

Cochrane Library 资源的价值与应用

郭元一 Wiley市场部产品营销及培训负责人,高级讲师

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目录:

- 1. Cochrane及Cochrane Library整体介绍
- 2. Cochrane Library如何助力您的医学研究:以检索案例详解
- 3. Cochrane Library学习资源



Cochrane是谁?

由 50,000 多名研究人员、卫生专业人员、患者、护理人员以及热衷于改善各地所有人健康状况的人们组成的国际合作组织

他们的目标是确保全世界每天使用的治疗方法都是基于尽可能最好的知识,并经过独立评估和质量 检查。

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已有 30 年历史



Cochrane Library是谁?

包含不同类型的高质量独立证据的数据集合,为医疗保健决策提供依据



Cochrane Library资源与循证医学

Cochrane Library

- Cochrane系统评价数据库 (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CDSR)
 - +9200 Reviews
 - +2300 Protocols
- Cochrane临床对照试验中心注册数据库(Central Register of Controlled Trials, CENTRAL)
 - +2.1Million articles
- **临床解答** (Cochrane Clinical Answers (CCA))
 - -+3500
- 社论 Editorials +140
- 专题 Special Collections +20

以上内容在Cochrane Library中可一站式检索

•



什么是系统评价?

- 系统评价是指按照预先规定的标准收集所有的实验证据以回答一个特定的研究问题
- 系统评价用明确的、系统的方法来使偏倚最小化,因此能够为得出结 论和指定决策提供更可靠的证据



为何需要系统评价?

- 需要依据信息来做正确的决策
- 但是,信息泛滥
- 并且,没有足够的时间





为何需要系统评价?

- 循证医学的概念
- 个体惊艳不一定可靠
- 单个研究不一定可靠
- 证据需要系统性的收集起来才是真实和可靠的
- 系统评价为治疗效果 (和疾病诊断与预测准确性) 提供了证据



系统评价数据库

(Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CDSR)

- 每篇评价文章都针对一个明确的问题 例如 抗生素能缓解喉咙痛的症状吗?
- 调查医疗环境中进行预防、治疗和康复干预的效果
- 使用严格的指南审查,确定是否有关于某一特定治疗的结论性证据



临床对照试验中心注册数据库 (Central Register of Controlled Trials)

- 涵盖较广的随机对照试验数据库
- 包括随机和准随机对照试验。不包括在临床试验注册处注册的其他研究设计 (如cohort studies)。
- 提供引文信息,包括从书目数据库和其他出版资源中提取的已发表文章的详细信息。这些记录包括文章的标题、发表地点的信息以及多数还有摘要
- 在Cochrane Library中,该部分不提供全文



临床对照试验中心注册数据库 (Central Register of Controlled Trials)

PubMed/MEDLINE Embase

Clinical Trial Registries

ClinicalTrials.gov

ICTRP

CINAHL (Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health) (new as of May 2020)

- · Cochrane 评价小组的**Specialized Registers**,**其中包括通过** handsearching 各种生物医学资料来源而确定的记录
- CENTRAL 是如何创建的?





临床解答 Cochrane Clinical Answer (CCA)

CCA对将Cochrane Reviews的关键数据高度浓缩; Cochrane系统 评价的结果进行了简明的总结,并提供了足够的基础数据

- ✓ 由临床医学编写,使临床医生更容易获得感兴趣的信息
- ✓ 问答形式的临床总结
- ✓ 就关键结果提供证据

Cochrane Clinical Answers

Question:

What evidence is available on unintended health and societal consequences of measures implemented in the school setting to contain the COVID-19 pandemic?

Sera Tort, Agustín Ciapponi 13 June 2022

https://doi.org/10.1002/cca.3980 🗗

Clinical Answer:

Reviewers performed a rapid scoping review to identify and describe the evidence available on unintended health and societal consequences of measures implemented in the school setting to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. Reviewers identified 18 studies (13 of which used quantitative methods) and described four intervention categories: measures to make contacts safer (14 studies); measures to reduce contacts (4 studies); surveillance and response measures in relation to SARS-CoV-2 infections (6 studies); and multicomponent measures (1 study). The most commonly reported outcomes were educational consequences (11 studies) and psychosocial outcomes (7 studies). This scoping review will inform subsequent rapid reviews on this topic. For information relating to scoping reviews, click here Co.

Comparisons

1. Measures implemented in the school setting to contain COVID-19 pandemic

Collapse All ¥

 OUTCOME 1.1 Physical health and health behavior outcomes, educational consequences, psychosocial outcomes, consequences for equity and equality, environmental consequences, socio-economic consequences



CCA如何促进结果在临床实践中应用?

通常会将50多页的Cochrane系统评价全文浓缩为1-3页,采用交互式分层显示。将Cochrane Library评价全文中分散的关键数据集中起来:

- Population (患者或治疗人群)
- Intervention (治疗)
- Comparison (対照)
- Outcome (结果总结)

Question:

How do angioplasty and stenting compare for the treatment of iliac artery stenosis?

