عدور نامه از سیستم اتوماسیون اداری

شماره: ۱۴/۶۱۰۰/۶۹۹۷

تاریخ: ۱۴۰۰/۰۴/۲۸

پيوست: .

جمهوری اسلامی ایران وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشی دانشگاه علوم پزشکی و خدمات بهداشتی، درمانی کر دستان



سال ۱٤٠٠ «توليد؛ پشتيباني ها ، مانع زدايي ها»

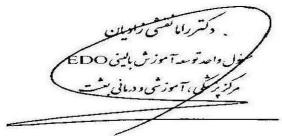
جناب آقاي دكتر پدرام عطائي

معاون محترم آموزشي و پژوهشي مركز

7-7-1 اجرای برنامه ریزی اموزشی مهارت اموزی مبتنی بر شواهدجهت فراگیران

سلامٌ عليكم

احتراما کارگاه آموزشی پزشکی مبتنی بر شواهد (EBM) و استدلال بالینی (ویژه ی اعضاء هیأت علمی و فراگیران) مورخ (۱۴۰۰/۰۴/۱۷ توسط ج<mark>ناب آ</mark>قای دکتر یدالله زارع زاده (دانشیار آموزش پزشکی) برگزار گردید. مراتب جهت استحضار و هر گونه اقدام مقتضی ارسال می گردد.



#### رونوشت:

- ۱. رئیس محترم دانشکده پزشکی جهت استحضار
- ٢. رئيس محترم توسعه آموزش پزشكى دانشگاه جناب آقاى دكتر مجيد شفيعيان جهت استحضار
  - ۳. رئیس محترم مرکز جهت استحضار
  - ۴. مدیر محترم گروه آموزشی کودکان جهت استحضار
    - ۵. مدیر محترم گروه آموزشی زنان جهت استحضار
      - رئيس محترم اداره آموزش جهت استحضار
        - ۷. بایگانی آموزش
        - ۸. بایگانی اعتباربخشی به کارتابل ۶۹۵۱
          - ۹. بایگانی EDO







پزشکی مبتنی بر شواهد (EBM) و استدلال بالینی

مدرس: جناب آقای دکتر یدالله زارع زاده دانشیار آموزش یزشکی

تاریخ برگزاری:

ینجشنبه: ۱۴۰۰/۰۴/۱۷

ساعت: ١١:٠٠

ویژه ی اعضای هیات علمی و فراگیران

شیوه اجرا: مجازی دانلود نرم افزار AdobeConnect

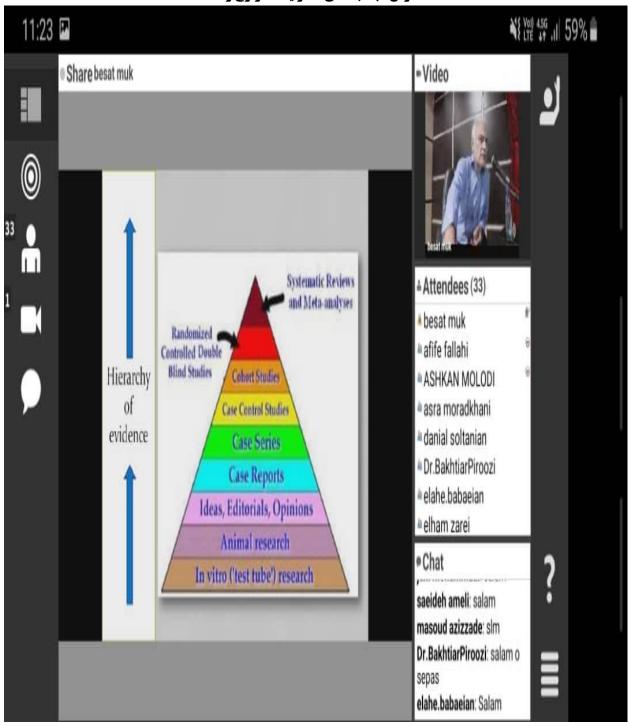
آدرس ویدیو کنفرانس: VC.muk.ac.ir/amoozesh



