Evidence-Based Medicine



Contents

Methods paper

Making GRADE accessible: a proposal for graphic



display of evidence quality assessments

Therapeutics

- A 3-year lifestyle intervention for adults at moderate to high risk of cardiovascular disease is cost effective when added to standard care and improves physical health-related quality of life
- 71 Extended colonic release low-molecular weight heparin (LMWH) not ready for use in ulcerative colitis
- Percutaneous coronary intervention for acute coronary syndrome: no difference in 48-h bleeding rate or vascular access-site complications with low- or standard-dose unfractionated heparin in patients initially treated with fondaparinux
- 74 In people with severe aortic stenosis unsuitable for surgery transcatheter aortic valve implantation reduces 1-year mortality compared with standard care
- 75 Tricyclic antidepressants reduce frequency of tension-type and migraine headaches compared with placebo, and intensity of headaches compared with SSRIs, but cause greater adverse effects
- 77 Combined prophylactic β-blocker and behavioural migraine management improves 30-day migraine outcomes compared with either strategy alone, or optimised acute treatment only
- 78 A decision aid to enhance informed decision making about bowel cancer screening improved knowledge but reduced screening uptake
- 79 Chinese acupuncture for chronic shoulder pain: 65% response rate at 6 weeks compared with 24% with sham acupuncture and 37% with standard conservative orthopaedic treatment
- 80 Percutaneous coronary intervention for acute coronary syndromes: no difference in 30-day efficacy or safety of high- and low-dose aspirin; double-dose clopidogrel reduces 30-day risk of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction or stroke compared with standard dose but increases risk of major bleeding
- **82** Repeated dosing of nebulised 5% saline improves respiratory scores in inpatients with mild to moderate bronchiolitis at 48 h

June 2011 Vol 16 No 3

- 83 Evidence from two small randomised controlled trials suggests that probiotics may reduce the duration of persistent diarrhoea in children
- A programme of culturally tailored dance plus an intervention to reduce screen media use does not reduce BMI over 2 years compared with health education in preadolescent low-income African American girls but does reduce depressive symptoms and lipid levels
- 85 Symptomatic carotid stenosis: relative to endarterectomy, stenting increases short-term risk of stroke or death in those aged over 70 years but not in younger patients
- 87 Morning-only polyethylene glycol preparation for afternoon colonoscopy is superior to traditional evening-before preparation

Diagnosis

- 89 Several clinical signs and symptoms are associated with the likelihood of bacterial meningitis in children; the most reliable diagnostic combination is uncertain
- 90 Prospective studies show that magnetic resonance angiography has high sensitivity and specificity for clinically relevant arterial steno-occlusions in adults with peripheral arterial disease symptoms
- 91 Ultrasound scan for suspected appendicitis in children: risk of diagnostic inaccuracy increases with BMI at or above 85th percentile and clinical probability of appendicitis of 50% or lower

Prognosis

- Pregnancy-related cardiac risk in women with congenital heart disease: is it over when it's over?
- 94 Mortality is reduced while on opiate maintenance treatment, but there is a temporary increase in mortality immediately after starting and stopping treatment, a finding that may vary by setting
- 95 Automated external defibrillator use for in-hospital cardiac arrest is not associated with improved survival

Electronic pages

e1 Purpose and procedure



This article has been chosen by the Editor to be of special interest or importance and is freely available online.



This journal is a member of and subscribes to the principles of the Committee on Publication Ethics

www.publicationethics.org.uk

