

Evidently Cochrane

Tianjing Li, MD, MHS, PhD

Associate Professor Department of Ophthalmology School of Medicine University of Colorado Denver

Department of Epidemiology Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

Prince Mahidol Award Youth Program Conference Mentor Session Bangkok, Thailand January 29, 2020





Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Funding:

Grant UG1EY020522 (PI: Tianjing Li), the National Eye Institute, National Institutes of Health, USA.

• I do not have any other potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

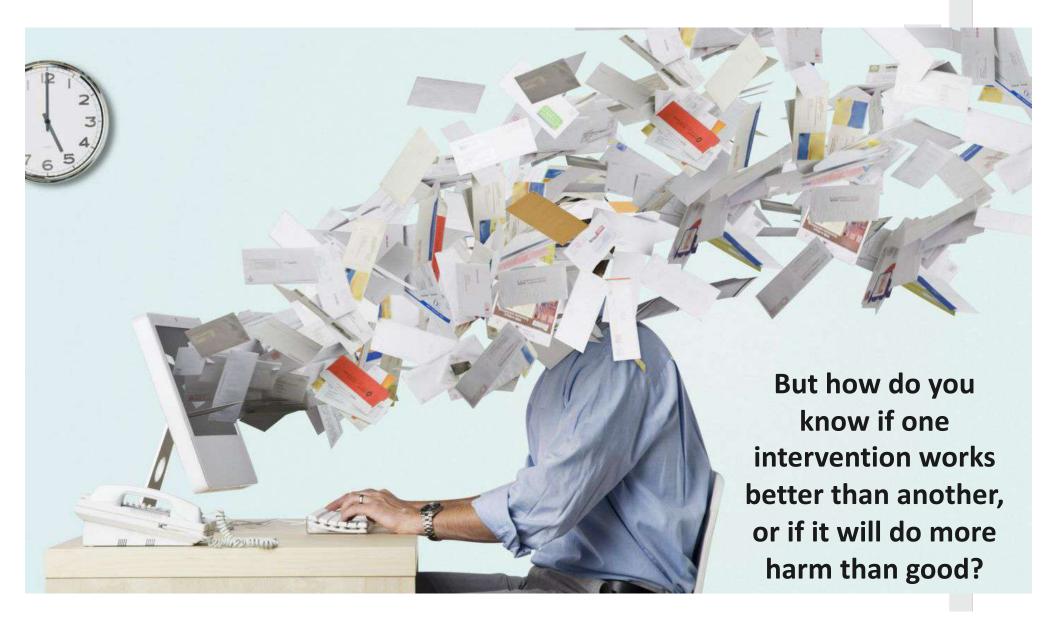


Why Evidence is Important





Information About Health and Healthcare is Everywhere





Available for everyone, funded by readers

Contribute →

Subscribe →

Search jobs Sign in Q Search The US edition Guardian

News Opinion Sport Culture Lifestyle More -

UK World Business Football UK politics Environment Education Society Science Tech Global development Cities Obituaries

Alcohol

(1)

do

• This article is more than 8 months old

No healthy level of alcohol consumption, says major study

Governments should consider advising people to abstain entirely, say authors

Sarah Boseley Health editor Thu 23 Aug 2018 18.30 EDT









▲ The study contradicts most national guidelines which say there may be health benefits to one or two glasses of wine. Photograph: Inti St Clair/Getty Images/Blend Images

Even the occasional drink is harmful to health, according to the largest and

Editorially independent, open to everyone

We chose a different approach – will you support it?

Support The Guardian ightarrow

most viewed in US



I thought 'Secret Daddy' was bad enough. Now I've discovered something worse



William Barr: is his defence of Trump paving the road to tyranny?



Passengers escape after plane skids off runway into river in Jacksonville, Florida



Blind date: 'He asked if I wanted "a little prick"

groups, and federal agencies, including the National Institutes of Health (NIH), has just issued new clinical guidelines aimed at preventing peanut allergy [1]. The guidelines suggest that parents should introduce most babies to peanut-containing foods around the time they begin eating other solid foods, typically 4 to 6 months of age. While early introduction is especially important for kids at particular risk for developing allergies, it is also recommended that high-risk infants—those with a history of severe eczema and/or egg allergy—undergo a blood



