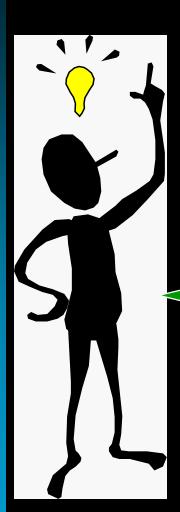


Evidence-based practice is here to stay - it's time to empower dentists to implement the concept

Asbjørn Jokstad Prosthodontics Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto,



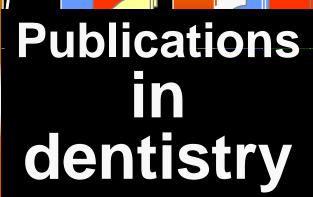
The graduate



Head/ Staff/ Demonstrator -filtered

"Curriculum"

"The Classic literature"





The graduate

 Has been taught and can perform many basic procedures - not necessarily the most modern

 No hands-on experience with many procedures common in modern dental clinics





1. There is an Information Explosion in all fields of Biomedicine

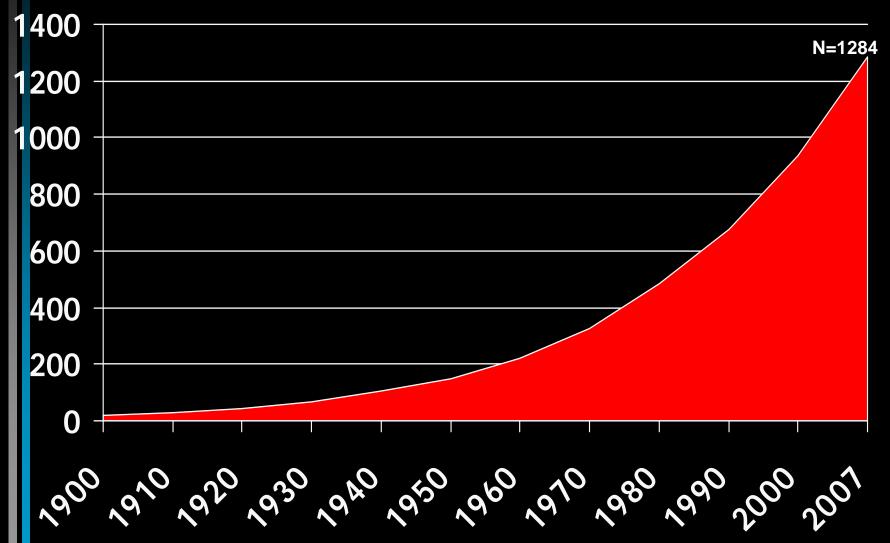


The production of new knowledge in biomedicine is at maximum in historical context

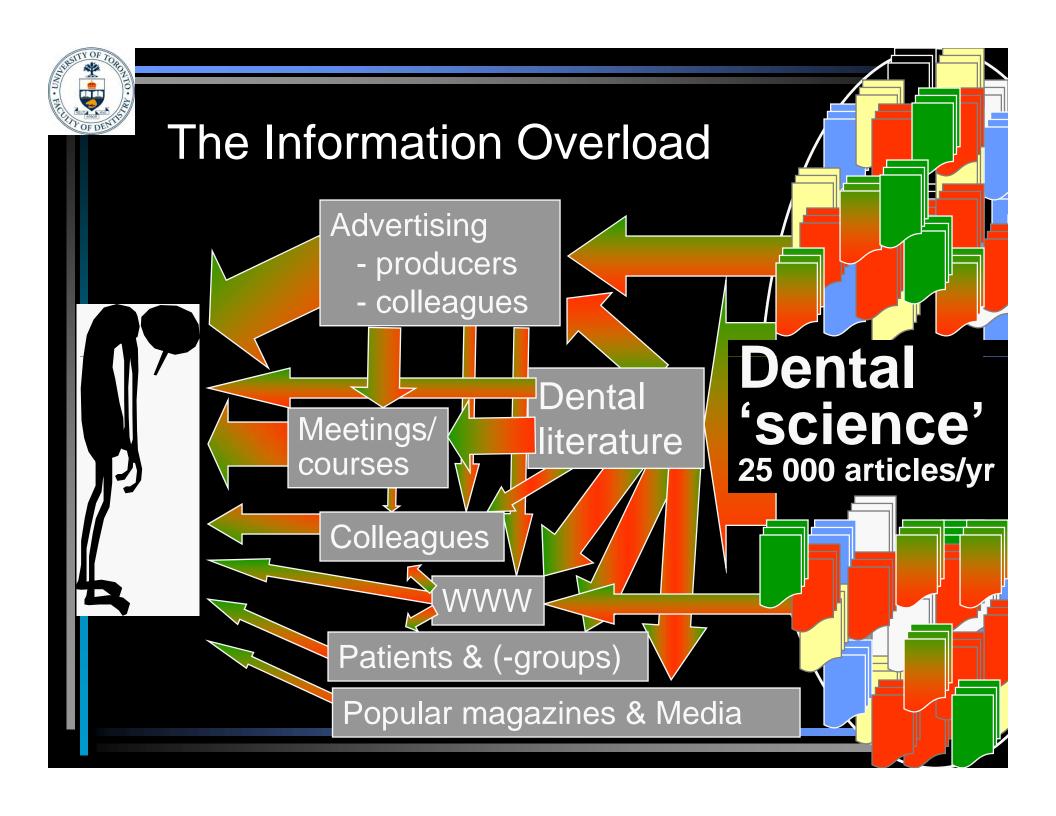
- Tremendous growth in publications
- Related to numbers of physicians and scientists
- Infomercial publications



Dental journals in circulation



Source: Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory





2. We need to consider not only the amount of information, but also the quality of this information



There is an Information Explosion in all fields of Biomedicine

New knowledge in oral sciences is today generated by different experts





Clinical practitioners

- •Pragmatists: what works what creates problems?
- Great diversity of experience, interest and capacity
- Reporting draw on a panoply of experience
- •GPs/specialists; single/teams; secondary/tertiary care



