

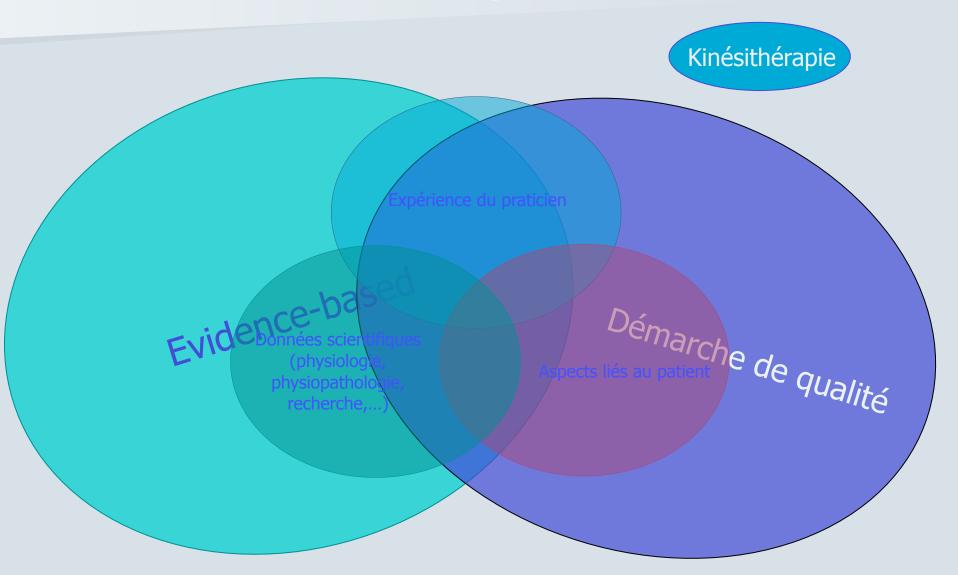


La recherche bibliographique en pratique

Gregory Reychler
Cliniques universitaires Saint-Luc
Bruxelles - Belgique



Pourquoi?

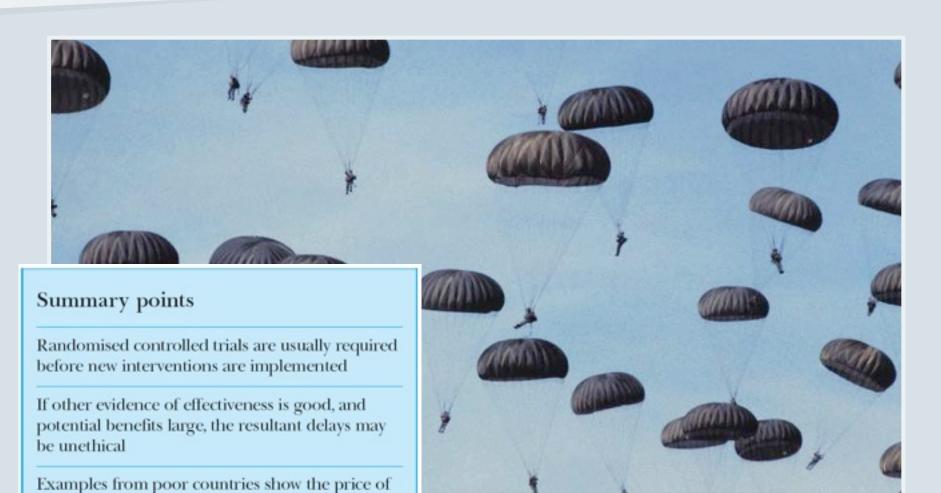


Evidence-based medicine

« La médecine factuelle consiste en l'utilisation raisonnée, explicite et judicieuse des preuves scientifiques les plus robustes dans la décision des soins à donner à un patient particulier. La pratique de la médecine factuelle suppose l'intégration de l'expertise clinique individuelle et des meilleures preuves externes issues de la recherche » [Sackett, BMJ 1996]

Expérience clinique = répéter les mêmes erreurs, avec une confiance croissante, pendant un nombre impressionnant d'année

Evidence = RCT?



Potts M, BMJ 2006;333:701–3

delaying interventions

Pourquoi?

