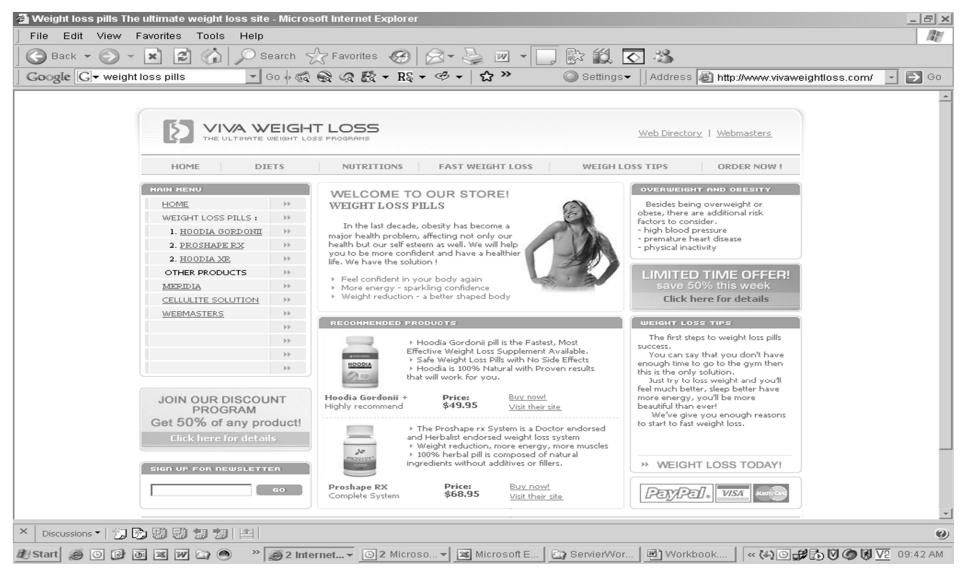
Evidence Based Medicine

Prof P Rheeder Clinical Epidemiology

Module 3: Applying EBM to therapy

This Thing Works Great! (Your Patient Says)





WELCOME TO OUR STORE! WEIGHT LOSS PILLS

In the last decade, obesity has become a major health problem, affecting not only our health but our self esteem as well. We will help you to be more confident and have a healthier life. We have the solution!

- Feel confident in your body again
- More energy sparkling confidence
- Weight reduction a better shaped body



OVERWEIGHT AND OBESIT

Besides being overweight or obese, there are additional risk factors to consider.

- high blood pressure
- premature heart disease
- physical inactivity

LIMITED TIME OFF save 50% this week

Click here for details



COUNT AM y product!

→ The Proshape rx System is a Doctor endorsed and Herbalist endorsed weight loss system

Weight reduction, more energy, more muscles

WEIGHT LOSS TIPS

The first steps to weight loss success.

You can say that you don't he enough time to go to the gym this is the only solution.

Just try to loss weight and yo feel much better, sleep better homore energy, you'll be more beautiful than ever!

We've give you enough rea to start to fast weight loss.



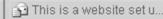
How do I decide whether some therapy works or not?

