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8/2024





- Provide an understanding of JBI, Collaboration and the Database
- Highlight the content and key features
- Share resources for additional learning
- 4. How to access from the VA Library and resource page
- Demonstrate live tips on searching JBI
- 6. Introduce you to the JBI Tools
- 7. Take time to answer any questions



Ovid®

JBI Evidence-Based Practice Resources

Healthcare professionals and institutions around the world strive to provide the highest quality care to their patients.

JBI's evidence-based practice model is considered a benchmark in the healthcare industry. JBI's unique suite of evidence-based content and software ensures that health professionals can access high quality evidence, appraise diverse types of evidence and apply evidence at the point of care, to meet today's rigorous quality standards and improve patient outcomes.

One of the World's Leading Providers of Evidence- Based Information— Available Exclusively on Ovid



- Content and software that will help your institution implement evidence-based practice
- Systematic reviews, recommended practices, evidence summaries, and more
- Evidence to inform clinical practice—derived from JBI's global collaborating Centres of Excellence in 40+ countries
- Resources designed to help assess the quality of research

Why JBI EBP Resources on Ovid?

- Evidence-based content and software from a leading evidence-based practice organization—only available on Ovid
- Summarized research in a format that is easy to locate, understand, and distribute
- Diverse range of resources that go beyond therapeutic medical interventions, to look at patient and caregiver experiences, report on costs, diagnostics, and prognostics.
- Improved patient outcomes by extending the reach of clinical practice guidelines tailored for your institution or community

Evidence to Inform Clinical Practice

JBI Evidence Synthesis

An international peer-reviewed, online journal that publishes rigorous evidence syntheses relevant to a range of healthcare contexts and health conditions. JBI Evidence Synthesis is the premier channel for diverse systematic reviews that move beyond inclusion of

RCTs and experimental studies, providing the best available evidence for health professionals to aid point of care decision making and healthcare administrators to inform health policy and practice.

The journal publishes systematic and scoping review protocols, diverse types of systematic reviews, and scoping reviews covering multi-disciplinary healthcarerelated topics that follow rigorous methodology and methods developed by JBL Fully indexed in Embase®, MEDLINE®, and CINAHL®.

Click on the image to open





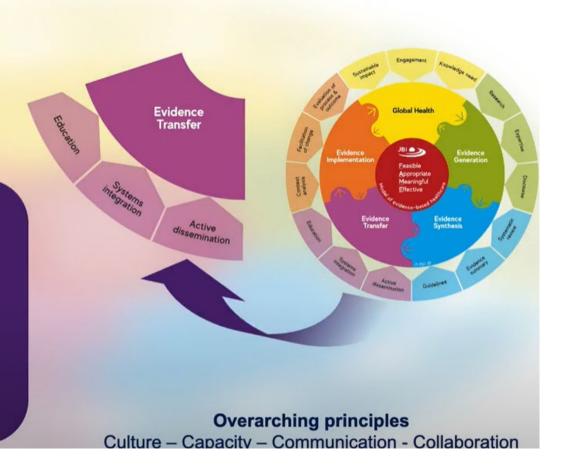
- Evidence Based Practice
- Research Institute since 1996
- Royal Adelaide Hospital and the University of Adelaide
- Not-for-profit
- 70+ Centres and Groups
- >7000 members in over 47 countries
- International collaboration of health scientists, health professionals and health researchers
- To improve global health through providing point-ofcare access to:
 - Evidence databases
 - Decision support systesm
 - Implementation, evaluation and continuous improvement tools

The JBI Model of Evidence-based Healthcare

EVIDENCE TRANSFER:

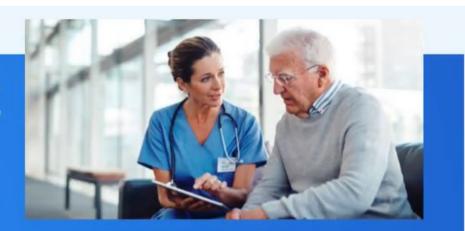
A coactive, participatory process to advance access to and uptake of evidence in local contexts.

It is a causal phenomenon consisting of factors that enable, facilitate and support evidence implementation that is more than just a single interaction.



