

循证医学概论 (Evidence-Based Medicine)

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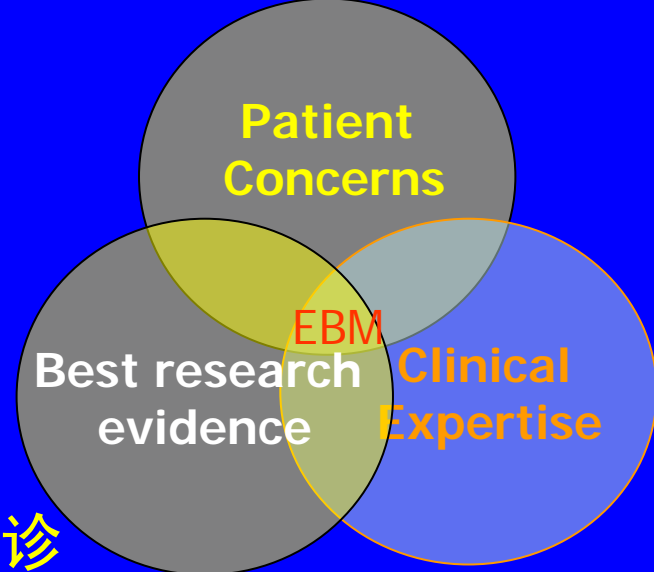
研究结果真实性的评估

我国开展循证医学的概况

大众媒体对循证医学的评价

- **1998.7.4. Financial Times(英国):**循证医学是医学领域的又一伟大构想
- **2001.9.9. The New York Times:**循证医学为八大震荡世界的伟大思想之一，是一场发生在病房里的革命
- **2002.8.4. Washing Post:** 正如20世纪抗生素的发现对医学的贡献一样，循证医学将会彻底改变21世纪的医疗实践的模式。

什么是循证医学？



- 应用最佳研究证据：

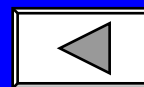
- 真实的，与临床相关研究证实的准确的诊断手段，可靠的预测指标，安全有效的预防、治疗措施等

- 结合临床专业知识

- 医生应用已有的技术和过去的经验，迅速判断病人的状况，对可选的治疗的反应和风险

- 病人的关心和环境

- 病人的倾向，关心和期望，病人所处的病情和医疗环境



EBM

- 临床医生在治疗疾病中应采用最适宜的诊断方法、最精确的预后估计及最安全有效的治疗方法
- 遵循科学证据进行医学实践的学问。
- 遵循科学证据进行医学决策的科学。

循证思想的发展和方法学探索

Development of EBM idea

- 临床研究人员创造性地将观察性、定量及实验研究引入内科学和外科学。
 - 《力求改进医学的证据》（George Fordyce, 1793）
 - 爱丁堡大型对照试验评价放血疗法的效果（Alexander Hamilton, 1816）
 - 丹麦血清治疗白喉的半随机对照试验（Fibiger, 1898）
 - 1884年Peirce用纸牌决定重量变化的顺序用于调查感觉阈值
 - RCT评价链霉素治疗肺结核（英国医学研究会，1948）
 - RCT评价肾上腺皮质激素治疗溃疡性结肠炎（Truelove, 1955）
 - 胃冰冻治疗十二指肠溃疡出血评价(Ruffin, 1965)

循证医学的目的是解决临床问题：

- 发病与危险因素→认识与预防疾病
- 疾病的早期诊断→提高诊断的准确性
- 疾病的正确合理治疗→应用有疗效的措施
- 疾病预后的判断→改善预后，提高生存质量
- 合理用药和促进卫生管理及决策科学化

传统医学和循证医学不同点

- 传统医学：
 - 以理论推导和个人经验为依据
 - 病人不参与治疗的选择
- 循证医学：
 - 可得到的最佳研究证据为依据（往往是公认的判断指标）
 - 对多种治疗选择进行分析比较
 - 病人参与治疗的选择

医学实践中常见错误

Common errors of practicing medicine

- 严重和潜在严重医疗差错逐年增加
(3.7-6.7%, 7391 deaths in 1993 in the US)
- 通过发病机制的基础研究或体外试验提出防治的设想。
- 通过医师的临床实践和经验总结, 提出可能有效的新疗法。
- 某一疾患的发生可以是多种不同因素共同作用的结果。
- 在临床诊断上过分依赖实验技术
- 所采用的治疗措施对人体产生多方面的作用。
- 人体疾病的复杂性及其决定治疗的复杂性。

Philips et al Lancet 1998; 351: 643

Bates DW et al JAMA 1995; 274: 29

Brennan et al N Engl J Med 1991; 324: 370

Johanson and Lucking, Int J Gynecol Obst 2001;72:179

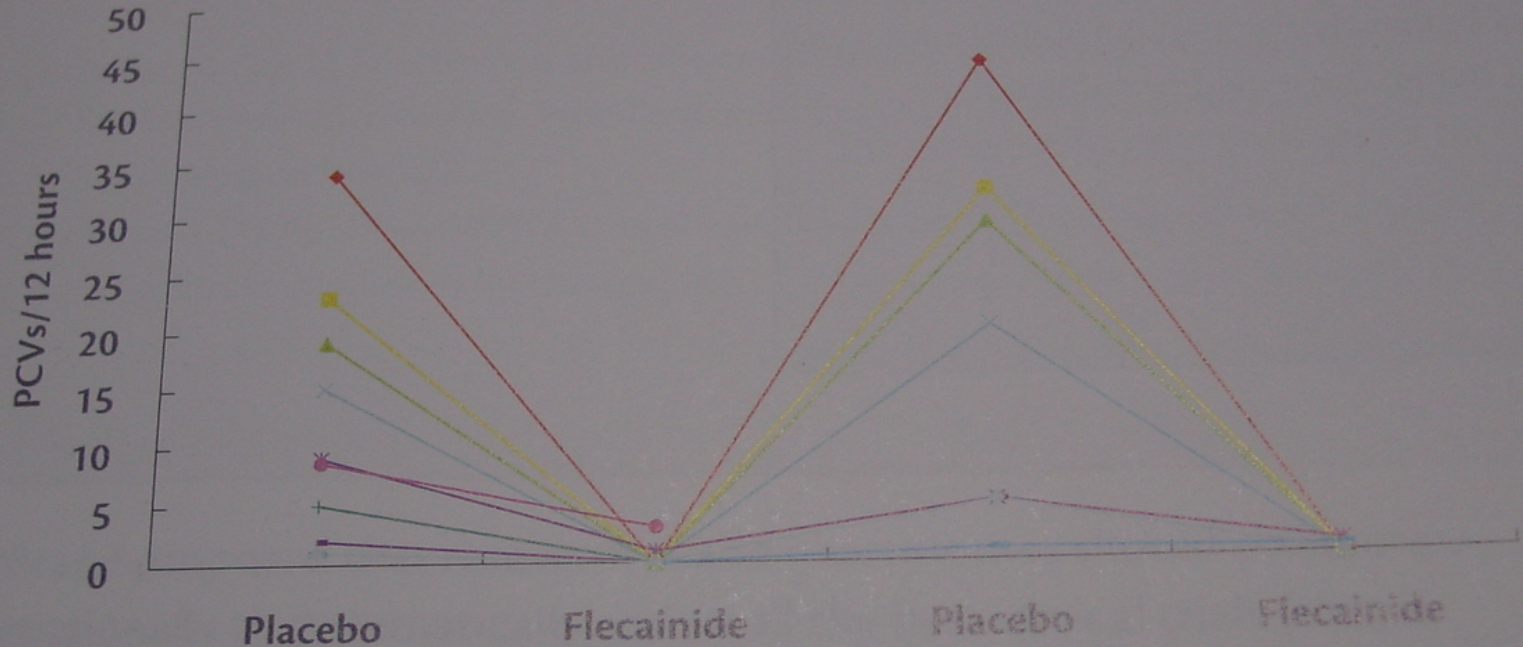
氟卡胺的故事

Cardiac arrhythmia suppression trial (CAST)

- 1979年，除颤器的发明者**Bernard Lown**指出青壮年（20~64岁）最常见的死亡原因是心脏病发作，此时常有心律失常并导致死亡，他建议如有安全及作用时间较长的抗心律失常药物将会挽救成千上万的生命。
- 在这种情况下，新药**氟卡胺**，一种抑制心律失常的局麻衍生物被推荐。

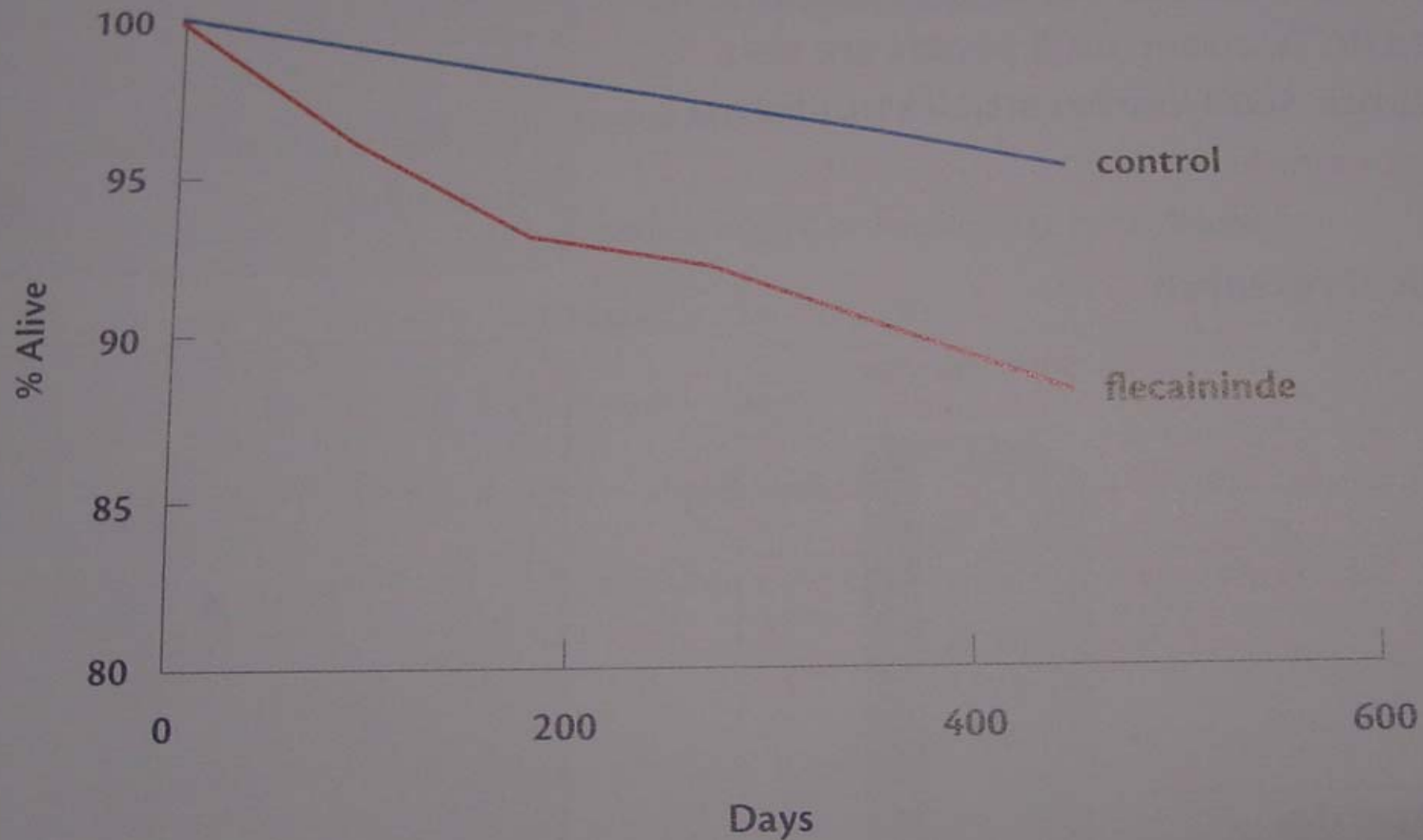
patients on placebo. When the flecainide patients were 'crossed over' to the placebo, the PVCs increased again.

