Welcome

Internal Medicine Clerkship Orientation EBM Resources Course

Peggy Edwards, AMLS TTUHSC - Preston Smith Library Lubbock, Texas 79430



Reference Librarians

Offices on 2nd floor of library, across from the Learning Resource Center and public computers

8am–5pm Monday–Friday







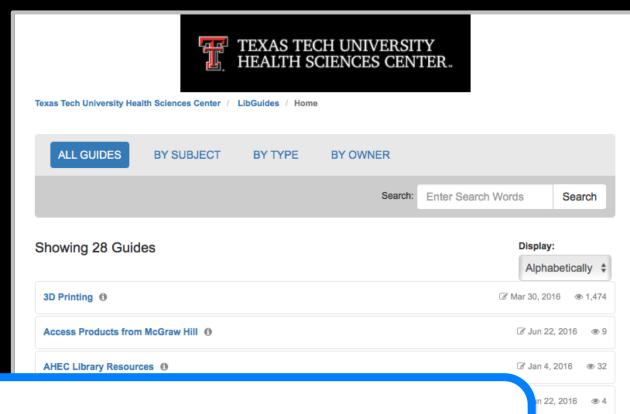


Click LibGuides



www.ttuhsc.edu/libraries





Select Evidence-Based Medicine for the MSIII Internal Medicine Clerkship

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If Jun 29, 2016 ② 95

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Select Blue **Tabs**



Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center / LibGuides / Evidence-Based Medicine for the MSIII Internal Medicine Clerkship

Evidence-Based Medicine for the MSIII Internal Medicine Clerkship: Home

Enter Search Words | Search

Home Syllabus Course Materials Constructing a Focused, Well-Articulated PICO Question PICO Worksheet

Glossary for Suggested Best-Method of Investigation

Definitions of Systematic Reviews & Meta-Analysis

Hierarchies of Evidence Introductory Orientation Powerpoint

Searching PubMed

- M Amarillo
- 🖪 Lubbock
- 🚨 Odessa/Permian Basin

Handouts/Links from Orientations

More Quick Links

TTUHSC Libraries Interlibrary Loan

TTUHSC Guides & Tutorials

Medical Dictionary

MedlinePlus

PubMed

Gold Rush

Clinical Key

Dynamed

Essential Evidence Plus

Nursing Reference Center

Poll

Was this Guide useful to you?

- Yes
- [⊚] No

Submit

Show poll results

Clerkship

Welcome to the LibGuide accompanying the Evidence-Based Medicine Course during the Internal Medicine Clerkship. Click the associated blue tabs for course materials and links to powerpoints.

Libraries

Amarillo Harrington Library of the Health Sciences

Lubbock Preston Smith Library of the Health

Odessa / Permian Basin Library of the Health

Contact Reference

Ask A Librarian

Sciences

Amarillo Reference: 806-414-9964

Lubbock Reference: 806-743-2200; ask for a reference librarian

Odessa/Permian Reference; 432-703-5030

TeamViewer

· TeamViewer for Windows

TeamViewer is software that allows the reference librarian to view your desktop while guiding you through a search.

TeamViewer for Mac TeamViewer is software

that allows the reference librarian to view your desktop while guiding you

through a search.

Syllabus

Syllabus for Evidence-Based Medicine MSIII Internal Medicine Clerkship, 2015 – 2016

Dates: Classes and Assignments Due

1st Tuesday of Rotation 1:00-2:00 pm LRC, Preston Smith Library Clerkship Orientation - Syllabus Review

Introductory Orientation - Course Requirements; Internal Medicine

PowerPoint: FBM Reserves Course - Internal Medicine

PowerPoint: EBM Resources Course - Internal Medicine Class materials in Internal Medicine Clerkship - EBM Handout

PubMed One-on-One Teaching Session PICO Question Worksheet Mandatory

DUE - at beginning of session

The Teaching Session Schedule will be emailed to you. Please schedule 2 hours for class!!

Course Description

The Evidence-Based Medicine component of the Internal Medicine clerkship is comprised of two sessions including:

- 1) an introductory orientation to three electronic point-of-care tools and several resources specific to Internal Medicine and
- 2) the PubMed One-on-One Teaching Session and

Medical librarians will instruct the sessions. During the Introductory Orientation, students will view highlights of important features of the point-of-care tools, via a PowerPoint, and then will complete hands-on exercises utilizing these tools. Attendance to the Introductory Orientation is mandatory.

<u>Before</u> the <u>PubMed One-on-One Teaching Session</u>, students will be expected to formulate a clinical or research question into the PICO format using the PICO worksheet. The PICO question will be of the individual student's choice. The PICO question worksheet will be due by the beginning of the student's assigned <u>PubMed One-on-One Teaching Session</u>. This assignment is mandatory.

In the PubMed One-on-One Teaching Session, students will be led through a lecture and hands-on literature search of the complete PubMed database in an effort to accelerate their proficiency in locating biomedical literature, including EBM data. During the teaching session, the student will locate journal articles that answer the question. It is recommended that at least one journal article be a study of high quality including: 1) a systematic review or meta-analysis, or 2) a randomized-controlled trial, or 3) a cohort study, or 4) a case-controlled study, or 5) a case series or case report, or 6) a practice guideline appropriate to study question category (diagnosis, therapy, etiology/harm, prognosis). This assignment is mandatory.

TTUHSC-SOM Institutional Specific Objectives

Evaluate the clinical status of patients through proficiency in clinical reasoning, including identification of clinical problems using scientific methods, data collection, hypothesis formulation, and the retrieval, management, and appropriate use of biomedical information for decision-making.

Apply evidence-based care to patients and use skilled clinical reasoning and the current state of medical art and science.

Use self-directed learning and information technology to acquire information from the basic and clinical sciences needed for patient care.

Demonstrate commitment to life-long learning, including self-directed study of basic and clinical science, critical assessment of the medical literature, and the use of evidence-based medicine.

Required Activities

Class attendance

PICO question, completed PICO worksheet, article(s) that answer the PICO question OSCE Station

Resources

Links to Clerkship Materials http://www.ttuhsc.edu/libraries/schools/internalmedebm/

Point-of-Care Tools via http://www.ttuhsc.edu/libraries → Databases Tab → Evidence Based

1) Clinical Key 2) DynaMed 3) Essential Evidence Plus

Internal Medicine Resources

1) Access Medicine → eBooks Tab (in fly out) → All eBooks>>

2) patient education materials: Medline Plus http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/

3) Medical Letter on Drugs & Therapeutics http://m.ttuhsc.edu/resources/

3) practice guidelines at guidelines.gov

(CG 9/18/13; rev PE 7/7/15)

First Class:

Introductory Orientation- Mandatory Attendance ©

- how to use three Point of Care EBM tools
- PowerPoint lecture, hands-on follow along, practice questions
- discuss how to formulate PICO questions
- how to determine which tools to use for background or foreground question



Point of Care Tools

available from TTUHSC Libraries



DynaMed

First Consult



DynaMed

First Consult



EBM Point of Care Tools

decision support information accessible at the patient's bedside or the "point of care"



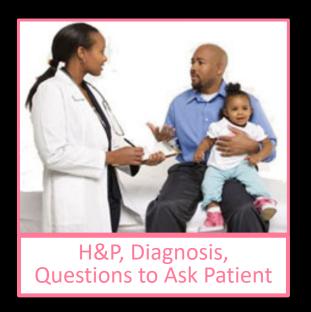
EBM Point of Care Tools

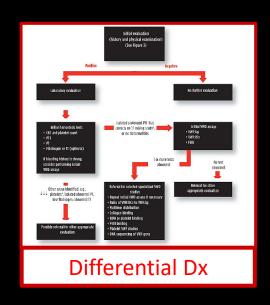
data that is evaluated and rated with levels of evidence



EBM Point of Care Tools – Disease Overview









EBM Point of Care Tools – Disease Overview



Follow-up

Background Questions

Background Questions are general:

What is a disorder?

What causes It?

How does it present?

What are some treatment options?

Resources that answer background questions:

Textbooks

Narratives that give a general overview

Second Class:

PubMed Searching Class - Mandatory Attendance 😊

- teaching session with a reference librarian
- in the Preston Smith Library
- how to search PubMed using advanced search techniques
- other resources
- PowerPoint lecture and hands-on practice
- search for article(s) that answer your PICO question



PICO Question

PICO Worksheet

Name:		Date:		
PICO Search terms (synonyms, alternate spellings, abbreviations, etc.				
P (patient/population What is the primary p				
I (intervention) What main interventi	on are you considering?			
C (comparison) What will the interve	ntion be compared to?			
O (outcome) What are you trying t	o accomplish?			
Type of Question (circ	ele one):			
Therapy	Etiology/Harm	Prevention		
Diagnosis	Prognosis	Other		
Clinical Question: Using the above inform	mation, write a focused, well-ar	ticulated question.		
	**************************************	ss with vau.		

Building Focused, Well-Articulated Clinical Questions

What makes a clinical question well built? First, the question should be directly relevant to the problems at hand. Next, the question should be phrased to facilitate searching for a precise answer. To achieve these aims, the question must be focused and well articulated for all 4 parts of its 'anatomy' (known as PICO):

- 1) the Patient, population or problem being addressed What are the characteristics of the patient or population? What is the condition or disease?
- The Intervention being considered which could include:
 exposure, diagnostic test, prognostic factor, therapy, patient perception or
 What do you want to do with this patient? Treat, diagnose, observe?
- 3) the Comparison intervention or exposure, when relevant relevant most often when looking at therapy questions What is the alternative to the intervention? Placebo, different drug, surgery?
- 4) the clinical Outcomes of interest

What are relevant clinical outcomes of interest to you and your patient? Morbidity, death, complications?

Asking focused, four-component questions takes practice. Doing it well requires that you have insight into what you do not know, coupled with curiosity and a willingness to learn. Also, knowing how questions arise, where they come from, and how to recognize and articulate them can help you refine your skills.

How do clinical questions arise? During a patient encounter, the clinician may be uncomfortable making a decision until more is known. It is recommended that you quiet your emotions while turning your implicit knowledge gaps into explicit questions.

Most clinical questions arise from the following six aspects of clinical work:

- 1) Clinical evidence: how to gather clinical findings properly & interpret them soundly.
- Diagnosis: how to select and interpret diagnostic tests.
- Prognosis: how to anticipate the patient's likely course.
- 4) Therapy: how to select treatments that do more good than harm.
- 5) Prevention: how to screen and reduce the risk for disease.
- 6) Education: how to teach yourself, the patient, and the family what is needed.

rev.6 06/2014

PubMed Database

• Biomedical and life sciences journal literature: over 5,000 journals



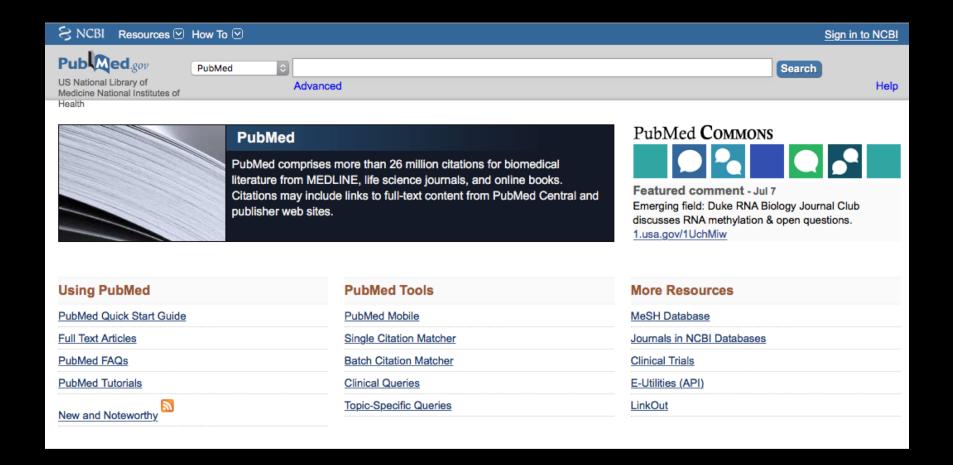
International scope



Developed and maintained by the:
 National Center for Biotechnology Information
 at the U.S. National Library of Medicine
 at the National Institutes of Health



PubMed Home Page



In adult male patients with recent myocardial infarction, does a single daily dose of 300 mg of aspirin prevent re-infarction?

PICO Worksheet			
Name:	[Date:	
PICO Search term	s (synonyms, alternate spellings, a	abbreviations, etc.	
P (patient/populati What is the primary			
I (intervention) What main interve	ntion are you considering?		
C (comparison) What will the inter	vention be compared to?		
O (outcome) What are you tryinլ	g to accomplish?		
Type of Question (c	ircle one):		
Therapy	Etiology/Harm	Prevention	
Diagnosis	Prognosis	Other	
Clinical Question:			
Using the above info	ormation, write a focused, well-art	iculated question.	
*************	*****		
	email a copy of the completed wo		
		peggy.edwards@ttuhsc.edu jennifer.teichelman@ttuhsc.edu	
margaret.vugrin@ttuhs	c.edu micah.walsleben@ttuhsc.edu?subje	rect=PICO Worksheet rey_6_06/2014	
		(EX.D 00/2014	

adult male patients with recent MI daily dose of 300 mg of aspirin placebo prevent re-infarction

Foreground Questions

Foreground Questions answer:

specific questions

about a specific patient

Resources that answer foreground questions:

Primary sources – original research articles

Secondary sources – systematic reviews, synopses, and reviews of individual studies

from SUNY Downstate Medical Center, Medical Research Library of Brooklyn

Clinical Key

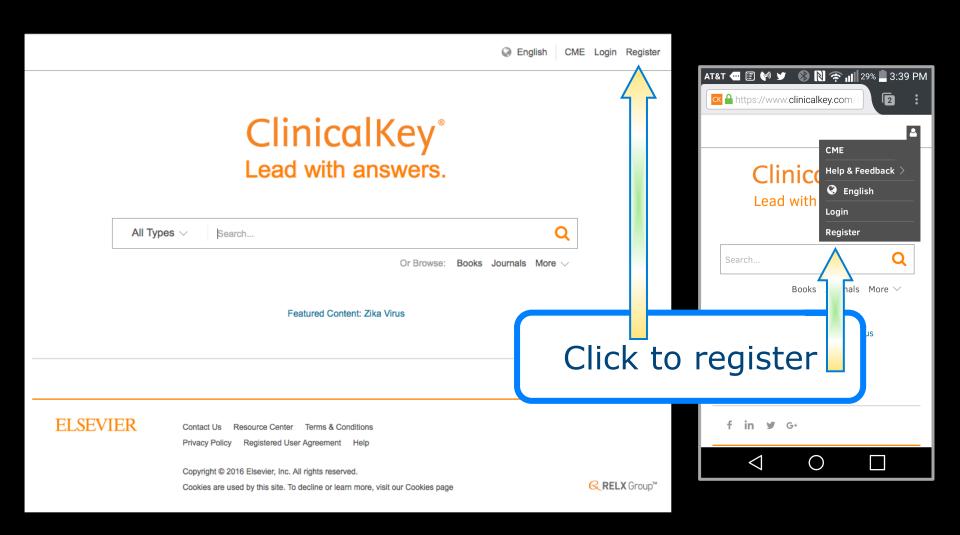
- * content from books, journals, and videos
- * available as a mobile app