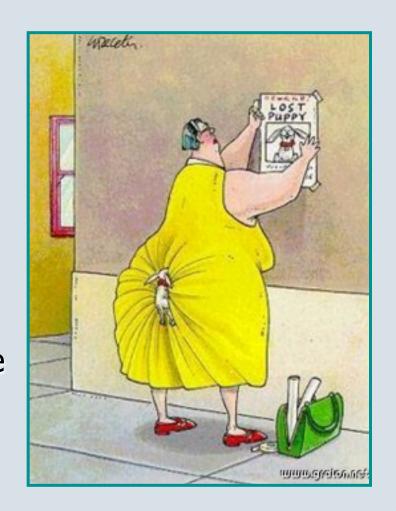
- Recherche
- Etat des connaissances
- Application directe à la pratique
- Q uelle est la problématique rencontrée
- U tiliser la situation de départ pour formuler la question clinique
- A ppliquer la recherche à la source de données
- Limiter la portée des résultats (validité, reproductibilité, applicabilité,...)
- I ntégrer les niveaux de preuve (Evidence) à l'expertise clinique et aux préférences du patient
- Tirer les conclusions et déterminer le plan de traitement
- E valuer le résultat de l'action menée

Quoi, où et comment?

Quoi = question posée

Où = choix de la base de données

Comment = détermination de la stratégie de recherche



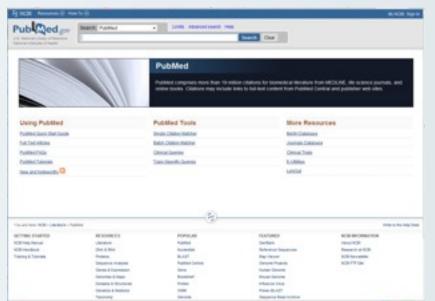
Quoi?

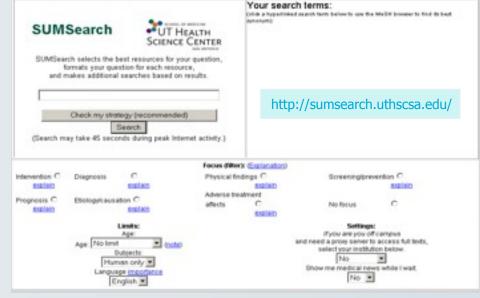
- Question précise
- Mots-clés
- Type d'articles



Où?



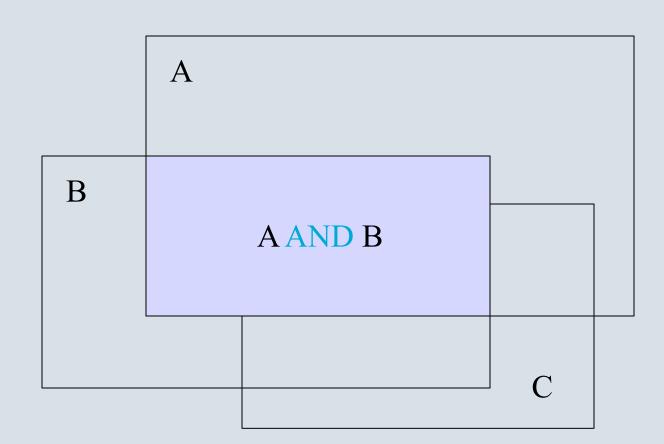




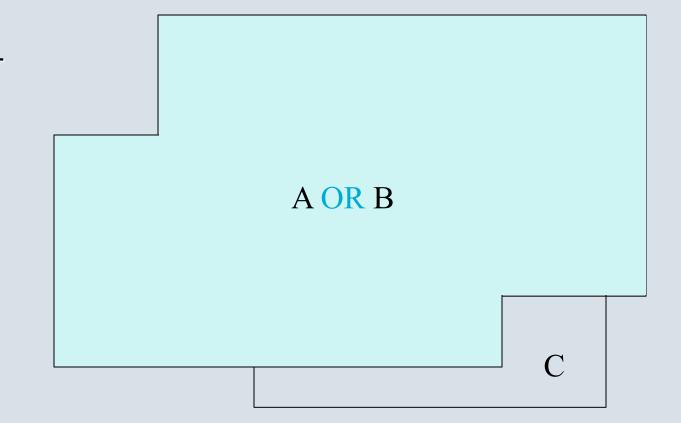
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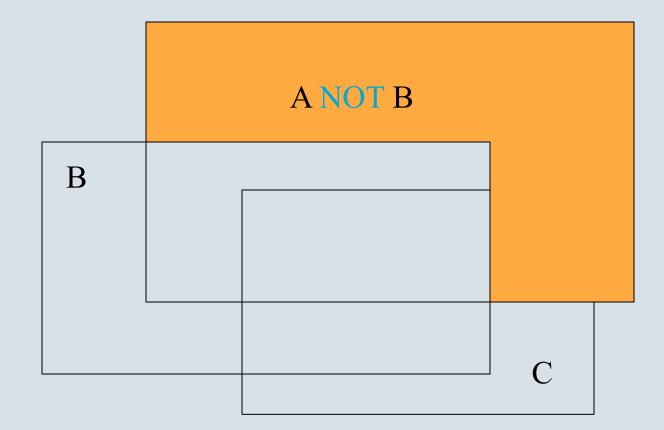
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 - AND
 - OR
 - NOT



