

RADICAL PROSTATECTOMY VERSUS WATCHFUL WAITING

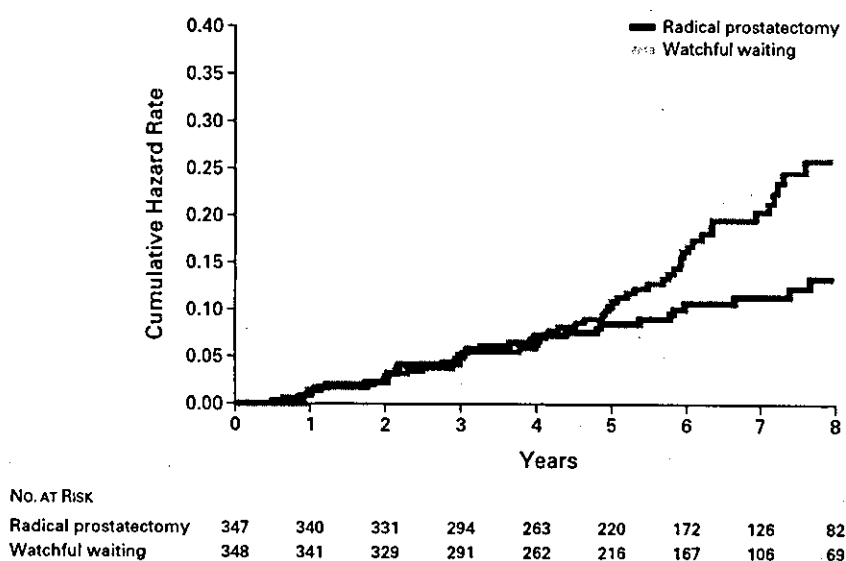


Figure 3. Cumulative Hazard Rate of Development of Distant Metastasis.

my group (17.3 percent) had received hormonal treatment. Palliative irradiation was carried out in 22 men in the watchful-waiting group and in 13 men in the radical-prostatectomy group, and laminectomy was carried out in 8 men and 1 man, respectively.

DISCUSSION

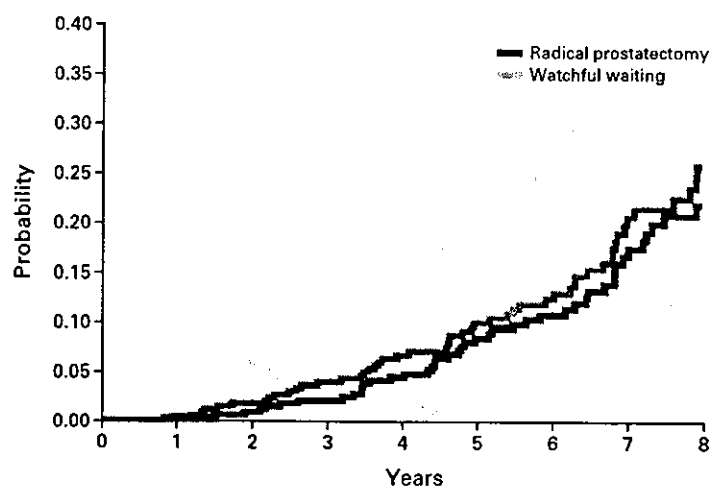
This trial was designed to determine whether radical prostatectomy reduces the risk of death due to prostate cancer. We found a statistically significant difference in the risk of death due to prostate cancer after radical prostatectomy as compared with watchful waiting, yet there was no significant difference between the two groups in the overall survival rate. There were 37 deaths from other causes in the radical-prostatectomy group and 31 in the watchful-waiting group. This difference could be due to chance or to long-term but hitherto unknown adverse effects of prostatectomy. Differences in the management of coexisting conditions between the two groups would, theoretically, confer a disadvantage on the men in the watchful-waiting group, since they had an untreated cancer. The difference could also have been due to misclassification of some deaths in the prostatectomy group, but this is unlikely, since the end-point committee was unaware of the group assignments throughout the process. Indeed, all but one of the men who were classified as dying from prostate cancer had clinically verified metastases, and all men received palliative hormonal treatment before death.

At eight years after radical prostatectomy, the absolute reduction in both overall and disease-specific mortality rates was approximately 6 percent. For distant metastasis, the absolute reduction at eight years was 14 percent. The absolute difference of 6 percent at eight years implies that 17 patients would need to be treated in order to prevent one death from prostate cancer over an eight-year period. The total of 47 critical events indicates a power of 90 percent to detect the level of difference stipulated in the protocol at a level of significance of 5 percent (two-tailed test).

This trial was designed and initiated before the era of screening for prostate-specific antigen began. The study was closed shortly before the target of 700 participants was reached, because of the increasing difficulty of finding patients without a treatment preference. We stress that our results were obtained in a group of men with clinically detected, well-differentiated or moderately well differentiated prostate cancer.

The initial protocol stipulated an estimation of disease-specific mortality rates. However, we also show all causes of death together with the analyses of all end points. The smaller confidence intervals of the estimates of the rates of development of distant metastases and overall mortality indicate that these rates are at least as informative as those for disease-specific mortality.¹⁹

We found only a small difference between the two groups within the first five years after radical prostatectomy. The most likely explanation is that the pro-



No. AT RISK									
Radical prostatectomy	347	343	339	308	281	233	185	134	89
Watchful waiting	348	346	337	302	275	231	185	121	82

Figure 4. Cumulative Probability of Death.

portion of patients with undetectable, disseminated disease at the time of diagnosis and randomization was similar in the two groups and that these patients account for the majority of deaths from prostate cancer during early follow-up. Surgical removal of the primary tumor will prevent spread and provide cure only in men with localized disease at diagnosis; our findings indicate that this effect will be tangible beyond five years after surgery. By necessity, the definition of local progression differed in the two groups. In the watchful-waiting group, there was an element of subjectivity; for example, obstruction due to benign prostatic hyperplasia could be attributed to malignant progression. This end point is therefore not reliable. Our study has not had a long enough follow-up to determine whether the benefit of surgery will increase further at 10 years and beyond.