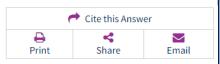
Jane Burch, Dane Gruenebaum | 23 December 2015

Clinical Answer

Randomized controlled trials suggest that outcomes after primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) and stenting are similar in people with iliac artery stenosis or occlusion. However, participant numbers were small and trials were undertaken some years ago and the populations eligible for treatment and the treatment options given may not reflect those in current clinical practice.

In people with iliac artery stenosis of at least 5 cm or occlusion, there were no apparent differences between groups in symptom improvement (3 months to 2 years), number of people with symptom resolution (3 months to 8 years), target vessel patency (1 to 8 years) or the need for re-intervention (2 to 8 years), when primary PTA was compared with primary stenting. Results for anklebrachial index (ABI) showed no consistent pattern across time points (3 months to 8 years); only the 2-year analysis detected a difference between groups in favor of primary PTA. Most of the participants had moderate to severe claudication (II and III on the 0 to VI Rutherford classification), therefore the results are most likely to reflect this group.

There are several limitations to these data. Firstly, revascularization is no longer considered a first-line option in some healthcare systems in people with a Rutherford classification of less than III. Secondly, given the age of the trials, bare metal stents would have been used; drug eluting stents are now also used to treat peripheral vascular disease. Thirdly, one of the two included trials was stopped early due to a higher rate of distal embolization in the PTA group. Fourthly, the proportion of participants with diabetes ranged from 5% to 16%, hypertension from 20% to 28% and dyslipidemia from 24% to 53%, which may be healthier than the population who would be eligible for revascularization in clinical practice Finally, all the analyses would have been affected by a lack of power due to the small numbers of participants, making detection of a difference between groups unlikely, even if one was present.



Related

Clinical Answer derived from

Answer

Comparisons

Additional Information

Figures

Related content

Request Permissions

单击"展开"功能,可查看详细信息:临床问题、临床解答、对照

Comparisons

1. Primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty versus primary stenting

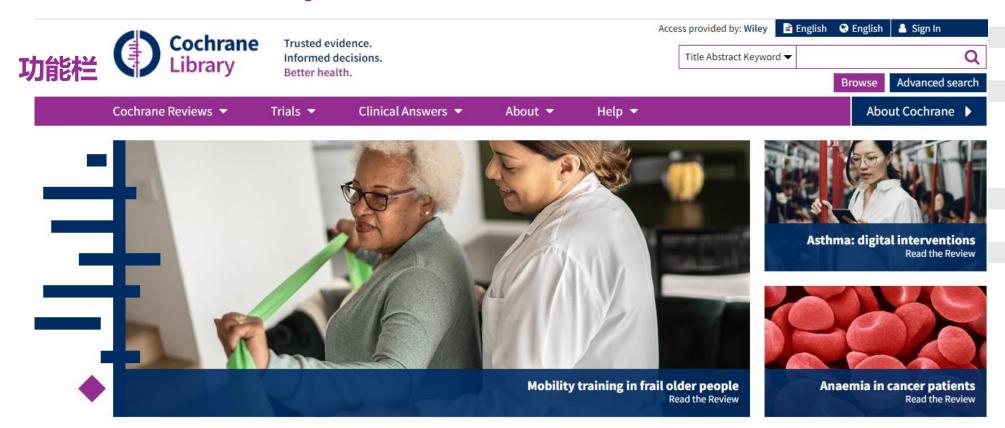
Expand All »



Cochrane Library如何助力您的 医学研究—检索案例



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Exercise for acutely hospitalised older medical patients

Peter Hartley, Jennifer L Keating, Kimberley J Jeffs, Melissa JM Raymond, Toby O Smith

10 November 2022





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Browse Cochrane Reviews, Protocols and Clinical Answers.

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·		
a	g	n
Allergy & intolerance	Gastroenterology & hepatology	Neonatal care
b	Genetic disorders	Neurology
Blood disorders	Gynaecology	0
c	h	Orthopaedics & trauma
Cancer	Health & safety at work	p
Child health	Health professional education	Pain & anaesthesia
Complementary & alternative medicine	Heart & circulation	Pregnancy & childbirth
Consumer & communication strategies	i	Public health
d	Infectious disease	r
Dentistry & oral health	Insurance medicine	Reproductive & sexual health
Developmental, psychosocial & learning problems	k	Rheumatology
Diagnosis	Kidney disease	s
e	l	Skin disorders
Ear, nose & throat	Lungs & airways	<u>t</u>
Effective practice & health systems	m	Tobacco, drugs & alcohol
Endocrine & metabolic	Mental health	u



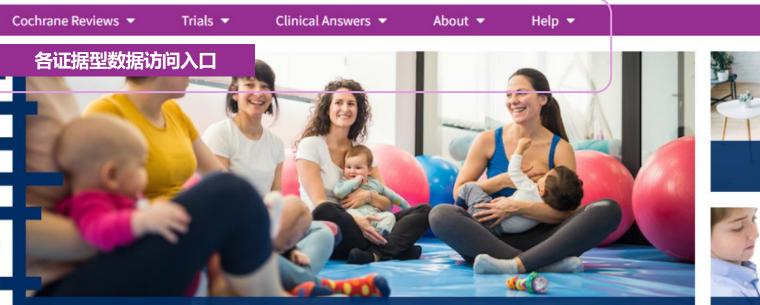
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Exercise for acutely hospitalised older medical patients