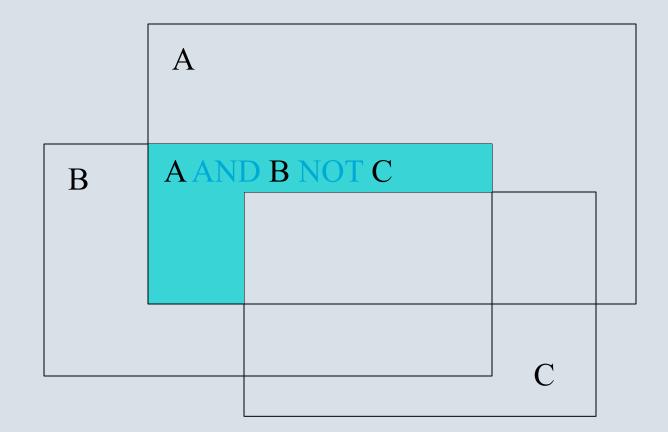
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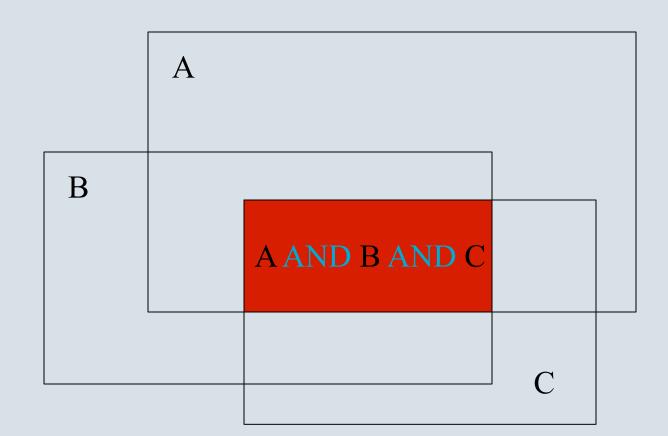
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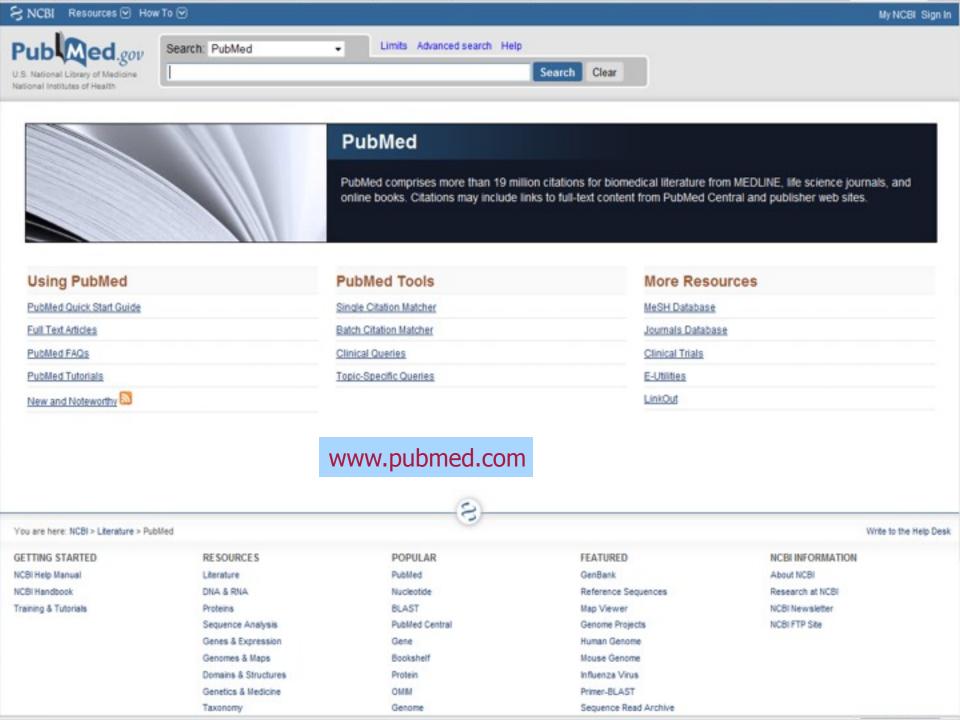