Even a relative hazard of 0.5 implies that the absolute benefit associated with radical prostatectomy is limited in men who have the same risk of dying from prostate cancer as the men in this study. This benefit has to be weighed against the well-documented side effects of surgery, such as impotence and incontinence,^{20,21} and the lack of a demonstrated difference in overall survival. As an accompanying article in this issue of the *Journal* about quality of life in a subgroup of this study population shows,²² there were effects on quality of life in both study groups. Erectile dysfunction and urinary leakage are important

sources of decreased well-being after radical prostatectomy, and obstructed voiding and possibly fecal leakage are important after watchful waiting. Moreover, the level of distress varies considerably among subjects, and men give different priorities to survival and to the avoidance of therapy-induced distressful symptoms. Thus, in early prostate cancer, the choice of therapy is complex, and patients need complete information about the alternatives; in addition, physicians need to know about individual patients' concerns. Furthermore, our results indicate that it takes several years for the survival benefit to emerge. In men with cancer detected by screening, the baseline risk of death from prostate cancer may be even lower, and thus the absolute benefit of radical treatment may be even less pronounced than in this study. Moreover, the lead time in screening — which may be many years²³ — would add to the time before the benefit emerges.

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APPENDIX

The members of the Scandinavian Prostatic Cancer Group Study Number 4 were as follows: *Steering Committee*: H.-O. Adami, A. Bill-Axelsson, F. Helgesen, L. Holmberg, J.-E. Johansson, and B.J. Norlén (principal investigator); *Statisticians*: L. Holmberg, J. Nilsson, and J. Palmgren; *Monitoring Committee*: A. Bill-Axelsson, B. Gøben, and F. Helgesen; *Study Group*: Borås, Sweden: S. Bratell, P. Folmerz, and B. Zackrisson; Eskilstuna, Sweden: T. Lindeborg; Helsinki, Finland: M. Ruutu and J. Salo; Linköping, Sweden: A. Spångberg; Lund, Sweden: P. Elfving; Reykjavik, Iceland: G. Einarsson;

Stockholm, Sweden: J. Adolfsson, P. Ekman, P.O. Hedlund, and H. Wikström; Uleåborg, Sweden: O. Lukkarinen; Uppsala, Sweden: A. Bill-Axelsson, M. Häggman, M. Norberg, and B.J. Nordin; Västerås, Sweden: L. Karlberg; Växjö, Sweden: G. Hagberg; and Örebro, Sweden: S.-O. Andersson and J.-E. Johansson; *Reference Pathologists*: C. Busch (chairman), M. de la Torre, A. Lindgren, and S. Nordling; *End-Point Committee*: J.E. Damber, Department of Urology, University Hospital, Göteborg, Sweden; A. Lindgren, Department of Pathology, University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden; and E. Varenhorst (chairman), Department of Urology, University Hospital, Linköping, Sweden; *External Review Committee*: P.F. Schellhammer, Department of Urology, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk, Va.; U.E. Studer, Department of Urology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland; and R. Sylvester, European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer, Brussels, Belgium.

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院内症例検討会での EBM 後半

ファシリテーター 吉村 名郷

ねらい

前半のセッションを体験して、新鮮な印象が残っているうちに、

- 自分自身・施設の EBM 実践や教育の現状を振り返り、仲間と共有する。
- EBM 教育の新しい作戦を作ってみる。

作業 1

自分や施設を、EBM 実践やその教育で振り返ってみてください。

①EBM 実践やその教育で良かったこと、うまくいったこと

②EBM 実践やその教育で悪かったこと、失敗したこと

③現状の自ら施設での EBM 学習・教育の機会

まずは一人で書き出してください。①②③

グループ内で紹介して OHP に書いてください。

グループ A

①EBM 実践やその教育で良かったこと、うまくいったこと

- ・ EBM に対して、Uptodate していく。
- ・ 教えながら学ぶと、屋根瓦式の学び。
- ・ モチベーションの賦活

②EBM 実践やその教育で悪かったこと、失敗したこと

- ・ 時間的な問題、
- ・ 集まり悪い、
- ・ 続かない、
- ・ 日常で疑問を後になってから解決、
- ・ 勉強会するときのベースラインの違い、
- ・ 長続きしない、
- ・ Step 3 しない、
- ・ チャンスあるが実行しない。(エキスパートオピニオンに基づく医療)、
- ・ 患者からの疑問の発生少ない、モチベーション乏しい。

③現状の自ら施設での EBM 学習・教育の機会

- ・ 症例からの学び、レジデントに対して。
- ・ 学生に対する EBM のワークショップ、

- ・ EBM の集中勉強会（基本から応用編）
- ・ 研修医は余裕がない印象
- ・ 地域の中での健康
- ・ 研修医・学生への EBM
- ・ 教員も必要と思うがやっていない
- ・ EBM 出張したレクチャー

B グループ

① EBM 実践やその教育で良かったこと、うまくいったこと

- ・ 情報検索方法を教育する機会となる。PECO プレゼンをしている。

② EBM 実践やその教育で悪かったこと、失敗したこと

- ・ EBM 勉強会の立ち上げ、継続は難しい。
- ・ 問題点の吟味、検討の機会に乏しい。
- ・ PECO（特に P）を作成できない。

③ 現状の自ら施設での EBM 学習・教育の機会

- ・ 二次資料やパソコンを利用している。
- ・ 日常診療で生じた疑問を EBM の作法にそって調べ、スライドで発表する場。
- ・ ワークショップの企画（予定）
- ・ ガイドラインの勉強会（ただ実践面不足）

C グループ

① EBM 実践やその教育で良かったこと、うまくいったこと

- ・ 総論的に役立つことがあった。
- ・ うまく使えばはずれはない。
- ・ 意思の統一が計れる。
- ・ ディスカッションの元になる。
- ・ クリニカルパスへの応用。

② EBM 実践やその教育で悪かったこと、失敗したこと

- ・ 診療科により理解の違いがある。情報が多すぎて選択しにくい。指導者の数も不足。

③ 現状の自ら施設での EBM 学習・教育の機会

- ・ 外部講師を頼りにしている。
- ・ 院内だけの教育は充実はしていない。

D グループ

①EBM 実践やその教育で良かったこと、うまくいったこと

- ・ 共通の認識の確保
- ・ 診療に役立つ
- ・ 文献を読むようになる

②EBM 実践やその教育で悪かったこと、失敗したこと

- ・ 言葉の理解が難しい
- ・ どうEBMを実践するのか？
- ・ カンファレンスの参加が悪い
- ・ 協力が得られにくい。

③現状の自ら施設でのEBM 学習・教育の機会

- ・ カンファレンス
- ・ 指導医とのコミュニケーションの中で
- ・ UpToDate 等

E グループ

①EBM 実践やその教育で良かったこと、うまくいったこと

- ・ 経験がなくても、自信をもって治療できる。
- ・ Dr 同士の意見が違うときに役立つ。
- ・ PECOのシートを書く
- ・ 学生時代に「論文の読み方」を学んだ。

