Purpose and procedure
EBM notebook
Communicating diagnostic uncertainties to patients: The problems of explaining unclear diagnosis and risk
EBM resources on the new CEBM website
What does it take to put an ugly fact through the heart of a beautiful hypothesis?
What the headline giveth, the critique often taketh away: The “News and headlines” feature of EvidenceUpdates
Oxford International Programme in Evidence-Based Health Care
Letter
Letter: Viewing JUPITOR with a clear perspective
Evidently
Therapeutics
6-month treatment with a low-glycaemic diet was better than a high-fibre diet for glycaemic control in type 2 diabetes
Intensive and standard glucose control did not differ for CV events or death in poorly-controlled type 2 diabetes
Review: brand-name drugs are not more effective than generic versions for treating cardiovascular disease
Review: second-generation antidepressants have similar effectiveness, but specific adverse effects differed
A combination of cognitive-behavioural therapy and sertraline reduced anxiety in children more than either treatment alone
Review: fibre, antispasmodics, and peppermint oil are all effective for irritable bowel syndrome
Clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide combined was more effective than either agent alone or placebo for acne vulgaris
Review: interferon and nucleoside/tide analogues reduce risk of hepatocellular cancer in chronic hepatitis B
Malaria vaccine was safe for infants and did not interfere with the immunogenicity of coadministered antigens
Diagnosis
Clinical diagnosis of vaginitis was moderately accurate in symptomatic women
Review: clinical findings had moderate sensitivity and specificity for diagnosing irritable bowel syndrome
Prognosis
Long-term annual conversion rate to dementia was 3.3% in elderly people with mild cognitive impairment
A simple clinical score accurately identified patients who had a cardiac cause of syncope
Resource reviews
Additional articles abstracted in ACP Journal Club
Other articles noted
Glossary
Primary Care and Internal Medicine
Editors: Paul Glasziou & Brian Haynes
Featured articles
6-month treatment with a low-glycaemic diet was better than a high-fibre diet for glycaemic control in type 2 diabetes
Intensive and standard glucose control did not differ for major CV events or death in poorly-controlled type 2 diabetes
Review: brand-name drugs are not more effective than generic versions for treating cardiovascular disease