First Consult

- *point of care decision support tool within Clinical Key
- * main source of information is from the Cochrane Collaboration where possible

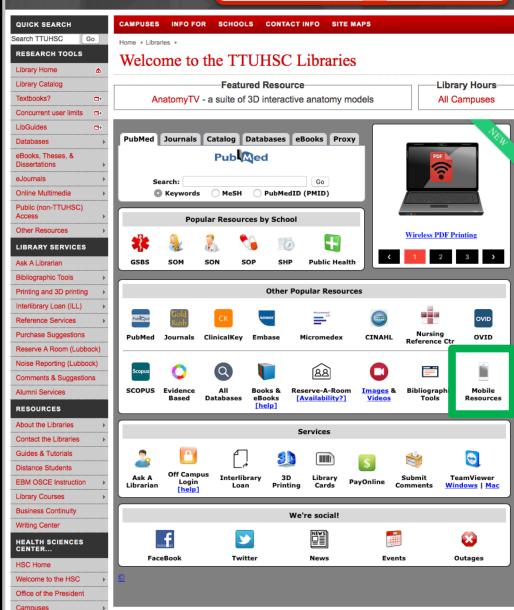




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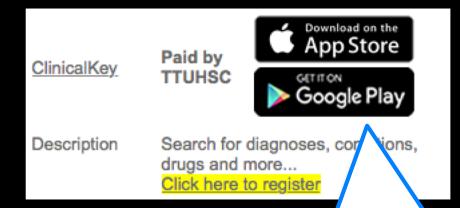
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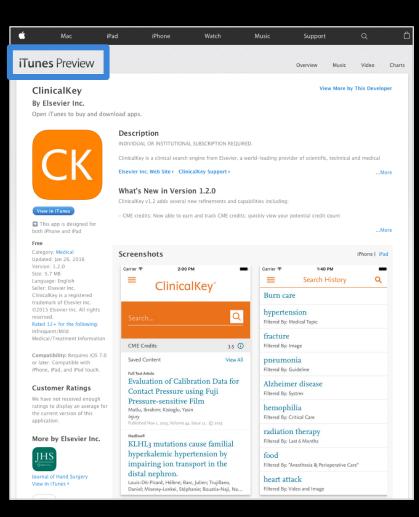
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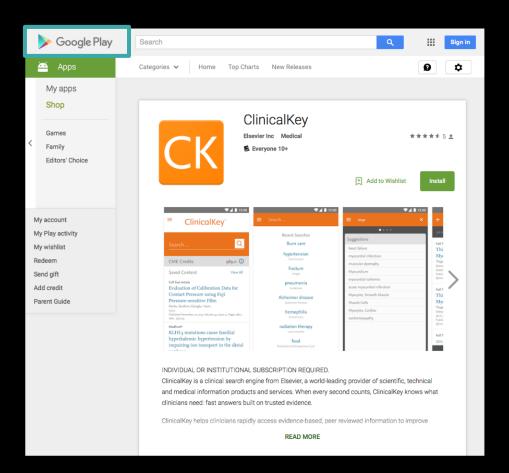


Scroll to resource



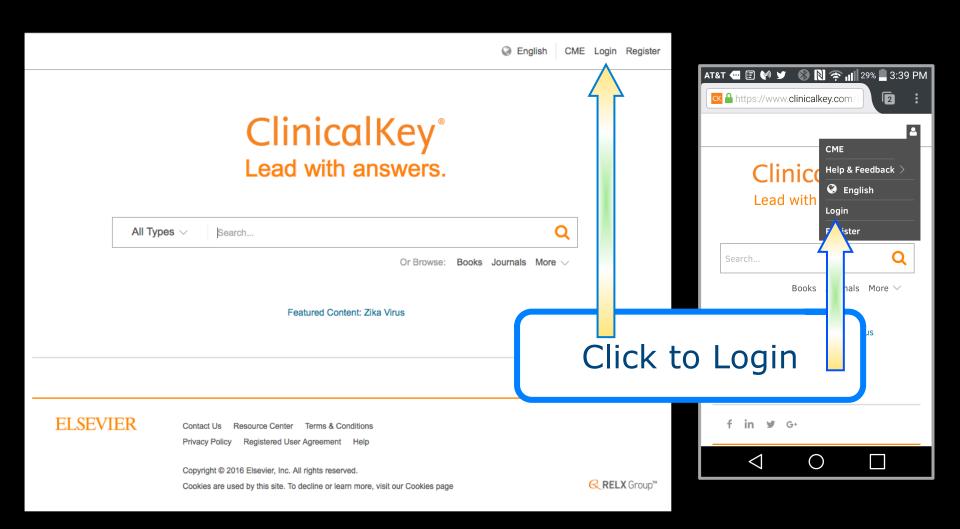
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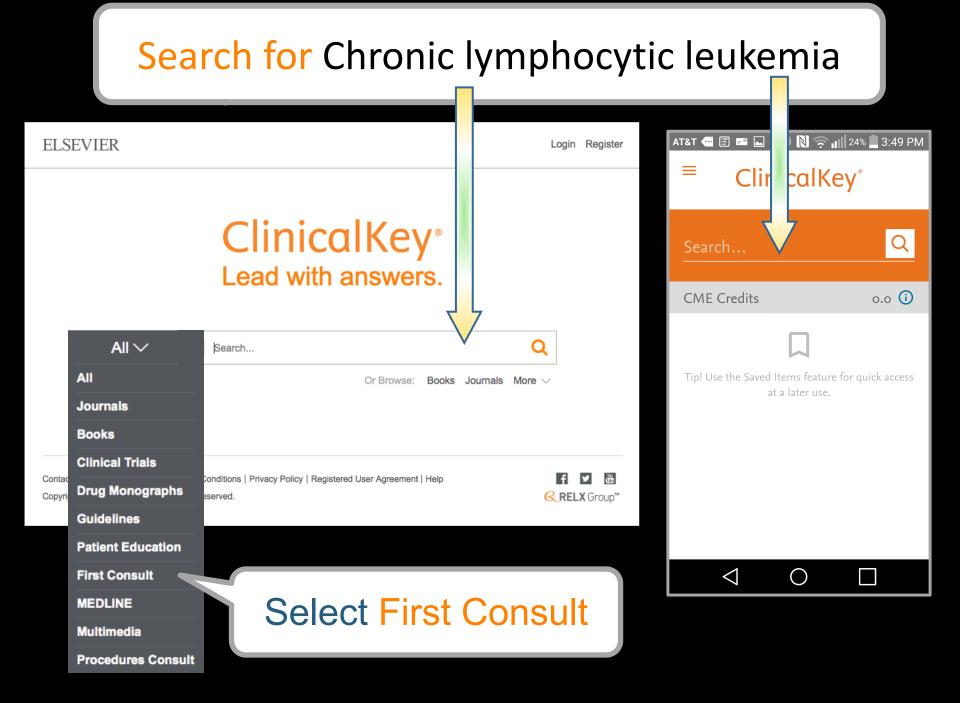


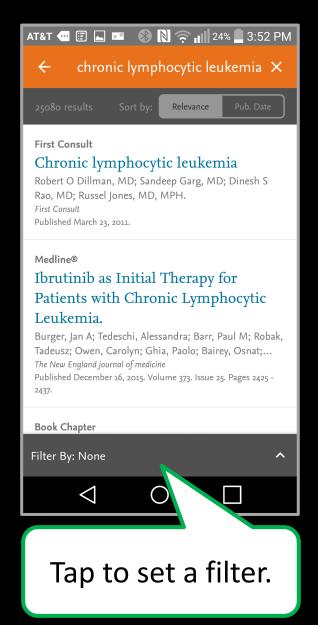


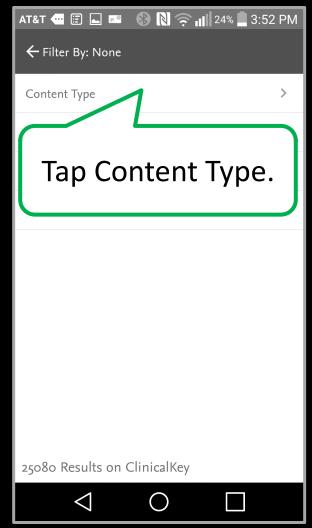


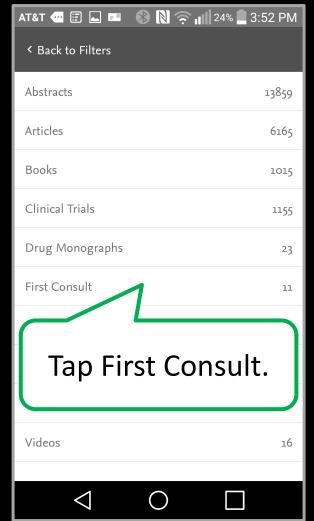
Click the Clinical Key App icon. Login to your personal account.

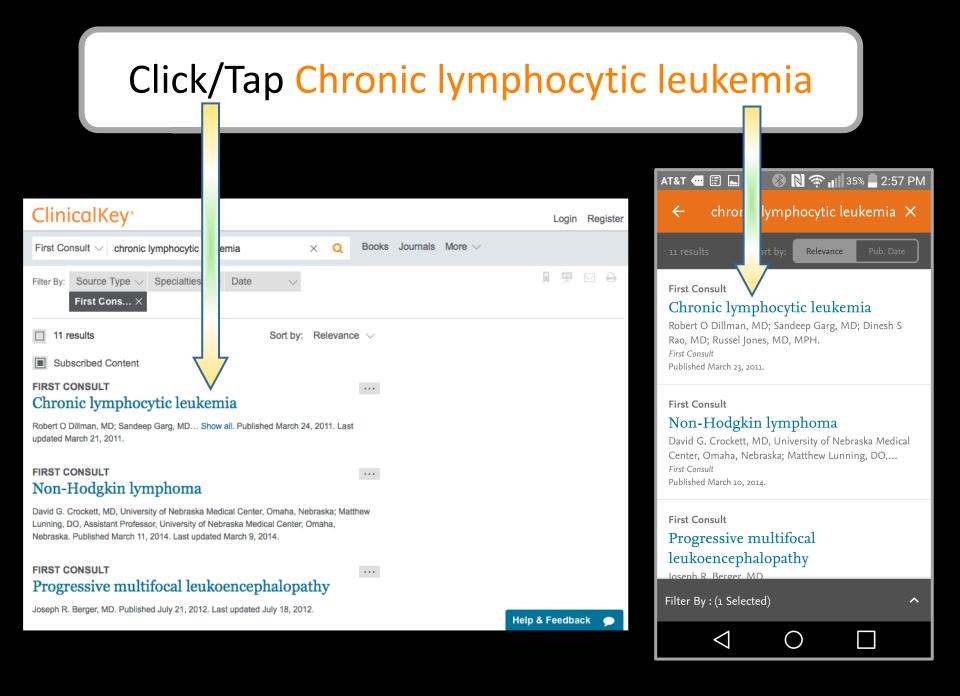




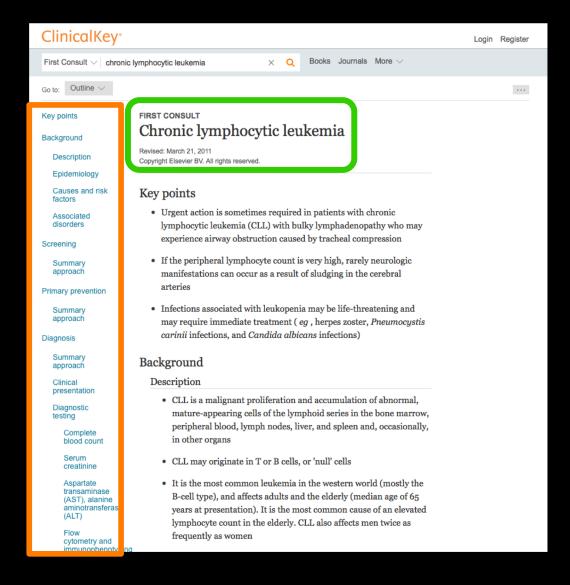








Information Module



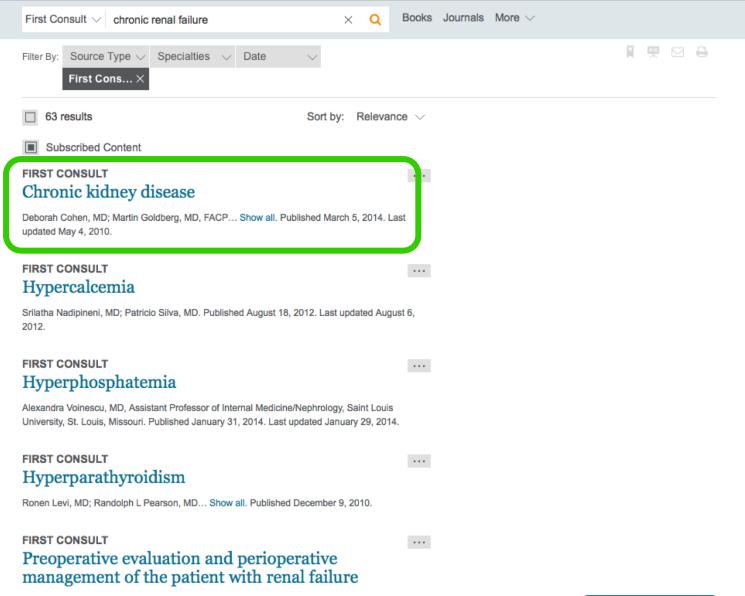
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← First Consult		
<u>Outline</u> ∨		
Key points		
Background		
Description		
Epidemiology		
Causes and risk factors		
Associated disorders		
Screening		
Summary approach		
Primary prevention		
Summary approach		
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Question for First Consult

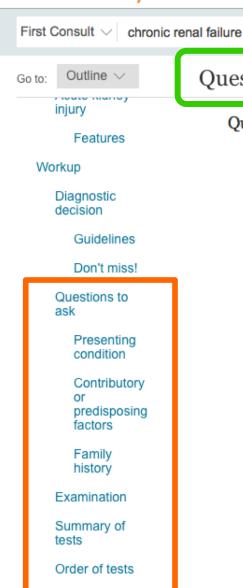
In a patient presenting with chronic renal failure, what questions do you need to ask them?

