

Early pregnancy standards, protocols and guidelines
Rotterdam. December 10 & 11, 2009

Help from guidelines





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Early pregnancy

Dilemmas

- Ethics (e.g. handling embryos)
- Legislation (e.g. abortion, reimbursement)
- Societal (e.g. life style)
- Lack of evidence

Variety in early pregnancy care





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Clinical guidelines

systematically developed statements to assist care providers and patient

in making decisions about appropriate health care

for specific clinical circumstances

Field & Lohr1992

Clinical guidelines

- Can bridge the gap between evidence and clinical practice
- Decrease variation in care
- Increase efficiency of care

Improvement quality of care



- Availability
- Methodological quality
- Implementation
- Future





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- (recurrent) Early pregnancy loss
 - ESHRE 2006 Dutch Society 2007
 - RCOG 2006 ACOG 2001
- Ectopic pregnancy
 - ACOG 2008 Dutch Society 2001
 - RCOG 2004
- Preconception care/systemic diseases
 - General (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;2006) (Finnish Society;2007)
 - Diabetes (Am Assoc Clin Endocr; 2007) (Dutch Society; 2005)
 - HIV (RCOG;2004)
 - Hypertension (Canadian Society; 2008) (Dutch Society; 2000)
 - Folic acid supplementation (Canadian Society; 2007)

european society of human reproduction & embryology

Early Pregnancy Winter Course

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Clinical guidelines

Guidelines should be of high quality:

- valid
- reliable
- applicable
- clear
- timely revised







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Methodological quality

AGREE instrument

- Internationally developed
- Validated
- 6 domains
- 23 key items



www.agreecollaboration.org



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AGREE Instrument

Domains

- Scope & purpose
- Stakeholder involvement
- Rigour of development
- Clarity & presentation
- Applicability
- Editorial independence





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SCOPE AND PURPOSE

1.	The overall objective(s) of the guideline is (ar	e)
	specifically described.	

Strongly Agree 1 2 3 4 Strongly Disagree

- The <u>clinical question(s)</u> covered by the guideline is (are) specifically described.
- Strongly 1 2 3 4 Strongly Disagree
- The patients to whom the guideline is meant to apply are specifically described.

Strongly 1 2 3 4 Strongly Disagree

STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

- The guideline development group includes individuals from all the relevant disciplines or stakeholders.
- Strongly 1 2 3 4 Strongly Disagree
- The patients' views and preferences have been sought.

Strongly 1 2 3 4 Strongly Disagree



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Methods

AGREE instrument

Domain score (0-100%)

obtained score maximum score





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ESHRE clinical guidelines

Human Reproduction pp. 1-7, 2008

Copy Edited by: M doi:10.1093/humrep/den120

The methodological quality of clinical guidelines of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE)

W.L.D.M. Nelen^{1,6}, R.W. van der Pluijm¹, R.P.M.G. Hermens², C. Bergh³, P. de Sutter⁴, K.G. Nygren⁵, A.M.M. Wetzels¹, R.P.T.M. Grol² and J.A.M. Kremer^{1,6}

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Results

AGREE domains	RM guideline	Range
Scope & purpose	78 %	6-81
Stakeholder involvement	17 %	4-56
Rigour development	25 %	2-73
Clarity & presentation	54 %	19-83
Applicability	6 %	0-48
Editorial independence	13 %	4-63

Not recommended



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Results

Improvements

- patient involvement
- methodology evidence selection
- implementation tools
- statements



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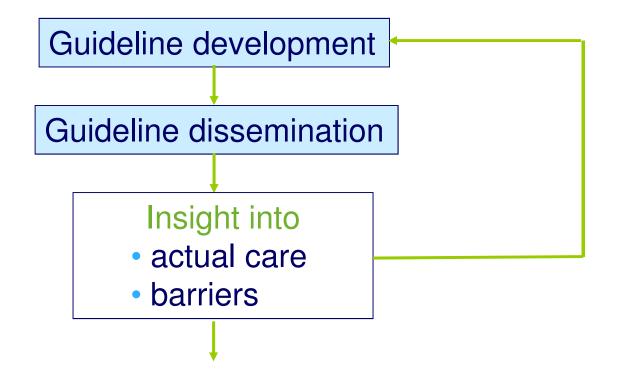
Implementation

stepwise and profound introduction of a guideline aiming to integrate its recommendations profoundly into the daily performance of health-care professionals