کردستان- سنندج- خیابان کشاورز مرکز پزشکی، آموزشی و درمانی بعثت معاونت آموزشی و پژوهشی واحد توسعه تحقیقات بالینی (EDO)

تلفن تماس: 484-232-480

#### برگزاری کارگاه EBM و استدلال بالینی در نرم افزار Adobe connect مدرِس: جناب آقای دکتر یدالله زارع زاده



برگزاری کارگاه EBM و استدلال بالینی در نرم افزار Adobe connect مدرس: جناب آقای دکتر یدالله زارع زاده



## بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

پزشکی مبتنی بر شواها دکتر یدالله زارع زاده دانشیار آموزش پزشکی

#### Why Evidence-based Medicine?

مطالعات نشان میدهد که بطور میانگین پزشکان برای هر ۱ بیمار بستری ۵ بار برای هر ۳ بیمار سریایی ۲ بار نیاز دارند مطالعه کنند

#### Traditional sources of evidence

- Textbooks : out of date
- Experts: often wrong
- CME: ineffective
- Medical Journals: too voluminous

#### The sources of information that shape clinical practice...

- Colleagues
- Textbooks
- The internet
- Educational events
- Pharmaceutical or other Industry
- Reading the Journal articles ➤ What you learned in school

#### Time Facts

Clinical judgment / diagnostic skills increase with time, but up-to-date clinical knowledge declines