What are the first three tests that should be ordered?

ClinicalKey° Login Register



ClinicalKey®



Questions to ask

Questions to ask

Presenting condition

 Have you ever been told you have blood or protein in your urine? May indicate a longer history of kidney disease than is perceived by the patient

Q

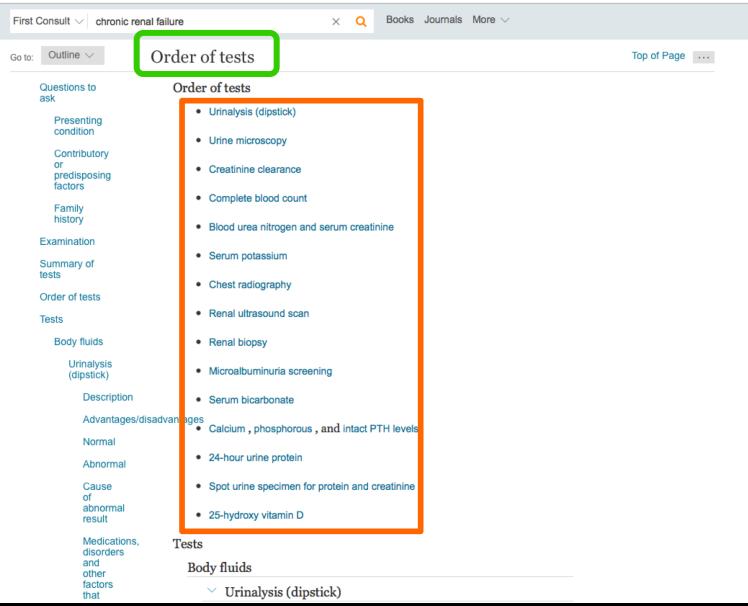
×

Books Journals More V

- Have you ever been told your kidney tests are abnormal?
 May indicate a longer history of kidney disease than is perceived by the patient
- What medications or over-the-counter drugs do you take and for how long? This may provide clues to possible analgesic nephropathy from combinations of drugs such as NSAIDs, aspirin, and acetaminophen
- Do you have difficulty initiating your urinary stream, increased frequency of urination, increased urination at night after retiring? Possible obstructive symptoms of prostatism in male patients; recurrent or chronic urinary tract infection in female patients

Contributory or predisposing factors





DynaMed

Updated daily

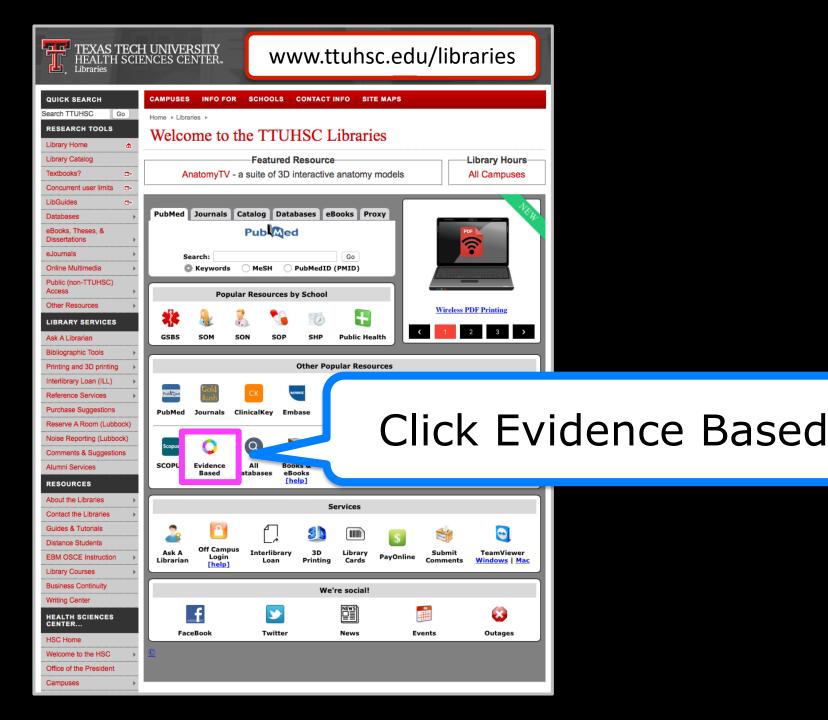
Monitors the content of over 500 medical journals

New evidence is integrated with existing content

Overall conclusions represent a synthesis of the best available evidence.

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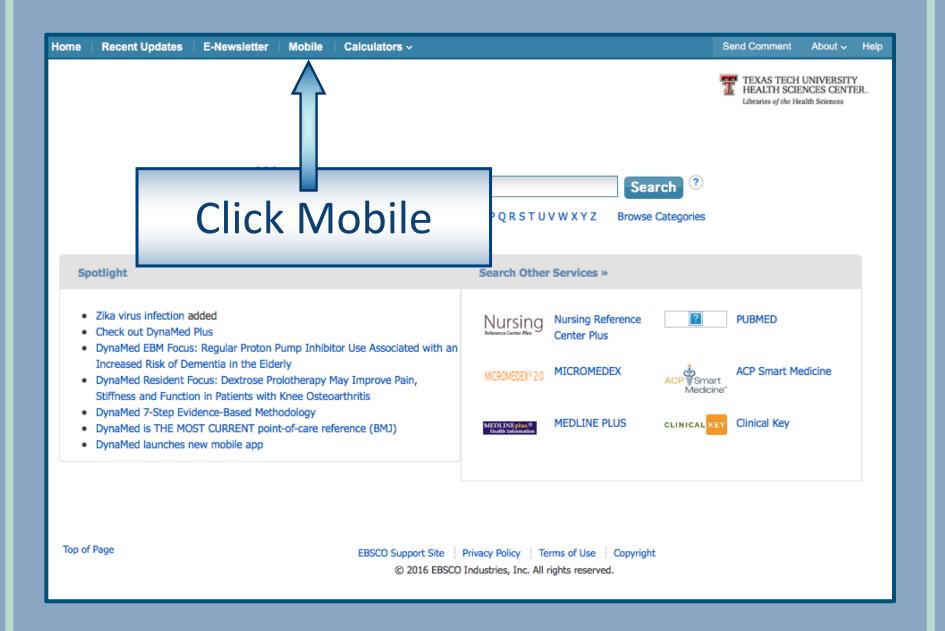
DrugDigest® ①

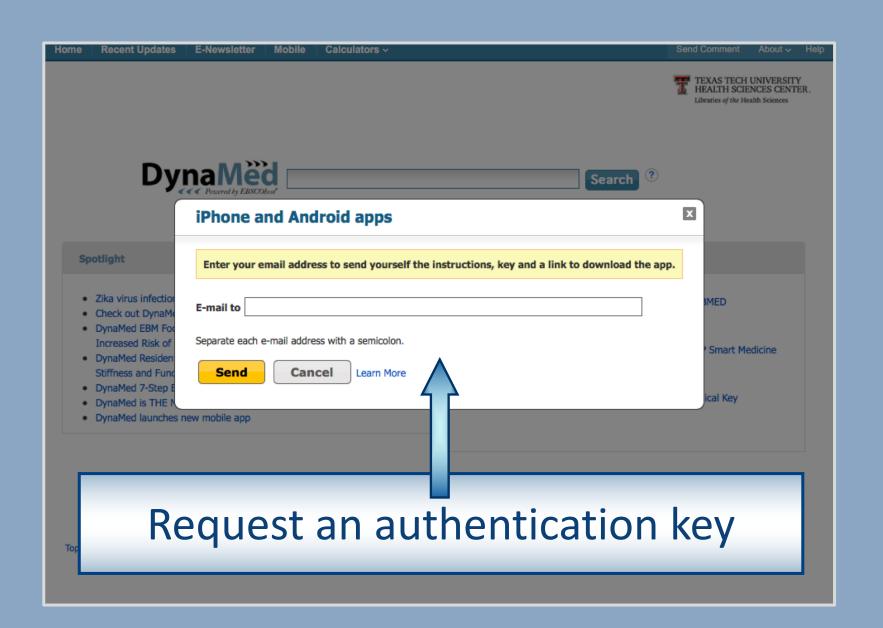
DrugPoints® System (via STAT!Ref) ①

DynaMed ①

Oh

Select Dynamed





Email with links

Dear DynaMed user,

To begin using the DynaMed iPhone app and Android applications, follow the instructions below.

Step 1:

Download the app from the <u>iTunes Store</u> or <u>Google Play</u>.

Step 2:

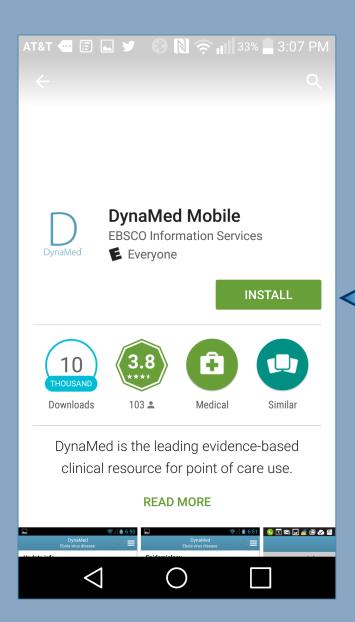
View this email on your device, then tap this authentication key

(Note: You must access the link in Step 2 from your device

ctivation link will expire in 48 hours.)

Questions? Visit the support page or send an email to supp

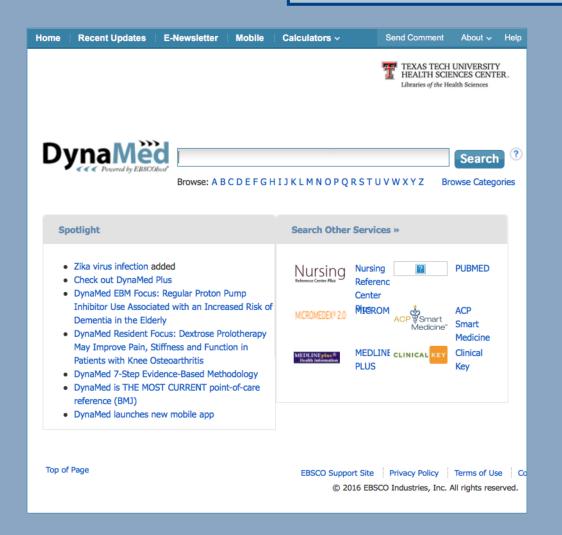
Note: Access link from your tablet or phone

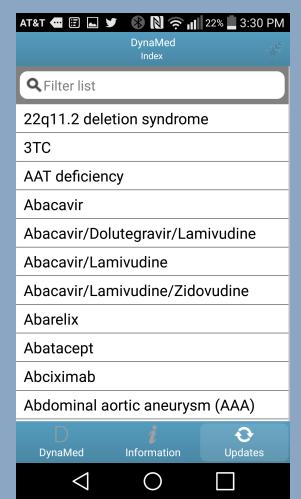


Install App

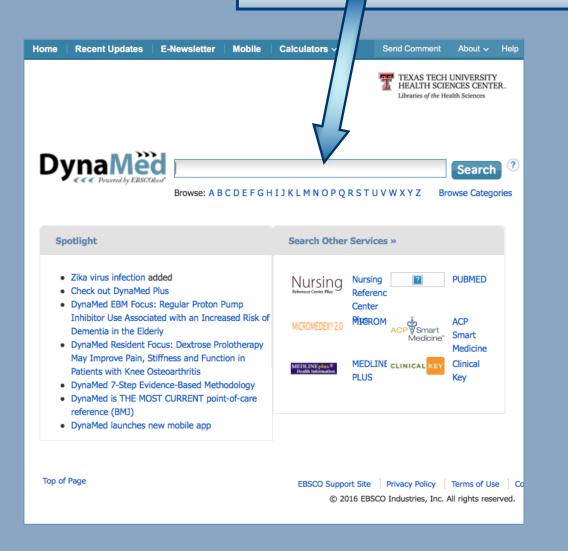
Takes about 10-15 minutes to download; if updates download, time will increase