- Méthode booléenne
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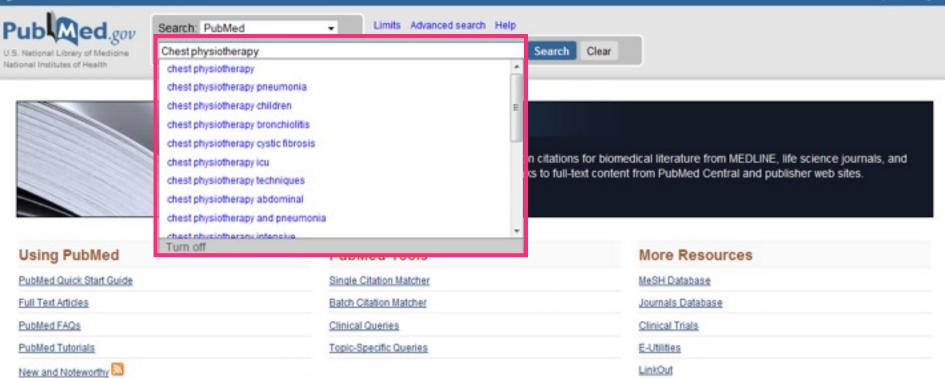


- Méthode booléenne
 - Opérateurs qui peuvent être associés
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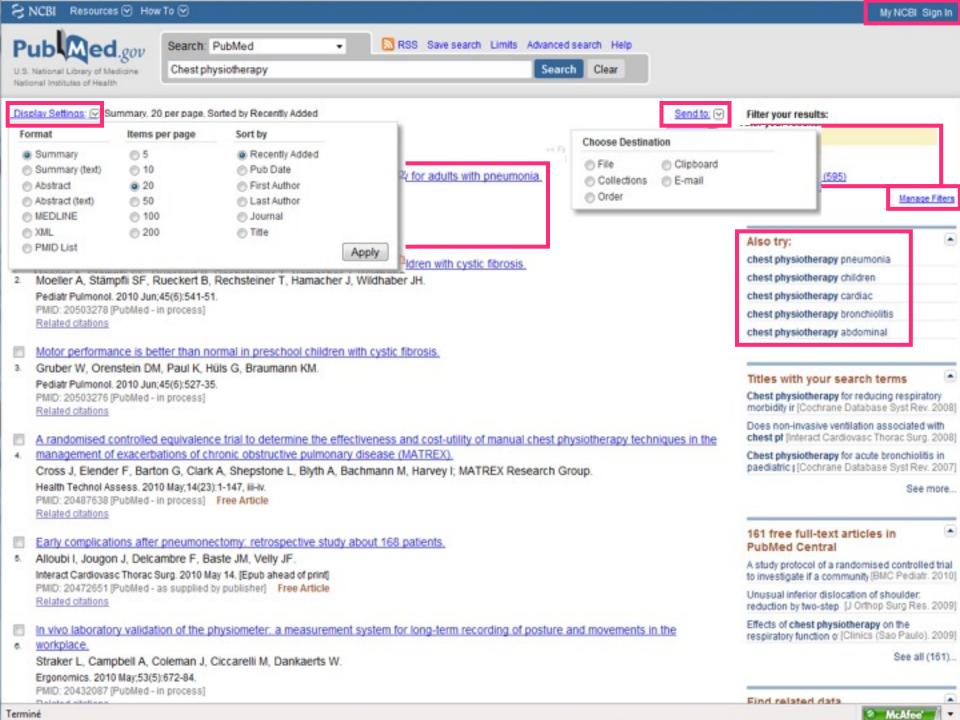