Time not available to find and assimilate evidence into practice

#### EBM - Important Concepts

clinical knowledge, skills, expertise



 external evidence from systematic research



Information gathering

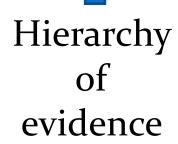


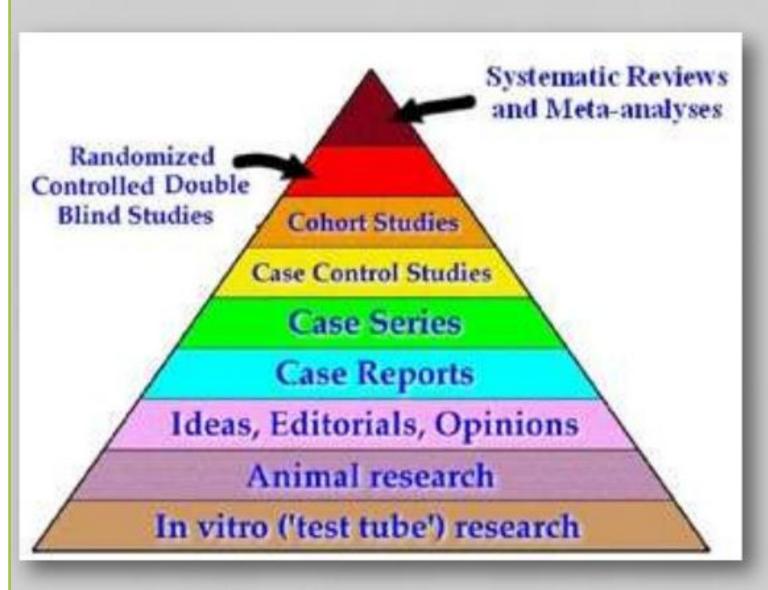
Medical informatics

#### تعريف

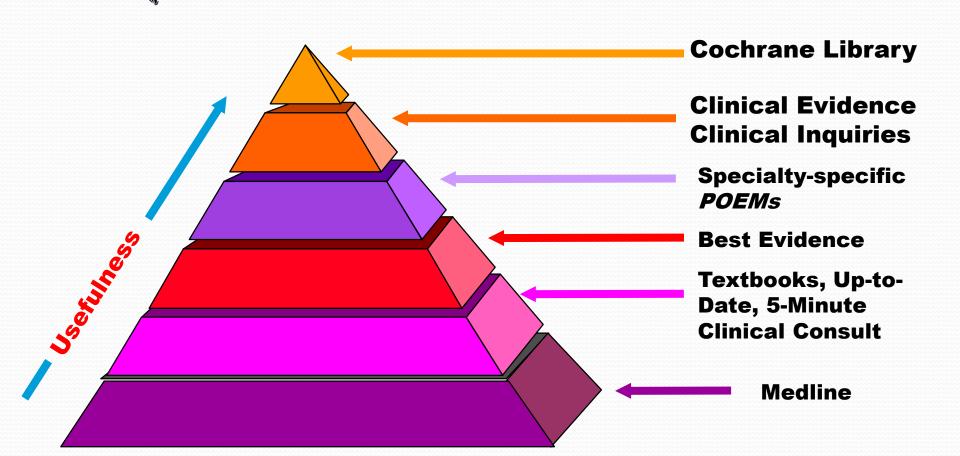
Sackett et al., 2000

ادغام بهترین شواهد برخواسته از تحقیقات با تجربه بالبنی و ترجیحات و خواسته های بیماران

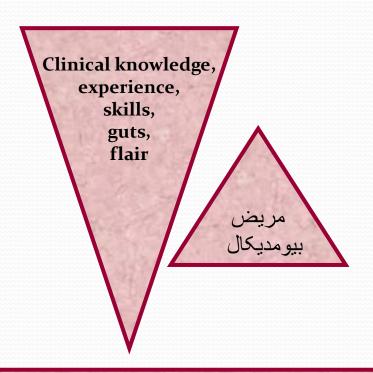




#### Validity: Drilling for Best Valid Evidence First

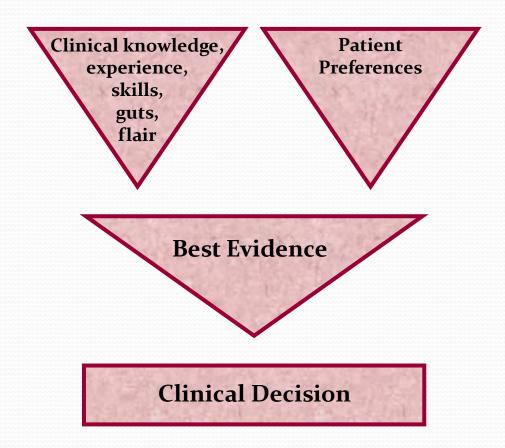


#### Traditional Medicine



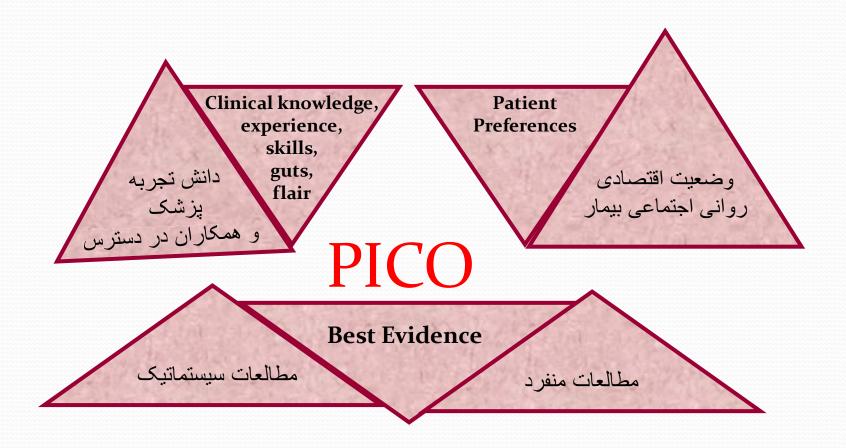
**Clinical Decision** 

#### Evidence-Based Medicine



Adapted from: Jenicek, M. (1997). Epidemiology, evidence-based medicine, and evidence-based public health. *Journal of Epidemiology, 7*, 187-197.

#### **Evidence-Based Medicine**



**Clinical Decision** 

Adapted from: Jenicek, M. (1997). Epidemiology, evidence-based medicine, and evidence-based public health. *Journal of Epidemiology, 7*, 187-197.

