EBM article types

Zekeriya Aktürk
zekeriya.akturk@gmail.com

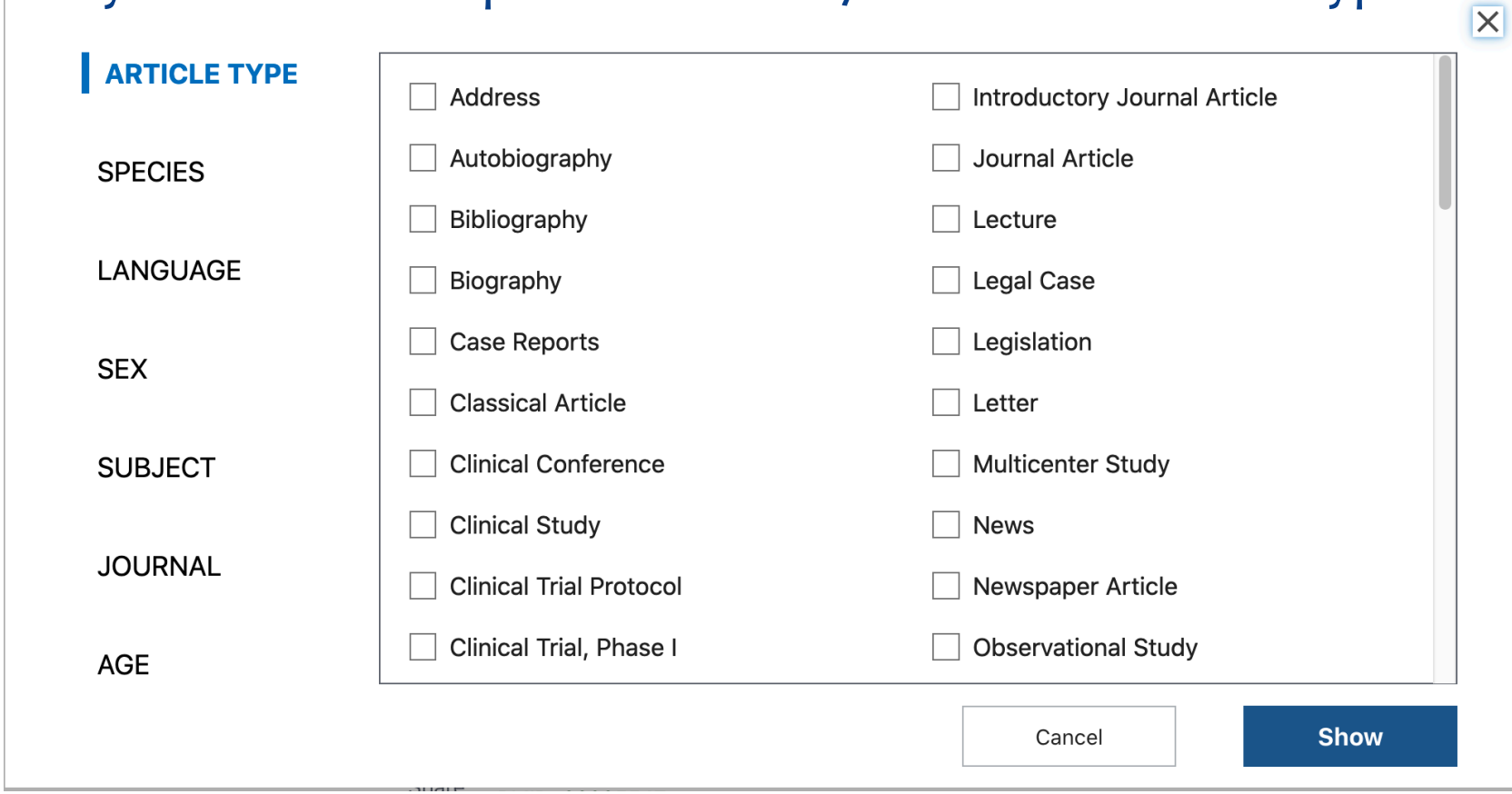
https://pixabay.com/photos/pen-color-paint-the-draw-painter-2644392/

Objectives

* This presentation aims to introduce specific features of the common article types listed under the PubMed.
* At the end of this session, the participants are expected to;
  * List and explain different types of scientific articles.
  * State the available reporting guidelines for research types.
  * Demonstrate an insight on the approximate number of different article types in the literature.

PubMed Article Types

* When you search the PubMed using Additional Filters, you will come up with around 70 different article types.



Address

PubMed.gov

diabetes

Search

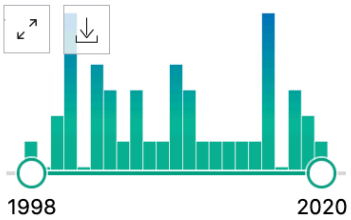
Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

44 results

RESULTS BY YEAR



Filters applied: Address. Clear all

TEXT AVAILABILITY

- [ ] Abstract
- [ ] Free full text
- [ ] Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- [ ] Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- [x] Address

1 It's All About Access!

Youssef GA.

Cite

Diabetes Spectr. 2020 Feb;33(1):82-88. doi: 10.2337/ds19-0072.

PMID: 32116458

Share

Youssef delivered as President, Health Care & Education of the American **Diabetes** Association at its 79th Scientific Sessions in San Francisco, CA, on 8 June 2019. A webcast of the speech can be viewed on ADA's DiabetesPro website at professional.**diabetes**.org/web ...

2 2018 Health Care & Education Presidential Address: The American **Diabetes** Association in the Era of Health Care Transformation.

Hill-Briggs F.

Cite

Diabetes Care. 2019 Mar;42(3):352-358. doi: 10.2337/dci18-0051.

Share

PMID: 30787058 **Free PMC article.**

Diabetes has become a high-priority condition in the current era of health care transformation due to **diabetes** and prediabetes prevalence rates, suboptimal **diabetes** outcomes at the health care system and population levels, and high health care and public heal ...

Presidential Address 2011: Autonomic modes of control and health.

Diabetes Spectr. 2020 Feb;33(1):82-88. doi: 10.2337/ds19-0072.

It's All About Access!

