New Look BMJ Best Practice!

Have you seen the new look BMJ Best Practice? For example, see the Recent Update on Prevention of preterm birth (14 November 2017)

As well as the latest evidence, this point of care tool includes videos, patient leaflets, medical calculators and Cochrane Clinical Answers

You can access from the Library Home page, top right under Point of Care Tools. You can also access Best Practice via an App – for details see the Point of Care tab on our Mobile Resources guide.
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 **Cochrane Review** and a **Meta-analysis**!

Go to: [AA - WNHS / Most Recent Staff Publications / KEMH](#)

on our [Staff Publications](#) page!

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

New Books

**New Ebooks!**
Access these books online from the links provide (or the [Library catalogue](#))

**Assisted ventilation of the neonate (6th ed)**

**Volpe’s neurology of the newborn (6th ed)**
New Print Books!
A complete list of new books in the medical library is available on the website (see ‘Announcements’)

- **Paediatric guidelines 2016 - 18 (issue 7)**
- **Food-sensitive babies: dietary investigation for breastfed babies**
- **Normal child and adolescent development: a psychodynamic primer**
- **An introduction to systematic reviews (2nd ed.)**
- **Measuring health: a review of subjective health and quality of life measurement scales (4th ed)**
- **Improving population health using electronic records: methods for data management and epidemiological analysis**
- **The birth of a mother: how the motherhood experience changes you forever**
- **Incontinence: 6th International Consultation on Incontinence**
- **Netter’s obstetrics & gynecology (3rd ed)**
News & Events from the WNHL

Events in November

17th November - World Prematurity day
12th - 18th November - Perinatal Depression & Anxiety Awareness Week
25th November - White Ribbon Day

Pamphlet service

- Advance care planning: a patient’s guide (WA Health)
- Baby play: birth to 18 months (WA Health)
- Baby’s first foods: healthy eating from around 6 months (WA Health)
- Bedwetting (WA Health)
- Learning to talk (WA Health)
- Protect your child: childhood immunisation defends against 16 serious diseases (WA Health)
- Immunisation information for pregnant mothers (WA Health)

New books from the WNHL

- Pregnancy and abortion: your choice
- Sex after...a woman’s guide to empowerment and enhanced sexual experiences in the evolution of life
- Pregnancy: the naked truth: the truth about being pregnant
Baby names 2018: this year's best baby names

Food-sensitive babies: dietary investigation for breastfed babies

Baby-led weaning: the essential guide to introducing solid foods

Articles of Interest

Clinics reviews & themed journal issues:

Current Preterm Birth Prevention Strategies (Seminars in Perinatology)

Management of labor and delivery (Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinics of North America)

Robotic Surgery in Gynaecology (Best Practice & Research Clinical Obstetrics & Gynaecology)

New and updated Cochrane reviews:

Different methods and settings for glucose monitoring for gestational diabetes during pregnancy (new)

1 author from WNHS! Evidence from 11 RCTs assessing different methods or settings for glucose monitoring for GDM suggests no clear differences for the primary outcomes or other secondary outcomes assessed in this review.

Mesenchymal stem cells for the prevention and treatment of bronchopulmonary dysplasia in preterm infants (new)

There is insufficient evidence to determine the safety and efficacy of MSCs in the treatment or prevention of BPD in premature infants. The results of the ongoing trials addressing this issue are
expected in the near future.

**Neurally adjusted ventilatory assist compared to other forms of triggered ventilation for neonatal respiratory support (new)**

Risks and benefits of NAVA compared to other forms of ventilation for neonates are uncertain. Well-designed trials are required to evaluate this new form of triggered ventilation.

**Routine antibiotic prophylaxis after normal vaginal birth for reducing maternal infectious morbidity (new)**

Routine administration of antibiotics may reduce the risk of endometritis after uncomplicated vaginal birth. The small number of trials limits the interpretation of the evidence for application in practice.

**Genomics-based non-invasive prenatal testing for detection of fetal chromosomal aneuploidy in pregnant women (new)**

Concludes that given the current data on the performance of gNIPT, invasive fetal karyotyping is still the required diagnostic approach to confirm the presence of a chromosomal abnormality prior to making irreversible decisions relative to the pregnancy outcome. However, most of the gNIPT studies were prone to bias.

**Regimens of ultrasound surveillance for twin pregnancies for improving outcomes (new)**

This review is based on one small study which was underpowered for detection of rare outcomes such as perinatal mortality, stillbirth and neonatal death.

**Insulin for the treatment of women with gestational diabetes (new)**

The main comparison in this review is insulin versus oral anti-diabetic pharmacological therapies, which have similar effects on key health outcomes.

**Antibiotic prophylaxis for episiotomy repair following vaginal birth (new)**

There was insufficient evidence to assess the clinical benefits or harms of routine antibiotic prophylaxis for episiotomy repair after normal birth.

**Prenatal administration of progestogens for preventing spontaneous preterm birth in women with a multiple pregnancy (new)**

Overall, for women with a multiple pregnancy, the administration of progesterone does not appear to be associated with a reduction in risk of preterm birth or improved neonatal outcomes.

