Доказова медицина у всесвітньої мережі.

Чи можемо ми використовувати?

Dr Roman Cregg MB BS FRCA

UCL Centre for Anaesthesia

September 2009 for BUS2

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Другий Британсько-Український Симпозіум

Анестезіологія, Інтенсивна Терапія та Медицина Болю

головна

програма

розміщення

реєстрація

партнери

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. .

17-18 вересня

Відкритий лист до британських лекторів та учасників Першого Британсько-Українського симпозіуму

З боку Українського оргкомітету і делегатів Першого Британсько-Українського симпозіуму з анестезії інтенсивної терапії та медицини болю ми висловлюємо глибоку подяку всім Британським лекторам за проведену велику роботу по проведенню цього форуму. Ми високо цінуємо високий рівень презентацій і плодотворні дискусії по практичним аспектам лікування хворих, які перебувають у критичному стані. Цей симпозіум допоміг Українським анестезіологам зрозуміти сучасні тенденції в анестезії, інтенсивній терапії і медицині болю в Великобританії. Це спонукає нас до покращення нашої практики лікування пацієнтів, а також навчання наших анестезіологів і допомагає бути ближче до міжнародних стандартів.

Ми будемо вдячні за можливість організації навчально-тренувальної поїздки для 2-3 наших лікарів в Британських Відділеннях ІТ і бачимо це наступним кроком нашого співробітництва. Це дозволить їм безпосередньо спостерігати за Вашою щоденною практикою і розділити отриманий досвід з іншими лікарями.

Ми сподіваємось на те що тісні зв'язки з українськими лікарями були також цікавими для Британських делегатів і таке міжнародне співробітництво буде продовжуватись та розвиватись і у майбутньому.

Успіх Першого симпозіуму був можливий не тільки завдяки високому професійному рівню Британських лекторів та наполегливій роботі, українського та британського оргкомітетів, а й завдяки великому інтересу та зацікавленості з боку українських делегатів та учасників цього форуму.

Висловлюємо сподівання, що плідним буде і Другий Британсько-Українського симпозіум, який відбудеться 17-18 вересня 2009 на клінічних базах кафедри анестезіології та інтенсивної терапії НМАПО ім. П.Л. Шупика в Київському міському центрі серця та Київській клінічній пікарні швилкої медичної допомоги.



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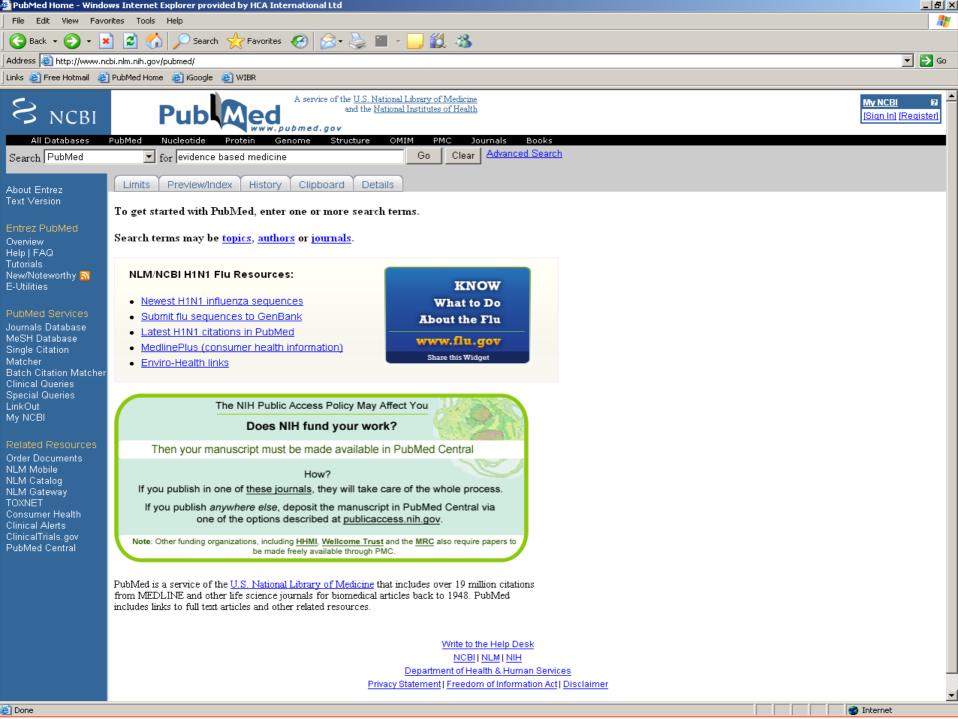
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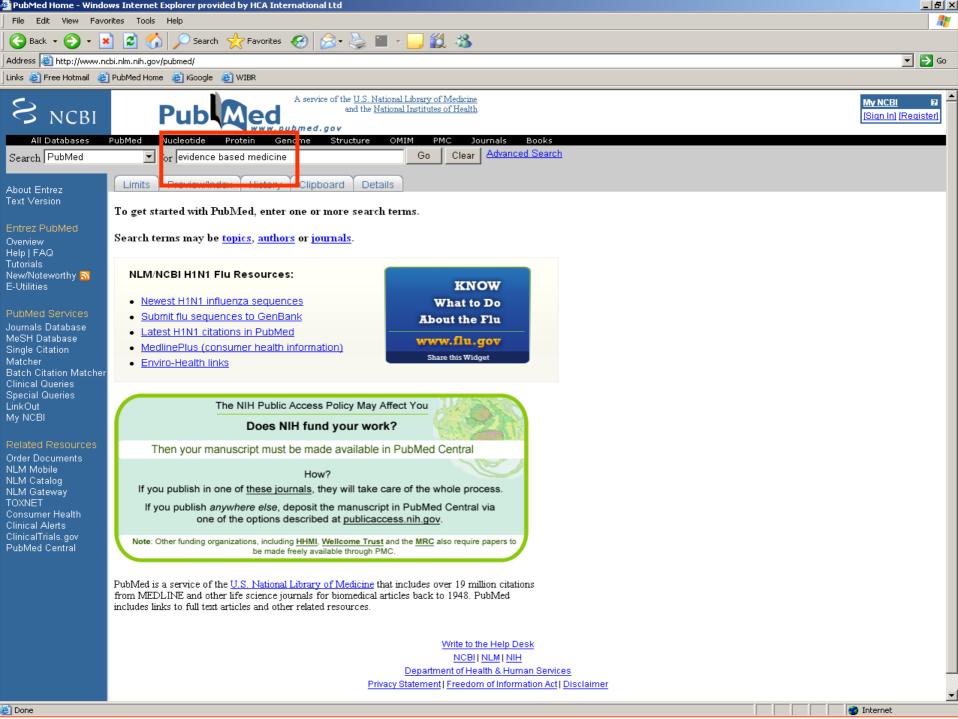
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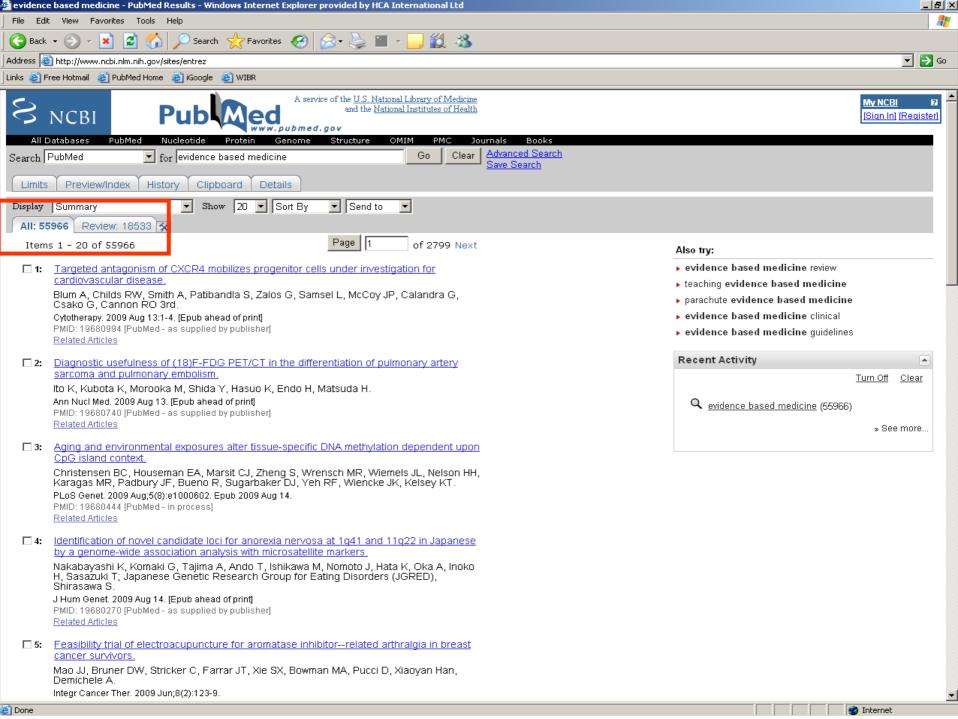
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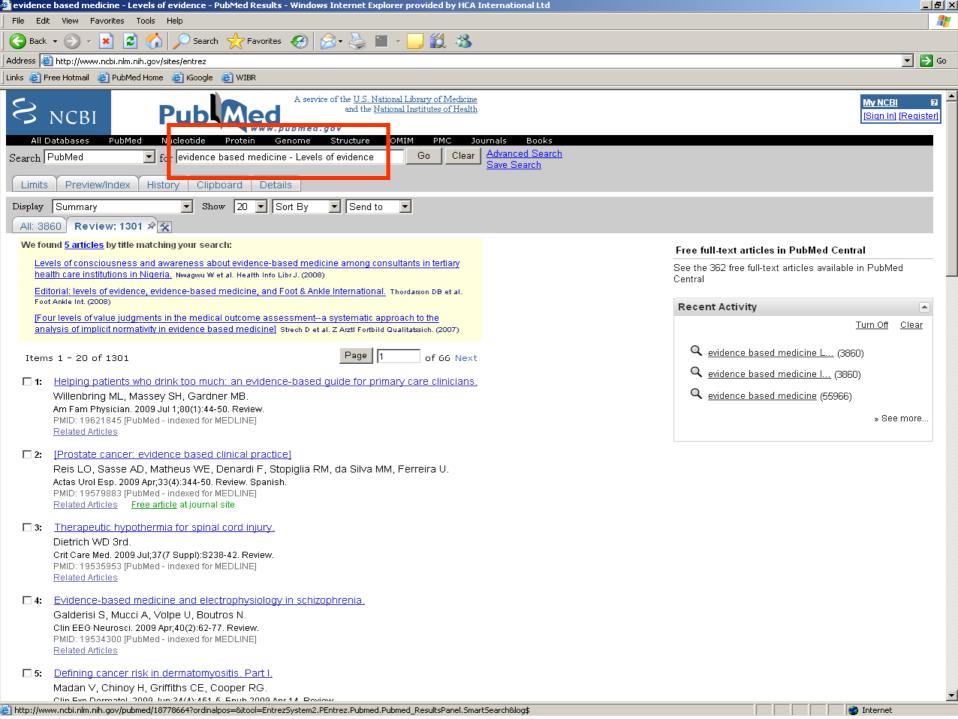
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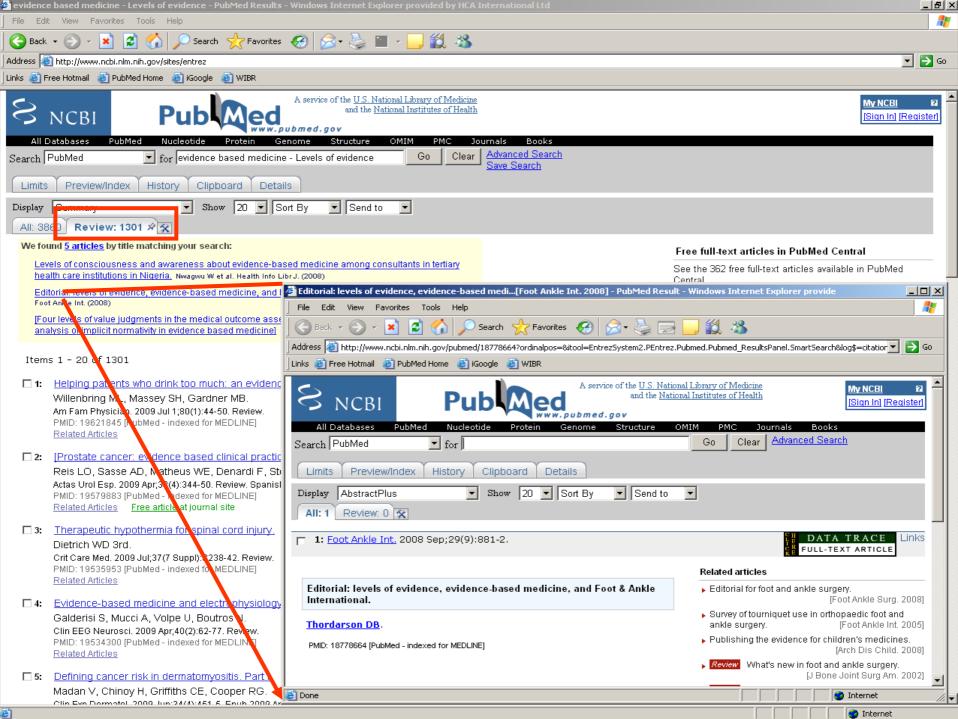
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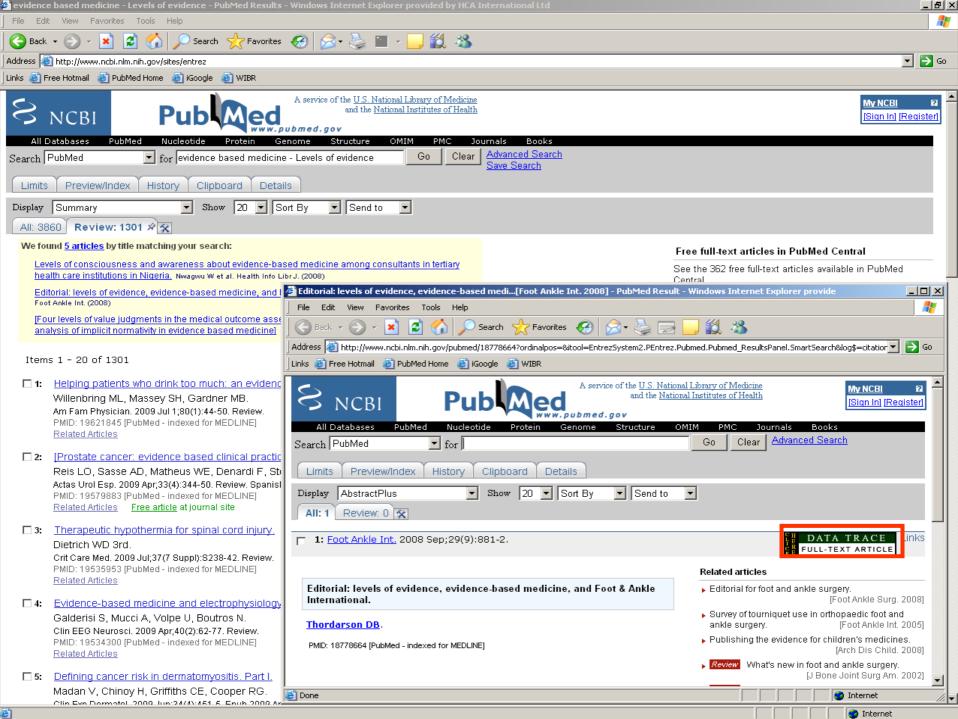


