DynaMed Plus EBM Focus

This month selected the following as the “article most likely to inform clinical practice”:

**Hysteroscopic sterilization may not be associated with increased risks of non-gynecologic adverse outcomes in most women**


- Concerns exist that tubal sterilization performed via hysteroscopy may be associated with an increased risk of general health adverse outcomes.
- A recent retrospective cohort study used French national databases to assess adverse events in 105,357 women who had a first tubal sterilization via hysteroscopic or laparoscopic procedure between 2010 and 2014.
- Compared to laparoscopic sterilization, hysteroscopic sterilization was not associated with increased risks of non-gynecologic adverse outcomes in most women. A subgroup analysis suggests that hysteroscopic sterilization may be associated with an increased risk of allergic outcomes in women with a history of allergy.

### 2018 WHO Guideline

**WHO recommendations: intrapartum care for a positive childbirth experience**

- The new WHO guideline includes evidence from 17 Cochrane Reviews and has 56 recommendations on what care is needed throughout labour and immediately after for the woman and her baby.
- The recommendations aim to set global care standards for healthy pregnant women and reduce unnecessary medical interventions.
Staff publications

The full text of these recent staff publications is displayed in print in the Library and linked to in the Staff Publications page where possible:

The latest Staff Publications includes a **Meta-analysis & 2 Systematic Reviews**!

Go to:  **AA - WNHS / Most Recent Staff Publications / KEMH**

on our **Staff Publications** page!

We have completed staff publication records for **2017, 2016** and most of **2015** and will continue to work backwards as well as adding new research in **2018** when it appears! If we have missed your publication or need to change your details please **Let Us Know**!

^ Back to the top

New Books

**New Ebooks!**

Access these books online from the links provide (or the **Library catalogue**)

- **Diagnostic gynecologic and obstetric pathology (3rd ed)**
- **Pain management secrets (4th ed)**
- **Pharmacology (5th ed)**
Conn’s current therapy

Ferri’s best test: a practical guide to clinical laboratory medicine and diagnostic imaging (4th ed)

Seidel’s guide to physical examination: an interprofessional approach (9th ed)

New Print Books!
A complete list of new books in the medical library is available on the website (see ‘Announcements’)

Chronic sorrow: a living loss (2nd ed)

Waiting for cancer to come: women’s experiences with genetic testing and medical decision making for breast and ovarian cancer

Research design: qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches (5th ed)

Roitt’s essential immunology (13th ed)

Guide to diagnostic tests (17th ed)

Fundamentals of pharmacology (6th ed)
News & Events from the WNHL

Pamphlet service
Below are a few pamphlets that have been re-published.

Buckle up
Baby play birth to 18 months
Toddler play: 18 months to 3 years

Health Events happening in March

3rd March  World Hearing Day
11th - 18th March  Multiple Birth Awareness Week
21st March  UN World Down Syndrome Day

New books from the WNHL

Baby and toddler basics: expert answers to parents’ top 150 questions
Your new pregnancy bible: the experts’ guide to pregnancy and early parenthood
The Baby tree
Articles of Interest

Clinics reviews & themed journal issues:

Contemporary and diverse approaches to perinatal ethics (Seminars in Fetal and Neonatal Medicine)

Multidisciplinary obstetric critical care delivery: The concept of the “virtual” intensive care unit (Seminars in Perinatology)

Human papilloma virus in gynaecology (Best Practice & Research: Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology)

Reproductive Genetics (Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America)

Virtual Special Section on Education: Part II (Midwifery)

New and updated Cochrane reviews:

Antifibrinolytic drugs for treating primary postpartum haemorrhage (new)
Tranexamic acid (TXA) when administered intravenously reduces mortality due to bleeding in women with primary PPH, irrespective of mode of birth, and without increasing the risk of thromboembolic events. The evidence suggests that TXA is effective if given as early as possible.

Dietary advice interventions in pregnancy for preventing gestational diabetes mellitus (conclusions changed & highlighted)
More high-quality evidence is needed to determine the effects of dietary advice interventions in
pregnancy. Identified 5 ongoing studies & 4 awaiting classification.

**Intraoperative interventions for preventing surgical site infection: an overview of Cochrane Reviews (new & highlighted)**

This overview provides the most up-to-date evidence on use of intraoperative treatments for the prevention of SSIs from all currently published Cochrane Reviews.

**Interventions to prevent hypothermia at birth in preterm and/or low birth weight infants (updated & highlighted)**

Evidence of moderate quality shows that use of plastic wraps or bags compared with routine care led to higher temperatures on admission to NICUs with less hypothermia, particularly for extremely preterm infants. Caution must be taken to avoid iatrogenic hyperthermia, particularly when multiple interventions are used simultaneously.

**Prophylactic vitamin K for the prevention of vitamin K deficiency bleeding in preterm neonates (new)**

Preterm infants have low levels of vitamin K and develop detectable PIVKA proteins during the first week of life. There are no studies comparing vitamin K versus non-treatment and few studies that address potential dosing strategies for effective treatment. Dosage studies suggest that we are currently giving doses of vitamin K to preterm infants that lead to supraphysiologic levels.

**Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) drugs for treatment of retinopathy of prematurity (conclusions changed)**

Insufficient data precludes strong conclusions favouring routine use of intravitreal anti-VEGF agents - either as monotherapy or in conjunction with laser therapy - in preterm infants with type 1 ROP.