Scientists

General sciences

Biological sciences

Oral sciences

Clinical

Laboratory

- Creates "scientific evidence"
- •Formulation of ideas, hypotheses, study design, data collection
- Peer review, internal/external validity, debates within paradigms
- •Findings are reported in probabilities, not absolutes





- Appraise the evidence for clinical care and practice
- Collect, abstract and evaluate publications
- Debates about values and balance between consensus and evidence, rigour of data and application of statistics



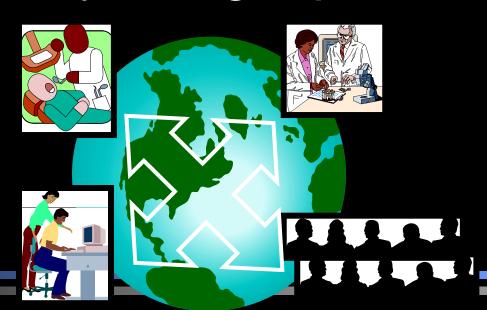


- Creates guidelines, protocols and standards
- Local consensus, sometimes national guidelines;
 Delphi strategies versus AGREE approach
- Often clinical specialists seeking ways to influence peers



A rapidly changing society 1. The information production is at

- maximum in historical context
- 2. The quality of this information varies
- 3. Established ideas and concepts are constantly being replaced





- 1. The production of new knowledge is at maximum in historical context
- 2. The quality of information varies
- 3. Incessant replacements of established ideas and concepts
- 4. Information technology has improved the potential for information transfer to everybody



Document: Done

Realistic white shades for special cosmetic needs



SYNERGY* Super White shades are ideal for restoring whitehed teeth and deciduous teeth.

Only SYNERGY* offers three different bright white shades selected by dentists.

- · Super White N (neutral):
- · Super White O (opaque)
- Super White P (pear.)



e shades, tooth thed with onekwed veneers

Let SYNERGY® Super White assist you with your cosmetic needs.



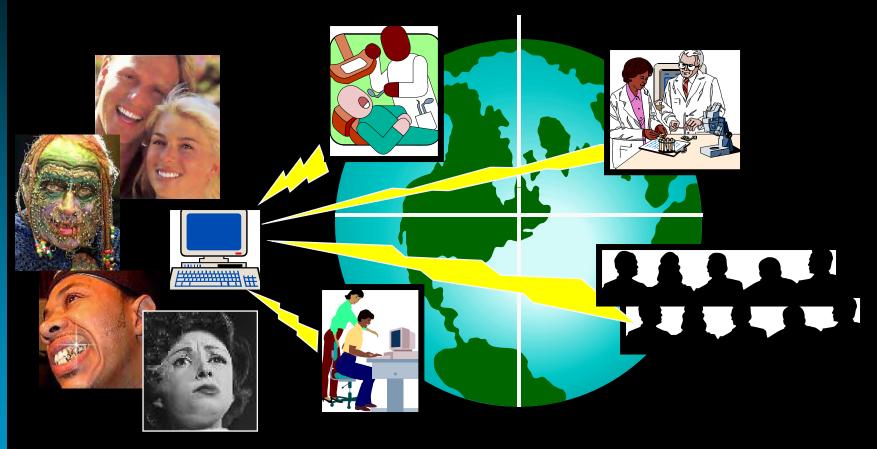
Before veneer



After SYNERGY® Super White veneer



Patient access to Information



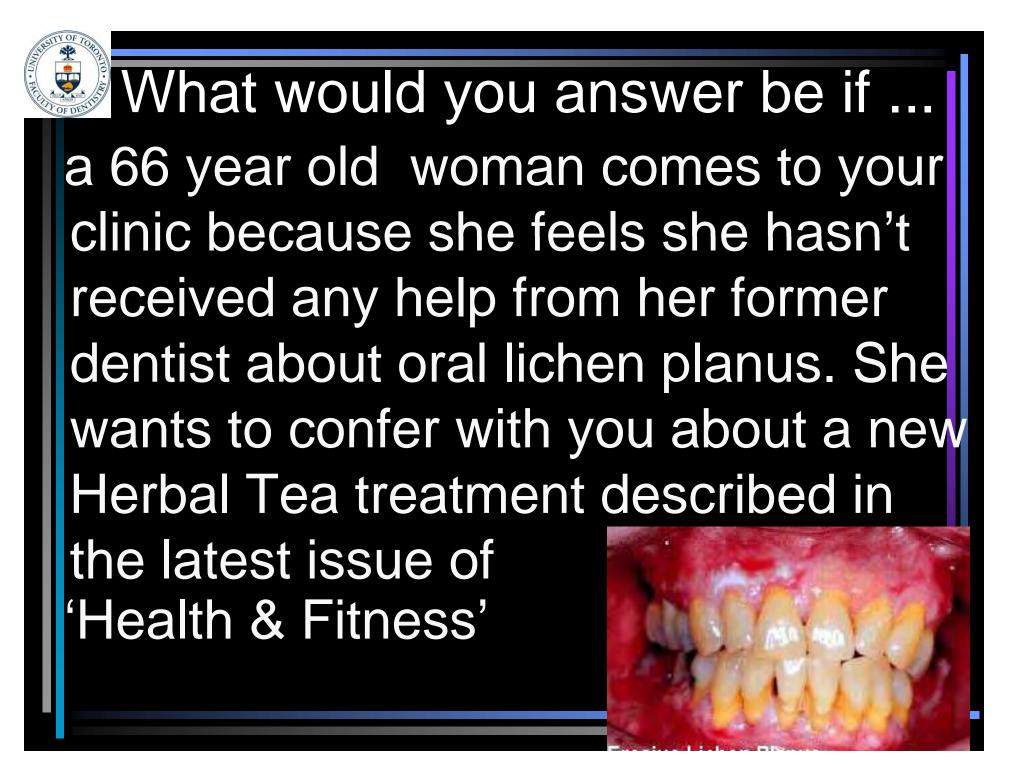
- ✓ Wish to remain sound, look healthy, different?.... young!!!
- ✓ Competitive health providers and information sources
- ✓ Patient information and communication



5. General practitioners need new knowledge meet the expectations of educated patients in this information age



Are their needs met?





Apply:

A patho-physiological approach: this makes sense...