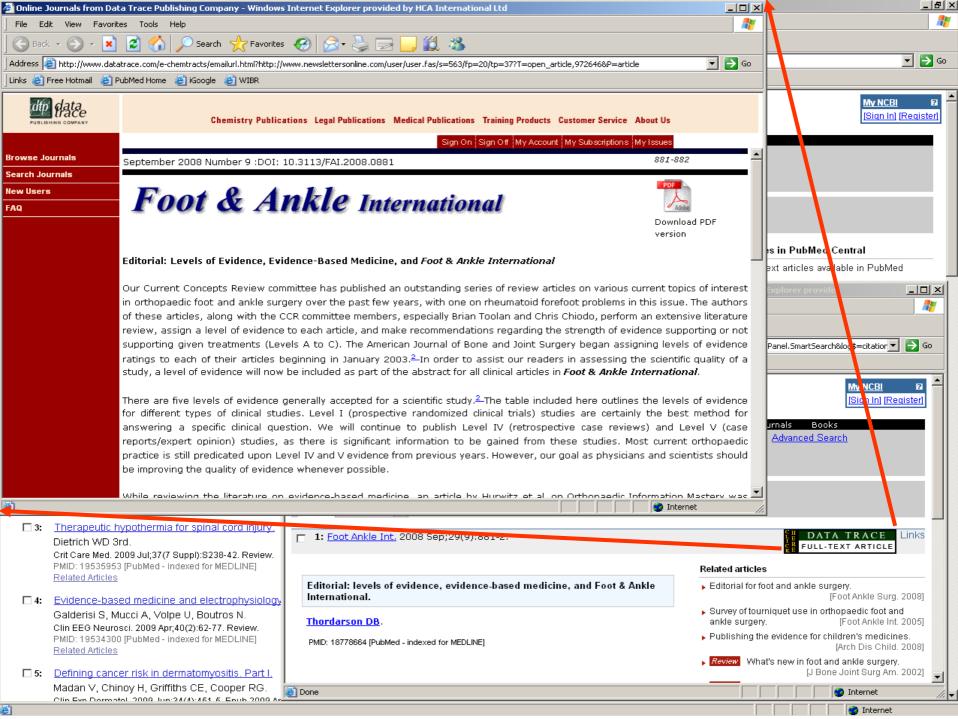














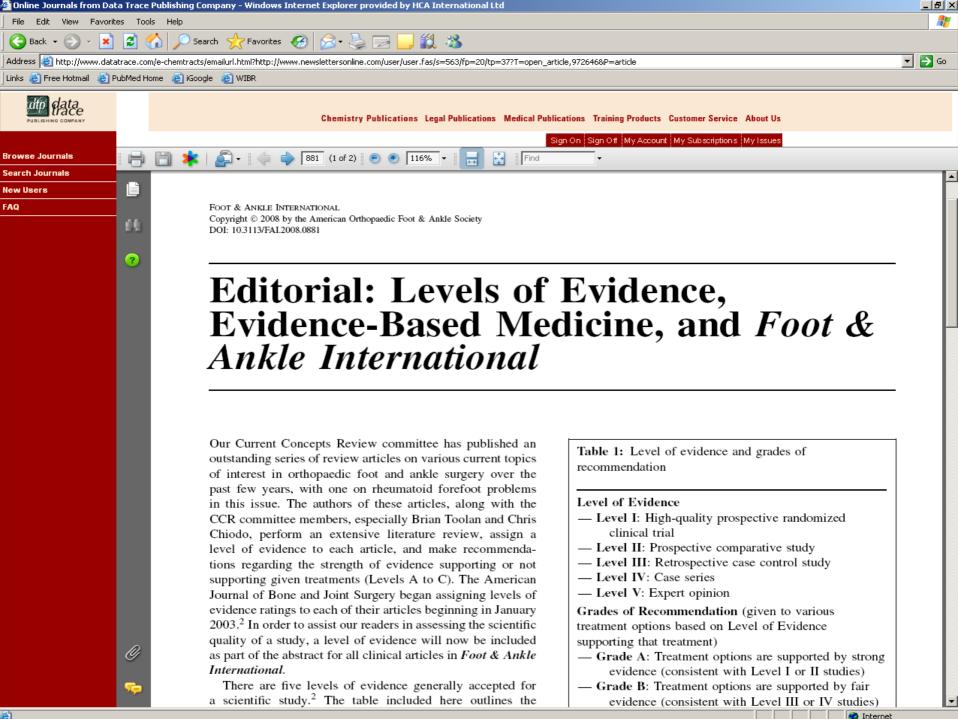


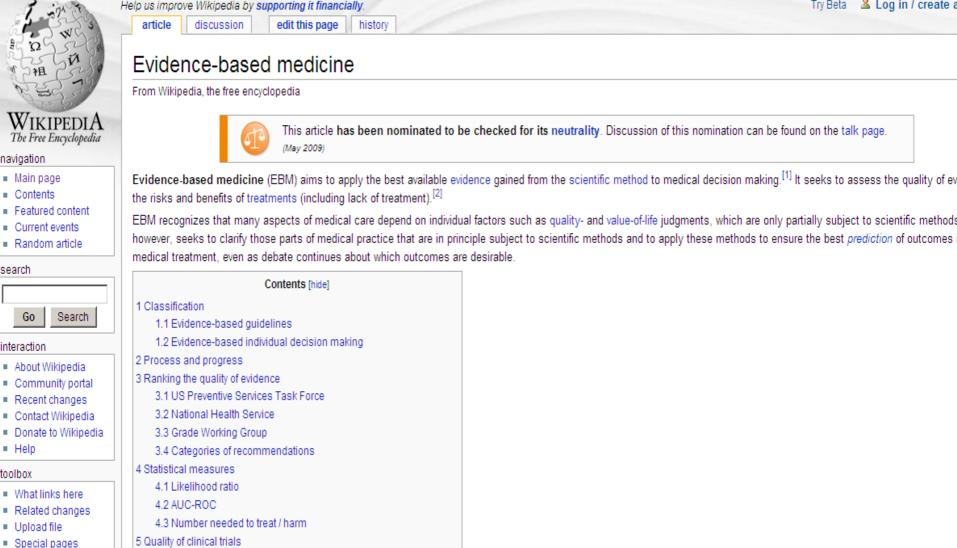
Table 1: Level of evidence and grades of recommendation

Level of Evidence

- Level I: High-quality prospective randomized clinical trial
- Level II: Prospective comparative study
- Level III: Retrospective case control study
- Level IV: Case series
- Level V: Expert opinion

Grades of Recommendation (given to various treatment options based on Level of Evidence supporting that treatment)

- Grade A: Treatment options are supported by strong evidence (consistent with Level I or II studies)
- Grade B: Treatment options are supported by fair evidence (consistent with Level III or IV studies)
- Grade C: Treatment options are supported by either conflicting or poor quality evidence (Level IV studies)
- Grade I: When insufficient evidence exists to make a recommendation



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6 Effectiveness

7.1 Ethics 7.2 Cost

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7 Limitations

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US Preventive Services Task Force

Systems to stratify evidence by quality have been developed, such as this one by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force for ranking evidence about the effectiveness of treatments or screening:

- Level I: Evidence obtained from at least one properly designed randomized controlled trial.
- Level II-1: Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomization.
- Level II-2: Evidence obtained from well-designed cohort or case-control analytic studies, preferably from more than one center or research group.
- Level II-3: Evidence obtained from multiple time series with or without the intervention. Dramatic results in uncontrolled trials might also be regarded as this type of evidence.
- Level III: Opinions of respected authorities, based on clinical experience, descriptive studies, or reports of expert committees.

National Health Service [edit]

The UK National Health Service uses a similar system with categories labeled A, B, C, and D. The above Levels are only appropriate for treatment or interventions; different types of research are required for assessing diagnostic accuracy or natural history and prognosis, and hence different "levels" are required. For example, the Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine suggests levels of evidence (LOE) according to the study designs and critical appraisal of prevention, diagnosis, prognosis, therapy, and harm studies:^[9]

- Level A: Consistent Randomised Controlled Clinical Trial, cohort study, all or none (see note below), clinical decision rule validated in different populations.
- Level B: Consistent Retrospective Cohort, Exploratory Cohort, Ecological Study, Outcomes Research, case-control study; or extrapolations from level A studies.
- Level C: Case-series study or extrapolations from level B studies.
- Level D: Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or first principles.

Grade Working Group [edit]

A newer system is by the Grade Working Group and takes in account more dimensions that just the quality of medical evidence. [10] "Extrapolations" are where data is used in a situation which has potentially clinically important differences than the original study situation. Thus, the quality of evidence to support a clinical decision is a combination of the quality of research data and the clinical 'directness' of the data. [11]

Despite the differences between systems, the purposes are the same: to guide users of clinical research information about which studies are likely to be most valid. However, the individual studies still require careful critical appraisal.

Note: The all or none principle is met when all patients died before the Rx became available, but some now survive on it; or when some patients died before the Rx became available, but none now die on it.

Categories of recommendations

[edit]

[edit]

In guidelines and other publications, recommendation for a clinical service is classified by the balance of risk versus benefit of the service and the level of evidence on which this information is based. The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force uses:^[12]

- Level A: Good scientific evidence suggests that the benefits of the clinical service substantially outweighs the potential risks. Clinicians should discuss the service with eligible patients.
- Level B: At least fair scientific evidence suggests that the benefits of the clinical service outweighs the potential risks. Clinicians should discuss the service with eligible patients.
- Level C: At least fair scientific evidence suggests that there are benefits provided by the clinical service, but the balance between benefits and risks are too close for making general recommendations. Clinicians need not offer it unless there are individual considerations.
- Level D: At least fair scientific evidence suggests that the risks of the clinical service outweighs potential benefits. Clinicians should not routinely offer the service to asymptomatic patients.
- Level I: Scientific evidence is lacking, of poor quality, or conflicting, such that the risk versus benefit balance cannot be assessed. Clinicians should help patients understand the uncertainty surrounding the clinical service.



ВикипедиЯ Свободная энциклопедия

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Доказательная медицина

Материал из Википедии — свободной энциклопедии

Доказательная медицина (англ. Evidence-based medicine — медицина, основанная на доказательствах) — термин описывает такой подход к медицинской практике котором решения о применении профилактических, диагностических и лечебных мероприятий принимаются исходя из полученных доказательств их эффективности и

безопасности, и предполагающий поиск, сравнение, обобщение и широкое распространение полученных доказательств для использования в интересах больных (Evid Based Medicine Working Group, 1993).

обсуждение:

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- 2 Принципы доказательной медицины 3 Развитие идей доказательной медицины
- 4 Внешние ссылки 5 Литература

История

Известно, что многие, даже существующие длительное время медицинские традиции и «общепризнанные методы», до сих пор не были подвергнуты адекватной науч проверке. Постепенно в медицине возникали идеи, повышающие её эффективность — например, «Золотой стандарт терапии» и «Препарат выбора»

Термин Доказательная медицина был предложен группой канадских учёных из Университета Мак-Мастера (1990).

Хотя общепринятого определения термин пока не имеет, но концепции, стоящие за ним, быстро распространяются.

Принципы доказательной медицины

В основе доказательной медицины лежит проверка эффективности и безопасности методик диагностики, профилактики и лечения в клинических исследованиях. Под п доказательной медицины понимают использование данных, полученных из клинических исследований в повседневной клинической работе врача.

В большинстве стран стали общепризнанными некоторые правила проведения клинических исследований, изложенные в стандарте GCP (Good Clinical Practice, «Надл клиническая практика»), а также правила производства лекарственных средств (стандарт GMP) и выполнения лабораторных исследований (стандарт GLP).

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Развитие идей доказательной медицины

Международная система доказательной медицины развивается в геометрической прогрессии: с момента её становления в начале 90-х годов и по настоящее время ч

центров, монографий и форумов по проблеме исчисляется десятками, количество публикаций — сотнями. Агентство политики здравоохранения и науки США субсидир

1997 сроком на 5 лет 12 таких центров, созданных при ведущих университетах и научных организациях различных штатов; растёт число центров по отдельным пробле (здоровье детей, первичная помощь, общая практика, психическое здоровье и др.). Общим для всего направления является использование принципа доказательност любом уровне принятия решений — от государственной программы до назначения индивидуальной терапии.