Album



ged 019

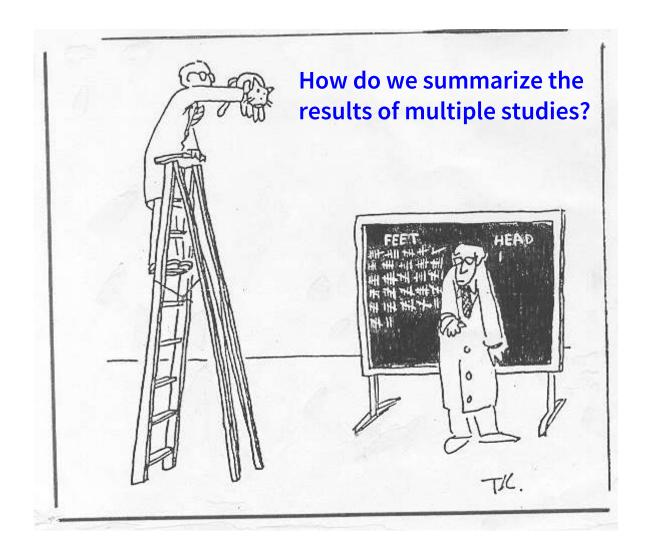
on

ancer

nan e & 2019

Life





"The hundreds of hours spent conducting a scientific study ultimately contribute only a piece of an enormous puzzle. The value of any single study is derived from how it fits with and expands previous work, as well as from the study's intrinsic properties. Through systematic review the puzzle's intricacies may be disentangled."

- Cynthia D Mulrow, Senior Deputy Editor of Annals of Internal Medicine



Typical Clinical Questions

- Is yoga effective for improving health-related quality of life, mental health, and cancerrelated symptoms in women diagnosed with breast cancer?
- Is "early" epidural as effective and safe as "late" epidural for women in labor?
- Does IVF increase the risk of breast cancer?
- Does formaldehyde exposure increase the risk of leukemia?



- Does spending more money on schools improve educational outcomes?
- Do women or men make better leaders?
- Does sexual orientation of the parent matter?
- Are fathers more likely than mothers to treat their sons and daughters differently?
- Is job absenteeism an indicator of job dissatisfaction?

Yoga for women diagnosed with breast cancer

What did we find?

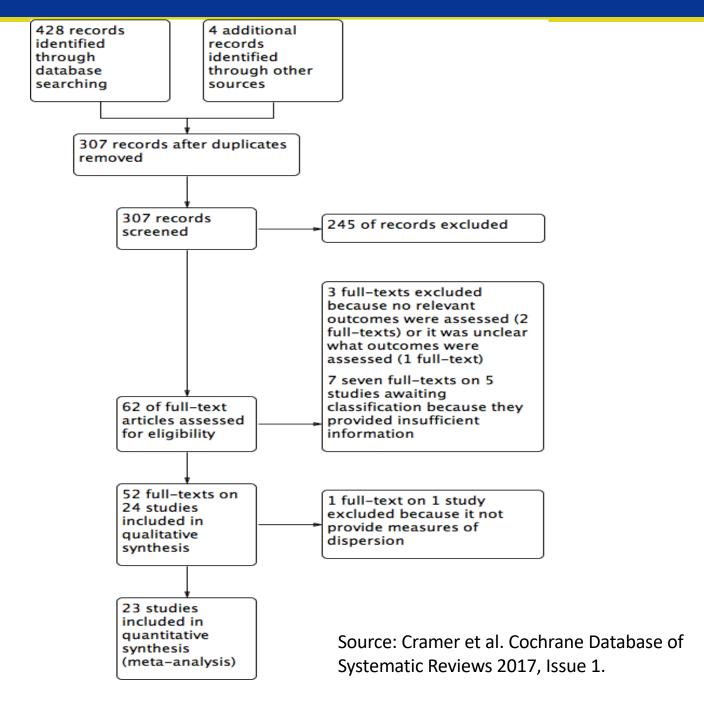
We found 24 studies that involved 2166 women. Our evidence is current to January 2016...