#### **PICO**

سوال مناسب بالبني كه امكان بیدا کردن جواب آن وجود داشته باشد یکی از ارکان مهم پزشکی مبننی بر شواهد است.

# How to formulate a good EBM research question?

#### Characteristics of a Good Study Question

#### "FINER"

F= Feasible

I= Interesting

N= Novel

E= Ethical

R= Relevant

#### PICO Model of EBM

- Patient Problem, (or Population)
- Intervention
- Comparison or Control
- Outcome

#### **PICO**

#### **Patient and Problem**

Sex, age, race? Primary complaint? Disease History?

#### **Intervention**

What do you want to do for them? Prescribe a drug? A procedure?

#### **Comparison**

Alternatives you want to compare the intervention to? Surgery or medication

#### **O**utcome

What do you hope to accomplish, improve or affect?

#### Example

#### Components of Clinical Questions

Patient/ Population

In patients with acute MI

In women with suspected coronary disease

> In postmenopausal women

muary 2015

Intervention/ Exposure

does early treatment with a statin

what is the accuracy of exercise ECHO

does hormone replacement therapy

Evidence Based

Comparison

compared to placebo

exercise ECG

compared to no

Aedicine.

Outcome

decrease cardiovascular mortality?

for diagnosing significant CAD?

increase the risk of breast cancer?

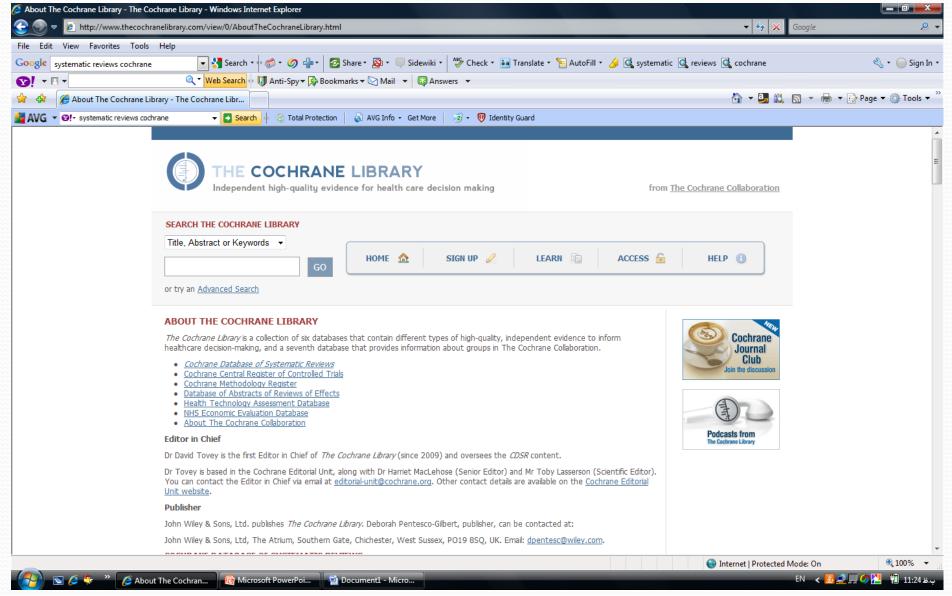
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#### Example Children with asthma

In children with asthma are inhaled corticosteroids more likely to result in growth delay than standard therapy with betaagonists?