Gretchen A Youssef [1]

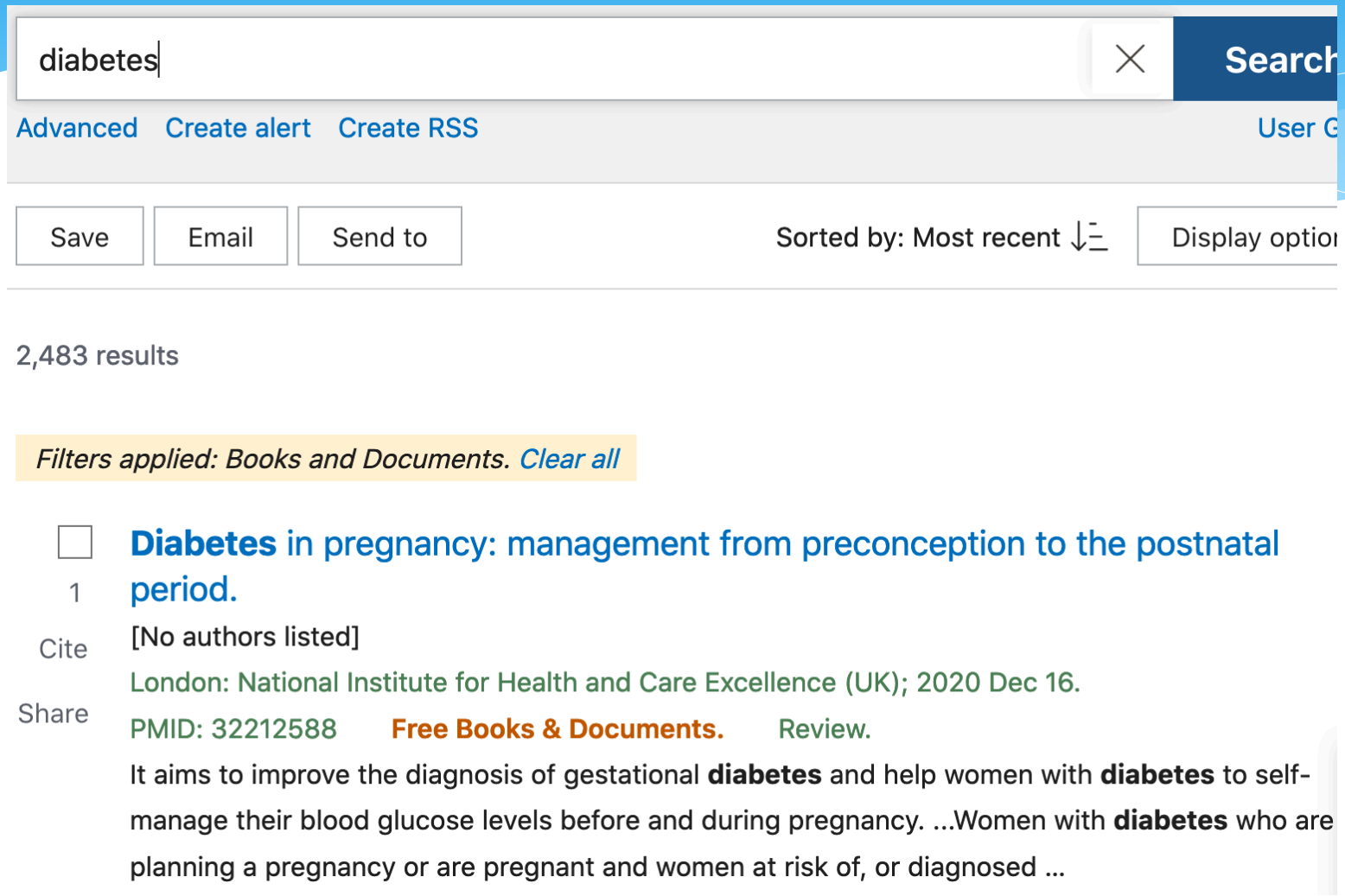
Affiliations + expand

PMID: 32116458 PMCID: PMC7026745 (available on 2021-02-01) DOI: 10.2337/ds19-0072

Abstract

Editor's Note: This article is adapted from a speech Ms. Youssef delivered as President, Health Care & Education of the American Diabetes Association at its 79th Scientific Sessions in San Francisco, CA, on 8 June 2019. A webcast of the speech can be viewed on ADA's DiabetesPro website at professional.diabetes.org/webcast/president-health-care-education-address%E2%80%94it%E2%80%99s-all-about-access.

Books and Documents



Diabetes in pregnancy: management from preconception to the postnatal period

No authors listed

London: National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK); 2020 Dec 16.
National Institute for Health and Care Excellence: Clinical Guidelines.

