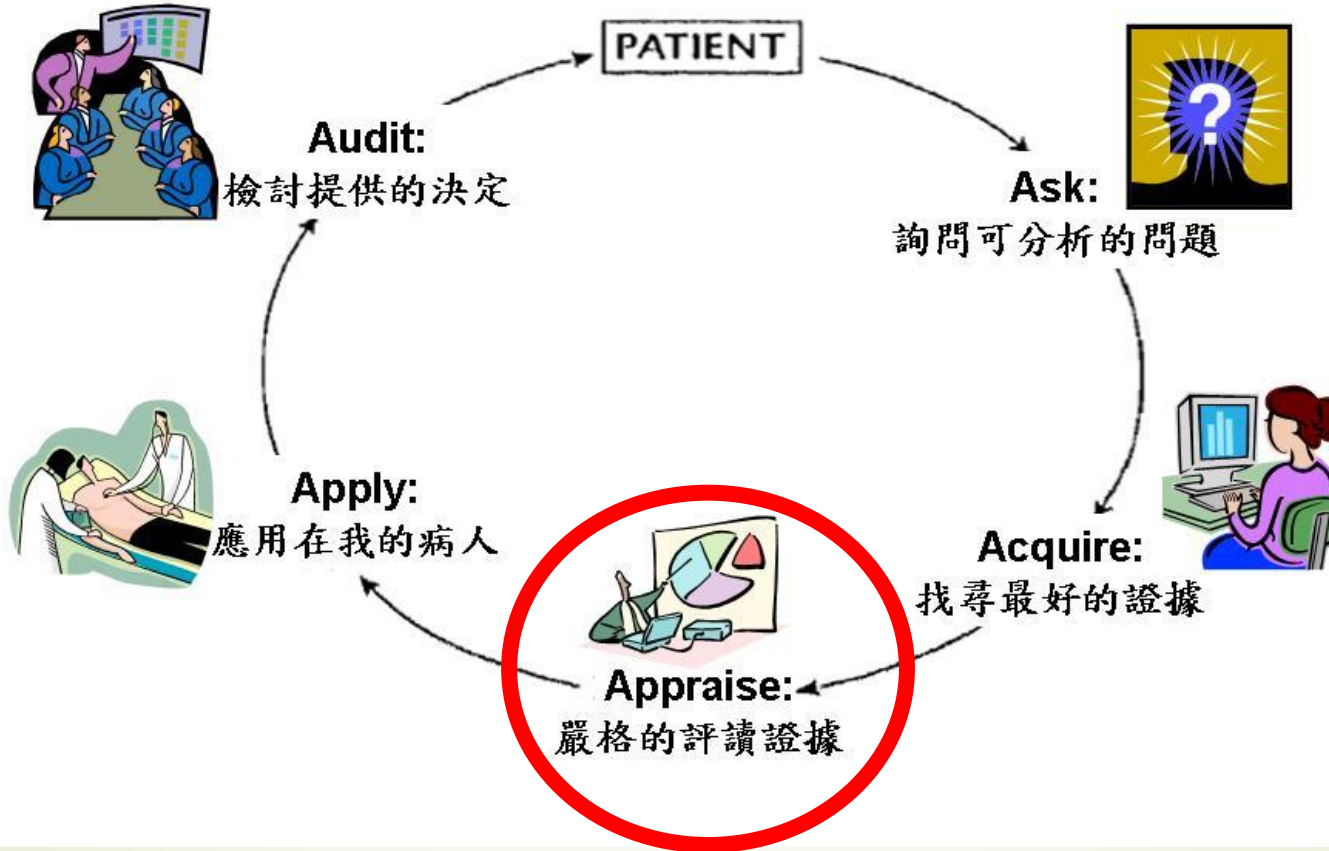





嚴格評讀證據

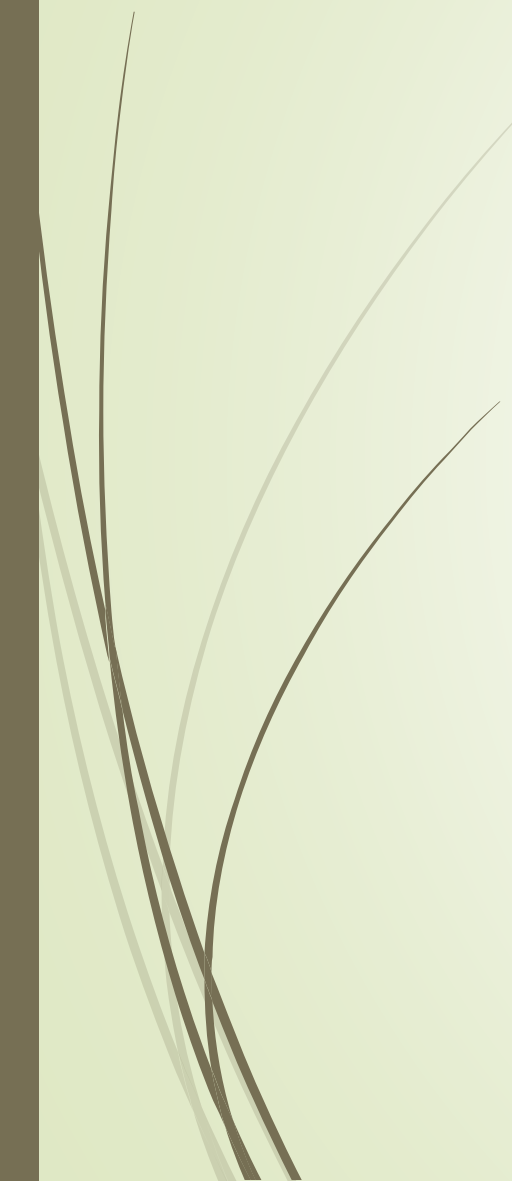
主講者：林慈珍 內科專科護理師

Evidence cycle "5 A"