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News

Internet health searches could lead to dangerous results

16 January 2008

A new report from the US Center for Medicine in the Public Interest (CMPI) says that Google searches for health information may be leading to dangerous medical decisions by the public(1).

"What we found was not only disturbing, but dangerous to public health," said Robert Goldberg, Vice President, CMPI.

"For millions of Americans, Google has replaced the family physician. People trust, and make decisions, based on the information they find online," said Goldberg. "With few exceptions, the information we found appeared legitimate but had no medical authority whatsoever. In many cases, we found lawyers posing as medical experts."

The analysis of search results revealed that online real estate was dominated by websites paid for and sponsored by either class action law firms or legal marketing sites searching for plaintiff referrals. Other sites were sponsored by groups or individuals selling 'alternatives'.

65% of the first three pages of search results came from sites that were biased or contained unverified information:





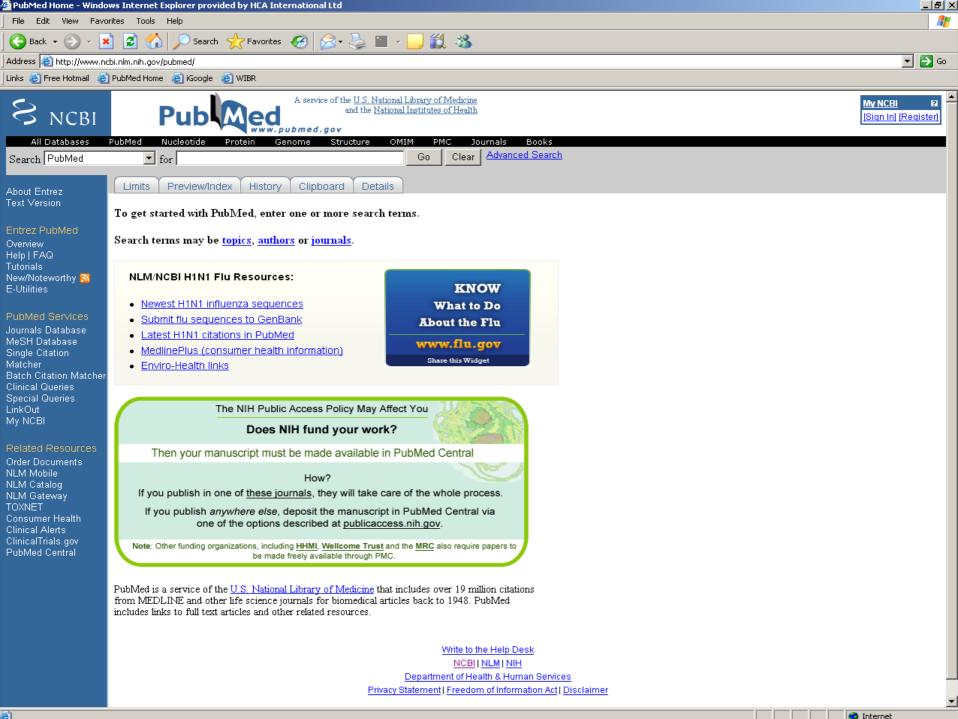
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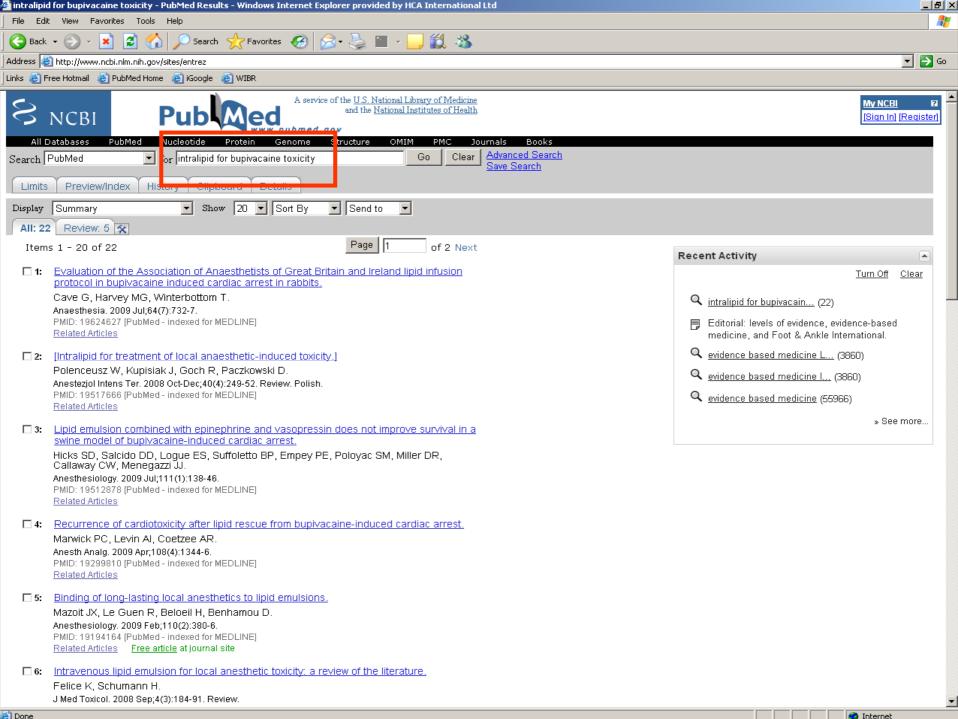
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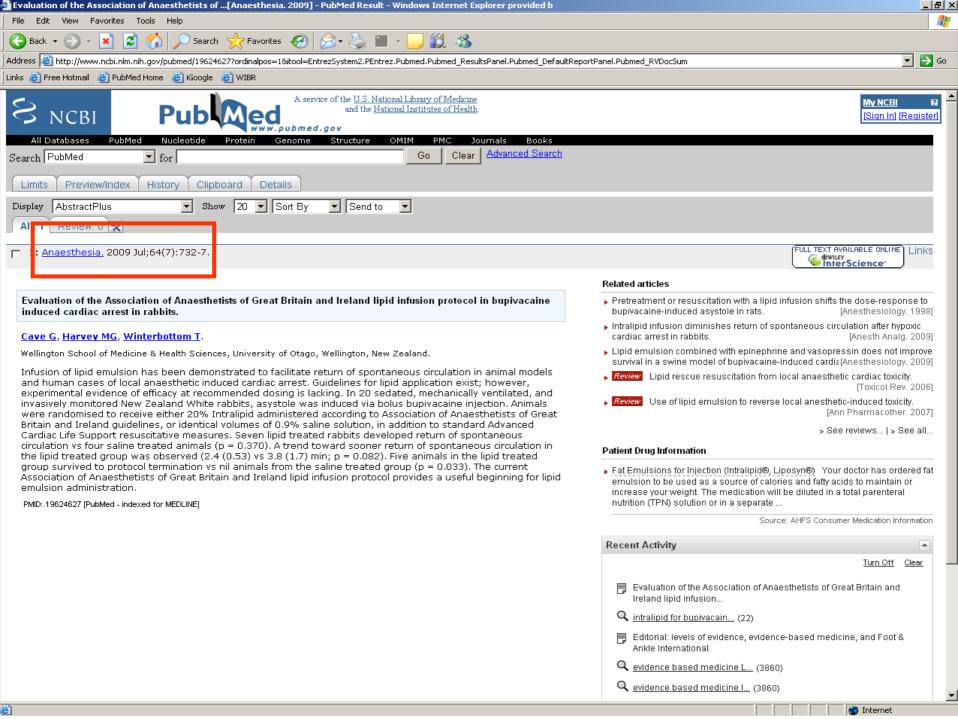


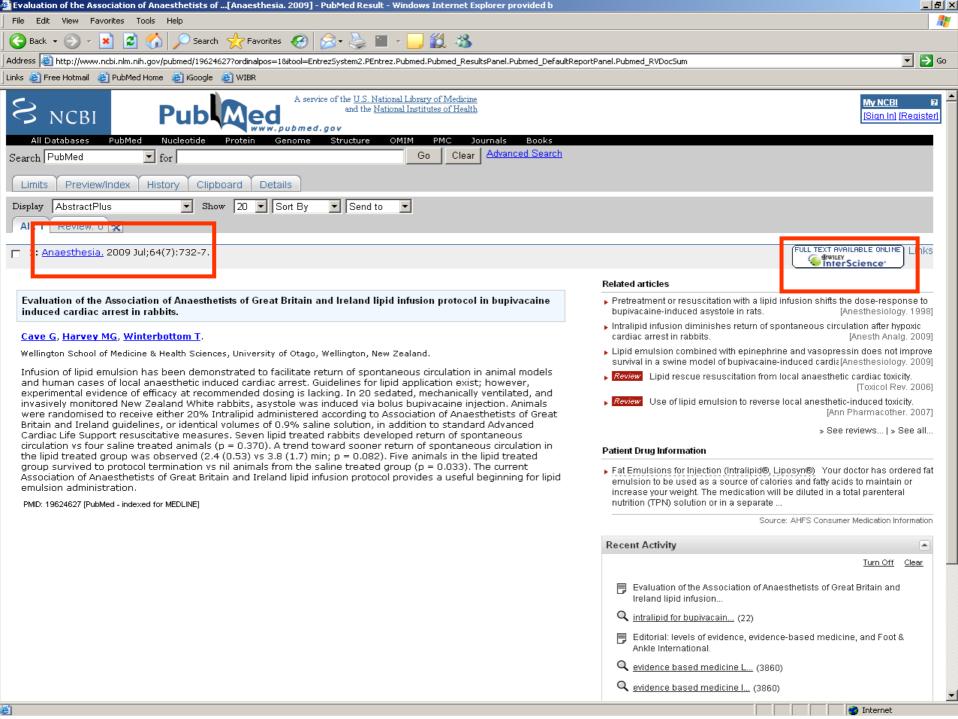
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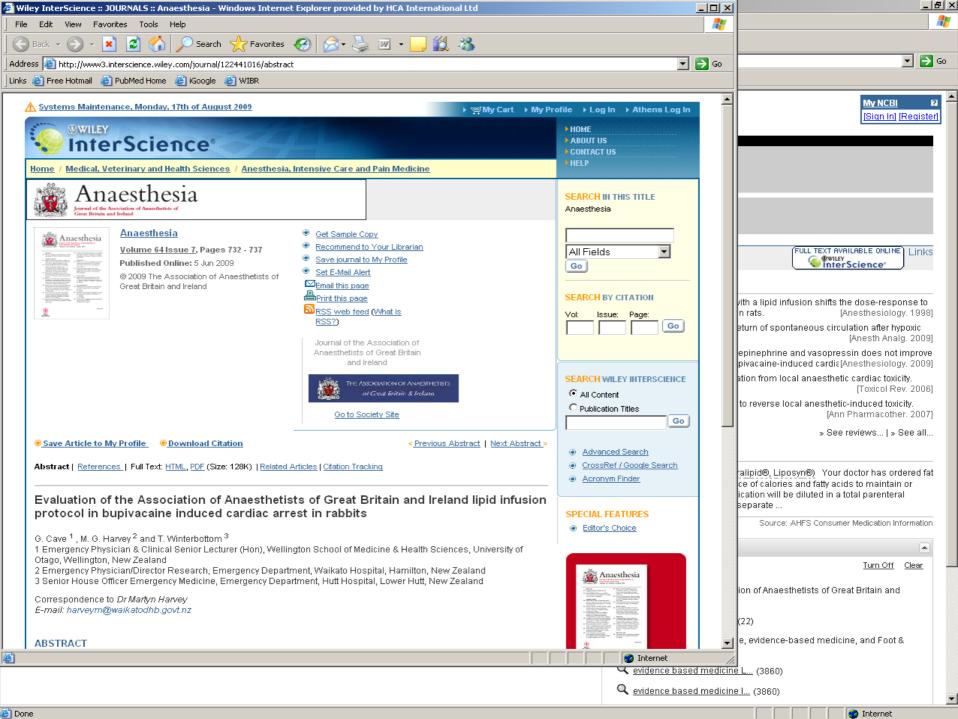
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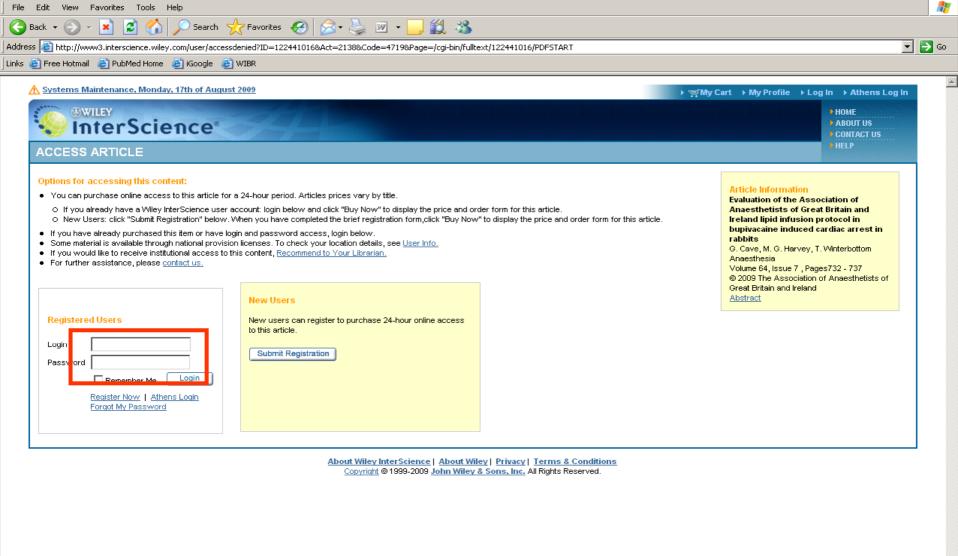












