Evidence-Based Medicine

Contents

Editorial
197  What evidence affects clinical practice? An analysis of Evidence-Based Medicine commentaries

EBM opinion and debate
198  Controversies in PSA screening

EBM Learning
199  Interpreting diagnostic tests with continuous results and no gold standard: a common scenario explained using the tuberculin skin test
202  Ten essential papers for the practice of evidence-based medicine

Research methods and reporting
205  What data sources do ophthalmologists trust?

Commentaries
Primary care
208  Routine prophylaxis is not necessary to prevent renal scarring in children with urinary tract infection
209  Supplementary antimicrobials for patients with HIV and < 100 CD4 cells/µL are associated with improved survival

General medicine
210  Unblinded ASCOT study results do not rule out that muscle symptoms are an adverse effect of statins
211  SOFA criteria predict infection-related in-hospital mortality in ICU patients better than SIRS criteria and the qSOFA score
212  Prescribing antibiotics to hospitalised patients increases the risk of Clostridium difficile infection for the next bed occupant
213  Cephalexin plus trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole was not superior to cephalexin alone for the treatment of outpatient non-purulent cellulitis
214  Adjunctive antibiotics for drained skin abscesses improve clinical cure rate
215  Ocrelizumab appears to reduce relapse and disability in multiple sclerosis but quality of evidence is moderate
217  In patients with localised prostate cancer, active surveillance is associated with better sexual function, urinary symptoms and bowel symptoms

Surgery
221  Don’t put off until tomorrow what you can do today: Early cholecystectomy is cost-effective in symptomatic cholelithiasis requiring hospitalization
222  Minimal difference in survival between radical prostatectomy and observation in men with modest life expectancy

Emergency care
223  Protocolised early goal-directed therapy in patients with sepsis/septic shock does not result in improved survival compared with usual care with less invasive resuscitation strategies
224  Stent choice in cardiogenic shock complicating acute myocardial infarction likely does not affect mortality or reinfarction
225  Prophylactic platelet transfusion does not reduce risk of clinical bleeding in adults with dengue and thrombocytopenia
226  Acute myocardial infarction can be ruled out with a single high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T level
227  Early invasive strategy should be performed within 72 hours in high-risk patients with non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction

Maternal and child health
228  Long-acting reversible contraception acceptability and satisfaction is high among adolescents
229  Acupuncture is not as effective as infertility treatment in women with PCOS

Journal club
231  Journal Clubs: 1. Origins
232  Journal Clubs: 2. Why and how to run them and how to publish them
235  Evaluation of a 0-hour/1-hour algorithm in the diagnosis of myocardial infarction with high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T