

NIHR

The natural history of Chlamydia trachomatis infection in women: a multi parameter evidence synthesis

The study establishes a set of interpretations of the major studies and study designs, under which a coherent set of estimates can be generated. CT screening is of benefit to the individual, but detection and treatment of incident infection may be more beneficial. Women with lower abdominal pain need better advice on when to seek early medical attention to avoid risk of reproductive damage. The study provides new insights into the reproductive risks of pelvic inflammatory disease and the role of CT. The cost-effectiveness of screening should be re-evaluated using the findings of this report.

Health Technology Appraisal

Systematic search: Yes

March 2016

<http://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/volume-20/issue-22#abstract>

Integrated sensor-augmented pump therapy systems for managing blood glucose levels in type 1 diabetes: a systematic review and economic evaluation

The Veo system does appear to be better than the other systems considered at reducing hypoglycaemic events. However, in adults, it is unlikely to be cost-effective. Integrated systems are also generally unlikely to be cost-effective given that stand-alone systems are cheaper and, possibly, no less effective.

Health Technology Appraisal

Systematic search: Yes

March 2016

<http://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/volume-20/issue-17#abstract>

Intervention Now to Eliminate Repeat Unintended Pregnancy in Teenagers (INTERUPT): a systematic review of intervention effectiveness and cost-effectiveness, and qualitative and realist synthesis of implementation factors and user engagement

We found no evidence to indicate that existing interventions to reduce repeat teenage pregnancy were effective; however, subsequent births were reduced by home-based interventions. Qualitative and realist evidence helped to explain gaps in intervention design that should be addressed. More theory-based, rigorously evaluated programmes need to be developed to reduce repeat teenage pregnancy in the UK.

Health Technology Appraisal

Systematic search: Yes

March 2016

<http://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/volume-20/issue-16#abstract>

KINGS FUND

Bringing together physical and mental health: A new frontier for integrated care

Until now, most efforts to promote integrated care have focused on bridging the gaps between health and social care or between primary and secondary care. But the NHS

five year forward view has highlighted a third dimension – bringing together physical and mental health. This report gives service users’ perspectives on what integrated care would look like and highlights 10 areas that offer some of the biggest opportunities for improving quality and controlling costs.

Kings Fund report

Systematic search: No

March 2016

<http://www.kingsfund.org.uk/publications/physical-and-mental-health>

HIS

Comment on: NICE TA386 Ruxolitinib for treating disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in adults with myelofibrosis

Ruxolitinib (Jakavi®) is accepted for use within NHS Scotland for the treatment of disease-related splenomegaly, or symptoms in adult patients with primary myelofibrosis (also known as chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis), post polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis or post essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis.

SMC Advice

Systematic search: No

March 2016

http://www.healthcareimprovementscotland.org/our_work/technologies_and_medicines/stas/appraisal_386.aspx

Evidence note 60: What is the clinical effectiveness, cost effectiveness and safety of home health monitoring compared with usual care for patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?

The available evidence is conflicting and thus it is not possible to draw firm conclusions regarding the clinical effectiveness of home health monitoring (HHM) for patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). HHM reduces hospitalisation rates and improves the time free of hospitalisation and other healthcare services. Evidence regarding the effect of HHM on respiratory exacerbations, health-related quality of life, emergency department visits and length of hospital stay is inconsistent. Cost effectiveness indicates that HHM plus usual care is not cost-effective.

See also Advice Statement 003/16:

http://www.healthcareimprovementscotland.org/our_work/technologies_and_medicines/shtg_advice_statements/advice_statement_003-16.aspx

HIS Evidence Note

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

http://www.healthcareimprovementscotland.org/our_work/technologies_and_medicines/shtg_-_evidence_notes/evidence_note_60.aspx

Evidence note 59: What is the clinical effectiveness and cost effectiveness of home health monitoring devices compared with usual care for patients with hypertension?