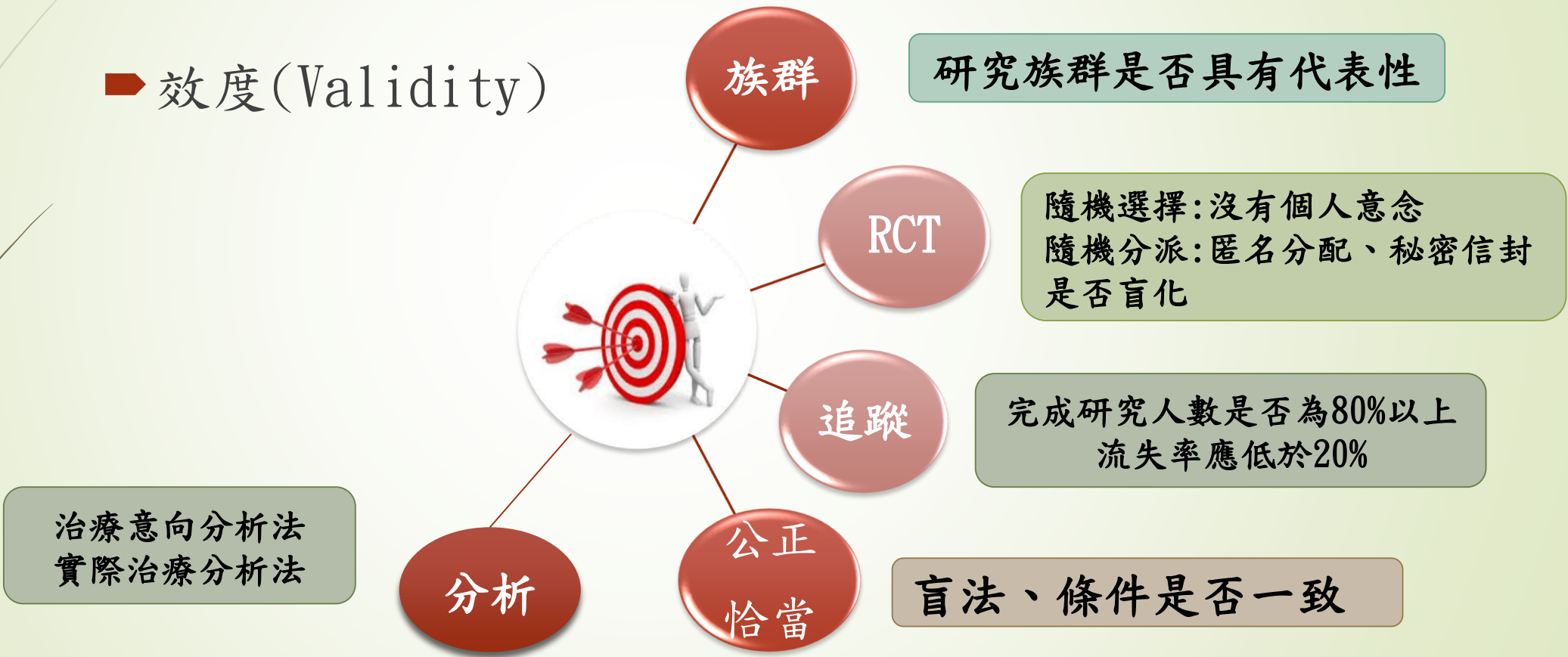


大綱

- VIP簡介
 - 常用評讀工具介紹
 - 文章評讀練習
- 

VIP簡介

➡ 效度(Validity)



VIP簡介

➤ 重要性 (Importance)