②EBM 実践やその教育で悪かったこと、失敗したこと

- ・ 疑問にヒットする文献を見つけにくい。
- ・ 自己満足に終わる。
- ・ 英語の壁で労力が大きい。
- ・ ジャーナルクラブが全くない。
- ・ 「用意をしない」は、メンバーに読める人がいないと無理。
- ・ 各科がそれぞれ独自に教育をしている。
- ・ EBMをシステムティックに教える人、場がない。

③現状の自ら施設でのEBM 学習・教育の機会

- ・ 研修オリエンテーションで半日シュミレーション。

- ・ 疑問があったら調べる。
- ・ 決まった時間のジャーナルクラブはない。
- ・ PECO を書き出す。五年生対象。
- ・ 名郷先生のフローチャートを活用。
- ・ 研修医までには浸透していない。
- ・ 現段階では読んでフローチャート書くまでに半日かかる。

F グループ

- ① EBM 実践やその教育で良かったこと、うまくいったこと
 - ・ 症例検討会、カンファランスで EBM の要素を入れられるようになった。
 - ・ UpToDate など、閲覧可能になった。
 - ・ エビデンスのない薬を使わない方向になった。
- ② EBM 実践やその教育で悪かったこと、失敗したこと
 - ・ 10 年以上の医師に受け入れてもらえない。かえって「浮いて」しまう。
 - ・ レクチャーできる医師が少ない。
- ③現状の自ら施設での EBM 学習・教育の機会
 - ・ EBM に絞っての学習の機会がない
 - ・ こうした研修会も個人で参加している

私の提案 (吉村)

- ・ 教えなければという呪縛から開放
- ・ 一緒にまなぶという姿勢で
- ・ わからないと言える雰囲気
- ・ あまり敵をつくらないように
- ・ 仲間を少しずつふやす
- ・ できるところから少しずつ
- ・ 現状をよく見つめなおす。隙間の時間等
- ・ わかりやすいことから導入する
- ・ 実際の患者に始まり、実際の患者に終わる

質疑応答

- Q1 エビデンスがない時にどうするか？

Ans あるときでも迷う。ないときでもまよう。こうならないというのが。

Q2 人種の違いは？

Ans 人種の違いは個別の要素に過ぎない。重要だが。

Q3 ランダム化や ITT などの基準をみたさないエビデンスしかないときには、どうするのですか？

Ans 現在入手可能なエビデンスがそれしかないときは、それを吟味して、利用する。あと本当にそれ以上エビデンスしかないか検証する。

名郷講師からの提案

- ・ すぐには変わらない。
- ・ 私の病院でもかわらない。他科の Dr はコクランのことをしらない。
- ・ ほそぼそとでもやる。
- ・ 日の当たらないところに、突然ひがあたることがある。
- ・ 現在続けている方へは、ACP ジャーナルクラブでもいいのでは？クリニカルエビデンスのコピーでもいいのではないのでしょうか。
- ・ 立ち上がっていないところは、とりあえず立ち上げればよいかも。例えば一週間に一枚は ACP は読もう。

ファシリテーター（吉村）からの感想

多くの施設で少しずつ試みがなされている状況がわかりました。良かったことよりはうまくいかないことが多い状況もわかりました。

具体的に使えるような教育の方法として、以下の作戦を考えてみました。

- ① 現在の抄読会に EBM スタイルで参加する
- ② 病棟や外来で研修医との日々のやりとりに少し EBM を取り入れる
- ③ カンファランスで EBM を少し入れて発言する
- ④ 新しい EBM スタイルの抄読会を企画する
- ⑤ 仲間呼びかけて EBM の勉強会を始める
- ⑥ 院内で EBM ワークショップを企画する

今回参加された皆さんの経験や関心、施設の状況などがいろいろと違いますので、十分に見極めて少しずつやり始めるとよいかと思います。お疲れ様でした。

The Cochrane Library について

金子善博 秋田大学医学部

コクランライブラリー (The Cochrane Library) は、Cochrane Collaboration により作成されたシステマティックレビュー (Cochrane Review) とその他のシステマティックレビューに関するデータベースを収めたデータベース集です。

Cochrane Collaboration の名前は UK のアーチャー・コクラン (Archibald Cochrane: 1909-1988) の名前に由来します。彼の言葉に 'It is surely a great criticism of our profession that we have not organized a critical summary, by specialty or subspecialty, updated periodically of all relevant randomized controlled trials.' (各トピック毎に、すべてのランダム化比較試験を、定期的に、クリティカルに、まとめていないことに関して、我々専門家は批判されるべきである。) があり、これを実現しようとするものが Cochrane Collaboration の活動です。

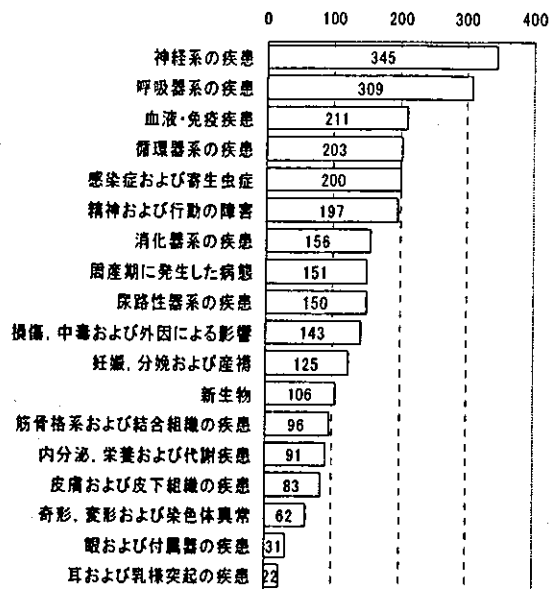
コクランライブラリーは、年に 4 回のアップデートが行われ、以下のデータベースと資料が含まれます。

1. The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR)
2. The Cochrane Database of Reviews of Effects (DARE)
3. The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)
4. The Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews (CDMR)
5. Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)
6. NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED)
7. About the Cochrane Collaboration
8. List of Review Groups

