



EBM簡介/PICO原則

臺中榮總 護理部

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大綱

- ▶ 實證醫學-源由
- ▶ 實證醫學的步驟
- ▶ 如何以PICO架構問題
- ▶ 實證醫學問題之分類
- ▶ 研究設計與實證等級

實證醫學-源由

- ▶ 1972年英國臨床流行病學者Archie Cochrane提出「謹慎地、明確地、明智的採用目前最佳的證據，作為照顧病人臨床決策參考」。
- ▶ 1992英國國家衛生部成立實證醫學中心，以Archie Cochrane之名命名，並由David L. Sackett擔任實證醫學中心主任。
- ▶ 1993年Cochrane Collaboration設立。
- ▶ 1993年牛津大學設立研究中心。
- ▶ 澳洲Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) 於1997年成立。

實證健康照護

- ▶ **Evidence-based medicine** is the integration of **best research evidence** with **clinical expertise** and **patient values**. (*Sackett, et al 2001*)

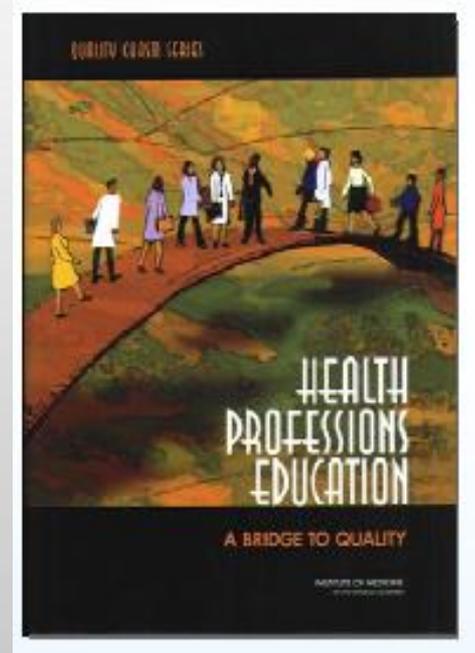
將所能得到的最佳文獻證據、醫護人員的臨床經驗、與患者的期望三者相結合，應用於臨床工作中。

- ▶ **實證健康照護 (evidenced-based health care, EBHC)**是指照顧個別病人或提供醫療健康服務時，使用現有的最佳證據作照護決策(Cochrane, 1999)。

健康專業人員應具備的5大核心能力

Institute of Medicine (IOM), April 08, 2003

- ▶ **以病人為中心的醫療**
(delivering patient-centered care)
- ▶ **跨領域的醫療團隊工作**
(working as part of interdisciplinary teams)
- ▶ **基於實證醫學的專業執行**
(practicing evidence-based medicine)
- ▶ **醫療品質促進**
(focusing on quality improvement)
- ▶ **資訊技術運用**
(using information technology)



Health Professions Education:
A Bridge to Quality
(Institute of Medicine, 2003)

實證醫學的5A步驟



- ▶ **ASKING** an answerable question (PICO)
將臨床上遇到的問題轉換成一個可以回答的問題
- ▶ **ACQUIRING** best evidence study
尋找可以回答此問題的最佳實證資料及相關文獻
- ▶ **APPRAISING** the study acquired with CAT
謹慎評估這些資料對於臨床的正確性、作用及適用性
- ▶ **Applying** your evidence into your patient
of unique biology, values, status
將實證資料與臨床專業及病人特殊狀況整合，找出最適的臨床決策
- ▶ **Auditing** your efficiency in steps 1-4
評估以上的步驟及治療效果

如何發現問題



- ▶ 事先準備
 - ▶ 取得第一手資料
 - ▶ 研讀文獻資料
- ▶ 隨時記下問題

臨床問題來源



▶ 臨床發現

- ▶ 病史
- ▶ 身體評估
- ▶ 檢驗異常

▶ 診斷測試

▶ 鑑別診斷

▶ 病因

▶ 治療或處置療效

▶ 併發症

▶ 預後評估

▶ 成本效應

▶ 生活品質

▶ 預防

臨床情境



- ▶ SICU-20 陳先生, 40歲, ARDS 昨晚從他院轉至急診, on endo 呼吸器使用, E4VTM5, 病人躁動不安, 給予四肢約束, 大夜時Endo自拔又重插, 家屬十分焦慮.

Morning meeting時, 實習生問一些問題:

- ” 請問什麼是ARDS?”
- ” 為什麼會自拔Endo?”

如何架構一個實證醫學問題
How to formulate an EBM
question?





如何問可以回答的臨床問題?

How to ask an answerable question?

