

Projeto de Pesquisa: local

<http://www.evidencias.com/planejamento>



1/20

Evidências.com

Objetivos da aula

Qual a relação entre a pergunta da pesquisa e o local?

Quem determina o local a ser realizada a pesquisa?

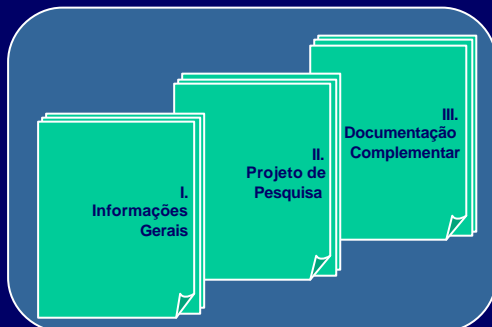
Quais são os componentes necessários para determinar o local?

Por que existem diferenças quando apenas o local é diferente entre dois estudos?

2/20

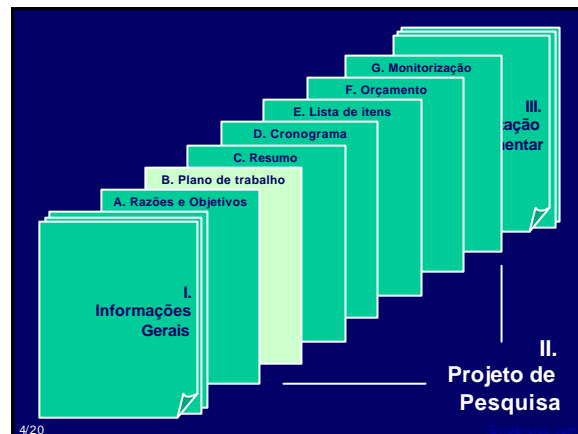
Evidências.com

Divisões do Projeto



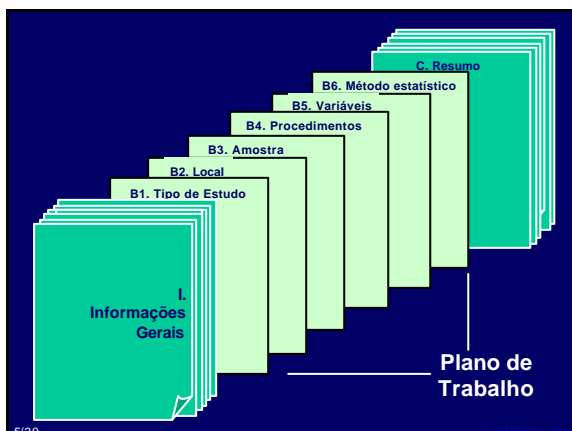
3/20

Evidências.com



4/20

Evidências.com



5/20

Evidências.com

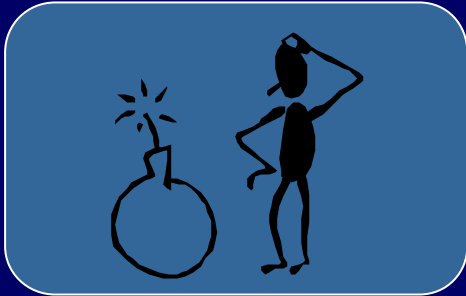
Qual a relação entre pergunta da pesquisa e o tipo de estudo?



6/20

Evidências.com

Quem determina o local aonde será realizado o estudo?



7/20

Evidencias.com

Local (*setting*)

Indicar o local onde o estudo foi realizado, incluindo o nível de atendimento clínico.

Haynes *et al.* More Informative Abstracts Revisited. *Ann Intern Med* 1990;113:69-76.

8/20

Evidencias.com

Local

Permitir aos leitores determinar a aplicabilidade da pesquisa no seu cenário clínico

Haynes *et al.* More Informative Abstracts Revisited. *Ann Intern Med* 1990;113:69-76.

9/20

Evidencias.com

B2. Local

Ambulatório vs. Enfermaria
Universitário vs. Privado
Referência vs. Geral

10/20

Evidencias.com



We sought to study children between the ages of 5 and 15 years who were currently experiencing limitations in physical activity due to musculoskeletal disorders. Because we desired a mix of diagnostic groups, subjects were recruited from orthopedic, physical therapy, and rheumatology clinics at the Hospital for Sick Children (a pediatric tertiary-care hospital) and the Bloorview MacMillan Centre (a pediatric rehabilitation hospital). In addition, we required a range of severity levels (i.e., not only those children with severe disabilities who were followed up at a tertiary center). To recruit these children, subjects were selected from Variety Village Sports Centre (an athletic facility for the disabled) and Erin Oak (a suburban rehabilitation center). At the time of identification, the referring clinicians provided a global rating of each child's disability level (mild, moderate, or severe) and indicated whether there were any clinically significant cognitive impairments. The sample was monitored to ensure a range of ages was obtained. If an age group was poorly represented, an attempt was made to recruit selectively from that age group.