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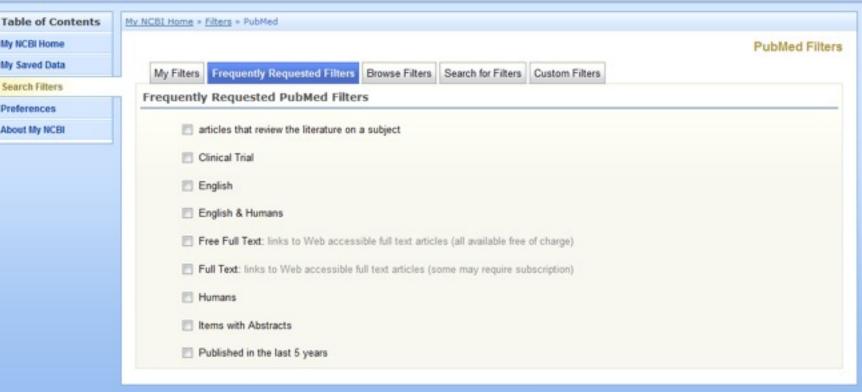
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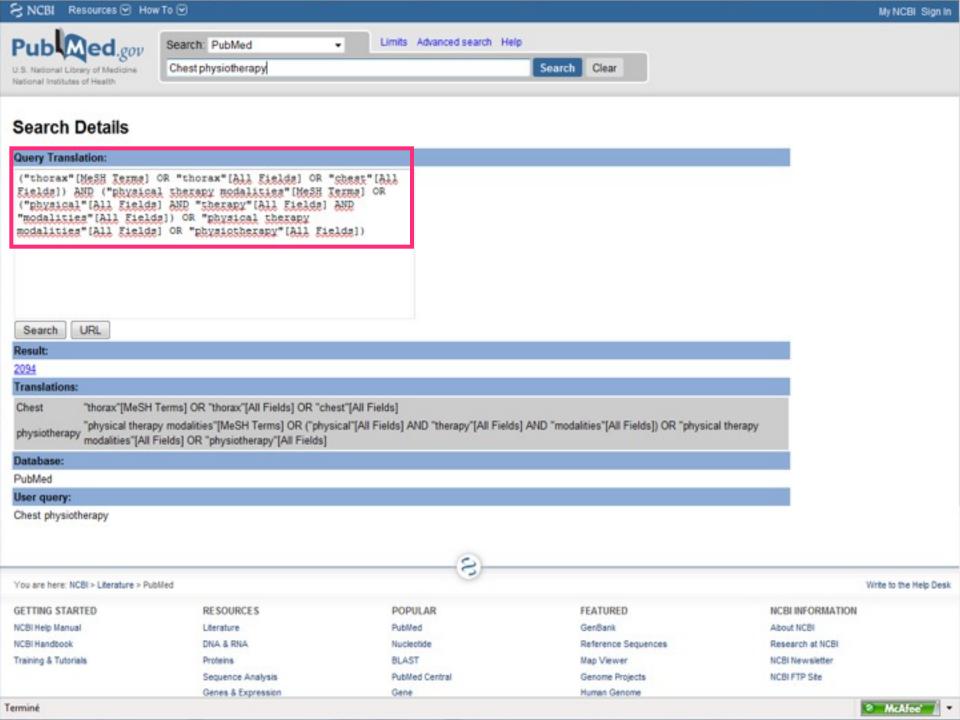
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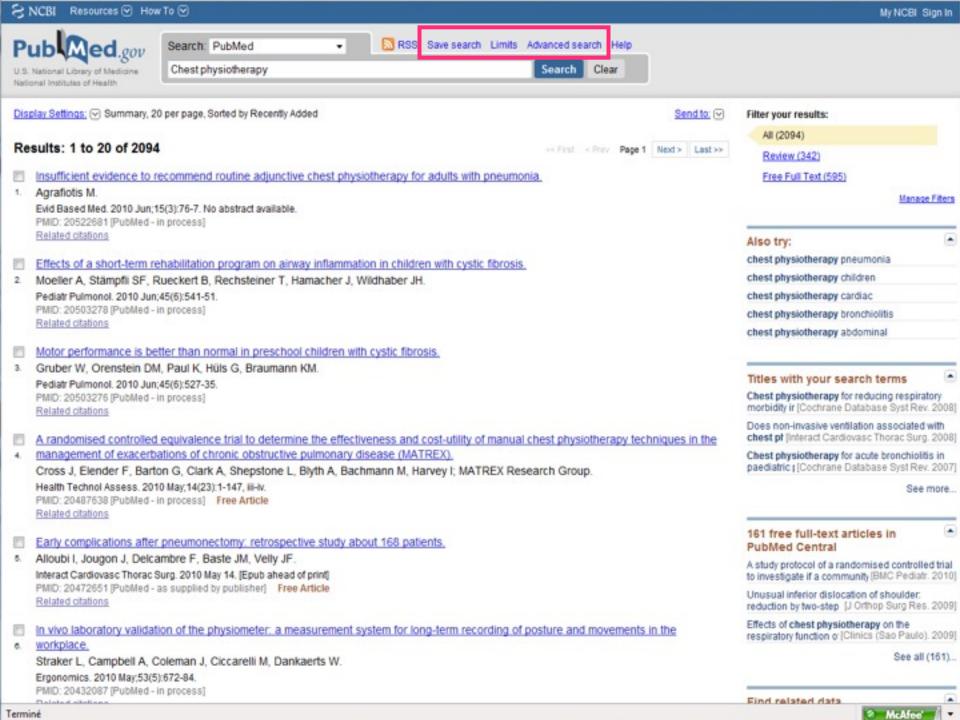