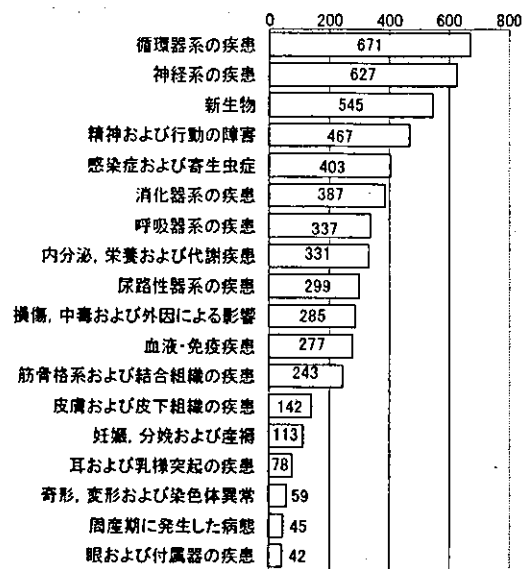
このうち、CDSR (Wiley InterScience(R)上では Cochrane Reviews と表示) は、Cochrane Review の全文データベースです。2004 issue 4 では、2170 件のレビューと 1500 件のレビュープロトコールが収められています。DARE は NHS R&D York により作成されているシステマティックレビューの構造化抄録集を再録したものです。このデータベースには、主に最小限の質評価基準を満たしたシステマティックレビュー 4918 件が収載されています。

コクランライブラリーと PubMed で検索可能なシステマティックレビューの領域別の件数を図に示しました。(MeSH により集計したため、重複がある。) システマティックレビューの多い領域は、神経系の疾患、呼吸器系の疾患、循環器系の疾患などです。

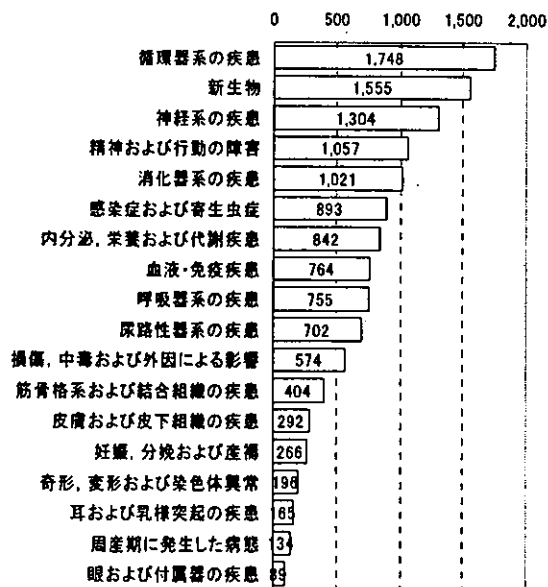
コクランライブラリーは来年 2005 年 1 月 2 日より、John Wiley & Sons, Inc. によりインターネット (Wiley InterScience(R)) と CD-ROM で提供されます。(アドレスは www.thecochranelibrary.com) インターフェースは従来までの UpDate Software 社のものと異なりますが、検索機能などは同様の事が出来ます。詳細な操作方法やデモ、資料は前述のアドレスにアクセスして入手することが出来ます。



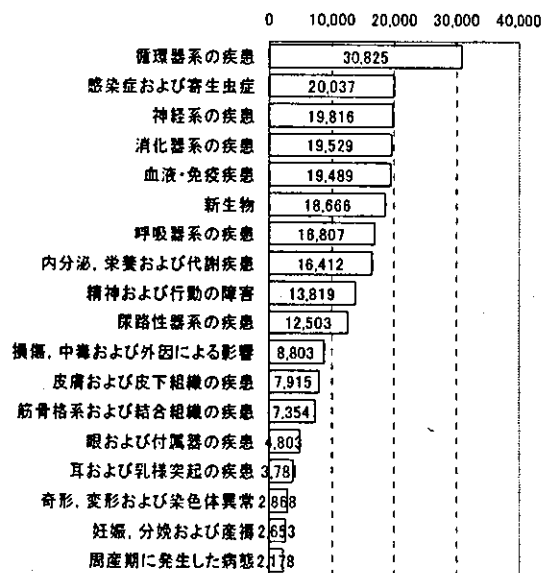
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(Cochrane Library 2004 issue3)



DARE の領域別収載数
(Cochrane Library 2004 issue3)



PubMed の領域別メタアナリシス収載数
(PubMed 2004/8/9)



PubMed の領域別 RCT 収載数
(PubMed 2004/8/9)

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Cochrane Library is now located at www.thecochranelibrary.com and is part of Wiley InterScience.

If you are a Cochrane Library user familiar with the database offered previously via Update Software you will find much of the search and navigation functionality of The Cochrane Library on Wiley InterScience remains familiar. New users should find the interface intuitive and easy to navigate.

This document will provide a guide to help you to navigate and search The Cochrane Library.

Before you begin, it will be useful to ensure that you registered with Wiley InterScience - to Register. This is a simple, one-time process that extends a number of benefits and, most importantly, will allow you save your searches.

Note: If Wiley has already supplied you with password details for The Cochrane Library you do not need to register again - just use the access details provided to log in.

1.1 Access To The Cochrane Library

You can access	You are a Visitor	You are a Personal Subscriber	You are affiliated with Subscribed Institution	You are affiliated with National provision
Search	✓	✓	✓	✓
Abstracts	✓	✓	✓	✓
Full text	x	✓	✓	✓
	Access via Pay-Per-View			
Notes:	You will need to use your Wiley InterScience password for your Saved Searches.	Password access.	Access to full text is seamless or password-based according to institution's licence type. You will need to use your Wiley InterScience password for your Saved Searches.	Access to full text is seamless. You will need to use your Wiley InterScience password for your Saved Searches.

- All visitors to The Cochrane Library can search the databases and access Abstract material.
- Subscribers and users affiliated with a subscribed institution or National Provision can search the databases and access full-text material.
- For a full list of National Provisions (countries or regions where everyone has access) see: <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/mrwhome/106568753/DoYouAlreadyHaveAccess.html>

2. REGISTRATION

- 1) At the Cochrane homepage www.thecochranelibrary.com click on Log In - which appears in the top right of your screen.
- 2) This will take you to the Wiley InterScience Homepage.