Grol and Wensing 2001



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IMPLEMENTATION



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Implementation

Barriers

Guideline related controversial item(s), outdated,

conflicts of interest members

development group

Physician related lack of awareness or self-

efficacy, disagreement

Patient related conflicting expectations, co-

morbidity

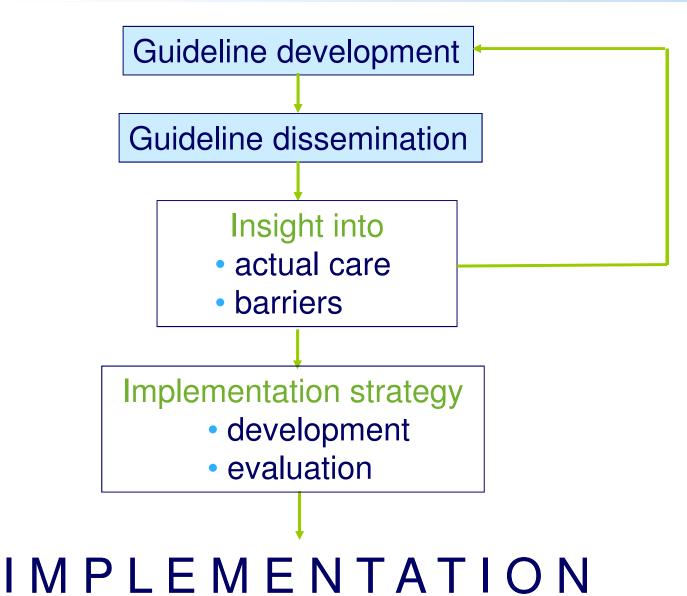
Environment related conflicting legislation, lack of

reimbursement or facilities

Cabana et al 1999



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Implementation

Human Reproduction Vol.22, No.5 pp. 1298–1303, 2007 Advance Access publication February 22, 2007 doi:10.1093/humrep/dem014

Management of recurrent miscarriage: evaluating the impact of a guideline

M.T.M.Franssen^{1,5}, J.C.Korevaar², F.van derVeen¹, K.Boer³, N.J.Leschot⁴ and M.Goddijn¹

Evaluation

- Change in clinical management recurrent miscarriage
- After introduction national clinical guideline
- The Netherlands
- Survey (83% response rate)

Implementation

Conclusions

- Adherence to national clinical guideline is poor
 - Many diagnostic tests as routine instead of on indication
 - Ineffective therapy offered (aspirin, heparin, antibiotics)