Apply:

- A patho-physiological approach: this makes sense...
- An expert / "how I was trained" approach: I learned this worked / didn't work...

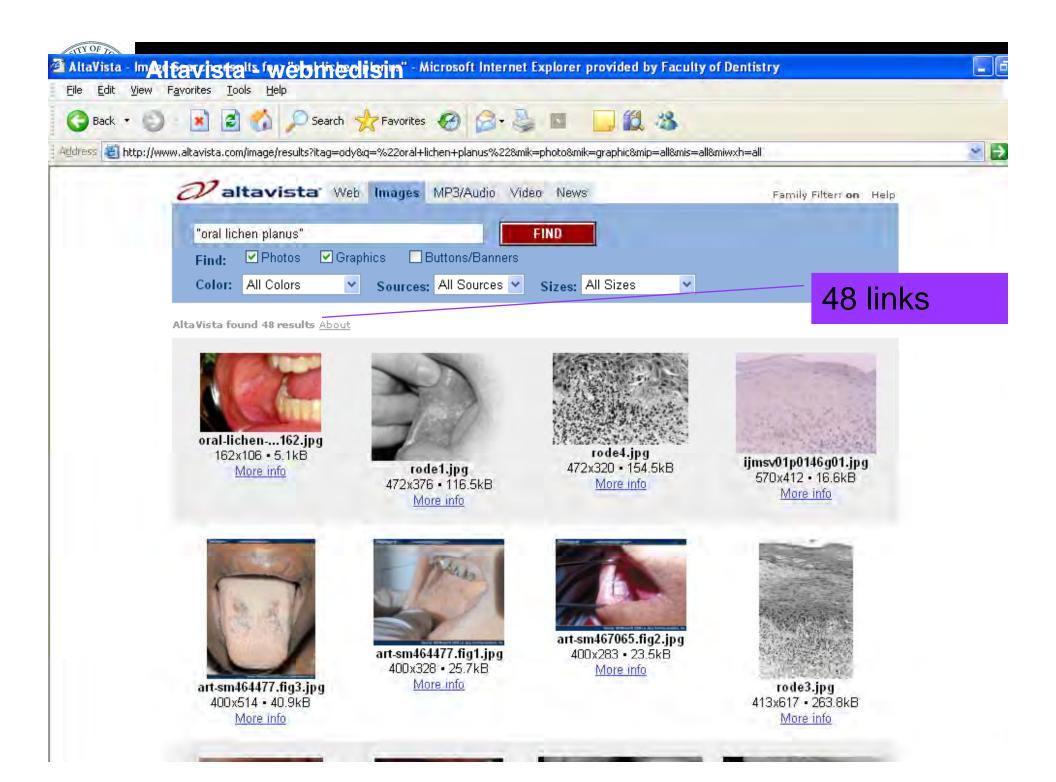


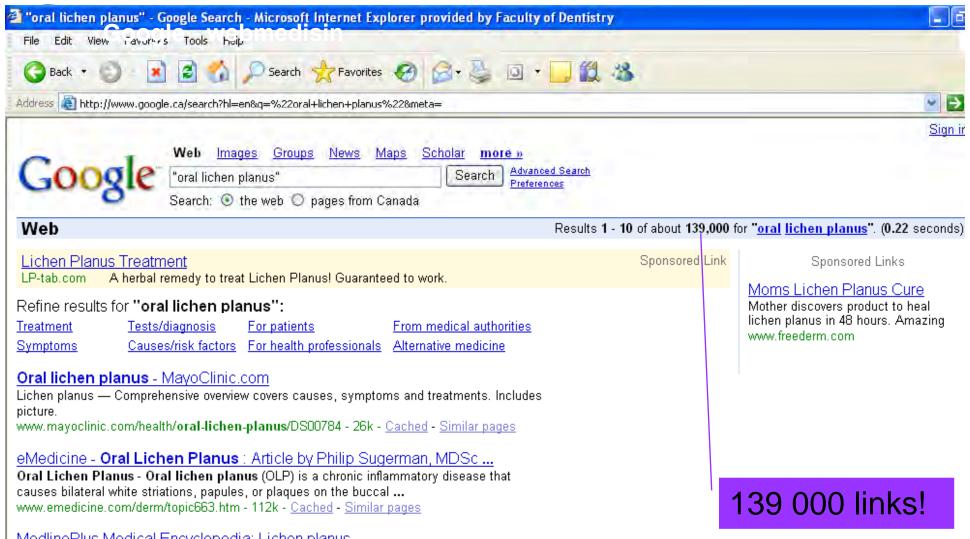
Apply:

- A patho-physiological approach: this makes sense
 - An expert / "how I was trained" approach: I learned this worked / didn't work...
 - An anecdotal approach.: this didn't work last time..



- Can I consult a colleague?
 - Are my journals and textbooks organised and updated?
 - Is a relevant library nearby?
 - Can I find the answers on the Internet?





MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia: Lichen planus

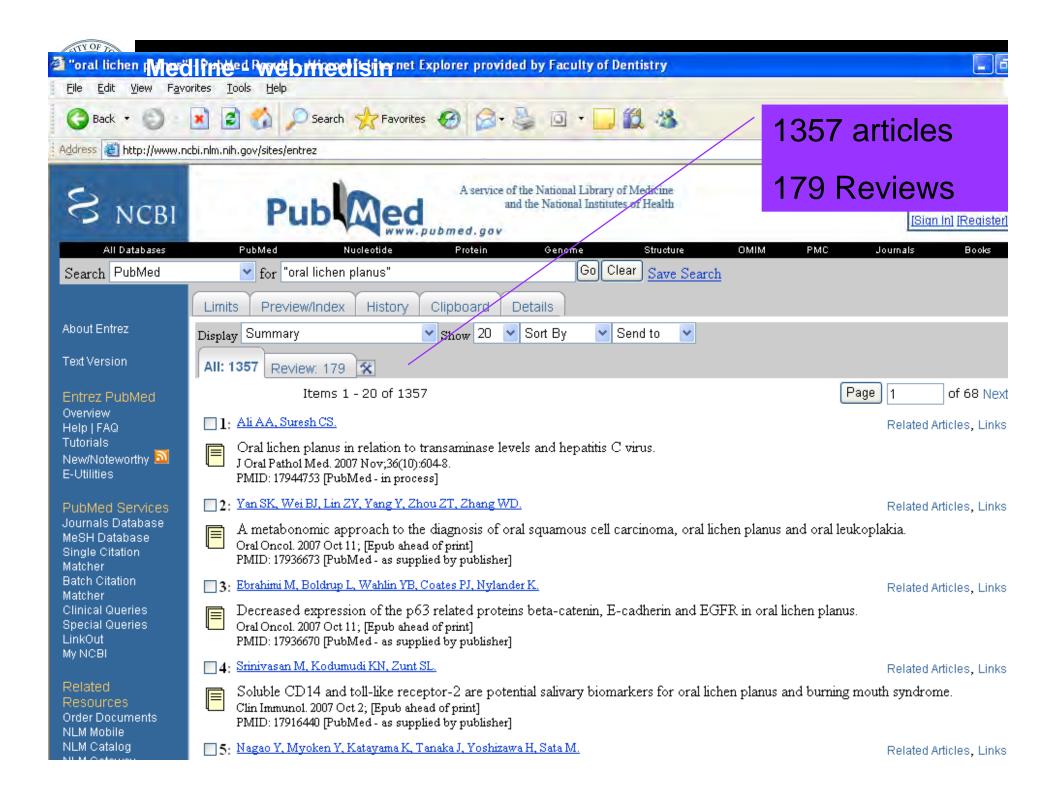
Call for an appointment with your health care provider if **oral lichen planus** persists or worsens despite treatment, or if your dentist recommends adjustment ... www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000867.htm - 26k - Cached - Similar pages

International Lichen Planus Self Help Web Site

Welcome to the **Oral Lichen Planus** Support Web site at Baylor College of Dentistry, a component of The Texas A&M University System Health Science Center. ... www.tambcd.edu/lichen/ - 35k - Cached - Similar pages

Lichen planus - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Oral lichen planus may present in one of three forms. The reticular form is the most





busy practice

articles/y

6. A parac

reimbursement In spite of an information of the source of the spite of the spite

.... only a small fraction is truly appropriate for direct application

... and we are ill equipped to digest and synthesize this information

Popular magazines & Media



1.Information explosion 2.Quality of information 3. No theories are constant 4. Educated patients with access to information 5. Daily information needs 6.Paradox



The situation for many dentists today



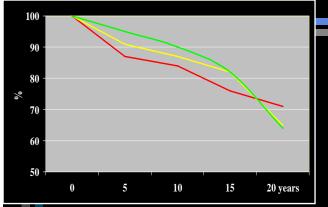
1. We need new information every day, but most of our needs are never met



2. consequently, our clinical knowledge and performance in the clinic deteriorates



3. and traditional instructional continuing education courses does not improve our performance.



Independent variables	Bi- variate odds ratios	Bivariate significance	95% Confidence intervals bivariate odds ratios	Multi-variate odds ratios	Multivariate significance	95% Confidence intervals for multivariate odds ratios
Age group						
20-30	-					
30-40	2.32	**	1.15 - 3.13	2.52	**	1.35 - 3.33
+40	2.63	***	1.43 - 3.08	2.63	***	1.83 - 3.8
Gender						
Male	-					
Female	2.42	**	1.61 - 2.79	2.12	**	1.91 - 2.9
Material						
Amalgam	-					
Composites	1.12	NS	0.13 - 1.56	1.42	NS	1.13 - 1.96
Glass ionom.	3.12	***	2.52 - 4.34	5.65	**	4.67 - 7.23
Dentists						
#1	-					
#2	1.34	NS	0.35 - 1.61	1.04	NS	1.35 - 2.01
Location						
Mandible	-					
Maxilla	1.55	*	1.17 - 2.04	1.15	*	1.57 - 2.14



Longevity



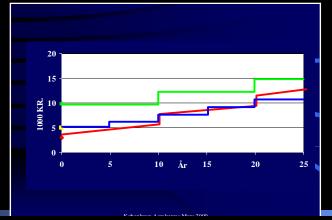
Outcomes probabilities





Coming to a correct treatment decision





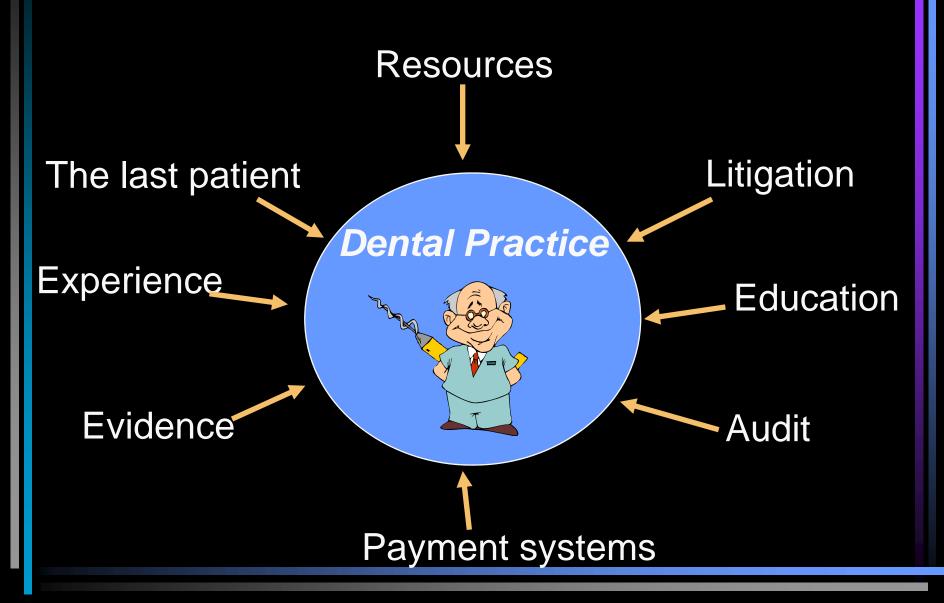


Incremental Cost

Worst Case Scenario

THE TOTOLOGY TO A THE TOTOLOGY

Influences on our treatment decisions





Can future clinicians be taught a strategy for how to cope with changes?