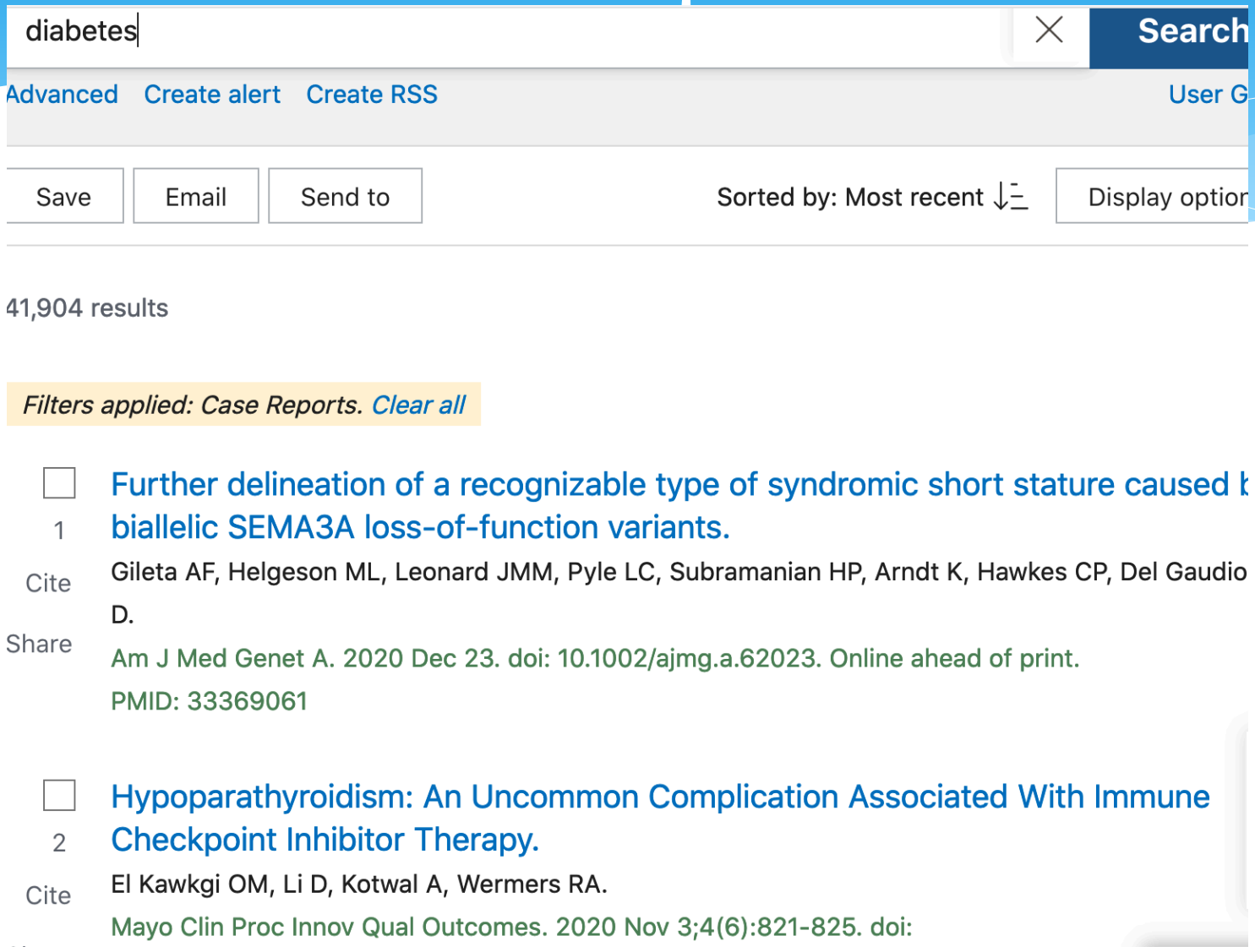
PMID: 32212588 Bookshelf ID: NBK555331

Excerpt

This guideline covers managing diabetes and its complications in women who are planning pregnancy or are already pregnant. It aims to improve the diagnosis of gestational diabetes and help women with diabetes to self-manage their blood glucose levels before and during pregnancy.

In December 2020, we reviewed the evidence and changed the recommendations on intermittently scanned CGM (isCGM, also commonly referred to as flash) and continuous glucose monitoring during pregnancy for women with type 1 diabetes.

Case reports



CARE case report guidelines

CARE Checklist of information to include when writing a case report

Topic	Item	Checklist item description	Reported on Line
Title	1	The diagnosis or intervention of primary focus followed by the words "case report"	
Key Words	2	2 to 5 key words that identify diagnoses or interventions in this case report, including "case report"	
Abstract (no references)	3a	Introduction: What is unique about this case and what does it add to the scientific literature?	
	3b	Main symptoms and/or important clinical findings	
	3c	The main diagnoses, therapeutic interventions, and outcomes	
	3d	Conclusion—What is the main "take-away" lesson(s) from this case?	
Introduction	4	One or two paragraphs summarizing why this case is unique (**may include** references)	
Patient Information	5a	De-identified patient specific information.	
	5b	Primary concerns and symptoms of the patient.	
	5c	Medical, family, and psycho-social history including relevant genetic information	
	5d	Relevant past interventions with outcomes	
Clinical Findings	6	Describe significant physical examination (PE) and important clinical findings.	
Timeline	7	Historical and current information from this episode of care organized as a timeline	
Diagnostic Assessment	8a	Diagnostic testing (such as PE, laboratory testing, imaging, surveys).	
	8b	Diagnostic challenges (such as access to testing, financial, or cultural)	
	8c	Diagnosis (including other diagnoses considered)	
	8d	Prognosis (such as staging in oncology) where applicable	
Therapeutic Intervention	9a	Types of therapeutic intervention (such as pharmacologic, surgical, preventive, self-care)	
	9b	Administration of therapeutic intervention (such as dosage, strength, duration)	
	9c	Changes in therapeutic intervention (with rationale)	
Follow-up and Outcomes	10a	Clinician and patient-assessed outcomes (if available)	
	10b	Important follow-up diagnostic and other test results	
	10c	Intervention adherence and tolerability (How was this assessed?)	
	10d	Adverse and unanticipated events	
Discussion	11a	A scientific discussion of the strengths AND limitations associated with this case report	
	11b	Discussion of the relevant medical literature **with references**.	
	11c	The scientific rationale for any conclusions (including assessment of possible causes)	
	11d	The primary "take-away" lessons of this case report (without references) in a one paragraph conclusion	
Patient Perspective	12	The patient should share their perspective in one to two paragraphs on the treatment(s) they received	
Informed Consent	13	Did the patient give informed consent? Please provide if requested	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5db7b349364ff063a6c58ab8/t/5db7bf175f869e5812fd4293/1572323098501/CARE-checklist-English-2013.pdf

Weber *et al. BMC Nephrology* (2017) 18:360
DOI 10.1186/s12882-017-0757-5

BMC Nephrology

CASE REPORT Open Access

Intractable ascites associated with mycophenolate in a simultaneous kidney-pancreas transplant patient: a case report

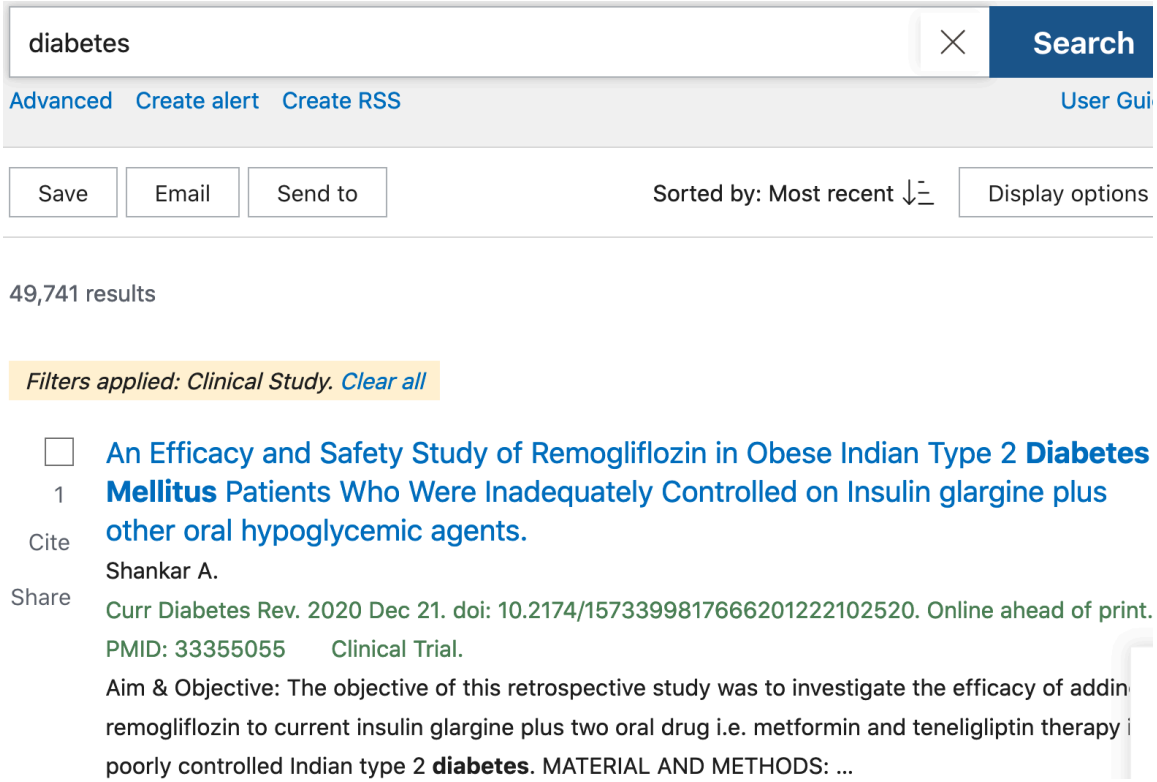
Nina T. Weber[1†], Ali Sigaroudi[2†], Alexander Ritter[1], Andreas Boss[3], Kuno Lehmann[4], David Goodman[5], Stefan Farese[6], Stefan Weiler[2] and Thomas F. Mueller[1*]

