

NIHR

Improving continence in children and young people with neurodisability: a systematic review and survey

There is a lack of good-quality evidence for many of the interventions currently in use and no evidence of experiences of implementing interventions for children with non-spinal cord pathology.

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/hta25730/>

Optimal surveillance strategies for patients with stage 1 cutaneous melanoma post primary tumour excision: three systematic reviews and an economic model

There is insufficient evidence available specific to surveillance of people after treatment for early stage primary cutaneous melanoma to support practice change, but less intensive surveillance would warrant further research.

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/hta/hta25640/>

The King's Fund

Nil

Scottish Medicines Consortium (SMC Advice)

nivolumab (Opdivo®)

Accepted for use in combination with ipilimumab for the treatment of adult patients with mismatch repair deficient (dMMR) or microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) metastatic colorectal cancer after prior fluoropyrimidine-based combination chemotherapy.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/nivolumab-opdivo-full-smc2394/>

olaparib (Lynparza®)

Accepted for use in combination with bevacizumab for the maintenance treatment of adult patients with advanced (FIGO stages III and IV) high-grade epithelial ovarian, fallopian tube or primary peritoneal cancer who are in response (complete or partial) following completion of first-line platinum-based chemotherapy in combination with bevacizumab and whose cancer is associated with homologous recombination deficiency (HRD) positive status defined by either a BRCA1/2 mutation and/or genomic instability.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/olaparib-lynparza-full-smc2368/>

buprenorphine implant (Sixmo®)

Accepted for substitution treatment for opioid dependence in clinically stable adult patients who require no more than 8 mg/day of sublingual buprenorphine, within a framework of medical, social and psychological treatment.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/buprenorphine-implant-sixmo-full-smc2372/>

tirbanibulin (Klisyri®)

Accepted for use as field treatment of non-hyperkeratotic, non-hypertrophic actinic keratosis (Olsen grade 1) of the face or scalp in adults.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/tirbanibulin-klisyri-full-smc2395/>

tafamidis (Vyndaqel®)

NOT recommended for the treatment of wild-type and hereditary transthyretin amyloidosis in adult patients with cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM).

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/tafamidis-vyndaqel-resub-smc2426/>

ibrutinib (Imbruvica®)

Accepted for restricted use as a single agent for the treatment of adult patients with Waldenström's macroglobulinaemia (WM) who have received at least one prior therapy, or in first-line treatment for patients unsuitable for chemo-immunotherapy.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/ibrutinib-imbruvica-full-smc2387/>

olopatadine hydrochloride / mometasone furoate monohydrate (Ryaltris®)

Accepted for restricted use in adults and adolescents 12 years of age and older for the treatment of moderate to severe nasal symptoms associated with allergic rhinitis. Restricted to use where monotherapy with either intranasal antihistamine or glucocorticoid is not considered sufficient.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/olopatadine-hydrochloride-and-mometasone-furoate-monohydrate-ryaltris-abb-smc2418/>

amikacin liposomal nebuliser dispersion (Arikayce®)

Accepted for use as treatment of non-tuberculous mycobacterial (NTM) lung infections caused by Mycobacterium avium Complex (MAC) in adults with limited treatment options who do not have cystic fibrosis.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/amikacin-arikayce-resub-smc2432/>

pembrolizumab (Keytruda®)

Accepted for restricted use as monotherapy for the treatment of adult and paediatric patients aged 3 years and older with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma who have failed autologous stem cell transplant (ASCT) or following at least two prior therapies when ASCT is not a treatment option. Treatment with pembrolizumab is subject to a two-year clinical stopping rule.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/pembrolizumab-keytruda-full-smc2380/>

atezolizumab (Tecentriq®)

Accepted for use as monotherapy for the first-line treatment of adult patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have a PD-L1 expression $\geq 50\%$ tumour cells (TC) or $\geq 10\%$ tumour-infiltrating immune cells (IC) and who do not have epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutant or anaplastic lymphoma kinase (ALK)-positive NSCLC.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/atezolizumab-tecentriq-full-smc2379/>

osimertinib (Tagrisso®)

Accepted for restricted use as monotherapy for the adjuvant treatment after complete tumour resection in adult patients with stage IB-IIIa non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) whose tumours have epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) exon 19 deletions (Ex19del) or exon 21 (L858R) substitution mutations. Treatment with osimertinib is subject to a three-year clinical stopping rule.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/osimertinib-tagrisso-full-smc2383/>

selpercatinib (Retsevmo®)