P= children with asthma
I= inhaled corticosteroids
C= beta-agonists
O= growth delay

#### http://www.cochrane.org/



#### Finding the Evidence

- General plan of attack
  - Use the search engine features to expand or collapse your search
  - Be prepared to reformulate your question or work with evidence that is indirectly related to your question
  - Aim for the highest quality articles you can find

#### Relevant Search Engines

General Medical (Healthcare)Databases

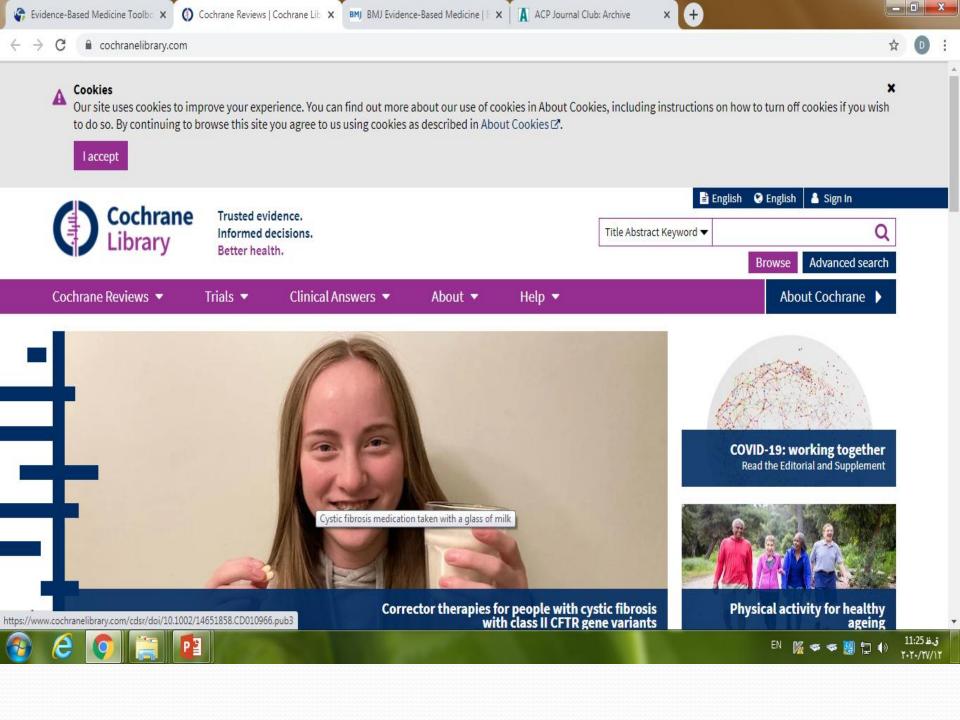
- PEDro
  - Hooked on Evidence

- PubMed
- CINAHL
- Cochrane Library

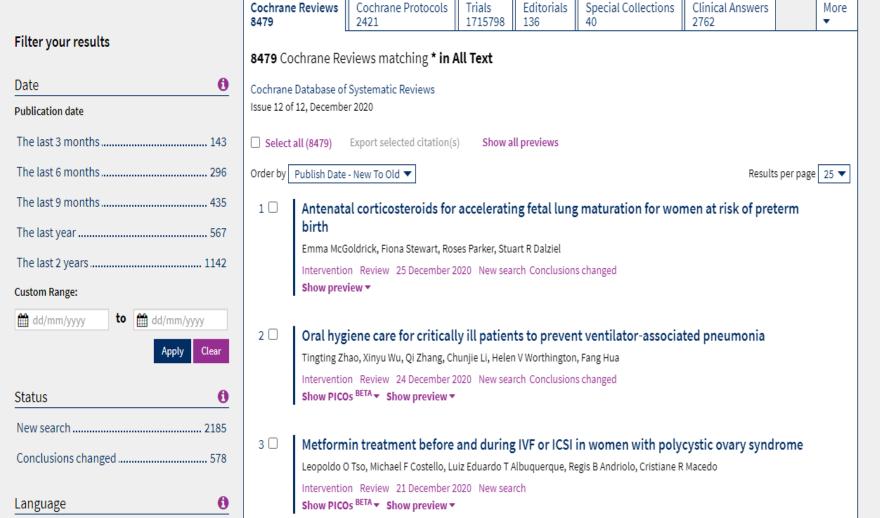
Physical Therapy Specific Databases

#### Cochrane Library

- International collaboration
- Produces systematic reviews and meta-analyses of individual studies
- Rigorous search, selection and quality assessment methodology
- Updated regularly
- Abstracts are free
- Subscription fee for full reviews
- Many language search