* „The information and structure of this case report was based on the CARE Checklist 2016.“

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5727879/pdf/12882_2017_Article_757.pdf

Clinical Study

* Clinical studies involve research using human volunteers. They can be further categorized as ‚observational' and ‚experimental'.



Clinical Trial

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Gui

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

41,411 results

Filters applied: Clinical Trial. Clear all

1

Cite

Share

An Efficacy and Safety Study of Remogliflozin in Obese Indian Type 2 **Diabetes Mellitus** Patients Who Were Inadequately Controlled on Insulin glargine plus other oral hypoglycemic agents.

Shankar A.

Curr Diabetes Rev. 2020 Dec 21. doi: 10.2174/1573399817666201222102520. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 33355055 Clinical Trial.

Aim & Objective: The objective of this retrospective study was to investigate the efficacy of adding remogliflozin to current insulin glargine plus two oral drug i.e. metformin and teneligliptin therapy in poorly controlled Indian type 2 **diabetes**. MATERIAL AND METHODS: ...

CONSORT 2010 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial*

Section/Topic	Item No	Checklist item	Reported on page No
Title and abstract			
	1a	Identification as a randomised trial in the title	
	1b	Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts)	
Introduction			
Background and objectives	2a	Scientific background and explanation of rationale	
	2b	Specific objectives or hypotheses	
Methods			
Trial design	3a	Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio	
	3b	Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons	
Participants	4a	Eligibility criteria for participants	
	4b	Settings and locations where the data were collected	
Interventions	5	The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered	
Outcomes	6a	Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed	
	6b	Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons	
Sample size	7a	How sample size was determined	
	7b	When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines	
Randomisation:			
Sequence generation	8a	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence	
	8b	Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)	
Allocation concealment mechanism	9	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	
Implementation	10	Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to	

https://www.equator-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/CONSORT-2010-Checklist-MS-Word.doc

diabetes consort

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

15 results

Filters applied: Clinical Trial. Clear all

1 Cite

Effects of breastfeeding education based on the self-efficacy theory on women with gestational **diabetes mellitus**: A **CONSORT**-compliant randomized controlled trial.

You H, Lei A, Xiang J, Wang Y, Luo B, Hu J.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32311936/

Clinical Trial Protocol

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

269 results

Filters applied: Clinical Trial Protocol. Clear all

1 The efficacy of enteral nutrition combined with accelerated rehabilitation in non-small cell lung cancer surgery: A randomized controlled trial protocol.

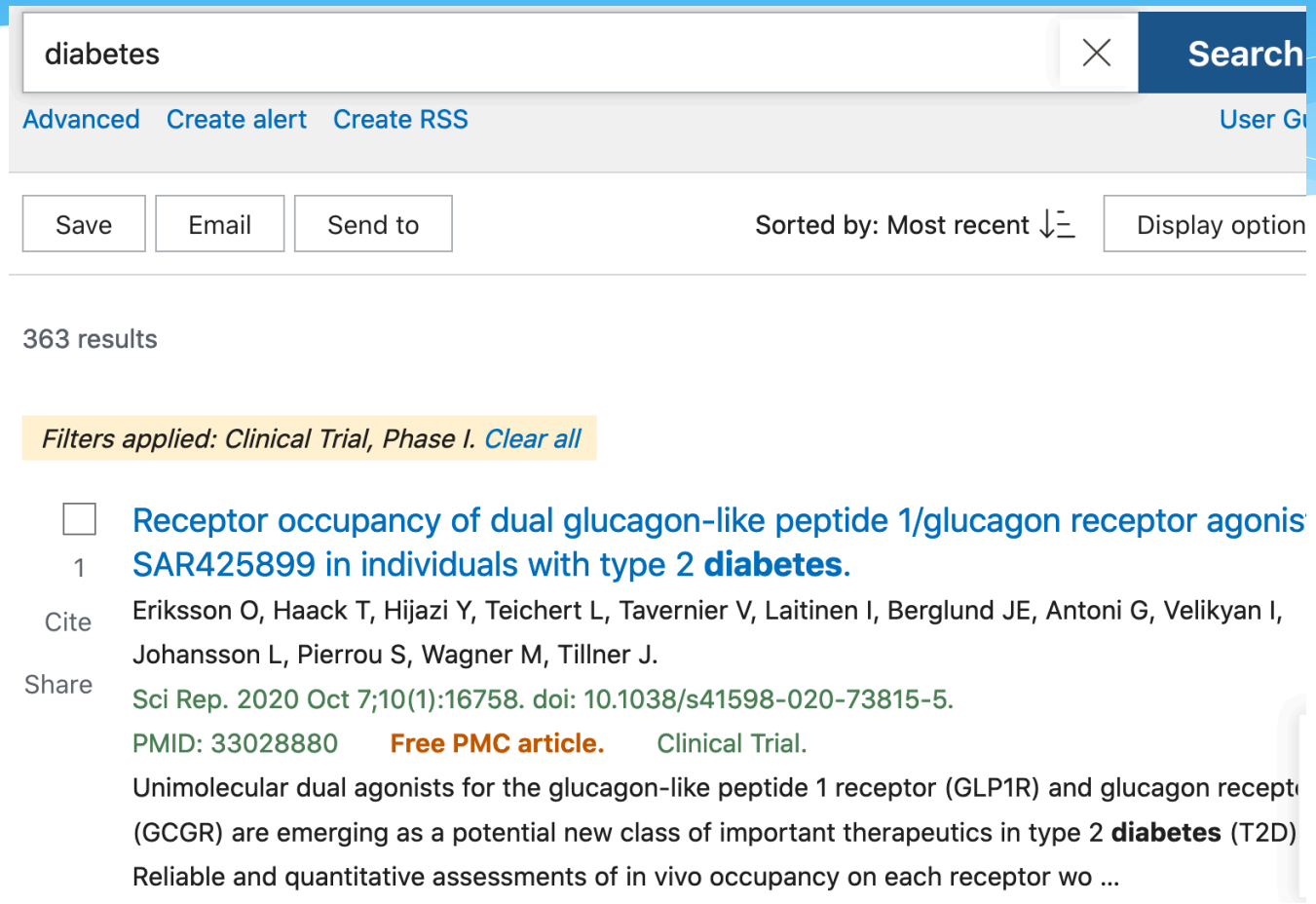
Cite Ji X, Ding H.

