Treating elevated LDL cholesterol in patients with low short-term risk: Decision making at the limits of EBM

Superiority trials: raising the bar of null hypothesis statistical testing

How does evidence affect clinical decision-making?

A review of the clinical evidence related to early treatment of elevated LDL for cardiovascular primary prevention

Restrictive red blood cell transfusion strategies appear safe in most clinical settings

α-channel and calcium-channel blockers are ineffective as medical expulsive therapy for ureteral stones regardless of size and location

Personalised chronic care planning shows limited but promising effects on physical and psychological health and self-management capabilities

In knee osteoarthritis, pharmacological interventions, with the exception of acetaminophen, significantly improve pain, with intra-articular administration being more effective

An IVC filter and anticoagulation for 3 months is unlikely to show a benefit over anticoagulation alone for high-risk patients with acute pulmonary embolism

In patients with persistent atrial fibrillation complex ablation techniques were no better than pulmonary vein isolation alone in preventing recurrent atrial fibrillation

Ezetimibe provides incremental reduction in risk for cardiovascular events and need for revascularisation following an acute coronary syndrome

A supplementation of DHA and AA to human milk-fed VLBW infants has no significant cognitive improvement or measurable neuroanatomical effects when evaluated at 6 years of age

Antivirals in combination with corticosteroids compared to corticosteroids alone improve facial recovery in severe Bell’s palsy . . . and possibly more?

The RTS,S/AS01 vaccine continues to show modest protection against malaria in African infants and children

Directly observed treatment is not the only solution for poor adherence and low cure of tuberculosis

Percutaneous vertebroplasty does not reduce pain and disability from osteoporotic vertebral compression fracture

Short-course antimicrobial therapy may be clinically similar to a longer course for complicated intra-abdominal infections

Blood pressure lowering in patients with type 2 diabetes improves cardiovascular events including mortality, but more intensive lowering to systolic blood pressure less than 130 mm Hg is associated with further reduction in stroke and albuminuria without further reduction in cardiac events

Immediate delivery in women with non-severe hypertensive disorders at 34–37 weeks’ gestation does not reduce maternal complications, and increases neonatal risks more than under expectant management

Perioperative use of chewing gum affects the inflammatory response and reduces postoperative ileus following major colorectal surgery

CT coronary angiography increases diagnostic certainty in patients with stable chest pain

NSAIDs increase bleeding risk in patients with atrial fibrillation on antithrombotic therapy

Combined oral contraceptives and risk of venous thromboembolism: there is higher risk in new generations compared to second generations, but paradoxically not in norgestimate-containing-pills

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