### Contents

**EBM Primer**

161  Do not throw the baby out with the bath water: a guide for using non-significant results in practice

**Systematic review**

163  Are eponyms used correctly or not? A literature review with a focus on shoulder and elbow surgery

**Therapeutics/Prevention**

172  Benefits of blood pressure lowering are seen across levels of baseline blood pressure, comorbidity and drug class

173  Transfemoral transcatheter aortic-valve replacement should be preferred over surgery in most intermediate-risk patients

174  After precessation nicotine replacement therapy, abrupt cessation increases abstinence more than gradual cessation in smokers ready to quit

175  Publicly funded postpartum contraception use is associated with a reduction in the rate of subsequent preterm birth

176  Current evidence does not support the widespread use of collaborative care for PTSD, but it is limited by not evaluating context

177  Prophylactic low-dose hydrocortisone treatment increases the rate of survival without bronchopulmonary dysplasia in extremely preterm infants

178  Erythropoietin corrects anaemia and reduces the risk of blood transfusion in people with chronic kidney disease, but has uncertain effects on other patient-level outcomes

179  Antibiotics of no benefit to children with eczema and features of cutaneous infection but controversy remains unresolved

180  Still many unanswered questions about rate control therapy in atrial fibrillation

181  Antibiotics administered for acute otitis media have modest benefits and adverse effects

182  Colorectal cancer screening is cost-effective in the elderly who have had less intense prior screening, high baseline risk of colorectal cancer and less comorbidities

183  Acupuncture may be considered to be an effective tool for patients with frequent episodic or chronic tension-type headache

184  Protease inhibitor monotherapy was non-inferior and cost-effective as maintenance therapy compared to triple therapy in viral load suppressed patients with HIV-1 infection

185  Diet–heart disease hypothesis is unaffected by results of analysis of recovered data from Minnesota Coronary Experiment

186  Metformin reduces weight gain in obese adolescents with type 1 diabetes

187  Topical NSAIDs significantly reduces pain in adults with acute musculoskeletal injuries

**Aetiology/Harm**

191  Physical activity reduces cardiovascular disease risk in older adults

192  Lack of a significant relationship between energy intake in pregnancy and gestational weight gain underlines the need for further evaluations of energy metabolism during this time

193  Prospective cohort study of pregnant Brazilian women elucidates link between Zika virus infection and fetal abnormalities

194  Moderate drinkers may not have reduced risk of all-cause mortality: a life course perspective

195  Late-life increases in alcohol consumption among postmenopausal women appear associated with greater breast cancer risk and less coronary heart disease risk

196  High consumption of potatoes may increase risk of developing type 2 diabetes

**Diagnosis**

197  Ultrasound-based IOTA simple rules allow accurate malignancy risk estimation for adnexal masses

198  Risk score developed from routinely collected data by primary healthcare practitioners is useful to rule out dementia in 60–79 year olds

**Prognosis**

189  Smokers with respiratory symptoms but no airflow limitation, often have activity limitation, exacerbations and evidence of airway disease

190  Childhood non-specific abdominal pain may predict adulthood organic and functional abdominal disease in a small number of patients

**Letters**

199  Visual system for communicating quality of evidence and strength of recommendations

200  Reply to ‘Shaneyfelt T. Pyramids are guides not rules: the evolution of the evidence pyramid. Evid Based Med 2016;121–2’

---

**October 2016 Volume 21 No 5**