**Combined diet and exercise interventions for preventing gestational diabetes mellitus (updated, conclusions changed)**

Moderate-quality evidence suggests reduced risks of GDM and caesarean section with combined diet and exercise interventions during pregnancy as well as reductions in gestational weight gain, compared with standard care.

**Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (new)**

Overall LOD can be considered to have a low risk of harm, and to be an option in the management of symptoms of PCOS.

**Obstetric outcomes after conservative treatment for cervical intraepithelial lesions and early invasive...**
disease (new)
Women with CIN have a higher baseline risk for prematurity. Excisional and ablative treatment appears to further increases that risk. Based on low or very low quality observational studies.

Metformin for endometrial hyperplasia (new)
At present, evidence is insufficient to support or refute the use of metformin alone or in combination with standard therapy - specifically, megestrol acetate - versus megestrol acetate alone, for treatment of endometrial hyperplasia.

Pain relief for outpatient hysteroscopy (updated, conclusions changed)
There was no consistent good-quality evidence of a clinically meaningful difference in safety or effectiveness between different types of pain relief compared with each other or with placebo or no treatment in women undergoing outpatient hysteroscopy.

Lymphadenectomy for the management of endometrial cancer (updated)
This review found no evidence that lymphadenectomy decreases risk of death or disease recurrence compared with no lymphadenectomy in women with presumed stage I disease.

Prophylactic chemotherapy for hydatidiform mole to prevent gestational trophoblastic neoplasia (updated)
P-Chem may reduce the risk of progression to GTN in women with CMs who are at a high risk of malignant transformation; however, current evidence in favour of P-Chem is limited. P-Chem is not recommended due to toxic side effects, treatment delays & increased drug resistance.

Evidently Cochrane:

Tackling antibiotic resistance: evidence for responsible antibiotic use
To mark World Antibiotic Awareness Week: Cochrane evidence which supports decision-making in the appropriate use of antibiotics (click on links above images).

Apocalypse now: antimicrobial resistance
a blog for non-medical readers by Lynda Ware, Senior Fellow in General Practice with Cochrane UK, taking a look at the threat posed by antimicrobial resistance and what we can do about it.

Other items of interest:

Understanding the relationship between cesarean birth and stress, anxiety, and depression after childbirth: A nationwide cohort study (Birth)
Cesarean birth was associated with an increased risk of postpartum stress symptoms.

Effect of Previous Posttraumatic Stress in the Perinatal Period (JOGNN)
This review concluded that women’s health care providers should evaluate for PTSD in routine mental health assessments during and after pregnancy, especially with a reported history of trauma or the presence of a mood or anxiety disorder.
The purpose of this document is to provide guidance on management of late preterm (34 0/7–36 6/7 weeks of gestation) vaginal bleeding.

Preterm labor in the absence of acute histologic chorioamnionitis is characterized by cellular senescence of the chorioamniotic membranes (AJOG).

In the absence of acute histologic chorioamnionitis, signs of cellular senescence are present in the chorioamniotic membranes from women who underwent spontaneous preterm labor compared to those who delivered preterm in the absence of labor. However, the chorioamniotic membranes from women who underwent spontaneous labor at term did not show consistent signs of cellular senescence in the absence of histologic chorioamnionitis.

Maternal hemodynamics: a method to classify hypertensive disorders of pregnancy (AJOG).

This study aimed to examine cardiovascular parameters in a cohort of patients affected by hypertensive disorders of pregnancy according to the clinical phenotypes that prioritize fetoplacental characteristics and not the time at onset of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.

Systematic review of the clinical and economic value of gene expression profiles for invasive early breast cancer available in Europe (Cancer Treatment Reviews).

Genomic profiling assays for early breast cancer have excellent prognostic capacities. However, there is large variation in the quantity and quality of economical and clinical evidence.

Intrauterine Device Use and Cervical Cancer Risk A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis (Obstetrics & Gynecology).

Invasive cervical cancer may be approximately one third less frequent in women who have used an IUD.

A step-wise approach to developing indicators to compare the performance of maternity units using hospital administrative data (BJOG).

This review illustrates how to develop performance indicators for maternity units using hospital administrative data, including methods to address the challenges administrative data pose.


The lack of consistent and accurate diagnosis of PCOS in young women potentially leads to over-diagnosis. This creates unnecessary fears of health complications, particularly infertility.

Intimate Partner Abuse (Journal of Midwifery & Women’s Health).

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Evaluation of Patient and Family Outpatient Complaints as a Strategy to Prioritize Efforts to Improve Cancer Care Delivery (The Joint Commission Journal on Quality and Patient Safety).

Most of the concerns represented in the complaints related to humanistic rather than technical aspects of care.
Bloodborne viral and sexually transmissible infections in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: annual surveillance report 2017 (The Kirby Institute)

This report provides information on the occurrence of blood borne viruses and sexually transmissible infections among the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Australia.

For more popular articles, see the Journal Alerts guide.