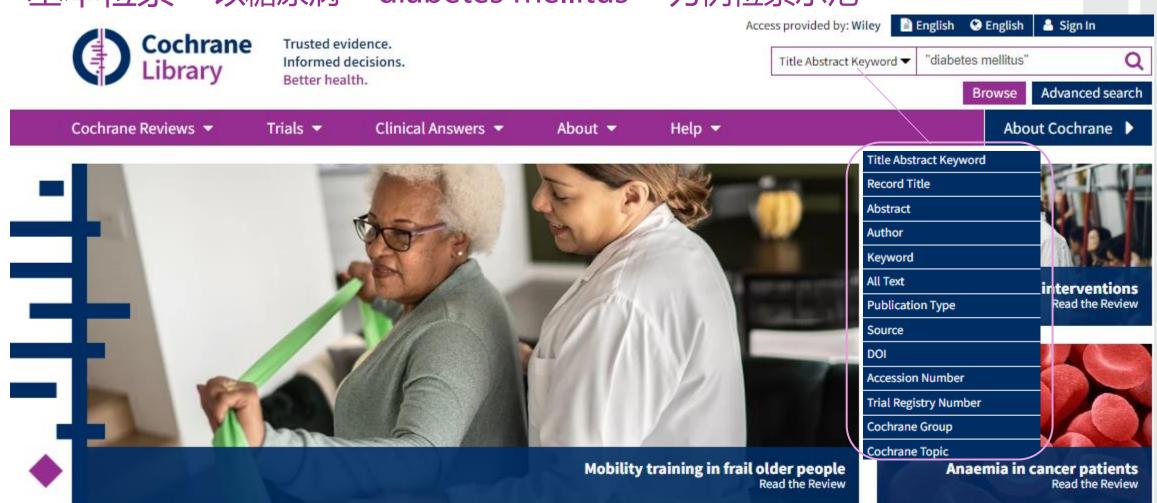
Peter Hartley, Jennifer L Keating, Kimberley J Jeffs, Melissa JM Raymond, Toby O Smith







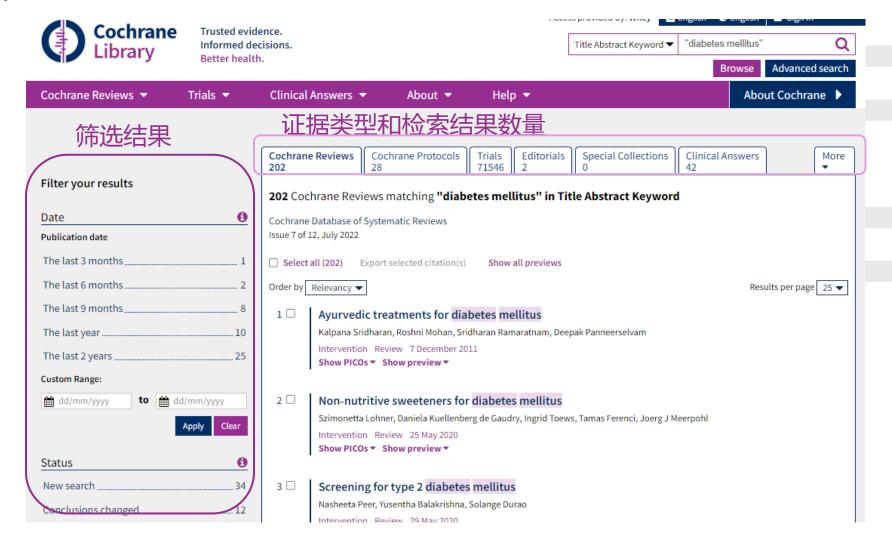
基本检索—以糖尿病 "diabetes mellitus" 为例检索示范





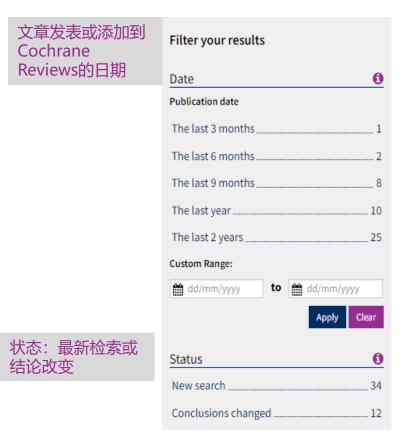


检索结果





对检索结果筛选—Cochrane Reviews



提供多语言版本	Available Translations	•
近八岁山口水牛	Español	191
	Français	129
	Bahasa Malaysia	120
	فارسى	97
	日本語	95
	Deutsch	74
	Русский	62
	Hrvatski	61
	简体中文	57
	Polski	42
	繁體中文	35
	Português	27
	한국어	26
	ภาษาไทย	22
	தமிழ்	19
	s	how 14 less 🔺
侧重不同类型	Review Type	6
	Intervention	
	Overview	
	Prognosis	
	Diagnostic	
	Prototype	
	1 TOLOCYPE	