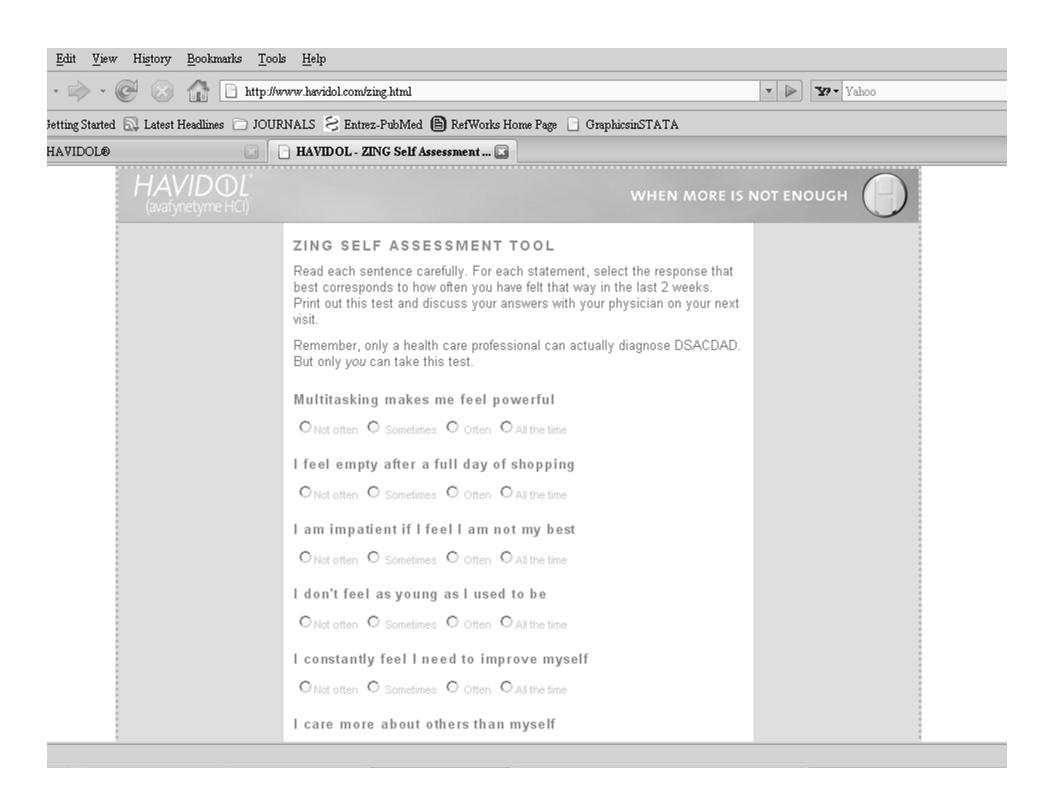
How do I know what they claim is true?



Problems can be avoided if you take HAVIDOL only when you are able to immediately benefit from its effects. To fully benefit from HAVIDOL patients are encouraged to engage in activities requiring exceptional mental,











IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

Problems can be avoided if you take HAVIDOL only when you are able to immediately benefit from its effects. To fully benefit from HAVIDOL patients are encouraged to engage in activities requiring exceptional mental, motor, and consumptive coordination. HAVIDOL is not for you if you have abruptly stopped using alcohol or sedatives. Havidol should be taken indefinitely. Side effects may include mood changes, muscle strain, extraordinary thinking, dermal gloss, impulsivity induced consumption, excessive salivation, hair growth, markedly delayed sexual climax, inter-species communication, taste perversion, terminal smile, and oral inflammation. Very rarely users may experience a need to change physicians. Talk to your doctor about HAVIDOL



More than 50% of from some degree of DSACDAD.

under 18

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Evaluating a paper on therapy

Is the study valid?

What are the results? Are they statistically AND clinically significant? Are they precise? If the study is negative was the sample size large enough?

Can I apply these results to my setting?

Content

- 1. Validity of a study on therapy
- 2. Interpreting the results of a study on therapy
- a) statistical significance
- b) clinical significance
- c) precision
- 3. Applying the results in practice

VALIDITY

1. Is the study valid? What is Validity?

- Does the result represent the truth?
- Is the study free of bias ?
- Bias is another word for "systematic error"
- When reading research you have to exclude2 (maybe more!) forms of error
 - Random error (chance, P values)
 - Systematic error (bias)

Validity guides for an article on therapy.

- Primary Guides:
- 1.Was the assignment of patients to treatments randomized and randomization concealed?
- 2.Were all patients who entered the trial properly accounted for and attributed at its conclusion?
- 3. Was follow up complete?
- 4. Were patients analyzed in the groups to which they were randomized? (intention to treat analysis)

Are the results of the study valid?

- Secondary Guides:
- 1.Were patients, health workers, and study personnel "blind" to treatment?
- 2.Were the groups similar at the start of the trial?
- 3. Aside from the experimental intervention, were the groups treated equally?
- 4. Is sample size determined a priori (type 2 error avoided) and numbers reached?

- RESULTS

2. Interpreting the results from a therapeutic study

- What is risk?
- What is the risk of having a stroke
- Comparing 2 interventions over 5yrs
- Incidence1= 10/100 Risk = ? Over 5 yrs
- Incidence2= 5/100 Risk = ? Over 5 yrs
- Relative risk treatment 2 vs 1 = ?
- Relative risk reduction=?