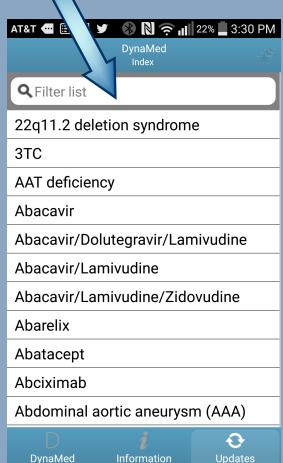
Home Page



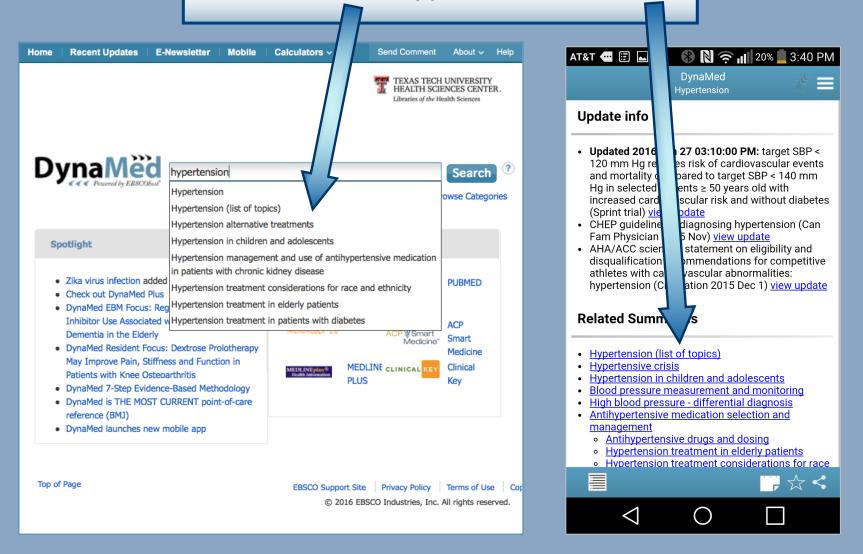




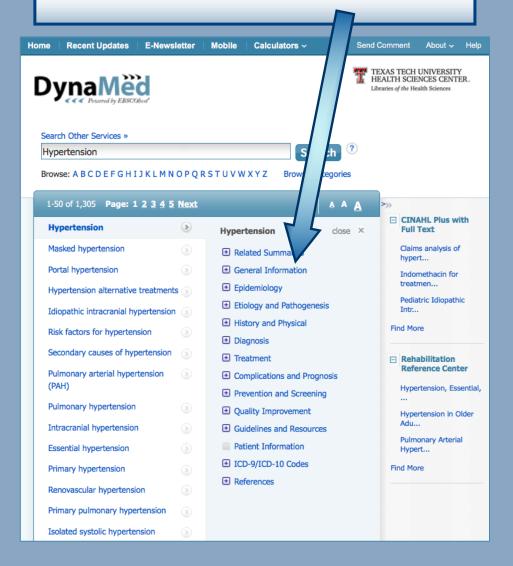




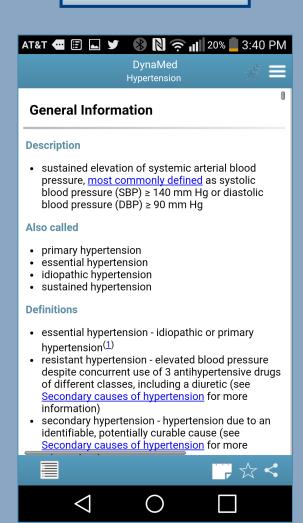




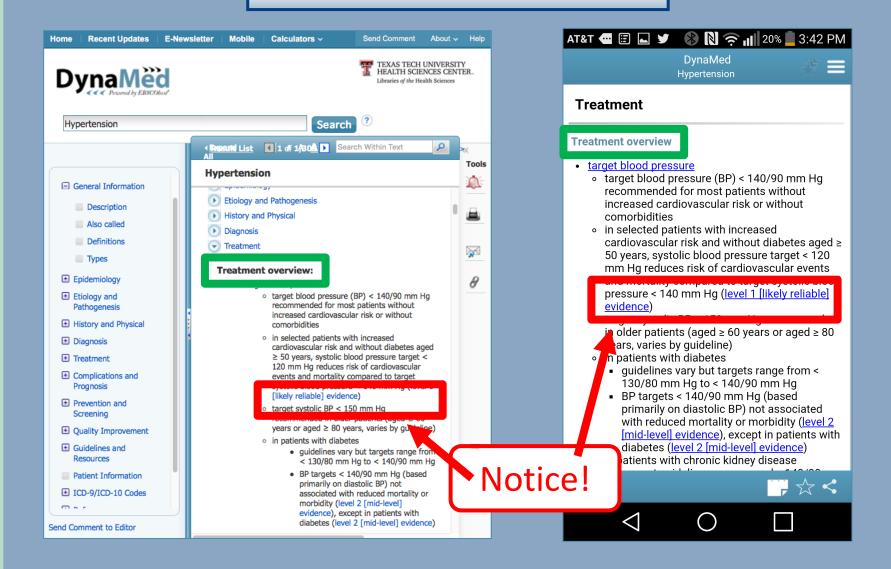
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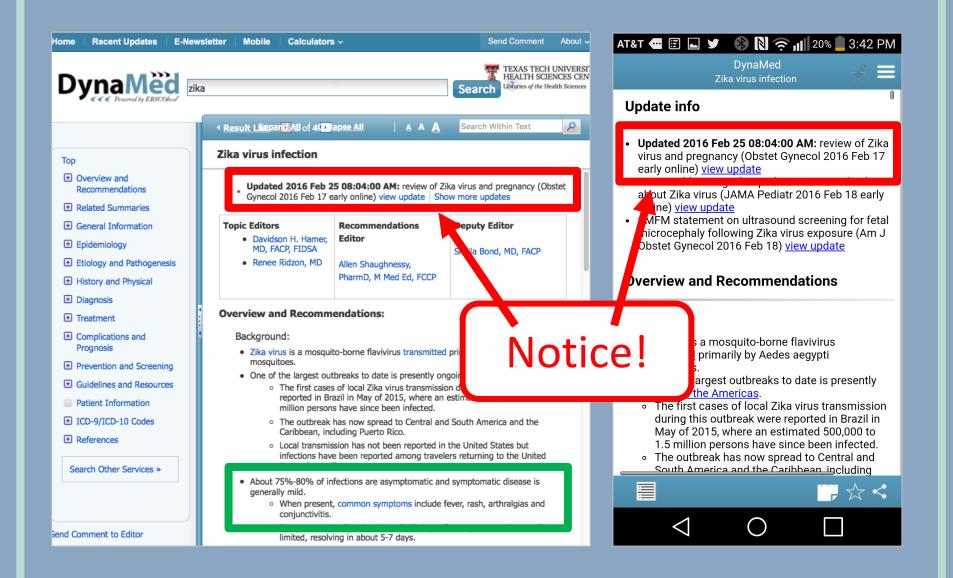
Levels of Evidence



Questions for DynaMed

What are four common symptoms of Zika virus infection?

When was the update on the review of Zika virus and pregnancy posted in Dynamed?



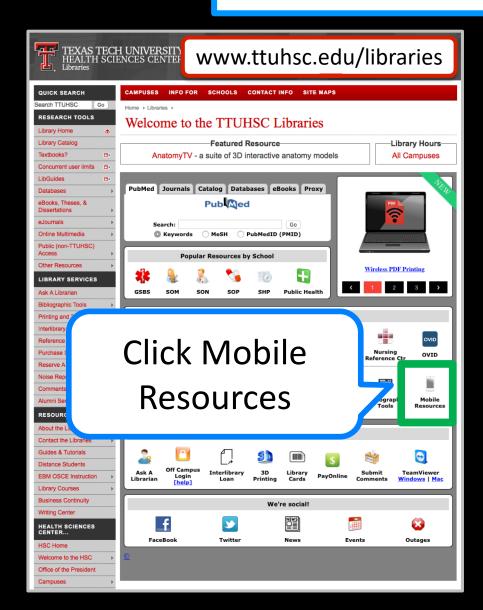
ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE PLUS

- Over 13,000 topics
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Mobile Instructions





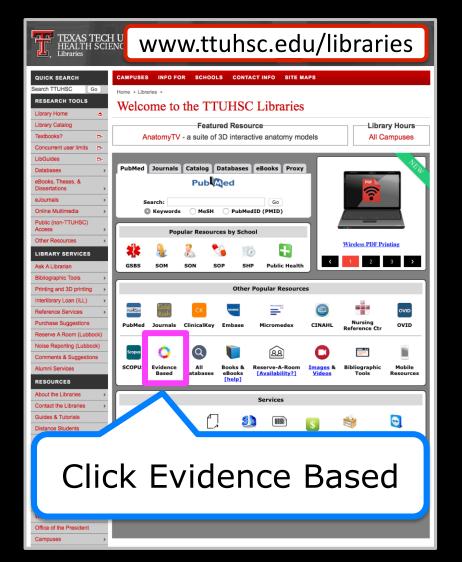


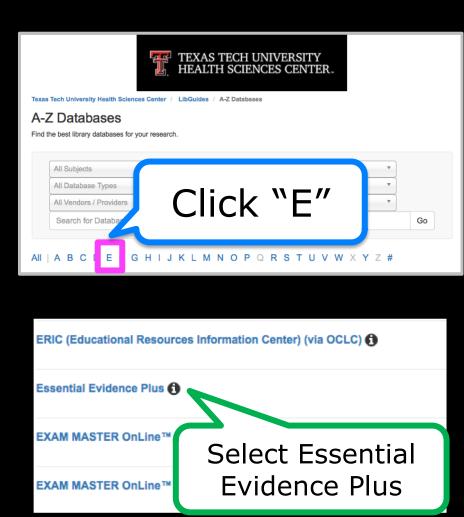
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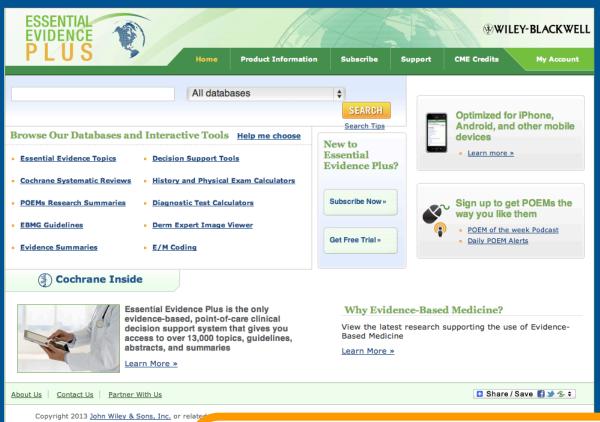


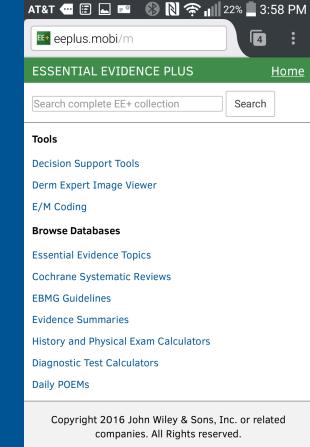
Larger Screen Instructions







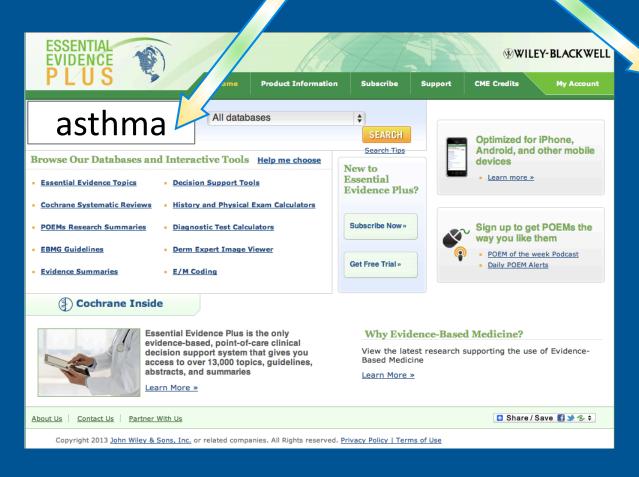


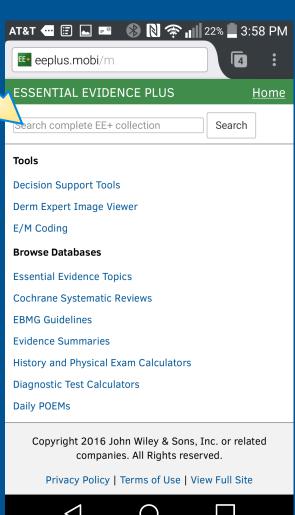


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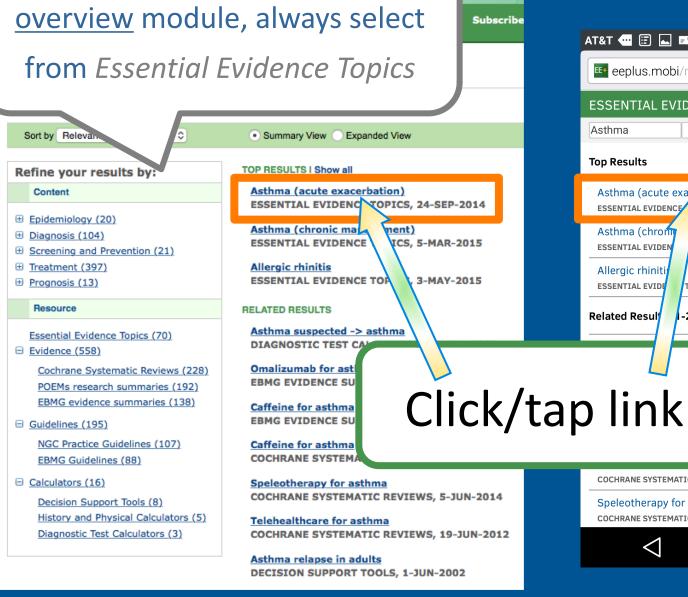
Home Page

Enter asthma and Click/tap SEARCH



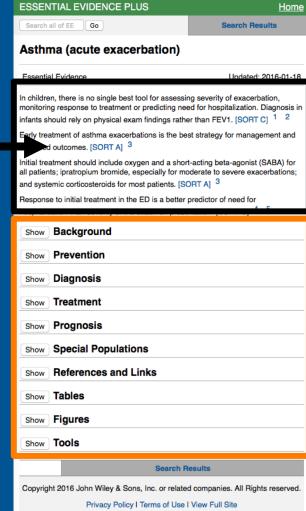


To access the disease information overview module, always select from Essential Evidence Topics

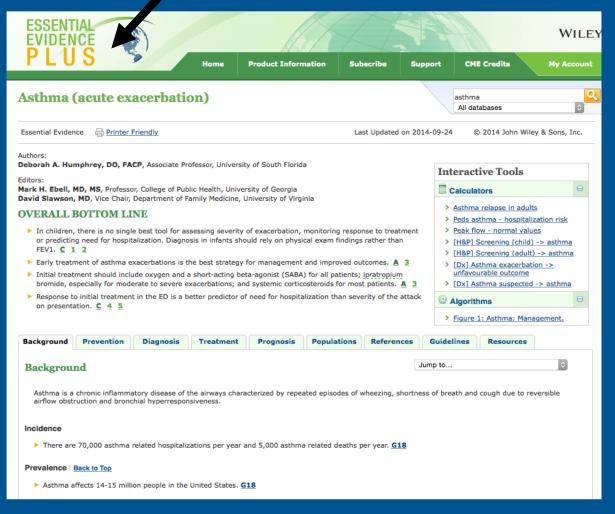


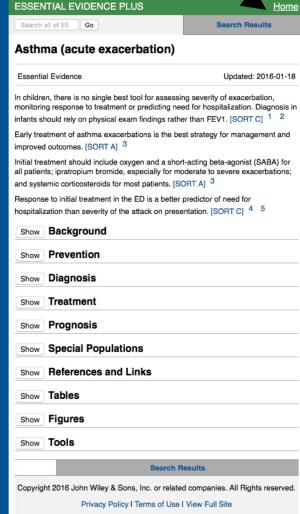




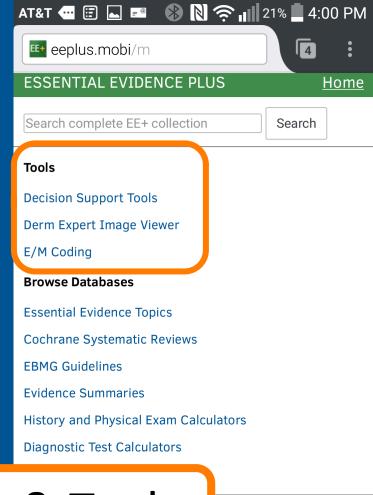


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Calculators & Tools

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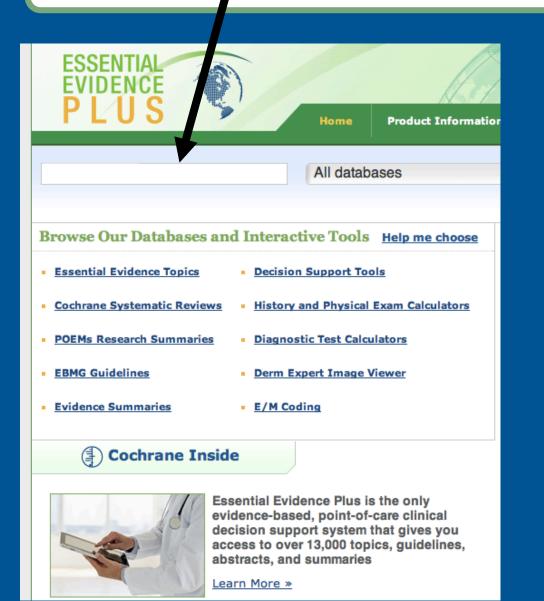


