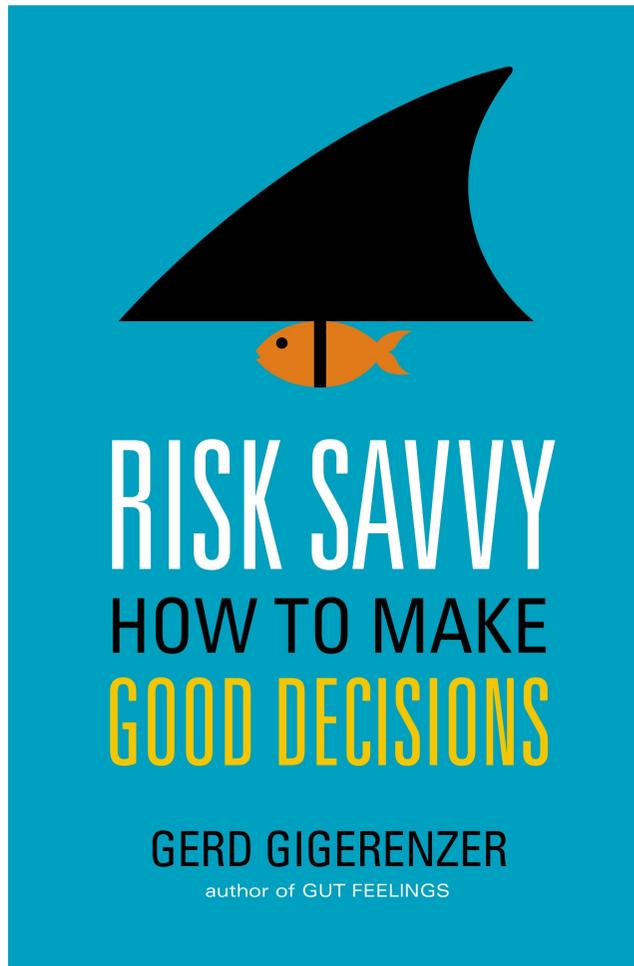
Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 228.

EBM TOP 10 FAILURES

5. When teaching with or about evidence is disconnected from the team's learning needs about either their patients' illnesses or their own clinical skills
6. When the amount of teaching exceeds the available time of the learners' attention
7. When it humiliates the learners for not already knowing the "right" fact or answer
8. When it bullies learners to decide or act based on fear of others' authority or power, rather than based on authoritative evidence and rational argument

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. 228.

NON SEI MEDICO? LA METODOLOGIA TI SARÀ COMUNQUE UTILE COME PAZIENTE!



- Chapter 10: “No decision without me about me”

EMPOWERING PATIENTS

PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Helping Doctors and Patients Make Sense of Health Statistics

Gerd Gigerenzer,^{1,2} Wolfgang Gaissmaier,^{1,2} Elke Kurz-Milcke,^{1,2} Lisa M. Schwartz,³ and Steven Woloshin³

¹Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin; ²Harding Center for Risk Literacy, Berlin; ³The Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice's Center for Medicine and the Media, Dartmouth Medical School

Volume 8—Number 2

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EMPOWERING PATIENTS

Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung
Max Planck Institute for Human Development

NEWS | INSTITUTE | RESEARCH | PUBLICATIONS | MEDIA | CAREER

Home / Research / Harding Center

Deutsch

- Adaptive Behavior and Cognition
- Adaptive Rationality
- Lifespan Psychology
- History of Emotions**
- Max Planck Research Groups
- Max Planck Research Fellow
- Research Schools
- Harding Center**
- Downloads
- Max Planck UCL Centre
- Concluded Areas
- Emeriti
- Networks
- Taking part in studies

Harding Center for Risk Literacy

In April of 2009, the [Harding Center for Risk Literacy](#) was founded at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin. The center envisions a society of informed citizens who are competent enough to deal with the risks of a modern technological world.

How do I make decisions in our modern, technological world? Should I have a vaccination or not? Is it safer to travel by car or by plane? Are early-detection screening tests for cancer useful, or can they cause harm?

Questions like these are the research focus of a team of 6 scientists led by Professor Gerd Gigerenzer, director of the Harding Center for Risk Literacy. The researchers will conduct studies and experiments and carry out surveys in the general population. Their findings shall aid in assessing risks competently and correctly. Furthermore, the Center will offer special further training seminars for physicians as well as for journalists.