The screenshot shows the Wiley InterScience homepage. At the top right, there are navigation links for 'My Profile' and 'Log In'. The main content area features the Cochrane Library logo and a section titled 'The Cochrane Library 2004, Issue 3'. Below this, there is a search bar and a list of databases with their respective record counts:

Database	Total Records
The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Reviews)*	7958
Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE)	4295
The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)	415918
The Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews (Methodology Reviews)	18
Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)	3947
WHO Resource Evaluation Database (WHO RED)	14362
About The Cochrane Collaborator and the Cochrane Collaborative Review Groups (About)	85
* Compares 2074 Complete Reviews and 1405 Protocols	



The Cochrane Library Homepage



WILEY InterScience®
 Access some of the finest full text Journals, reference works, books, and databases from around the globe. It's just what you need to make some important discoveries of your own.

SEARCH
 To search across all articles, chapters or protocols - select All Content. If you are looking for a specific publication (e.g., journal, book, database), select the Publication Title option.

All Content
 Publication Titles

[Advanced Search](#)
[Search Tips](#)
[Acronym Finder](#)

BROWSE BY SUBJECT AREA

- ◊ Business
- ◊ Chemistry
- ◊ Computer Science
- ◊ Earth and Environmental Science
- ◊ Education
- ◊ Engineering
- ◊ Law
- ◊ Life Sciences
- ◊ Mathematics and Statistics
- ◊ Medicine
- ◊ Physics and Astronomy
- ◊ Polymers and Materials Science
- ◊ Psychology
- ◊ Social Sciences

BROWSE BY PRODUCT TYPE

◊ Journals ◊ Online Books ◊ Reference Works ◊ Databases ◊ Current Protocols ◊ Collections

My Profile
 Access your saved titles, articles, queries and alerts in My Profile.
 USER NAME PASSWORD

 Remember Me
[Register Now](#) | [Athens Login](#)
[Forgot My Password](#)

My Profile
 Access your saved titles, articles, queries and alerts in My Profile.
 USER NAME PASSWORD

 Remember Me
[Register Now](#) | [Athens Login](#)
[Forgot My Password](#)

Wiley InterScience will provide brand versions of:
 • Polymer Engineering & Science

4) Fill out and submit the online registration form - you choose your username and password.

Set Username and Password
You will be taken to the New User Registration page, where you be asked to select a user-name, provide your email address and select and confirm a password.

Personal Profile
You will also need to provide some basic information about yourself: your name, e-mail address, country, and area of interest. This information is never shared with any third party.

Terms of Use
To complete the registration you will also need to read and agree to the Wiley InterScience Terms of Use. You can read the Terms of Use by clicking on the link provided. If you would like to receive email updates about new products and functionality provided by Wiley InterScience, check the box provided.

WILEY InterScience®

Welcome to Wiley InterScience registration. Please complete the boxes below, noting that all fields are required. Once you have submitted your registration you will be able to enjoy all the benefits of Wiley InterScience's personalization features.

Set User Name and Password

User Name Entries must include 5-32 alphanumeric characters.
 Email Address
 Password Entries must include 5-32 alphanumeric characters.
 Confirm Password Entries must include 5-32 alphanumeric characters.

Personal Profile

First Name
 Last Name
 Country
 Area of Interest

Terms of Use
 Please review our Terms of Usage prior to completing registration.
 I have read and accept the Wiley InterScience Terms of Use.
 Yes, please send me updates about announcements to Wiley InterScience or related products from Wiley. View Privacy Policy.

Once you have completed and submitted the form you will be registered with Wiley InterScience.

After registration you will be taken to your new My Profile area - where you can manage information such as your saved articles and saved searches for all Wiley InterScience products. For more information on this area visit http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/aboutus/demo/wis_redesign_guide.pdf

2.1 Your Personal Navigation Bar

Kimberley Allan, access your **10 Titles** **30 Articles** **7 Searches** [My Profile](#) [Log Out](#)

InterScience

HOME
ABOUT US
CONTACT US
SUPPORT

SEARCH All Content
 Publication

Advanced Search
Search Tips
Acronym Finder

Subscriptions

Profile for:
kimberly.allan@cochrane.org
[View Complete Account Information](#)

Product Subscriptions

Find all the Wiley InterScience content you have a current subscription to detailed below. You can find all the titles you have full-text access to, whether it is through a sample copy you have saved, a personal subscription, or as part of institutional access delivered to you by your library. Remember, for any unsubscription journal article or book chapter, access remains easy through our instant and convenient Pay-Per-View service.

Sample Copies Provided by Wiley InterScience

My Subscriptions
No personal subscriptions found

Subscriptions Provided by:
No institutional subscriptions found

[View all Update Sources](#)

Once logged in you'll see your own navigation bar at the top of the screen. This include drop down links to any titles and articles that you have saved – a quick and easy way of accessing your favourite content

2.2 Next time you visit:

HINT: Next time you log in to Wiley InterScience check the 'Remember Me' box. This saves your username and password details in a cookie on your computer system. This means next time you visit The Cochrane Library from the same computer, you needn't log on. Don't use this option if you are on a shared or public computer.

Access your saved titles, articles, queries and alerts in My Profile.

USER NAME PASSWORD

Remember Me

[Register Now](#) | [Athens Login](#)
[Forgot My Password](#)

2.3 To Return To The Cochrane Library

TO RETURN TO THE COCHRANE LIBRARY
To return to the Cochrane homepage use the search box on your screen; make sure you check the Publications Titles radio button, type Cochrane into the search box and click 'Go'.

SEARCH All Content
 Publication Titles

[Advanced Search](#)
[Search Tips](#)
[Acronym Finder](#)

Click the Cochrane Library link.

InterScience

HOME
ABOUT US
CONTACT US
SUPPORT

SEARCH All Content
 Publication

Advanced Search
Search Tips
Acronym Finder

SEARCH TIPS
* Use AND, OR, or NOT in a complex search.

Home / Title Search Results

Title Search Results

There is 1 result from 1162 Titles for "Cochrane"

View: 1

Title
[The Cochrane Library 2004, Issue 1](#) Database

3. THE COCHRANE LIBRARY HOMEPAGE

You are now on The Cochrane Library homepage. Here you will find links to Browse and Search functionality, and links to more information about the Collaboration and Product descriptions. The interface is intuitive, but its key components are noted below.

HINT: Save Title to My Profile will save the Cochrane Library to your drop down navigation bar and to your My Profile area in Wiley InterScience. This will make it quicker to access The Cochrane Library next time you visit

TO SEARCH THE COCHRANE LIBRARY

The SEARCH IN THIS TITLE feature will allow you to search one or more of The Cochrane Library databases.