Evidence-Based Medicine

JAMA 1992

A New Approach to Teaching the Practice of Medicine

Evidence-Based Medicine Working Group

A NEW paradigm for medical practice is emerging. Evidence-based medicine de-emphasizes intuition, unsystematic clinical experience, and pathophysiologic rationale as sufficient grounds for clinical decision making and stresses the examination of evidence from clinical research. Evidence-based medicine requires new skills of the physician, including efficient literature searching and the application of formal rules of evidence evaluating the clinical literature.

An important goal of our medical residency program is to educate physicians in the practice of evidence-based medicine. Strategies include a weekly, formal academic half-day for residents, devoted to learning the necessary skills; recruitment into teaching roles of physicians who practice evidence-based medicine; sharing among faculty of ap-

dose of phenytoin intravenously and the drug is continued orally. A computed tomographic head scan is completely normal, and an electroencephalogram shows only nonspecific findings. The patient is very concerned about his risk of seizure recurrence. How might the resident proceed?

The Way of the Past

Faced with this situation as a clinical clerk, the resident was told by her senior resident (who was supported in his view by the attending physician) that the risk of seizure recurrence is high (though he could not put an exact number on it) and that was the information that should be conveyed to the patient. She now follows this path, emphasizing to the patient not to drive, to continue his medication, and to see his family

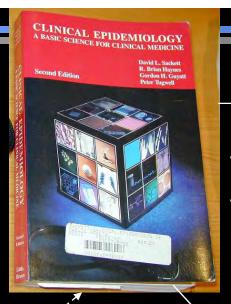
year is between 43% and 51%, and at 3 years the risk is between 51% and 60%. After a seizure-free period of 18 months his risk of recurrence would likely be less than 20%. She conveys this information to the patient, along with a recommendation that he take his medication, see his family doctor regularly, and have a review of his need for medication if he remains seizure-free for 18 months. The patient leaves with a clear idea of his likely prognosis.

A PARADIGM SHIFT

Thomas Kuhn has described scientific paradigms as ways of looking at the world that define both the problems that can legitimately be addressed and the range of admissible evidence that may bear on their solution. When defects in an existing paradigm accumulate to the

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Clinical Epidemiology

A. Brian Regions
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Section B. Servett
Description

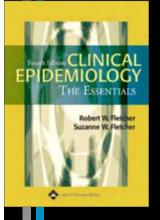
2005: 3rd

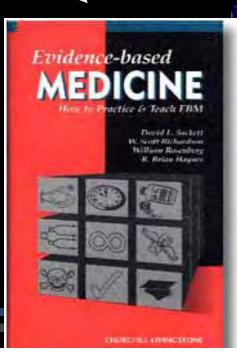
1982: 1st 1985: 1st

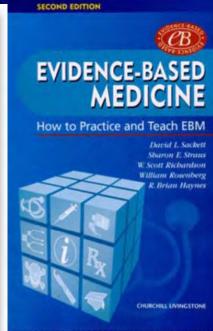
1991: 2nd

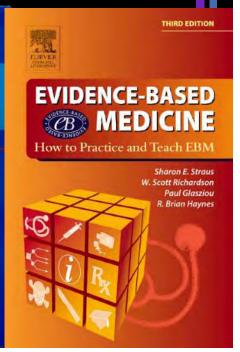
1997: 1st

2000: 2nd 2005: 3rd



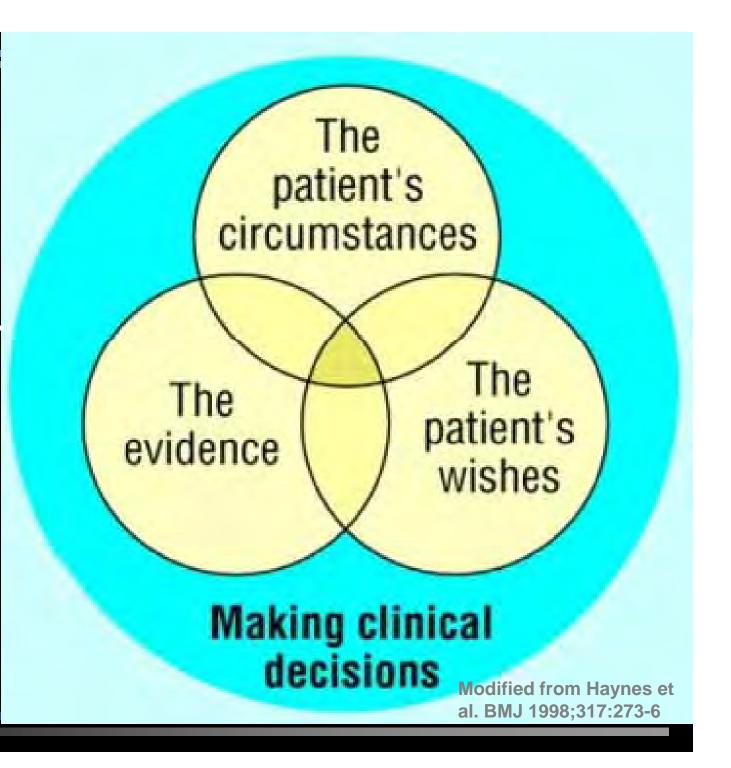








Evidence-Based Practice:

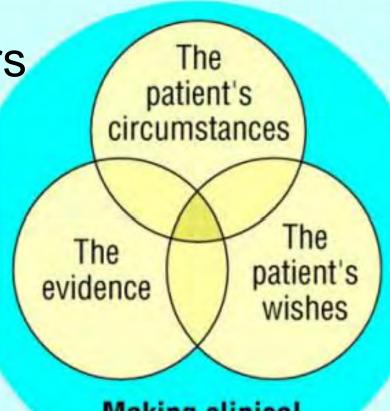




Primary research papers

Generating evidence from research

Synthesising the evidence



Making clinical decisions

Modified from Haynes et al. BMJ 1998;317:273-6



How many in the audience here can comfortably state that they were adequately trained to <u>critically appraise</u> research papers?