Summary of clinical trial phases

Phase	Primary goal	Dose	Patient monitor	Typical number of participants	Success rate[2]	Notes
Preclinical	Testing of drug in non-human subjects to gather efficacy, toxicity and pharmacokinetic information	Unrestricted	Scientific researcher	No human subjects, *in vitro* and *in vivo* only		Includes testing in model organisms. Human immortalized cell lines and other human tissues may also be used.
Phase 0	Pharmacokinetics; particularly oral bioavailability and half-life of the drug	Small, subtherapeutic	Clinical researcher	10 people		Often skipped for Phase I.
Phase I	Dose-ranging on healthy volunteers for safety	Often subtherapeutic, but with ascending doses	Clinical researcher	20–100 normal healthy volunteers (or cancer patients for cancer drugs)	Approx. 70%	Determines whether drug is safe to check for efficacy.
Phase II	Testing of drug on participants to assess efficacy and side effects	Therapeutic dose	Clinical researcher	100–300 participants with a specific disease	Approx. 33%	Determines whether drug can have any efficacy; at this point, the drug is not presumed to have any therapeutic effect
Phase III	Testing of drug on participants to assess efficacy, effectiveness and safety	Therapeutic dose	Clinical researcher and personal physician	300–3,000 people with a specific disease	25–30%	Determines a drug's therapeutic effect; at this point, the drug is presumed to have some effect
Phase IV	Post marketing surveillance in public	Therapeutic dose	Personal physician	Anyone seeking treatment from a physician	N/A	Monitor long-term effects

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phases_of_clinical_research

Clinical Trial, Phase I



Lack of Drug-Drug Interaction Between Cimetidine, a Renal Transporter Inhibitor, and Imeglimin, a Novel Oral Antidiabetic Drug, in Healthy Volunteers

* **Methods:** A phase 1 study was carried out in 16 subjects who received a single dose of 1500 mg imeglimin alone on day 1 followed by a 6-day treatment (day 5 to day 10) with cimetidine 400 mg twice daily. On day 8, a single dose of imeglimin was co-administered with cimetidine. Blood and urine samples were collected up to 72 h after each imeglimin administration. Pharmacokinetic parameters were determined using non-compartmental methods.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32860624/

Clinical Trial, Phase II

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Gu

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

710 results

Filters applied: Clinical Trial, Phase II. *Clear all*

1 Cite

Golimumab and Beta-Cell Function in Youth with New-Onset Type 1 **Diabetes**.

Quattrin T, Haller MJ, Steck AK, Felner EI, Li Y, Xia Y, Leu JH, Zoka R, Hedrick JA, Rigby MR, Vercruysse F; T1GER Study Investigators.

N Engl J Med. 2020 Nov 19;383(21):2007-2017. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2006136.

Golimumab and Beta-Cell Function in Youth with New-Onset Type 1 Diabetes

* **Methods:** In this phase 2, multicenter, placebo-controlled, double-blind, parallel-group trial, we randomly assigned, in a 2:1 ratio, children and young adults (age range, 6 to 21 years) with newly diagnosed overt type 1 diabetes to receive subcutaneous golimumab or placebo for 52 weeks. The primary end point was endogenous insulin production, as assessed according to the area under the concentration-time curve for C-peptide level in response to a 4-hour mixed-meal tolerance test (4-hour C-peptide AUC) at week 52. A total of 84 participants underwent randomization

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33207093/

Clinical Trial, Phase III

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Gu

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

919 results

Filters applied: Clinical Trial, Phase III. *Clear all*

1

Cite

Share

Efficacy and safety of setmelanotide, an MC4R agonist, in individuals with severe obesity due to LEPR or POMC deficiency: single-arm, open-label, multicentre, phase 3 trials.

Clément K, van den Akker E, Argente J, Bahm A, Chung WK, Connors H, De Waele K, Farooqi IS, Gonneau-Lejeune J, Gordon G, Kohlsdorf K, Poitou C, Puder L, Swain J, Stewart M, Yuan G, Wabitsch M, Kühnen P; Setmelanotide POMC and LEPR Phase 3 Trial Investigators.

Effect of Remdesivir vs Standard Care on Clinical Status at 11 Days in Patients With Moderate COVID-19: A Randomized Clinical Trial

* **Objective:** To determine the efficacy of 5 or 10 days of remdesivir treatment compared with standard care on clinical status on day 11 after initiation of treatment.
* **Design, setting, and participants:** Randomized, open-label trial of hospitalized patients with confirmed severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection and moderate COVID-19 pneumonia (pulmonary infiltrates and room-air oxygen saturation >94%) enrolled from March 15 through April 18, 2020, at 105 hospitals in the United States, Europe, and Asia. The date of final follow-up was May 20, 2020.
* **Interventions:** Patients were randomized in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive a 10-day course of remdesivir (n = 197), a 5-day course of remdesivir (n = 199), or standard care (n = 200). Remdesivir was dosed intravenously at 200 mg on day 1 followed by 100 mg/d.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32821939/

Clinical Trial, Phase IV

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Gui

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

172 results

Filters applied: Clinical Trial, Phase IV. Clear all

1 Cite Share

Repurposed immunomodulatory drugs for Covid-19 in pre-ICu patients - mulTi-Arm Therapeutic study in pre-ICu patients admitted with Covid-19 - Repurposed Drugs (TACTIC-R): A structured summary of a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial.

Kulkarni S, Fisk M, Kostapanos M, Banham-Hall E, Bond S, Hernan-Sancho E, Norton S, Cheriyan J, Cope A, Galloway J, Hall F, Jayne D, Wilkinson IB.