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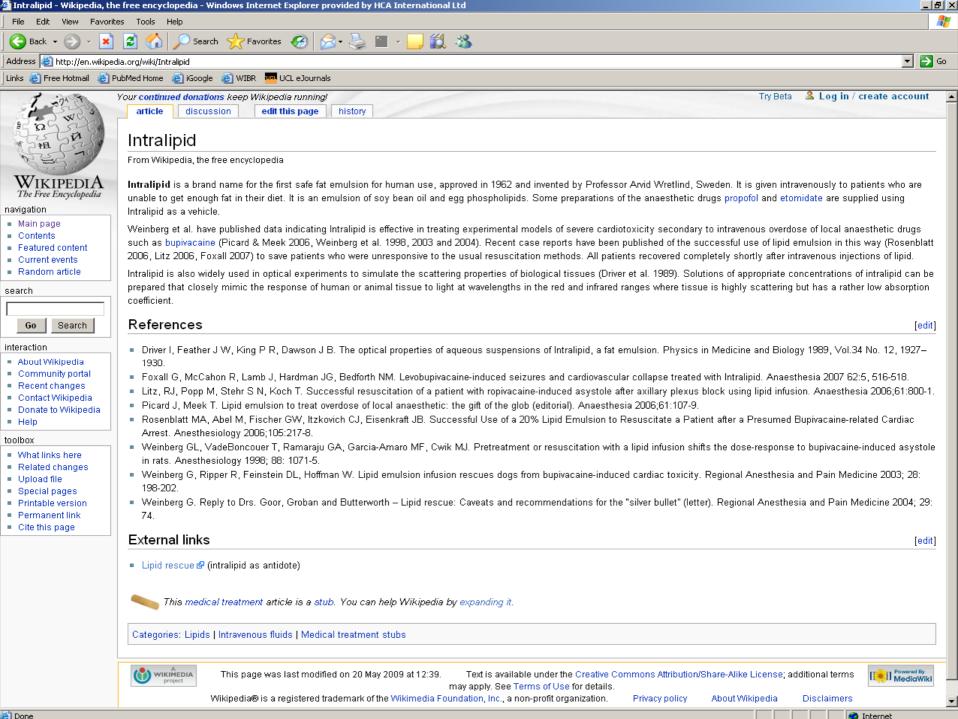
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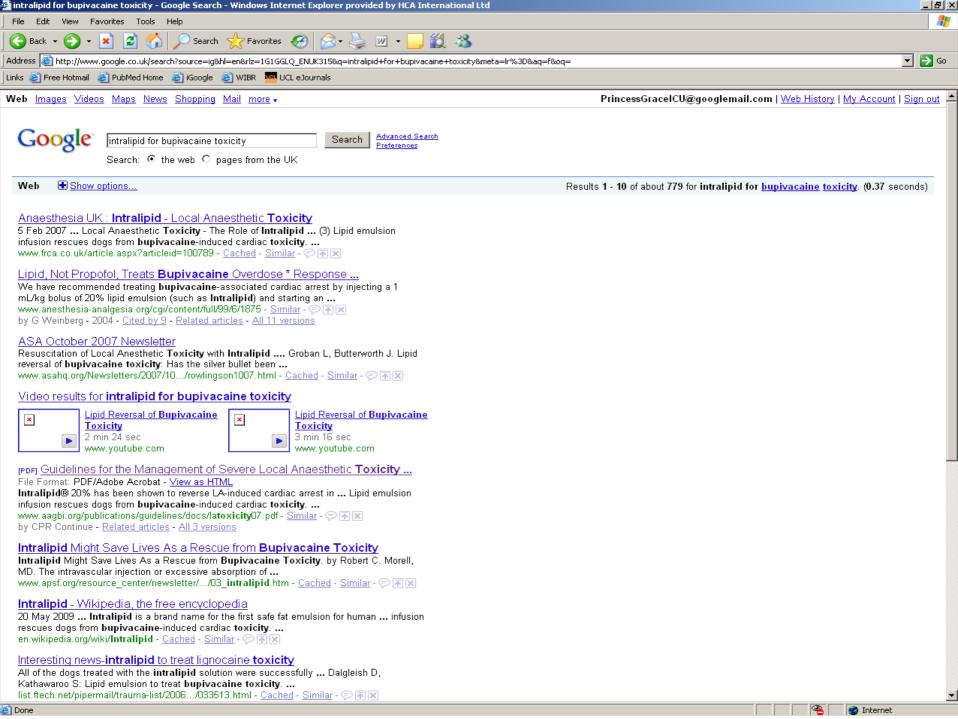
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Guidelines for the Management of Severe Local Anaesthetic Toxicity

Signs of severe toxicity:

- Sudden loss of consciousness, with or without tonic-clonic convulsions
- Cardiovascular collapse: sinus bradycardia, conduction blocks, asystole and ventricular tachyarrhythmias may all occur
- Local anaesthetic (LA) toxicity may occur some time after the initial injection

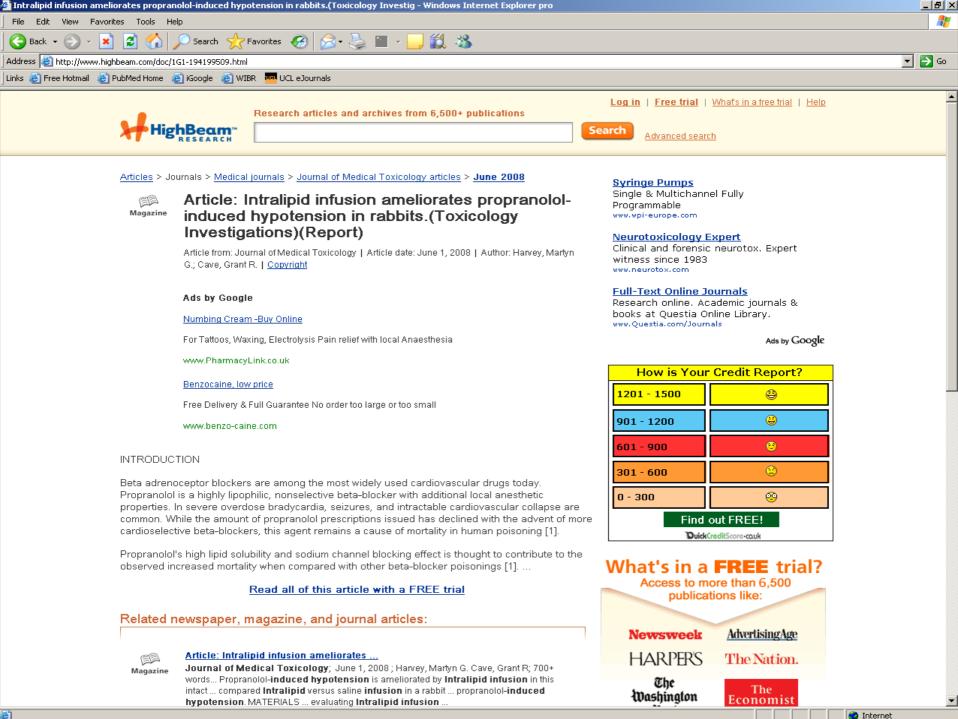
Immediate management:

- Stop injecting the LA
- Call for help
- Maintain the airway and, if necessary, secure it with a tracheal tube
- Give 100% oxygen and ensure adequate lung ventilation (hyperventilation may help by increasing pH in the presence of metabolic acidosis)
- Confirm or establish intravenous access
- Control seizures: give a benzodiazepine, thiopental or propofol in small incremental doses
- Assess cardiovascular status throughout

Management of cardiac arrest associated with LA injection:

- Start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) using standard protocols
- Manage arrhythmias using the same protocols, recognising that they may be very refractory to treatment
- Prolonged resuscitation may be necessary; it may be appropriate to consider other options:





Accuracy of emergency medical information on the web

Presented at the Society for Academic Emergency Medicine Mid-Atlantic Regional Meeting, April 2002, Wilmington, DE.

Leslie S Zun, MD*±™ , Douglas N Blume*, Joseph Lester*, Giles Simpson, MD*, Lavonne Downey, PhD*

Received 11 October 2002; accepted 23 May 2003.

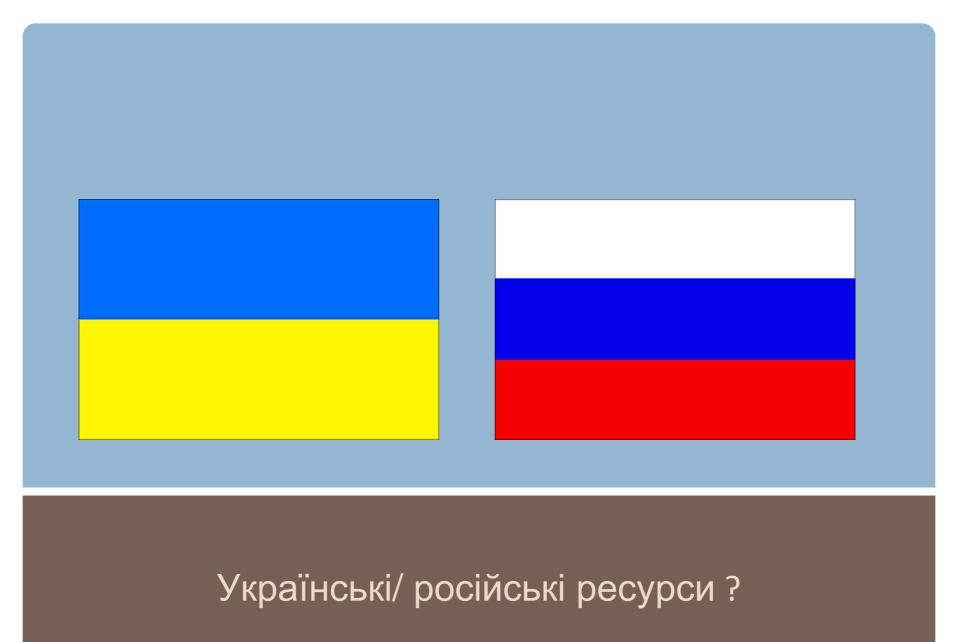
Abstract

A large amount of EM information can be found on the Internet, but the accuracy of this information has not been determined. This study compares the "gold standards" of EM information on four common emergencies with top healthcare web sites. The study also examines the relationship of web sites' credentials and certification on content. Checklists were developed for four emergency medical topics: influenza, febrile child, chest pain, and stroke from the "gold standards" promoted by the American Stroke Association, the American Heart Association, the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, and the American College of Emergency Physicians, Information found at the 20 most visited health information web sites were compared with the "gold standards." Completeness of the information, certification, and credentials were used to judge the accuracy of the web sites. Inaccurate or incorrect information from these web sites were noted. Correlations between the site's credentials and its content were also measured. This study, conducted from January 18, 2002, to January 31, 2002, excluded eight of the top 20 health web sites because they did not cater to the lay public. MEDLINEplus was the most complete web site with 74.8% of the items noted contained in the web site; MayoClinic.com had 54.5% and Medscape had 50.9%. Half of the web sites fell between 35% and 50%, including WebMD at 46.9%, InteliHealth at 45.5%, HealthWorld Online at 44.8%, Yahoo! Health at 41.3%, AllHealth.com at 40.6%, and Health.excite.com at 36.4%. Healthcentral.com at 35%, Drkoop.com at 35%, and AskDrWeil at 26.8% were the bottom three sites. Information on stroke was the most complete overall in 11 of 12 web sites. Four web sites contained questionable or concerning information. No correlation was found between possession of certification and the completeness of content (Pearson correlation -0.264 with a two-tailed significance of .406). Despite recent efforts to improve web site content through certification, few web sites contained a significant amount of EM information on all four topics investigated. In fact, some of the information provided on these health information web sites has the potential to be dangerous. Thus, most web sites are not good sources of reference for the public to find out what to do in the case of a medical emergency.

Keywords: Emergency, Internet, accuracy

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¹ Department of Emergency Medicine, Mount Sinai Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, USA





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Анестезиология, реанимация и интенсивная терапия

I45	Назвата е книги	Размер
1.	Paul Marino - The ICU book	11,01 Mb
2	Unknown - Протоколы диагностики в анестезиологии, реанимации и интенсивной терапии	724,27 Kb
3.	Верткин - Справочное руководство для врача скорой медицинской помощи	1,98 Mb
4.	Верткин, Багненко - Руководство по скорой медицинской помощи	15,98 Mb
5.	Гельфганд - Анестезиология и интенсивная терапия	2,84 Mb
6.	Дзяк - Невідкладні стани в клініці внутрішніх хвороб	9,06 Mb
7.	Дюк - Секреты анестезии	1.89 Mb







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www.AllwaySync.com/promo

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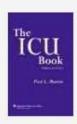
ТЕСТЫ

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Анестезиология, реанимация и интенсивная терапия

Paul Marino - The ICU book



The third edition of The ICU Book marks its 15m year as a fundamental sourcebook in critical care. This edition continues the original intent to provide a generic textbook that presents fundamental concepts and patient care practices that can be used in any intensive care unit, regardless of the specialty focus of the unit. Highly specialized areas, such as obstetrical emergencies, thermal injury, and neurocritical care, are left to more qualified authors and their specialty textbooks. Most of the chapters in this edition have been completely rewritten (including 198 new illustrations and 178 new tables), and there are two new chapters on infection control in the ICU (Chapter 3) and disorders of temperature regulation (Chapter 38). Most chapters also include a final section (called A Final Word) that contains an important take-home message from the chapter. The references have been extensively updated, with emphasis on recent reviews and clinical practice guidelines. The ICU Book has been unique in that it reflects the voice of one author. This edition welcomes the voice of another, Dr. Kenneth Sutin, who added his expertise to the final 13 chapters of the book. Ken and I are old friends who share the same view of critical care medicine, and his contributions add a robust quality to the material without changing the basic personality of the work.

PDF :::: 1352 CTD. :::: 2007 F.