NOT recommended for use as monotherapy for the treatment of adults with advanced RET fusion-positive non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who require systemic therapy following prior treatment with immunotherapy and/or platinum-based chemotherapy.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/selpercatinib-retsevmo-nsclc-full-smc2371/>

bimekizumab (Bimzelx®)

Accepted for restricted use for the treatment of moderate to severe plaque psoriasis in adults who are candidates for systemic therapy. Restricted to patients who have failed to respond to standard systemic therapies (including ciclosporin, methotrexate and phototherapy), are intolerant to, or have a contra-indication to these treatments.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/bimekizumab-bimzelx-abb-smc2410/>

ponesimod (Ponvory®)

Accepted for restricted use for the treatment of adult patients with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (RMS) with active disease defined by clinical or imaging features. Restricted to adult patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) with active disease defined by clinical or imaging features, suitable for or requesting an oral treatment.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/ponesimod-ponvory-abb-smc2384/>

olaparib (Lynparza®)

Accepted for use as monotherapy for the treatment of adult patients with metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer and BRCA1/2-mutations (germline and/or somatic) who have progressed following prior therapy that included a new hormonal agent.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/olaparib-lynparza-full-smc2366/>

cabozantinib (Cabometyx®)

Accepted for use in combination with nivolumab for the first-line treatment of advanced renal cell carcinoma in adults.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/cabozantinib-cabometyx-abb-smc2386/>

empagliflozin (Jardiance®)

Accepted for use in adults for the treatment of symptomatic chronic heart failure with reduced ejection fraction.

Systematic search: No

October 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/empagliflozin-jardiance-abb-smc2396/>

liraglutide (Saxenda®)

NOT recommended for use as an adjunct to a reduced-calorie diet and increased physical activity for weight management in adult patients with an initial Body Mass Index (BMI) of $\geq 30\text{kg/m}^2$ (obese), or $\geq 27\text{kg/m}^2$ to $< 30\text{kg/m}^2$ (overweight) in the presence of at least one weight-related comorbidity such as dysglycaemia (prediabetes or type 2 diabetes mellitus), hypertension, dyslipidaemia or obstructive sleep apnoea.

Systematic search: No

October 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/liraglutide-saxenda-full-smc2378/>

bempedoic acid / ezetimibe (Nustendi®)

Accepted for restricted use in adults with primary hypercholesterolaemia (heterozygous familial and non-familial) or mixed dyslipidaemia, as an adjunct to diet if specific conditions and restrictions are met.

Systematic search: No

October 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/bempedoic-acidezetimibe-nustendi-abb-smc2406/>

midazolam oral solution (Ozalin®)

Accepted for use in children from 6 months to 17 years old, for moderate sedation before a therapeutic or diagnostic procedure or as premedication before anaesthesia.

Systematic search: No

October 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/midazolam-ozalin-abb-smc2392/>

chloroprocaine hydrochloride (Ampres®)

Accepted for restricted use for use as spinal anaesthesia in adults where the planned surgical procedure should not exceed 40 minutes. Restricted for use in day-case anaesthetic pathways.

Systematic search: No

October 2021

<https://www.scottishmedicines.org.uk/medicines-advice/chloroprocaine-hydrochloride-ampres-resub-smc2373/>

Scottish Government

Universal Health Visiting Pathway evaluation - phase 1: main report - primary research with health visitors and parents and case note review

First report of four detailing findings of the National Evaluation of Health Visiting.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/evaluation-universal-health-visiting-pathway-scotland-phase-1-main-report-primary-research-health-visitors-parents-case-note-review/>

Universal Health Visiting Pathway evaluation - phase 1: report - routine data analysis – workforce

Second report of four detailing findings of the National Evaluation of Health Visiting.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/evaluation-universal-health-visiting-pathway-scotland-phase-1-report-routine-data-analysis-workforce/>

NHS gender identity services: strategic action framework 2022-2024

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/nhs-gender-identity-services-strategic-action-framework-2022-2024/>

The Campbell Report: a roadmap to investment for health innovation life sciences and health tech