Evidence relating to home health monitoring (HHM) interventions for hypertension was heterogeneous, preventing firm conclusions being drawn from this literature. The available evidence was consistent with a reduction in clinic systolic blood pressure

(SBP), clinic diastolic BP (DBP), and ambulatory SBP (ASBP). It was not possible to determine whether or not HHM was beneficial for patients with hypertension. A United Kingdom cost utility analysis reported that HHM was likely to be cost effective in both male and female populations.

See also Advice Statement 002/16:

http://www.healthcareimprovementscotland.org/our_work/technologies_and_medicines/shtg_advice_statements/advice_statement_002-16.aspx

HIS Evidence Note

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

http://www.healthcareimprovementscotland.org/our_work/technologies_and_medicines/shtg_evidence_notes/evidence_note_59.aspx

SGHD

The Healthy Start Scheme: An Evidence Review

This evidence review supports the claim that initiatives such as the Healthy Start Scheme are useful and needed as they provide low-income families with some level of nutrition and food security. In order to work more effectively and to meet their strategic aims and its users' needs, a number of barriers to awareness of, availability of, and access to the scheme should be addressed and overcome.

Scottish Government Social Research

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00497237.pdf>

SIGN

SIGN 147: Management of chronic heart failure

This guideline provides recommendations on the management of patients with chronic heart failure. It covers diagnosis, lifestyle modification to reduce risk and progression of HF, pharmacological and interventional therapies, organisational planning, palliative care, and a checklist of information for patients

SIGN Guideline

Systematic search: Yes

March 2016

<http://www.sign.ac.uk/guidelines/fulltext/147/index.html>

HEALTH SCOTLAND

Nil

NICE

TA386 Ruxolitinib for treating disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in adults with myelofibrosis

Ruxolitinib is recommended as an option for treating disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in adults with primary myelofibrosis (also known as chronic idiopathic myelofibrosis), post polycythaemia vera myelofibrosis or post essential thrombocythaemia myelofibrosis, only in people with intermediate-2 or high-risk disease.

NICE Guidance

Systematic search: Yes

March 2016

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta386>

NG44 Community engagement: improving health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities

This guideline covers community engagement approaches to reduce health inequalities, ensure health and wellbeing initiatives are effective and help local authorities and health bodies meet their statutory obligations.

NICE Guidance

Systematic search: Yes

March 2016

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng44>

MTG28 Spectra Optia for automatic red blood cell exchange in patients with sickle cell disease

The case for adopting Spectra Optia for automated red blood cell exchange in patients with sickle cell disease is supported by the evidence. Spectra Optia is faster to use and needs to be done less often than manual red blood cell exchange. Spectra Optia should be considered for automated red blood cell exchange in patients with sickle cell disease who need regular transfusion.

Medical Technology Guidance

Systematic search: Yes

March 2016

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/mtg28>

NHS EVIDENCE: PUBLIC HEALTH EVIDENCE AWARENESS BULLETIN

Factors influencing completion of multi-dose vaccine schedules in adolescents: a systematic review

Minority racial or ethnic groups and inadequate health insurance coverage were risk factors for low completion, irrespective of initiation rates. Parental healthcare seeking behaviour was positively associated with completion. Vaccine delivery in schools was associated with higher completion than delivery in the community or health facilities. Gender, prior healthcare use and socio-economic status rarely remained significant risks or protective factors in multivariate analysis.

[BMC Public Health 2016 16:172](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-016-0712-1)

Community pharmacy-delivered interventions for public health priorities: a systematic review of interventions for alcohol reduction, smoking cessation and weight management, including meta-analysis for smoking cessation

Community pharmacy-delivered interventions are effective for smoking cessation, and demonstrate that the pharmacy is a feasible option for weight management

interventions. Given the potential reach, effectiveness and associated costs of these interventions, commissioners should consider using community pharmacies to help deliver public health services.

[BMJ Open 2016;6\(2\)](#)

Interventions to prevent burnout in high risk individuals: evidence review

This evidence review explores the literature on how to prevent burnout and work-related stress in individuals and within organisations. It is intended for local government, national organisations interested in health and work, and businesses themselves.

