

P100 IHC TESTING FOR SEBACEOUS NEOPLASMS: A RAPID REVIEW OF SCREENING ACCURACY AND APPLICATION OF GRADE

J Natoli, M Alvarado. Kaiser Permanente (Southern California), Pasadena, CA, United States

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Background Lynch syndrome is the most common form of inherited colorectal cancer (~3% of cases). Among patients with colorectal cancer tumours, immunohistochemistry (IHC) for mismatch repair proteins has demonstrated validity and utility as a screening test for Lynch syndrome, although guidelines differ on whether screening should be limited to patients at increased risk. IHC can be performed on other Lynch-related tumours, including sebaceous neoplasms, although it is unclear if IHC should be part of routine pathologic evaluation for sebaceous neoplasms.

Objectives To determine the clinical validity and utility of routine IHC testing of sebaceous neoplasms to inform development of guidance on screening for the Muir-Torre variant of Lynch syndrome.

Methods An AHRQ-based analytic framework was created. We conducted comprehensive searches to identify clinical studies that evaluated IHC testing of sebaceous neoplasms as a method of screening for Muir-Torre syndrome. GRADE was used for critical appraisal.

Results The body of evidence included 14 clinically heterogeneous studies representing approximately 300 patients. The weighted mean screen positive rate was 37%. Few studies reported measures of clinical validity, although half of the studies reported the prevalence of visceral malignancy and/or results of germline mutation testing, suggesting possible reporting bias.

Discussion The overall body of evidence is of low quality and does not provide conclusive evidence for or against IHC testing for sebaceous neoplasms, either as a routine protocol or only among patients at high risk for Muir-Torre syndrome.

Implications for Guideline Developers/Users Rapid evidence reviews are useful for informing guidance development on rare/genetic conditions.

P107 DEVELOPING A CUSTOMISED WEB-BASED DATA EXTRACTION TOOL USING AN EXISTING CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP SERVICE: THINKING OUTSIDE THE BOX

^{1,2}E Nagler, ³V Liébaut, ^{2,4}M Haller, ^{2,5}S van der Veer, ^{2,6}D Bolignano, ^{2,7}I Nistor, ^{1,2}W Van Biesen. ¹Renal Division, Department of Internal Medicine, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium; ²ERBP, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium; ³CCConsulting, Mechelen, Belgium; ⁴Section for Clinical Biometrics, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; ⁵Department of Medical Informatics, Academic Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; ⁶CNR-IBIM Reggio Calabria, Italy; ⁷Nephrology Department, GT. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iasi, Romania

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Background Standardised duplicate data extraction and tabulation can be challenging for organisations that develop multiple guidelines involving multiple and remote systematic review teams simultaneously.

Objectives To develop a web-based tool for facilitating duplicate data extraction and efficient discrepancy resolution.

Methods Based on previous experiences with word-processing and spreadsheet tools, European Renal Best Practice listed their system requirements and collaborated with a consultancy company to identify appropriate customisable software.

Results We wanted the system to: be web-based, guide reviewers through a standardised data extraction form, be easy-to-use and manage, allow enough flexibility to accommodate different guideline topics, be free-of-charge and easily accessible from different locations without the need for downloading software. We identified a customer relationship management service, Salesforce, that allowed us to build a data extraction module using their backbone structure. It incorporates centralised management of multiple systematic reviews simultaneously, batch allocation of studies to individual reviewers, guided customised point-and-click data extraction, generation of tables to assist discrepancy resolution with easy export to a cvs-file extension format.

Discussion This project represents a continuous effort to facilitate efficient and high-quality systematic reviewing with participation of our guideline development groups throughout the systematic reviewing process. A first version of the system is currently being evaluated.

Implications for Guideline Developers/Users Customising existing software for guideline development purposes might be an attractive and inexpensive alternative to developing new tools for data extraction when full participation of the guideline development group in the systematic review process is desired.

P108 PUBLICATIONS IMPROVE WOUND CARE GUIDELINE QUALITY AND IMPACT

¹L Bolton, ²S Girolami, ³L Corbett, ⁴D Merkle. ¹Robert Wood Johnson University Medical School, New Brunswick, USA; ²Therapy Support, Cincinnati, OH, USA; ³Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, USA; ⁴Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, CT, USA

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Background High quality evidence based (EB) wound care guidelines reduce costs of care and improve outcomes. They may help stem the growing burden of chronic wound care only if disseminated and used.

Context Publications supported development, quality and dissemination of EB wound care guidelines with content-validity (CV).

Description of Best Practice Multidisciplinary volunteer guideline developers from a global, non-profit wound care organisation with patient and wound-related specialty membership, used standardised evidence strength criteria and independently-rated CV Index as standardised recommendation strength to develop inclusive venous and pressure ulcer "Guidelines of Guidelines". Representatives of six North American societies collaboratively published research and educational opportunities identified by this unique guideline development process.

Lessons for Guideline Developers, Implementers, and/or Users Publications accessible at the organisation website transparently described the guideline development process, a hallmark of guideline quality while enhancing awareness of the guidelines and EB CV recommendations worth implementing. Publications in multidisciplinary journals minimised sampling bias by inviting readership to complete online CV surveys. Publishing research and educational opportunities focused the field on EB research and education needs and fostered international cooperation, helping unify wound care across countries, settings and specialties. Medical school and university nursing and physical therapy programmes are disseminating core messages of EB CV wound care by using the guidelines, publications, patient brochures, algorithms and implementation tools to improve quality and consistency of care.

Conclusion Publications enhanced venous and pressure ulcer guideline development quality, awareness and use while unifying