Linagliptin, when compared to placebo, improves CD34+ve endothelial progenitor cells in type 2 diabetes subjects with chronic kidney disease taking metformin and/or insulin: a randomized controlled trial

* **Methods:** 31 subjects taking metformin and/or Insulin were enrolled in this 12 weeks, double blind, randomized placebo matched trial, with 5 mg LG compared to placebo. Type 2 diabetes subjects (30-70 years old), HbA1c of 6.5-10%, CKD Stage 1-3 were included. CD34+ cell number, migratory function, gene expression along with vascular parameters such as arterial stiffness, biochemistry, resting energy expenditure and body composition were measured. Data were collected at week 0, 6 and 12. A mixed model regression analysis was done with p value < 0.05 considered significant.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32493344/

Guideline

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Gu

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

1,658 results

Filters applied: Guideline. Clear all

1

Cite

Share

The International Society of Nephrology Advancing Clinical Trials (ISN-ACT) Network: current activities and future goals.

Evans RDR, Smyth B, Levin A, Jha V, Wheeler D, Jardine M, Perkovic V, Damster S, Malik C, de Zeeuw D, Hiemstra T.

Kidney Int. 2020 Dec 10:S0085-2538(20)31422-8. doi: 10.1016/j.kint.2020.10.048. Online ahead of print.

AGA Clinical Practice Update on Lifestyle Modification Using Diet and Exercise to Achieve Weight Loss in the Management of Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease: Expert Review

* Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a leading cause of chronic liver disease, with global public health impact affecting more than 25% of the global population, resulting in significant health care resource use and decreased health-related quality of life. Lifestyle modification to achieve weight loss remains a first-line intervention in patients with NAFLD. We summarize evidence-based interventions for lifestyle modification in the treatment of NAFLD and provided best practice advice statements to address key issues in clinical management.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33307021/

Letter

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Gui

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

23,377 results

Filters applied: Letter. Clear all

1 **Diabetes Mellitus** Is Associated With an Earlier Age of Onset of Huntington's Disease.

Cite Ogilvie AC, Gonzalez-Alegre P, Schultz JL.

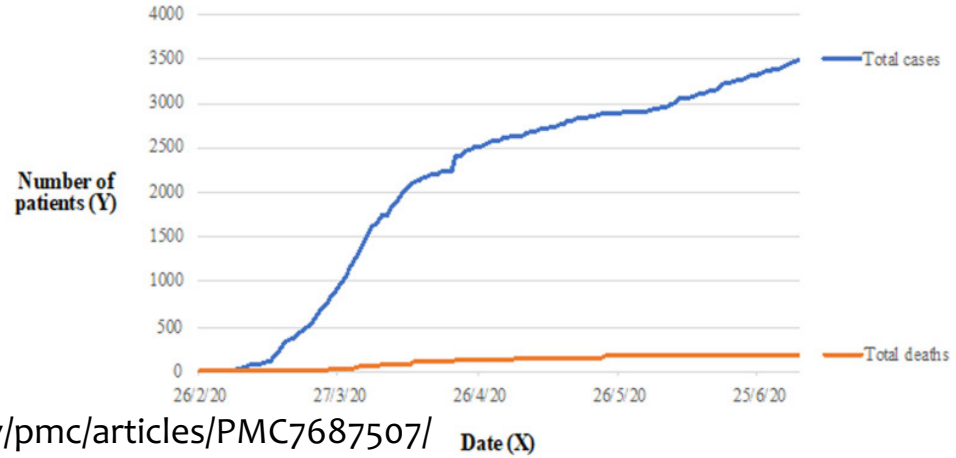
Mov Disord. 2020 Dec 24. doi: 10.1002/mds.28460. Online ahead of print.

COVID-19: do it like Greece. Why Greece is coping with COVID-19 better than other countries?

To the Editors of the Pan African Medical Journal

Go to:

Several European countries have been badly affected by the novel coronavirus pandemic, but Greece reacted early and decisively, and it seems to be working. However, the country´s ability to cope with a public health emergency of such proportions was far away from considered as something given. The main reason was the debt financial crisis which took place during the last decade and actually plunged the country; economists and analysts argue that the economy was contracted up to 26%. Taking this into account, it is easily assumed that Greece´s



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7687507/

Meta-Analysis

diabetes

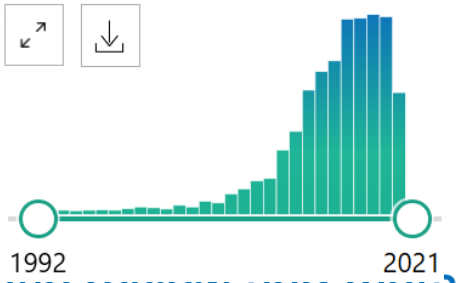
Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display optic

7,917 results

RESULTS BY YEAR



Filters applied: Meta-Analysis. Clear all

1 Cite Share

Metabolic risk factors and risk of Covid-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Moazzami B, Chaichian S, Kasaeian A, Djalalinia S, Akhlaghdoust M, Eslami M, Broumand B.

PLoS One. 2020 Dec 15;15(12):e0243600. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0243600. eCollection 2020.

PRISMA 2009 Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	

https://www.equator-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/PRISMA-2009-Checklist-MS-Word.doc

Metabolic risk factors and risk of Covid-19: A systematic review and meta-analysis

* **Methods:** This study was designed according to PRISMA guidelines. Two independent researchers searched for the relevant studies using PubMed, Web of Science, Cochrane Library, and Scopus. The search terms developed focusing on two main roots of "Covid-19" and "metabolic risk factors". All relevant observational, analytical studies, review articles, and a meta-analysis on the adult population were included in this meta-analysis. Meta-analysis was performed using the random effect model for pooling proportions to address heterogeneity among studies. Data were analyzed using STATA package version 11.2, (StataCorp, USA).

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33320875/

Observational Study

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User G

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display option

8,197 results

Filters applied: Observational Study. *Clear all*

1 [Contrast-induced acute kidney injury in patients with stable coronary artery disease: the most important risk factors and prevalence].

Cite

Mironova OI, Staroverov II, Sivakova OA, Fomin VV.

Ter Arkh. 2020 Oct 14;92(9):44-48. doi: 10.26442/00403660.2020.09.000751.

Patients with spontaneous pneumothorax have a higher risk of developing lung cancer: A STROBE-compliant article

* We used the population-based Taiwan Health Insurance Research Database to perform a retrospective cohort study. The database includes more than 99% of the population of Taiwan. We established a 27,405-person pneumothorax cohort and a 109,620 person comparison cohort with data from 2000 to 2009 to evaluate the relationship between spontaneous pneumothorax and lung cancer.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32791756/

STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No	Recommendation
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found
Introduction		
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses
Methods		
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper
Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection
Participants	6	(*a*) *Cohort study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up *Case-control study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls *Cross-sectional study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants
		(*b*) *Cohort study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed

https://www.equator-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/STROBE_checklist_v4_combined.pdf

Patient Education Handout

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Guide

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

221 results

Filters applied: Patient Education Handout. *Clear all*

1 Long-Term Weight Loss With Metformin or Lifestyle Intervention.

[No authors listed]

Cite Ann Intern Med. 2019 May 21;170(10). doi: 10.7326/P19-0006. Epub 2019 Apr 23.