Foreground

特定知識/前景知識

Background

一般知識/背景知識

背景知識問題

(Background Questions)



- ▶ 希望獲得疾病的一般知識 (General Information)
- ▶ 由兩個基本部分組成
 - ▶ 6W (who, what, where, when, why, how)
加一個動詞
 - ▶ 一個疾病, 病徵或臨床表現

6W's Questions



- ▶ **What** is ARDS?(什麼是ARDS?)
- ▶ **How** to perform endo?(如何插endo?)
- ▶ **Who** is indicated to undergo endo?(哪些病人是插endo的適應症?)
- ▶ **Why** do the patients receive restraint?(為什麼病人要被約束?)
- ▶ **When** to change endo?(何時要換endo?)
- ▶ **Where** is the best location of endo?(endo最適當之位置是哪裡?)

背景知識之資源



線上資料庫 (Online Databases)
(UptoDate, eMedicine)

期刊中文獻回顧之文章 (Review
Articles of Journals)

近期出版之圖書 (Updated Textbook)

前景知識(Foreground Questions)

- ▶ 希望獲得處理病患的**特定知識**(specific knowledge)
- ▶ 預期有答案 Searchable answers
- ▶ 能比較各項選擇的優劣 Focus on evidence
- ▶ 決定行動方向 Decision-making oriented
- ▶ 有四項必要組成：
 - Patient and/or problem
 - Intervention
 - Comparison intervention (if relevant)
 - Outcomes
 - Designs

“對於**使用呼吸器患者**給予**約束**可否**減少氣管內管自
拔率**?”

前景知識之資源



中文期刊

EBM Databases

Cochrane Databases

ACP Journal Club

National Guidelines Clearing House...

以 PICO 架構問題

P atient or Problem	I ntervention	C omparison intervention	O utcome
描述病患、疾病或病徵的型態	包括： <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Exposure•Diagnostic test•Prognostic factor•Therapy•Patient perception	通常用於與 治療 或 診斷 性檢查問題相關的問題 其他問題可以沒有本項	對您的病患和您有意義的臨床結果
想想如何描述類似我們病人所屬族群	我們病人將接受的主要處置是什麼？	什麼可以 取代 病人將接受的主要處置	我們或病人希望達成的結果是什麼？希望受到的影響是什麼？

▶ 用一句話寫下您的問題

▶ 它可能是文獻的標題

臨床情境

- ▶ SICU-20 陳先生, 40歲, 有COPD及DM 病史, 因 COPD急性發作住院, 昨晚從他院轉至急診, 診斷為ARDS, on endo 呼吸器使用, E4VTM5, 病人躁動不安, 給予四肢約束, 大夜時 endo自拔又重插, 醫囑給予prone position.

以 PICO 架構問題

Patient or Problem	Intervention	Comparison intervention	Outcome
描述病患、疾病或病徵的型態 使用呼吸器患者	包括： •Exposure •Diagnostic test •Prognostic factor •Therapy •Patient perception 給予約束	通常用於與治療或診斷性檢查問題相關的問題 其他問題可以沒有本項 不約束	對您的病患和您有意義的臨床結果 氣管內管自拔率

- ▶ 對於使用呼吸器患者給予約束可否減少氣管內管自拔率？”

實證醫學問題之分類



- ▶ Therapy 治療性問題
- ▶ Diagnosis 診斷性問題
- ▶ Prognosis 預後性問題
- ▶ Harm 傷害性問題

實證醫學問題之分類(續)



▶ Therapy 治療性問題

- ▶ 給患者什麼治療及不同的治療選擇會有什麼效果

▶ Diagnosis 診斷性問題

- ▶ 某特定檢查可信度(reliability)及臨床效度如何
- ▶ Gold standard test 黃金標準檢查
 - ▶ 目前最有信效度足以確定診斷的方式
 - ▶ 或最廣為接受的檢驗方式

實證醫學問題之分類(續)



- ▶ Prognosis 預後性問題
 - ▶ 患者本身的特定因素對患者未來健康, 壽命, 及生活品質的影響.
- ▶ Harm 傷害性問題
 - ▶ "Untoward effect" 不希望出現的效果
 - ▶ 有關患者疾病與可能原因的關聯性

ARDS患者使用 *prone position* 可否 減少死亡率?

Patient or Problem	Intervention	Comparison intervention	Outcome
<p>描述病患、疾病或病徵的型態</p> <p>ARDS患者</p>	<p>包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Exposure•Diagnostic test•Prognostic factor•Therapy•Patient perception <p>給予prone position</p>	<p>通常用於與治療或診斷性檢查問題相關的問題</p> <p>其他問題可以沒有本項</p> <p>不給予prone position</p>	<p>對您的病患和您有意義的臨床結果</p> <p>死亡率</p>

Therapy

Prognosis

Diagnosis

Harm

ARDS患者使用 *prone position* 是否比 *ECMO* 減少氣胸發生率?

