Dear Joe Bloggs,

Welcome to your Evidence Update email from KnowledgeShare. The resources listed below have been chosen based on the interests you have provided. I hope they are useful. Please contact me via email if you would like a copy of any of the journal articles. If you would like to change the interests we have listed, stop receiving the notifications, or request a search on a specific topic, please don’t hesitate to let me know.

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Dave

Articles

The following journal articles are available from the Library and Knowledge Service electronically or in print. Please follow links to access full text online, contact me to order copies, or call into your nearest library.

A case study of a patient with multidrug-resistant tuberculosis.
Cornish R. British Journal of Nursing 2018;27(147):806-809.
[In this case study, a nurse presents her reflections on the challenges of supporting a patient through his treatment journey for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. The patient has significant comorbidities and social issues, such as diabetes and homelessness. There was also a language barrier. All these aspects made the management of his treatment challenging. The medication side effects and his lifestyle were also a barrier to full engagement.]
Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users

Asthma in pregnancy: physiology, management and recommendations for midwives.
[Asthma in pregnancy is a common respiratory co-morbidity, but if this serious condition is not addressed appropriately, acute exacerbations may contribute to maternal mortality and morbidity. Any acute episode can quickly become life-threatening, and midwives should be aware of the need for urgent referral. Midwives should be aware of evidence-based practice guidelines for managing asthma and to avoid complacency, midwives must be aware of the most recent report ‘Why Asthma Still Kills’.]
Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users

British Thoracic Society Guideline for the initial outpatient management of pulmonary embolism.
Recommendations cover outcomes of outpatient care for low-risk PE, inclusion and exclusion criteria for OP management or early discharge, management of patients with suspected PE where a diagnosis has yet to be confirmed, treatment of suspected/confirmed PE in the OP setting, assessing patients transitioning from inpatient care to early discharge/OP care, follow up of patients, management of PE in the OP setting in pregnancy, cancer and IV drug use and patient information and support needs.

Freely available online

Economic evidence for nonpharmacological asthma management interventions: A systematic review.
[Asthma management, education and environmental interventions have been reported as cost-effective in a previous review, but methods used to estimate costs and outcomes were not discussed in detail. This review updates the previous review by providing economic evidence on the cost-effectiveness of studies identified after 2012, and a detailed assessment of the methods used in all identified studies.]
Freely available online

Effect of Atropine With Propofol vs Atropine With Atracurium and Sufentanil on Oxygen Desaturation in Neonates Requiring Nonemergency Intubation: A Randomized Clinical Trial.
Durrmeyer X. JAMA 2018;319(17):1790-1801.
[Objective: To compare prolonged desaturation during neonatal nasotracheal intubation after premedication with atropine-propofol vs atropine-atracurium-sufentanil treatment. Conclusions: Among neonates undergoing nonemergency nasotracheal intubation, the frequency of prolonged desaturation did not differ significantly between atropine used with propofol or atropine used with atracurium and sufentanil. However, the study may have been underpowered ... and further research may be warranted.]
Available with an NHS OpenAthens password

ERS/EACTS statement on the management of malignant pleural effusions.
[Talc pleurodesis and indwelling pleural catheters effectively manage symptoms. There was limited evidence on the management of trapped lung or loculated MPE. The LENT score was identified as a validated tool for predicting survival, with Brims' prognostic score demonstrating utility in mesothelioma prognostication. There was no evidence to support the use of oncological therapies as an alternative to drainage, and the literature supported the use of biopsy for diagnosis and treatment planning.]
Freely available online

Four Months of Rifampin or Nine Months of Isoniazid for Latent Tuberculosis in Adults.
[The 4-month regimen of rifampin was not inferior to the 9-month regimen of isoniazid for the prevention of active tuberculosis and was associated with a higher rate of treatment completion and better safety.]
Freely available online
Influenza vaccine for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).
Kopsaftis Z. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018;6:CD002733.
[Influenza vaccinations are currently recommended in the care of people with COPD, but these recommendations are based largely on evidence from observational studies, with very few randomised controlled trials (RCTs) reported. Influenza infection causes excess morbidity and mortality in people with COPD, but there is also the potential for influenza vaccination to cause adverse effects, or not to be cost effective.]