Topics (
+ Endocrine & metabolic 126
+ Child health39
+ Pregnancy & childbirth34
+ Complementary & alternative medicine28
+ Heart & circulation22
+ Insurance medicine15
+ Kidney disease12
+ Wounds11
+ Skin disorders 10
+ Neurology10
+ Gastroenterology & hepatology8
+ Reproductive & sexual health 8
+ Consumer & communication strategies 7
+ Effective practice & health systems 6

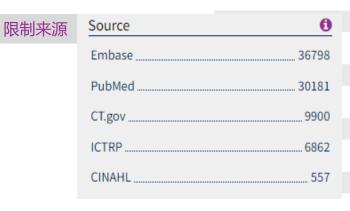
不同主题分类



对检索结果筛选—CENTRAL







提供多语言版本

 Language
 €

 English
 82983

 Chinese
 775

 German
 506

 Persian
 251

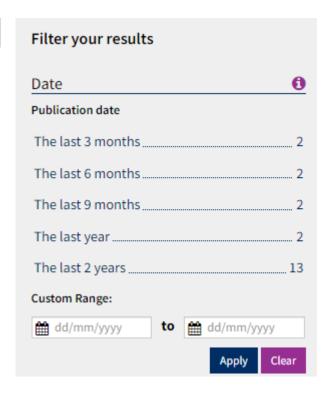
 Russian
 219

 Show 32 more ▼



对检索结果筛选—CCA

收录到CCA的日期



不同主题分类

Topics
+ Endocrine & metabolic39
+ Child health12
+ Insurance medicine11
+ Complementary & alternative medicine . 6
+ Pregnancy & childbirth3
+ Heart & circulation 3
+ Public health2