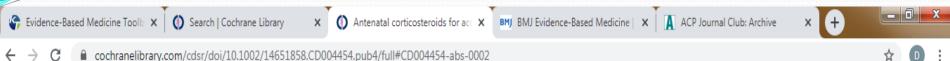






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#### Plain language summary





Available in English | Português

#### What are the benefits and risks of giving corticosteroids to pregnant women at risk of premature birth?

#### Why is this question important?

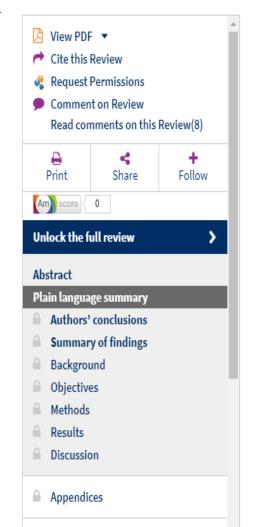
Babies born prematurely (before 37 weeks of pregnancy) can have trouble breathing if their lungs are not sufficiently developed. Up to half of babies born before 28 weeks, and a third of babies born before 32 weeks, have problems breathing and many babies do not survive. Others may become disabled due to the lack of oxygen they suffer because of the breathing difficulties experienced at birth.

Women who may be at risk of giving birth prematurely can be given corticosteroids to prevent their babies from having trouble breathing once they are born. Corticosteroids are anti-inflammation medicines that help the baby's lungs mature before being born. They are usually given to women at risk of early labour, typically as two injections, though they can also be given before planned preterm birth and in some cases a repeat course can be given.

To find out about the benefits and risks of giving corticosteroids to women at risk of giving birth early, we reviewed the evidence from research studies.

#### How did we identify and evaluate the evidence?

We searched the medical literature for studies that compared the effects of corticosteroids against:

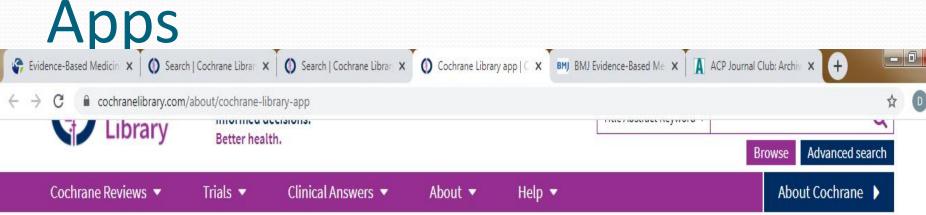


#### Plain language summary

- Authors' conclusions
- Summary of findings
- Background
- Objectives
- Methods
- Results
- Discussion

#### Clinical answeres

# 2762 Clinical Answers



#### About the Cochrane Library app

The Cochrane Library app is the perfect format for catching up on the latest evidence from the *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. The app includes exclusive monthly issues containing the best of the previous month's Cochrane Reviews, specially chosen by the Cochrane Library Editor in Chief.

#### Other features include:

Downloadable Cochrane Review content for reading offline.

A Bookmark feature for creating your own topic-based collections of Cochrane evidence.

Abridged Cochrane Reviews for the best possible tablet and phone reading experience.



### Practicing EBM: Five Steps / Sum up

- Step 1: convert need for information in to an answerable question
- Step 2: track down the best evidence with which to answer that question
- Step 3: critically appraise the evidence for its validity, impact and applicability
- Step 4: integrate the critical appraisal with our clinical expertise and patient's unique circumstances
- Step 5: evaluate our effectiveness and efficiency in steps 1-4 and seeking ways to improve

#### Factors that Facilitate EBP

- EBP knowledge and skills
- Belief in the value of EBP & the ability to implement it
- A culture that supports EBP and provides the necessary tools to sustain evidencebased care
- EBP mentors

#### Professor J Norcini:

EBM must go to both levels of undergraduate and postgraduate medical education





#### Thanks