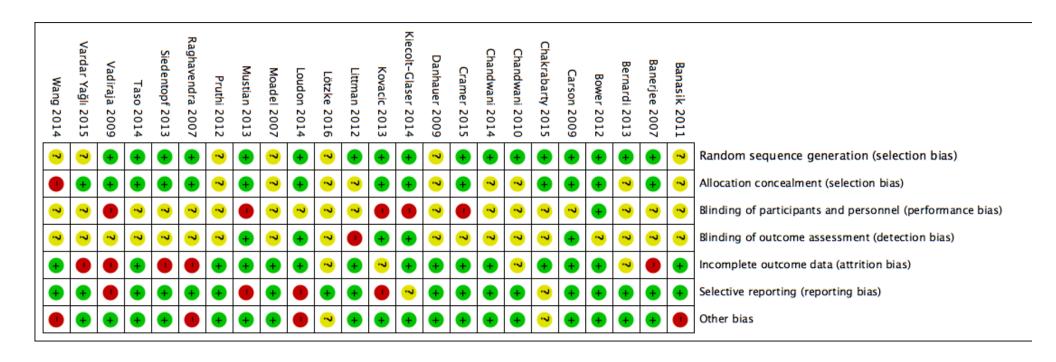
We found that yoga was more effective than no therapy in improving quality of life and reducing fatigue and sleep disturbances. We also found that yoga was better for reducing depression, anxiety and fatigue in women when compared with psychosocial or educational interventions such as counselling...Studies have poorly reported risks of yoga. However, we found no evidence of serious risks of yoga among women with a diagnosis of breast cancer.

What does this mean?

Our findings indicate that women with a diagnosis of breast cancer can use yoga as supportive therapy for improving their quality of life and mental health, in addition to standard cancer treatments.

Source: Cramer et al. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 1.





Source: Cramer et al. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 1.

Forest plot of comparison: yoga versus no therapy, outcome: health-related quality of life short-term

Yoga			No Therapy			Std. Mean Difference		Std. Mean Difference		
Study or Subgroup	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI	
Banasik 2011	-0.77	0.94	7	-0.42	0.25	7	2.7%	-0.48 [-1.54, 0.59]		
Chandwani 2010	43.1	9.3531	27	39	9.4652	31	9.7%	0.43 [-0.09, 0.95]	 • 	
Chandwani 2014	42.3	9.1	49	44.1	8.3138	48	14.8%	-0.20 [-0.60, 0.19]		
Cramer 2015	113.7	20.5	19	102.1	14.8	21	6.9%	0.64 [0.00, 1.28]		
Danhauer 2009	114.8	19.1	13	98.4	31.8	14	4.9%	0.60 [-0.17, 1.38]		
Kiecolt-Glaser 2014	58.9	23.5151	96	50.7	19.9223	90	22.6%	0.37 [0.08, 0.66]		
Loudon 2014	7.45	1.44	12	7.42	1.24	11	4.4%	0.02 [-0.80, 0.84]		
Moadel 2007	75.2	18.96	84	69.94	19.39	44	16.7%	0.27 [-0.09, 0.64]	+-	
Pruthi 2012	120.5	18.26	14	117.5	15.35	14	5.3%	0.17 [-0.57, 0.92]		
Siedentopf 2013	59.11	25.08	33	57.72	20.53	41	12.0%	0.06 [-0.40, 0.52]		
Total (95% CI)			354			321	100.0%	0.22 [0.04, 0.40]	•	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² =	0.02; C	$hi^2 = 11.0$	7, df =	9 (P = 0	0.27); $I^2 =$	19%			-2 -1 0 1 2	
Test for overall effect: $Z = 2.40 (P = 0.02)$									Favours no therapy Favours yoga	

Source: Cramer et al. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 1.

Yoga versus no therapy for women with diagnosed breast cancer

Patient or population: women with diagnosed breast cancer

Settings: inpatient and outpatient facilities

Intervention: yoga Comparison: no therapy

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)	Number of	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Corresponding risk	participants (studies)		
	Yoga vs no therapy	= >		
Health-related quality of life (short-	Mean health-related quality of life in intervention	675	⊕⊕⊕⊝	SMD 0.22 (95% CI 0.04 to
term)	groups was	(10 studies)	Moderate ^a	0.40)
Self-assessed questionnaires	0.22 standard deviations higher			
Follow-up: 5-12 weeks	(0.06 to 0.38 higher)			
Health-related quality of life	Mean health-related quality of life in intervention	146	8899	SMD 0.10 (95% CI -0.23 to
(medium-term)	groups was	(2 studies)	Low ^{b,c}	0.42)
Self-assessed questionnaires	0.10 standard deviations higher			
Follow-up: 30-48 weeks	(0.23 lower to 0.42 higher)			
Depression (short-term)	Mean depression in intervention groups was	496	8800	SMD -0.13 (95% CI -0.31 to
Self-assessed questionnaires	0.13 standard deviations lower	(7 studies)	Low ^b	0.05)
Follow-up: 6-12 weeks	(0.31 lower to 0.05 higher)			
Anxiety (short-term)	Mean anxiety in intervention groups was	346	8000	SMD -0.53 (95% CI -1.10 to