高级检索



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高级检索

1. Search

检索

2. Medical Terms (MeSH)

医学主题词检索

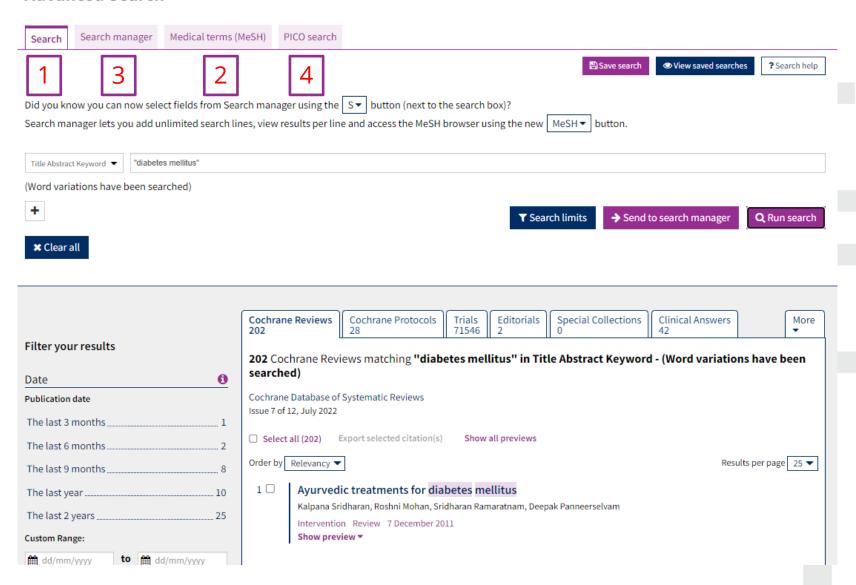
3 Search Manager

检索管理器

4. PICO Search

PICO检索

每个检索选项均可查看对应的检索结果







1.Search—输入自由词

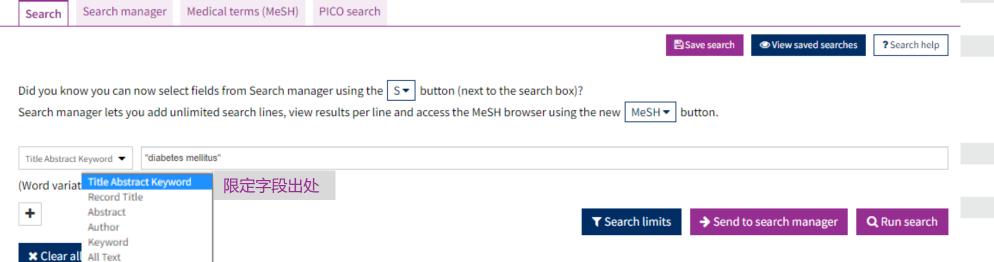
Advanced Search

Publication Type

Accession Number Trial Registry Number Cochrane Group Cochrane Topic

Source

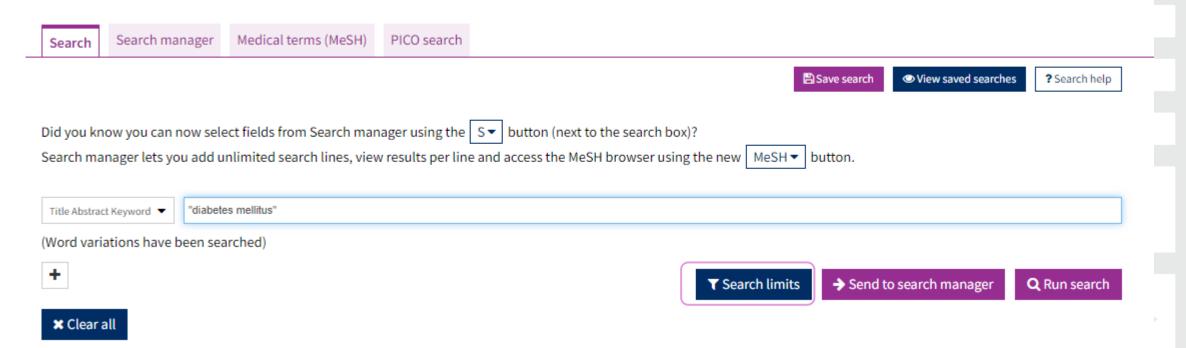
- 限制检索条件
- 添加至检索管理器
- 查看结果
- 保存检索





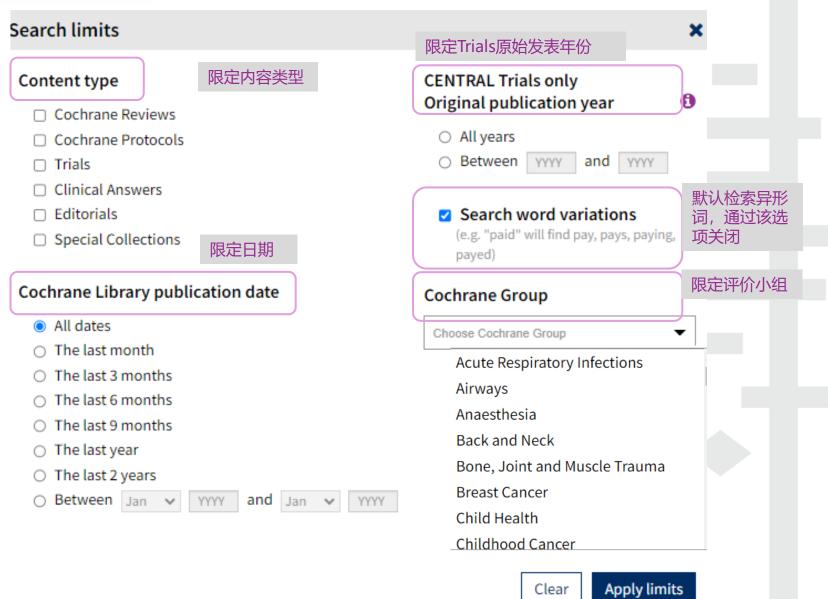


1.Search—限制条件





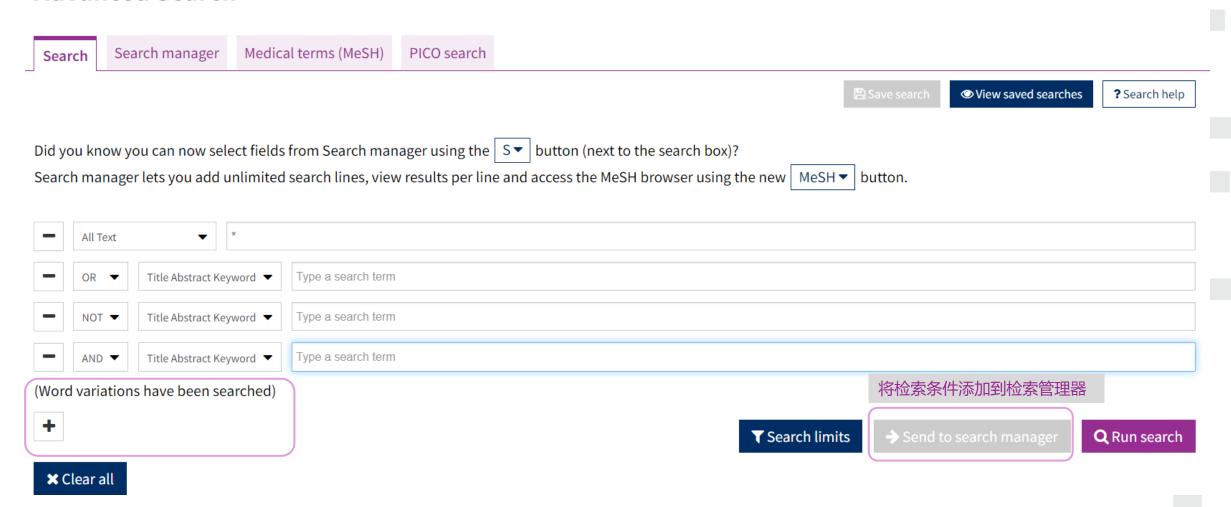
1.Search—限制条件







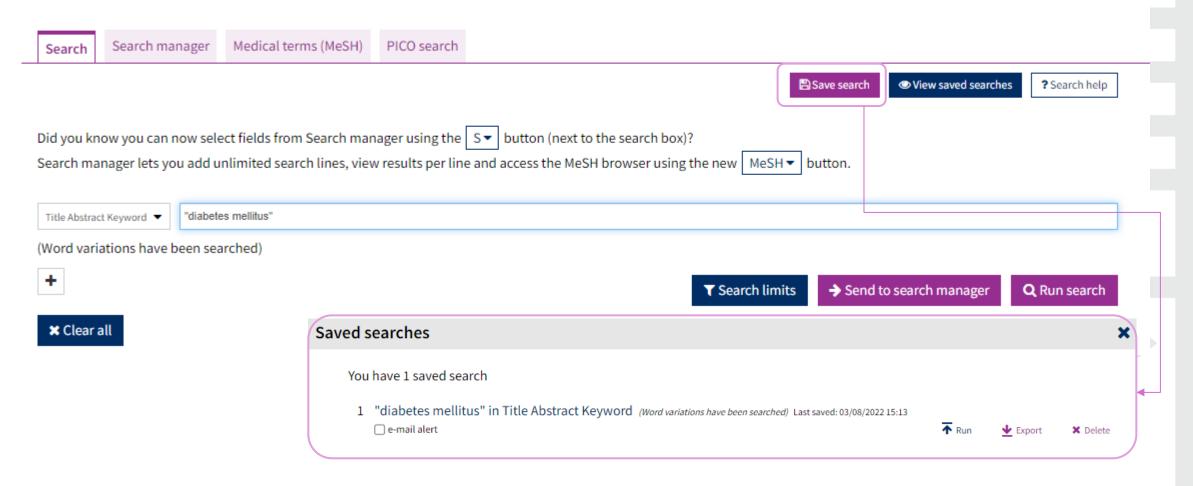