Report explored how to attract increased levels of private investment in the sector in Scotland.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/campbell-report-roadmap-investment-health-innovation-life-sciences-healthtech-scotland/>

Scottish COVID-19 Inquiry: Analysis of the public and stakeholders views on the approach to establishing the public inquiry

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-covid-19-inquiry-analysis-public-stakeholders-views-approach-establishing-public-inquiry/>

Coronavirus (COVID-19): Omicron in Scotland - evidence paper

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/omicron-scotland-evidence-paper/>

Secondary school-aged pupils in Scotland - mental wellbeing, relationships and social media: report

Report outlines findings from a survey of 1,361 pupils from 50 secondary local authority schools. The pupils completed the survey between 8th February and 2nd April 2021, and responded to questions about their mental wellbeing, relationships and social media use.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/secondary-school-aged-pupils-scotland-mental-wellbeing-relationships-social-media/>

Healthy weight - local health systems support for pregnant women and young children: research

Research findings considering how effectively local health systems seek to support pregnant women and children up to Primary 1 to have a healthy weight.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/understanding-local-health-systems-support-pregnant-women-young-children-up-primary-1-healthy-weight/>

Rehabilitation framework self-assessment tool: analysis of responses

Findings from a self-assessment survey as part of the implementation of the framework for supporting people through recovery and rehabilitation during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, completed by rehabilitation services across health and social care in Spring 2021.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/rehabilitation-framework-self-assessment-tool-analysis-survey-responses/>

NHS Scotland redesign of urgent care: second national staging report

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/nhs-scotland-redesign-urgent-care-second-national-staging-report/>

Moray Maternity Services Review: report

Report of the independent review into maternity services for the women and families of Moray, commissioned by Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/report-moray-maternity-services-review/>

Pathways into, through and out of Residential Rehabilitation in Scotland

Suite of papers.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/pathways-through-out-residential-rehabilitation-scotland/>

Young people experiencing harms from alcohol and drugs: literature and evidence review

This report presents the findings of a rapid evidence review of prevalence and harms relating to alcohol and drug use among children and young people. The full report draws on the evidence and literature to provide an up-to-date overview of the latest data pertaining to younger people (<25 years) experiencing harms from drugs and alcohol use in Scotland; give an understanding of the nature and extent of the health and social harms being experienced by younger people through problem alcohol and drug use; explore the risk factors underpinning problem use and harms, and particularly vulnerable population groups, and; examine the range, nature and suitability of existing treatment and recovery services for younger people experiencing harms from alcohol and drug use in Scotland.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/review-existing-literature-evidence-young-people-experiencing-harms-alcohol-drugs-scotland/>

Review of care service definitions: challenges and recommendations

Review aimed to enable social care support services and workers to be more flexible and responsive to people's needs and work both more autonomously, and with others across professions.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/review-care-service-definitions-challenges-recommendations/>

Digital health and care strategy

Refreshed strategy which sets out how to work together to improve the care and wellbeing of people in Scotland by making best use of digital technologies in the design and delivery of services, in a way, place and time that works best for them.

Systematic search: No

October 2021

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-digital-health-care-strategy/>

Please note: Covid-19 data and statistics, advice and guidance are available from <https://www.gov.scot/coronavirus-covid-19/> with further publications available at <https://www.gov.scot/publications/?topics=Coronavirus+in+Scotland>

SIGN

SIGN 163: Rapid Guideline: Prevention and management of venous thromboembolism in patients with COVID-19

This guideline provides recommendations based on current evidence for best practice in the pharmacological prophylaxis and management of thrombotic complications of COVID-19. It includes advice for non-pregnant adults in hospital in ICU and non-ICU settings, as well as (non-pregnant) patients in the community. It covers all degrees of severity of COVID-19.

Systematic search: Limited

December 2021

<https://www.sign.ac.uk/our-guidelines/prevention-and-management-of-venous-thromboembolism-in-covid-19/>

SIGN 161: Managing the long-term effects of COVID-19 (updated)

Guideline covers the care of people who have signs and symptoms that develop during or after an infection that is consistent with COVID-19, which continue for more than four weeks and are not explained by an alternative diagnosis. These recommendations will be of interest to GPs and members of the primary care team, healthcare professionals in specialist secondary care services, occupational therapists, rehabilitation medicine staff, and social workers. It will also be of interest to people experiencing long-term symptoms of COVID-19, their family and carers, supportive organisations in the voluntary sector and policy makers.