[Public Health England](#)

Legislative smoking bans for reducing harms from second hand smoke exposure, smoking prevalence and tobacco consumption

This updated review provides more robust support for the previous conclusions that the introduction of a legislative smoking ban does lead to improved health outcomes through reduction in second hand smoke. The clearest evidence is observed in reduced admissions for acute coronary syndrome. There is evidence of reduced mortality from smoking-related illnesses at a national level. There is inconsistent evidence of an impact on respiratory and perinatal health outcomes, and on smoking prevalence and tobacco consumption.

[Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews](#)

EPPI Centre

Nil

AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality - USA)

Treatments for Fecal Incontinence (FI)

We found limited evidence to support any FI treatments beyond 3 to 6 months. Comparing the effectiveness of FI surgical and nonsurgical treatments is difficult because nonsurgical approaches generally precede surgery. Most current interventions show modest improvements in FI outcomes that meet minimal important differences (MID) in the short term, where MID is known. More invasive surgical procedures have substantial complications.

AHRQ Research Synthesis

Systematic Search: Yes

March 2016

<https://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/ehc/products/594/2201/fecal-incontinence-report-160321.pdf>

Non-pharmacologic Interventions for Agitation and Aggression in Dementia

Our review found insufficient evidence to draw conclusions regarding most of the interventions that have been studied to address agitation/aggression in individuals with dementia. The strongest evidence for interventions in treating agitation/aggression showed null effects.

AHRQ Research Synthesis

Systematic Search: Yes

March 2016

<https://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/ehc/products/559/2198/dementia-agitation-aggression-executive-160314.pdf>

Early Diagnosis, Prevention, and Treatment of Clostridium difficile: Update

Nucleic acid amplification tests have high sensitivity and specificity for CDI.

Vancomycin is more effective than metronidazole for initial CDI, while fidaxomicin is more effective than vancomycin for the prevention of recurrent CDI. FMT and lactobacillus probiotics to restore colonic biodiversity and improve patient resistance to CDI or recurrence have low-strength but relatively consistent positive evidence for efficacy.

AHRQ Research Synthesis

Systematic Search: Yes

March 2016

<https://www.effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/ehc/products/604/2208/c-difficile-update-report-160329.pdf>

Health Foundation

Making the change: Behavioural factors in person- and community-centred approaches for health and wellbeing

Drawing on robust studies of what influences behaviour, this report sets out a number of factors that can lead to greater involvement in self-care. This report highlights that a multi-faceted approach is needed to enable effective self-care and identifies enabling factors. It provides a framework for understanding the drivers of behaviour and includes examples and case studies to illustrate how the theories work in practice.

Health Foundation/Nest review

Systematic Search: Limited

March 2016

<http://www.health.org.uk/publication/making-change>

Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)

Nicotine Replacement Therapy, Bupropion and Varenicline for Tobacco Cessation: A Review of Clinical Effectiveness

The clinical effectiveness of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) compared to bupropion was found to be similar. Studies that compared varenicline to NRT reported higher rates for abstinence for participants in the varenicline group. There is some evidence to suggest that participants using bupropion, and those using varenicline achieved higher rates of abstinence when compared to placebo.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/nicotine-replacement-therapy-bupropion-and-varenicline-tobacco-cessation-review-clinical>

Point of Care Tests for Infectious Diseases: Review of Clinical and Cost-Effectiveness, and Guidelines

Meta-analyses found that POC tests provide a reliable diagnostic strategy for hepatitis C virus or group A streptococcal pharyngitis infections, but performance may vary among different POC tests. POC testing can be a useful tool for diagnosis or triage (high specificity) for influenza A and B infection, but with low sensitivity. The costs for POC tests for hepatitis C infection or laboratory-based tests are similar.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/point-care-tests-infectious-diseases-review-clinical-and-cost-effectiveness-and-guidelines-0>

Vitamin D for the Treatment or Prevention of Multiple Sclerosis: A Review of the Clinical Effectiveness