INFORMATION
from Your Family Doctor

https://www.aafp.org/afp/2018/0801/afp20180801p154-s1.pdf

What You Should Know About Type 1 Diabetes

What is type 1 diabetes?

Type 1 diabetes is sometimes called juvenile diabetes or insulin-dependent diabetes. It means that your body can't make insulin. We need insulin to live. Insulin helps your body use the sugar it makes from the food you eat. Your body uses this sugar for energy. Without insulin, your blood sugar level goes up, but you can't use it. Instead, it makes you sick. You get thirsty and you urinate a lot.

What problems can type 1 diabetes cause?

People with type 1 diabetes have a higher risk of heart disease, stroke, kidney failure, high blood pressure, blindness, nerve

How do I keep my blood sugar under tight control?

Insulin helps people with type 1 diabetes keep their blood sugar at a normal level. You will need to give yourself several daily insulin injections or use an insulin pump. Studies show that checking your blood sugar level often helps keep it under tight control. Some people also need a continuous glucose monitor that checks your blood sugar levels for you automatically.

What should I do if my blood sugar level is too high?

Practice Guideline

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User Gui

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display options

1,497 results

Filters applied: Practice Guideline. *Clear all*

1

Cite

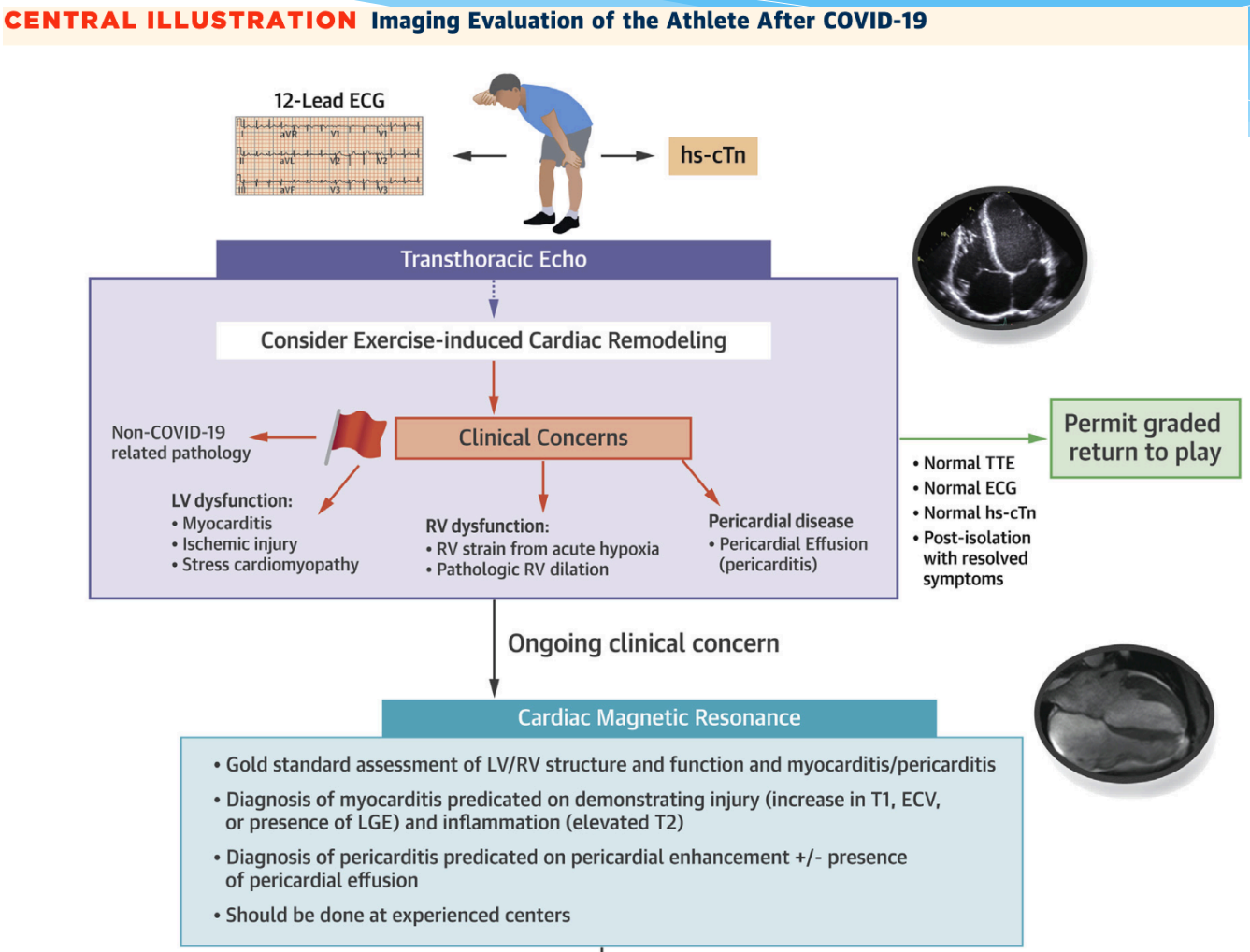
Share

The International Society of Nephrology Advancing Clinical Trials (ISN-ACT) Network: current activities and future goals.

Evans RDR, Smyth B, Levin A, Jha V, Wheeler D, Jardine M, Perkovic V, Damster S, Malik C, de Zeeuw D, Hiemstra T.

Kidney Int. 2020 Dec 10:S0085-2538(20)31422-8. doi: 10.1016/j.kint.2020.10.048. Online ahead of

Screening of Potential Cardiac Involvement in Competitive Athletes Recovering From COVID-19: An Expert Consensus Statement



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7598679/pdf/main.pdf

AGREE Reporting Checklist
2016

AGREE REPORTING CHECKLIST

This checklist is intended to guide the reporting of clinical practice guidelines.