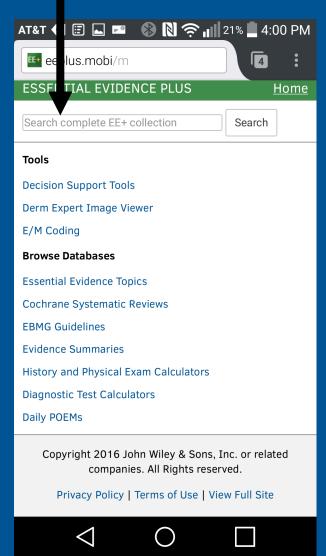
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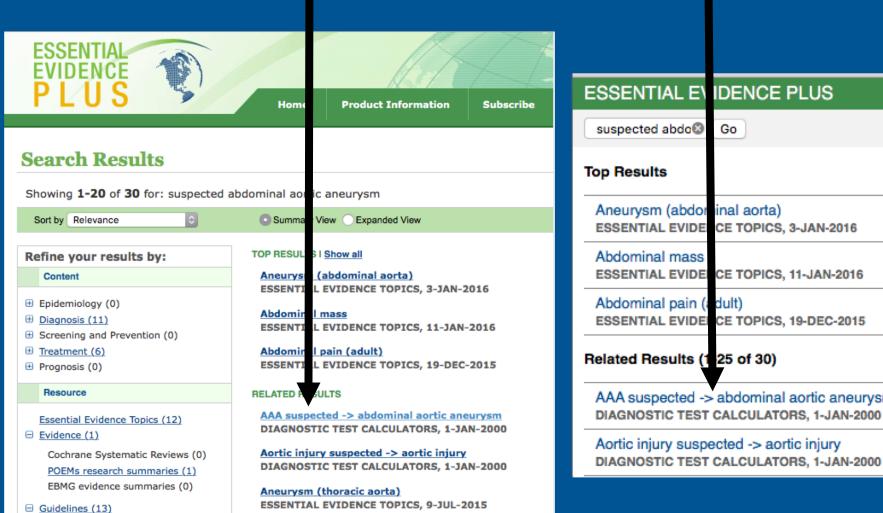
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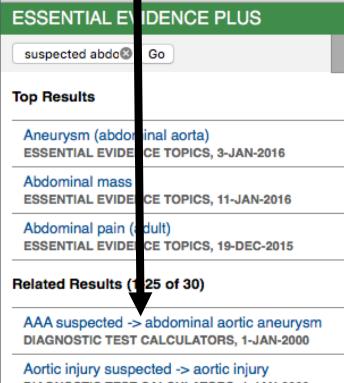
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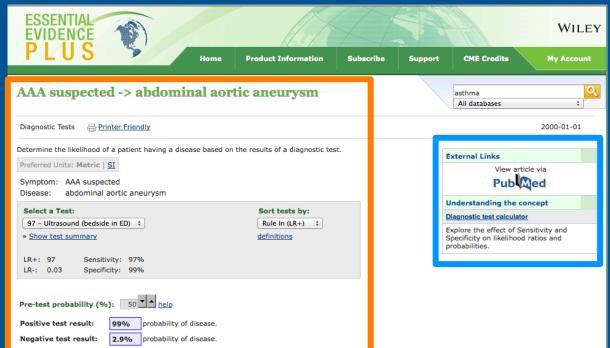




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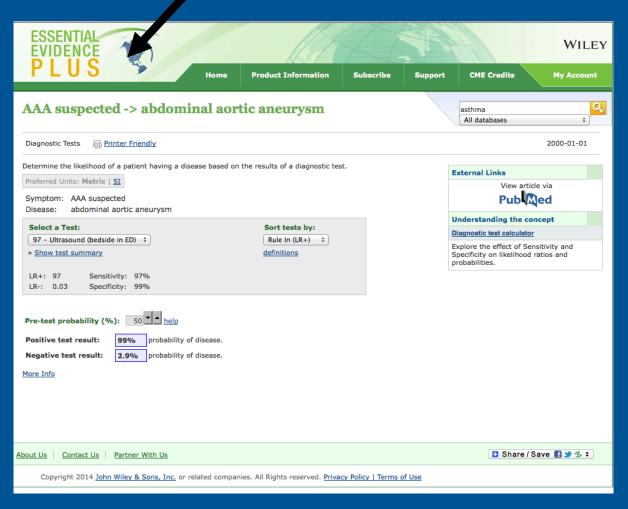
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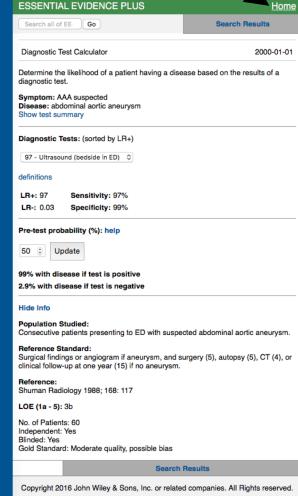
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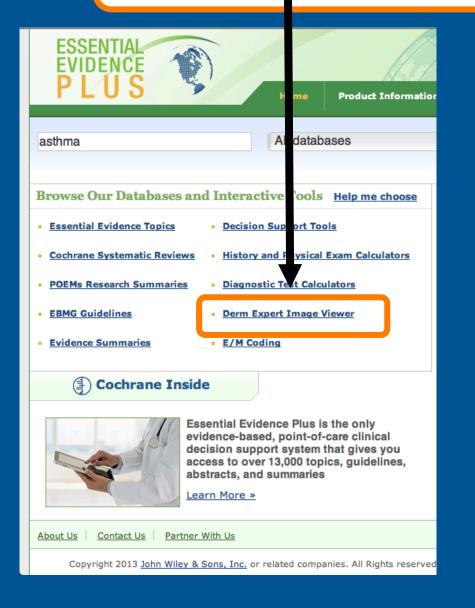
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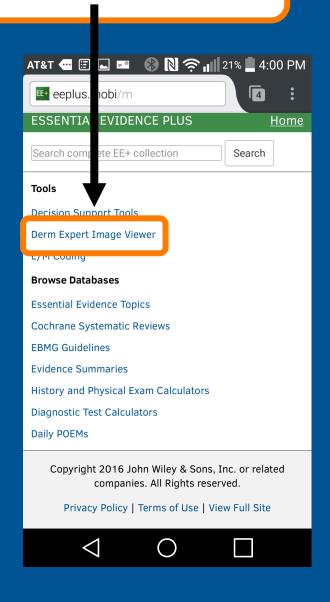


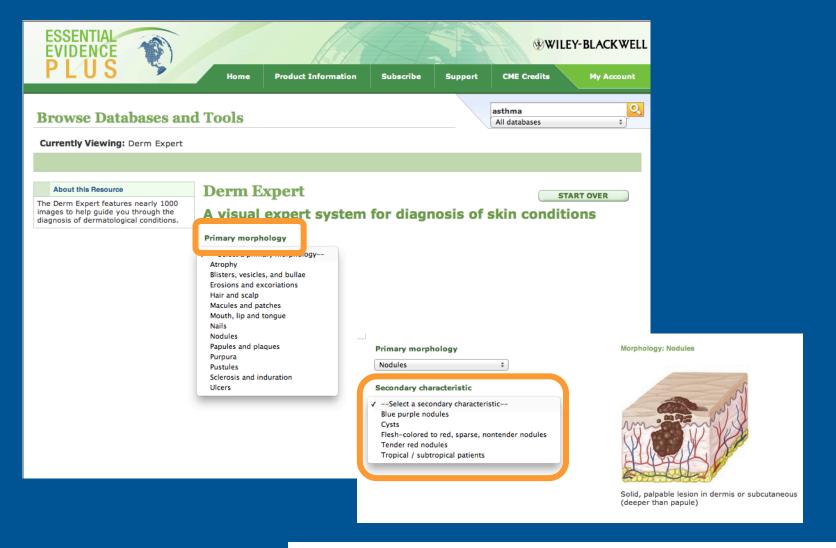


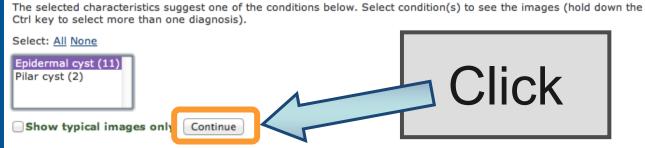
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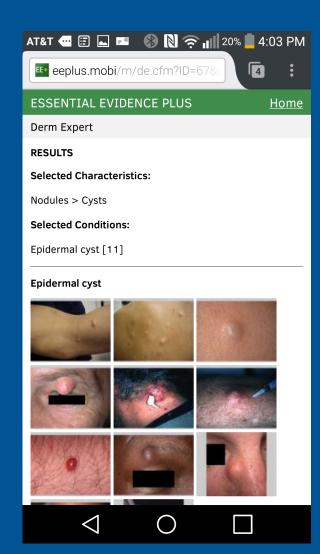
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Question for Essential Evidence Plus

What do current guidelines define as the diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus? (Hint: Diagnosis Bottom Line)

What variables forecast the absolute risk of a first stroke in patients with type 2 diabetes?

(Hint: find a calculator)



Differential Diagnosis | Back to Top

Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)

Impaired fasting glucose (IFG)

Diagnosis

Type 1 diabetes

WILEY

CME Credits

Based on results of 2-hour glucose tolerance test; IGT if 140-199, diabetes if

Based on results of fasting plasma glucose; IFG if 100-125, diabetes if >125 On average: younger onset, less obesity, and greater incidence of diabetic

Diabetes mellitus (type 2) type 2 diabetes mellitus All databases Last Updated on 2015-04-28 © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Inc Authors: Nina R. O'Connor, MD, Faculty Physician, Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, PA Interactive Tools Kenny Lin, MD, MPH, Professor of Family Medicine, Georgetown University Calculators Linda French, MD, Professor and Chair, Department of Family Medicine, University of Toledo David Slawson, MD, Vice Chair, Department of Family Medicine, University of Virginia > Diabetes mellitus screening > Stroke risk - diabetics (UKPDS) OVERALL BOTTOM LINE > Diabetes risk score ▶ Intensive blood pressure control and lipid lowering, along with smoking cessation, reduce complications and Diabetes risk score (Bang) mortality in patients with type 2 diabetes and should be the primary treatment goals. A > [Dx] DM (Type I or II) -> Type I DM ▶ Tight glucose control (hemoglobin A1c <7.0) reduces microvascular complications of questionable clinical > [Dx] Diabetes mellitus Type II -> poo significance, but does not improve quality of life or reduce all-cause mortality. A control (HgbA1 > 7%) Metformin lowers all-cause mortality independent of glycemic control; similar mortality benefits have not yet Algorithms been demonstrated for insulin or the other hypoglycemic agents. A ▶ In type 2 diabetes, self glucose monitoring does not improve hemoglobin A1c levels or reduce complications, but > Figure 1: Diabetes Mellitus (Type 2): Treatment. does result in more symptomatic hypoglycemic events. A Prevention Background **Treatment Populations** References Guidelines **Evidence** Diagnosis **Prognosis** Resource Jump to. Diagnosis **Bottom Line** Current guidelines define the diagnosis of diabetes as a fasting glucose level of greater than 126 mg/dL, a 2-hour glucose tolerance test result of greater than 200 mg/dL, or a random plasma glucose level of greater than 200 mg/dL. C Sustained elevation in fasting blood glucose levels and 2-hour post-load glucose testing, even when below the threshold for a diabetes diagnosis, is significantly associated with future cardiovascular events and mortality. B 44

>199

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Diabetes mellitus (type 2)

Background

ESSENTIAL EVIDENCE PLUS

Essential Evidence Updated: 2015-12-05

Intensive blood pressure control and lipid lowering, along with smoking cessation, reduce complications and mortality in patients with type 2 diabetes and should be the primary treatment goals. [SORT A]

Tight glucose control (hemoglobin A1c <7.0) reduces microvascular complications of questionable clinical significance, but does not improve quality of life or reduce all-cause mortality, [SORT A]

Metformin lowers all-cause mortality independent of glycemic control; similar mortality benefits have not vet been demonstrated for insulin or the other hypoglycemic agents. [SORT A]

In type 2 diabetes, self glucose monitoring does not improve hemoglobin A1c levels or reduce complications, but does result in more symptomatic hypoglycemic events. [SORT

Prevention Hide Diagnosis **Bottom Line**

Current guidelines define the diagnosis of diabetes as a fasting glucose level of greater than 126 mg/dL, a 2-hour glucose tolerance test result of greater than 200 mg/dL, or a random plasma glucose level of greater than 200 mg/dL. [SORT C]

Abriormal results must be committed on a second occasion unless they are unequivocal **ISORT CI**

Sustained elevation in fasting blood glucose levels and 2-hour post-load glucose testing, even when below the threshold for a diabetes diagnosis, is significantly associated with future cardiovascular events and mortality. [SORT B] 44



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Diabetes mellitus (type 2)

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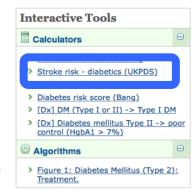
Nina R. O'Connor, MD, Faculty Physician, Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, PA

Editors:

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Linda French, MD, Professor and Chair, Department of Family Medicine, University of Toledo
David Slawson, MD, Vice Chair, Department of Family Medicine, University of Virginia

OVERALL BOTTOM LINE

- ► Intensive blood pressure control and lipid lowering, along with smoking cessation, reduce complications and mortality in patients with type 2 diabetes and should be the primary treatment goals. **A**
- ▶ Tight glucose control (hemoglobin A1c <7.0) reduces microvascular complications of questionable clinical significance, but does not improve quality of life or reduce all-cause mortality. A</p>
- Metformin lowers all-cause mortality independent of glycemic control; similar mortality benefits have not yet been demonstrated for insulin or the other hypoglycemic agents. ▲
- ► In type 2 diabetes, self glucose monitoring does not improve hemoglobin A1c levels or reduce complications, but does result in more symptomatic hypoglycemic events. **A**



| Background Prevention | Diagnosis | Treatment | Prognosis | Populations | References | Guidelines | Evidence | Resources |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Diagnosis | | | | | | Jump to | | \$ |