JBIEBP DATABASE

JBI's Evidence-based Practice Database is an online resource for healthcare professionals to rapidly access evidence on a wide range of clinical topics at the point of care, including 5000+ JBI Evidence Summaries, Recommended Practices and Best Practice Information Sheets.



EVIDENCE SUMMARIES
RECOMMENDED PRACTICES
BEST PRACTICE INFORMATION SHEETS



5 full text publications

- Guidelines to implement in clinical practice
 - Fvidence Summaries
 - Evidence Based Recommended Practice
 - Best Practice Information Sheets

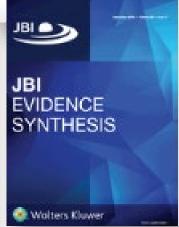
Detailed documents for further investigation

- JBI Systematic Reviews-Journal Linking
 - TATICLE as PDF (650KB)
- JBI Systematic Review Protocols
 - TAIL Article as PDF (650KB)
- JBI Evidence Synthesis













Evidence Summaries

- Short abstracts starting with a PICO question that summarize existing international evidence on common health care interventions and activities
- Based on structured searches of the literature and selected evidence-based health care databases

JBI Grades of Recommendation			
A 'strong' recommendation for a certain health management strategy where:			
Grade A	it is clear that desirable effects outweigh undesirable effects of the strategy;		
	2. where there is evidence of adequate quality supporting its use;		
	3. there is a benefit or no impact on resource use, and		
	values, preferences and the patient experience have been taken into account.		
A 'weak' recommendation for a certain health management strategy where:			
Grade B	desirable effects appear to outweigh undesirable effects of the strategy, although this is not as clear;		
	2. where there is evidence supporting its use, although this may not be of high quality;		
	3. there is a benefit, no impact or minimal impact on resource use, and		
	4. values, preferences and the patient experience may or may not have been taken into account.		



LOW BACK AND PELVIC PAIN (PREGNANCY): PREVENTION

Autho

Dr Ashley Whitehorn BAppSc BHlthSc (Hons) PhD

Publication date

08/04/2020

Question

What is the best available evidence regarding interventions to prevent low back and/or pelvic pain in pregnant women?

Clinical Bottom Line

It is estimated that around half of all pregnant women experience low back pain (LBP), or pelvic girdle pain (PGP), together known as lumbopelvic pain (LBPP) during pregnancy. LBP is pain or discomfort between the 12" rib and the gluteal fold, while PGP is pain experienced between the iliac crest and gluteal fold, particularly around the sacroiliac joints. LGPP can negatively affect sleep, social and sexual life, work and mental health. A systematic review and meta-analysis investigated the effect of prenatal exercise (frequency, intensity, type and volume) on maternal LBP, PGP, and LBPP during pregnancy and in the postpartum period. Exercises included yoga, aerobic exercise, strength training and combination resistance and aerobic exercise, with the majority of interventions starting in the second and ending late in the third trimester. Exercise frequency ranged from one to 14 times per week, duration ranged from 20 to 75 minutes per session and exercise intensity ranged from low to vigorous. The meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) (n=13) found that overall prenatal exercise was not associated with lower risk of pain (LBP, PGP or LBPP) during pregnancy compared to no exercise. A single study found lower risk of LBP when participating in water based exercise compared to land based exercise, although there was no effect on PGP. The meta-analysis did find an inverse association between prenatal exercise and pain severity suggesting that although women who exercised did experience pain, the severity was less than women who did not exercise. Authors concluded that there is very low level evidence supporting exercise to reduce the severity of pregnancy related LBP, PGP and LBPP. (Level 1)

 A systematic review and meta-analysis investigated the effect of exercise for the prevention of low back and pelvic girdle pain (and associated sick leave) during pregnancy. The exercise interventions included water gymnastics, sitting pelvic tilt exercises, an energy expenditure exercise, strength training (general

Best Practice Recommendations

- Best Practice Recommendations
- Women should be encouraged to participate in regular exercise during pregnancy as there may be a small protective effect for low back pain. (Grade B)

Systematic Reviews



JBI Evidence Summaries

How are they similar?



They both adopt a systematic approach to synthesise information on a specific topic.





Maintain transparency in their methods by documenting their search strategies, inclusion/exclusion criteria, and critical appraisal assessments.

Provide healthcare professionals with evidence-based information to guide clinical decision-making.