信賴區間、 p 值

統計值
意義

相對估
計值

絕對估
計值

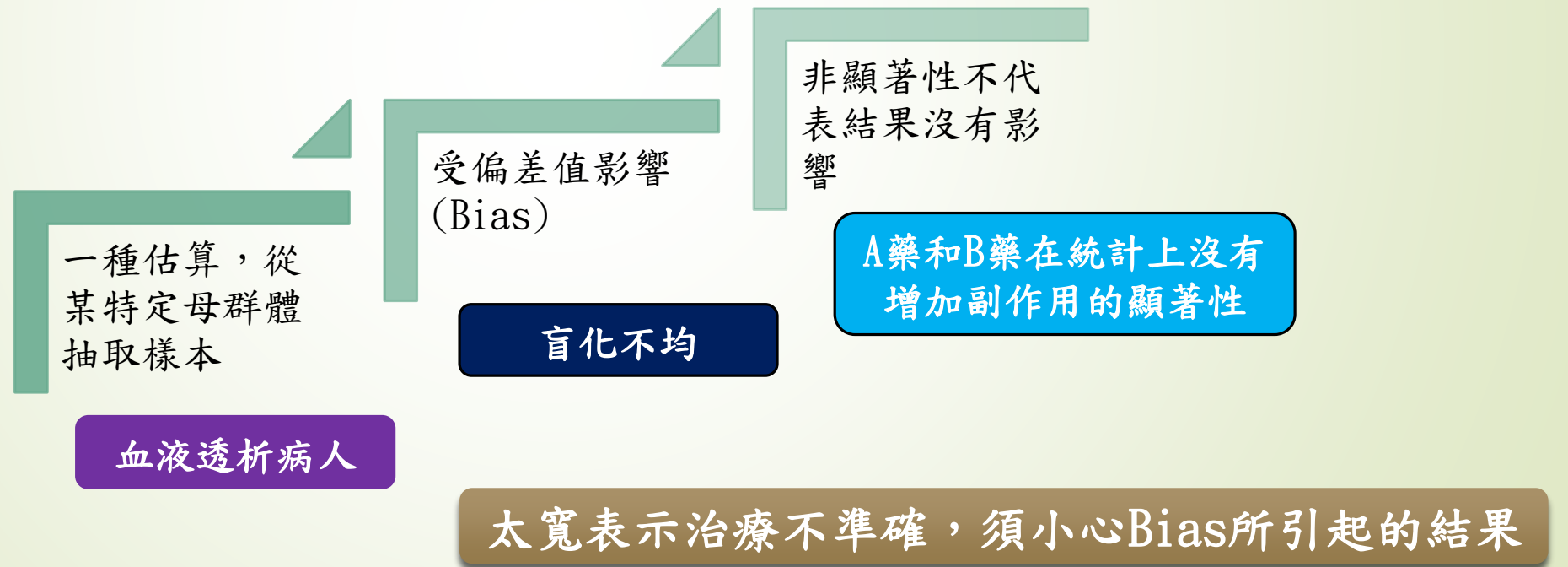
效益
大小

相對危險、相對危險降低度、勝算比

絕對危險性降低度
益一需治數 (NNT)
害一需治數 (NNH)