1.Search—组合检索







1.Search—保存检索







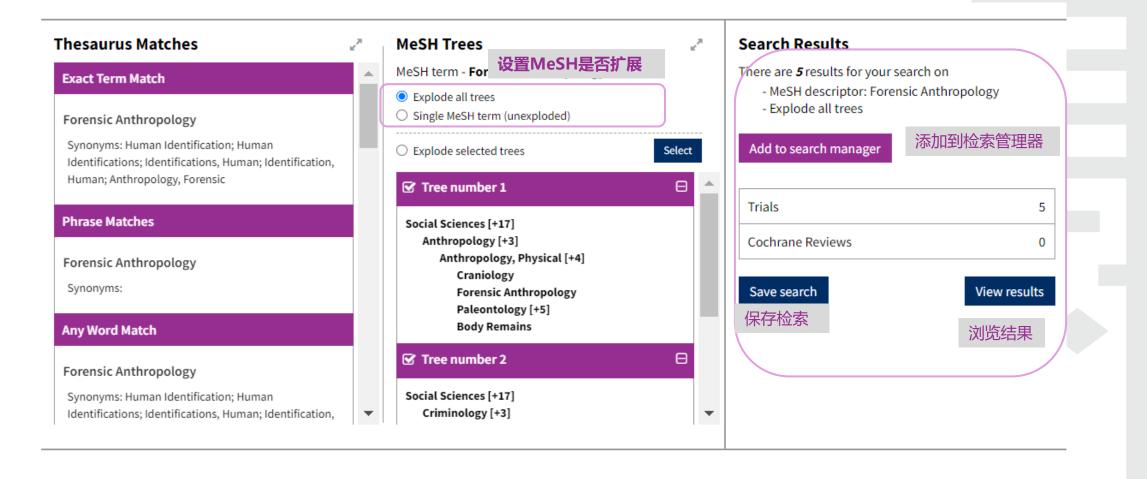
2.医学主题词(MeSH)检索





2.查看MeSH结果

- 添加到检索管理器
- 查看结果
- 保存MeSH检索





哪些资源支持MeSH索引

证据型子数据库名称	是否支持MeSH索引
Cochrane Reviews	支持,新的系统评价在发表后的6 个月会编入索引
Cochrane Protocols	不支持
Trials	Pubmed articles: 支持 Ct.gov and ICTRP: 支持 Embase/Handsearch: 不支持
Cochrane Clinical Answers	不支持





3.检索管理器

Advanced Search

Search manager

Medical terms (MeSH)

PICO search

- 创建和编辑检索
- 命名并保存检索
- 查看和分享保存的检索
- 可无限添加检索行
- 每个检索栏都可查看对应结果

支持现有的各检索语法:

布尔逻辑运算

嵌套

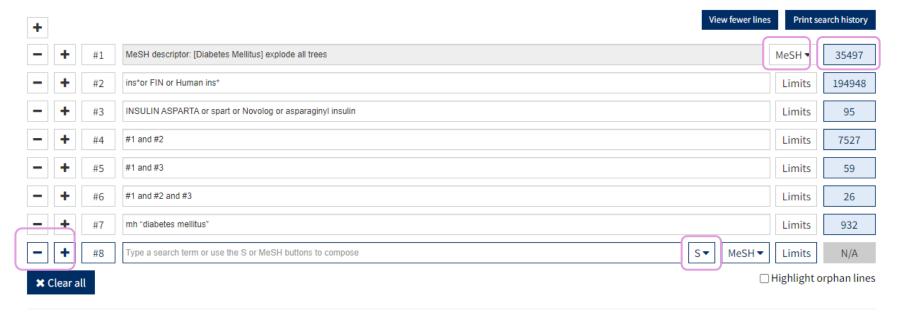
截词

字段标签

组合检索

糖尿病

Last saved on: 04/08/2022 16:20:53





4.什么是PICO?