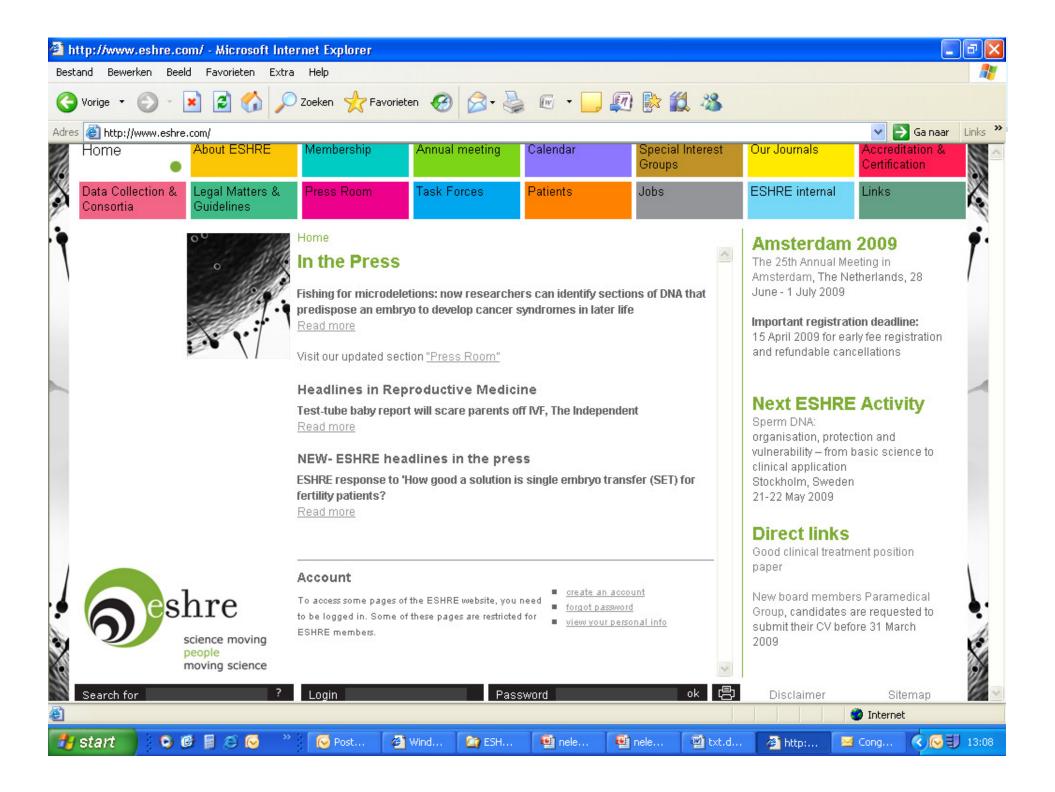


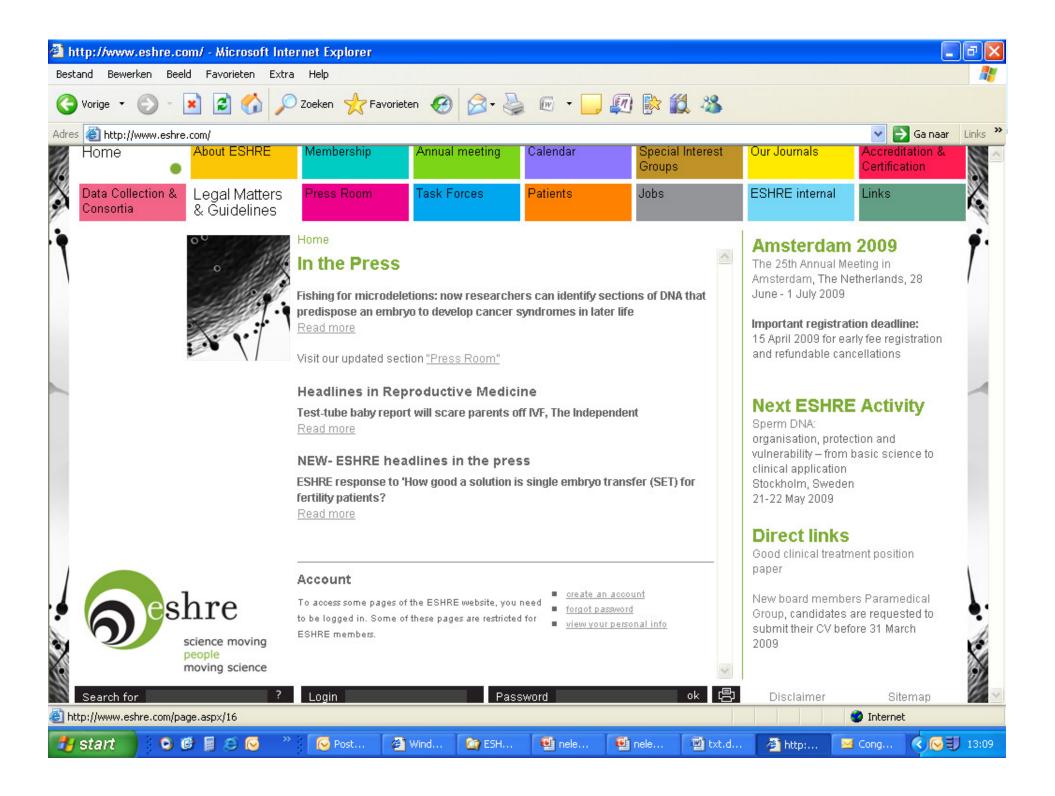