Suppression of arrhythmias in 9 patients (PVCs = pre-ventricular contractions)



文章结论:flecainide可以减少心律失常，而心律失常可引起心脏病发作(从机制上讲)，因此有心脏病发作病人应服用flecainide。该结果由新英格兰杂志发表，并由美国FDA批准作为心脏病发作后标准用药方案。

Cardiac arrhythmia suppression trial (CAST)



在随访治疗的18月中，服flecainide的病人组约10%死亡，其死亡率是服安慰剂组病人的2倍尽管在机制上可认为flecainide是完美的，它可以减少心律失常，但是其药物的毒性却有害而无益。

这些研究提示

- 实践经验和理性推理是不完全可靠的。
- 医学干预，不管新旧，都应接受严格的临床评估。
- 我们应有意识地、积极地和系统地采取措施，淘汰医疗实践中无效的干预措施，并防止新的无效措施引入医疗实践。
- 所有医学实践的决策都应基于严格的研究证据之上。

循证医学产生的背景

以下四方面的需要，使人们对开展循证医学越来越感到兴趣

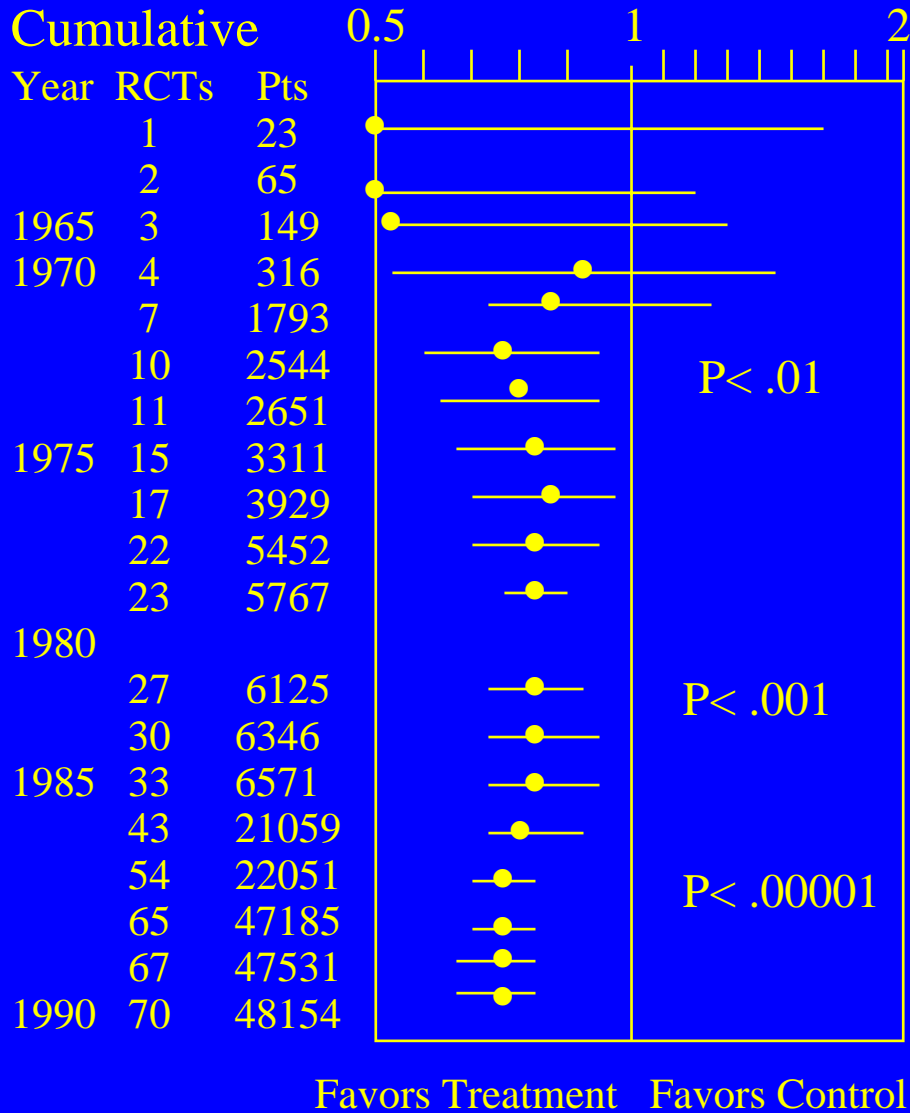
1. 每日临床工作的需要：

在日常临床工作中在对某一疾病作出诊断或对病人提供治疗方案时都需要有根据。

新的证据产生十分快：

有的已证明有用的方法没有采用；
有的已证明有害的方法仍在使用。

Thrombolytic Therapy



Textbook / Review Recommendations

Routine	Specific	Rare / Never	Experimental	Not Mentioned
				21
				5
			1	10
			1	2
			2	8
				7
				8
	1			12
M	1		8	4
M	1		7	3
M	5	2	2	1
M	15	8		
M	6	1		

Prophylactic Lidocaine in MI

Outcome = death

Favors treatment

Favors placebo

Relative risk (CI)

0.5

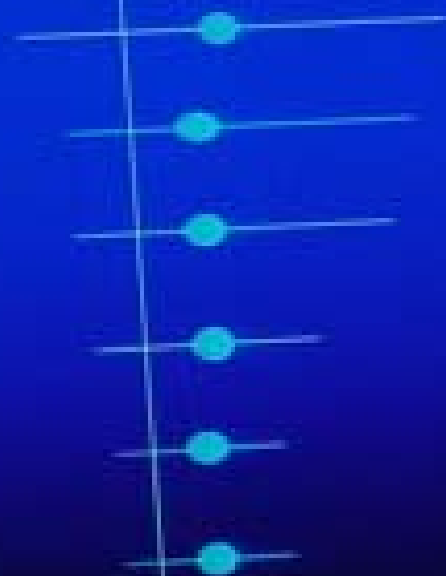
1

1.5

2

Cumulative
Year # RCTs Subjects

1970	2	304
1974	9	1451
1976	11	1686
1978	12	1986
1985	14	8412
1988	15	8745



Recommendations
Yes No Not mentioned

9	1	1
8	0	2
5	0	2
8	0	3
14	4	6
4	2	1

1989 - 1st meta-analysis published

2. 需要好的证据：如果没有最好、最新的证据，则我们可能采用过时或有害的治疗诊断措施。

以往我们常将教科书上的意见或某位专家的意见作为指导意见。

实际上许多教科书上的意见已经过时，而专家的个人意见也并不一定正确。

3. 需要好的学习途径

我们每天需要新的知识及证据，但不一定能获得它。

世界上有2万多种医学杂志，每年有200多万篇文章发表。

如365天每天阅读19篇文章，才能全面了解本领域进展。

4.需要好的方法来整理文献提供的资料:

由于每位临床医师均十分忙，没有许多时间来搜索证据、整理资料。因此希望有人能对不同临床问题收集资料，进行整理，提供证据。

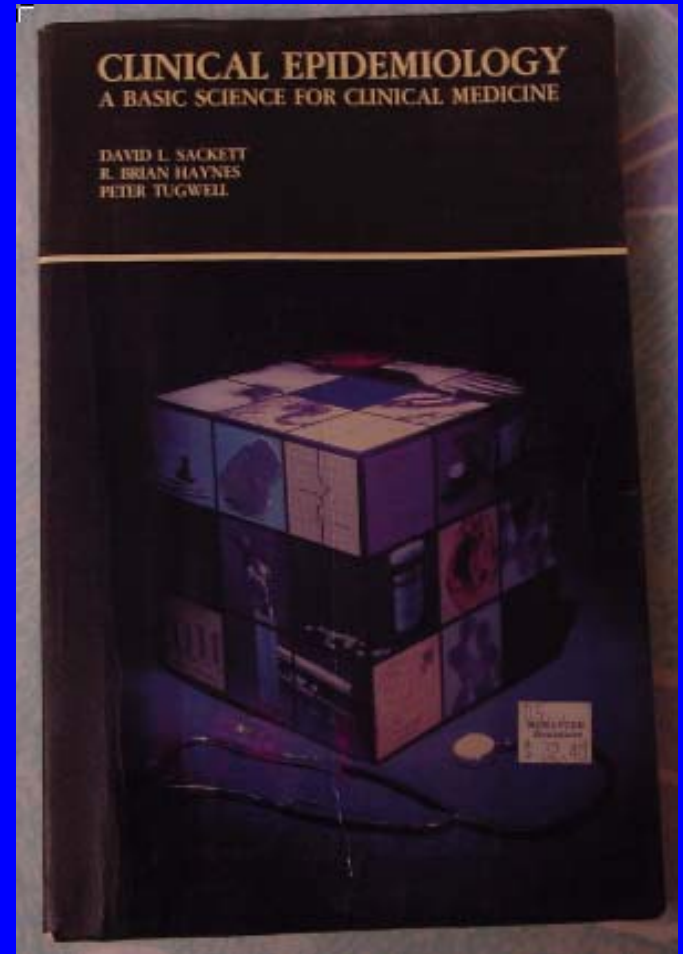
为繁忙的临床医师节约时间:

为他们每天在处理病人中碰到的问题提供简单的程序得到正确的答案。

以下五方面的发展，为循证医学的开展提供了可能

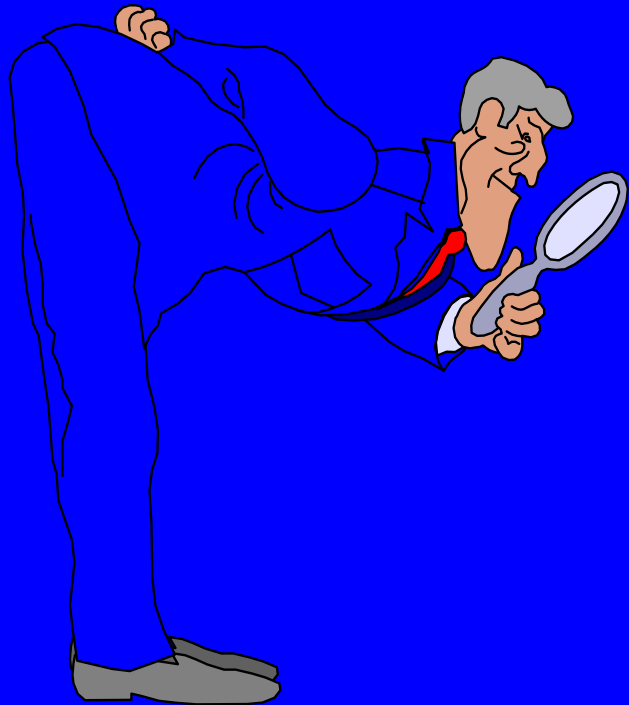
1. 临床流行病学提供了评价证据的方法:

对诊断、治疗、病因、预后等临床研究和医学文献评估制订的标准成为日后评估证据科学性的标准，为开展循证医学奠定了基础。



2. 开创了获得证据的方法:

临床研究中最佳最新资料:

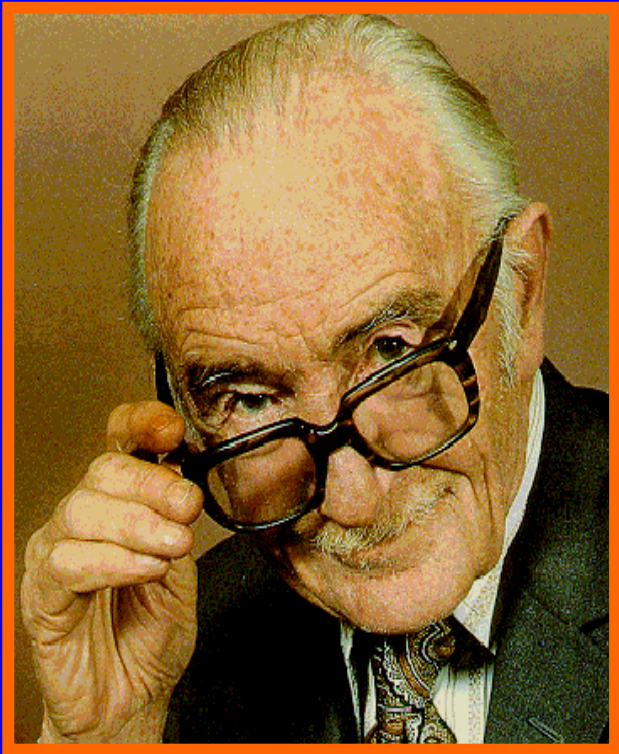


- 用系统综述
(**Systemic review**)
- **Meta analysis**
方法获得经过
评价和综合的资料。

系统综述 (Systematic review)

- 是系统全面地收集全世界所有已发表或未发表的临床研究，筛选出符合质量标准的文章
- 进行定量综合，得出可靠的结论。
- 并随新的试验结果出现随时更新，为临床治疗实践提供可靠的依据。

Cochrane collaboration



Archie Cochrane
(1909-1988)

1972年英国流行病学专家 Archie Cochrane指出：
大多数对于治疗方面的决策是从质量差别很大的一大堆研究结果中随意或根据专家意见选择，有时由于研究的缺陷选择的是完全错误的研究结果。