Interventions for the eradication of meticillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in people with cystic fibrosis.
Lo DK. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018;7:CD009650.
[Chronic pulmonary infection with MRSA is thought to confer people with cystic fibrosis with a worse clinical outcome and result in an increased rate of lung function decline. Clear guidance for MRSA eradication in cystic fibrosis, supported by robust evidence, is urgently needed. This is an update of a previous review.]

Intramuscular versus oral corticosteroids to reduce relapses following discharge from the emergency department for acute asthma.
Kirkland SW. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2018;6:CD012629.
[Acute asthma is a common cause of presentations to acute care centres, such as the emergency department (ED), and while the majority of patients can be discharged, relapse requiring additional medical care is common. Systemic corticosteroids are a major part in the treatment of moderate to severe acute asthma; however, there is no clear evidence regarding the most effective route of administration for improving outcomes in patients discharged from acute care.]

Marijuana Use, Respiratory Symptoms, and Pulmonary Function: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.
Ghasemiesfe M. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2018::10.7326/M18-0522.
[Low-strength evidence suggests that smoking marijuana is associated with cough, sputum production, and wheezing. Evidence on the association between marijuana use and obstructive lung disease and pulmonary function is insufficient.]

[We aimed to improve the oxygen prescription rate across the respiratory ward at a district general hospital, over a period of 3 months. The current guidelines from the British Thoracic Society, and hospital’s own guidelines, advise good oxygen prescribing but it required the use of a targeted intervention where stickers were placed above oxygen taps to significantly improve prescription rate from 20% in the non-targeted group to 60% in the targeted group.]

Oxygen therapy in adult patients. Part 1: understanding the relevant physiology and pathophysiology.
[This two-part article aims to explore and discuss oxygen therapy in relation to current evidence and best practice recommendations that members of the healthcare team can apply when caring for such patients in a range of settings. Part one discusses the physiology of respiration and the importance of adequate oxygenation within the human body; it covers other relevant physiology and pathophysiology, along with the reasons why adult patients may require oxygen therapy.]

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Replicability of Physical Exercise Interventions in Lung Transplant Recipients; A Systematic Review.
[Conclusions: Replicability of many exercise interventions in LTX is not warranted due to poor descriptions of important items related to training. In particular there were insufficiently detailed reporting of training principles and FITT components in programs developed for LTX. Future interventions that aim to train LTX patients should spend effort in writing reports in which the intervention is detailed to such an extent that full replicability in clinical settings can be guaranteed.]

Freely available online

Using step counters to promote physical activity and exercise capacity in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a meta-analysis.
Qiu S. Therapeutic Advances in Respiratory Disease 2018;12:1753466618787386.
[Step counter use increases physical activity and improves exercise capacity in COPD patients, at least in the short term, which supports the notion of recommending step counter use in COPD management.]

Freely available online

Vitamin D as an adjunct to antibiotics for the treatment of acute childhood pneumonia.
Das RR. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2018;7:CD011597.
[Children with acute pneumonia may be vitamin D deficient. Clinical trials have found that prophylactic vitamin D supplementation decreases the risk of developing pneumonia in children. Data on the therapeutic effects of vitamin D in acute childhood pneumonia are limited.]

Guidelines

The following new guidance has recently been published:

European Respiratory Society guidelines for the management of adult bronchiectasis.
European Respiratory Society;2017.
http://erj.ersjournals.com/content/50/3/1700629
[Bronchiectasis in adults is a chronic disorder associated with poor quality of life and frequent exacerbations in many patients. There have been no previous international guidelines. The European Respiratory Society guidelines for the management of adult bronchiectasis describe the appropriate investigation and treatment strategies determined by a systematic review of the literature.]
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE); 2018.
https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta531
[Evidence-based recommendations on pembrolizumab (Keytruda) for untreated PD-L1-positive metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer in adults.]
Freely available online

Reports

The following report(s) may be of interest:

Ultrasound shows potential for confirming the diagnosis of pneumonia in children.
NIHR Dissemination Centre; 2018.
https://discover.dc.nihr.ac.uk/content/signal-000624/diagnosis-of-pneumonia-in-children-may-be-confirmed-by-ultrasound
[NIHR Signal. A review of the published evidence found that lung ultrasound was more sensitive (missed fewer cases) and about as specific (gave about the same number of false alarms) as chest X-ray, when used to confirm suspected community-acquired pneumonia in children.]
Freely available online