Bottom Line

- Current guidelines define the diagnosis of diabetes as a fasting glucose level of greater than 126 mg/dL, a 2-hour glucose tolerance test result of greater than 200 mg/dL, or a random plasma glucose level of greater than 200 mg/dL. C
- Abnormal results must be confirmed on a second occasion unless they are unequivocal. <a>©
- Sustained elevation in fasting blood glucose levels and 2-hour post-load glucose testing, even when below the threshold for a diabetes diagnosis, is significantly associated with future cardiovascular events and mortality.
 8
 44

Differential Diagnosis | Back to Top

| Diagnosis | Features | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) | Based on results of 2-hour glucose tolerance test; IGT if 140-199, diabetes if >199 | | | | |
| Impaired fasting glucose (IFG) | Based on results of fasting plasma glucose; IFG if 100-125, diabetes if >125 | | | | |
| Type 1 diabetes | On average: younger onset, less obesity, and greater incidence of diabetic ketoacidosis with type 1 | | | | |

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Estimate the risk of stroke in patients with diabetes mellitus:

Duration of diagnosed DM (yrs):

Age at diagnosis of DM (yrs):

Total cholesterol (mg/dl or mmol/L):

HDL (mg/dl or mmol/L):

Systolic BP (mm Hg):

Female sex

Smoking at diagnosis of DM

Atrial fibrillation

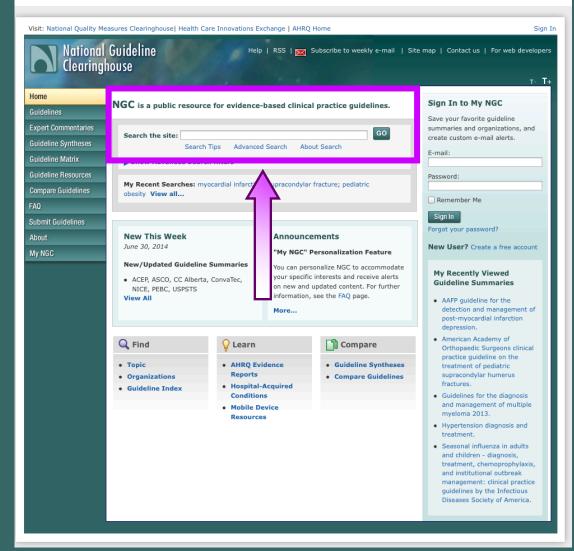
Estimate stroke risk

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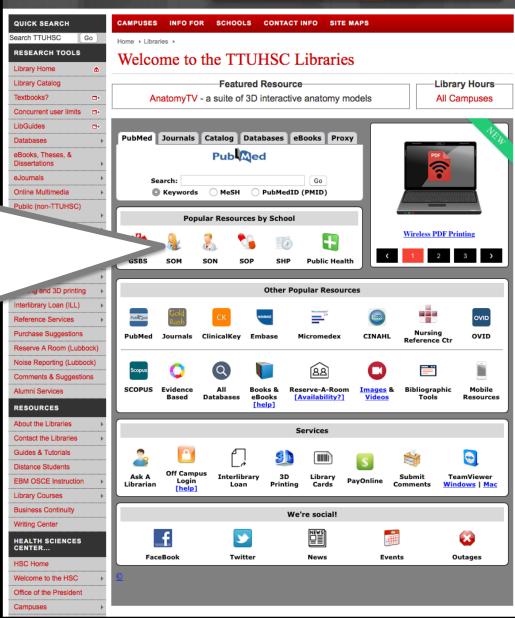
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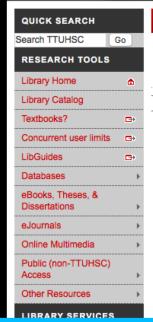




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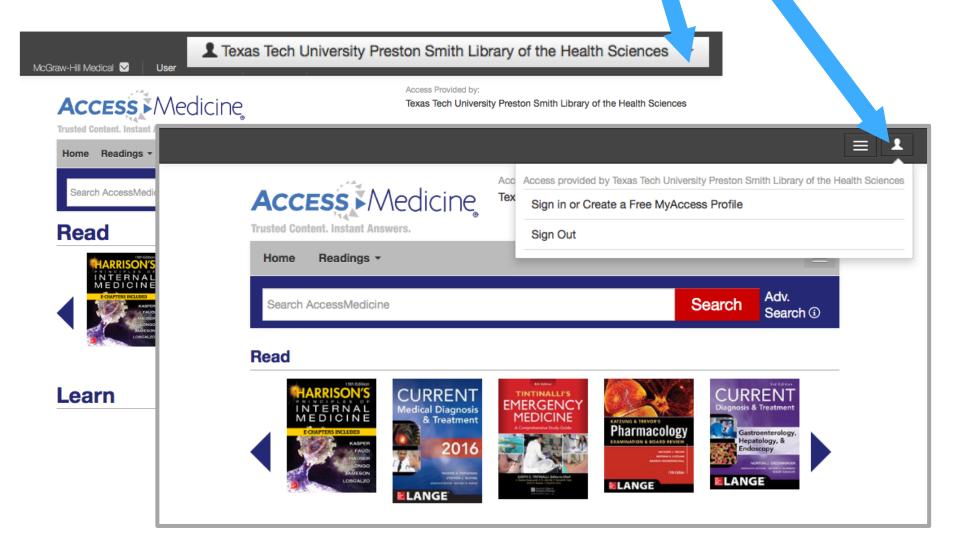
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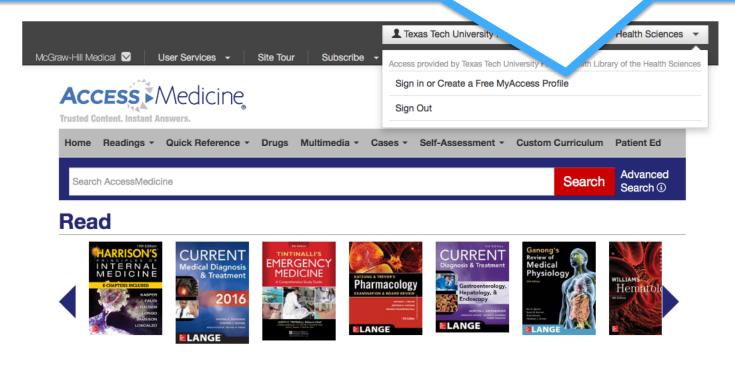
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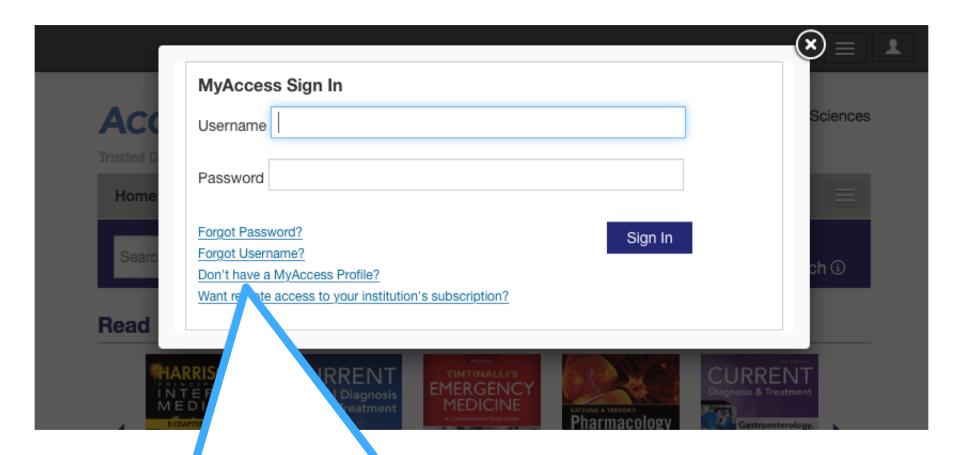


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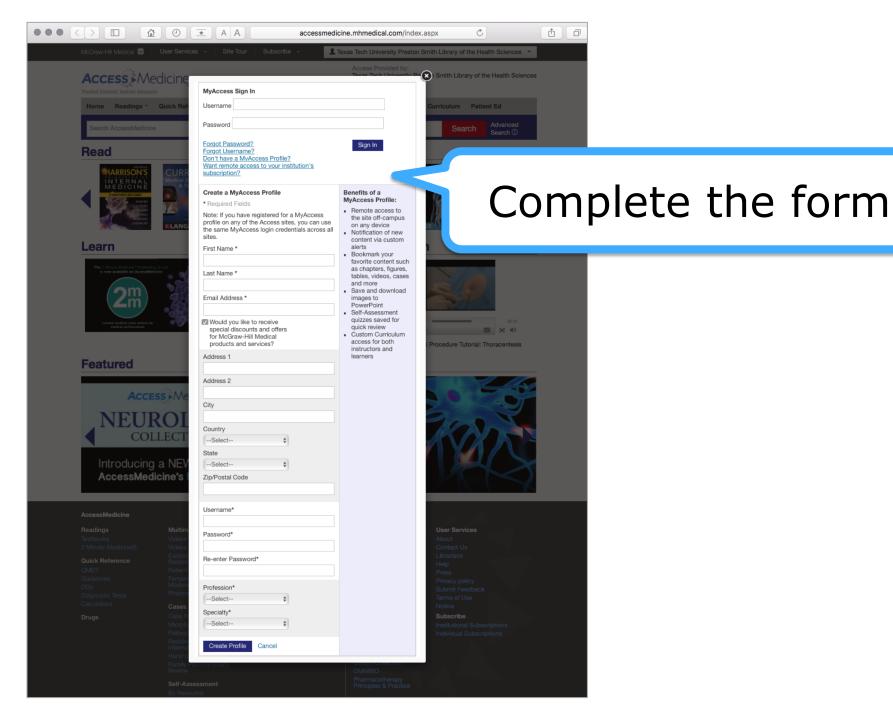


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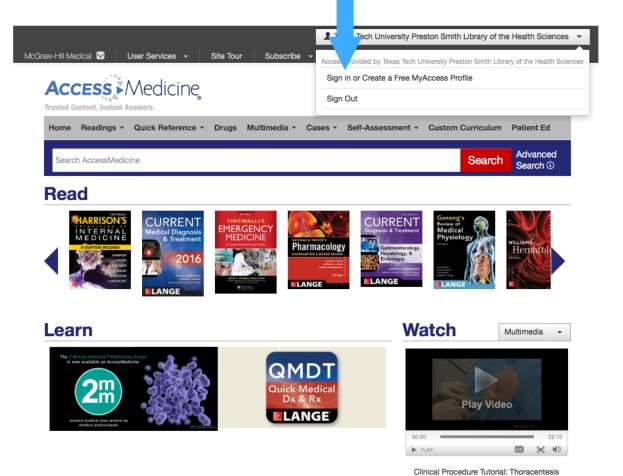
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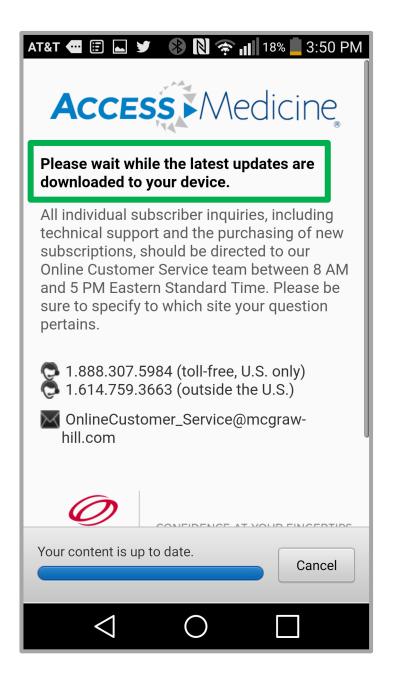
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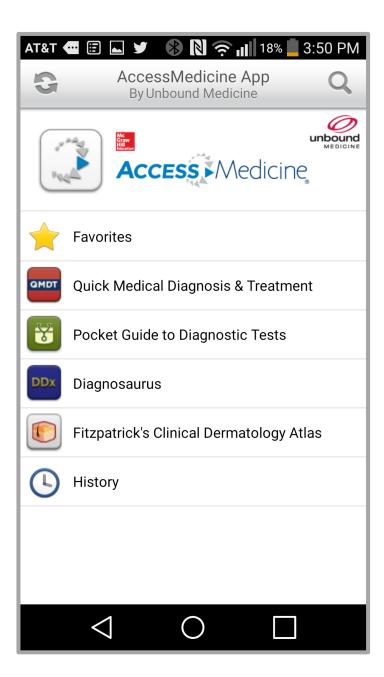


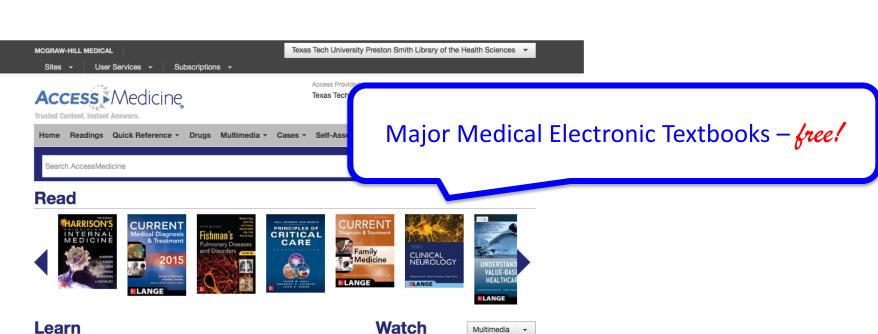
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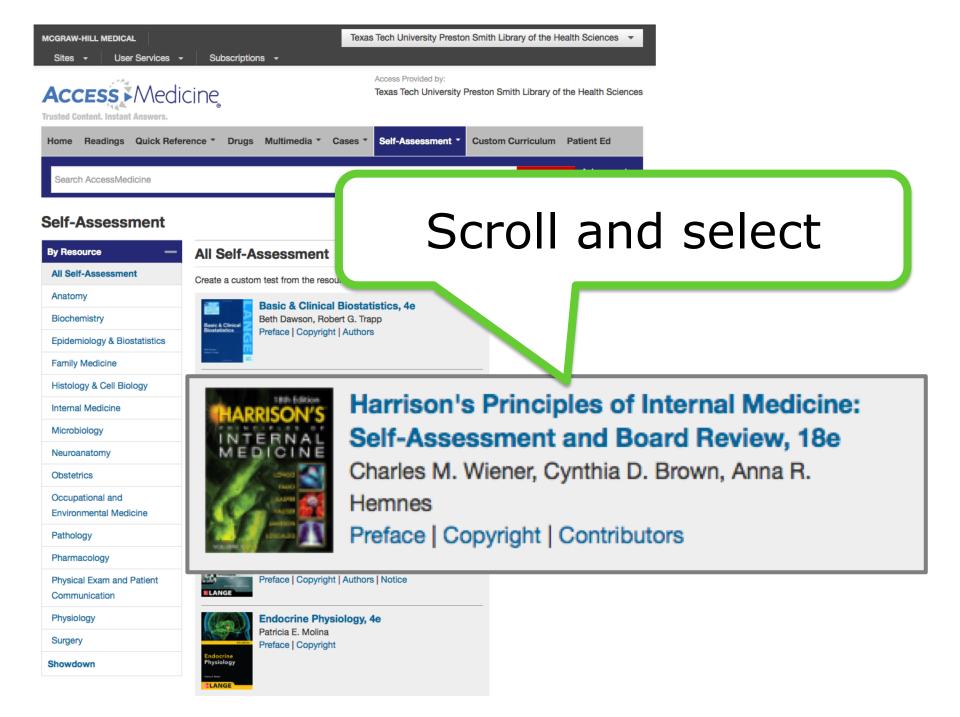
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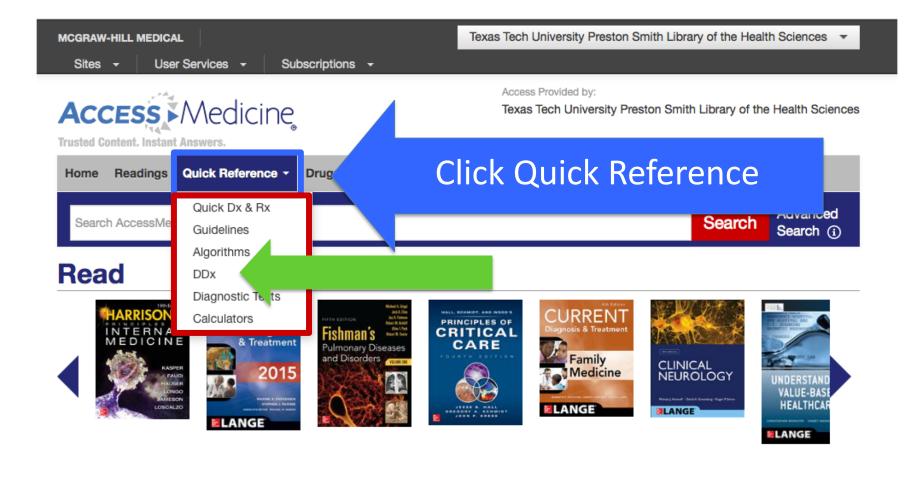