Summary of findings for the main comparison. Yoga versus no therapy for women with diagnosed breast cancer

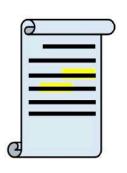


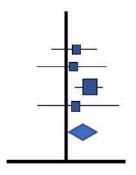
Cochrane Steps in Completing a Systematic Review

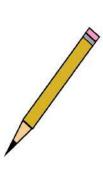












PREPARE TOPIC

- Formulate research question(s)
- Develop analytic framework

SEARCH FOR STUDIES

- Define eligibility criteria
- Search for relevant studies

SCREEN STUDIES

Screen studies for inclusion

ABSTRACT DATA

- Abstract data from included studies
- Assess risk of bias
- Construct evidence tables

ANALYZE AND SYNTHESIZE DATA

- Conduct qualitative synthesis
- Conduct quantitative synthesis (ie, metaanalysis) if appropriate
- Assess the strength of evidence

REPORT FINDINGS

A systematic review attempts to identify, appraise and synthesize all the empirical evidence that meets pre-specified eligibility criteria to answer a specific research question.



Why Systematic Reviews Important?

- Aim to capture all the relevant high quality evidence (comprehensive search)
- May provide a pooled estimate of effect from all studies (increase power and precision)
- Analyse the risk of bias of included studies and the certainty of the evidence
- The basis for most credible guidelines



The Concept of a Systematic Review

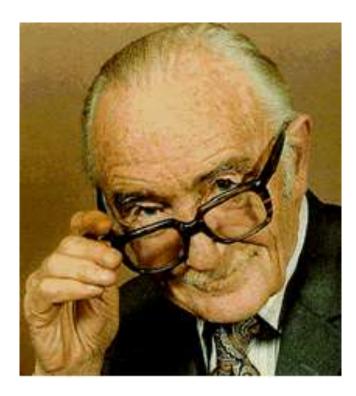




About Cochrane



() Cochrane



Archibald Leman Cochrane (1909-1988)

British physician & epidemiologist

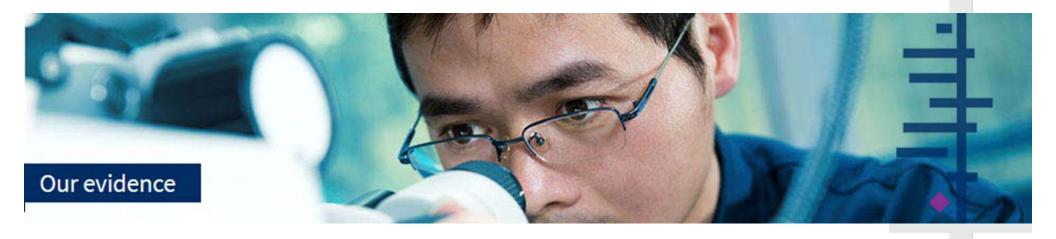
Why "Cochrane"?

"It is surely a great criticism of our profession that we have not organised a critical summary, by specialty or subspecialty, adapted periodically, of all relevant randomised controlled trials."

His challenge led to the establishment during the 1980s of an international collaboration to develop the Oxford Database of Perinatal Trials.



() Cochrane Cochrane: A Little Background



Cochrane's vision: a world of improved health where decisions about health and health care are informed by high-quality, relevant, and up-to-date synthesized research evidence

Cochrane's mission: to promote evidence informed health decision-making by producing high-quality, relevant, accessible systematic reviews and other synthesized research evidence

() Cochrane

 Cochrane is a not-for-profit international network of 36,000 contributors from over 130 countries.

Over 70% of these people are authors of Cochrane Reviews.

- Cochrane.org web visits increased from 5.7 million in 2015 to over 15 million in 2017.
- Cochrane Reviews were cited in close to 90% of all WHO guidelines.



World map showing locations of all Review Groups, Geographic Groups, and Fields



Structure

Since key persons for proposed objectives are scattered across many institutes around Thailand, the most practical initial structure to provide the support needed would seem to be a network. At least for the initial three years, the Co-ordinating Office will be at the Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University.