All your search links can be found in this box. You can choose to perform a Quick Search, using the search box provided, or you can link to a MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) indexing Search, an Advanced Search, or go to your Search History, Saved Searches and Search Tips.

InterScience
Home / Medicine / Medicine (general)

the cochrane library

The Cochrane Library 2004, Issue 3
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* [Recommend to Your Librarian](#) * [Save Title to My Profile](#)

BROWSE:
You can browse the different databases that make up the library by selecting the links here. Mouse over for the full name of the database

SEARCH IN THIS TITLE
The Cochrane Library
Search All Text
Go

Cochrane Advanced Search
MeSH Search
Search History
Saved Searches
Search Tips

SEARCH ALL CONTENT

ALL CONTENT SEARCH
Use this button to search across the entire Wiley InterScience platform of content.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- Reviewers' Handbook (PDF)
- Reviewers' Handbook Glossary (PDF)
- Permission Request Form (PDF)
- For Reviewers
- Product Descriptions
- Brochure (PDF)
- About the CDROM
- Feedback to Wiley
- Disclaimer

Database Home
[How to Order](#) | [Do you already have access?](#) | [User Guide \(PDF\)](#) | [Demo](#) | [New Reviews](#) | [Updated Reviews](#)

BROWSE ARTICLES BY
[Cochrane Reviews](#) | [DARE](#) | [CENTRAL](#) | [Methodology Reviews](#) | [HTA](#) | [NHS EED](#) | [About](#) | [Indices](#)

Welcome to The Cochrane Library 2004, Issue 3
the best single source of reliable evidence about the effects of healthcare

The Cochrane Library is a unique source of reliable and up-to-date information on the effects of interventions in health care. Published on a quarterly basis, The Cochrane Library is designed to provide information and evidence to support decisions taken in health care and to inform those receiving care.

The Cochrane Library consists of a regularly updated collection of evidence-based medicine databases. The databases and the current numbers of records are:

Database	Total Records
The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Reviews) *	9559
Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE)	4785
The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)	415918
The Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews (Methodology Reviews)	18
Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)	3947
NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED)	14392
About The Cochrane Collaboration and the Cochrane Collaborative Review Groups (About)	85

* Comprises 2074 Complete Reviews and 1485 Protocols

HINT: You can return to the Homepage of The Cochrane Library from any page in the databases by clicking the Title or Database Home.

The Cochrane Library 2004, Issue 3
Content ©2004 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
* [Recommend to Your Librarian](#) * [Save Title to My Profile](#)

Database Home
[How to Order](#) | [Do you already have access?](#) | [User Guide \(PDF\)](#) | [Demo](#) | [New Reviews](#) | [Updated Reviews](#)

4. BROWSE THE COCHRANE LIBRARY

BROWSE ARTICLES BY

[Cochrane Reviews](#) | [DARE](#) | [CENTRAL](#) | [Methodology Reviews](#) | [HTA](#) | [NHS EED](#) | [About](#) | [Topics](#)

You can Browse articles by clicking on the link to the database you wish to browse.

4.1. Browse The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Reviews)- will present alphabetical list of all Systematic Reviews and Protocols. Use the alpha-bar to view articles, alphabetically/numerically by title. Use the scroll bar on the right to scroll down to view all titles beginning with that letter. Click on the chosen link to go to the abstract of that review/protocol.

What is a Systematic Review?
A systematic review identifies an intervention for a specific disease or other problem in health care, and determines whether or not this intervention works. To do this authors locate, appraise and synthesise evidence from as many relevant scientific studies as possible. They summarise conclusions about effectiveness, and provide a unique collation of the known evidence on a given topic, so that others can easily review the primary studies for any intervention. Systematic reviews differ from other types of review in that they adhere to a strict design in order to make them more comprehensive, thus minimising the chance of bias, and ensuring their reliability.

A key for the status of the reviews is:

- R** = A full Review, complete with results and discussion, meta-analysis and an odds-ratio diagram for the review.
- P** = A Protocol. The outline of reviews in preparation, including the background, rationale and methods.
- Comment** = A full Review that also contains commentary/criticism. Readers can submit comments, which are incorporated into the review together with answers and feedback from the review authors.
- New** = A new Protocol or review that has been published in the most recent quarter.
- Update** = A Review that has been updated in the most recent quarter.
- Withdrawn** = A Review or Protocol that has been withdrawn - usually due to lack of activity or update. Reasons for withdrawal are specified in the article.

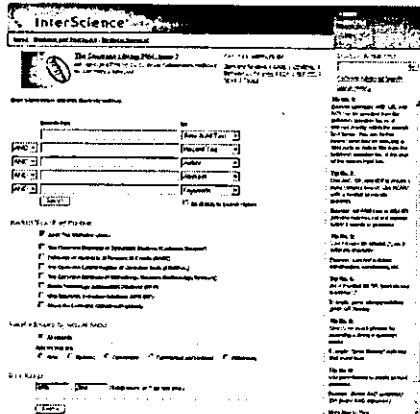
4.2 Browse Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE)

Presents alphabetical list of all articles that have a structured and/or provisional abstract in the database. Use the alpha-bar to view article titles alphabetically. Use the scroll bar on the right to scroll down to view all articles beginning with that letter. Click on the chosen link to go to the abstract for that article.

What is the Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects?
DARE includes structured abstracts of systematic reviews from around the world, which have been evaluated by reviewers at the National Health Service Centre for Reviews and Dissemination in the UK. Only reviews that meet minimum quality criteria are included in DARE. These reviews cover topics that have yet to be addressed in Cochrane reviews.

4.3 Browse The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)

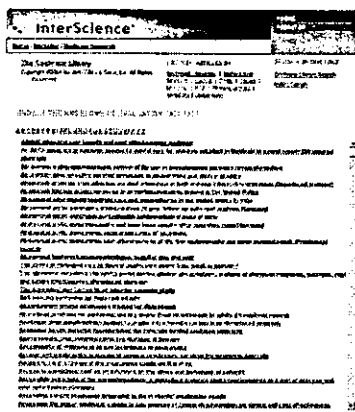
Because CENTRAL is so large (with in excess of 405,000 records) it automatically takes you to a search screen, where your search is limited to CENTRAL results.



What is the Central Register of Controlled Trials?
CENTRAL includes details of published articles taken from bibliographic databases, and other published and unpublished sources. CENTRAL records include the title of the article, information on where it was published (bibliographic details) and, in many cases, a summary of the article. They do not contain the full text of the article. Trials are identified from multiple sources, including searches of bibliographic databases, hand searches of many hundreds of journals and conference proceedings, and searches of other trial registers.