Established through a € 2.2 million gift from the London Global Investment Manager David Harding, the center will fund research conducted by Prof. Dr. Gerd Gigerenzer. The Max Planck Society, in return, will provide the entire infrastructure.

Contact

Direktor
[Gerd Gigerenzer](#)



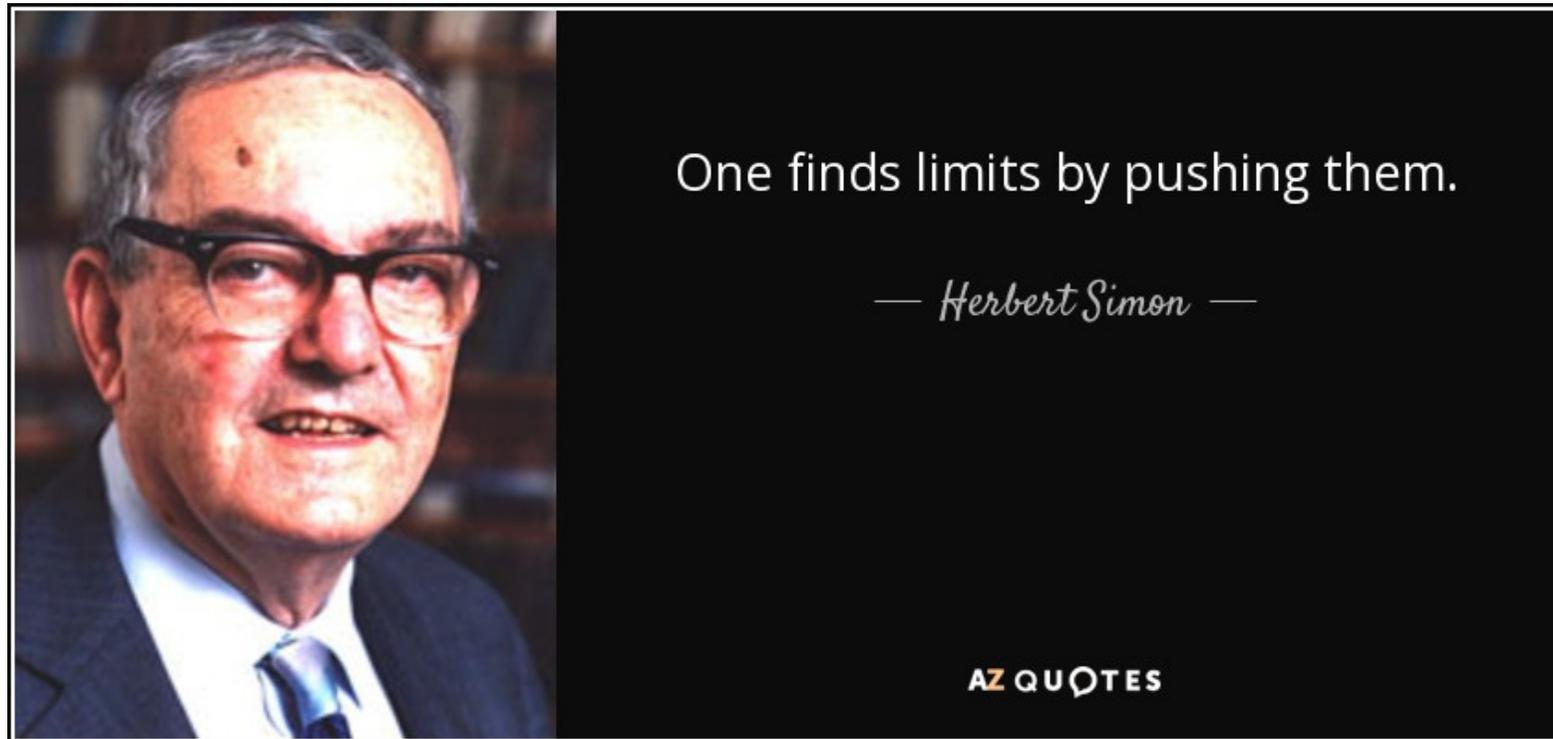
✉ sekgigerenzer@mpib-berlin.mpg.de

Website

www.harding-center.mpg.de



EMPOWERING PATIENTS



EMPOWERING PATIENTS: FACT-BOX

Prostate Cancer Early Detection  HARDING CENTER FOR RISK LITERACY

by PSA testing and palpation of the prostate gland

Numbers are for men aged 50 years or older, not participating vs. participating in early detection for 11 years