Risk

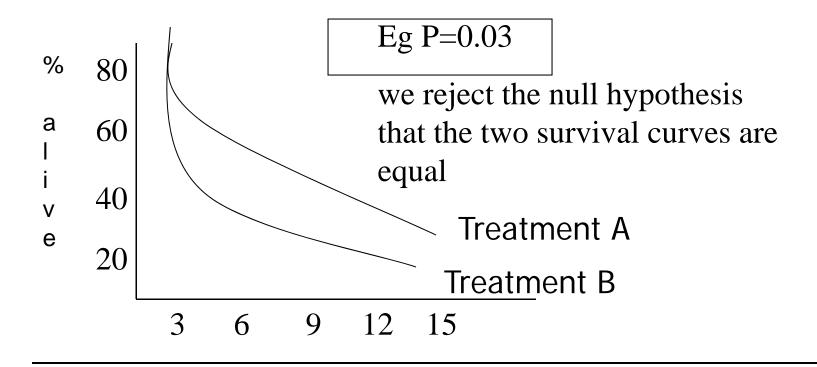
- So important concepts to understand
- Absolute Risk
- Absolute Risk reduction and NNT
- Relative risk reduction
- Relative risk (or Odds Ratio)

Risk

- Example
- Risk1= 10% Risk2=5%
- RRR=50% (>25% usually clinically significant)
- Absolute risk reduction= 5%
- NNT
- numbers needed to treat= 100/ARR
- Eg = 100/5 = 20
- Need to treat 20 patients for X years to prevent one event

Survival analysis

 To compare Survival curves one uses the logrank test



a) Now what is statistically significant?

- P < 0.05 statistically significant
- Rules out chance as an explanation of the research findings
- If 95% Cl of a RR or OR contains 1 it cannot be statistically significant
- Confidence intervals better than just P

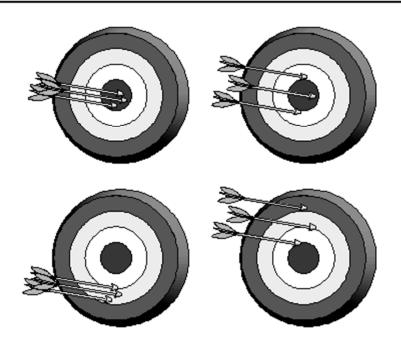
b) Now what is clinically significant?

- RRR of 25% or more
- But mostly we use the absolute risk reduction and the NNT to decide
- No clear NNT cut-off, depends on the condition and the costs of the drug etc

c) Now what is precise?

Precision means repeatablity

Precision vs. Accuracy



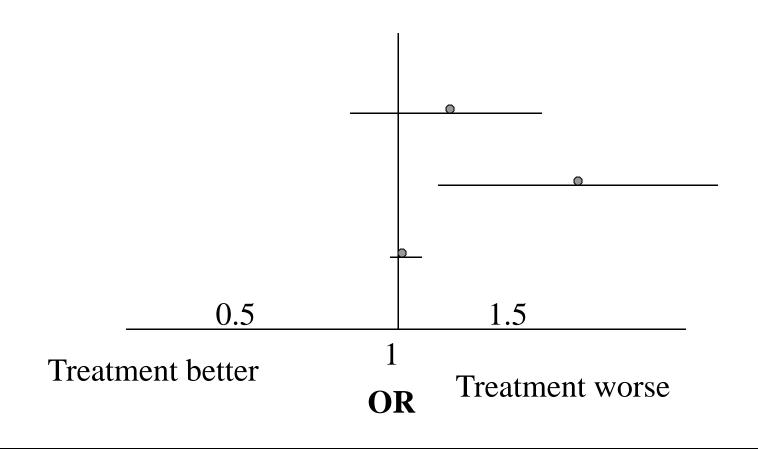
Precision

- Confidence intervals tell us about precision
- Remember our study is only in a <u>sample</u>
- We would like to know the value in a <u>population</u> (eg population of people with HT treated with drug X, what`s the benefit?
- Confidence intervals tell us how confident we can be where the population value will be

Precision

- A 95 % Confidence interval gives the range of which I can be 95% confident in which the population value will lie eg RR or OR
- Eg 95% Cl Odds ratio 0.7-0.9
- If study is repeated 100 times, 95 times the OR would be in the interval 0.7 to 0.9
- I am 95% confident that the reduction in risk in the population being treated will be between 10 and 30%

Expressing Uncertainty in meta-analysis



Application

Can I apply these results in my practice?

- All relevant end-points assessed?
- Are my patient(s) similar?
- Is their risk similar or larger?
- Do I need special expertise or resources?
- Would benefit exceed possible harm ?
- What will my patient(s) prefer?
- What are the cost implications?