Nodes

Faculty of Medicine, Khon Kaen University

Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University

Clinical Epidemiology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, **Chulalongkorn University** Clinical Epidemiology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Siriraj Hospital,

Mahidol University

Faculty of Medicine, Prince of Songkla University

Department of Medical Services, Ministry of Public Health

BMA Medical College and Vajira Hospital

Lamphun Hospital

Kalasin Hospital

Khon Kaen Hospital

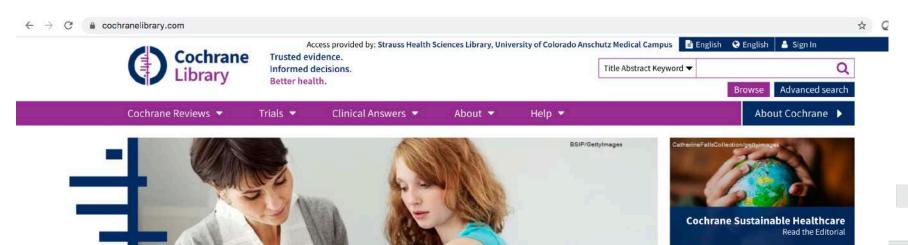
Objectives

- •To disseminate the concept and importance of research synthesis in health care, health education, and health research.
- •To provide information about Cochrane.
- •To organize training workshops for preparing Cochrane reviews and how to use the Cochrane software (RevMan).
- •To promote use of and contributions to the Cochrane Library and the WHO Reproductive Health Library (RHL).
- •To identify reports of controlled trials published in Thai medical and healthcare journals.



About The Cochrane Library





Which pharmacological treatments are effective for chronic plaque psoriasis?

Read the Review



Highlighted Reviews

Editorials

Special Collections

Interventions to slow progression of myopia in children

Jeffrey J Walline, Kristina B Lindsley, S. Swaroop Vedula, Susan A Cotter, Donald O Mutti, Sueko M Ng, J. Daniel Twelker 13 January 2020

Antibiotics versus topical antiseptics for chronic suppurative otitis media

Karen Head, Lee-Yee Chong, Mahmood F Bhutta, Peter S Morris, Shyan Vijayasekaran, Martin J Burton, Anne GM Schilder, Christopher G Brennan-Jones

6 January 2020

Caregiver involvement in interventions for improving children's dietary intake and physical activity behaviors

Emily H Morgan, Anel Schoonees, Urshila Sriram, Marlyn Faure, Rebecca A Seguin-Fowler

5 January 2020

Decompressive craniectomy for the treatment of high intracranial pressure in closed traumatic brain injury

Juan Sahuquillo, Jane A Dennis

31 December 2019

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation versus surgical aortic valve replacement for severe aortic stenosis in people with low surgical risk

Ahmed A Kolkailah, Rami Doukky, Marc P Pelletier, Annabelle S Volgman, Tsuyoshi Kaneko, Ashraf F Nabhan

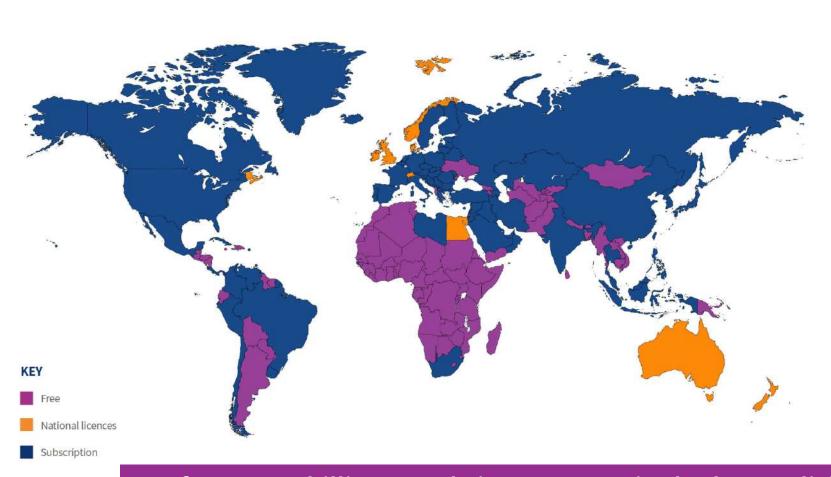
20 December 2019







Geographical Reach and Access to *The Cochrane Library*



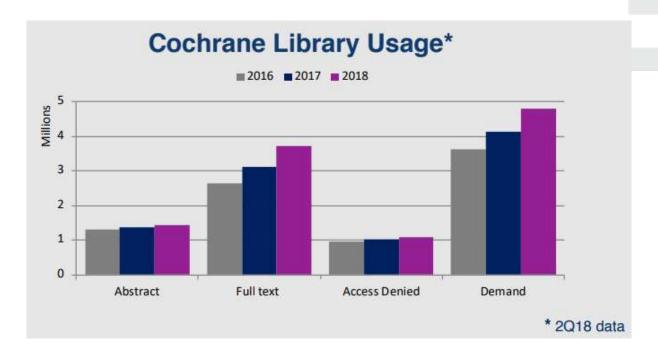
As of 2019, 2.1 billion people in 133 countries had 'one-click' access to more than 10,000 full text Cochrane systematic reviews and protocols.

