IMPLEMENTATION OF GRADE METHODOLOGY IN RECOMMENDATION DEVELOPMENT

Background We have been developing CPGs for use within our organisation since 2002. Our lengthy, text-based rationales were not widely read by guideline users. We created a decision support (rationale) table, based on GRADE methodology, and added a summary statement (basis of recommendation) to allow readers a concise and transparent snapshot of our justification for recommendation and strength.

Context The rationale serves as a bridge between systematic review and recommendation, and provides users with a high-level justification for a recommendation. The basis of recommendation summarises the 4 GRADE domains of strength of recommendation and how they are integrated to derive the final recommendation and strength. The BoR serves to: • Provide information to the Guideline Development Team and frontline clinicians to facilitate discussion, consensus and aid clinical decision-making. • Provide a structured, standardised portal into more detailed information in the CPG.

Description of Best Practice We follow GRADE’s 2-level designation of recommendation strength (strong/weak), and developed standardised recommendation language to align with recommendation strength. We considered two approaches to derive the final recommendation strength, finally settling on an approach that allows flexible weighting of the contribution of each domain to recommendation strength. With this approach, in special circumstances, a strong recommendation may be given in the absence of a high-level of certainty. We plan to provide direct links from the CPG to our electronic medical record’s decision support tools.

Lessons for Guideline Developers, Adaptors, Implementers, and/or Users A concise and targeted rationale helps clinicians understand how evidence is used to develop clinical practice recommendations.

ENHANCING THE ACCEPTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GRADE SUMMARY TABLES FOR EVIDENCE ABOUT DIAGNOSTIC TESTS

Background The GRADE Working Group developed Summary tables adapted to summarise and present evidence from diagnostic test accuracy (DTA) systematic reviews.

Objective To develop guidance on what information to include in these summary tables and to determine the best method(s) for presentation for different end users, including healthcare providers, systematic reviewers and guideline developers.

Methods We presented a number of alternative summary tables to participants. We conducted questionnaires and one-on-one user testing interviews with target end users. We presented printed copies of summary tables and asked open-ended and 7-point Likert-scale questions to obtain information about users’ understanding and preferences.

Results All participants (n=60) agreed that using summary tables to present results of DTA reviews is helpful. Presentation of several disease prevalence values was identified as a source of confusion. There was an overall preference for placement of sensitivity and specificity values inside summary tables to allow making a link to individual test results (TP, FN, TN, FP). A third of the participants read explanatory content in table footnotes. Two thirds of the participants noted that additional data, including adverse effects, costs, and treatment consequences, would be helpful for making appropriate conclusions and decisions about diagnostic tests.

Discussion As results of DTA reviews are conceptually complex, presenting the data in a clear, comprehensive, comprehensible way that is tailored to different end users is critical.

Implications for Guideline Developers/Users We are developing a 3-layer approach, with varied content in summary tables of each layer tailored to the needs of different end users.

THE USE OF GRADE METHODS IN THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO) PUBLIC HEALTH GUIDELINES (PHG): DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONFIDENCE IN ESTIMATES OF EFFECT

Background A perception exists that expert guideline panelists are sometimes reluctant to offer weak/conditional/contingent recommendations. GRADE guidance warns against strong recommendations when confidence in estimates of effect is low or very low (low or very low quality evidence), suggesting that such recommendations may seldom be justified.

Objectives To characterise the distribution of strength of recommendations and confidence in estimates of effect in WHO guidelines that have used the GRADE approach and graded strength of recommendations and confidence in effect estimates.