Размер архива: [11,01 Mb] Добавлена: 30. 03. 2009





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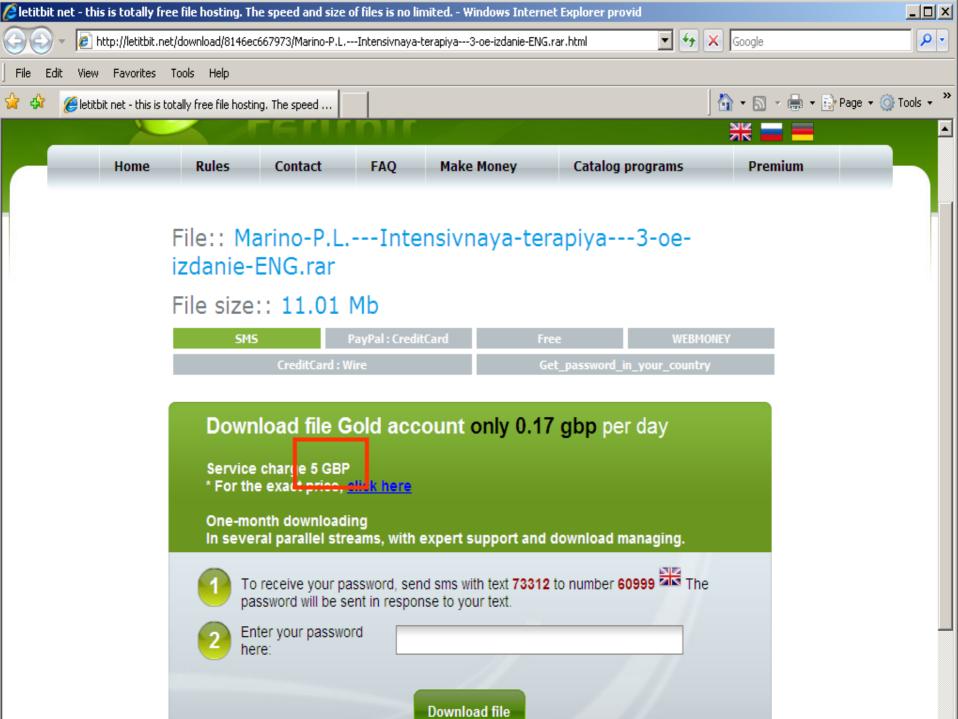
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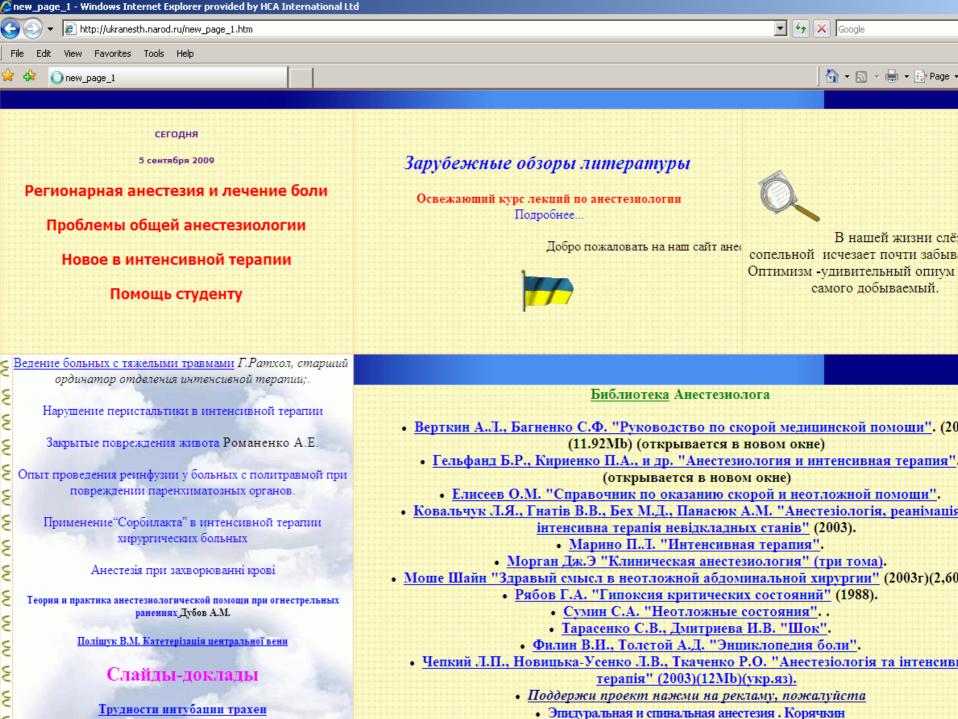
+ УЛЫБНИТЕСЬ

Самые популярные вопросы после прививки: Мужской: - Можно ли выпивать?. Женский: - Можно ли мыться?. Отсюда вывод: основная проблема

женщины в том, что







Російські сайти – під впливом бізнесу, субсидійовани та/чи засновані на ринкової моделі, яка направлена на здобуття прибутку.



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Q&A

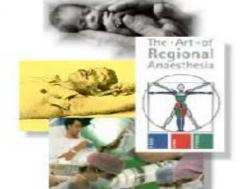


Регионарная анестезия и лечение боли



Проблемы общей анестезиологии

Новое в интенсивной терапии



Лекарственные средства в анестезиологии



Некоторые практические аспекты анестезиологии



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Леонид Кривский

Southampton University Hospital, Hampshire, UK leokrivskiy@doctors.org.uk

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Геморрагический шок и коагулопатия, По материалам семинара AAGBI, Лондон, ноябрь 2008

Подробнее...

Остановка кровообращения в операционной Подробнее..

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Физиология дыхания

Хирургия печени

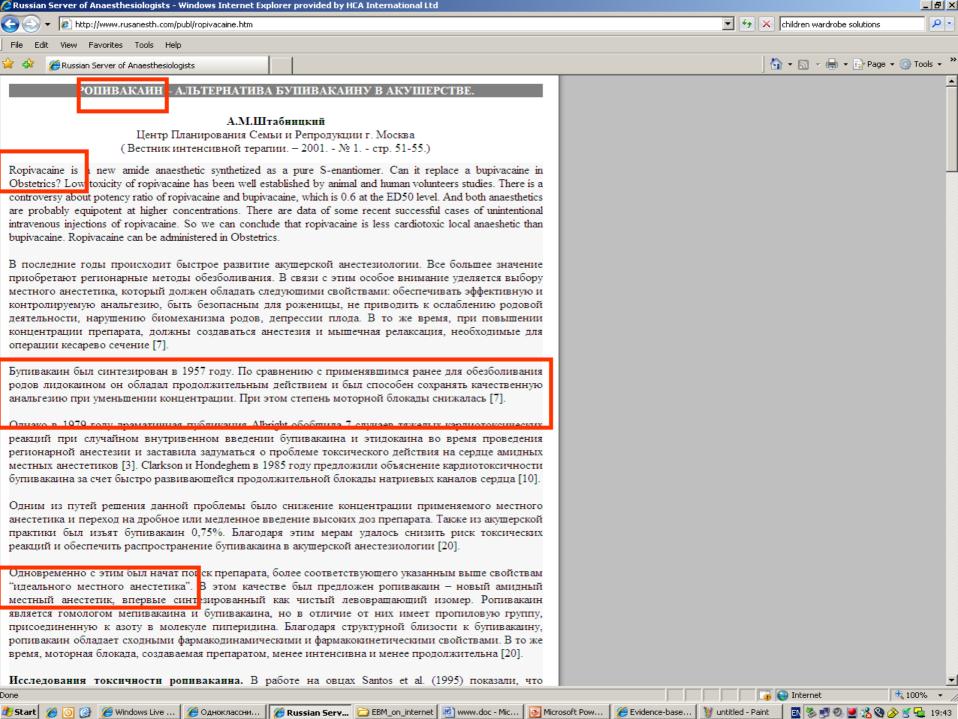
Кислотно-основное состояние (КОС)

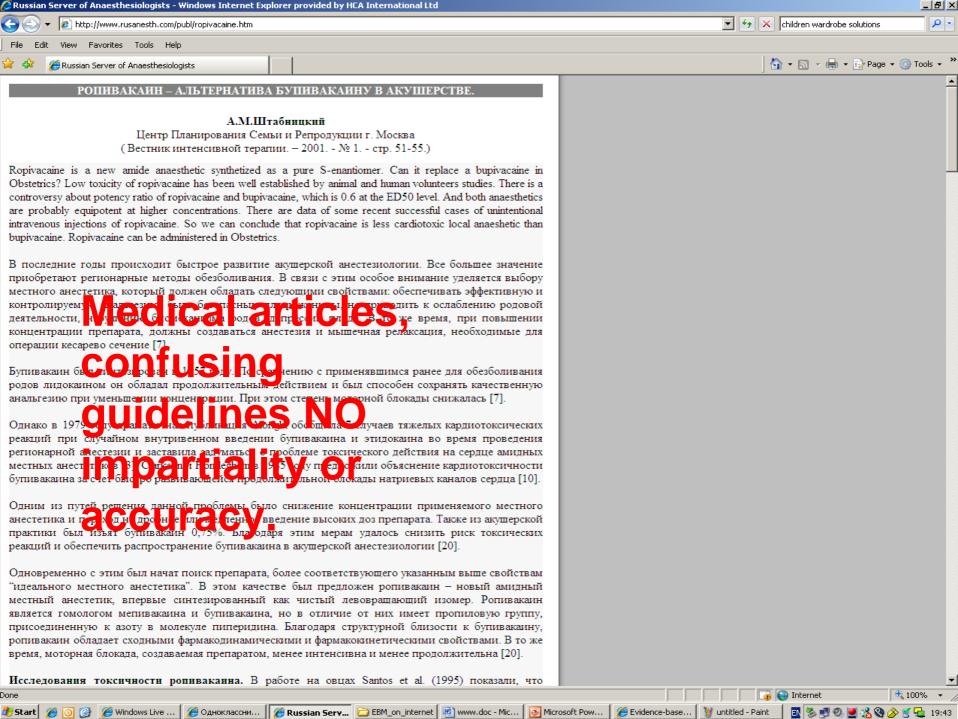
Опрос посетителей

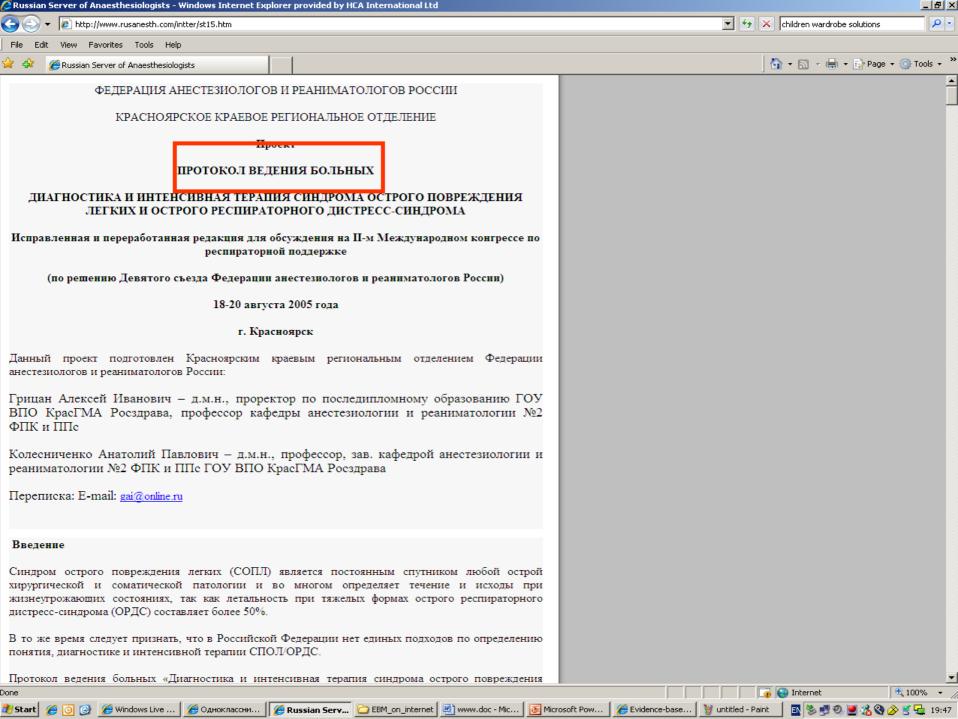
Как изменилась ваша зарплата после перехода на новую систему оплаты труда

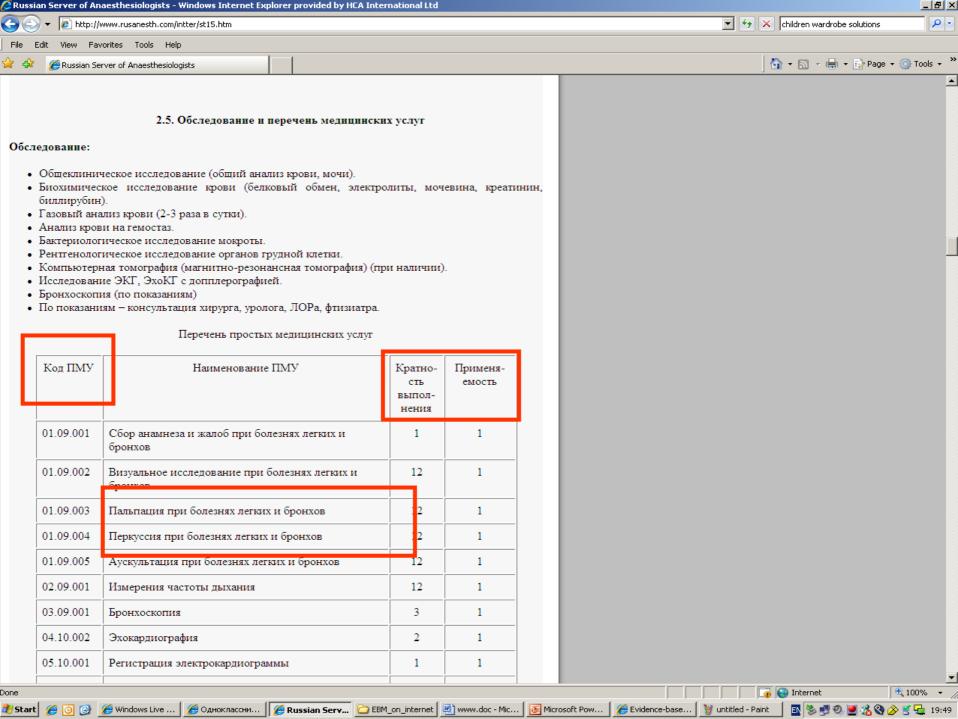
- О Увеличилась
- О Уменьшилась
- О Никак не изменилась