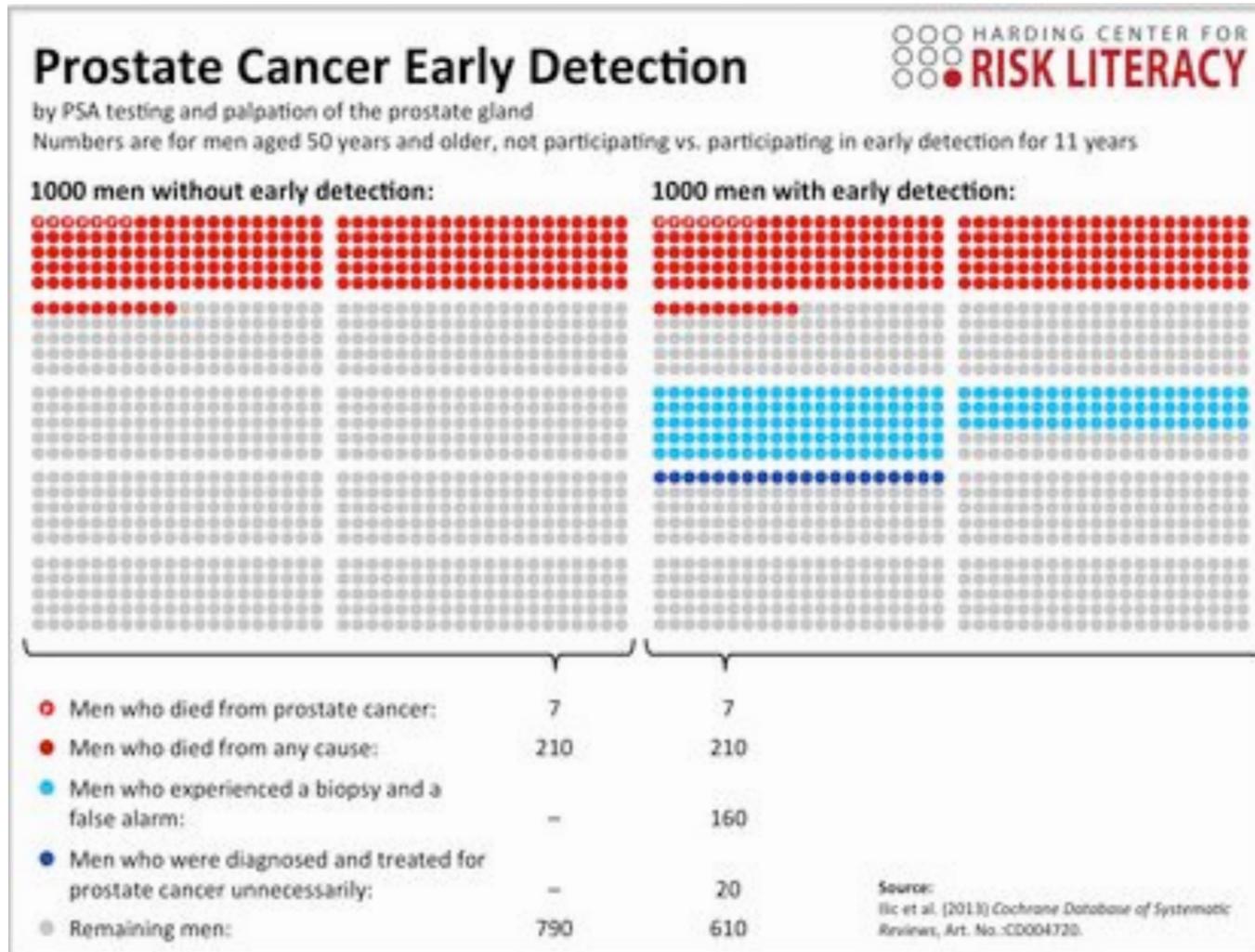
	1,000 men without early detection	1,000 men with early detection
Benefits		
How many men died from prostate cancer?	7	7*
How many men died from any cause?	210	210
Harms		
How many men without cancer experienced a biopsy and a false alarm?	–	160
How many healthy men were diagnosed and treated** for prostate cancer unnecessarily?	–	20

* This means that about 7 out of 1,000 men (50+ years of age) with early detection died from prostate cancer within 11 years.