VIP簡介

► 信賴區間(Confidence Interval, CI)



VIP簡介

➔ 勝算比(Odds Ratio)/危險比(Risk Ratio)

勝算比

- 發生某件事的人數與未發生該事件人數的比值

勝算比大於1，表示可能是危險因子；小於1則可能是有益的；若等於1則表示此因素在兩組間沒有影響。

危險比
(相對風險)

- 實驗組和對照組間產生的風險比率

相對危險比

- 發生某事件的風險在實驗組與對照組的比值

VIP簡介

► 例：

抽菸是否會增加肺癌的風險？抽菸的人調查10,000人發現有50人得肺癌，不抽菸的人亦調查10,000人發現得肺癌為10人。

	肺癌/事件(有病)	無肺癌/無事件(沒病)
抽菸(實驗組)	50/a	9050/b
不抽菸(對照組)	10/c	9990/d

事件的勝算比： $(a/b)/(c/d) = (50/9050)/(10/9990) = 5.5$

事件的危險比： $EER/CER = (a/a+b)/(c/c+d) = 5.0$

解釋：勝算及危險比均大於1，所以抽菸是罹患肺癌的危險因子。

VIP簡介

➤ 益一需治數(Number Needed to Treat, NNT)

- ◆ 簡單說:平均治療多少人，就會有一個有效。
- ◆ $NNT = 1$ 時，表示治療組的每一個病人都有效。
- ◆ NNT越大，治療效果越差(必須把時間帶入)。
- ◆ 公式 = $1/ARR(CER - EER)$ 。


➤ 害一需治數(Number Needed to Harm, NNH)

- ◆ 治療進行中，導致一人死亡或不良反應，所需治療病人數
- ◆ NNH數目越大越好。
- ◆ 公式 = $1/ARI(CER - EER)$ 。

VIP簡介

■ 範例

- ◆ 胃潰瘍分別用Omeprazole(實驗組)及Cimetidine(對照組)治療，發現一年後復發率假設各為1%及10%，因此計算NNT為 $10\% - 1\% = 9\%$ (絕對風險降低度，ARR, Absolute risk reduction)， $NNT = 1/ARR = 1/0.09 = 11.1$ ，所以NNT為12，因此解釋為必須12個病人使用Omeprazole一年後，才會有一人不會復發胃潰瘍，相反若這12個病人使用Cimetidine一年後，都會復發胃潰瘍。



VIP簡介

- 統合分析森林圖(Forest plot)
- ◆ 整合一群相似的研究主題文章，以森林圖用來判斷介入方法在統計上是否有顯著差異，並因此來判斷他們之間有無差異性，及各文章的貢獻度。