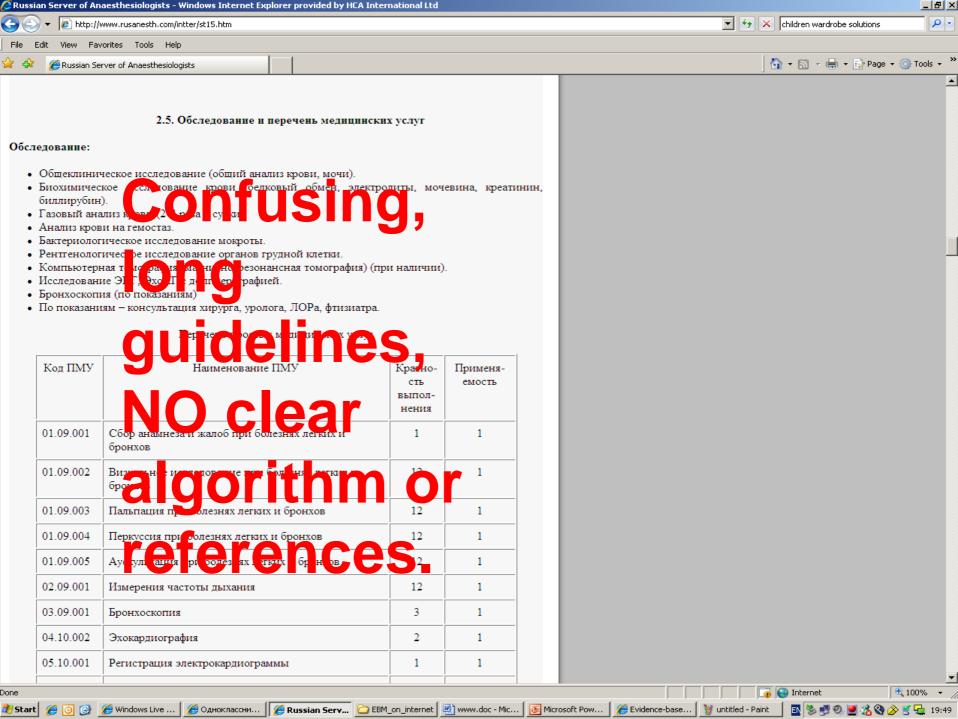
OK











Приклад англійського керівництва

DEPARTMENT: Day Surgery Unit - Main Building and St O laf House.	TITLE OF POLICY: Operational Policy
EFFECTIVE DATE: 01.09.2004	POLICY NUMBER: E.DS.25.01
VERSION DATE: 01.10.05	A loan
REPLACES POLICY:E.TH.25.02	APPROVED BY:
	DATE: 01.10.05
AUTHORISED BY: Suzy Jones, Day Surgery Unit Manager	REVIEW DATE: 01.10.08
OVERVIEW	

area in the main hospital, a 15 bedded ward in St Olaf House, an Endoscopy and processing

suite in St Olaf House and a Theatre, Anaesthetic Room and Recovery room in the main

building.

LONDON BRIDGE HOSPITAL

9. STAFF

The overall unit establishment comprises:

- Day Surgery Manager
- Day Surgery Sister
- Ward Clerk/Administration assistant

Ward (St Oiaf House and Main building rotation)

- Sister
- Junior Sister x2
- Staff Nurse x8
- HCA x3

Endoscopy (St Olaf house primary location)

Staff Nurse x3

19. EQUIPMENT SERVICING, EVALUATION AND TESTING

All electro-medical equipment is checked at regular intervals under service contract in liaison with the manufacturer and/or hospital engineering department.

A planned programme for routine maintenance is carried out during weekdays by a member of the Bio-Medical Team (G.E). Service and Maintenance records are retained by G.E.

All repairs, however minor, are carried out by qualified engineering staff only.

Any new/loan equipment delivered to the department is checked and tested by a member of the Bio-Medical team prior to use.

Prior to purchasing new equipment, an evaluation process involving staff, consultant users and engineering department is carried out.

Expensive items of equipment coming to the end of their life are replaced on a planned basis following trial and evaluation (by users) of replacement items.

Staff are inducted into use of new equipment by company representatives and a record retained by the DSU Manager in the office of the main building.

DOC NO: E.DS.25.01

REFERENCES / RELATED POLICIES:

Day Surgery Admission Criteria

Day Surgery Admission Procedure

Day Surgery Preoperative Preparation and Transfer to Theatre Procedure

Day Surgery Transfer or Patients between Day Surgery and Endoscopy

Day Surgery Post operative Procedure

Day Surgery Transfer from Theatre to Ward

Day Surgery Discharge Criteria

Day Surgery Discharge Procedure

Day Surgery Theatre Procedures

Day Surgery Endoscopy Procedures.

Day Surgery Food Ordering Procedure

Day Surgery Trolley Cleaning Procedure

LBH Hospital Policy folder

LBH Infection Control policy folder

Theatre Policy and Procedures

LBH Fire Policy

www.modern.nhs.uk/theatreprogramme/preop

www.bads.co.uk

www.doh.gov.uk/daysurgery

? Чи можна це застосувати в Україні?

Іноземні керівництва

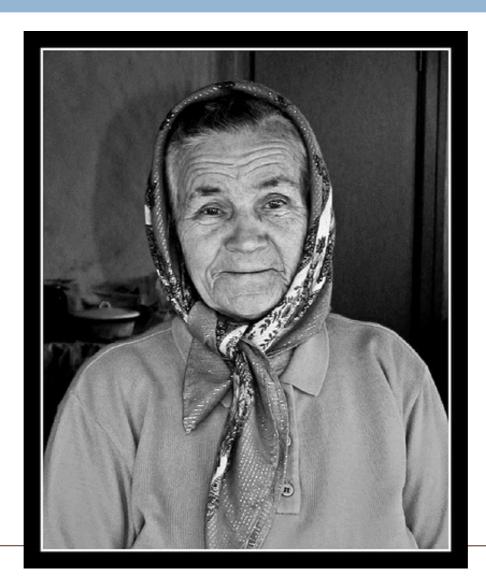
27 чоловік, колоті рани







Жінка 76 років з травмою стегна? (Є 500 гривень на лікування)





• Різноманіття пацієнтів

• Різноманітні вимоги

• Різний бюджет

Знову почнемо з початку.

Розробка та реалізація керівництв та протоколів

Основи

Визначення

• Порівняння медичних керівництв та протоколів

 Проблеми доказової медицини, які стосуються анестезіології

Надійні джерела

- Медичні керівництва це документи, які мають за ціль керувати рішеннями та критеріями у визначенні діагнозу, ведення хворого та лікування у різних областях медицини.
- Використовується тисячі років.
- Первісні підходи засновані на традиціях, чи авторстві
- Сучасні медичні керівництва основані на доказах та принципах доказової медицини.
- Звичайно включають до себе об'єднанні положення та рішення практичних питань.

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Визначення практичних керівництв Zarin, 1993

- Практичне керівництво направлено на визначення стратегії ведення пацієнта. Та розроблені длядля надання допомоги в визначенні клінічних рішень (Zarin, 1993).
- Ефективне лікування і спектр відповідного лікування доступні для пацієнтів (Zarin, 1993).
- Систематично розвинені положення медичної практики допомогають лікарю чи пацієнту у прийнятті рішень про належну медичну допомогу по конкретних захворюваннях (United Healthcare, 1994).

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- Виявлення, узагальнення та оцінка кращіх доказів та найбільш сучасної інформації о диагнозі, лікуванні включаючи дози ліків,
 - Ризк/одужання
 - Ціна-якість
- 2. Деякі керівні принципи містять рішення або алгоритми розрахунку, яких слід дотримуватися. Таким чином, вони об'єднують у собі визначенні точки прийняття рішень і відповідні напрями діяльності з клінічними судженнями й досвідом практиків
- 3. Багато керівництв містять альтернативні рішення та допомогають у провадженні лікування.

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 - Ризк/одужання (risk/benefit)
 - Ціна-якість
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 - Ризк/одужання
 - Ціна-якість (cost effectiveness)
- 2. Деякі керівні принципи містять рішення або алгоритми розрахунку, яких слід дотримуватися. Таким чином, вони об'єднують у собі визначенні точки прийняття рішень і відповідні напрями діяльності з клінічними судженнями й досвідом практиків
- 3. Багато керівництв містять альтернативні рішення та допомогають у провадженні лікування.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_guideline

- 1. Виявлення, узагальнення та оцінка кращіх доказів та найбільш сучасної інформації о диагнозі, лікуванні включаючи дози ліків,
 - Ризк/одужання
 - Ціна-якість
- Деякі керівні принципи містять рішення або алгоритми розрахунку, яких слід дотримуватися .
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 - Ціна-якість
- 2. Деякі керівні принципи містять рішення або алгоритми розрахунку, яких слід дотримуватися . Таким чином, вони об'єднують у собі визначенні точки прийняття рішень і відповідні напрями діяльності з клінічними судженнями й досвідом практиків
- Багато керівництв містять альтернативні рішення та допомогають у провадженні лікування.

Чи можно це застосувати в Україні?

 Багато керівництв містять <u>альтернативні</u> <u>рішення</u> та допомогають у провадженні лікування

Компоненти моделі: 1 ціна-якість

- Основується на економічному аналізі
- Порівнює ціну та ефект від застосування

• Зазвичай МЦЯ (модель ціна-якість) виражається в співвідношенні, де в знаменнику поліпшення здоров'я і в чисельнику стоїть здоров'я населення. Найбільш часто використовувалися результати міри якості життя з поправкою на роки (QALY).

Компоненти аналізу: 2 - ризк/одуження, (risk/benefit)

• Порівняння ризку при різних ситуаціях з користю

Risk/benefit analysis of activated protein C in patients with intra-abdominal sepsis

E Borthwick, D Stewart, E Mackle and C McAllister

Craigavon Area Hospital, Co. Armagh, UK

from 27th International Symposium on Intensive Care and Emergency Medicine Brussels, Belgium. 27–30 March 2007

Critical Care 2007, 11(Suppl 2):P61 doi:10.1186/cc5221

Published: 22 March 2007

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Introduction and objective

small patient numbers was inappropriate.

To establish whether activated protein C (APC) is safe in surgical patients with intra-abdominal sepsis (IAS). APC has been used in the treatment of IAS in our hospital since 2003. Fears persist regarding the potential for clinically significant bleeding in this surgical subgroup of patients.

Methods

Forty-four patients with IAS received APC as a standardized regime between March 2003 and August 2006. A retrospective medical and ICU chart review was undertaken. Data collected included clinically significant bleeding episodes and mortality. Descriptive subgroup analysis of unexpected non-survivors(died in the ICU with APACHE II (A 50%) and unexpected survivors (survived to ICU discharge with APII predicted mortality > 50%) was performed as:

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Протокол <=> Алгоритм

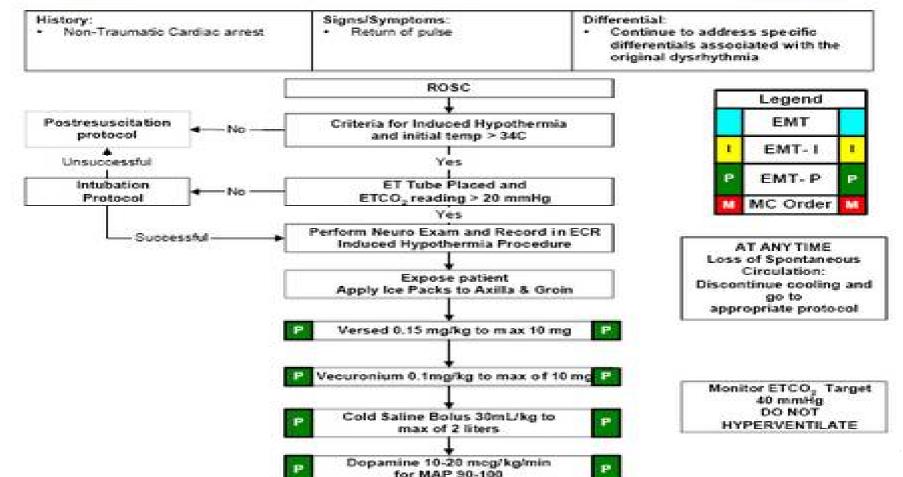
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Протокол (алгоритм)

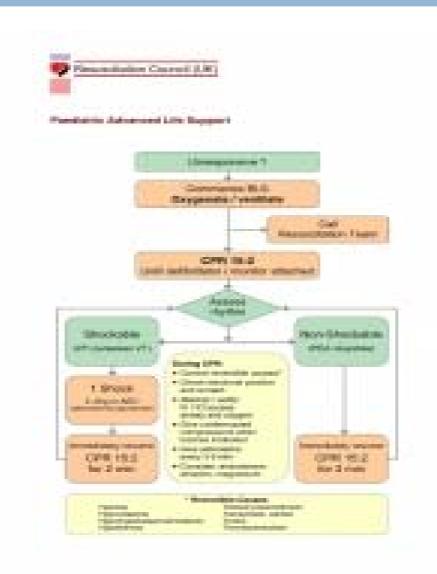


Induced Hypothermia

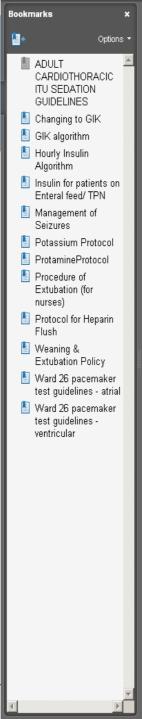




Ще один приклад протоколу (алгоритму)



Приклад керівництва



Newcastle upon Tyne Group of Hospitals

ADULT CARDIOTHORACIC ITU SEDATION GUIDELINES

(American College of Critical Care Medicine (ACCM) and the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM) recommendation)

RATING SYSTEM FOR RECOMMENDATION

Classification of information.