**Individualised gonadotropin dose selection using markers of ovarian reserve for women undergoing in vitro fertilisation plus intracytoplasmic sperm injection (IVF/ICSI) (new)**

Current evidence does not provide a clear justification for adjusting the standard dose of 150 IU in the case of poor or normal responders, especially as increased dose is generally associated with greater total FSH dose and therefore greater cost. However, a decreased dose in predicted high responders may reduce OHSS.

**Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents to induce regression and prevent the progression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (updated)**

There are currently no convincing data to support a benefit for NSAIDs in the treatment of CIN. With the addition of a new, larger randomised trial the authors rate this as overall moderate-certainty evidence by the GRADE criteria.

**Evidently Cochrane:**

**Bronchiolitis: evidence for practice?**

In this Evidence for Everyday Nursing series, Sarah Chapman gives a round-up of Cochrane evidence on interventions for infants with bronchiolitis.

**Polycystic ovary syndrome: how can it be treated?**

In this blog for non-medical readers, Cochrane UK’s Senior Fellow in General Practice, Lynda Ware, looks at polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and the evidence on treatments.
Other items of interest:

A ten-year review: the Closing the Gap strategy and recommendations for reset (Close the Gap Campaign Steering Committee)
Ten-years after its commencement, this review assesses why Australian governments have not yet succeeded in closing the health gap to date, and why they will not succeed by 2030 if the current course continues.

Neonatal outcomes with water birth: A systematic review and meta-analysis (Midwifery)
No evidence of increased odds for any neonatal outcome with waterbirth. Waterbirth may reduce odds of bacterial colonization or topical infection.

Developmental care, neonatal behavior and postnatal maternal depressive symptomatology predict internalizing problems at 18 months for very preterm children (Journal of Perinatology)
A longitudinal, multicenter, follow-up study conducted in 25 Italian tertiary neonatal intensive care units found DC interventions and postnatal maternal depression, as well as infant behavior have an impact on short- and long-term infant outcomes.

Is the fetal cerebroplacental ratio better that the estimated fetal weight in predicting adverse perinatal outcomes in a low risk cohort? (Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine)
In a low-risk cohort both the CPR and EFW individually and in combination predicts adverse obstetric and perinatal outcomes when measured late in pregnancy. However, the predictive value was enhanced when both were used in combination.

Effect of maternal age on the risk of preterm birth: A large cohort study (Plos One)
using data from the QUARISMA study, a large Canadian randomized controlled trial, which collected data from 184,000 births in 32 hospitals, this study concluded that even after adjustment for confounders, advanced maternal age (40 years and over) was associated with preterm birth. A maternal age of 30–34 years was associated with the lowest risk of prematurity.

Are We Ready for Fragile X Newborn Screening Testing?—Lessons Learnt from a Feasibility Study (International Journal of Neonatal Screening)
Fragile X syndrome (FXS) is the most prevalent heritable cause of cognitive impairment but is not yet included in a newborn screening (NBS) program within Australia. This paper aims to assess the feasibility and reliability of population screening for FXS using a pilot study in one hospital.

Routine germline BRCA1 and BRCA2 testing in ovarian carcinoma patients: analysis of the Scottish real life experience (BJOG)
Sequencing all non-mucinous ovarian cancer patients produces much higher annual gBRCA1/2 mutation detection with the frequency of positive tests still exceeding the 10% threshold upon which many family history based models operate.

The role of NFκB in the three stages of pregnancy: implantation, maintenance and labour; a review article (BJOG)
This review summarises the current state of knowledge about NFκB and its role in the molecular
regulation of processes related to pregnancy development.

Maternal and neonatal outcomes after bariatric surgery; a systematic review and meta-analysis: do the benefits outweigh the risks? (AJOG)

Although bariatric surgery is associated with a reduction in the risk of several adverse obstetric outcomes, there is a potential for an increased risk of other important outcomes that should be considered when bariatric surgery is discussed with reproductive-age women.

Iodine-containing supplement use by pregnant women attending antenatal clinics in Western Australia (ANZJOG)

Two-thirds of women (sample size 425) reported use of iodine-containing supplements during pregnancy, within the range reported for other Australian states. One-quarter reported use prior to pregnancy.

Validation of the Australian Midwifery Standards Assessment Tool (AMSAT): A tool to assess midwifery competence (Women and Birth)

The AMSAT is a valid, reliable and acceptable midwifery assessment tool enabling consistent assessment of midwifery student competence.

A survey of Australian midwives’ knowledge, experience, and training needs in relation to female genital mutilation (Women and Birth)

As frontline providers, midwives must have appropriate up-to-date clinical skills and knowledge to ensure they are able to provide women with FGM the care they need and deserve.

The Women's Health Initiative (WHI) Life and Longevity After Cancer (LILAC) Study: Description and Baseline Characteristics of Participants (Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention)

The LILAC resource offers a valuable opportunity for researchers to study cancer survivorship and issues pertinent to cancer survivors in future studies.

The role of dissociation in revictimization across the lifespan: A 32-year prospective study (Child Abuse & Neglect)

The results of this study highlight the mediating role played by dissociation in the revictimization of women abused during childhood, and the need to develop interventions designed to prevent intimate partner violence among abused girls or adult women with a history of abuse.

Surveying Care Teams after in-Hospital Deaths to Identify Preventable Harm and Opportunities to Improve Advance Care Planning (Joint Commission Journal on Quality and patient Safety)

Postdeath care team surveys can augment mortality review processes to improve the way hospitals learn from deaths.

For more popular articles, see the Journal Alerts guide.