VIP簡介

兩組統計計算後的研究總人數及事件發生總人數

各文章的作者及發表年代

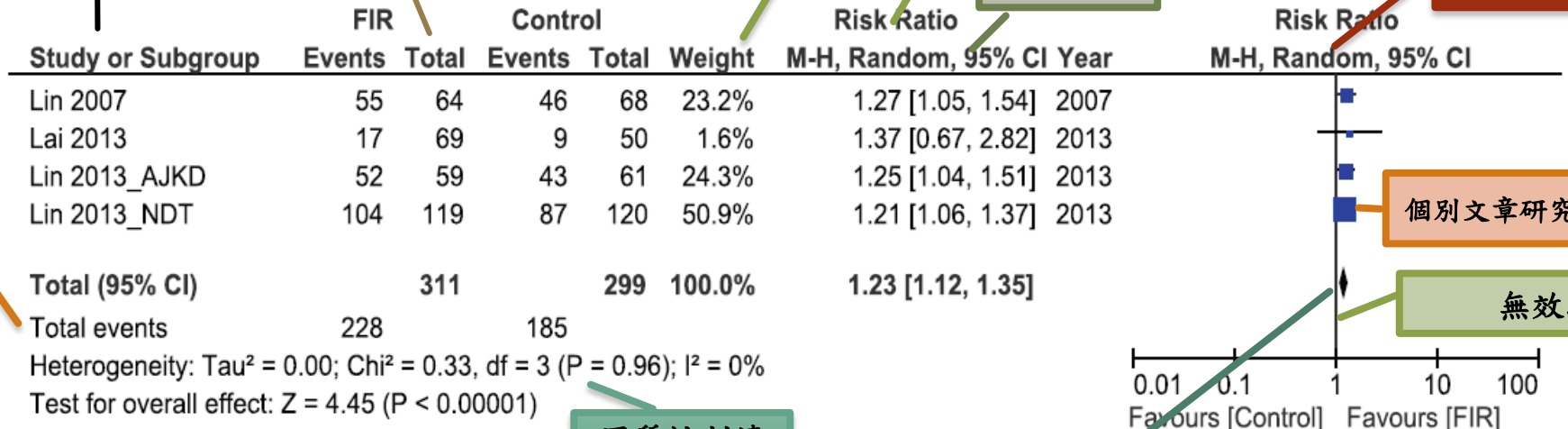
各個文章的總人數及事件發生人數

權重

各研究的勝算比或危險比

信賴區間

固定或隨機模式




同質性判讀

統計計算後研究結果的菱形圖

Figure 2. Forest Plot showing Primary AVFs patency at 12 months. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0104931.g002

判讀：
 同質性表示文章可信度非常高。
 I²可以另外證明，當I² < 25%表異質性低，若>50%表高異質性。

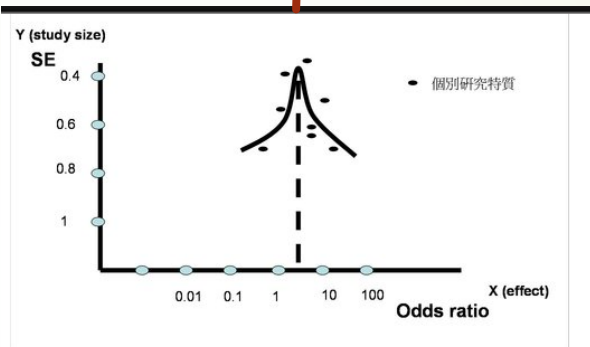


VIP簡介

- 漏斗圖(Funnel plot)
- ◆ Publication bias
- ◆ Selective bias
- ◆ Reporting bias
- ◆ Study size
- ◆ Effect
- ◆ Heterogeneity

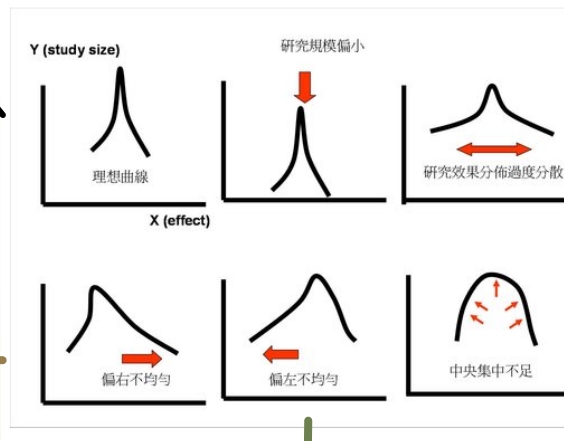
VIP簡介

研究規模偏小



理想曲線


研究效果分佈過度分散



偏右不均

中央集中不足

偏左不均



VIP簡介

- 運用(Practice/Applicability)
- ◆ 介入成效是否有臨床意義?
- ◆ 研究過程及對象是否與我們所關心的議題相近?
- ◆ 這個結果可以運用到我們的病人嗎?
- ◆ 病人會從此處理得到多少好處及壞處?
- ◆ 病人價值的傾向與病人的優先考量?
- ◆ 倫理?
- ◆ 經濟影響或資源?