- 1979年他说道：“我们没有组织由专家定期地对所有相关的随机对照试验进行评估和总结，这是我们职业上最大的失误”。
- 他提出全世界的研究者与临床医师应该联合起来，各专业的专家系统地总结所有质量好的临床试验(RCTS)，即系统综述

Corticosteroids for preterm birth

- 1972年
- 一项RCT报告显示早产儿的母亲如果在胎儿出生前短期使用肾上腺皮质激素可以改善结果。
- 1972-89年
- 有6项RCT发表肯定了1972年该文章的结论，但在这段时间内，大多数产科医生不知道激素治疗有这么好的结果。因此没有在早产前使用这种方法。
- 1989年第一个相关的系统综述发表 (Lain Chalmers)



- 激素疗法可以降低由于早产儿的并发症所导致的新生儿死亡率达**30-50%**。
- 在这段时间，许多产科医师不知道激素疗法有这么好的效果，因此没有在早产前使用这种方法。导致自**1972**年以来，成千上万新生儿不必要的死亡。

Cochrane中心

80年代末出现了跨国合作，对某些常见重要疾病(心血管疾病、癌症、消化道疾病)的某些疗法作了系统综述，它们对改变世界临床实践和指导临床研究课题的方向产生了划时代的影响，被认为是临床医学发展史上的一个重要里程碑。于1992年首先在英国成立Cochrane中心

Cochrane中心

90年代成立的Cochrane中心以及随后成立的Cochrane协作网，其生产、储存、传播、更新医学各领域防治效果的系统综述，Cochrane现有系统综述专业组50余个，几乎涵盖了临床医学各专业。

Cochrane协作网

由于现有的系统综述在数量、质量上都不能满足临床实践和医学决策的需要，

- 为了生产、保存、传播和更新
临床医学各领域防治效果的系统综述
以满足临床实践的需要，
各国临床医学专家们决定联合起来
建立 Cochrane协作网

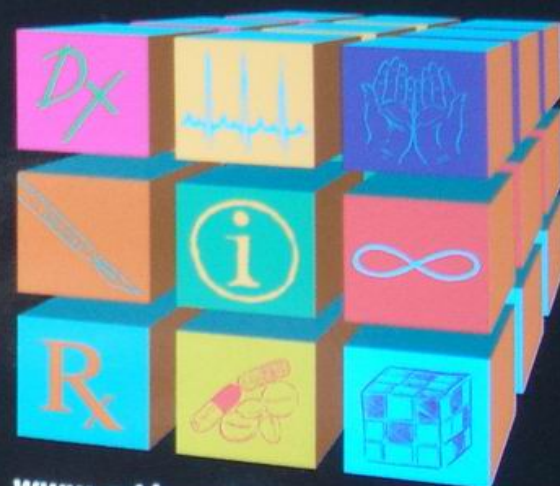
3. 二次性医学杂志的出现:

90年代起全世界出现的二次杂志，是在收集原创性文献基础上，对其科学性进行评价，按照Meta分析和系统综述原则进行综合并予以发表。

Evidence-Based Medicine

for Primary Care and Internal Medicine

Editors: Brian Haynes & Paul Glasziou



www.evidence-basedmedicine.com

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1 8 2005

Diuretic based therapy reduced CV mortality in older patients with isolated systolic hypertension and diabetes

Kostis JB, Wilson AC, Freudenberger RS, *et al.* Long-term effect of diuretic-based therapy on fatal outcomes in subjects with isolated systolic hypertension with and without diabetes. *Am J Cardiol* 2005;95:29-35.

Clinical impact ratings GP/FP/Primary care ★★★★★☆ IM/Ambulatory care ★★★★★☆ Cardiology ★★★★★☆
Endocrine ★★★★★☆

Q In older patients with isolated systolic hypertension (ISH) with or without diabetes, what is the long term effectiveness of a diuretic based, stepped care antihypertensive therapy compared with placebo?

METHODS



Design: randomised placebo controlled trial (Systolic Hypertension in the Elderly Program [SHEP]).



Allocation: concealed.*



Blinding: blinded {clinicians, patients, data collectors, outcome assessors, and data analysts*}†.



Follow-up period: median 14.3 years.



Setting: {16 clinical centres in the US}†.



Patients: 4736 patients ≥ 60 years of age who had ISH (systolic blood pressure [BP] 160 to 219 mm Hg and diastolic BP < 90 mm Hg). Patients with type 1 diabetes or those who required diuretic therapy were excluded.



Intervention: stepped care therapy with chlorthalidone, 12.5 to 25.0 mg/day (n = 2363) or placebo (n = 369) to achieve a systolic BP decrease of ≥ 20 mm Hg to < 160 mm Hg. If the goal BP was not reached, atenolol or matching placebo was added.



Outcomes: all cause and cardiovascular (CV) mortality.



Patient follow up: 4732 patients (>99%) (mean age 72 y, 58% with diabetes). Analysis was by intention to treat.

received placebo (table). During follow up, diabetes developed in 258 patients (13%) in the stepped care group and in 169 patients (8.7%) in the placebo group ($p < 0.001$). Patients with diabetes at baseline had higher mortality than did those without diabetes at baseline in both the stepped care and placebo groups. Patients who developed diabetes during follow up had higher mortality than did those who did not develop diabetes in the placebo group (47% v 40%, hazard ratio [HR] 1.3, 95% CI 1.1 to 1.7) but not in the stepped care group (39% v 40%, HR 1.2, CI 0.9 to 1.4). A similar pattern was seen for CV mortality. Patients who had diabetes at baseline or who developed diabetes during follow up and received stepped care had lower all cause (44% v 52%, HR 0.8, CI 0.7 to 0.95) and CV (20% v 29%, HR 0.7, CI 0.5 to 0.8) mortality than did those who received placebo.

CONCLUSIONS

In older patients with isolated systolic hypertension, diuretic based, stepped care antihypertensive therapy reduced long term cardiovascular mortality. Patients who had diabetes at baseline or who developed diabetes during follow up and received stepped care had lower mortality than did those who received placebo.

Abstract and commentary also appear in ACP Journal Club.

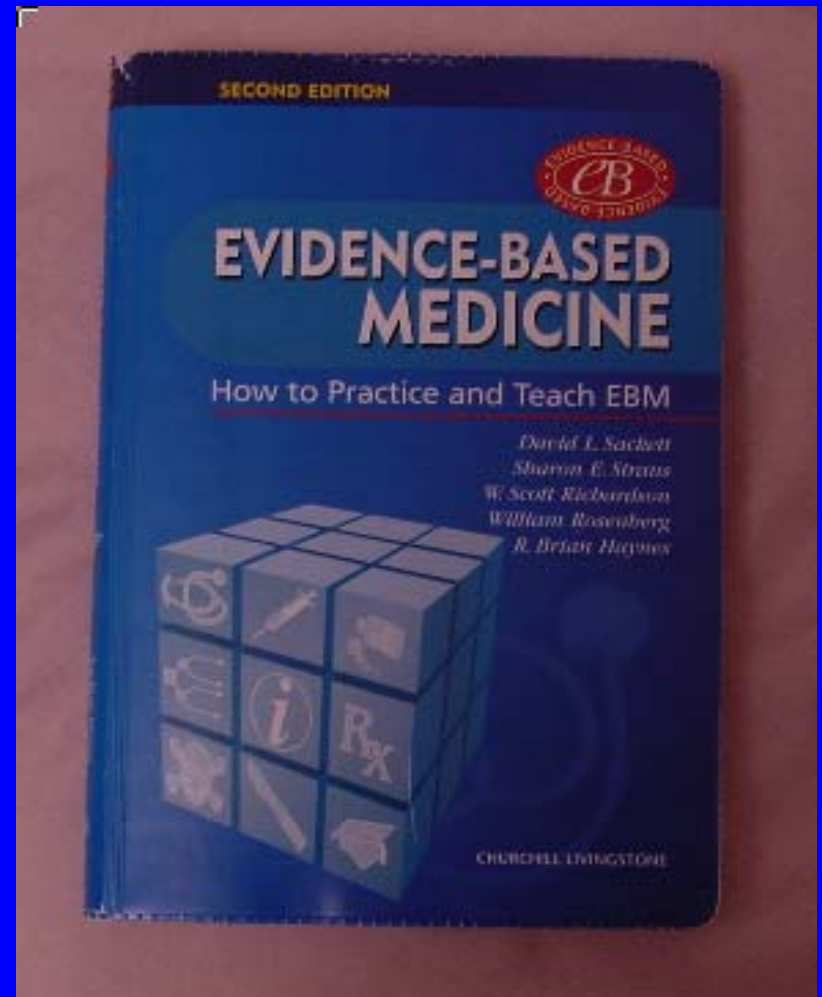
Commentary

The study by Kostis *et al* reports the long term effects of diuretic based therapy in the SHEP trial. During the extended 14.3 year follow up, diuretic based therapy was associated with a lower rate of CV mortality, which was not observed during the 4.3 year double blind phase of the study. These results add more support to the JNC VII recommendation to use thiazide type diuretics as the initial therapy for

4. 制订和应用有效方法进行终生学习和改进临床实践:

90年代初在国际杂志JAMA上发表的系列文章“使用者指南”帮助临床医师进行终生学习并指导改进临床实践。

1992年由Gordon Guyatt领导的加拿大McMASTER大学临床流行病学教学组首次在JAMA上提出循证医学的名字，1995年由被称为循证医学之父的Sackett等书写专著陈述循证医学含义及方法。



5. 快速获得信息

许多已经建立的信息系统可以使医生在几秒钟内获得信息。

例如 **UpToDate**是由3000名内科专家合作，以科学方法对6000个临床题目进行综合评价，其报告的结果不断更新并以网络或掌上电脑形式供医生使用。



实施 EBM 的步骤

- 从病人存在的情况提出临床要解决的问题
- 收集有关问题的资料
- 评价资料的准确性和有用性
- 在临床上应用这些有用的结果

Step 1 (ask question): Formulate an answerable question

- Population/participants
- Indicator (intervention, exposure)
- Comparator/control
- Outcome(s)

场景描述

数年前，一家教学医院肝病科，收治病人中有慢性乙型肝炎和乙肝肝硬化患者。一天，一位慢性乙肝患者问医师，我目前正在用拉米夫定抗病毒治疗，其效果除了降低病毒滴度、使肝功能复常外，是否可以不发展成像我病友那样的肝硬化？而那位肝硬化病友也问，我是否需要抗病毒治疗？

提出临床问题: ask

临床问题的组成PICO

P 慢性乙肝患者 (chronic hepatitis B)

I 拉米夫定(Lamivudine)

C 安慰剂(Placebo)

D 肝硬化 / 肝癌 的发生率 (occurrences of cirrhosis/HCC)

收集证据的途径:

Step 2: acquire

- 期刊、电子光盘检索;
- 参考文献目录;
- 与同事、专家、药厂联系获得未发表的文献, 如学术报告、会议论文、毕业论文等;
- 个人通信;
- 电子数据库。

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Category

Scope

- | | |
|--|--|
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| <input checked="" type="radio"/> therapy | |
| <input type="radio"/> prognosis | |
| <input type="radio"/> clinical prediction guides | |

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Search

Results: 6

- [Efficacy and safety of entecavir in patients with chronic hepatitis B and advanced hepatic fibrosis or cirrhosis.](#)
1. Schiff E, Simsek H, Lee WM, Chao YC, Sette H Jr, Janssen HL, Han SH, Goodman Z, Yang J, Brett-Smith H, Tamez R.
Am J Gastroenterol. 2008 Nov;103(11):2776-83. Epub 2008 Aug 21. Erratum in: Am J Gastroenterol. 2009 Feb;104(2):540. PMID: 18721244 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#)
- [Peginterferon alpha-2b is safe and effective in HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B patients with advanced fibrosis.](#)
2. Buster EH, Hansen BE, Buti M, Delwaide J, Niederau C, Michielsen PP, Flisiak R, Zondervan PE, Schalm SW, Janssen HL; HBV 99-01 Study Group.
Hepatology. 2007 Aug;46(2):388-94. PMID: 17604363 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#)
- [Antiviral therapeutic efficacy of foscarnet in hepatitis B virus infection.](#)
3. Han YX, Xue R, Zhao W, Zhou ZX, Li JN, Chen HS, Chen XH, Wang YL, Li YH, Wu YW, You XF, Zhao LX, Jiang JD.
Antiviral Res. 2005 Dec;68(3):147-53. Epub 2005 Oct 25. PMID: 16280177 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#)
- [Is lamivudine a safe and effective therapy for patients with chronic hepatitis B and advanced liver disease?](#)
4. Karayiannis P, Thomas HC.
Nat Clin Pract Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2005 Mar;2(3):138-9. No abstract available. PMID: 16265154 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related articles](#)
- [Lamivudine for patients with chronic hepatitis B and advanced liver disease.](#)
5. Liaw YF, Sung JJ, Chow WC, Farrell G, Lee CZ, Yuen H, Tanwandee T, Tao QM, Shue K, Keene ON, Dixon JS, Gray DF, Sabbat J; Cirrhosis Asian Lamivudine Multicentre Study Group.