Published resources undergo a rigorous peer-review process to ensure the quality of the information presented.

How do JBI ES Differ?

Evidence Summaries use a rapid review approach for timely completion, using streamlined methods such as a targeted database search and a focus on inclusion of the best available evidence.





Evidence Summaries are concise 2–4 page documents, using clear and clinician-friendly language to ensure easy access and rapid uptake of knowledge.

Provide best practice recommendations that can be used to develop audit criteria and the evaluation of clinical practice.





Are 'living' summaries, undergoing a continual, active evidence surveillance and monitoring cycle to ensure information is up-to-date.

Recommended Practices

Interventions or procedures that describe step by step and recommend a practice on a selected clinical topic; developed by an expert clinical review panel to confirm clinical relevance and currency; based on Evidence Summary.

- Recommended Practice
- Equipment List
- Occupational Health & Safety Provisions

Occupational Health and Safety Considerations















JBI RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

NON-SPECIFIC LOW BACK PAIN: SUPERFICIAL HEAT

Publication date

10/04/2020

Equipment

- · Patient's medical record
- Sensation testing equipment
- Heat Wrap/Hot Pack

Recommended Practice

PRECAUTIONS:

- Neurological disorders
- Kidney problems
- Diabetes mellitus
- Bleeding diseases
- Inflammatory disease
- · Abnormal heat sensitivity
- Peripheral vascular disorders
- Active tuberculosis
- · Skin lesions (e.g. rash, bruising, laceration)
- · Areas where heat rub was applied
- · May refer to manufacturer's guidelines for precautions

CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- Circulatory insufficiency
- · Risk of dissemination (malignancy, systemic disease)
- · Possible exacerbation of existing conditions
- · Loss of skin sensation (hot or cold)

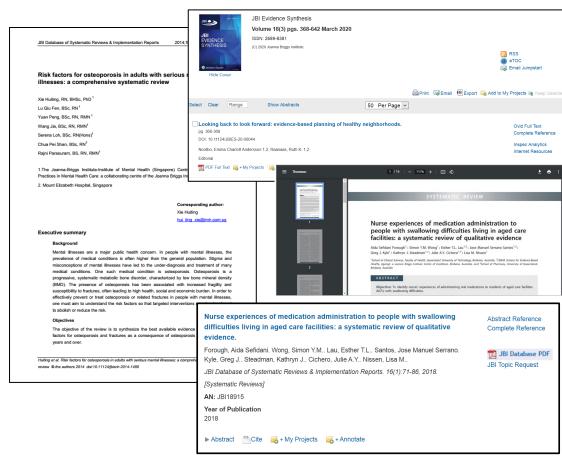
PROCEDURE:

- 1. Conduct an appropriate assessment to determine individual patient needs and any contraindications/
- 2. Explain procedure to patient and gain consent. Warn patient regarding potential risks (e.g. burns), and that the sensation must be comfortable. Therapist should monitor the effects during the treatment and stay present. If therapist needs to leave the patient, he/she should be provided with a warning device or if able

Systematic Reviews and Systematic Review Protocols

- Systematic Reviews
 Analysis of all the available literature
 - Develop a question
 - Establish inclusion/exclusion criteria
 - Develop a strategy to comprehensively search for the evidence
 - Appraising the quality of each paper
 - Extracting the findings of included papers
 - Synthesizing the findings of included papers
- Systematic Review Protocols
 - A document that will become a systematic review

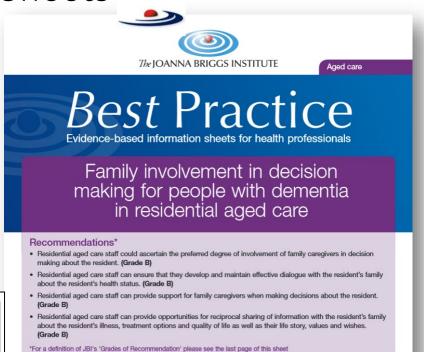
Links from the record open the article in the JBI journals



Best Practice Information Sheets

- Based on the results and recommendations of many systematic reviews.
- Provides access to key issues
 & recommendations that have
 been collected from a
 large amount of material