Systematic search: Limited

Updated November 2021

<https://www.sign.ac.uk/our-guidelines/managing-the-long-term-effects-of-covid-19/>

Public Health Scotland

Suicide in Scotland in the COVID-19 pandemic - a comparison of pre-pandemic and pandemic characteristics

Data for 2020 are compared to 2015-2019 data in order to determine whether the characteristics of individuals who died by suicide during the COVID-19 pandemic differ from the characteristics of individuals who died prior to the pandemic.

Systematic search: No
November 2021

<https://www.publichealthscotland.scot/publications/scottish-suicide-information-database/suicides-in-scotland-in-the-covid-19-pandemic-a-comparison-of-pre-pandemic-and-pandemic-characteristics/>

NICE – Guidelines

NG191 COVID-19 rapid guideline: managing COVID-19 (updated)

Updated with new recommendations on COVID-19-associated pulmonary aspergillosis and a revised statement about the Omicron variant in the recommendation on casirivimab and imdevimab.

Systematic search: Yes

Updated December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng191>

NG210 Pelvic floor dysfunction: prevention and non-surgical management

Guideline covers the prevention, assessment and non-surgical management of pelvic floor dysfunction in women aged 12 and over. It aims to raise awareness and help women to reduce their risk of pelvic floor dysfunction. For women who have pelvic floor dysfunction, the guideline recommends interventions based on their specific symptoms.

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng210>

NG209 Tobacco: preventing uptake, promoting quitting and treating dependence

Guideline covers support to stop smoking for everyone aged 12 and over, and help to reduce people's harm from smoking if they are not ready to stop in one go. It also covers ways to prevent children, young people and young adults aged 24 and under from taking up smoking. The guideline brings together and updates all NICE's previous guidelines on using tobacco, including smokeless tobacco. It covers nicotine replacement therapy and e-cigarettes to help people stop smoking or reduce their harm from smoking. It does not cover using tobacco products such as 'heat not burn' tobacco.

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng209>

NG208 Heart valve disease presenting in adults: investigation and management

Guideline covers investigation and management of heart valve disease presenting in adults. It aims to improve quality of life and survival for people with heart valve disease through timely diagnosis and appropriate intervention.

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng208>

NG207 Inducing labour

Guideline covers the circumstances for inducing labour, methods of induction, assessment, monitoring, pain relief and managing complications. It aims to improve advice and care for pregnant women who are thinking about or having induction of labour.

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng207>

NG206 Myalgic encephalomyelitis (or encephalopathy)/chronic fatigue syndrome: diagnosis and management

Guideline covers diagnosing and managing myalgic encephalomyelitis (or encephalopathy)/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS) in children, young people and adults. It aims to improve awareness and understanding about ME/CFS and when to suspect it, so that people are diagnosed earlier. It includes recommendations on diagnosis, assessment and care planning, safeguarding, access to care and managing ME/CFS and its symptoms.

Systematic search: Yes

October 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng206>

NICE - Technology Appraisal Guidance

TA755 Risdiplam for treating spinal muscular atrophy

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta755>

TA756 Fedratinib for treating disease-related splenomegaly or symptoms in myelofibrosis

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta756>

TA752 Belimumab for treating active autoantibody-positive systemic lupus erythematosus

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta752>

TA753 Cenobamate for treating focal onset seizures in epilepsy

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta753>

TA754 Mogamulizumab for previously treated mycosis fungoides and Sézary syndrome

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta754>

TA751 Dupilumab for treating severe asthma with type 2 inflammation

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta751>

TA748 Mexiletine for treating the symptoms of myotonia in non-dystrophic myotonic disorders

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta748>

TA746 Nivolumab for adjuvant treatment of resected oesophageal or gastro-oesophageal junction cancer

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta746>

TA747 Nintedanib for treating progressive fibrosing interstitial lung diseases

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta747>

TA744 Upadacitinib for treating moderate rheumatoid arthritis

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta744>

TA742 Selpercatinib for treating advanced thyroid cancer with RET alterations

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta742>

TA743 Crizanlizumab for preventing sickle cell crises in sickle cell disease

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta743>

TA740 Apalutamide with androgen deprivation therapy for treating high-risk hormone-relapsed non-metastatic prostate cancer