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Database:

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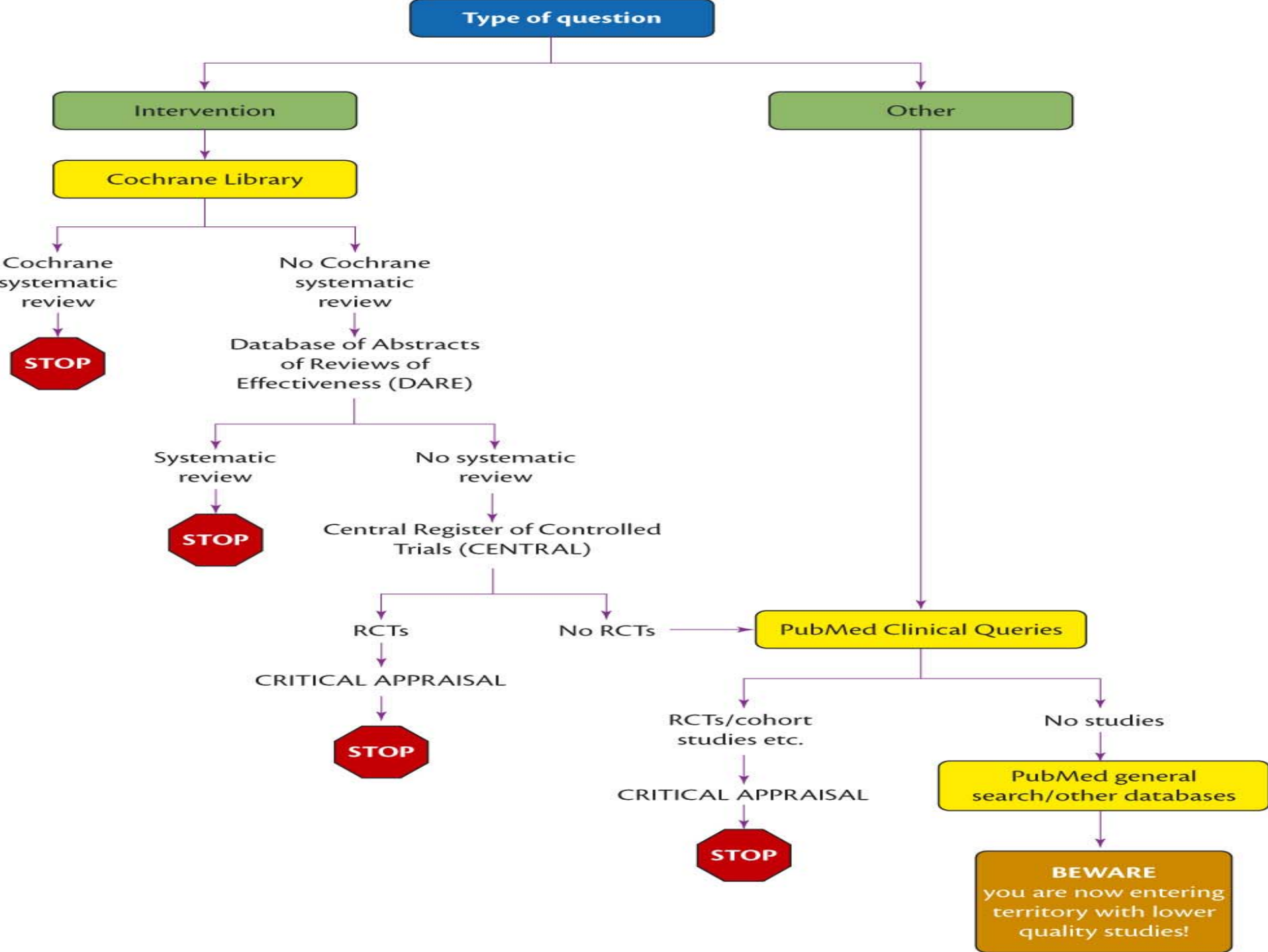
```
(("hepatitis b, chronic"[MeSH Terms] OR "chronic hepatitis b"[All Fields]) AND ("lamivudine"[MeSH Terms])
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» See

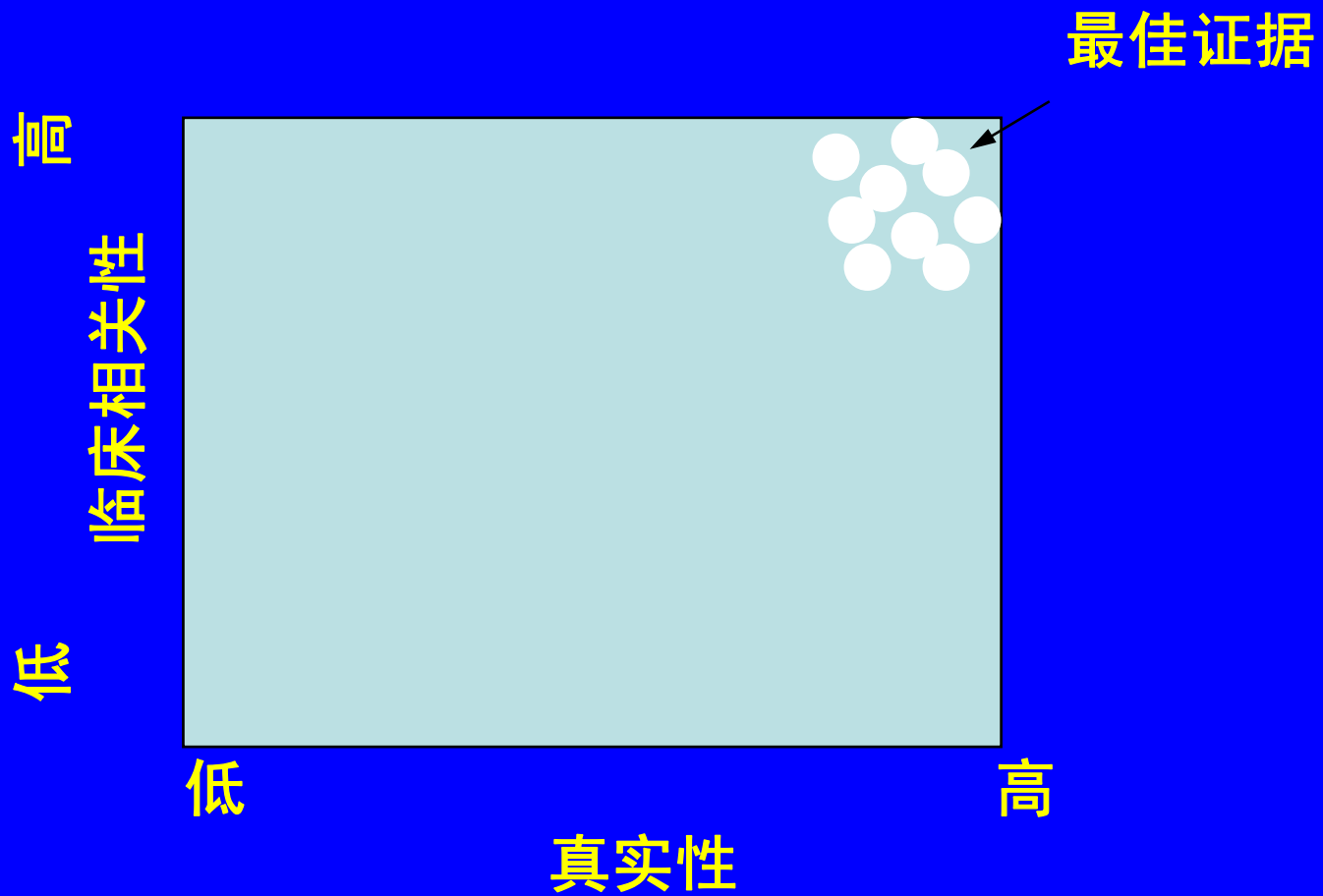
Recent activity

- (Chronic Hepatitis B AND ... (6)
- (lamivudine compare with ... (0)
- Chronic Hepatitis B AND L... (16224)
- (Chronic Hepatitis B AND ... (2880)

Liaw YF, Sung JY, Chow WC, et al: Lamivudine for patients with chronic hepatitis B and advanced liver diseases. N ENG J MED 2004; 351:1521-31



收集证据



评阅证据:

Step 3: appraise

- 结果是不是真实?
- 结果是什么?
- 这些结果能否应用于我们的病人?

研究结果真实性的评估

The process of design & implementing a research project

Drawing
Conclusion

Truth in the
Universe

infer

Truth in the
study

infer

Finding in
the study

Designing &
implementing

Research
question

Design

Study
plan

implement

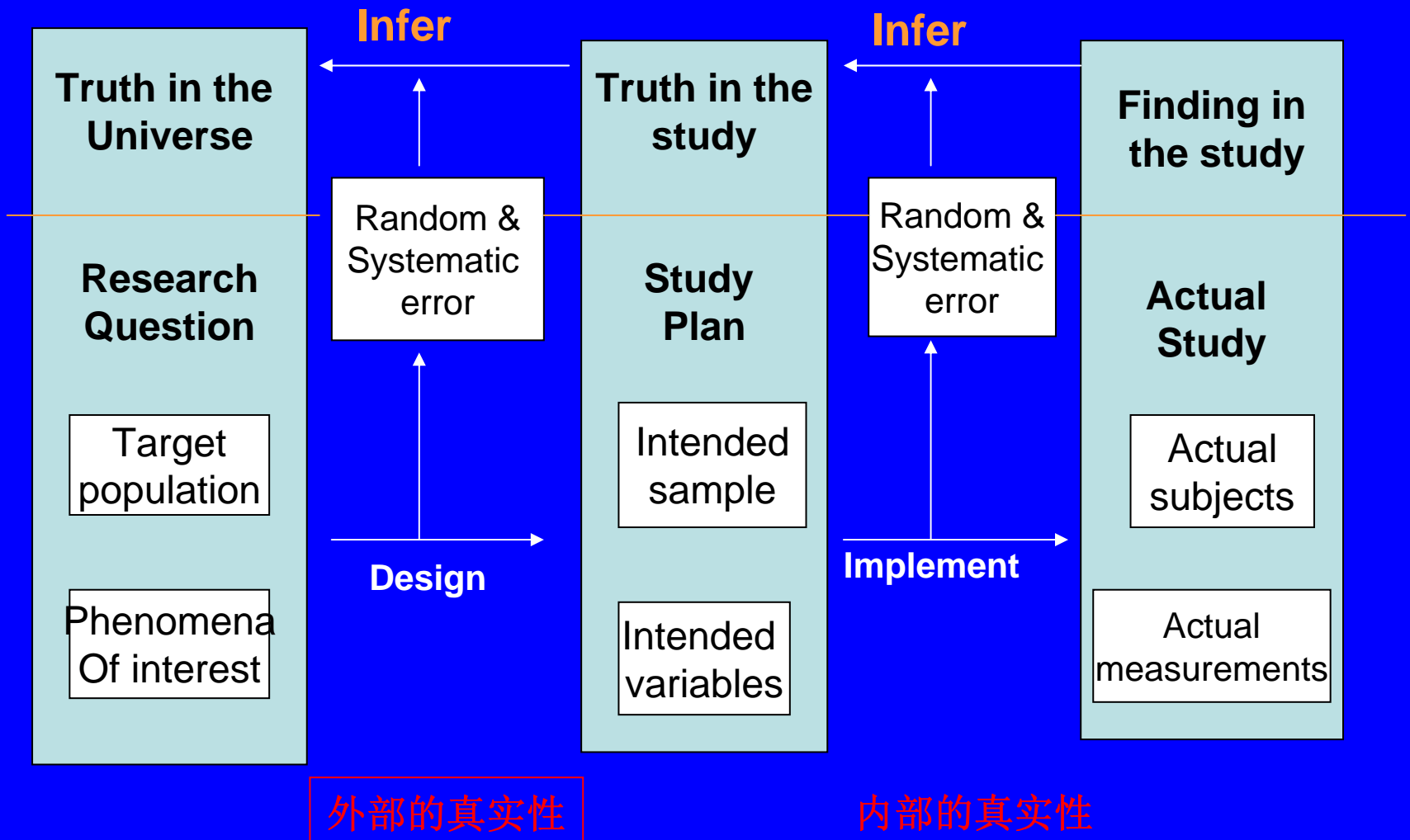
Actual
study

外部的真实性

内部的真实性

External validity (generalizability): 研究的结论能否恰当地应用到研究以外的人群和事件
Internal validity: 研究者能否得出在研究中实际发生的正确结论。

Design errors: if the intended sample and variables do not represent the target population and phenomena of interest, these errors may distort inferences about what actually happens in population.



评阅证据

- 确定证据是否无偏倚的或无误的
 - 文献评阅
 - 利用已经评阅的文献
 - Best Evidence
 - Clinical Evidence
 - Cochrane Library
 - UpToDate



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4 ISSUE

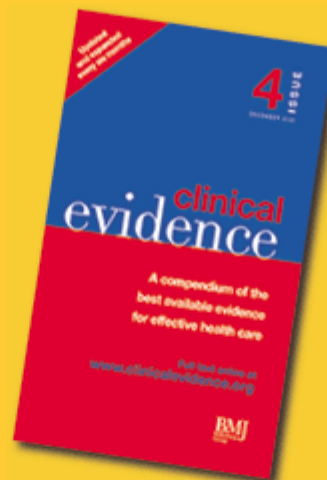
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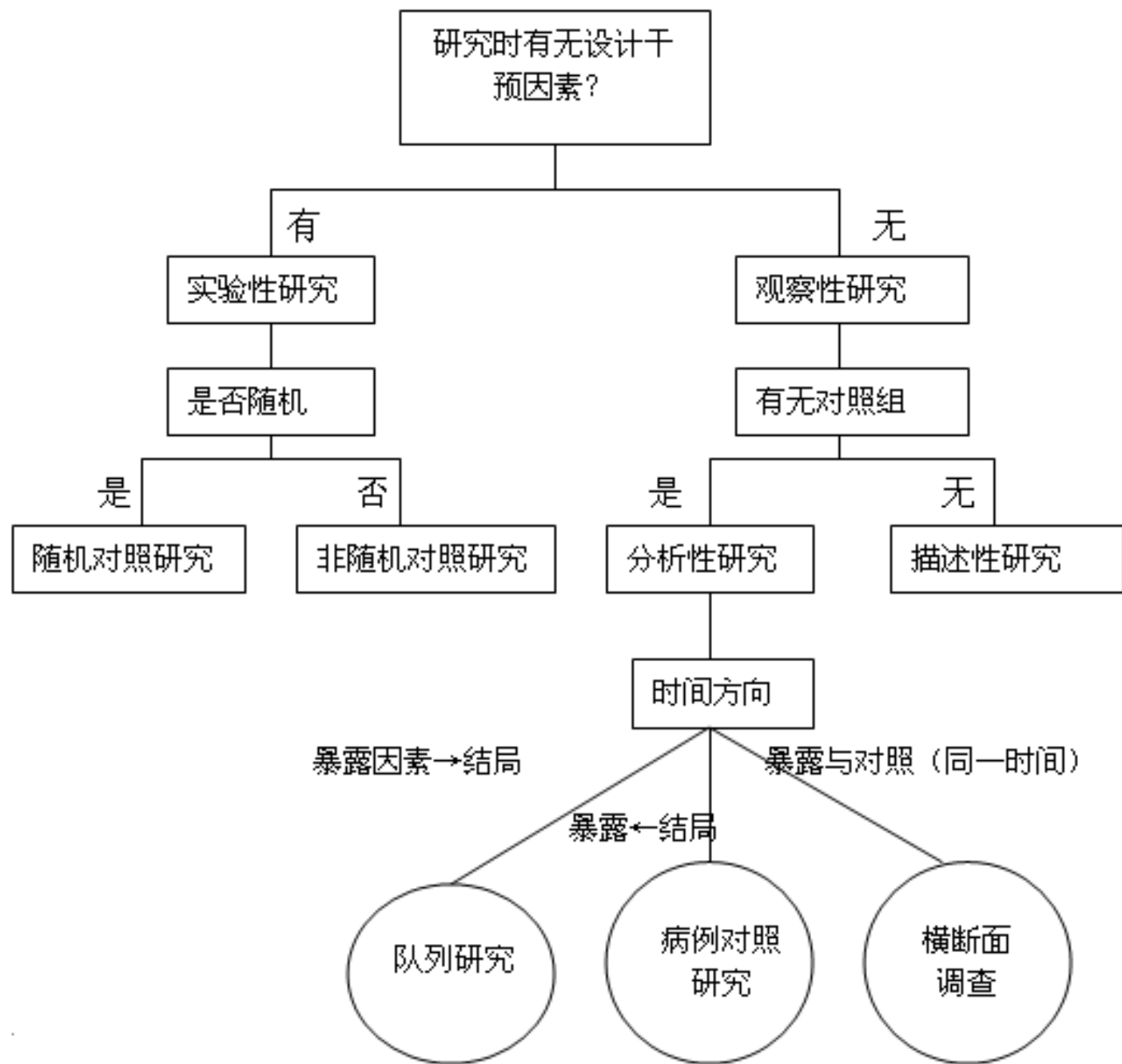
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不同临床问题需要不同的研究设计

临床问题	最佳的研究设计
疗效评价	RCT
治疗的不良反应	RCT
诊断或筛查试验	与金标准进行盲法比较
预后评价	队列研究
无法进行RCT或有伦理问题的疗效评价	队列研究
暴露不良环境的危害	病例对照研究



队列研究

暴露



结局

病例-对照研究

暴露



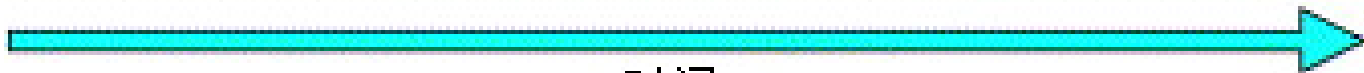
结局

横断面研究

暴露



结局



时间

随机对照研究评估一览表: RAM

1. 随机分配 (Randomized)

- 分组是否随机?
- 组别是否类似?
- 除干预外之治疗是否相同?

2. 确立追踪(Ascertainment)

估计及分析疗效是否包括了大部分病人?

3. 测量(Measurements)

病人及医生是否都不知道治疗组别 (盲法)

测量方法是否客观及标准化?

4. 安慰剂效应 (Placebo Effect)

5. 机遇(Chance)

6. 真实效应 (Real Effect)

BACKGROUND

The effectiveness of antiviral therapy in preventing disease progression in patients with chronic hepatitis B and advanced fibrosis or cirrhosis is unknown.

METHODS

Patients with chronic hepatitis B who had histologically confirmed cirrhosis or advanced fibrosis were randomly assigned in a 2:1 ratio to receive lamivudine (100 mg per day) or placebo for a maximum of five years. Of 651 patients, 436 were assigned to receive lamivudine and 215 to receive placebo. The primary end point was time to disease progression, defined by hepatic decompensation, hepatocellular carcinoma, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, bleeding gastroesophageal varices, or death related to liver disease. An independent data and safety monitoring board monitored the progress of the study and performed interim analyses of the data.

方法学部分告诉其运用了标准做法即将中心随机用于该多中心研究（41个中心，9个国家与地区）中，在方法部分的研究设计中告知该研究的性质，并应用2:1比例入选病人，有清晰的入选标准及排除标准，没有明确提到随机隐藏，但提出用中心随机。

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of the Patients.**

Characteristic	Lamivudine Group (N=436)	Placebo Group (N=215)
Male sex — no. (%)	370 (85)	182 (85)
Asian — no. (%)	426 (98)	210 (98)
Age — yr		
Median	43	44
Range	17–74	22–71
Child–Pugh score — no. (%)†		
5	341 (78)	156 (73)
6	75 (17)	41 (19)
≥7	20 (5)	18 (8)
Ishak fibrosis score — no. (%)‡		
4	176 (40)	76 (35)‡
5	127 (29)	55 (26)
6	133 (31)	84 (39)
HBV DNA — mEq/ml		
Median	11.7	21.5
Range	<0.7–109,800	<0.7–4234
HBV DNA ≥0.7 mEq/ml — no. (%)§	345 (79)	174 (81)
Positive for HBeAg — no. (%)	252 (58)	124 (58)
Alpha-fetoprotein — μg/liter		
Median	8.6	9.8
Range	0.7–600	1.2–298
Albumin — g/liter		
Median	42	41
Range	28–54	27–52
Alanine aminotransferase — U/liter		
Median	70	68
Range	14–959	7–821
Alanine aminotransferase >1 time the upper limit of normal — no. (%)	338 (78)	171 (80)

Table 1. (Continued.)

Characteristic	Lamivudine Group (N=436)	Placebo Group (N=215)
Aspartate aminotransferase — U/liter		
Median	52	54
Range	14–686	17–367
Bilirubin — $\mu\text{mol/liter}$ ¶		
Median	13.7	13.7
Range	3.0–50.0	1.7–58.1
Creatinine — $\mu\text{mol/liter}$		
Median	88	88
Range	35–173	35–135
Hemoglobin — g/dl		
Median	14.7	14.6
Range	8.4–19.0	9.2–17.8
Platelet count per mm^3		
Median	145,000	131,000
Range	14,000–401,000	41,000–360,000
Prothrombin time — sec		
Median	12.5	12.8
Range	8.0–23.8	9.8–27.6
White-cell count per mm^3		
Median	5330	5300
Range	1980–11,600	2200–11,500

除干预外之治疗是否相同？

- 因为用的是安慰剂、双盲，病人和医师都不知道患者的分组。除了研究设定的拉米夫定干预外，其他额外的治疗或检查在两组之间是等同的。避免了选择和期望偏倚。同时该文章在方法部分也陈述了随访时间表，对额外采用的治疗进行记录，未能在结果部分看到应用其他药物情况。

估计及分析疗效是否包括了大部分病人？

The first interim analysis was scheduled for 18 months after the completion of patient recruitment, and subsequent interim analyses were to be performed between 6 and 12 months after the first interim analysis; the aim was to have approximately 35 events between interim analyses. The intention-to-treat analysis included all patients who were randomly assigned to receive either lamivudine or placebo. Treatments were compared with the use of a Cox proportional-hazards model,³² with each analysis allowing for the covariates of country, sex,