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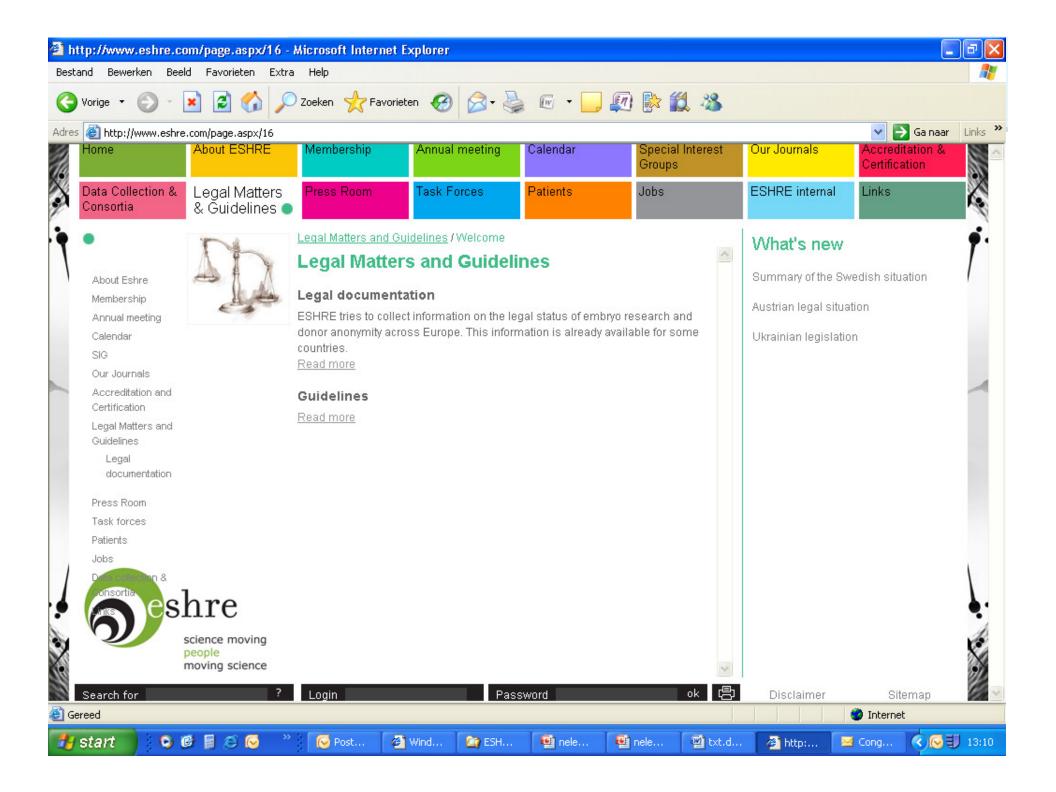
Manual