Patient or Problem	Intervention	Comparison intervention	Outcome
<p>描述病患、疾病或病徵的型態</p> <p>ARDS患者</p>	<p>包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Exposure •Diagnostic test •Prognostic factor •Therapy •Patient perception <p>給予prone position</p>	<p>通常用於與治療或診斷性檢查問題相關的問題</p> <p>其他問題可以沒有本項</p> <p>給予ECMO</p>	<p>對您的病患和您有意義的臨床結果</p> <p>氣胸發生率</p>

Therapy
Prognosis

Diagnosis
Harm

給予鎮靜劑患者使用 Ramsay 量表與腦波測量，何者評估鎮靜深度之正確率較高？

Patient or Problem	Intervention	Comparison intervention	Outcome
描述病患、疾病或病徵的型態 給予鎮靜劑患者	包括： <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Exposure•Diagnostic test•Prognostic factor•Therapy•Patient perception Ramsay 量表測量	通常用於與治療或診斷性檢查問題相關的問題 其他問題可以沒有本項 腦波測量	對您的病患和您有意義的臨床結果 鎮靜深度之正確率

Therapy
Prognosis

Diagnosis
Harm

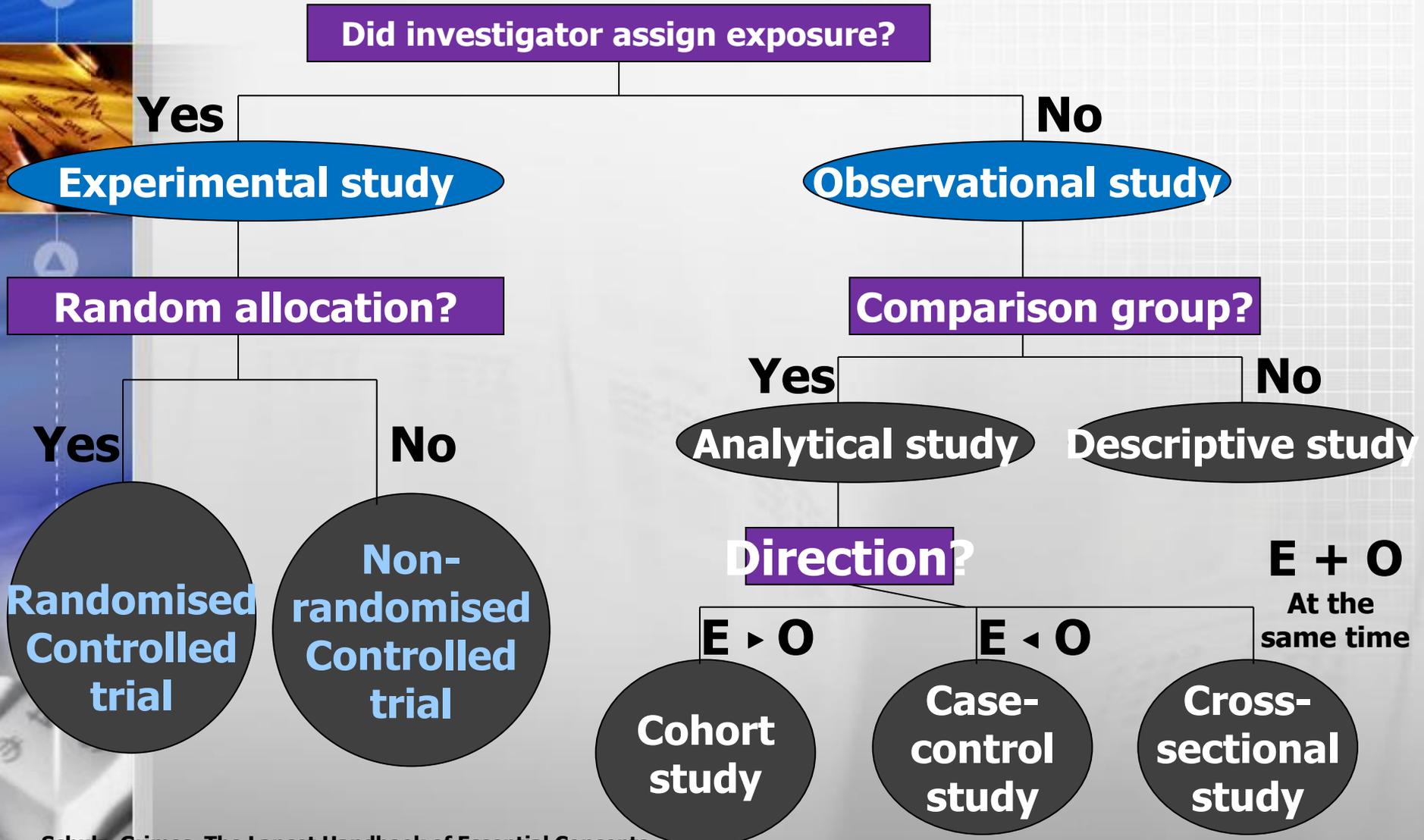
糖尿病患者併有COPD是否有較高的COPD急性發作復發率？

Patient or Problem	Intervention	Comparison intervention	Outcome
<p>描述病患、疾病或病徵的型態</p> <p>COPD患者</p>	<p>包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Exposure •Diagnostic test •Prognostic factor •Therapy •Patient perception <p>糖尿病患者</p>	<p>通常用於與治療或診斷性檢查問題相關的問題</p> <p>其他問題可以沒有本項</p> <p>非糖尿病患者</p>	<p>對您的病患和您有意義的臨床結果</p> <p>COPD急性發作復發率</p>