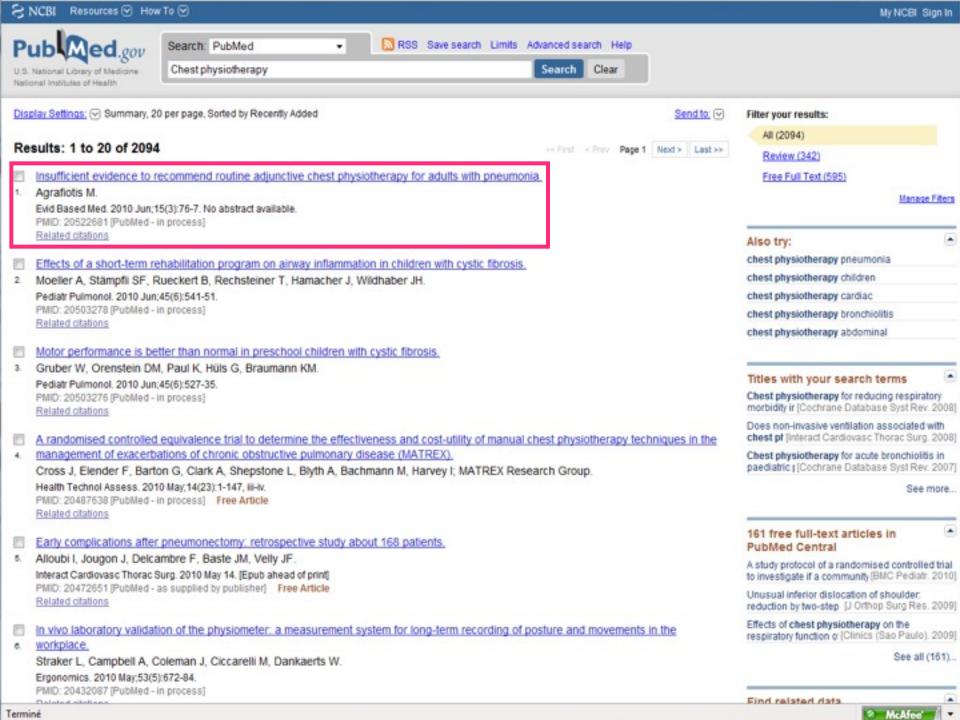




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Pediatr Pulmonol. 2010 Jun;45(6):541-51. Effects of a short-term rehabilitation program on airway inflammation in children with cystic fibrosis.

Moeller A, Stämpfli SF, Rueckert B, Rechsteiner T, Hamacher J, Wildhaber JH.