Young NL, Williams JI, Yoshida KK, Wright JG. Measurement properties of the Activities Scale for Kids. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2000;53 (2000):125-137

12/20

Diagnóstico

		Ouro		
		+	-	
Teste	+	80	60	140
	-	20	40	60
		100	100	200

Sensibilidade = 80% Valor Preditivo Positivo = 57%
 Especificidade = 40% Valor Preditivo Negativo = 67%
 Prevalência = 50% Acurácia = 60%
 LHR+ = 1,33 LHR- = 0,5

Diagnóstico

		Ouro		
		+	-	
Teste	+	8	114	122
	-	2	76	78
		10	190	200

Sensibilidade = 80% Valor Preditivo Positivo = 7%
 Especificidade = 40% Valor Preditivo Negativo = 97%
 Prevalência = 5% Acurácia = 42%
 LHR+ = 1,33 LHR- = 0,5

Tratamento

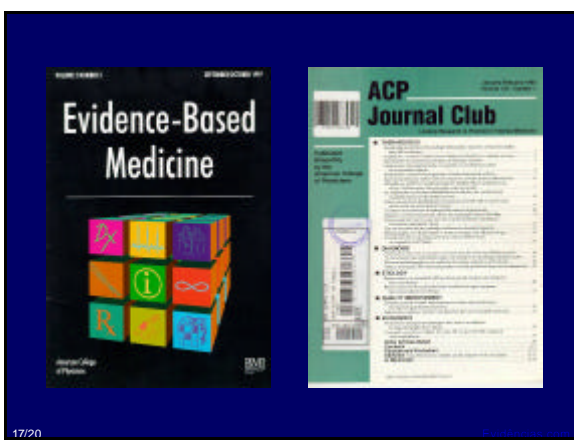
		Desfecho		
		+	-	
Grupo E	40	60	100	
Grupo C	20	80	100	
		60	140	200

% de eventos no grupo E = $P_e = 40\%$
 % de eventos no grupo C = $P_c = 20\%$
 Risco relativo = $P_e/P_c = 0,4/0,2 = 2$
 Número necessário a tratar = $1/(P_e - P_c) = 5$

Tratamento

		Desfecho		
		+	-	
Grupo E	10	90	100	
Grupo C	5	95	100	
		15	185	200

% de eventos no grupo E = $P_e = 10\%$
 % de eventos no grupo C = $P_c = 5\%$
 Risco relativo = $P_e/P_c = 0,1/0,05 = 2$
 Número necessário a tratar = $1/(P_e - P_c) = 20$



PRISMS (Prevention of Relapses and Disability by Interferon-1a Subcutaneously in Multiple Sclerosis) Study Group. **Randomised double-blind placebo-controlled study of interferon-1a in relapsing/remitting multiple sclerosis.** Lancet. 1998 Nov 7;352:1498-504.

Question
 In patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS), does interferon-1a reduce the rate and severity of relapse?

Design
 Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial with 2-year follow-up (Prevention of Relapses and Disability by Interferon-1a Subcutaneously in Multiple Sclerosis [PRISM] Study Group).

Setting
 22 centers in Europe, Australia, and North America.

Evidence-Based Medicine May/June 1999 Volume 4 Number 3

Uhari M, Kontiokari T, Niemelä M. A novel use of xylitol sugar in preventing acute otitis media. Pediatrics. 1998 Oct; 102:879-84.

Question

Among healthy children in day care, do xylitol syrup, xylitol chewing gum, or xylitol lozenges prevent acute otitis media (AOM)?

Design

Randomised controlled trial with 3-month follow-up.

Setting

A department of paediatrics in a university medical centre in Oulu, Finland.

19/20 Evidence-Based Medicine May/June 1999 Volume 4 Number 3

The UK Small Aneurysm Trial Participants. Mortality results for randomised controlled trial of early elective surgery or ultrasonographic surveillance for small abdominal aortic aneurysms. Lancet. 1998 Nov 21; 352:1649-55.

Question

In patients with small abdominal aortic aneurysms, does early elective open surgical repair reduce mortality better than regular ultrasonographic surveillance of aortic diameter?

Design

Randomized, unblinded, controlled trial with up to 7 years of follow-up (mean 4.6 y).

Setting

93 hospitals in the United Kingdom.

20/20 Evidence-Based Medicine May/June 1999 Volume 4 Number 3

Kearon C, Gent M, Hirsh J, et al. A comparison of three months of anticoagulation with extended anticoagulation for a first episode of idiopathic venous thromboembolism. N Engl J Med. 1999 Mar 25; 340:901-7.

Question

In patients who have had a first episode of idiopathic venous thromboembolism (VTE), will extended prophylaxis with warfarin reduce the rate of recurrence of venous thromboembolism?

Design

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.

Setting

15 centers in North America.

21/20 Evidence-Based Medicine May/June 1999 Volume 4 Number 4

O aluno bem sucedido:

Entender a relação entre a pergunta clínica e o local;

Saber quem determina o local a ser realizado a pesquisa;

Conhecer quais são os componentes necessários para determinar o local;

Entender porque existem diferenças quando apenas o local é diferente entre dois estudos.

22/20

Evidências.com



www.evidencias.com

Correio eletrônico: email@evidencias.com

23/20