

From systematic review to knowledge translation in emergency medicine:

contribution of the Cochrane Pre-hospital and Emergency Care field

VEL LVOVSCHI, D MEYRAN, N NEKHILI, J DUMOUCHEL, S BEROUD, Y AUFFRET, Y YORDANOV, P MIROUX , P JABRE

ance) FD of Tours Universitary Hospital (France) FD of Lyon Universitary Hospital HCL (France) FD of Rrest Universitary Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) Samu de Paris-Necker Hospital (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of CHIL Angers (France) FD of Saint-Antoine Hospital (Paris-France) FD of



Background:

- Knowledge Translation (KT) is a challenge in Emergency Medicine (EM) for learned societies.
- The traditional approach based on peer-reviewed publications is insufficient as Cochrane systematic reviews (CSR).

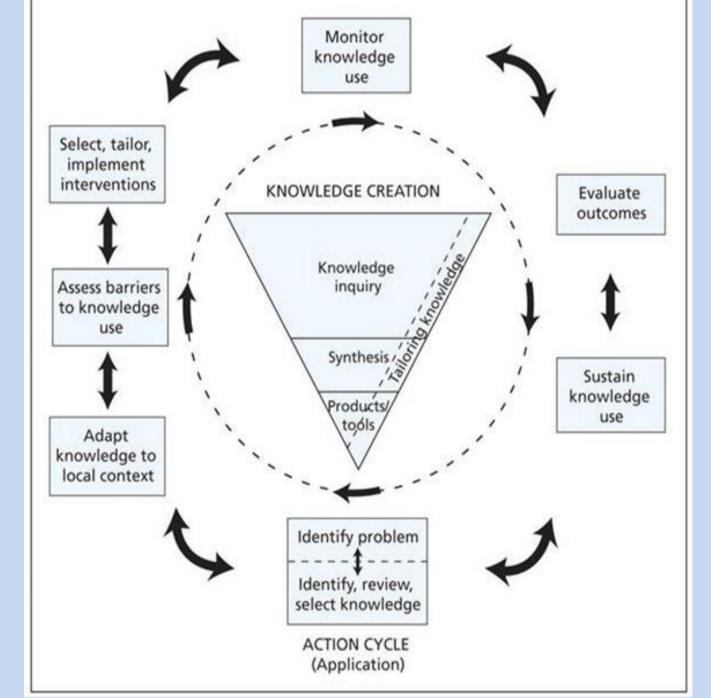


Figure 1: Sharon E, CMAJ 2009

- The Cochrane Pre-hospital and Emergency Care field (Cochrane PEC) is involved in the dissemination of relevant CSR with practical bedside implications in EM throughout several countries (Mediterranean, Western Europe).
- Since January 2017, The Cochrane PEC summarize relevant CSR for emergency physicians called "Practical Evidence About Real Life Situations" (PEARLS).

Objectives & Methods:

- Description of Cochrane PEC multi-national approach to KT for European stakeholders.
- Assessment of the method, implementation processes.
- Results of 1/ the production and 2/ the dissemination of PEARLS.
- Methodology description and quantitative data (workload) about PEARLS diffusion.

Results: June 2017 - February 2020

- = 13 international collaborators pre-hospital or in-hospital
- = Various communication channels abstracts /videos
- = Workshops in partnership : regular basis / short timeframe

IDENTIFICATION of CSR relevant to EM (originality or new practical implications) Tagging Group (4 members) Proposition The all working group Collective Selection (2) **PEARLS PRODUCTION** (1 / month): 135 hours Various Couples of members Digest production 1rst abstract The all working group 30 working group meetings Correction validation Final abstract 200 words (3) **PEARLS DISSEMINATION**: 49 PEARLS pulalished Translation English language Spanish language Translation French language Mediterranean Journal of Emergency medicine: 20 Emergencias 4

Annales Françaises de Médecine d'Urgence: 29

VCLUSION.

- → Cochrane PEARLS are the result of an international collaboration of dedicated emergency physicians.
- → This is a very successful standardized KT model
- → It is easily reproducible
- → It must be enlarged
- Studying its impact on Emergency Practitioners community is the next step





Figure 3: Cochrane PEC members at French EM congress (2018)

Various Couples of members

8-minute videos

https://pec.cochrane.org/

L'effet antalgique des anti-inflammatoires non stéroïdiens dans la lombalgie chronique

Enthoven WTM, Roelofs PDDM, Deyo RA, et al. (2016) Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for chronic low back pain. Cochrane Database Syst Rev 2: CD012087.

Les PEARLS du Cochrane PEC

(Practical Evidence About Real Life Situation)

Problématique: Les anti-inflammatoires non stéroïdiens (AINS) sont couramment utilisés en seconde intention après le paracétamol dans le traitement de la lombalgie chronique.

Objectifs: Quel est l'effet antalgique des AINS dans les lombalgies chroniques communes?

Résultats principaux : Six études mettent en évidence un effet antalgique significatif des AINS dans le traitement des lombalgies chroniques communes par rapport au placebo, avec un niveau de preuve scientifique très faible. De plus, l'effet est tellement minime qu'il est probablement non ressenti cliniquement. Si l'on exclut les études à haut risque de biais, la différence n'est plus significative. Il en est de même en ce qui concerne l'effet des AINS sur le handicap de la vie courante. Comparés au placebo, les effets indésirables des AINS ne semblent pas plus fréquents.

L'efficacité des AINS comparée à celle des autres antalgiques demeure imprécise.

Il n'existe pas de différence significative d'effet entre les AINS sélectifs et non sélectifs.

Commentaires : Le suivi relativement court des patients et la petite taille de l'échantillon ne permettent pas de détecter

les effets indésirables graves et rares des AINS.

Docteur Yannick AUFFRET

Centre Hospitalier de Cornouaille 14 bis, avenue Yves-Thépot, F-29107 Quimper, France v.auffret@ch-cornouaille.fr

Figure 4: Abstracts in « Annales Française de Médecine d'Urgence »

Figure 2: flowchart