** E.g. prostate removal or radiation therapy, which can lead to incontinence or impotence.

Source: Ilic et al. (2013) *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, Art. No.:CD004720.

EMPOWERING PATIENTS: FACT-BOX



ENTUSIASMO E IRRIVERENZA

- “Finally, we invite you to add the enthusiasm and irreverence to the endeavor without which you will miss the fun that accompany the application of these ideas!”

Straus SE et al. Evidence-based Medicine.
Edinburgh: Churchill-Livingstone, 2010, p. XV.



ENTUSIASMO E IRRIVERENZA DAL “GIGANTE DEI GIGANTI”

- “Why, on earth, should you take any advice from any of us old farts who (through inattention, greed, or simple incompetence) got academic medicine into the simply awful mess in which you find it today?”

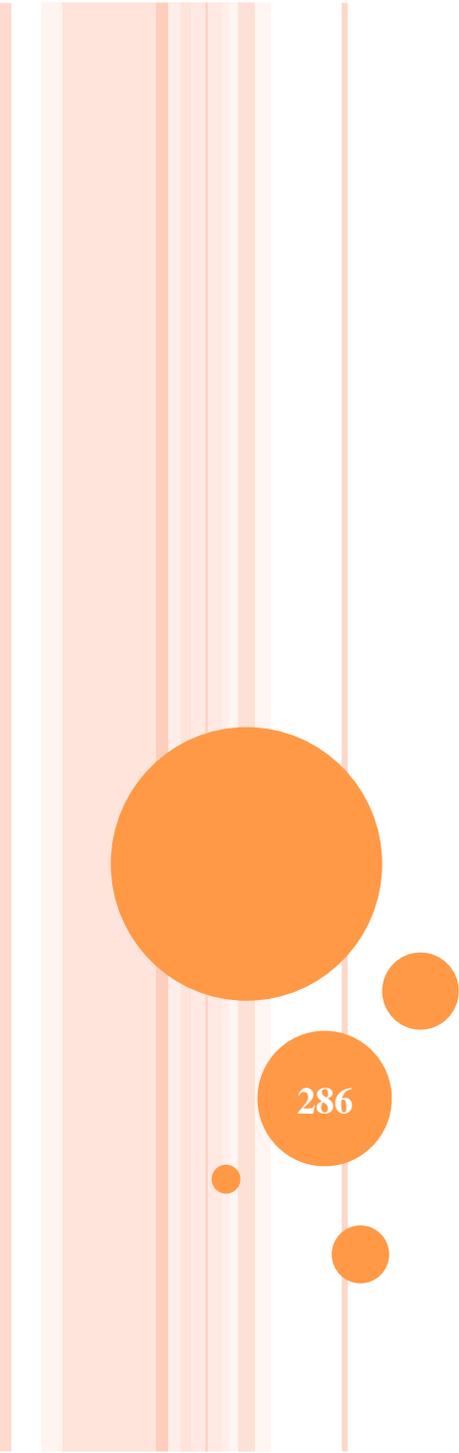
Sackett D. BMJ 2004;329:924 (Replying to “Campaign to revitalise academic medicine”)



M2-SESSIONE PRATICA 18-04-2017

○ Idee

1. Rapido retraining sui concetti del modulo M2
2. Lavoro collegiale
 - Leggiamo e valutiamo un RCT scelto da qualcuno di noi. Chi se ne incarica (PDF da proiettare)? Tutti lo leggiamo il 18-04 (a parte chi lo porta).
3. Lavoro a piccoli gruppi
 - Richiede aula attrezzata per gruppi e computer portatili
 - Manteniamo i piccoli gruppi di M1
 - Valutiamo studi clinici scelti da GB? (Controversie garantite!)
 - Discutiamo insieme il materiale elaborato dai gruppi



**GRAZIE E ARRIVEDERCI AL
18-04-2017!**

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