4.5. Browse the NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED)

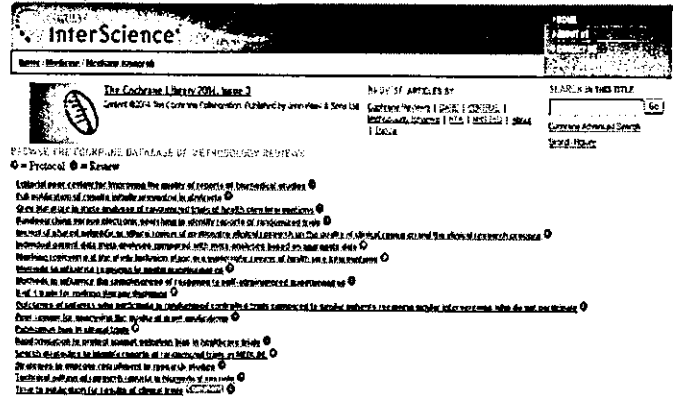
Presents alphabetical list of all articles that have a structured and/or provisional record in the database. Use the alpha-bar to view article titles alphabetically. Use the scroll bar on the right to scroll down to view all articles beginning with that letter. Click on the chosen link to go to the record for that article.



What is the NHS Economic Evaluation Database? (EED)
Contains structured abstracts of articles describing economic evaluations of health care interventions. Articles are identified by searching through key medical journals, bibliographic databases and less widely available literature. Papers included if they provide a comparison of treatments and examine both the costs and outcomes of the alternatives. The database also includes bibliographic details of articles examining relevant topics, and short abstracts of studies originally included in the Department of Health Register of Cost-Effective Studies. Records do not contain the full text of the original article.

4.4 Browse The Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews (Methodology Reviews)

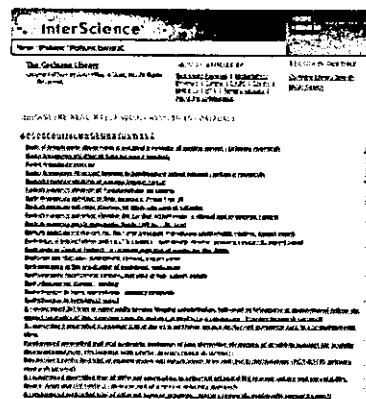
Presents an alphabetical list of all Methodology Reviews and Protocols. Click on the chosen link to go to the abstract of that review/protocol



What is a Methodology Review?
Cochrane Methodology Reviews are full-text systematic reviews of methodological studies. Highly structured and systematic, evidence from methodological research is included or excluded on the basis of explicit quality criteria, thus minimising bias. Each review covers a specific and well-defined area of methodology. Data from studies are often combined statistically to increase the power of the findings of numerous studies, which on their own may be too small to produce reliable results. In such cases, the review may also include graphs presenting the data from each individual study. Protocols provide place-markers for reviews, which are currently being written. They summarise the background and the rationale of the review.

4.6. Browse the Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)

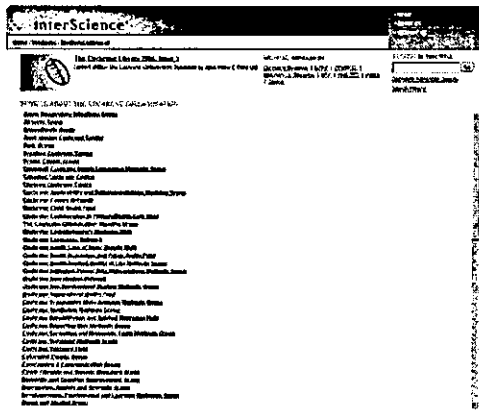
Presents alphabetical list of all articles that have a record in the database. Use the alpha-bar to view article titles alphabetically. Use the scroll bar on the right to scroll down to view all articles beginning with that letter. Click on the chosen link to go to the record for that article.



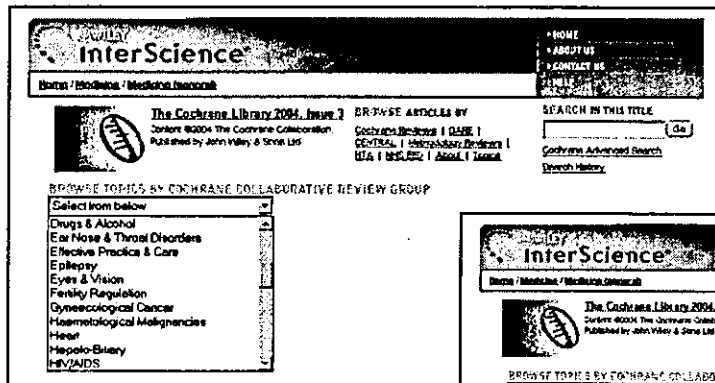
What is the Health Technology Assessment Database? (HTA)
Contains information on healthcare technology assessments. The database contains details of ongoing projects and completed publications from health technology assessment organisations. HTA records follow a standard structure. Some records contain the title of the project, with the name of the centre responsible and an indication of where further details can be obtained. Other records contain publication details, with structured abstracts where available. Records do not, in either case, contain the full text of the report.

4.7 Browse About The Cochrane Collaboration and the Cochrane Collaborative Review Groups (About)

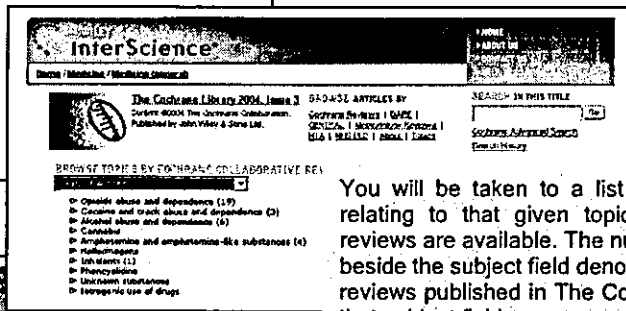
Presents a list of articles that provide more information about the Collaboration, including details on the Steering Group, Fields, Methods Groups, Networks and Centres.