常用評讀工具介紹

常用評讀工具介紹

評讀工具	SR/Meta	RCT	Cohort	Case control	Observation study	Diagnostic test	Prognosis
CASP	V	V	V	V		V	
CEBM	V	V				V	V
PRISMA	V						
STROBE			V	V	V		
CONSORT		V					
Jadad scale		V					
JBIC	V	V	V	V	V	V	



常用評讀工具介紹

- CASP隨機對照試驗檢核表
 - CASP系統性文獻回顧檢核表
- 

文章評讀練習

➤ RCT

-以 Effects of Application of Elastic Compression Stockings on Blood Pressure, Pulse Rate, and Hypotensive Symptoms in Patients with Intradialytic Hypotension 為例-

➤ SR/Meta

-以 ABCDE bundle介入對加護病房病人譫妄之成效—系統性回顧暨統合分析 為例-



證據等級

- Oxford CEBM
- JBIC
- SIGN Grading System

參考資料

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- Kim, H. J., & Kim, H. J. (2018). Effects of Application of Elastic Compression Stockings on Blood Pressure, Pulse Rate, and Hypotensive Symptoms in Patients with Intradialytic Hypotension. *Nephrology Nursing Journal*, 45(5), 455-461.

Oxford CEBM

Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine 2011 Levels of Evidence

Question	Step 1 (Level 1*)	Step 2 (Level 2*)	Step 3 (Level 3*)	Step 4 (Level 4*)	Step 5 (Level 5)
How common is the problem?	Local and current random sample surveys (or censuses)	Systematic review of surveys that allow matching to local circumstances**	Local non-random sample**	Case-series**	n/a
Is this diagnostic or monitoring test accurate? (Diagnosis)	Systematic review of cross sectional studies with consistently applied reference standard and blinding	Individual cross sectional studies with consistently applied reference standard and blinding	Non-consecutive studies, or studies without consistently applied reference standards**	Case-control studies, or *poor or non-independent reference standard**	Mechanism-based reasoning
What will happen if we do not add a therapy? (Prognosis)	Systematic review of inception cohort studies	Inception cohort studies	Cohort study or control arm of randomized trial*	Case-series or case-control studies, or poor quality prognostic cohort study**	n/a
Does this intervention help? (Treatment Benefits)	Systematic review of randomized trials or <i>n</i> -of-1 trials	Randomized trial or observational study with dramatic effect	Non-randomized controlled cohort/follow-up study**	Case-series, case-control studies, or historically controlled studies**	Mechanism-based reasoning
What are the COMMON harms? (Treatment Harms)	Systematic review of randomized trials, systematic review of nested case-control studies, <i>n</i> -of-1 trial with the patient you are raising the question about, or observational study with dramatic effect	Individual randomized trial or (exceptionally) observational study with dramatic effect	Non-randomized controlled cohort/follow-up study (post-marketing surveillance) provided there are sufficient numbers to rule out a common harm. (For long-term harms the duration of follow-up must be sufficient.)**	Case-series, case-control, or historically controlled studies**	Mechanism-based reasoning
What are the RARE harms? (Treatment Harms)	Systematic review of randomized trials or <i>n</i> -of-1 trial	Randomized trial or (exceptionally) observational study with dramatic effect			
Is this (early detection) test worthwhile? (Screening)	Systematic review of randomized trials	Randomized trial	Non-randomized controlled cohort/follow-up study**	Case-series, case-control, or historically controlled studies**	Mechanism-based reasoning

* Level may be graded down on the basis of study quality, imprecision, indirectness (study PICO does not match questions PICO), because of inconsistency between studies, or because the absolute effect size is very small; Level may be graded up if there is a large or very large effect size.

** As always, a systematic review is generally better than an individual study.

How to cite the Levels of Evidence Table

OCEBM Levels of Evidence Working Group*. "The Oxford 2011 Levels of Evidence".

Oxford Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine. <http://www.cebm.net/index.aspx?o=5653>

* OCEBM Table of Evidence Working Group = Jeremy Howick, Iain Chalmers (James Lind Library), Paul Glasziou, Trish Greenhalgh, Carl Heneghan, Alessandro Liberati, Ivan Moschetti, Bob Phillips, Hazel Thornton, Olive Goddard and Mary Hodgkinson