Levels of Evidence - Effectiveness		
Lavel 1 - Eventimental Designs	Level 1.a - Systematic review of Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)	
	Level 1.b - Systematic review of RCTs and other study designs	
	Level 1.c - RCT	
	Level 1.d - Pseudo-RCTs	
Level 2 – Quasi-experimental Designs	Level 2.a - Systematic review of quasi-experimental studies	
	Level 2.b - Systematic review of quasi-experimental and other lower study designs	
	Level 2.c - Quasi-experimental prospectively controlled study	
	Level 2.d - Pre-test - post-test or historic/retrospective control group study	
Level 3 - Observational - Analytic Designs	Level 3.a - Systematic review of comparable cohort studies	
	Level 3.b - Systematic review of comparable cohort and other lower study designs	
	Level 3.c - Cohort study with control group	
	Level 3.d - Case - controlled study	
	Level 3.e - Observational study without a control group	
	Level 4.a - Systematic review of descriptive studies	
	Level 4.b - Cross-sectional study	
	Level 4.c - Case series	
	Level 4.d - Case study	
Level 5 - Expert Opinion and Bench Research	Level S.a - Systematic review of expert opinion	
	Level 5.b - Expert consensus	
	Level S.c - Bench research/ single expert opinion	



JBI Grades of Recommendation*

Grade A A 'strong' recommendation for a certain health management strategy where (1) it is clear that desirable effects outweigh

undesirable effects of the strategy; (2) where there is evidence of adequate quality supporting its use; (3) there is a benefit

undesirable effects of the strategy, although this is not as clear; (2) where there is evidence supporting its use, although this may not be of high quality; (3) there is a benefit, no impact or minimal impact on resource use, and (4) values,

recommendation for a certain health management strategy where (1) desirable effects appear to outwelch

or no impact on resource use, and (4) values, preferences and the patient experience have been taken into account.

Information Source

(www.joannabriggs.org)

This Best Practice Information Sheet has been

systematic review published in 2013 in the

Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports

review report is available from the Joanna

Click on the image

Click on the image

JBI levels of evidence

•<u>JBI Levels of Evidence</u> (PDF)

The JBI levels of evidence help describe the strength of the evidence found in the Evidence Summaries. JBI assigns levels 1 to 5 [1 systematic reviews, 5 expert opinions].

•JBI Grades of Recommendation (PDF)

Grading system that helps professionals to quickly establish the importance of the evidence. JBI assigns a level *[A or B] to its recommendations found within the Best Practice Sheets and the Evidence Summaries

* Some older Best Practice Sheets will continue to show A, B, C, D grades.

Level 1.d – Pseudo-RCTs

Level 2 – Quasi-experimental Designs

THE UNIVERSITY

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New JBI Grades of Recommendation

Developed by the Joanna Briggs Institute Levels of Evidence and Grades

of Recommendation Working Party October 2013

JBI Grades of Recommendation

Grade A

A 'strong' recommendation to a certain health management shalegy where (1) it is clear that desirable effects outweigh undesirable effects of the shalegy, (2) where there is evidence of adequate quality supporting its use, (3) there is a benefit or no impact on resource use, and (4) values, preference and the pasient experience have been taken into account.

Grade B

A 'seal' recommendation for a certain health management shalegy where (1) desirable effects appear to outweigh understrable effects of the shalegy, although this is not as clear, (2) where there is evidence supporting its use, although this may not be of high quality, (3) there is a benefit, no impact or minimal impact on resource use, and (4) values, preferences and the patient experience have or maintain impact on resource use, and (4) values, preferences and the patient experience may or may not have been taken into account.

New IBI Levels of Evidence

of Recommendation Working Party October 2013

critical appraisal and clinical reasoning when applying evidence.

Level 1 a - Systematic review of Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs)

Level 1.b - Systematic review of RCTs and other study designs

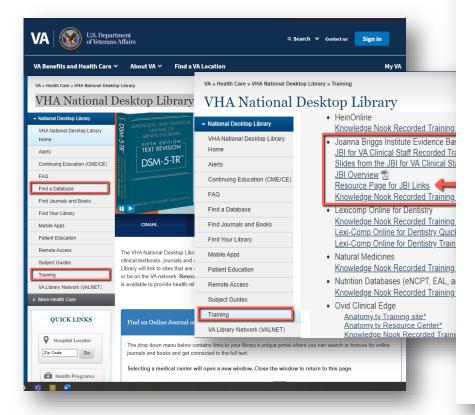
LEVELS OF EVIDENCE FOR EFFECTIVENESS Level 1 – Experimental Designs

Level 1.c - RCT

Developed by the Joanna Briggs Institute Levels of Evidence and Grades

PLEASE NOTE: These levels are intended to be used alongside the supporting document outlining their use. Using Levels of Evidence does not preclude the need for careful reading.