Intention-to-Treat Principle

维持原随机组分析

原则：病人被随机分配后，不论是退出、没有接受治疗或作交叉试验，都必须纳入最初之组别进行分析

ITT分析可以防止预后较差的病人从分析中排除出去，可以保留随机化的优点

- 文章中结果测定是客观的
- 不仅使用了安慰剂双盲，同时提到肝活检标本是由盲法评估，分析资料是独立统计，有三位肝病学家独立对资料进行监管
- 对于终点结局的评估均有客观标准：①肝癌用影像学，细针穿刺，肝活检标本证实。②病毒进展包括Child-Pugh上升2分以上，如单有实验室指标产生的需要至少2次重复测定，间隔一月，基线指标测定，间隔一周重复2次决定）出现自发性细菌性腹膜炎、肾功能不全、胃食管静脉出血。③肝病相关性死亡，
- 方法和统计学部分对如何估计样本是作了交代，假设安慰剂组疾病进展20%/年，而拉米夫定有效评定为减少进展1/3，即进展13.3%/年，加上预计5年失访25%，则总样本量600例，本案实际入选651例。

估计治疗效果的大小

大多数结果是以两分结果表示，例如是或不是、发生或不发生，又如肿瘤的复发、心肌梗塞或死亡的发生。我们常常用危险度(risk)来表示某一个给定结果的频数分布(危险度是概率，波动于0.0~1.0之间。概率为0.0表示事件不会发生，概率为1.0表示事件必然会发生)。对于临床疗效大小的估价参数有相对危险度(relative risk, RR)、相对危险度减少(relative risk reduction, RRR)、绝对危险度的减少(absolute risk reduction ARR或RD)和需要治疗的人数(number needed to treat, NNT)。

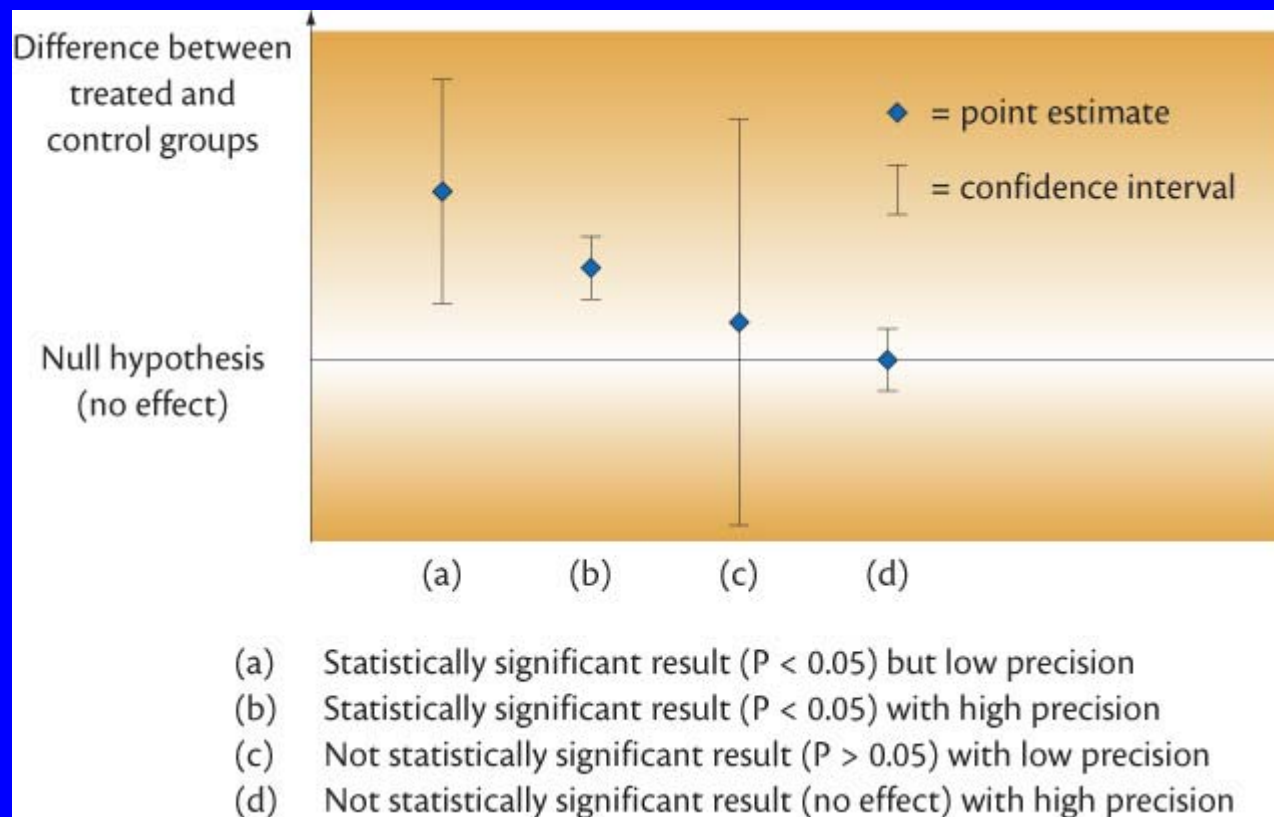
Table 2. Disease Progression during Double-Blind Treatment and Follow-up after Treatment.*

Variable	Lamivudine Group (N=436)	Placebo Group (N=215)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) [†]	P Value
	<i>no. of patients (%)</i>			
Overall disease progression	34 (7.8) ‡	38 (17.7)	0.45 (0.28–0.73)	0.001
Increase in Child–Pugh score	15 (3.4)	19 (8.8)	0.45 (0.22–0.90)	0.02
Hepatocellular carcinoma§	17 (3.9)	16 (7.4)	0.49 (0.25–0.99)	0.047
Renal insufficiency	2 (0.5)	0	—	—
Bleeding varices	2 (0.5)	3 (1.4)	—	—
Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis	0	0	—	—
Liver-related death	0	0	—	—

对于随机入组病人**651**例，拉米夫定组**436**人，安慰机组**251**人在最后分析中都作为分母进行计算，应用了**ITT**。研究结果充分显示用拉米夫定抗病毒治疗可延迟肝硬化及其并发症和肝癌的发生

Reading confidence intervals

读取可信区间(结果的精确性)



研究最佳证据分级

推荐分级	证据类别	病因、治疗、预防证据
A	1a	RCTs, 系统综述
	1b	单项RCT, 95%可信限较窄
	1c	全或无(传统治疗全部无效)
B	2a	队列研究的系统综述
	2b	单项队列研究及质量差的RCT
	2c	结局研究
	3a	病例对照研究的系统综述
	3b	单项病例对照研究
C	4	病例分析或质量差的病例对照研究
D	5	没有分析评价的专家意见

结果应用于病人： Step 4: apply

1. 结果能否用于自己的病人

—检查样本的代表性：研究人群与我的病人越接近，应用结果的把握就越大

2. 是否考虑到临床上所有的重要结果

3. 治疗的利与弊

① 治疗作用； ② 不良事件； ③ 费用

一、我的病人是否与之相同

根据自己临床经验必须考虑文章中情况是否与我的病人一致。

1. 年龄 （文章中病人年龄比自己病人大还是小）。
2. 同时伴随情况 如有无伴发病，所服药物是否与文章中药物有相互作用。
3. 依从性 是否会由于其他存在的原因使我的病人不可能依从此方案。
4. 其他相关因素

与文章中病人相比，如果我的病人更高危可能会更有益，低危可能获利少。

二、治疗的可行性

文章中治疗诊断试验和其他因素是否与我的病人一样

1. 文章研究与我的病人处于不同国家或不同地理位置。
2. 发生在不同的临床情况下（家庭医疗、医院、急诊）。
3. 治疗或试验在我的工作环境下可提供实行。
4. 能否提供必要的观察和必要的随访。
5. 我的病人能否自愿依从治疗方案。

三、权衡利与弊

如有可能计算NNT和NNH

(需要治疗病人数) (获得危害的病人数)

f 方法

1. 如我的病人危险性是文章中 2 倍 $f = 2$

2. 如我的病人危险性是文章中 $1/2$ $f = 0.5$

3. 设想治疗措施在不同危险及水平有相同相对危险度

NNT 对我的病人 = NNT/f 。

- 该研究的病人来自亚洲包括中国，人选标准与我的病人相同。因此，结果能应用于我的病人。这些抗病毒药物已在我国上市，因此，可以应用。
- 其外推性很好，发表5年来已作为各大洲乙肝抗病毒的指南。

Real-world medicine



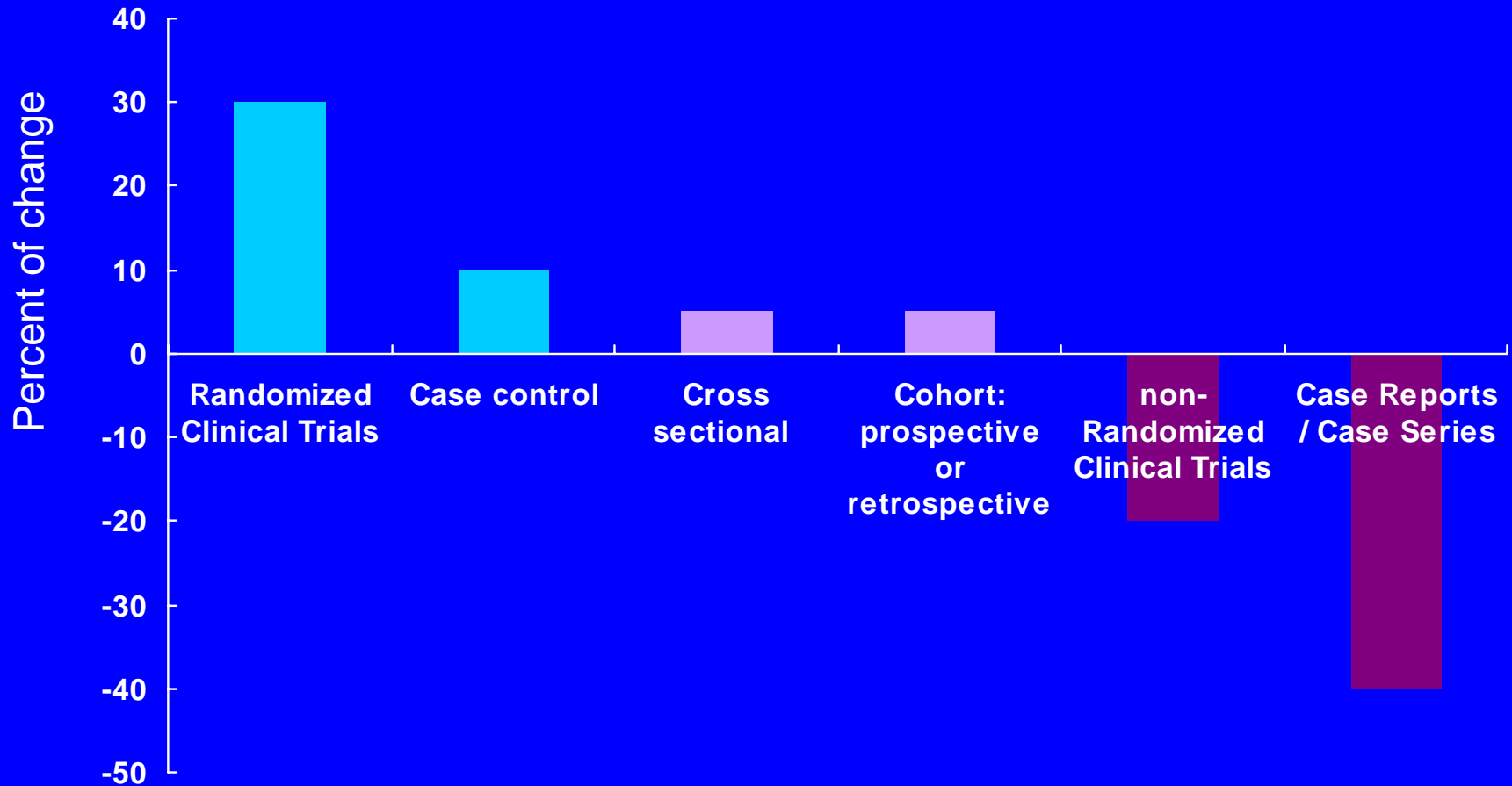
***Closing the gap between
research and practice***

- Generalizability of trial results (evidence) to individual patients
 - Validity of evidence
 - Context
 - Disease severity, different baseline risk
 - Simplicity vs. multiplicity
 - Country, healthcare system and socioeconomic status and feasibility
 - Population vs. individual
 - Study outcomes vs. management issues
 - Patients respond to treatment better in trials than in real world
 - Grey zones of clinical practice

Rosser, Lancet 1999; 353: 661; Naylor, Lancet 1995;345:840

我国开展循证医学的概况 和 存在问题

Change in Research Design Used in China: 1999 vs. 2009



Data Source: Selected two Core Journals 1999 vs. 2009

Clinical Trial Registration Platform

www.chictr.org

- World Health Organization International Clinical Trial Registration Platform, WHOICTRP
- Registration: Voluntary rather than Mandatory



The screenshot shows the ChiCTR website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for "Index", "Registration", "About ChiCTR", "Search", and "Frequently Asked Questions". Below the navigation bar, there is a "Login" section with fields for "UserName" and "Password", and buttons for "Login" and "Registe". To the right of the login section is a "Search" section with a search box and a "Submit" button. Below the search section, there is a table of search results. The table has columns for "SEARCH FOR", "RESULTS ORDER", "DIRECTION", and "MAX RESULTS". The search results are listed in a table with columns for "Registration Number", "Sponsor", and "Date assigned".

SEARCH FOR	RESULTS ORDER	DIRECTION	MAX RESULTS	Submit
	ChiCTR	Ascending	10 per page	
1	A randomized control trial of prophylactic application of recombinant human thrombopoietin (rhTPO) for thrombocytopenia caused by high-dosed chemotherapy	ChiCTR-TRC-00000433	Beijing Cancer Hospital	2009-06-20
2	预防应用重组人促血小板生成素(rhTPO)减轻大剂量化疗引起的血小板减少的临床研究	ChiCTR-TRC-00000433	北京肿瘤医院	2009-06-20
3	The Prognosis of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment and Management on Frailty Elderly: A Cohort Study	ChiCTR-OCH-00000432	Senior Citizen Unit of West China Hospital, Sichuan University	2009-06-19
4	Efficacy and safety of heparin inhalation on acute lung injury: multi-center, prospective, randomized controlled study	ChiCTR-TRC-00000431		

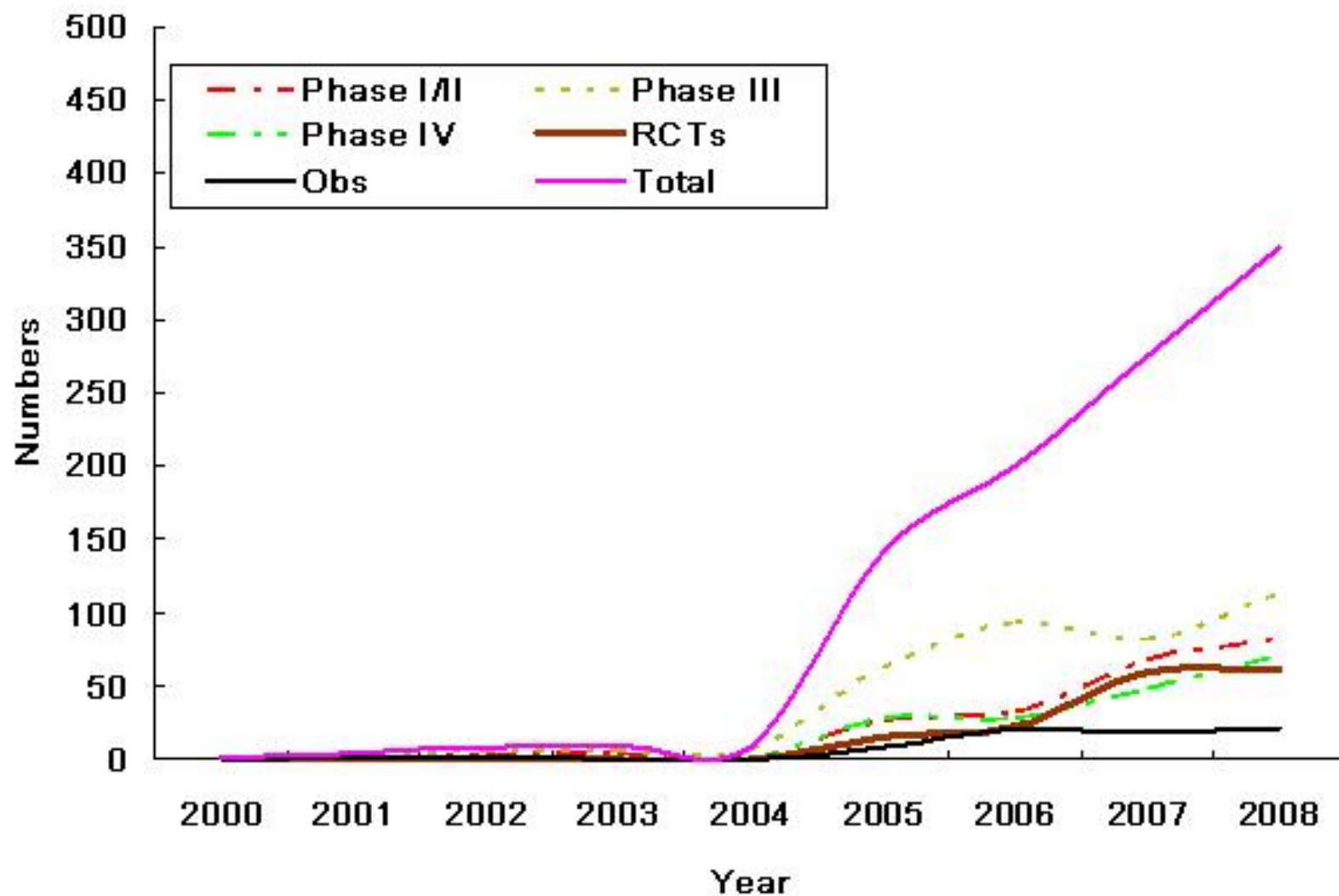


Figure: Growth in clinical trials in China

We searched ClinicalTrials.gov⁵ on June 15, 2009, with the term "lead principal investigator/sponsor=China".

The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

Melamine-Contaminated Powdered Formula and Urolithiasis
in Young Children

Na Guan, M.D., Ph.D., Qingfeng Fan, M.D., Ph.D., Jie Ding, M.D., Ph.D., Yiming Zhao, Ph.D., Jingqiao Lu, Ph.D.,
Yi Ai, M.D., Guobin Xu, M.S., Sainan Zhu, M.S., Chen Yao, M.D., Lina Jiang, M.D., Jing Miao, M.D.,