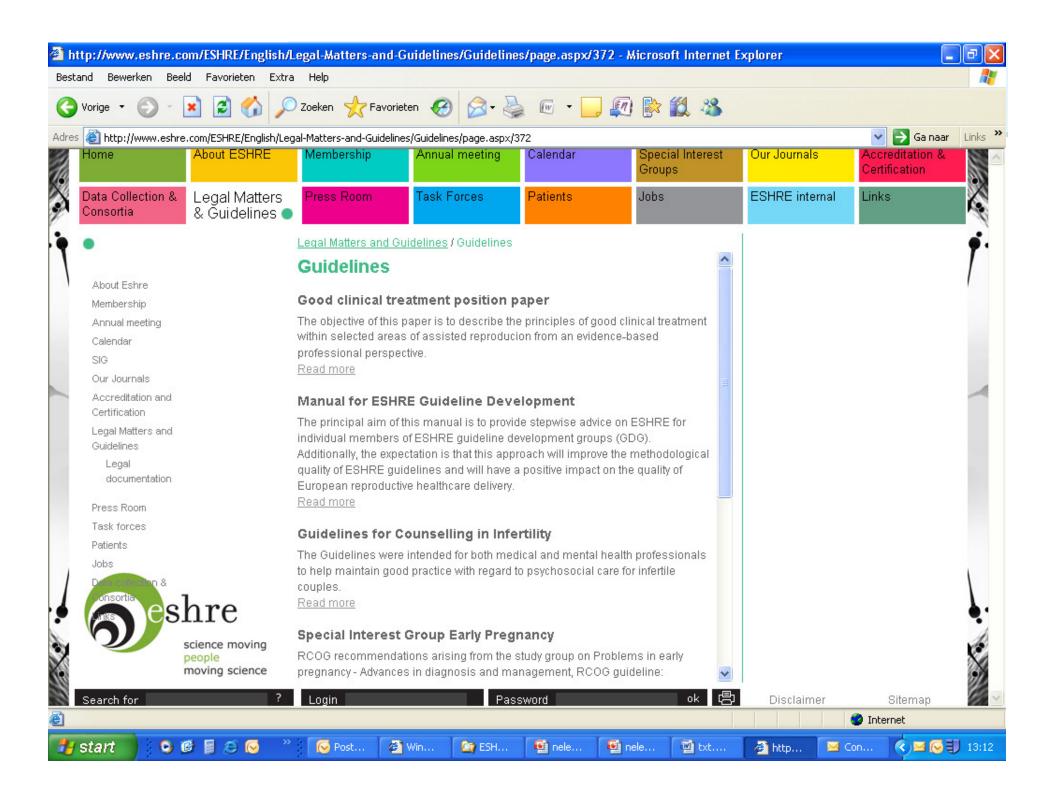
Aim

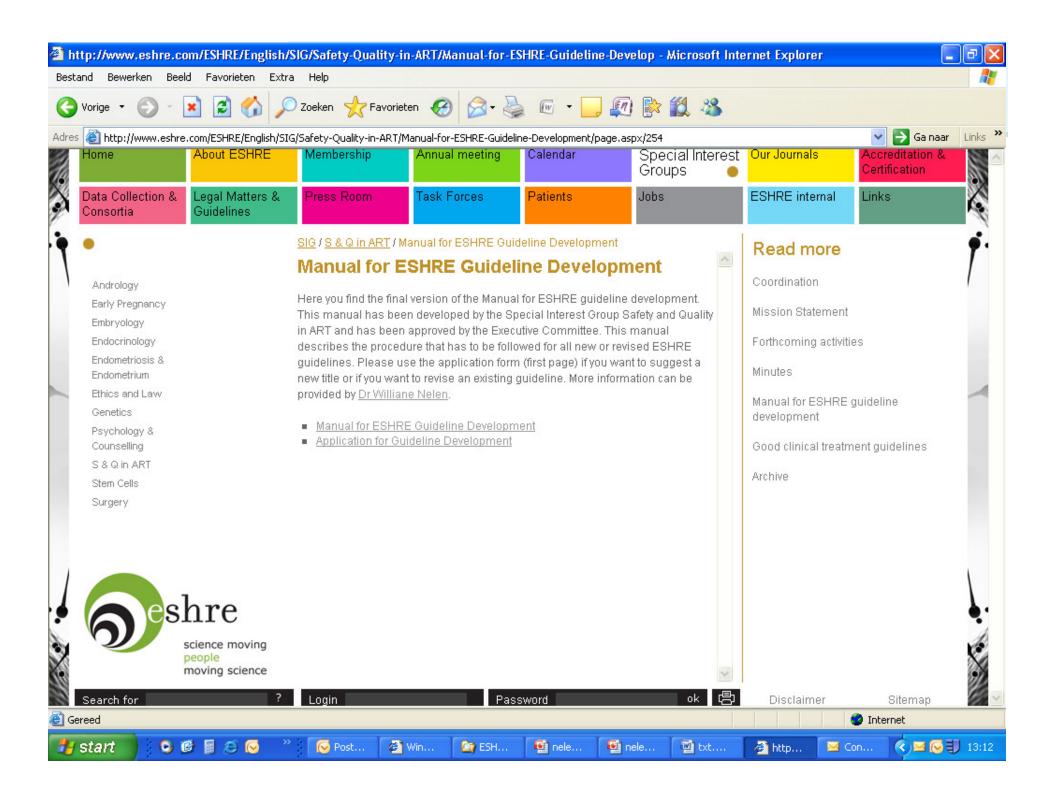
 Reference tool to assist individual members of ESHRE guideline development groups step wisely