- (a) Randomised controlled prospective trials
- (b) Non-randomised trials, concurrent or cohort investigations
- (c) Peer review articles, editorials or substantiated case reports.
- (d) Non-peer review articles such textbooks.

Level 1 recommendation Convincingly justified on scientific evidence alone

Level 2 recommendation Reasonably justified scientific evidence and strongly supported by

expert critical care opinion

Level 3 recommendation Scientific evidence is lacking but widely supported by available

data and expert critical care opinion.

ANALGESIC AGENTS RECOMMENDED FOR ROUTINE USE IN THE INTENSIVE CARE

<u>Recommendation 1</u>—(Level 2 evidence): Morphine Sulfate is the preferred analgesic agent for critically ill patients.

Morphine sulfate is the most frequently used intravenous analgesic agent in the ICU, mainly because of low cost, potency, analgesic efficacy, and euphoric effect. Morphine has a half-life of 1.5 to 2 hrs after intravenous administration in normal subjects. In the ICU patient, distribution volume and protein binding may be abnormal, resulting in either an exaggerated or diminished response

<u>Recommendation 2—</u>(Level 2 evidence): Fentanyl or alfentanyl are the preferred analgesic agents for critically ill patients with hemodynamic instability

Intravenous infusions have a relatively short half-life of 30 to 60 mins due to rapid redistribution to peripheral compartments. However, prolonged administration leads to accumulation in peripheral compartments and can result in a progressive increase in half-life to 9 to 16 hrs

SEDATIVE AGENTS RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN ITU

Sedation (calming or allaying excitement) is indicated in the ICU setting for the primary treatment of anxiety (psycho-physiologic response to the anticipation of real or imagined danger) and agitation (excitement accompanied by motor restlessness). The prototype intravenous sedative agent is diazepam Intravenous diazepam is not recommended for routine use in the ICU for the following reasons:

- a) pain and thrombophlebitis are common when administered by peripheral vein injection;
- a scheduled intermittent dosing regimen may lead to excessive sedation unless an objective monitor of the level of sedation is utilized before each dose

SEDATIVE AGENTS RECOMMENDED FOR ROUTINE USE IN THE INTENSIVE CARE

Recommendation 3—(Level 2 evidence): Midazolam and Proposol are the preferred agents for the Short-Term (less than 24 Hrs) treatment of anxiety in the critically ill adult.

The greater past of these deugs is belonged by the sanidity with which their phermanelegical effects

A Constraint-based Approach to Medical Guidelines and Protocols

Arjen Hommersom and Perry Groot and Peter Lucas¹
Mar Marcos and Begoña Martínez-Salvador²

cal decision making in the form of management recommendations based on scientific evidence. Whereas medical guidelines are intended for nation-wide use, and thus omit medical management details that may differ among hospitals, medical protocols are aimed at local use within hospitals and, therefore, include detailed information. Although a medical guideline and protocol concerning the management of a particular disorder are related to each other, one question is to what extent they are different. Formal methods are ap-

plied to shed light on this issue. A Dutch medical guideline regarding

the treatment of breast cancer, and a Dutch protocol based on it, are

Abstract. Medical guidelines and protocols are documents aimed

at improving the quality of medical care by offering support in medi-

1 Introduction

taken as an example.

Medical management is increasingly based on recommendations from the medical scientific community, summarised in medical

and optimal. In the research described in this document we investigate whether this is really possible using a combination of informal and formal, in particular model checking, methods.

2 Medical Guidelines and Protocols

A medical guideline is an extensive document, developed by a working group of professionals involved in the management of the disorder covered by the guideline. By definition, a protocol is seen as a local version of a guideline, meant to be useful as a guide for daily clinical care. The need for a protocol in conjunction with a guideline is twofold: firstly, a guideline is an extensive document (e.g., the breast-cancer guideline is 121 pages in A4 format), and, therefore, it is not easy to locate relevant information; secondly, detailed recommendations about duration, dose, or actual procedure have been

omitted from the guideline, and, thus, are added in a protocol to complement the information that is in the guideline. Hence, basically, a

medical protocol is a summary of the most important sections that

Inflamm. res. 53, Supplement 2 (2004) S184-S189 1023-3830/04/02S184-06 DOI 10.1007/s00011-004-0357-2

Inflammation Research

On the origins and development of evidence-based medicine and medical decision making

A. S. Elstein

Department of Medical Education, University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, USA, e-mail: aelstein@uic.edu

Abstract. The aims of this paper are to identify the issues and forces that were the impetus for two recent developments in academic medicine, evidence-based medicine (EBM) and medical decision making (MDM); to make explicit their underlying similarities and differences; and to relate them to the fates of these innovations. Both developments respond to concerns about practice variation; the rapid growth of medical technology, leading to a proliferation of diagnostic and treatment options; the patient empowerment movement; and psychological research that raised questions about the quality of human judgment and decision making. Their commonalities include: use of Bayesian principles in diagnostic reasoning, and the common structure embedded in an answerable clinical question and a decision tree. Major differences include: emphasis on knowledge or judgment as the funda-

based medicine (EBM) [5, 6] and medical decision making (MDM) [7, 8]. In the 1980s and '90s, both communities published extensively to illustrate and advocate these approaches [e.g., 9-13]. Both emphasize a quantitative approach to provide guidance to clinical decision makers and they have common conceptual foundations.

Despite these similarities, the response of the academic medical community has been quite different. EBM has become a major curricular movement within academic medicine while MDM has remained the interest of a relatively small scholarly community. Its core technique, decision analysis (DA), is used primarily by health policy analysts. This paper explores why this has happened. It has three goals:

1. To identify the problems in clinical practice that provided the impetus for developing both EBM and MDM.

Анестезія та доказова медицина

- NCEPOD
- "Чому помирають матері" доклад
- Токсичність Бупівакаїну та Інтралипід
- Труднощі у лікуванні повітряних шляхів
- Клінічна криза

Українська модель

 Лікування засновано на матеріальних можливостях паціента?

 Не наша работа вірішувати скільки коштує лікування

• Дилема

Українська модель

• Лікування засновано на матеріальних можливостях паціента?

 Не наша работа вірішувати скільки коштує лікування

• Дилема





Current opinion

Medical Practice Guidelines

Separating science from economics

Silvia G. Priori, (Chairman, ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines 2002–2004)*, Werner Klein, (Chairman, ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines 2000–2002), Jean-Pierre Bassand, (President, European Society of Cardiology 2002–2004)

Received 16 June 2003; accepted 17 July 2003

Introduction

Over the past twenty years, practice guidelines have become an increasingly popular tool for synthesis of clinical information.

The objectives of guidelines are to enhance the - appropriateness of practice, improve quality of cardiovascular care, lead to better patient outcomes, improve 'seems logical', comes from the assumption made in the seventies and in the eighties that reducing premature ventricular contractions would lower arrhythmic deaths. To our surprise, we learnt from the Cardiac Arrhythmias Suppression Trial (CAST), that drugs highly 'effective' in reducing premature ventricular beats actually increased patient mortality due to proarrhythmia. There are of course many more examples of how carefully collected

Українська модель?

• Лікування засновано на матеріальних можливостях паціента?

 Не наша работа вірішувати скільки коштує лікування

• Дилема

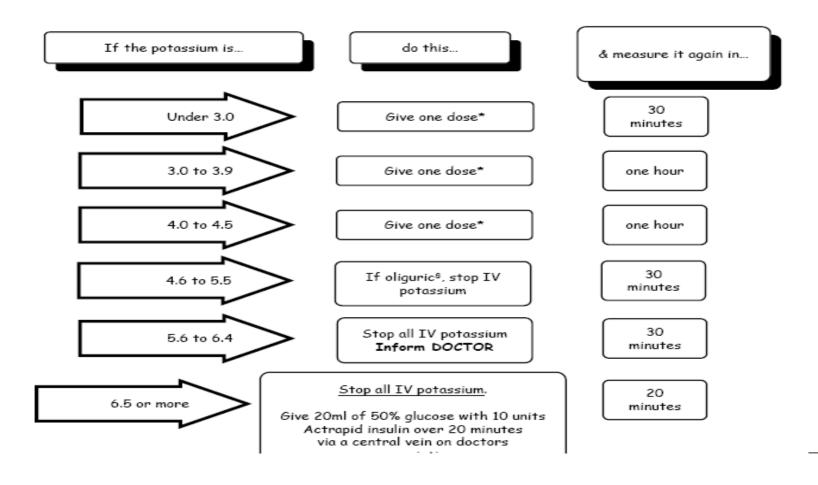
Іноземні керівництва/протоколи

Застосування в Україні

Приклад застосування протоколу

Potassium Protocol

Use this as a guide to how to give potassium to patients in the ITU.



Приклади **не** - застосування протоколів В Україні

NHS

National Institute for Clinical Excellence

Guidance on

the use of

ultrasound

locating devices

for placing central

venous catheters

Перепрошую за довгий вступ

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http://www.aagbi.org/



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Welcome to the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain & Ireland

"75 years advancing patient safety"











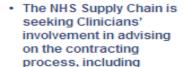






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- Propofol A statement from the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain & Ireland (AAGBI) More Information







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Read the Safety and Human Factors virtual issue online today MORE INFO



The AAGBI produces guidelines on issues affecting anaesthetists or anaesthesia -

Care of the critically ill child in Irish Hospitals (2005) (An Irish Standing Committee Publication)

Other Irish Standing Committee Publications



Catastrophes in Anaesthetic Practice (2005) (Review date 2010)



Checking anaesthetic equipment 3 (2004) (being reviewed)

Checklist for anaesthetic equipment (2004) A4 Laminated Sheet (being reviewed)



Consent for Anaesthesia (2006) (Review date 2011)

<u>Consultant trainee relationships – a guide for consultants (2001)</u> (Review date 2010) <u>WEBSITE ONLY</u>



Contract and Job Planning for Consultant Anaesthetists. (2005)



Controlled Drugs in Perioperative Care (2006)

<u>Additional Notes for practitioners in the Republic of Ireland from The Irish Standing Committee.</u>

www.aagbi.org/publications/guidelines.htm



AAGBI SAFETY GUIDELINE

Suspected Anaphylactic Reactions

Associated with Anaesthesia

www.aagbi.org/publications/guidelines.htm



Recommendations for the Safe Transfer of Patients with Brain Injury

2006

Published by The Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland, 21 Portland Place, London W1B 1PY Telephone 020 76311650 Fax 020 7631 4352 www.aagbi.org

May 2006

http://www.nice.org.uk/

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- School-based interventions to prevent smokina: consultation on the draft quidance
- Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy: draft guideline consultation
- Male lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS): quideline consultation
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NICE is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and preventing and treating ill health.



Evidence

NHS Evidence helps you find, access, and use high quality clinical information



Guidance latest Guidance implementation

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- Colorectal cancer (first line) cetuximab
- Eczema (chronic) alitretinoin
- Renal cell carcinoma.
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Sir Ian Kennedy talks about his new report. on the value of new innovative health technologies and what he is recommendina for NICE.

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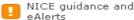
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Research recommendations are all unanswered research questions that emerge during the development of NICE guidance.

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NICE and the National Patient Safety Agency (NPSA) pilot project to produce guidance addressing patient safety in the NHS.

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Ultrasound-guided regional nerve block



Guidance issued Number: IPG285

Summary

The National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) has issued full guidance to the NHS in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland on ultrasound-guided regional nerve block.

Description

There are a number of conditions for which regional anaesthesia to allow surgery is required for a specific part of the body. This technique aims to provide accurate placement of local anaesthetic by using ultrasound guidance to position needles that deliver the local anaesthetic in the correct place next to the nerves.

Details

Arrangement:

Other (see guidance)

Topic area:

Surgical procedures
Therapeutic procedures

Specialty:

Neurology

Specialist advice has been sought from:

Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland

Royal College of Anaesthetists

British Pain Society

Date notified to NICE:

27 October 2007

Provisional consultation date:

June 2008

IP Pub Date: 28 January 2009

Contact details:

For patient

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

Understanding NICE guidance

Information for people who use NHS services

Using ultrasound guidance to place a needle tip near a nerve to give anaesthetic and/or pain relief



National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

Ultrasound-quided regional nerve block

For doctor

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NICE – Perfect – NO!!!

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

Quick reference guide

Issue date: May 2009

Low back pain

Early management of persistent non-specific low back pain

http://www.bma.org.uk/health_promotion_ethics/health_develop ing_world/Evidencebasedhealthinformationon.jsp



British Medical Association

The professional association for doctors



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Belize

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http://www.nda.ox.ac.uk/wfsa/



World Anaesthesia Online



Advancing Anaesthesia Throughout the Developing World

Produced by World Anaesthesia (WA) & the World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists (WFSA). Please feel free to copy any of the articles for teaching purposes - we only request that the source of the material is acknowledged.



The Glostavent for anaesthetists in demanding environments

Update in Anaesthesia

An educational journal aimed at providing practical advice for those working in isolated or difficult environments.

News:

'Update in Anaesthesia' is now only published in Adobe PDF.

Update 23 is now available in PDF.

- Update in Anaesthesia Issue Index issues 1-19 only.
- Update in Anaesthesia Section Index (incomplete)
- Keyword Search This will provide a search of all documents on this site
- Download Update (in Adobe Acrobat PDF format)

World Anaesthesia

The newsletter of the WFSA, for the exchange of views & ideas on advancing the specialty of anaesthesia in the developing world.

Volume 11, Issue 1, added August 2009.

World Anaesthesia News Volume 4 and above are only available in pdf



The Royal College of Anaesthetists

Educating, Training and Setting Standards in Anaesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Management

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Welcome to The Royal College of Anaesthetists website

Anaesthesia is the largest single hospital specialty in the NHS. The College is the professional body responsible for the specialty of anaesthesia throughout the UK, and ensures the quality of patient care through the maintenance of standards in anaesthesia, critical care and pain management.