Han Zhang, M.D., Dan Zhao, M.D., Xiaoyu Liu, M.D., and Yong Yao, M.D.

The Lancet

June 14, 2008

Effect of carbocisteine on acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (PEACE Study): a randomised placebo controlled study

Jin-Ping Zheng, Jian Kang, Shao-Guang Huang, Ping Chen, Wan-Zen Yao, Lan Yang, Chun-Xue Bai, Chang-Zheng Wang, Chen Wang, Bao-Yuan Chen, Yi Shi, Chun-Tao Liu, Ping Chen*, Qiang Li, Zhen-Shan Wang, Yi-Jiang Huang, Zhi-Yang Luo, Fei-Peng Chen, Jian-Zhang Yuan, Ben-Tong Yuan, Hui-Ping Qian, Rong-Chang Zhi, Nan-Shan Zhong

Summary

Background Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is characterised by airflow limitation, and has many components including mucus hypersecretion, oxidative stress, and airway inflammation. We aimed to assess whether carbocisteine, a mucolytic agent with anti-inflammatory and antioxidation activities, could reduce yearly exacerbation rate and improve quality of life.

Methods We did a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of 709 patients from 22 centres in China. Participants were eligible if they were diagnosed as having COPD with a postbronchodilator FEV₁/FVC of less than 0·7 and an FEV₁ between 25% and 79% of the predicted value, were aged between 40 and 80 years, had a history of at least two COPD exacerbations within the previous 2 years, and had remained clinically stable for over 4 weeks before the study. Patients were randomly assigned to receive 1500 mg carbocisteine or placebo per day for a year. The primary endpoint was exacerbation rate, and analysis was by intention to treat. This trial is registered with the Japan Clinical Trials Registry (<http://umin.ac.jp/ctr/index/htm>) number UMIN-CRT C00000233.

Findings 354 patients were assigned to the carbocisteine group and 355 to the placebo group. Numbers of exacerbations per patient per year declined significantly in the carbocisteine group compared with the placebo group (1·008 [SE 0·056] vs 1·348 [SE 0·064]), risk ratio 0·755 (95% CI 0·623–0·916, p=0·004). Insignificant interactions were found between the preventive effects and COPD severity, smoking, as well as concomitant use of inhaled corticosteroids. Carbocisteine was well tolerated. Quality of life was also improved.

Lancet 2008; 371: 2013–18

Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College, Guangzhou, China (Prof J-P Zheng MD, Prof N-S Zhong MD); First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, China (Prof J Kang MD); Ruijing Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Medical School, Shanghai, China (Prof S-G Huang MD); Shenyang PLA General Hospital, Shenyang, China (P Cher MD); Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, China (Prof W-Z Yao MD); First Affiliated Hospital, Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Xi'an, China (Prof L Yang MD); Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan

PEACE研究在《柳叶刀》杂志发表

2008年6月14日

羧甲司坦对慢性阻塞性肺病急性发作的防治作用 (PACE研究)：一项随机安慰剂对照的临床研究

Jin-Ping Zheng, Jian Kang, Shao-Guang Huang, Ping Chen, Wan-Zen Yao, Lan Yang, Chun-Xue Bai, Chang-Zheng Wang, Chen Wang, Bao-Yuan Chen, Yi Shi, Chun-Tao Liu, Ping Chen*, Qiang Li, Zhen-Shan Wang, Yi-Jiang Huang, Zhi-Yang Luo, Fei-Peng Chen, Jian-Zhang Yuan, Ben-Tong Yuan, Hui-Ping Qian, Rong-Chang Zhi, Nan-Shan Zhong

Summary

Background Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is characterised by airflow limitation, and has many components including mucus hypersecretion, oxidative stress, and airway inflammation. We aimed to assess whether carbocisteine, a mucolytic agent with anti-inflammatory and antioxidation activities, could reduce yearly exacerbation rate and improve quality of life.

Methods We did a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of 709 patients from 22 centres in China. Participants were eligible if they were diagnosed as having COPD with a postbronchodilator FEV₁/FVC of less than 0.7 and an FEV₁ between 25% and 79% of the predicted value, were aged between 40 and 80 years, had a history of at least two COPD exacerbations within the previous 2 years, and had remained clinically stable for over 4 weeks before the study. Patients were randomly assigned to receive 1500 mg carbocisteine or placebo per day for a year. The primary endpoint was exacerbation rate, and analysis was by intention to treat. This trial is registered with the Japan Clinical Trials Registry (<http://umin.ac.jp/ctr/index/htm>) number UMIN-CRT C00000233.

Findings 354 patients were assigned to the carbocisteine group and 355 to the placebo group. Numbers of exacerbations per patient per year declined significantly in the carbocisteine group compared with the placebo group (1.008 [SE 0.056] vs 1.348 [SE 0.064]), risk ratio 0.755 (95% CI 0.623–0.916, p=0.004). Insignificant interactions were found between the preventive effects and COPD severity, smoking, as well as concomitant use of inhaled corticosteroids. Carbocisteine was well tolerated. Quality of life was also improved.

Lancet 2008; 371: 2013–18

Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease, First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College, Guangzhou, China (Prof J-P Zheng MD, Prof N-S Zhong MD); First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang, China (Prof S-G Huang MD); Ruijing Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Medical School, Shanghai, China (Prof S-G Huang MD); Shenyang PLA General Hospital, Shenyang, China (P Cher MD); Peking University Third Hospital, Beijing, China (Prof W-Z Yao MD); First Affiliated Hospital, Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Xi'an, China (Prof L Yang MD); Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan

《柳叶刀》主编William Summerskill 对三篇优秀论文的评价

1. 精心设计、富有创意的研究足以指导医学实践，惠及广大人群，必将受到医学界的高度重视，得到协作机构、基金机构和知名杂志的支持，也将成为今后研究项目的榜样。
2. 只有设计周密、安排合理的研究才能使临床医生和政策制定者相信对这些疾病的早期干预治疗是有效的。

《柳叶刀》主编William Summerskill对 三篇优秀论文的评价是

3. 涉及公共和全球卫生的研究项目具有重大的现实意义。本年度三篇文章均为减轻重大疾病负担提供了新策略。中国2006年烟草消费额超过2亿万元，目前还在不断增加。有人估计2003年至2030年间我国COPD死亡人数将达6500万。因此，研究显示羧甲司坦可减少COPD发作，不仅改善患者生活质量，而且成本低廉，每年治疗费用只有国际常规标准治疗的15%，每减少一次急性发作住院可节约11000多元，为患者和社会节约一大笔经费，特别是对于发展中国家和低收入人群更有意义。

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Efficacy and Safety of Benazepril for Advanced Chronic Renal Insufficiency

Fan Fan Hou, M.D., Ph.D., Xun Zhang, M.D., Guo Hua Zhang, M.D., Ph.D.,
Di Xie, M.D., Ping Yan Chen, M.D., Wei Ru Zhang, M.D., Ph.D.,
Jian Ping Jiang, M.D., Min Liang, M.D., Ph.D., Guo Bao Wang, M.D.,
Zheng Rong Liu, M.D., and Ren Wen Geng, M.D.

洛丁新

N Engl J Med 2006;354:131-40.

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effect of Iodine Intake on Thyroid Diseases in China

Weiping Teng, M.D., Zhongyan Shan, Ph.D., Xiaochun Teng, M.D.,
Haixia Guan, Ph.D., Yushu Li, Ph.D., Di Teng, M.D., Ying Jin, M.D.,
Xiaohui Yu, M.D., Chenling Fan, M.D., Wei Chong, Ph.D., Fan Yang, M.D.,
Hong Dai, M.D., Yang Yu, M.D., Jia Li, M.D., Yanyan Chen, M.D.,
Dong Zhao, M.D., Xiaoguang Shi, M.D., Fengnan Hu, Ph.D., Jinyuan Mao, M.D.,
Xiaolan Gu, M.D., Rong Yang, M.D., Yajie Tong, M.D., Weibo Wang, Ph.D.,
Tianshu Gao, Ph.D., and Chenyang Li, Ph.D.

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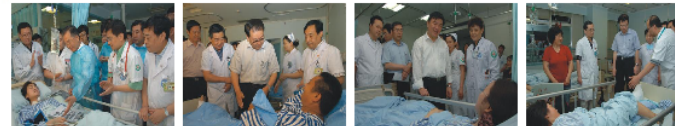
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卫生循证决策研究亚洲网络会议...

Methodology

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Randomized trials published in some Chinese journals: how many are randomized?

Taixiang Wu*¹, Youping Li¹, Zhaoxiang Bian², Guanjian Liu¹ and David Moher³

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Wu et al⁹ searched reports of RCT on 20 common diseases published in China Natural Knowledge Infrastructure Database from 1994 to 2005, after tele-interview with authors, they found only 7% self-described RCTs met methodological criteria. 86% authors not fully understand the principle of RCT. The extremely high proportion of “false” RCTs contaminates medical information and waste resources. It could mislead healthcare providers, consumers and policy-makers.

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The Lancet, [Volume 373, Issue 9681](#), Pages 2091 - 2093, 20 June 2009

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Statistical reporting in Chinese biomedical journals

[Jia He](#) , [Zhichao Jin](#) , [Danghui Yu](#) 

Over the past 20 years, biomedical articles authored and published by Chinese researchers, especially in the science citation indexed journals, have improved greatly in quality, with biostatistics playing an important role. Use of statistical methods in biomedical research published in the leading Chinese medical journals is routine. ¹Scholars and/or practitioners in statistics are invited to join the editorial boards of some Chinese medical journals. China has come a long way and the gap between

The occurrence of statistical errors in Chinese medical journals was as high as 88%, with incidence of 40% for publications sponsored by foundations at the national level.

近10年（1998年-2008年）“中华医学杂志”、“中华内科杂志”、“中华外科杂志”、“中华妇产科杂志”、“中华儿科杂志”5个期刊中与临床研究相关论文1721篇，其中前瞻性随机对照研究仅占11.5%，绝大多数（84.8%）为回顾性病例分析研究。

国外近10年在3个主要学术期刊New England Journal of Medicine, JAMA和上发表的临床研究论文1880篇，来自我国大陆的仅占0.21%！

· 述评 ·

遵循国际标准提高国内临床论文质量

王吉耀

近年来随着循证医学概念的普及,各种疾病诊治指南应运而生。我国是人口大国,占地面积广,慢性病和传染病同时存在,疾病谱亦相当广泛。同时我国还拥有世界上最庞大的医师队伍(约2百万人),中西医并存,临床实践指南理应由我国医师参与制订,而制定内容也应包括来自我国的资料,但实际上事实并非如此。

诊疗指南是在证据基础上制定的,在证据的可信强度上,最高是在多个符合质量标准的临床随机试验基础上产生的系统综述(systematic review)。据资料统计,近十年来在3个重要国际学术期刊(New Eng J Med、JAMA 和 Lancet)上发表的1880篇临床研究文章中来自我国内地的仅占0.21%。在我国医学期刊上发表的包括中西医的临床研究文章,近年来上升较快。但这些研究数量多,规模小,质量差。据北京大学第一医院文献信息中心统计,近十年(1998—2008)《中华医学杂志、中华内科杂志》、《中华妇产科杂志、中华儿科杂志》5种期刊中与临床研究相关的论文有1721篇,前瞻性随机对照研究仅占11.5%,绝大多数为回顾性分析研究(84.8%)。而即使是随机对照研究,其质量也甚让人担心。Wu等^[1]统计1994—2005年我国医学期刊上发表的对200种常见病疗效评估进行的临床随机对照研究,并进行

量和可信性。

实际上,在20世纪90年代,即使在国际著名期刊上发表的论著也存在许多方法学上的问题。20世纪90年代中期由临床试验者、统计学家、流行病学家和生物医学编辑分别独立发表了2篇有关改进临床随机对照试验(randomized controlled trial, RCT)报告质量的文章,引起了医学界的重视,也受到许多医学期刊的支持。在分析现状后发现,RCT报告问题很多,尚需要改进。因此,医学期刊国际委员会(international committee of medical journal editors, ICMJE)、科学编辑理事会(council of science editors, CSE)和世界医学编辑学会(world association of medical editors, WAME)共同制订了随机对照试验报告标准(consolidated standards of reporting trials, CONSORT)。此后,不同研究类型文章发表的国际标准随即出台,除CONSORT(www.consort-statement.org)是随机对照试验的报告标准外,STROBE(www.strobe-statement.org)是观察性研究(包括队列研究、病例-对照研究和诊断的研究)的报告标准,TREND(www.trend-statement.org)是非随机对照试验的报告标准,STARD(Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy, www.stard-statement.org)是诊断试验报

- 加强国家临床研究战略规划，提高我国临床研究水平
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- 加快平台建设
- 开展多中心系列研究
- 提升我国临床研究的创新能力和实践能力

Evidence-based medicine in China