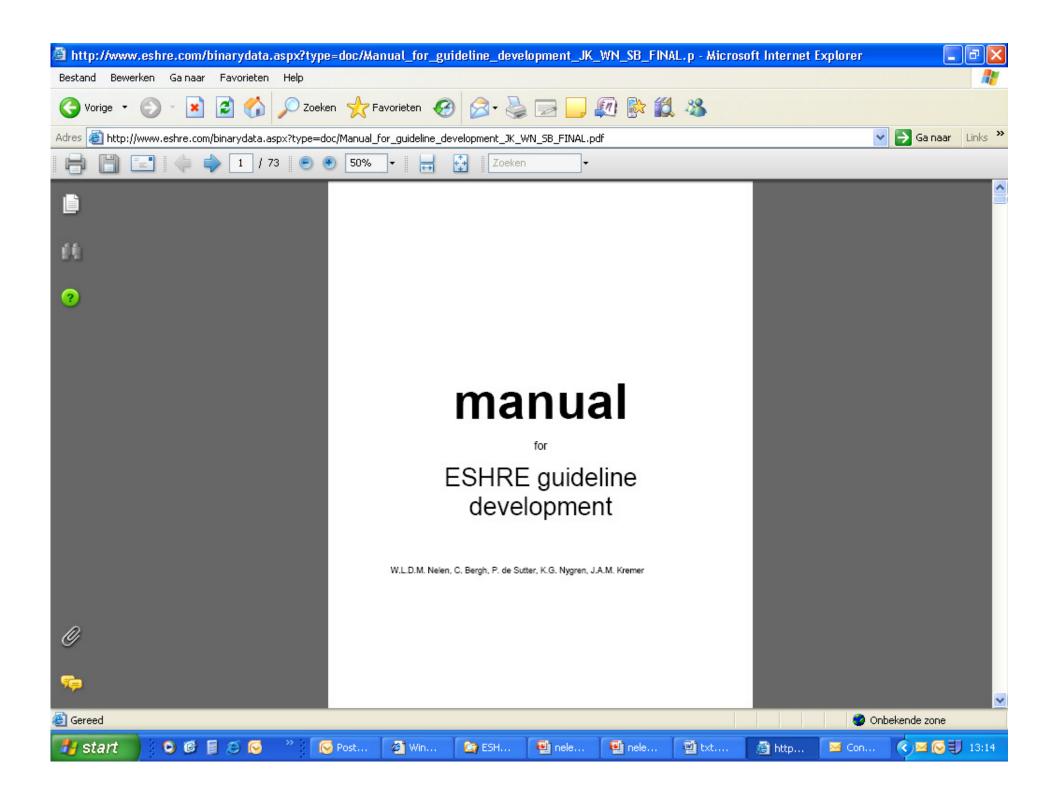














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Manual

- American College of Cardiology Foundation and American Heart Association (ACC/AHA)
- Dutch Institute for Healthcare Improvement (CBO)
- Canadian Medical Association (CMA)
- European Society of Cardiology (ESC)
- National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC)
- National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)
- New Zealand Guidelines Group (NZZG)
- Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- AGREE Instrument

Manual

Structure

- From proposal through to publication and beyond
- Stepwise
- Each chapter:
 - description
 - flowchart
 - tips



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Chapter 7

Summarizing evidence

Studies literatine during the stepwise literature search need to be reviewed to be the titly the most appropriate data to help as werithe key questions and to ensure that the recommendations are based on the best available evidence. This process should be explicitly during the review process. This involves for major steps is electing relevants tudies; assessing their quality, synthesising the results; and grading the evidence.

Selection evidence

Papers have been preliminary selected based on the title and abstract by the ESHRE research specialist (figure 6.2).

First the tibes of the fertived citations are scanned and those that fall on table the big topic of the guideline are eliminated. Subsequently, a quick check of the remaining abstracts like titles additional papers not relevant to the keyquestions and those are also excluded. The remaining abstracts are investigated liftiose studies firth the set of selection or the riangreed by the GDG. If no or incomplete information is available in the abstract, verification of the full-lext is performed to select those papers considering the next step; assessment of the quality of each study to easine its validity and applicability. The study selection process is clearly documented and details the applied inclusion or firsts.

Quality as sessim ent

Quality assessment of the preliminary evidence selection is necessary to base its conclisions on the highest quality evidence available. The quality is assessed on including an action dies. However, of meta-analyses or systematic review is equality is assessed as much as possible of the meta-analysis or review itself only and not of the individual hold edistribles. To minimise any potential bias in the assessment hide pendent assessment by two reviewers is desirable. Therefore, both the ESHRE research is pecialist and the responsible GDG members perform by a clecklist the quality assessment about our ordined Cock in an e-Collaboration methodology (appendix X). Differences in assessment should be discussed to afford the possibility of reaching consenses in a capital capacity and the possibility of reaching consenses. In extraordinary cases at third hidepen dent person can be asked to rassistance. Factors that warrant assessment are those related to:

- applicability of findings
- validity of individual studies

Applicability, which is also called external validity or generalisability, is related to the definition of the components (PICO) of the form stated key questions (chapter 5). Comparison of the available articles with the defined PICO components guides the selection of papers with the relevante wide rice.