(2) Cochrane Why Publish a Cochrane Review?

Cochrane Library Usage

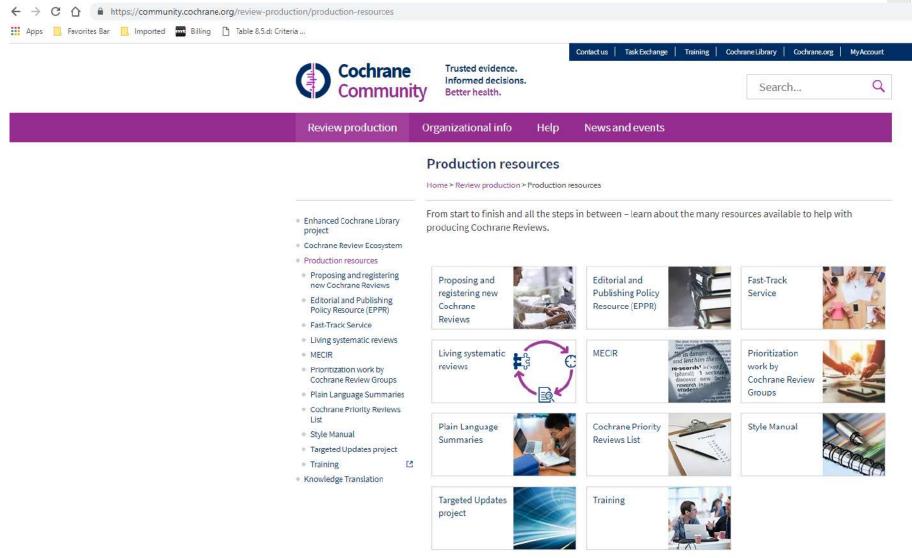
- 12.5 million Review downloads were made from the Cochrane Library in 2017 (up 28% from 2016)
- Free access in over 100 low and middle-income countries (LMIC) including approximately 2.1 billion people
- 70% of Cochrane.org usage is viewing non-English content

The Cochrane Library Impact factor was 7.755 in 2018





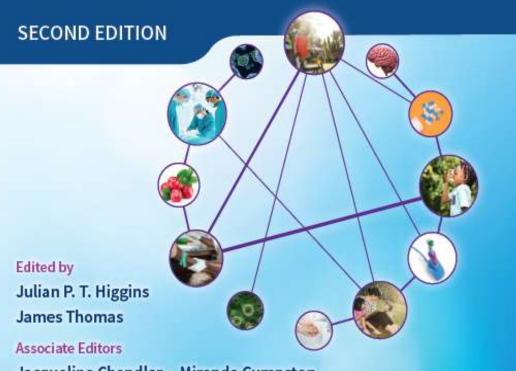
Resources to assist with review production

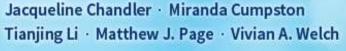




Cochrane Handbook for

Systematic Reviews of Interventions











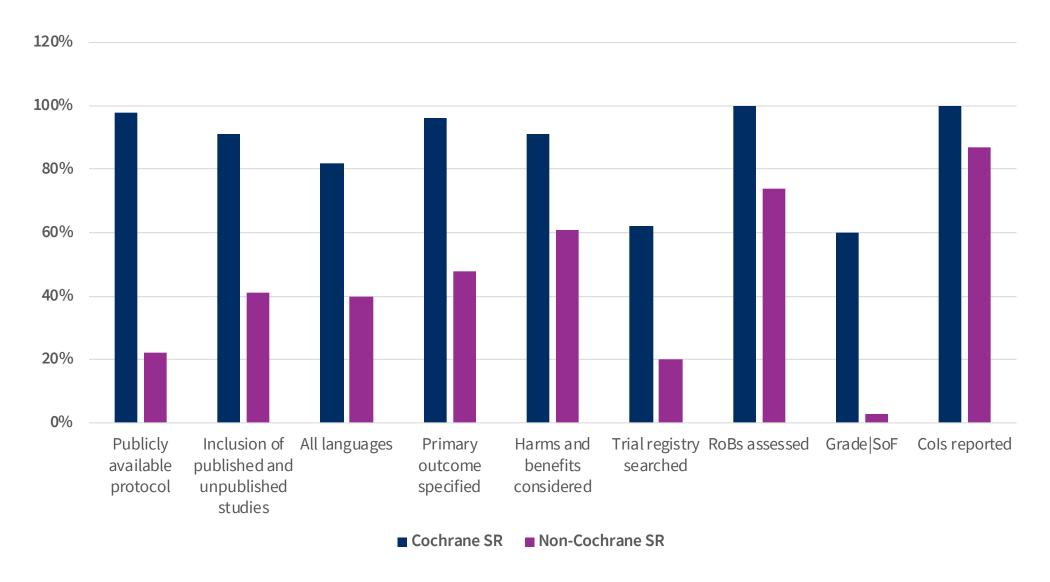
Cochrane Exists So That Health Care Decisions Get Better