VHA National Desktop Library



JBI Resource Page

JBI is one of the world's leading evidence-based practice (EBP) organizations. JBI's evidence-based practice resources assist healthcare professionals to implement an effective evidence-based practice program to provide the best





Search

Click to search the JBI EBP database for these topics:

Publication Types:

PTSD - Evidence Summaries Diabetes Prevention - Evidence Summaries

Falls - Recommended Practices



Help and Training **Browse by Publication Type:**

- · Best Practice Information Sheets
 - Evidence Summaries
 - · Recommended Practices
 - . Systematic Review Protocols
 - · Systematic Reviews

Evidence-Based Practice Tools:



JBI SUMARI SUMARI provides a framework for managing the systematic review

SUMARI Tutorials UMARI Reviewer's Manual





JBI Nodes (Groups)

Adolescents

Aged Care

Blood Disorders

Burns

Cancer

Cardiovascular

Community Health

Critical Care

Dental and Oral Care

Diagnostic Imaging

Emergency and Trauma

Endocrine and Diabetes

Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat

Family Health

Fundamentals of Care

Gastrointestinal

Health Policy

Infection Control

Infectious Diseases

Informatics

Mental Health

Musculoskeletal

Neonatal

Nervous System

Nutrition and Metabolic

Palliative Care

Pediatrics

Pregnancy and Childbirth

Reproductive Health

Respiratory

Surgical Services

Urinary

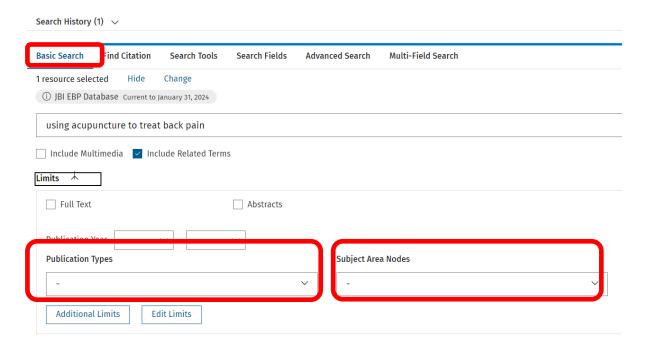
Wound and Skin Care





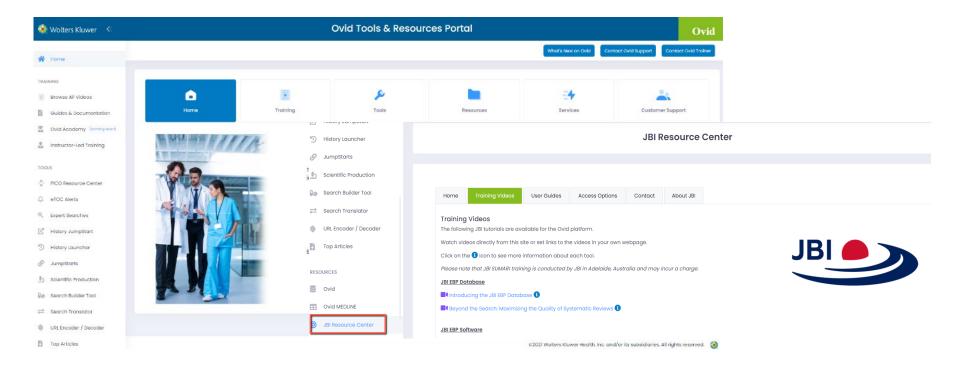
Practical Advice on Searching

- Basic mode can be a good approach if you have a PICO question—"using acupuncture to treat back pain"
- Remember you can limit to publication type or subject node





Ovid Tools & JBI Resources Portal



https://tools.ovid.com

For additional information or assistance contact our sales or support teams:

support@ovid.com

Thank you

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8/2024