The walldity of a study is the extent to which its design and conduct are likely to preventsystem after roots or blas. There are to upo tental sources of system after blas in earthcare trais:

Steps & Tips Liberature se archi request Preliminary entitence selection Research specialis He & abstract • relevance selection of left Quality assessment GDG & Research specialist tal lexi applicability answer to PICO question Milling selection of letter s kidy design. Final se e otton e vitience GDG & Research specialis Evidence table & summary GDG & Research specialist Level of evider ce GDG & Research specialis Recommendation formulation Figure 7.1 Schematic stepsise evidence summarizing and grading Record the set of selection criteria Record the level of evidence 🖒 Document and store the evidence inclusion process Document and store the evidence tables

Manual

Main points ESHRE guidelines

- Recommendations on a particular clinical issue (e.g. endometriosis, ectopic pregnancy, preconception care)
- Evidence-based guidelines
 - scientific evidence priority
 - based on best available evidence (most relevant and highest level) not on all evidence available



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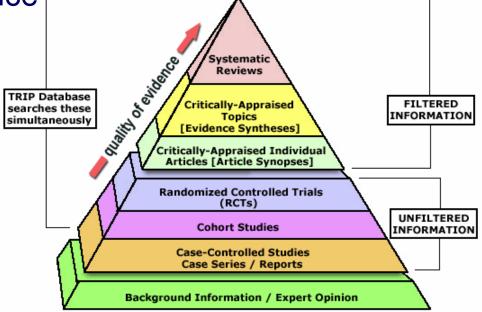
Manual

Main points ESHRE guidelines

Explicit link between recommendations and its evidence

levels of evidence

references



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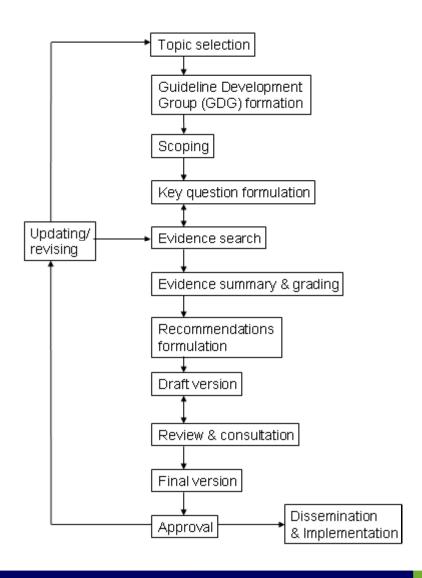
Manual

Main points ESHRE guidelines

- Adaptation and translation by National Societies is welcomed
- Guideline development a cycle of interdependent activities

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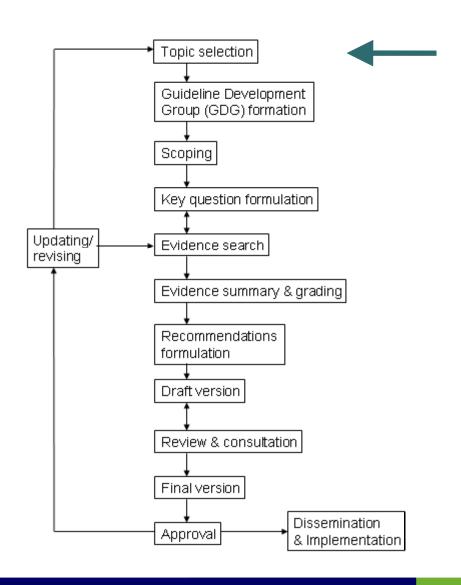
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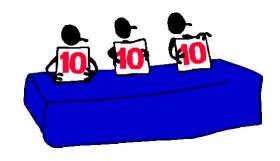
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Topic selection

Main points

- Once a year
- Application form downloaded from ESHRE website (Appendix A)
- relevance topic (e.g. volume, costs)
- actual practice variation
- potential benefit
- indicated size and strength evidence
- Final decision Executive Committee



Guideline development

Main points

- 18-24 months
- ESHRE research specialist
 - literature search
 - quality assessment
 - facilitating update
- Training for guideline development group members



Conclusions

Improvement

- Availability guidelines
- Methodological quality guidelines
- Implementation guidelines

High quality of (European) early pregnancy care

ESHRE



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