PICO从设定的临床情境开始,建构一个与案例相关的问题来制定的检索策略

- Population or Patient or Problem (患者人群)
 患者或人群的特征是什么,比如某个年龄段的患者,或者患有特定疾病的人群
- Intervention(诊断介入)
 对该患者或人群考虑的干预措施是什么——例如药物或手术干预?
- Comparison(对照)
 有什么可以替代干预的方法呢?例如,另一种药物、安慰剂、或标准治疗方案
- Outcome(结果)结果是什么?





4.PICO检索

Advanced Search





4.构建复杂的PICO检索-案例

Step1:形成PICO问题

临床问题:

一位慢性肾病患者,他最近被诊断出患有心房颤动,有患中风和血栓的风险。

这位患者应该口服抗凝剂来预防中风或心梗吗?

有其他治疗,比如华法林来对比其预防效果吗?

——是否有证据可以比较华法林与抗凝剂对预防中风或心梗的治疗效果?

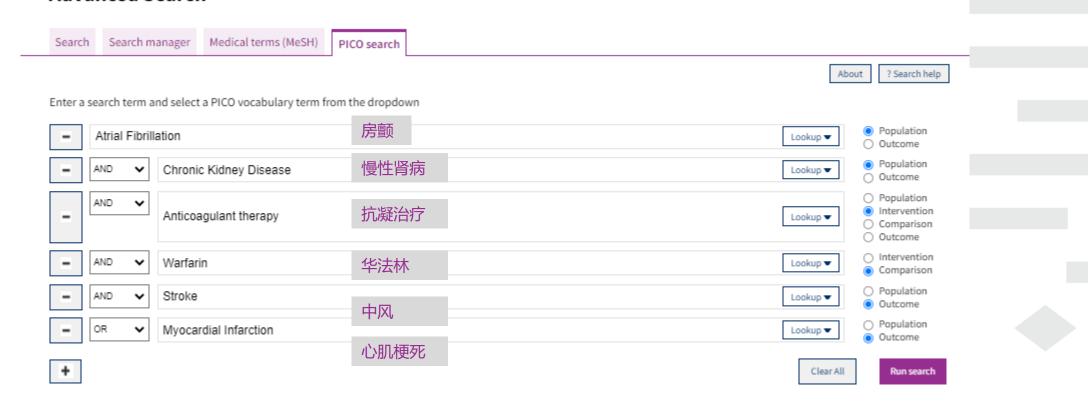
Step2: 确认PICO每个元素的关键词

- P(患者或人群): Atrial fibrillation (房颤) 和 Chronic kidney Disease(慢性肾病)
- I (治疗): Anticoagulant therapy(抗凝治疗)
- C (对照): Warfarin(华法林)
- O(结果): Stroke(中风)或Myocardial Infarction(心肌梗死)



4. PICO检索案例

Advanced Search





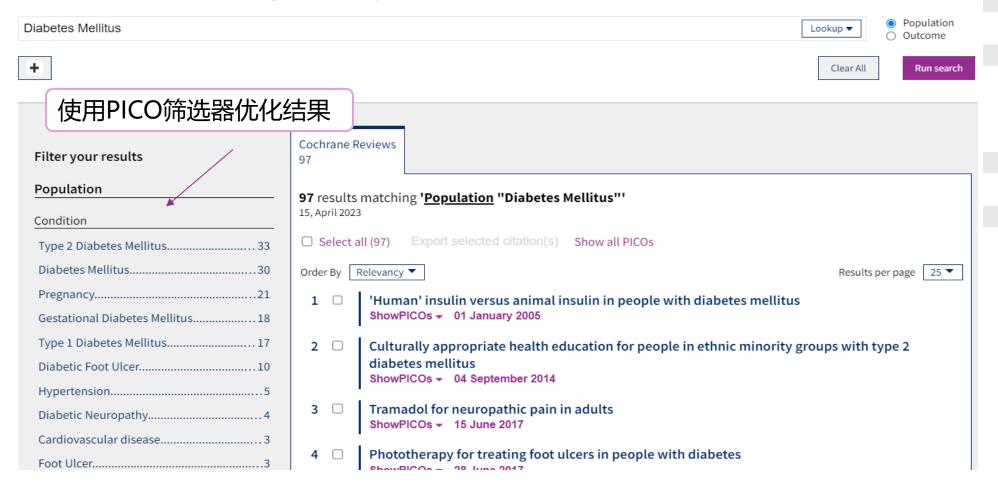
4.PICO检索结果

Filter your results Population Condition Chronic Kidney Disease	Cochrane Reviews 1 1 results matching 'Population "Atrial Fibrillation" AND "Chronic Kidney Disease" AND Intervention "Anticoagulant therapy" AND Comparison "Warfarin" AND Outcome ("Stroke" OR "Myocardial Infarction")' 13, July 2022 Select all (1) Export selected citation(s) Show all PICOs
Intervention / Comparison Intervention Name Anticoagulant therapy	Order By Relevancy ▼ 1 □ Direct oral anticoagulants versus warfarin for preventing stroke and systemic embolic events among atrial fibrillation patients with chronic kidney disease HidePICOs ★ 06 November 2017
High-level Intervention Classification Pharmacological Interventions	Population (6) Intervention (2) Anticoagulant therapy (2) Warfarin (2) Intracranial Hemorrh (2) Myocardial Infarction (2) Myocardial Infarction (2) Myocardial Infarction (2) Myocardial Infarction (2) Minor Bleed (2) Atrial Fibrillation (2) Chronic Kidney Disease (2) Minor Bleed (2) Gastrointestinal Blee (2) Systemic embolic event (2)
Stroke	1
High-level Outcome Classification Physiological or clinical	