Flexner Report, 1910

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

A REPORT TO
THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

ABRAHAM FLEXNER

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY HENRY 8. PRITCHETT

BULLETIN NUMBER FOUR

576 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

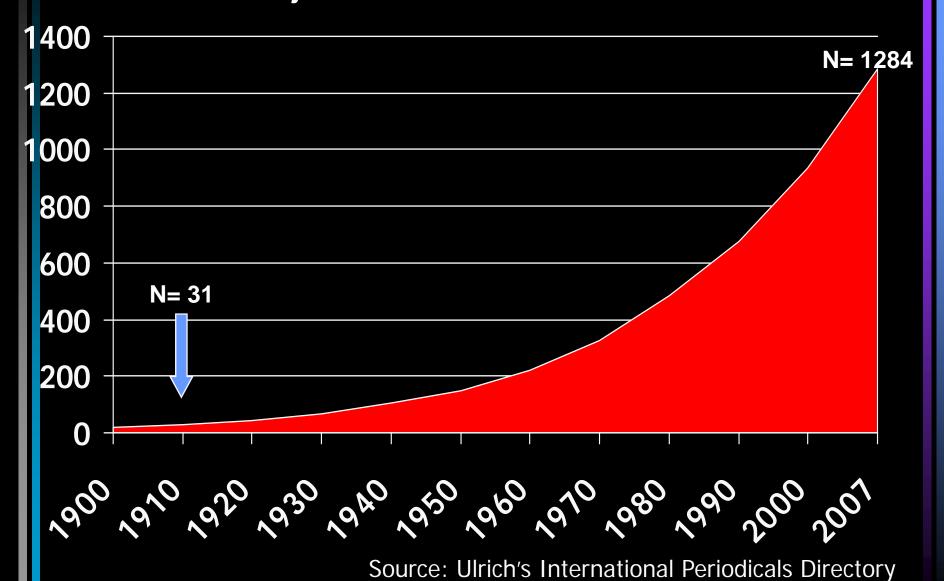
- Accounts of all medical schools throughout the US and Canada
- General plan for reconstruction
- Pathophysiological rationale
- Foundation for all medical and dental curriculums until recently

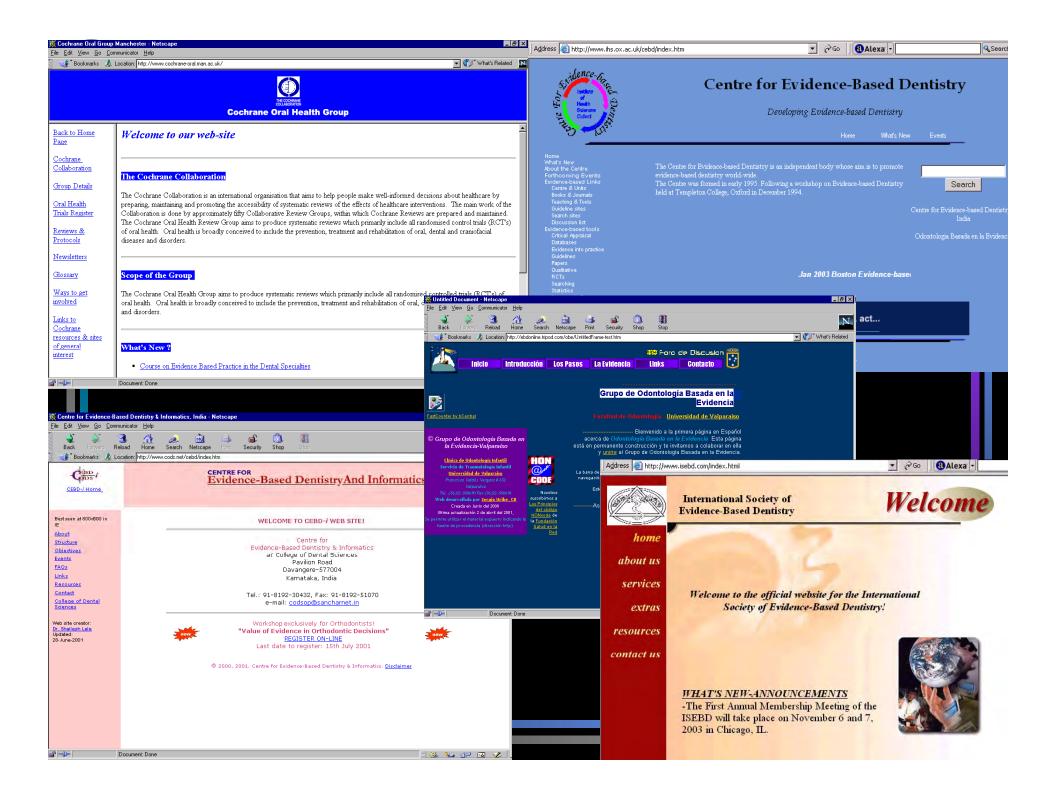


Abraham Flexner



Dental journals in circulation







Because of the volume and time constraint....

Perhaps we can stick to read only review papers?



Appraise for reliability validity and results

Modified from Haynes et al. BMJ 1998;317:273-6

The

patient's

circumstances

Making clinical

decisions

The

evidence

The

patient's

wishes

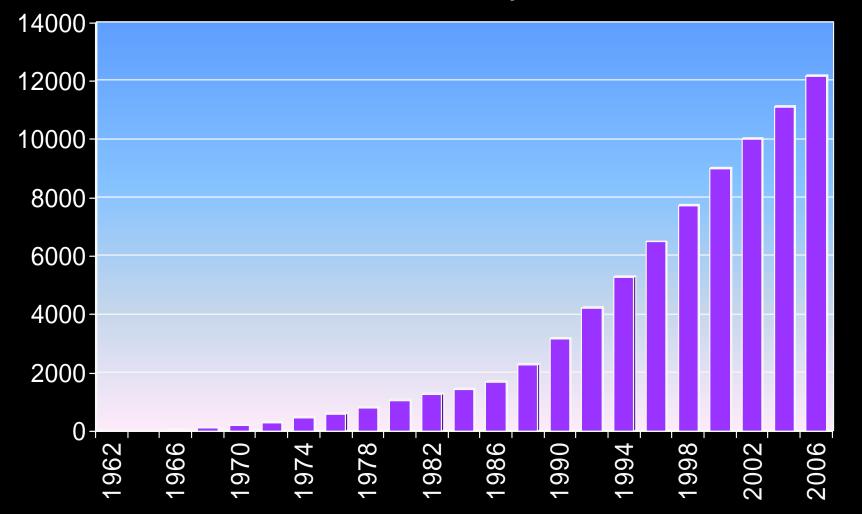
Synthesising

the evidence

Generating evidence from research



Reviews in Dentistry (n=12.367) (2007: 191)



(Source: Medline. OVID search strategy: review.pt + exp dentistry)



Reviews - problems

Usually:

- written by a single topic expert
- based on their understanding of the literature
- no methodology is given
- a broad based subject is addressed
- the conclusions and advises differ



Example: Are splints an efficacious intervention for patients with TMD?