CHECKLIST ITEM AND DESCRIPTION	REPORTING CRITERIA	Page #
DOMAIN 1: SCOPE AND PURPOSE		
1. OBJECTIVES *Report the overall objective(s) of the guideline. The expected health benefits from the guideline are to be specific to the clinical problem or health topic.*	☐ Health intent(s) (i.e., prevention, screening, diagnosis, treatment, etc.) ☐ Expected benefit(s) or outcome(s) ☐ Target(s) (e.g., patient population, society)	
2. QUESTIONS *Report the health question(s) covered by the guideline, particularly for the key recommendations.*	☐ Target population ☐ Intervention(s) or exposure(s) ☐ Comparisons (if appropriate) ☐ Outcome(s) ☐ Health care setting or context	
3. POPULATION *Describe the population (i.e., patients, public, etc.) to whom the guideline is meant to apply.*	☐ Target population, sex and age ☐ Clinical condition (if relevant) ☐ Severity/stage of disease (if relevant) ☐ Comorbidities (if relevant) ☐ Excluded populations (if relevant)	

https://www.equator-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/AGREE-Reporting-Checklist.pdf

Pragmatic Clinical Trial

* A pragmatic clinical trial (PCT), sometimes called a practical clinical trial (PCT), is a clinical trial that focuses on correlation between treatments and outcomes in real-world health system practice rather than focusing on proving causative explanations for outcomes, which requires extensive deconfounding with inclusion and exclusion criteria so strict that they risk rendering the trial results irrelevant to much of real-world practice.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pragmatic_clinical_trial

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User G

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display optior

112 results

Filters applied: Pragmatic Clinical Trial. *Clear all*

1

Cite

Share

Effect of a Collaborative Care Model on Depressive Symptoms and Glycated Hemoglobin, Blood Pressure, and Serum Cholesterol Among Patients With Depression and **Diabetes** in India: The INDEPENDENT Randomized Clinical Trial.

Ali MK, Chwastiak L, Poongothai S, Emmert-Fees KMF, Patel SA, Anjana RM, Sagar R, Shankar R, Sridhar GR, Kosuri M, Sosale AR, Sosale B, Rao D, Tandon N, Narayan KMV, Mohan V; INDEPENDENT Study Group.

JAMA. 2020 Aug 18;324(7):651-662. doi: 10.1001/jama.2020.11747.

An adaptable implementation package targeting evidence-based indicators in primary care: A pragmatic cluster-randomised evaluation

* **Methods and findings:** We undertook two parallel, pragmatic cluster-randomised trials using balanced incomplete block designs in general practices in West Yorkshire, England. We used 'opt-out' recruitment, and we randomly assigned practices that did not opt out to an implementation package targeting either diabetes control or risky prescribing (Trial 1); or blood pressure (BP) control or anticoagulation in atrial fibrillation (AF) (Trial 2). Within trials, each arm acted as the implementation control comparison for the other targeted indicator. For example, practices assigned to the diabetes control package acted as the comparison for practices assigned to the risky prescribing package.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32109257/

Randomized Controlled Trial

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display opti

28,400 results

Filters applied: Randomized Controlled Trial. Clear all

1 Cite

Hyperbaric oxygen but not hyperbaric air increases insulin sensitivity in men with type 2 **diabetes mellitus**.

Wilkinson DC, Chapman IM, Heilbronn LK.

Diving Hyperb Med. 2020 Dec 20;50(4):386-390. doi: 10.28920/dhm50.4.386-390.

Cardioprotective effect of succinate dehydrogenase inhibition in rat hearts and human myocardium with and without diabetes mellitus

* In isolated perfused hearts from 24 weeks old male Zucker diabetic fatty (ZDF) and age matched non-diabetic control rats and atrial trabeculae from patients with and without diabetes, we compared infarct size, contractile force recovery and mitochondrial function. The cardioprotective effect of a 10 minutes DiMAL administration prior to global ischemia and ischemic preconditioning (IPC) was evaluated.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32587298/

Review

diabetes

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display opti

119,963 results

Filters applied: Review. Clear all

1 Cite

Metabolomics for Diagnosis and Prognosis of Uterine Diseases? A Systemati Review.

Tokarz J, Adamski J, Lanišnik Rižner T.

J Pers Med. 2020 Dec 21;10(4):E294. doi: 10.3390/jpm10040294.

Obstetrical and gynecologic challenges in the liver transplant patient

* An increasing number of childbearing age women undergo liver transplantation (LT) in the United States. Transplantation in this patient subgroup poses a significant challenge regarding the plans for future fertility, particularly in terms of immunosuppression and optimal timing of conception. Intrapartum LT is only rarely performed as the outcome is commonly dismal for the mother or more commonly the fetus. On the other hand...

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33312893/

Systematic Review

diabetes

Searc

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display opti

9,390 results

Filters applied: Systematic Review. Clear all

1 A Systematic review on Pharmaceutical **Diabetic** Care Services in United Ara Emirates (UAE).

Cite Gillani SW, Kaka Khan KK, Ladouani D, Salama NA.

Curr Diabetes Rev. 2020 Dec 28. doi: 10.2174/1573399817999201228210029. Online ahead of

Reporting and Methods in Developing Prognostic Prediction Models for Metabolic Syndrome: A Systematic Review and Critical Appraisal

* **Materials and methods:** Studies were identified through searching in English databases (PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, and Web of Science) and Chinese databases (Sinomed, WANFANG, CNKI, and CQVIP). A checklist for critical appraisal and data extraction for systematic reviews of prediction modeling studies (CHARMS) and the prediction model risk of bias assessment tool (PROBAST) were used for the data extraction process and critical appraisal.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33364802/

Validation Study

diabetes

Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS User G

Save Email Send to Sorted by: Most recent Display option

2,508 results

Filters applied: Validation Study. *Clear all*

1

Cite

Share

Development and external validation of a prognostic tool for COVID-19 critical disease.

Chow DS, Glavis-Bloom J, Soun JE, Weinberg B, Loveless TB, Xie X, Mutasa S, Monuki E, Park JI, Bota D, Wu J, Thompson L, Boden-Albala B, Khan S, Amin AN, Chang PD.

PLoS One. 2020 Dec 9;15(12):e0242953. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0242953. eCollection 2020.

Development and external validation of a prognostic tool for COVID-19 critical disease

* **Methods:** This is a retrospective study of a prognostic model for the prediction of COVID-19 critical disease where critical disease was defined as ICU admission, ventilation, and/or death. The derivation cohort was used to develop a multivariable logistic regression model. Covariates included patient comorbidities, presenting vital signs, and laboratory values. Model performance was assessed on the validation cohort by concordance statistics. The model was developed with consecutive patients with COVID-19 who presented to University of California Irvine Medical Center in Orange County, California. External validation was performed with a random sample of patients with COVID-19 at Emory Healthcare in Atlanta, Georgia.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33296357/

Summary

* List and explain the features of at least five different scientific article types.
* Name the reporting guidelines for the following study types:
  * Randomized trials
  * Observational studies
  * Systematic reviews
  * Case reports
  * Clinical practice guidelines