Therapy
Prognosis

Diagnosis
Harm

研究設計種類



依問題性質選擇最佳的研究方法

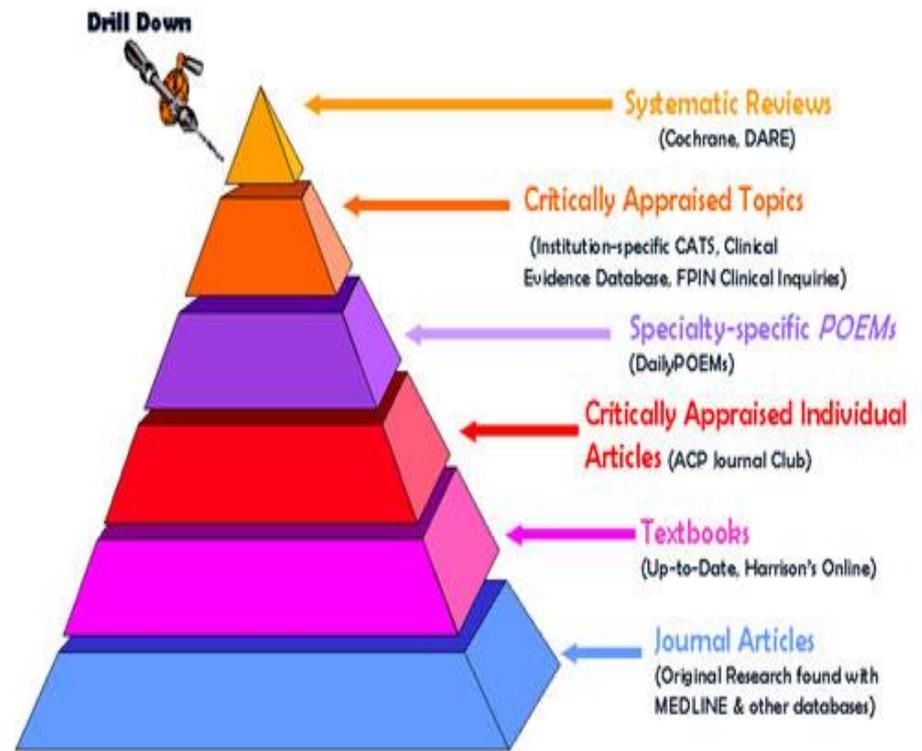
Question type (問題類型)	Study design (研究設計)
Etiology 病因/ Harm 傷害	Cohort study > Case control study > Case series study 世代研究 > 病例對照研究 > 病例系列研究
Prognosis 預後	Cohort study > Case control study > Case series study 世代研究 > 病例對照研究 > 病例系列研究
Diagnosis 診斷	Prospective, blinded cross-sectional study comparing with gold standard 前瞻性、盲法、與黃金標準進行比較之斷面研究
Therapy 治療	Randomised control trial (RCT) 隨機對照試驗

臨床問題的類型

Step 1

Determining question type

- **Therapy**
 - 如何選擇好的治療、介入或預防措施
- **Harm / Etiology**
 - 如何確認疾病的病因或醫源性傷害
- **Diagnosis (tests)**
 - 如何選擇好的診斷工具或測驗
- **Prognosis**
 - 如何評估（預測）可能的臨床病程與併發症



瞭解何者是最好且最適合的研究設計，研究結果才是最佳證據等級的文獻。

Level of Evidence 實證證據等級

	Level 1 證據力最高	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Therapy Harm	RCT	Cohort	Case-control	Case-series
Prognosis	Cohort	Retrospective Cohort	----- ---	Case-series

誤把Prognosis問題當成Therapy問題
同一篇的Cohort 研究(世代研究)文獻
就被降為證據等級2

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.

* **OCEBMT** *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*

Photo by Jerry

敬請指教