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta740>

TA741 Apalutamide with androgen deprivation therapy for treating hormone-sensitive metastatic prostate cancer

Systematic search: Yes

October 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta741>

TA739 Atezolizumab for untreated PD-L1-positive advanced urothelial cancer when cisplatin is unsuitable

Systematic search: Yes

October 2021

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta739>

EPPI Centre

Inappropriate treatment at the end of life: a systematic review of qualitative evidence (draft report after peer review)

Findings suggest that clinicians' workloads and time pressures may be a reason for the communication problems which contribute to inappropriate treatment. Issues of coordination between clinicians and teams, and a lack of joined-up care, may exacerbate these problems. While many clinicians see patient and family demands as a major driver of overtreatment, this is not supported by the (limited) data from patients and families themselves, suggesting that more effective communication and care planning might help to reduce conflict. Potential areas of

intervention might include professional cultures which bias clinicians towards aggressive treatment, and clinicians' discomfort with discussing the possibility of death.

Systematic search: Yes

December 2021

<https://eppi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Default.aspx?tabid=3852>

AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality – USA)

Prehabilitation and Rehabilitation for Major Joint Replacement

The evidence regarding various prehabilitation programmes and comparisons of rehabilitation programs for total knee arthroplasty and total hip arthroplasty is sparse. New high-quality research is needed, using standardized intervention terminology and core outcome sets, especially to allow network meta-analyses to explore the impact of intervention attributes on patient-reported, performance-based, and healthcare-utilization outcomes.

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/products/major-joint-replacement/research>

Integrated and Comprehensive Pain Management Programs: Effectiveness and Harms

IPMPs and CPMPs may provide small to moderate improvements in function and small improvements in pain in patients with chronic pain compared with usual care. Formal pain management programs have not been widely implemented in the United States. To the extent that programmes are tailored to patients' needs, findings are potentially applicable to the Medicare population. Programmes that address a range of biopsychosocial aspects of pain, tailor components to patient need, and coordinate care may be of particular importance in this population.

Systematic search: Yes

November 2021

<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/products/integrated-pain-management/research>

Management of High-Need, High-Cost Patients: A “Best Fit” Framework Synthesis, Realist Review, and Systematic Review

Patient characteristics can be used to identify patients who are potentially HNHC. Evidence focusing specifically on potentially preventable or modifiable high use was limited. Individualized and tailored patient engagement and resources to support care providers are critical to the success of interventions. The studies identified in the review reported little information for determining why individual programmes work, for whom, and when.

Systematic search: Yes

October 2021

<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/products/high-utilizers-health-care/research>

Living Systematic Review on Cannabis and Other Plant-Based Treatments for Chronic Pain

Low to moderate strength evidence suggests small to moderate improvements in pain (mostly neuropathic), and moderate to large increases in common adverse events (dizziness, sedation, nausea) and study withdrawal due to adverse events with high- and comparable tetrahydrocannabinol to cannabidiol ratio extracted cannabinoids and synthetic products in short-term treatment (1 to 6 months). Evidence for whole-plant cannabis, and other comparisons, outcomes, and plant-based compounds were unavailable or insufficient to draw conclusions. Small sample sizes, lack of evidence for moderate and long-term use and other key outcomes, such as other adverse events and impact on use of opioids during treatment, indicate that more research is needed.

Systematic search: Yes

October 2021

<https://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/products/plant-based-chronic-pain-treatment/living-review>

Health Foundation

Our ageing population: how ageing affects health and care need in England

In the next 25 years, the number of people older than 85 in England will double to 2.6 million. An ageing population might lead to the presumption that there will be an increased need for health and social care services but the reality is more complicated. The proportion of older people who need social care support at any given age has fallen. This means a higher proportion of older people are now able to live independent lives. Although demand is still increasing overall, this fall in the proportion of older people needing social care has counterbalanced some of the increase driven by an ageing population. However the proportion of older people aged above 75 with a long-term condition has risen, and their needs are likely to become more complex, leading to increased demand for NHS services. These findings suggest that older people are living with an increased number of long-term conditions, typically managed through the NHS, without on average needing more support with social care. But those who do have social care needs may also be managing an increased number of long-term conditions. Policymakers need to be aware of the complexities involved in predicting future demand – rather than assuming social care demand will increase in correlation with increased prevalence of long-term health conditions.