4.优化PICO检索结果

Enter a search term and select a PICO vocabulary term from the dropdown





Filter your results

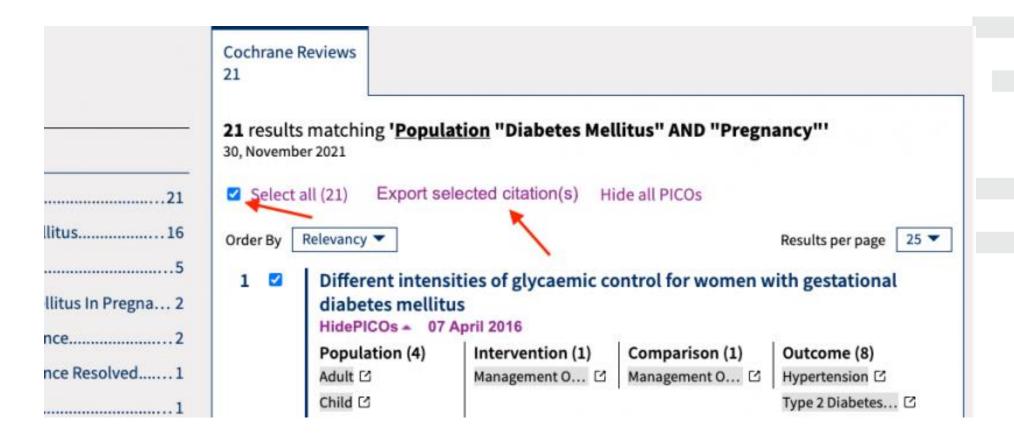
Population

Condition Pregnancy......21 Gestational Diabetes Mellitus......16 Diabetes Mellitus.....5 Pre-existing Diabetes Mellitus In Pregna... 2 Impaired Glucose Tolerance......2 Impaired Glucose Tolerance Resolved......1 Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus......1 Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus......1 Single Pregnancy.....1 Pre-existing Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus......1 Show all

Cochrane Reviews 21 results matching 'Population "Diabetes Mellitus" AND "Pregnancy" 15, April 2023 ☐ Select all (21) Show all PICOs Relevancy ~ Order By Results per page Exercise for pregnant women with pre-existing diabetes for improving maternal and fetal outcomes HidePICOs ▲ 21 December 2017 Population (5) Intervention (2) Comparison (2) Outcome (9) Usual Care Usual Care 🖸 Adult 🖸 Perinatal Death 🖸 Child [2] Physical exercise ther... Stillbirth 🖸 Physical exercise ther... Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus ☑ Neonatal Death 🖸 Pregnancy ☑ Sensory Disability 🖸 Type 1 Diabetes MeNitus ☑ Cesarean Section Infant Death 区 Morbidity Index ☑ Hypertension Associa... □ 选择Show PICOs,选择新字 Show more 段进行新检索



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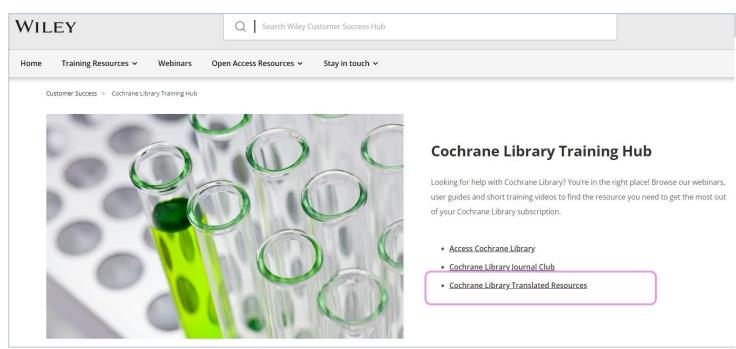


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Publishing with

guidelines

Cochrane: author









Training news and updates

New learning resource: Cochrane Evidence Essentials now available in Spanish

New clinical vignettes: Strategies for using topical corticosteroids (TCS) in children and adults with eczema

New webinar: Moving data from Covidence to RevMan – the advantages of a standardised data package

Upcoming webinar: Developing an effective 'Overview of included studies and syntheses' table *MSU web clinic*

Cochrane Learning Live: webinar programme



Knowledge Translation



New recording: Usina GRADForo to perform a

https://training.cochrane.org/



Contact me

如需了解更多Cochrane Library, 欢迎联系我!

郭元一 cguo@wiley.com



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