(*) Cochrane What are the Hallmarks of Quality of Systematic Reviews?

- Protocol published
 - Peer review to ensure relevance
- Focus on the right question: PICO
- Minimize conflicts of interest
- Consistent, rigorous and transparent processes and methods
- Comprehensive search
- Responsible reporting of results:
 - No spin
 - Absolute and relative effect estimates
 - Harms
 - Use of GRADE



Cochrane Reviews Are Higher Quality



Page MJ et al. Epidemiology and Reporting Characteristics of Systematic Reviews of Biomedical Research: A Cross-Sectional Study. *PLOS*, May 2016 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002028)



How Cochrane Reviews Can Improve Decisions



Systematic Reviews and Guidelines





- American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) publishes 23 preferred practice patterns (PPPs) on specialty topics; PPPs updated every 5 years
- Cochrane Eyes and Vision US Project
 - Identify potentially relevant systematic reviews
 - Assess reliability of relevant systematic reviews
 - Share reliable relevant systematic reviews with AAO to inform guideline recommendations

 Cochrane

Systematic Reviews and Guidelines (cont'd)

Select Types Dry Eye Syndrome PPP - 2018 Comments 0 Clinical Statements Views 2181 NOV 2018 from AAO PPP Cornea/External Disease Committee, Hoskins Center for Quality Eye Care Compendium Evidence-based update using Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group-dentified systematic reviews detailing Complementary Therapy recommendations for the initial evaluation and treatment of a patient with dry eye and a detailed discussion of diagnostic tests. Assessments Preferred Practice Pattern Guideline Ophthalmic Technology Assessments Patient Safety Statements **Blepharitis PPP-2018** Comments 0 Views 2098 NOV 2018 from AAO PPP Cornea/External Disease Committee, Hoskins Center for Quality Eye Care Preferred Practice Patterns Evidence-based update using Cochrane Eyes and Vision Group dentified systematic reviews detailing Guidelines recommendations for the initial evaluation of a patient with presumed blepharitis, and for diagnostic tests

Altogether, Cochrane Eyes and Vision US Project has supported the update of 18/23 PPPs since 2015.

Most Commented 1. Can You Guess January's Mystery Condition? 2. Pressure-Based Method to Move Vitreous 3. Displacing a Large Submacular Hemorrhage Most Viewed 1. FDA approves Rocklatan for open-angle glaucoma, ocular

2. Displacing a Large Submacular

hypertension

Hemorrhage

3. Steroids for NAION



JAMA Ophthalmology | Original Investigation

Identification and Description of Reliable Evidence for 2016 American Academy of Ophthalmology Preferred Practice Pattern Guidelines for Cataract in the Adult Eye

Mayo-Wilson et al. BMC Ophthalmology (2017) 17:164 DOI 10.1186/s12886-017-0561-9

JAMA Ophthalmology | Original Investigation

JAMA Ophthalmology | Original Investigation

Evaluation of Systematic Reviews of Interventions for Retina and Vitreous Conditions

Jimmy T. Le, MA, ScD; Riaz Qureshi, MSc; Claire Twose, MLIS; Lori Rosman, MLS; Genie Han, MS; Kolade Fapohunda, BS; Ian J. Saldanha, MBBS, MPH, PhD; Roberta W. Scherer, PhD; Flora Lum, MD; Ali Al-Rajhi, PhD, MPH; David C. Musch, PhD, MPH; Barbara S. Hawkins, PhD; Kay Dickersin, MA, PhD; Tianjing Li, MD, MHS, PhD

IMPORTANCE Patient care and clinical practice guidelines should be informed by evidence from reliable systematic reviews. The reliability of systematic reviews related to forthcoming guidelines for retina and vitreous conditions is unknown.