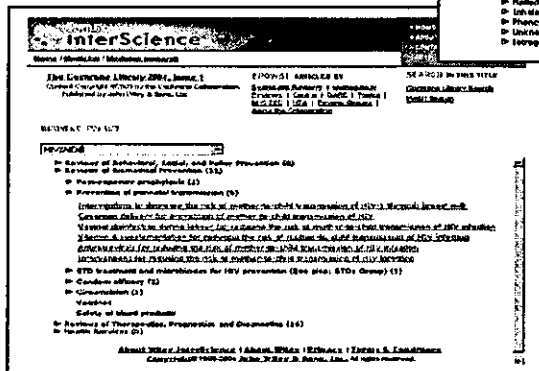
4.8. Browse by Topic. You can also browse through the topic lists of the different Cochrane review groups. To do this select Browse articles by topic.



Select the topic you are interested in from the drop down list



You will be taken to a list of subject fields relating to that given topic area, in which reviews are available. The number in brackets beside the subject field denotes the number of reviews published in The Cochrane Library in that subject field.



Select the subject area you are interested in, and you will be provided with a list of links to all the reviews in The Cochrane Library that match that subject area.

5. SEARCH THE COCHRANE LIBRARY

The Cochrane Library allows for a number of different search types, designed to allow you to be as broad, or as narrow as your information requirements dictate. You can conduct a quick search of the Cochrane Library using the quick search box. Apply fields by using the drop-down menu. For more complex searching you can use the links to the Advanced search function, MeSH Search and Search History.

5.1 Cochrane Advanced Search

SEARCH IN THIS TITLE

The Cochrane Library

Search All Text

Cochrane Advanced Search

[MeSH Search](#)

[Search History](#)

[Saved Searches](#)

[Search Tips](#)

To execute The Cochrane Library Search, users can specify search expressions in the boxes provided, which may be combined by selecting "And," "Or," and "Not" from accompanying pull-down menus on the left. You can limit your search by fields what you want it to search (Full text, Title, Author, Abstract, Keywords, Tables, Publication Type, Source and DOI), by using the pull-down boxes on the right. Within each search expression, common search syntax such as wild character asterisks, Boolean operators, parenthetical brackets, and quotation marks are fully supported.

InterScience

Home / Medicine / Medicine (General)

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[Advanced Search](#) | [MeSH Search](#) | [Search History](#) | [Saved Searches](#)

Enter a term below and click Search to continue.

Search For:	Inc	
<input type="text"/>	Search All Text	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> Search All Text Record Title Author Abstract Keywords Tables Publication Type Source DOI </div>
AND <input type="text"/>	Record Title	
AND <input type="text"/>	Author	
AND <input type="text"/>	Abstract	
AND <input type="text"/>	Keywords	

Go directly to Search History

Restrict Search by Product

All of The Cochrane Library

The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE))

The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)

The Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews (METHO)

Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)

NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED)

About the Cochrane Collaboration (About)

Restrict Search by Record Status

All records

Articles that are:

New Updated Commented Commented and Updated Withdrawn

Date Range

- (4-digit years, or "" for any year)

You can also limit your search by date range.

Restrict Search by Product

All of The Cochrane Library

The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE))

The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)

The Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews (METHO)

Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)

NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED)

About the Cochrane Collaboration (About)

Restrict Search by Record Status

All records

Articles that are:

New Updated Commented Commented and Updated Withdrawn

You can also refine your search by what type of records you would like to search. Again the default is 'All'; but if you just want to search new records, updated records, etc you can choose to set these parameters by clicking the relevant radio buttons.



An example

You want to search for information on atypical drugs that have antipsychotic properties used in the treatment of schizophrenia.

One means of searching for this information is to enter the following:

Your search terms are connected by 'AND'

schizo* [Search All Text]

AND [AND] drugs [Search All Text]

AND [AND] atypical [Search All Text]

AND [AND] antipsychotic [Search All Text]

AND [AND] [Keywords]

[Search] [Go directly to Search History]

Restrict Search by Product

All of The Cochrane Library

The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Reviews)

Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE)

The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)

The Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews (Methodology Reviews)

Health Technology Assessment Database (HTA)

NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED)

About the Cochrane Collaboration (About)

Restrict Search by Record Status

All records

Articles that are

New Updated Commented Commented and Updated Withdrawn

Date Range

[1999] - [2004] (4-digit years, or "" for any year)

[Search]

You have selected to search across all text in The Cochrane Library for the terms: schizo*, drugs, atypical and antipsychotic. You have also truncated schizo* to search both schizophrenia and schizophrenic.

You have selected to search across all databases in the library.

You have selected to search across all records.

The results are displayed as follows:

You can toggle between results listed for the different databases in the Cochrane Library here. The number in brackets indicates the number of records that match your search in that database. You can see here that there are 53 records in Systematic Reviews, 17 records in DARE and so on. Click on the link to see the results for that database

Search Results

Show Results in: [Cochrane Reviews \[53\]](#) | [DARE \[17\]](#) | [CENTRAL \[27\]](#) | [Methodology Reviews \[0\]](#) | [HTA \[5\]](#) | [NHS EED \[29\]](#) | [About \[0\]](#)

There are 53 results out of 309 records for 'schizo*' in All Fields and drugs in All Fields and atypical in All Fields and antipsychotic in All Fields in The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

View: 1-25 | 26-50 | 51-53

25 results are listed on every page; go to more results using this link

[Export All Results](#)

Restrict to: [Reviews](#) | [Protocols](#) Sort by: [Record Title](#) | [Match %](#) | [Year](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Amisulpride for schizophrenia Neto JIS Mota, MS Lima, BGO Soares Year: 2002 Record</p>	<p>Use these links to restrict your search results to Reviews only, or Protocols only.</p>	<p>Use these links to sort your search results by Title, Match%, or Year.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Anticholinergics for neuroleptic-induced acute akathisia AR Lima, KVS Weiser, J Bacalchuk, TRE Barnes Year: 2002 Record</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Antidepressants for people with both schizophrenia and depression C Whitehead, S Moss, A Cardno, G Lewis Year: 2002 Record</p>	<p>Use these links to save your search (see over) or edit your search.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Antipsychotic combinations for schizophrenia CU Corral, W Kesting, C Rummel, S Leucht Year: 2003 Record</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Antipsychotic drug treatment for elderly people with late-onset schizophrenia S Arunpongpeisal, I Ahmed, N Aqeel, S Peholpek Year: 2003 Record</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Antipsychotic drugs for non-affective psychosis during pregnancy and postpartum RT Webb, L Howard, KM Abel Year: 2004 Record</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Antipsychotic medication for challenging behaviour in people with learning disability J Brylewski, L Duggan Year: 2004 Record Update</p>		