Implications for Guideline Developers/Users RE-AIM framework is a useful tool to evaluate the effect of using guidelines and develop strategies to disseminate them.

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**MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH BIPOLAR DISORDER: AN ADAPTED CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE FROM KING SAUD UNIVERSITY, KING KHALID UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES COMMITTEE, FACULTY OF MEDICINE, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY**

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**Objectives** Adaptation of CPGs for Treatment of Bipolar disorder in King Khalid University Hospital, Psychiatry Department

**Methods** The ADAPTE process for CPGs adaptation.

**Results** The final decision of the panel after full assessments of 3 source CPGs was full acceptance (adoption) of the Canadian Network for Mood and Anxiety Treatments (CANMAT) and International Society for Bipolar Disorders (ISBD) collaborative update of CANMAT guidelines for the management of patients with bipolar disorder (updated 2009).

**Conclusion** Adjuvant antipsychotics and mood stabiliser can be used as first line treatment for acute mania, combination pharmacology with antipsychotics and mood stabiliser can be used as first line treatment; valproate is suggested as a third line augmentation option. For the Management of bipolar depression, lithium, lamotrigine, and quetiapine monotherapy, olanzapine plus selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), and lithium or divalproex plus SSRI bupropion are first-line options. Adjunctive modafinil is recommended as a second-line option. Lithium, lamotrigine, valproate, and olanzapine are first-line options for maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder.

**Background** Intravenous therapy is one of the most frequently used interventions in health care, with increasing complexity and duration of treatments. A clinical practice guideline (CPG) on this topic was developed within the framework of the Spanish programme (National Health System) aimed to provide recommendations on intravenous therapy best practice.

**Objective** To describe CPG development process, considering methodological issues, such as updating and adapting existing guidelines and expert inputs.

**Methods** Using the GRADE approach, an evidence synthesis was developed for each clinical question, including adoption or update of valid recommendations from selected guidelines. Expert panel followed methodology proposed by Jaeschke et al with predefined consensus criteria to categorise recommendations.

**Results** After assessment with AGREE II instrument, 3 guidelines were considered highly recommended and selected for adaptation/updating. Evidence synthesis and recommendations for each clinical question were drafted and sent to the expert panel who voted individually. Disagreement were identified and discussed in a face-to-face meeting. After the second round of voting 21 recommendations remained, of which 27 were rated as strong, 12 as weak and 14 as good practice recommendations. Six of them were adopted/updated from previous guidelines. In 2 cases there was no agreement in the panel and no recommendation was issued.

**Discussion** GRADE proved to be a useful method to develop a complex guideline, incorporating evidence from previous guidelines and expert opinion. The method was well accepted and followed by the panel and improved the elaboration of recommendations.

**Background** Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) should be updated when new evidence suggests the need for modification of clinically important recommendations. Some guideline handbooks suggest that CPGs should update every 2 to 5 years. Little is known about the updating of CPGs in China.

**Objectives** To investigate the current situation of the updating of CPGs in China.

**Methods** We searched WangFang, VIP, Chinese National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) and Chinese Biomedical Literature Database (CIBM) up to December 2012. And then we screened all included papers.

**Results** A total of 380 Chinese CPGs were included. There were 345 of guidelines (91%) had not been updated, 35 (9%) were updated and the average update cycle of them was 5.6 years (from 1 to 9 years). No guideline described the details of methodology for updating or update of valid recommendations from selected guidelines.

**Conclusions** Updating the CPGs is important for the better dissemination and utilisation. But in China, most of the CPGs had never been updated, and the average update cycle (5.6 years) of the updated is longer than international standard (5 years). We suggest Chinese guidelines developers should pay more attention to the updating the guideline in time.