OBJECTIVES To summarize the reliability of systematic reviews on interventions for 7 retina and vitreous conditions, describe characteristics of reliable and unreliable systematic reviews, and examine the primary area in which they appeared to be lacking.

DESIGN, SETTING. AND PARTICIPANTS A cross-sectional study of systematic reviews was conducted. Systematic reviews of interventions for retina- and vitreous-related conditions in a database maintained by the Cochrane Eyes and Vision United States Satellite were identified. Databases that the reviewers searched, whether any date or language restrictions were applied, and bibliographic information, such as year and journal of publication, were documented. The initial search was conducted in March 2007, and the final update was performed in July 2018. The conditions of interest were age-related macular degeneration; diabetic retinopathy; idiopathic epiretinal membrane and vitreomacular traction; idiopathic macular holes posterior vitreous detachment, retinal breaks, and lattice degeneration, retinal

dressing Treatment

iews

D;

Supplement ctice guidelines, which in turn views. The American Academy of PPs) for the management of the conjunctivitis, corneal ectasia,

matic reviews addressing

abase.

ews from 1997 to 2017 (median, as searched for systematic / corneal disease, combining eyes validated search filter. + Suppl



How Evidence is Changing





Evidence at a Crossroads...

'There is a problem with the E in EBM'

The Evidence-Based Medicine Manifesto for Better Healthcare

BMJ 2017; 357 doi: https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.j2973



Professor Carl Heneghan
Director, Center for
Evidence Based Medicine @
University of Oxford



Conflict of Interest

A Crisis of 'Realism'

Influence of Pharma

Don't involve end users enough Poor coverage of harms

Wrong questions

RCTs too limited

Scientific misconduct



A Crisis of 'Realism'

Selection Bias Conflict of Interest

Attrition Bias

Influence of Pharma

Selective
Outcome
Reporting Bias

Poor coverage of harms

Waste

Don't involve end users enough Optimism Bias

Wrong questions

Performance bias

RCTs too limited

Publication Bias

Spin

Scientific misconduct



And Meanwhile, the World Moves on...

- Need answers much more quickly
- Growing interest in 'real world data'
- More complex / versatile evidence
- Moves towards individualised health care: 'personalised' or 'precision' medicine



A New Content Strategy: the Reviews of the Future





Goals

1. Ask the right questions

What is the best drug for....?

How can we improve the health of indigenous people?

How can we make sure this treatment is effective?



Goals

1. Ask the right questions

2. Use the right data



Optimisation of chemotherapy and radiotherapy for untreated Hodgkin lymphoma patients with respect to second malignant neoplasms, overall and progression-free survival: individual participant data analysis (Review)

Franklin J, Eichenauer DA, Becker I, Monsef I, Engert A



Neuraminidase inhibitors for preventing and treating influenza in adults and children (Review)

Jefferson T, Jones MA, Doshi P, Del Mar CB, Hama R, Thompson MJ, Spencer EA, Onakpoya IJ, Mahtani KR, Nunan D, Howick J, Heneghan CJ

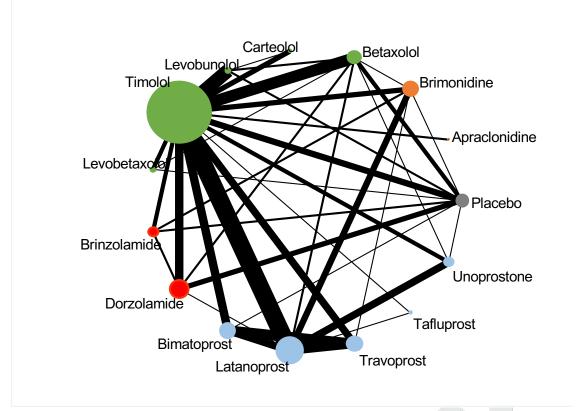




Goals

- 1. Ask the right questions
- 2. Use the right data
- 3. Use the right methods





Li et al. Ophthalmology. 2016;123(1):129-40.



How You Can be Part of Cochrane

Connect

- Subscribe to newsletter
- Follow us on <u>Twitter</u> or join our groups on <u>Facebook</u> and <u>LinkedIn</u>

Participate

- Offer your skills , including language skills
- Becoming an <u>author</u> or <u>peer reviewer</u> on a Cochrane Review

Learn

- Explore Cochrane's work and systematic review methods through our elearning collections
- Attend webinars delivered by world experts from our flagship <u>Learning</u>
 <u>Live</u> program

https://www.cochrane.org/join-cochrane