CRITICAL REVIEWS IN ORAL BIOLOGY & MEDICINE

content delivery

HOME HELP FEEDBACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARCHIVE SEARCH TABLE OF CONTENTS

Institution: UIO.ODONTOLOGISK FAKULTETSBIB. || Sign In as Member/Individual (Non-Member)

Critical Reviews in Oral Biology & Medicine, Vol 9, 345-361, Copyright @ 1998 by International & American Associations for Dental Research

ARTICLES

- Similar articles found in: CROBM Online
- Search Medline for articles by: Dao, T. T. || Lavigne, G. J.
- Download to Citation Manager

Oral splints: the crutches for temporomandibular disorders and bruxism?

199 refs

T. T. Dao and G. J. Lavigne

Faculty of Dentistry, University of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Despite the extensive use of oral splints in the treatment of temporomandibular disorders (TMD) and bruxism, their mechanisms of action remain controversial Various hypotheses have been proposed to explain their apparent efficacy (i.e., true therapeutic value), including the repositioning of condyle and/or the articular disc, reduction in the electromyographic activity of the masticatory muscles, modification of the patient's "harmful" oral behavior, and changes in the patient's occlusion. Following a comprehensive review of the literature, it is concluded that any of these theories is either poor or inconsistent, while the issue of true efficacy for oral splints remains unsettled. However, the results of a controlled clinical trial lend support to the effectiveness (i.e., the patient's appreciation of the positive changes which are perceived to have occurred during the trial) of the stabilizing splint in the control of myofascial pain. In light of the data supporting their effectiveness but not their efficacy, oral splints should be used as an adjunct for pain management rather than a definitive treatment. For sleep bruxism, it is prudent to limit their use as a habit management aid and to prevent/limit dental damage potentially induced by the disorder. Future research should study the natural history and etiologies of TMD and bruxism, so that specific treatments for these disorders can be developed.

.. the true efficacy for oral splints remains unsettled.







www.elsevier.nl/locate/pain

Occlusal treatments in temporomandibular disorders: a qualitative systematic review of randomized controlled trials

Pain 83 (1999) 549-560

Heli Forssella,*, Eija Kalsob, Pirkko Koskelac, Raili Vehmanend, Pauli Puukkae, Pentti Alanenf

"Department of Oral Diseases, Turku University Central Hospital, Lemminkäisenkatu 2, FIN-20520 Turku, Finland

Department of Anaesthesia, Helsinki University Central Hospital, Haartmaninkatu 4, FIN-00290 Helsinki, Finland

Department for Oral Health, Centre of Health and Social Services, City of Jyväskylä, Hannikaisenkatu 11-13, FIN-40100 Jyväskylä, Finland

Health Center of Tampere, Satamakatu 17 B, FIN-33200 Tampere, Finland

Social Insurance Institution, Research and Development Center, Peltolantie 3, FIN-20720 Turku, Finland

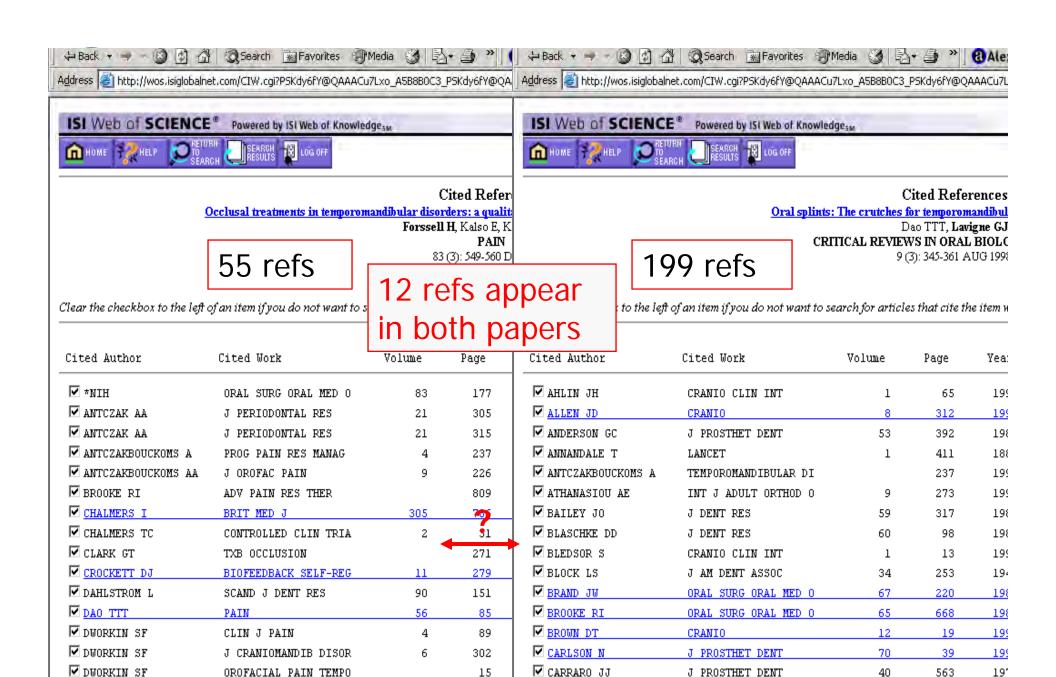
Institute of Dentistry, University of Turku, Lemminkäisenkatu 2, FIN-20520 Turku, Finland