Swiss Paediatric Respiratory Research Group, Division of Respiratory Medicine, University Children's Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland, alexander moeller@kispl.uzh.ch

Abstract

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BACKGROUND: Respiratory therapy in cystic fibrosis (CF) consists of airway clearance, infection control, and reduction of airway inflammation. It is well recognized that physical activity as well as daily chest physiotherapy, enhance airway clearance. We investigated the effects of pulmonary rehabilitation, including physical activity and chest physiotherapy, on airway inflammation in children with CF. METHODS: Eighteen children with stable CF (six females), aged 8.2-16.2 years, participating in a 3-week multidisciplinary inpatient rehabilitation program were recruited. Assessment at the beginning and the end of the program included clinical score. pulmonary function test, exhaled breath condensate (EBC) and sputum analysis. Sputum supernatant and EBC were analyzed for interleukin (IL)-1b, 6, 8, 10, 12, tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) and LTB4. RESULTS: Median (IQR) symptom scores decreased from 19 [23] to 16 [21], P = 0.005. Vital capacity and FVC increased significantly (P < 0.05). However no difference was found for the total sputum cells and sputum as well as EBC cytokines between the two visits. Significant correlations were found for sputum IL-1 (+), IL-6 (-), and IL-8 (+) to total sputum cell count and neutrophils and for IL-8 to TNF-alpha, CONCLUSIONS: We have shown that a short-term inpatient rehabilitation for children with stable CF with intensive physical activity mainly improve subjective clinical symptoms and measures of lung

function such as VC and FVC but does not influence airflow obstruction and airway inflammation as assessed by sputum and EBC analysis.

PMID: 20503278 [PubMed - in process]

- Publication Types

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Related citations

Induced sputum matrix metalloproteinase-9 correlates with lung fun [Pediatr Pulmonol, 2005]

Cytokines in exhaled breath condensate of children wit (Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol, 2006)

Review Leukotriene receptor antagonists in children with cystic fibrosi [Paediatr Drugs, 2005] Cytokine levels in sputum of cystic fibrosis

patients before and aft [Pediatr Pulmonol, 2005]

Review Oscillating devices for airway clearance in people w [Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2009

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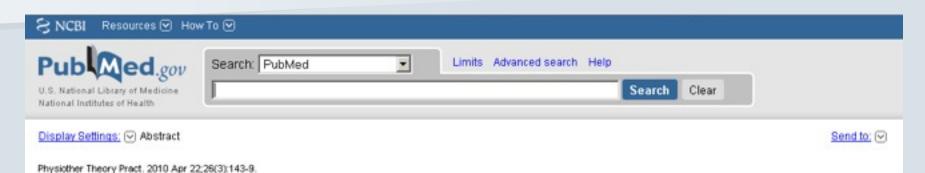
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Acapella vs. PEP mask therapy:

West K, Wallen M, Follett J.

Physiotherapy Department, The Children's Hospital at Westmead, Westmead, New South Wales, Australia. kerryw@chw.edu.au

Abstract

The Acapella is a positive pressure device designed to assist mucociliary clearance. This study investigated the effectiveness of the Acapella in comparison to PEP mask therapy. Twenty-three participants with cystic fibrosis (CF) with a median age of 12 years (range 7-18 years), who were admitted to hospital for a respiratory exacerbation were randomised to either the PEP mask or Acapella treatment group. Both groups completed two treatment sessions each day (10 sets of 10 breaths in sitting) over a 10-day period. Outcome measures were change in lung function (FEV1, FVC, FEF(25-75), and PEF) and exercise performance (modified 10-metre shuttle). In addition, total sputum production during treatment (wet weight) and patient satisfaction were assessed over the 10-day period. At the end of 10 days there were no statistically significant differences between the groups for any of the outcome measures. Participants were highly satisfied with both devices. The results suggest that there is no statistically significant difference between the Acapella device and the PEP mask for use in CF during an acute exacerbation. Larger studies are required to determine whether differences between PEP mask and Acapella noted in this trial are clinically worthwhile.

PMID: 20331370 [PubMed - in process]

LinkOut - more resources

Le plus complet possible Structuré (Intro, Méthode, Résultats, Conclusion) Pas lu dans l'ordre (conclusion, méthode, résultats) Décision de pousser la lecture plus loin