Due to substantial heterogeneity between studies, the evidence for most clinical outcomes was limited and often conflicting. Very limited evidence suggests a potential benefit of vitamin D supplementation for the prevention of MS, but this needs to be verified by future studies. Results of treatment of MS with vitamin D were inconsistent, with most evidence suggesting no effect on disability scores, and relapse rates. Safety data suggests that high dose vitamin D is well tolerated and associated with minimal risk.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/vitamin-d-treatment-or-prevention-multiple-sclerosis-review-clinical-effectiveness>

High-dose Stimulants for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: A Review of the Clinical Effectiveness, Safety and Guidelines

It is uncertain whether high doses of methylphenidate are more effective than low doses of methylphenidate for treating symptoms of ADHD in adults. High doses of lisdexamfetamine dimesylate were more effective than placebo at addressing symptoms in adolescents with ADHD, but had uncertain effects on quality of life measures. High doses of methylphenidate were generally well tolerated by adults and adolescents.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/high-dose-stimulants-attention-deficit-hyperactivity-disorder-review-clinical-effectiveness-safety>

Olopatadine for the Treatment of Allergic Conjunctivitis: A Review of the Clinical Efficacy, Safety, and Cost-Effectiveness

There was some evidence that olopatadine may be more effective than ketotifen in improving ocular itching, but not tearing, after 14 days of treatment. There was a similar reduction in the composite score (itching, tearing, and conjunctival hyperemia) with olopatadine or ketotifen after 28 days of treatment.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/olopatadine-treatment-allergic-conjunctivitis-review-clinical-efficacy-safety-and-cost-1>

Antipsychotics for Pediatric Patients: A Review of the Clinical Effectiveness, Safety, and Guidelines

Treatment with antipsychotics, whether typical or atypical, results in improvement in tic disorders, disruptive and aggressive behaviors, schizophrenia, and autism in pediatric patients but is associated with adverse effects. While the effectiveness of various antipsychotics appears comparable, side effect profiles appear to differ significantly among antipsychotics.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/antipsychotics-pediatric-patients-review-clinical-effectiveness-safety-and-guidelines-1>

Midwifery Services for Socially Disadvantaged Populations: Review of Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines

Midwife-led care seems unlikely to have negative outcomes and likely to have positive outcomes on women during the prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum periods of a low-risk pregnancy, and may be beneficial to neonates as well. Midwife-led care may have more of a positive effect on process, maternal, and birth outcomes than on neonatal outcomes.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/midwifery-services-socially-disadvantaged-populations-review-clinical-effectiveness-and-guidelines-0>

Pharmacologic Management of Patients with ADHD: Review of Guidelines

Stimulant drugs are the first-choice pharmacological treatment for ADHD in children, adolescents, and adults. Atomoxetine is the preferred initial choice of treatment when there is a risk that stimulant drugs may be abused/misused or diverted. Atomoxetine is also the recommended drug of choice when stimulant ADHD drugs are contraindicated, ineffective, or poorly tolerated. There is limited evidence to support the efficacy or safety of combination therapy for ADHD comprising stimulant and non-stimulant drugs in patients with inadequate clinical response to monotherapy.

CADTH Rapid Response Report

Systematic search: Limited

March 2016

<https://www.cadth.ca/pharmacologic-management-patients-adhd-review-guidelines>

Health Information & Quality Authority (Ireland)

Nil

Campbell Collaboration

Nil

NICE FORWARD PLANNING – Publications due April 2016

Neonatal jaundice treatment

Clinical Guideline

Preoperative tests (update)

Clinical Guideline

Ovarian cancer - topotecan, pegylated liposomal doxorubicin hydrochloride, paclitaxel, trabectedin and gemcitabine for advanced recurrent disease only

Multiple Technology Appraisal

Hypercholesterolaemia (primary), dyslipidaemia (mixed) - evolocumab

Single Technology Appraisal

Chronic heart failure - sacubitril valsartan

Single Technology Appraisal

Prostate cancer (metastatic, hormone-relapsed) - abiraterone

Single Technology Appraisal