# **Evidence-Based Medicine**



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- 183 In stable COPD, long-acting muscarinic antagonist plus long-acting beta-agonists resulted in less exacerbations, pneumonia and larger improvement in FEV, than long-acting beta-agonists plus inhaled corticosteroids

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- CETP inhibition improves the lipid profile but has no effect on clinical cardiovascular outcomes in high-risk patients
- Early renin-angiotensin system inhibition induced renal deterioration may be a predictor for long-term cardiorenal outcomes

### Maternal and child health

- Antibiotic utilisation in very low birth weight infants without sepsis or necrotising enterocolitis is associated with multiple adverse outcomes
- Serial transvaginal cervical length measurements and quantitative vaginal fetal fibronectin concentrations did not predict spontaneous preterm birth in low-risk nulliparous women
- Antenatal corticosteroid administration between 24 hours and 7 days before extremely preterm delivery is associated with the lowest rate of mortality

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Routine invasive strategies compared with conservative strategies do not lower the allcause mortality in patients with non-ST elevation myocardial infarction and unstable angina

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- Over half of the patients who undergo adjustable gastric banding may require revision bariatric surgery
- In localised prostate cancer, radical prostatectomy was associated with more sexual dysfunction and urinary incontinence than radiation or active surveillance
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