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Diagnosaurus for mobile

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All Differential Diagnoses

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Abdominal aortic aneurysm

Abdominal pain

Abdominal pain and fever

Abdominal pain and hematuria

Abdominal pain and rash

Abdominal pain and weight loss

Abdominal pain in women

Abdominal pain, generalized

Abdominal pain, left lower quadrant

Abdominal pain, left upper quadrant

Abdominal pain, right lower quadrant

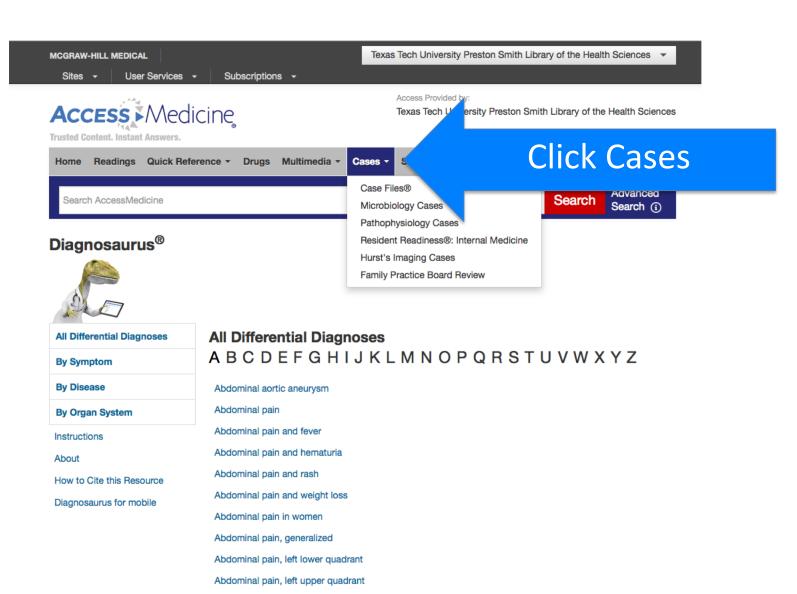
Abdominal pain, right upper quadrant

Abdominal pain, upper or epigastric

Abortion, recurrent

Abortion, spontaneous

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Abdominal pain, right lower quadrant
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Abortion, recurrent



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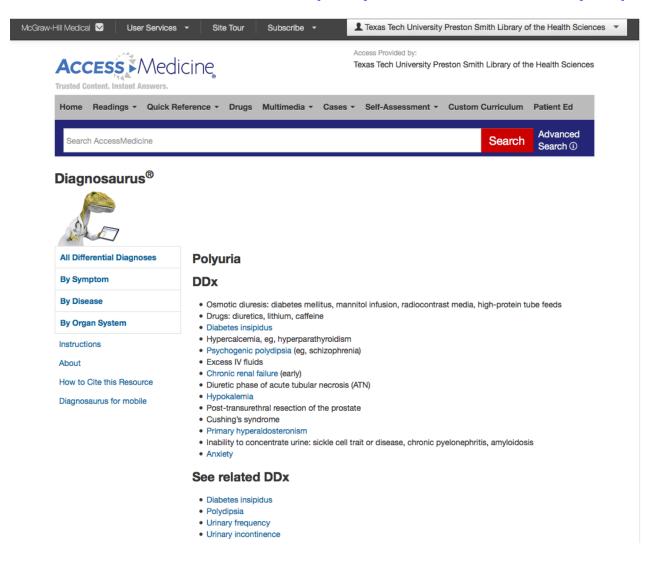


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Question Using Diagnosaurus in Access Medicine

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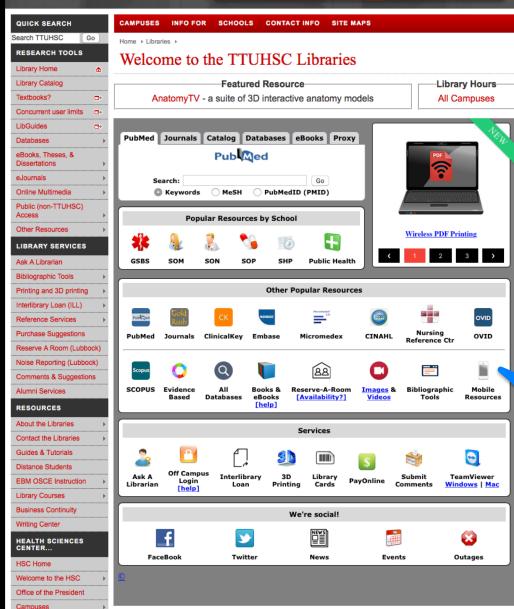
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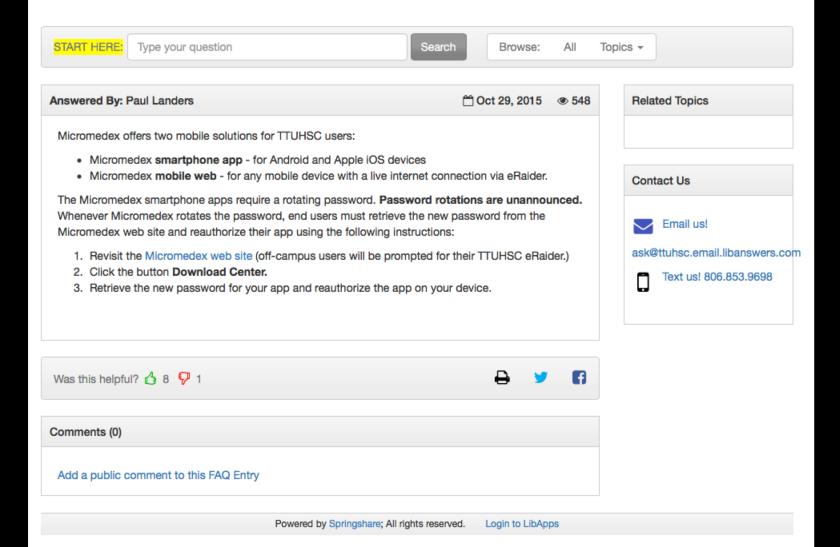
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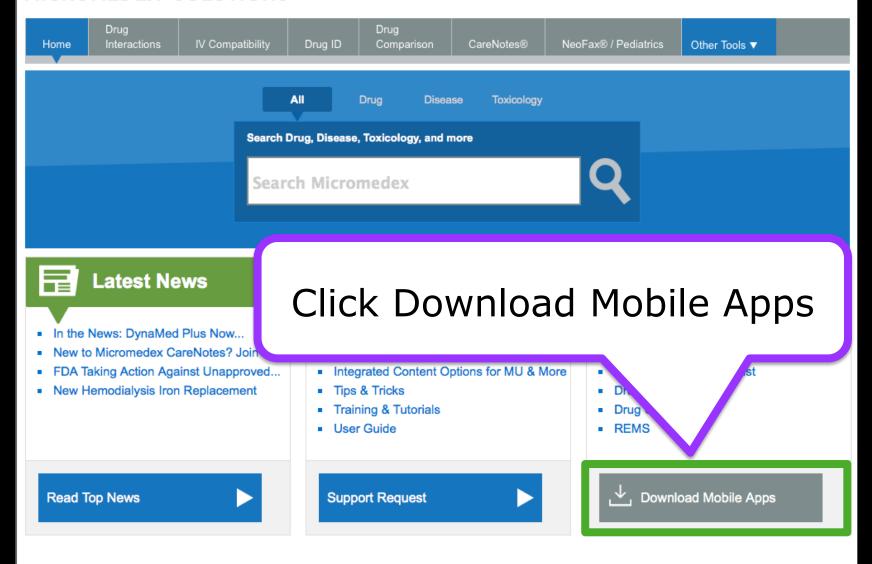
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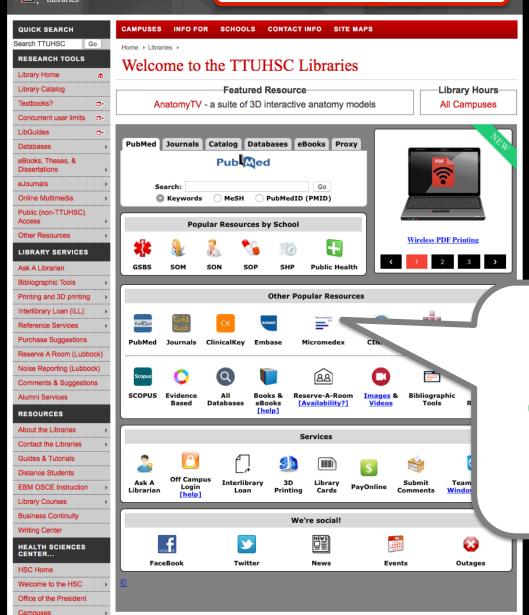
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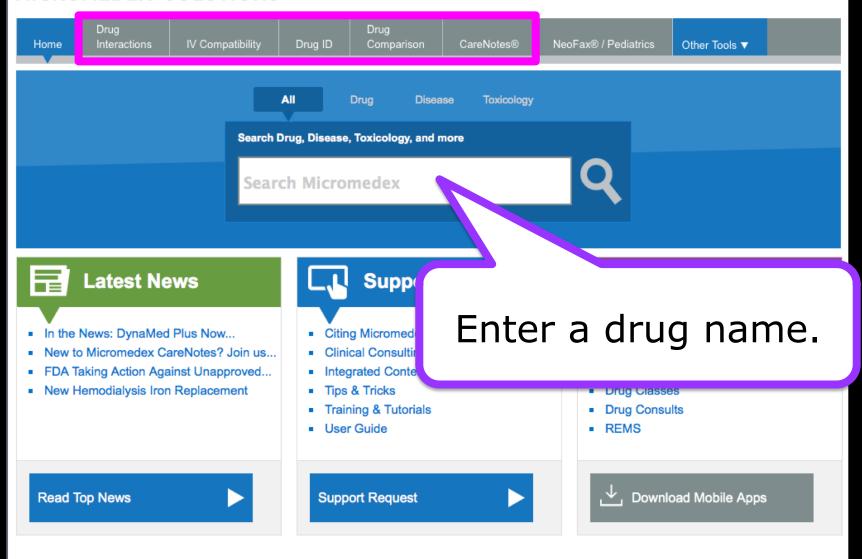
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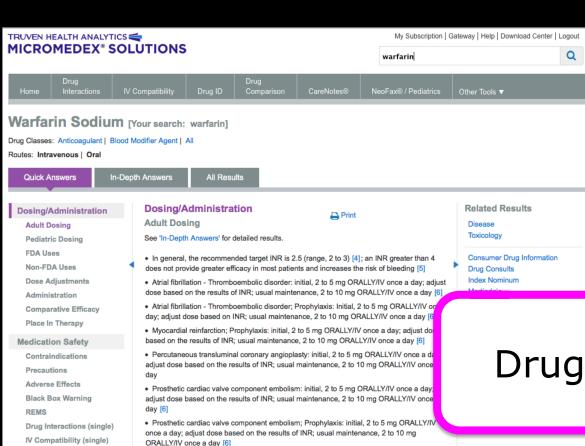












Prosthetic cardiac valve component embolism; Prophylaxis: (bioprosthetic mitral valve)
 target INR 2.5 (range, 2 to 3) for the first 3 months after valve insertion (ACCP guidelines)

· Prosthetic cardiac valve component embolism; Prophylaxis: (mechanical mitral valve,

target INR of 2.5 (range 2 to 3) (ACCP guidelines) [7]

3.5) [7][6]

a day [6]

· Prosthetic cardiac valve component embolism; Prophylaxis: (mechanical heart aortic valves)

mechanical heart valves, or both, caged ball or caged disk valves) target INR of 3 (range 2.5 to

. Pulmonary embolism: initial, 2 to 5 mg ORALLY/IV once a day; adjust dose based on the

. Pulmonary embolism: Prophylaxis; initial, 2 to 5 mg ORALLY/IV once a day; adjust dose

• Thrombosis, Post myocardial infarction; Prophylaxis: initial, 2 to 5 mg ORALLY/IV once a

• Venous thromboembolism: initial, 2 to 5 mg ORALLY/IV once a day; adjust dose based on

 Venous thromboembolism; Prophylaxis: initial, 2 to 5 mg ORALLY/IV once a day; adjust dose based on the results of INR; usual maintenance, 2 to 10 mg ORALLY/IV once a day [6]

day; adjust dose based on the results of INR; usual maintenance, 2 to 10 mg ORALLY/IV once

based on the results of INR; usual maintenance, 2 to 10 mg ORALLY/IV once a day [6]

results of INR; usual maintenance, 2 to 10 mg ORALLY/IV once a day [6]

the results of INR; usual maintenance, 2 to 10 mg ORALLY/IV once a day [6]