Systematic search: No

December 2021

<https://www.health.org.uk/publications/our-ageing-population>

Public perceptions of climate change and health: results from an Ipsos MORI survey

This report presents the findings of a survey with the UK public commissioned by the Health Foundation and conducted between 22 and 28 July 2021. The results show a high level of concern about the health impacts of climate change but the NHS's role as a major contributor to carbon emissions is not well recognised. The net zero NHS ambition has the public's backing. However, addressing climate change is low down the public's priorities for the NHS. There is broad public support for a range of measures to reduce the NHS's carbon footprint but support falls for proposals that impact individual treatment decisions and care.

Systematic search: No

October 2021

<https://www.health.org.uk/publications/public-perceptions-of-climate-change-and-health-september-2021>

Canadian Agency for drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)

Medication Administration with Inhalers or Nebulizers (rapid review)

Delivery of medication via metered-dose inhalers to children or adults with asthma, or adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease at emergency departments or intensive care units, may be as effective as nebulizers in terms of clinical parameters and health care resource use. Limited data on adverse events showed no significant differences between metered-dose inhalers and nebulizers. No evidence was found on the clinical effectiveness of dry powder inhalers in comparison with nebulizers or metered-dose inhalers. No evidence was found on the cost-effectiveness of medication administration via metered-dose inhalers, nebulizers, or dry powder inhalers in comparison with each other. No evidence-based guidelines with recommendations regarding the comparative use of metered-dose inhalers, dry powder inhalers, or nebulizers for administration of medication were identified.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

<https://cadth.ca/medication-administration-inhalers-or-nebulizers>

McGill University Health Centre (Canada)

Evaluating the value of a prehabilitation clinic for surgical patients at the MUHC

A review of the large volume of available data, while lacking high quality evidence, indicates that prehabilitation (consisting of physical training with or without other psychological support, nutritional supplementation or education) is beneficial in patients undergoing lung, cardiac or cardiothoracic/upper abdominal surgery to reduce complications (overall and pulmonary) and length of stay, and that trimodal prehabilitation (physical exercise, nutritional supplement and psychological support) is beneficial for patients undergoing abdominal, colorectal or gastrointestinal surgery to improve functional capacity. Higher quality evidence is needed to confirm these results and in further surgical populations.

Systematic search: No

November 2021

https://muhc.ca/sites/default/files/micro/m-TAU/TAU_Prehabilitation_report_Final_29_October_2021.pdf

Health Information & Quality Authority (Ireland) – Health Technology Assessments

Nil

Campbell Collaboration

Opioid-specific medication-assisted therapy and its impact on criminal justice and overdose outcomes

Review concludes that opioid-specific medication assisted therapy reduces non-fatal overdoses for justice-involved people, but not fatal overdose or criminal justice outcomes.

Systematic search: Limited

January 2022

<https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/better-evidence/effects-of-opioid-specific-medication-assisted-therapies-on-criminal-justice-and-overdose-outcomes.html>

Glasgow Centre for Population Health

Nil

NICE FORWARD PLANNING – Publications due January 2022

Solriamfetol for treating excessive daytime sleepiness caused by narcolepsy

Single Technology Appraisal

KardiaMobile for the ambulatory detection of atrial fibrillation

Medical Technology

Fostamatinib for treating refractory chronic immune thrombocytopenia

Single Technology Appraisal

Rehabilitation after traumatic injury

Clinical Guideline

Pegcetacoplan for treating paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria

Single Technology Appraisal

Osimertinib for adjuvant treatment of EGFR mutation positive NSCLC after complete tumour resection

Single Technology Appraisal

Ponesimod for treating relapsing multiple sclerosis

Single Technology Appraisal

Glaucoma: diagnosis and management

Clinical Guideline

Odevixibat for treating progressive familial intrahepatic cholestasis

Highly Specialised Technology Evaluation

Dostarlimab for previously treated advanced or recurrent endometrial cancer with high microsatellite instability or mismatch repair deficiency

Single Technology Appraisal

Palforzia for treating peanut allergy

Single Technology Appraisal

Sedaconda ACD for sedation with volatile anaesthetics in intensive care

Medical Technology