In recent decades, evidence-based medicine has been propagated rapidly in China, not only to doctors but also to nurses and other health-care professionals. The *Chinese Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine*, the *Journal of Evidence-Based Medicine*, and the *Chinese Journal of Evidence-Based Pediatrics* were launched in 2001–06. Several organisations developed programmes to strengthen a national culture of evidence-based medicine, including the clinical epidemiology committee of the Chinese Medical Association (established in 1993) working with the Chinese Clinical Epidemiology Network (ChinaCLEN; registered as part of the International Clinical Epidemiology Network in 1989),¹ the Chinese Cochrane Centre (which became the 14th centre of the International Cochrane Collaboration in 1999),² the Ministry of Education's virtual research centre of evidence-based medicine founded in 2004, and the China Medical Doctor Association's evidence-based medicine committee organised in 2003.³

The board members of these organisations are located all around China, and have sought to disseminate

Medical associations in every discipline have built clinical guidelines for common diseases according to the evidence to inform clinical decision making and teaching. Evidence-based medicine has also engaged with traditional Chinese medicine. Research teams in traditional Chinese medicine have been established and the rigour of traditional medicine has been gradually raised. The Chinese clinical trial registry⁴ was established in 2007 and the number of clinical trials registered in China is increasing (figure).⁵

There are, however, several concerns about the development of evidence-based medicine in China. First, access to scientific evidence is not equal in all regions. Doctors from developed areas and large cities, such as Shanghai and Beijing, can search the literature for free at their university via databases such as Medline. But doctors in remote areas might not be able to access the best information resources, which, together with a limited knowledge of English, could prevent use of the best evidence in their practice.

Second, most of the world's clinical evidence does

不同的研究类型有不同的发表标准:

- 观察性研究: **STROBE**
(www.strobe-statement.org)
- 随机对照试验:**CONSORT**
(www.consort-statement.org)
- 非随机对照试验: **TREND**
(www.trend-statement.org)
- 诊断试验: **STARD**
(www.stard-statement.org)
- Meta 分析: **QUOROM**

1. 临床随机对照试验的报告标准（CONSORT, 2000年修订版）

文章分段和标题	条目*	描述
题目和摘要	1	参加者如何被分配到各组(是否随机分配)
引言	2	研究背景、研究理由。
方法和参加者	3	入选标准、收集资料的地点、单位。
干预组	4	每个组详细安排情况，如何及何时实际执行。
目标	5	专门的目标及假设。
结局	6	确定主要和次要结局的测量，任何可以增强质量的措施，如盲测定者等。
样本大小	7	样本如何确定，如有可能解释中间分析和停止原则。
随机化系列的产生	8	随机分组方法如何产生，包括详细情况，如分层或区组。
随机化分组	9	如何来完成随机系列分配，如用数字产生器还是中心电话数字，随机隐藏，干预分配方案是否隐藏。
随机施行	10	谁来产生随机数字，谁来分配和告知参加者。

2. STROBE（观察性研究的报告标准）

项目	条目	队列研究	病例对照研究	横断面
题目和摘要	1	①在题目和摘要中确定队列研究 ②摘要是结构式的对文章内容的高度总结，应包括以下各项目	确定是病例对照研究	确定是横断面研究
引言				
背景	2	解释其科学背景及研究的理由		
目的	3	目的和假设		
方法				
研究设计	4	陈述设计中主要因素		
研究场所	5	陈述研究场所，收集资料的时间、地点、周期		
参加者	6	入选和排除标准 选择参加者的来源和方法 分别描述暴露和非暴露 列出随访时间	对病例和对照分别给出入选和排除标准 选择病例与对照的来源和方法。 病例组有确切的诊断标准 选择对照的合理性， 配对研究给出配对标准	入选及排除标准，说明参加者的来源和方法

4. 诊断试验正确性的报告标准 (STARD 2003)

项目	条目	描述
题目、摘要、关键词	1	确定该文章是研究诊断试验正确性的 (推荐的关键词对 PsycINFO efficiency, 推荐 MeSH 为 Medline 的是敏感性和特异性)
引言	2	陈述研究的问题或目的, 例如估计诊断试验的正确性或比较试验之间或正确性
方法	3	描述研究人群, 入选或排除标准, 收集资料的场所
	4	描述被研究者情况, 是否是基于症状选择病人, 从前一项试验结果挑选同时接受新试验和参考试验
	5	描述被研究者样本, 是否是符合上述第 3、第 4 条目标标准的连续进入者是否描述如何进一步选择病人
试验方法	6	资料收集的描述, 是前瞻性 (做新试验和参考试验前计划好) 还是回顾性
	7	描述参考试验及成为参考试验的合理性
	8	描述所涉及的材料和方法的技术特点, 包括如何和何时测定, 新试验和文献
	9	描述新试验和参考试验结果所确定的单位、临界点、分类的合理性
	10	描述对新试验和参考试验读数和操作人员的人数和培训情况

5. 系统综述或 Meta 分析报告标准（PRISMA）

项目	条目	核对内容
题目	1	确定报告是系统综述还是 Meta 分析或两者兼有
摘要： 结构式摘要	2	提供结构式摘要，包括临床可应用性、背景、目的、资料来源、纳入标准、入选者和干预手段、评估研究的方法、结果、局限性、结论和主要发现的应用、系统注册号码
引言： 合理性	3	描述进行综述的理由，陈述哪些问题已经知道
目的	4	提供所提出临床问题的详细说明，以 PICOS 形式（参加对象、干预手段、对照组、结局和研究设计）
方法： 方案和注册	5	说明是否已有研究方案，在哪里能查到（提供网址）有可 提供注册情况包括注册号码
入选标	6	说明根据研究特点（如 PICOS，随访问期）和报告特点 语言及发表状态）作为入选标准，说明理由
信息来源	7	所检索的信息来源的细节（如数据库所包含的时间 跨度，与研究作者联系以确定附加的研究）以及最后 检索日期

A sunset scene with a bright sun low on the horizon over a body of water. The sky is a gradient of orange and yellow. In the foreground, there are dark, silhouetted mountains or hills. The text "Thank You" is centered in the middle of the image.

Thank You

思考题

- 1. 简述在临床上实施循证医学的步骤
- 2. 简述循证证据的分级
- 3. 举例说明如何用PICO方式构建临床问题
- 4. 如何对研究结果的真实性和准确性进行评估？

八年制循证医学教学介绍

教学目的

- 学习用循证医学理念评估临床证据、开展临床和处理临床问题。
- 提高应用理论知识解决实际问题的能力。

教学内容

- 1、绪论
- 2、临床证据资料及检索方法
- 3、疾病诊断证据的分析评价
- 4、疾病治疗证据的分析评价
- 5、病因及危险因素的分析评价
- 6、疾病预后证据的分析评价
- 7、系统综述与Meta分析
- 8、生命质量的分析评价
- 9、药物不良反映的分析评价
- 10、临床实践指南



大课教学与分组讨论相结合

教学方式

- 大课讲授基本理论与方法，小课结合案例开展讨论/汇报。
- 每部分教学内容4学时：
 - 1学时：讲授基本理论与方法；
 - 2学时：学生分组讨论（学生分成每组10人），形式多样（基于问题的讨论，文献评价，辩论等）；
 - 1学时：分组学生代表报告、老师点评、总结、归纳。

教学考核

- 平时表现30%，最终书面考核70%。
- 每次讨论单独评分，最后汇总求平均分。
- 讨论表现考核评分
 - 小组汇报整体表现分5项（5分制），满分25分。
 - 个人表现加分
 - ① 主动承担小组讨论汇报
 - ② 预习充分、认真
 - ③ 小组讨论中积极参与
 - ④ 其他小组汇报后补充得当
 - ⑤ 其他突出的个人表现

临床医学专业05级八年制《循证医学》 学生平时表现评分表

班次：____ 组别：
授课日期：____年__月__日

小组整体表现：

评分内容	分值 (1—5分)
1、预习充分、认真	
2、阐述观点重点突出、清晰易懂	
3、分析问题有条理且逻辑性强	
4、汇报内容正确	
5、合理分配并控制讨论的时间	
合 计	

个人表现加分：

序号	姓 名	承担小组汇报 (1分)	预习充分、认真 (1分)	小组讨论积极主动 (1分)	对其他小组的汇报补充得当 (1分)	其他突出的个人表现 (1分)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

教学准备

- 选课代表

- 分组：

- 1、每个班级60人，分6组，每组10人（提供花名册）。

- 2、每组选定1个联络人。

- 预习：

- 1、预习教科书相关章节

- 2、阅读待讨论文献

- 3、思考讨论题目

- 每个小组准备1台笔记本电脑。