News and Media



H1N1 (Swine Flu) Updates

The following document was presented at a press conference held on 10th September 2009 regarding the H1N1 influenza....

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information »

ELECTION TO COUNCIL 2010 »

Academy Consultation on Specialist Standards Frameworks for Revalidation »

Continuing Education in Anaesthesia, Critical Care and Pain (CEACCP) **Editorial Committee**

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Opportunities to advise the Medical Technologies Advisory Committee of NICE



http://www.rcoa.ac.uk/index.asp?PageID=5

7

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The College Bulletin

BJA and CEACCP

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Publications A-D



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Advisory Appointments Committees: Guidance for College Representatives
August 2006



Annual Report and Financial Statements of the College 2007-2008



ANZCA and Faculty of Pain Medicine - Acute Pain Management: Scientific Evidence

Second Edition, June 2005



Bulletin
The bi-monthly Bulletin of the Royal College of Anaesthetists



Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation: Standards for clinical practice and training October 2004



CCT in Anaesthetics I: General Principles April 2009



CCT in Anaesthetics II: Competency Based Basic Level (ST Years 1 and 2) Training and Assessment April 2009



CCT in Anaesthetics III: Competency Based Intermediate Level (Years 3 and 4)
Training and Assessment
April 2009



CCT in Anaesthetics IV: Competency Based Higher and Advanced Level (Years 5, 6 and 7) Training and Assessment

April 2009

Fellowship of the Royal College of Anaesthetists

http://www.frca.co.uk/





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AnaesthesiaUK is an educational site with training resources for anaesthetic professionals. It provides interactive practice questions, journal abstracts and reference articles for the Primary FRCA, Final FRCA, Irish FCARCSI, European Diploma of Anaesthesiology, American Board examinations, and currently receives over 30.000 page views daily.



Allergy in Anaesthesia

Access our new resource regarding Allergy and Anaphylaxis in Anaesthesia.

Click here for our allergy resource >>

D Latest News

Doctors call for ban on alcohol advertising

1 Vote it! d) The BMA is calling for a total ban on alcohol advertising, to stem the increasing costs of alcohol-related harm.

NHS reforms have not led to inequity in waiting times for elective surgery

O Vote it! A new study reports that recent NHS reforms have not adversely affected equity in waiting times for elective surgery in England.

1 atest site additions

TOTW: Coagulation-an overview »

Read our latest tutorial of the week and test your knowledge ATOTW Quiz!

August journal abstracts >>>

The journal section of the site brings you summaries of usel published papers

Final Clinical Short Case 25 >>>

Access our latest practice Final FRCA clinical short case

July abstracts >>

The journal section of the site brings you summaries of usel published papers

Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Medicine >>>

New offer of a 25% discount for all AUK members who subs receive this monthly journal which provides valuable learning revision material

Latest Discussion

Create an account (0 Replies) - , 05/09/09

New book SAQs for the Final FRCA (0 Replies) - , 13/08/09

Obace 6 for sale (0 Replies) - , 02/09/00

http://www.elfh.org.uk/projects/ela/index.html



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e-Learning Anaesthesia Integrated Anaesthesia Learning Portal

A peer reviewed web based education resource that follows the Anaesthesia curriculum, helping trainees prepare for the Primary Examination



Menu

- Project home
- More information
- Sample session
- Meet the team
- Register

Home

e-LA is a web-based educational resource produced by the Royal College of Anaesthetists in partnership with e-Learning for Healthcare (e-LfH).

Available for free to all UK anaesthetists practising in the NHS, e-LA delivers the knowledge and key concepts that underpin the anaesthetic curriculum and will help trainees prepare for the FRCA examination.

e-LA offers the following components:

- e-Learning Sessions Over 1,000 knowledge and scenario based sessions covering the first two years of the anaesthetic curriculum. Each session takes around 20-30 minutes to complete.
- e-Library free and direct access to thousands of full-text journal articles which have been cross-referenced and mapped to the anaesthetic curriculum
- . e-CPD articles and associated MCQs to



Partners



The Royal College of Anaesthetists

A peer reviewed web based education resource that follows the Anaesthesia curriculum, helping trainees prepare for the Primary Examination



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More information

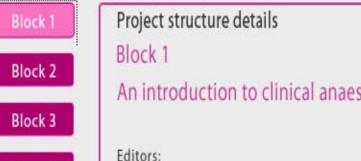
Key elements of the anaesthesia curriculum are arranged into seven academic blocks of e-learning sessions designed to support clinical modules allocated in the first two years of anaesthetic training.

Each e-session lasts about 20 minutes.

To find out how e-learning complements existing teaching methods, view the ITN Video

Project structure

You can find out more about each module by rolling over the blocks below.



Block 5

Block 6

Block 4

Block 7

An introduction to clinical anaesthesia

lain Wilson - Exeter

Fred Roberts - Exeter

Tom Clutton-Brock - Birmingham

Partners



The Royal College of Anaesthetists



X Click here to download a project

A peer reviewed web based education resource that follows the Anaesthesia curriculum, helping trainees prepare for the Primary Examination



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More information

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The purpose of Continuing Education in Anaesthesia, Critical Care & Pain is the publication of material to support the continuous medical education and professional development of specialists in anaesthesia, critical care medicine and pain management.

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Last modified 20/04/09. Comments to: Chris Thompson

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Medscape - Free Medline abstract services (you have to register, at no cost, first) with an excellent boolean search engine to 1966. Select

Helix, sponsored by Glaxo Education, provides free Medline (after registration), and other services

Sometimes the Cochrane Collection can save time searching!

Subscription-only Services

<u>Knowledge Finder</u> - net accessible Medline with a free text fuzzy logic interface which, for quick queries, really works. Free 30 day assessn <u>PaperChase</u> is similar.

Ovid Technologies - net-accessible subscription-only (monthly fee) Medline (1966 to present).

Many Universities and hospitals provide Medline access to their employees; check first.

Journals

AJ Wright's ACCRI Anaesthesia Resource provides a detailed list of anaesthesia journals and newsletters.

http://www.white-clouds.com/iclc/cliej/cl7hu.htm

Anesthesia Resources on the Internet

Qianli Hu
Anesthesia Library
SUNY Health Science Center at Brooklyn
450 Clarkson Ave., Box 6
Brooklyn, NY 11203
U.S.A.
hu@hscbklyn.edu

FRACT. This article presents results of a search for Anesthesia resources on the Internet. It is useful to faculty, physicians, residents, medical students and librarians in this field. A rehensive list like this saves time for other researchers. The article sums up the author's experience, provides useful information and makes a few suggestions for more efficient use of the rees available.

I. Introduction

presents the results of a search for Anesthesia resources on the Internet. Searching information on the Internet is time-consuming. The author would like to share his experience, provide useful and make a few suggestions for more efficient use of the resources available. It is the author's hope that the information included in this article will be useful to faculty, physicians, residents, me librarians in the field

II. Search Methodology

y used in search

ocused on in my search were: Neurosurgical Anesthesia, Pain Management, Ambulatory Anesthesia, Cardiac Anesthesia, Critical Care Medicine, Obstetric Anesthesia, and Pediatric Anesthe

f fellowships and scholarships, professional societies, associations and foundations, and employment were also included.

ines used

V. Fellowships and Scholarships

SUNY at Buffalo. Anesthesiology.

http://wings.buffalo.edu/academic/department/medicine/anest/critcare.html

This site lists two one-year fellowship positions. It links to the residency brochure, and the higher level is SUNYAB Anesthesiology homepage.

Scholarship Program. American Society of PeriAnesthesia Nurses.

http://www.aspan.org/scholar.htm

This site lists two \$1000 scholarships for postanesthesia, preanesthesia and ambulatory surgery nurses.

Respiratory Sciences Center, AHSC. Arizona.

http://www.ahsc.arizona.edu/~cbittel/recfellows.html

This site lists the Adult Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine Fellowships. Fellowships of three years' duration provide clinical and research experiences.

Stanford University of Medicine. California.

http://www.med.stanford.edu/school/anesthesia/fellowships.html

This five-page homepage offers information on critical care medicine, cardiovascular anesthesia, obstetrical anesthesia, neurosurgical anesthesia, pain management pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, neurobiology of anesthesia and analgesia, anesthetics and adrenergic mechanisms, metabolism and toxicity of anesthetic physical chemistry of anesthetic agents. It links to the Anesthesia, Standford University of Medicine homepage.

VI. Professional Societies, Associations, and Foundations

American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA).

http://www.asahq.org

This is a good homepage which provides much information, e.g. professional information, continuing education, related organizations, and placement. It links to enhance and abroad, other anesthesia societies, publications, anesthesia history, anesthesia software, etc. It also lists to top sites, such as Physicians' Online, Medical

Critical Care resources, and the online version of the peer review journal Anesthesiology. On its employment page, it lists twenty-three links. In its mailing lists, it

SurgiNet Foundation.

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HIGHLIGHTS



Pandemic (H1N1) 2009

Preparing for the second wave 28 August 2009

Recommended use of antivirals 21 August 2009

Full coverage

Conflict, flooding pose health risks in the Philippines

7 September 2009 -- Battered by conflict and flooding, hundreds of thousands of people on the southern Philippines island of Mindanao have been displaced and face multiple health risks. In the current episode of our podcast, we focus on how WHO is working to respond to the enormous health challenges faced by many.

Listen to the podcast More about the situation

Supporting fair access to pandemic (H1N1) 2009 vaccine

4 September 2009 -- Though it is not vet ready for use, WHO is working to ensure that developing countries have access to the pandemic (H1N1) 2009 vaccine when it is available, says an article in the WHO Bulletin. First doses are expected to be available to governments later this month. Read the article in the WHO Bulletin

WHO Regional Committee for South-East Asia

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http://www.anaesthesiaconference.kiev.ua/ebmresurs.html



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Презентації доповідей

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1.	Організація і перспективи післядипломної освіти з анестезіології та інтенсивної терапії в Україні. І.П.Шлапак.	124KB
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UCL Centre for Anaesthesia

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists

Specialists in Pain International Network (SPIN)

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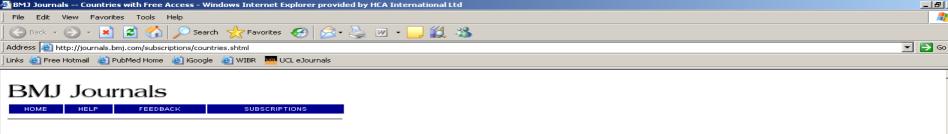
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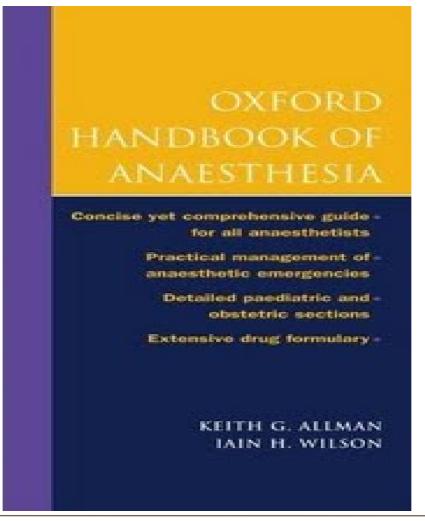
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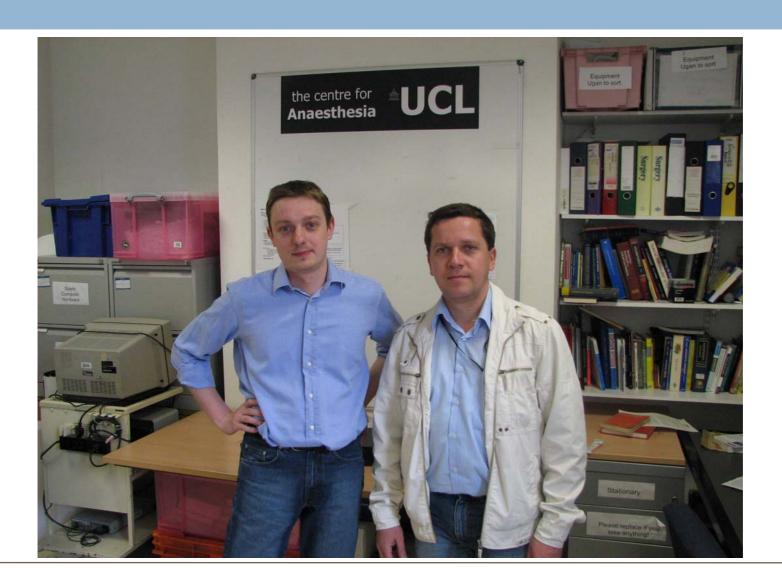
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Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland

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27-29 May 2010 / Lviv, Ukraine

Dear Colleagues,

Our Symposium is the next step in establishing Pain Medicine as a medical subspecialty in Ukraine. We are proud to invite world class speakers from the UK and Poland as well as Ukraine's leading experts in the field, who will focus on some of the burning issues in modern Pain Medicine. The lectures will cover theoretical aspects of contemporary concepts of pain as well as practical approaches for various clinical settings. The meeting is intended to provide insight into problems of contemporary pain management for anesthesiologists, neurologists, orthopaedic and neurosurgeons, psychologists, physic and occupational therapists, nurses and other healthcare professionals interested or involved in pain management.

We hope that our Symposium will help Pain Medicine specialists from participating countries establish new professional links leading to future collaboration.

And after the official sessions are over, we will help you discover Lyiv – one of the most attractive medieval European cities. You will be amazed to find out how many moments in European history are connected with Lviv, Just to mention some, petroleum lamp was invented in our city, and Lviv General Hospital was the world's first public building lit solely with petroleum. It was here that famous Leopold Sacher-Masoch was born. We hope you will visit our beautiful Opera House, which is built just above the river hidden underground. No doubt your stay in our city will be a remarkable time.

We look forward to welcome you in Lviv in May 2010!