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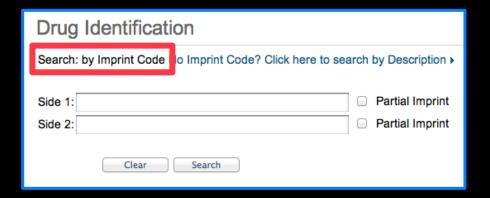
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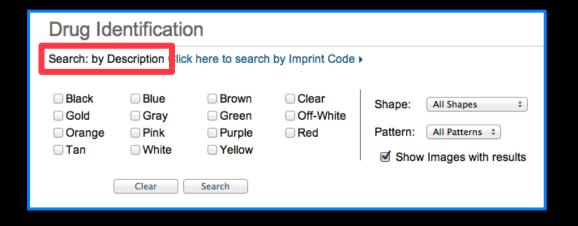
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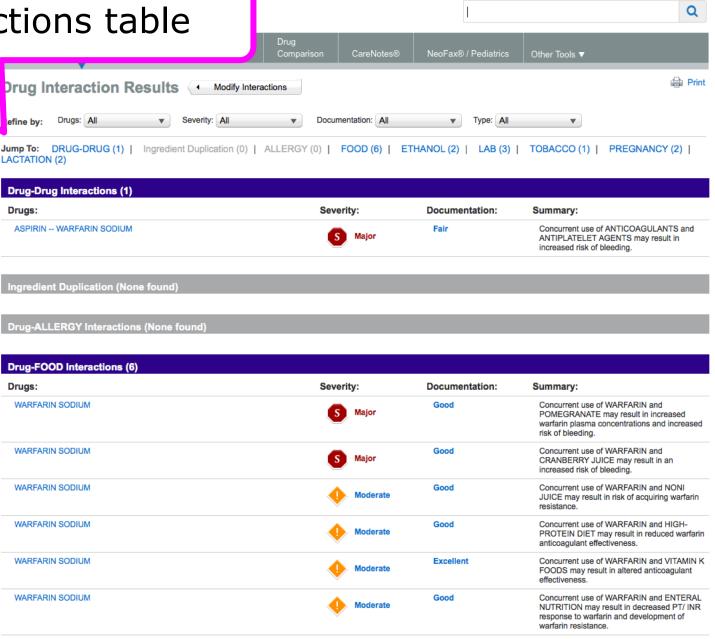








Interactions table



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Question Using Micromedex

In the drug monograph for warfarin, how many articles are listed in the references? Be sure to click "In-Depth Answers" to locate the complete list.

1932. Institute for Safe Medication Practices: ISMP's List of Confused Drug Names. Institute for Safe Medication Practices. Horsham, PA. 2009. Available from URL: http://www.ismp.o... . As accessed 2009-09-14.

1933. Institute for Safe Medication Practices: ISMP Medication safety alert. Institute for Safe Medication Practices. Huntingdon Valley, PA. 2008. Available from URL: http://www.ismp.o.....

1934. Institute for Safe Medication Practices: Look-alike names. Institute for Safe Medication Practices.

Last Modified: February 01, 2016

OSCE

Tools Used During the OSCE

Dynamed

Essential Evidence Plus

First Consult within Clinical Key

PubMed

Snipping tool on PC's

NOTE: answers from Up-to-Date cannot be used.

All About Snipping Tool

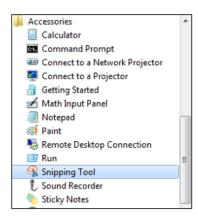
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2.) Go to "All Programs"



3.) Click on the folder labeled "Accessories". Snipping Tool will be there.



4.) Alternatively, you can just search for "Snipping Tool" from the Windows start icon.



- 5.) Snipping Tool works by clicking and dragging to fit what you want to capture.
- 6.) Once you've captured an image, go to "Edit" (it will be located at the top of the captured image) and select "Copy". You can paste the image into the answer sheet word document.

MSIII Internal Medicine EBM OSCE Student Answer Pages

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| Question #3 | |
|---|--|
| Database used: | |
| Search term(s) used: | |
| Title of page or PMID of article used: | |
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| Based on the information you found in the previous section, what is your interpretation of the evidence? How will you apply this evidence to the patient in the case scenario? Please type out your answer for this section. (6 points total) | |

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH SCIENCES CENTER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE Amarillo -Lubbock- Permian Basin

MSIII Internal Medicine Core Clerkship OSCE – Group 1

August 2016

EBM CASE STUDY

A 54 year old obese female with polyuria and blurred vision presents as a new patient to your clinic. Her fasting glucose is 160 mg/dl.

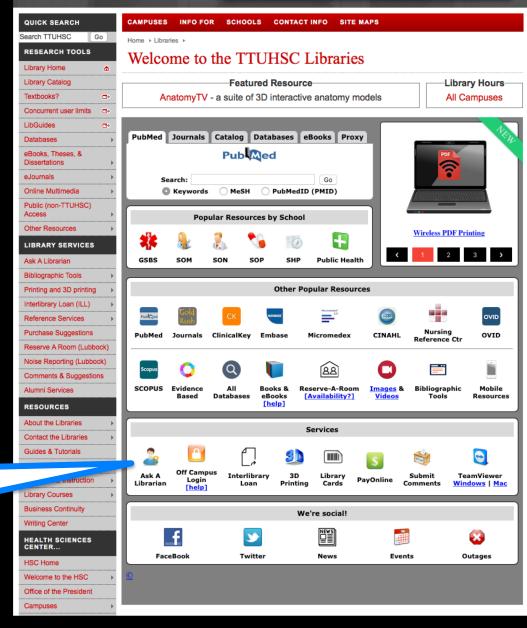
What current evidence or guidelines can you find to help decide on the best course of action in treating her type 2 diabetes? Please focus on the following aspects:

- · Recommended plasma glucose targets
- Appropriate non-pharmacologic treatment
- Appropriate pharmacologic treatment

Ask-A-Librarian



www.ttuhsc.edu/libraries



Thank-You!

Hand-outs



Information page on: Resources for Medical Students

Library Homepage: www.ttuhsc.edu/libraries

Problems with eRaider call: 806-743-1234

Guides and Tutorials:

- · Access via the "Guides & Tutorials" tab on the left-hand side of the Libraries' homepage under Resources
- · Resource for step-by-step database searching instructions and all print and Learning Resource items

Gold Rush:

- Access via the "Journals" icon under Other Popular Resources of the Libraries' homepage
- Most complete list of print and online journals subscribed to by the TTUHSC Libraries
- Search by journal title goly; (this is not a subject search database)
- Use to access full-text or PDF's of journal articles you have citations for (especially if database link does not work)

Point of Care Tools:

- Information tool designed for use at the "point of care" (bedside, exam room)
- Accessed via the Evidence Based icon under Other Popular Resources on the libraries homepage
- Includes ACP's Smart Medicine, Dynamed, Essential Evidence Plus, and First Consult (via Clinical Key)
- Tools contain information on diagnosis, treatment, prevention, prognosis, and links to references

Dynamed (a point of care tool):

- Monitors content of over 500 medical journals
- Updated daily
- . A true mobile app does not need wireless access click Mobile Resources on Libraries homepage for instructions

Essential Evidence Plus (a point of care tool):

- Over 13.000 topics
- Daily POEMS email links to new clinically relevant evidence-based research
- Calculators are evidence-based
- Derm Expert a visual expert diagnostic tool with nearly 1,000 images

First Consult - in Clinical Key (a point of care tool):

- · Main information source is Cochrane Collaboration when possible
- Accessed via the Evidence Based icon under Other Popular Resources on the libraries homepage

National Guideline Clearinghouse

- Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines from www.guideline.gov
- Free from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality

PubMed

- Click the PubMed icon under Other Popular Resources of the Libraries homepage
- · Database of journal article references published in biomedical journals
- · 5,500+ journals indexed from United States and other countries
- Use My NCBI to save searches and customize filters
- Clinical Queries, in PubMed, is a quick EBM search tool
- Link to Comparative Effectiveness Research search tool under Topic-Specific Queries

Building Focused, Well-Articulated Clinical Questions

What makes a clinical question well built? First, the question should be directly relevant to the problems at hand. Next, the question should be phrased to facilitate searching for a precise answer. To achieve these aims, the question must be focused and well articulated for all 4 parts of its 'anatomy' (known as PICO):

- 1) the Patient, population or problem being addressed What are the characteristics of the patient or population? What is the condition or disease?
- 2) the Intervention being considered which could include: exposure, diagnostic test, prognostic factor, therapy, patient perception or What do you want to do with this patient? Treat, diagnose, observe?
- 3) the Comparison intervention or exposure, when relevant relevant most often when looking at therapy questions What is the alternative to the intervention? Placebo, different drug, surgery?
- 4) the clinical Outcomes of interest
 What are relevant clinical outcomes of interest to you and your patient?
 Morbidity, death, complications?

Asking focused, four-component questions takes practice. Doing it well requires that you have insight into what you do not know, coupled with curiosity and a willingness to learn. Also, knowing how questions arise, where they come from, and how to recognize and articulate them can help you refine your skills.

How do clinical questions arise? During a patient encounter, the clinician may be uncomfortable making a decision until more is known. It is recommended that you quiet your emotions while turning your implicit knowledge gaps into explicit questions.

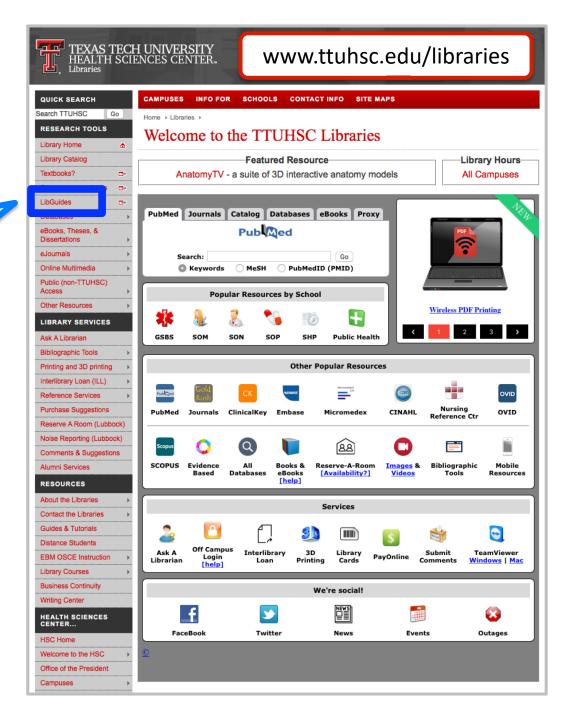
Most clinical questions arise from the following six aspects of clinical work:

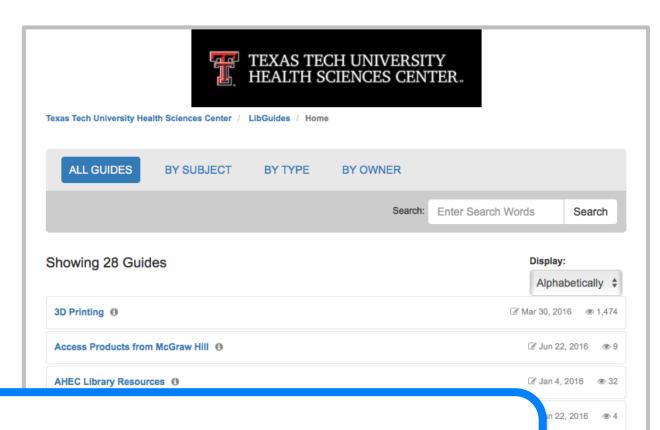
- 1) Clinical evidence: how to gather clinical findings properly & interpret them soundly.
- 2) Diagnosis: how to select and interpret diagnostic tests.
- 3) Prognosis: how to anticipate the patient's likely course.
- 4) Therapy: how to select treatments that do more good than harm.
- 5) Prevention: how to screen and reduce the risk for disease.
- 6) Education: how to teach yourself, the patient, and the family what is needed.

PICO Worksheet

| Name: | | Date: | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| PICO Search terms (synonyms, alternate spellings, abbreviations, etc. | | | | |
| P (patient/population/problem) What is the primary problem? | | | | |
| I (intervention) What main intervention are you considering? | | | | |
| C (comparison) What will the intervention be compared to? | | | | |
| O (outcome) What are you trying to accomplish? | | | | |
| Type of Question (circle one): | | | | |
| Therapy | Etiology/Harm | Prevention | | |
| Diagnosis | Prognosis | Other | | |
| Clinical Question: Using the above information, write a focused, well-articulated question. | | | | |
| *************************************** | *************************************** | *************************************** | | |
| 4) Attention! Please bring completed worksheet to class with you. | | | | |
| | | rev.6 06/2014 | | |

Click LibGuides





Select Evidence-Based Medicine for the MSIII Internal Medicine Clerkship

EMBASE ①

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n 22, 2016 ® 6

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Evidence-Based Medicine for the MSIII Internal Medicine Clerkship: Home

Enter Search Words | Search

Home Syllabus Course Materials Constructing a Focused, Well-Articulated PICO Question PICO Worksheet

Glossary for Suggested Best-Method of Investigation Definitions of Systematic Reviews & Meta-Analysis

Hierarchies of Evidence Introductory Orientation Powerpoint Searching PubMed

Library wur

- 🔼 Lubbock
- 🚨 Odessa/Permian Basin

Handouts/Links from Orientations

Clerkship

Welcome to the LibGuide accompanying the Evidence-Based Medicine Course during the Internal Medicine Clerkship. Click the associated blue tabs for course materials and links to powerpoints.

Libraries

Amarillo Harrington Library of the Health Sciences

Lubbock Preston Smith Library of the Health Sciences

Odessa / Permian Basin Library of the Health Sciences

Contact Reference

Ask A Librarian

Amarillo Reference: 806-414-9964

Lubbock Reference: 806-743-2200; ask for a reference librarian

Odessa/Permian Reference; 432-703-5030

TeamViewer

- · TeamViewer for Windows
- TeamViewer is software that allows the reference librarian to view your desktop while guiding you through a search.
- TeamViewer for Mac TeamViewer is software that allows the reference librarian to view your desktop while guiding you through a search.

More Quick Links

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TTUHSC Guides & Tutorials

Medical Dictionary

MedlinePlus

PubMed

Gold Rush

Clinical Key

Dynamed

Essential Evidence Plus

Nursing Reference Center

Plus

Poll

Was this Guide useful to you?

- Yes
- [⊚] No

Subm

Show poll results

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Micah's Hand-outs

Snipping Tool on PC's

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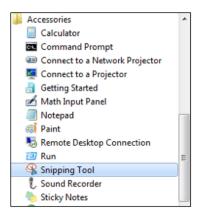
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