Institute of Dentistry, University of Turku, Lemminkäisenkatu 2, FIN-20520 Turku, Finland Received 22 January 1999; received in revised form 17 June 1999; accepted 25 June 1999

unal bisorders (LINID). To investigate whether studies are in agreement with current clinical practices, a systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of occlusal treatment studies from the period 1966 to March 1999 was undertaken. Eighteen studies met the inclusion criteria, 14 on splint therapy, and 4 on occlusal adjustment. The trials were scored using the quality scale presented by Antezak et al., 1986a (A.A. Antezak, J. Tang, T.C. Chalmers, Quality assessment of randomized control trials in dental research. I. Methods, J. Periodontal Res. 1986a;21:305–314). The overall quality of the trials was fairly low, the mean quality score was 0.43/1.00 (range 0.12–0.78). The most obvious methodological shortcomings were inadequate blinding, small sample sizes, short follow-up times, great diversity of outcome measures and numerous control treatments, some of unknown effectiveness. Splint therapy was found superior to 3, and comparable to 12 control treatments, and superior or comparable to 4 passive controls, respectively. Occlusal adjustment was found comparable to 2 and inferior to one control treatment and comparable to passive control in one study. Because of the methodological problems, only suggestive conclusions can be drawn. The use of occlusal splints may be of some benefit in the treatment of TMD. Evidence for the use of occlusal adjustment is lacking. There is an obvious need for well designed controlled studies to analyse the current clinical practices. © 1999

International Association for the Study of Pain. Published by Elsevier Science B.V.

The use of occlusal splints may be of some benefit for the treatment of TMD



☑ CHAPMAN CE

CHEN CW

☑ CHOI BH

CAN J PHYSIOL PHARM

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ACTA ODONTOL SCAND

BRAIN ORAL FUNCTIONS

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122

257

63

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✓ FEINE JS

▼ FORSSELL H



SRs can show:

A review being published in a highly reputable journal does not necessarily mean it can't be biased



Therefore, the reviews should be "Systematic"







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Search PubMed	for systematic	eview" OR meta-analy	/sis	Go Clear			
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\sim	Display Sumi	nary <u>▼</u> Sort	▼ Save	Text Clip Add	Order		
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Overview	11566:Gunderson JG, Carpenter WT Jr, Strauss JS.						
Help FAQ Tutorial	Borderline and schizophrenic patients: A comparative study.						
New/Noteworthy	_	atry, 1975 Dec;132(12):125 169 [PubMed - indexed for :		"Systema	tic roviovy	c#	
E-Utilities	1 1/1112. 1200	tos (r dorvied - hidexed for :	MEDELINE]		tic reviews		
PubMed Services	□ 11567·Miller EF	I, Schneider HJ, Bronson JI	. McLain D.	appearing	ງ 1971, 19	72, 1973?	
Journal Browser	A new consideration in athletic injuries. The classical ballet dancer.						
MeSH Browser Single Citation Matcher	Clin Orthop, 1975 Sep;(111):181-91.						
Batch Citation Matcher	PMID: 1256	36 [PubMed - indexed for N	MEDLINE]				
Clinical Queries LinkOut	_						
Cubby	□ 11568: Dusbabek F. A systematic review of the genus Pteracarus (Acariformer, Myobiidae).						
Related Resources				rme . Myobudae).			
Order Documents	Acarologia. 1973 Nov;15(2):240-88. No abstract available PMID: 4804191 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]						
NLM Gateway							
TOXNET Consumer Health	□ 11569; <u>Levy J.</u>						
Clinical Alerts	Autokinetic illusion: a systematic review of theories, measures, and ir dependent variables.						
ClinicalTrials.gov PubMed Central	Psychol Bull. 1972 Dec;78(6):457-74. Review. No abstract available. PMID: 4566651 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]						
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	□ 11570:Bender SW, Conrad HC, Biener G. [Screening for mucoviscidosis (cystic fibrosis-CF). Systematic review and results] Monatsschr Kinderheilkd. 1971 Dec;119(12):632-7. German. No abstract available.						
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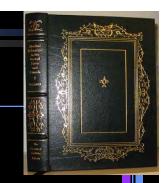


"Systematic" review?

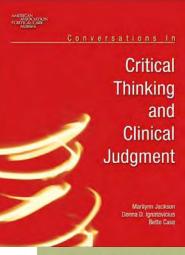
Is just a word!

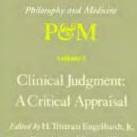
Learn how to recognize one...

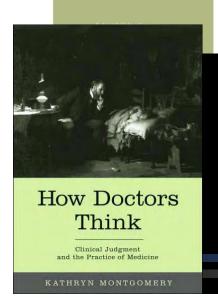




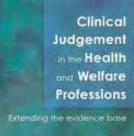
How many in the audience here can comfortably state that they were adequately trained to <u>critically appraise</u> secondary research papers?











Critical

Thinking

Clinical Practice

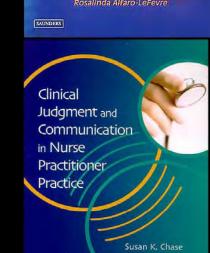
Second Edition *Improving*

the Quality

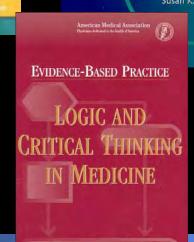
Judgments

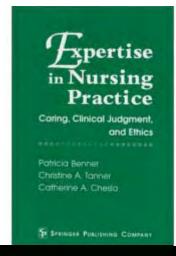
Decisions

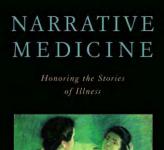
EILEEN GAMBRILL

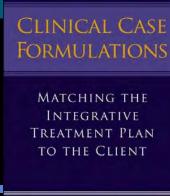


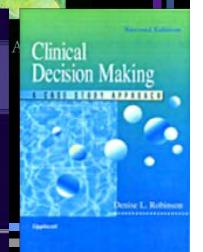
A PRACTICAL APPROACH











MILOS JENICEK - DAVID L. HITCHCOCK

BARBARA LICHNER INGRAM



Information is not synonymous to knowledge and even less so to clinical competence



How quickly do dentists adopt to new research information?

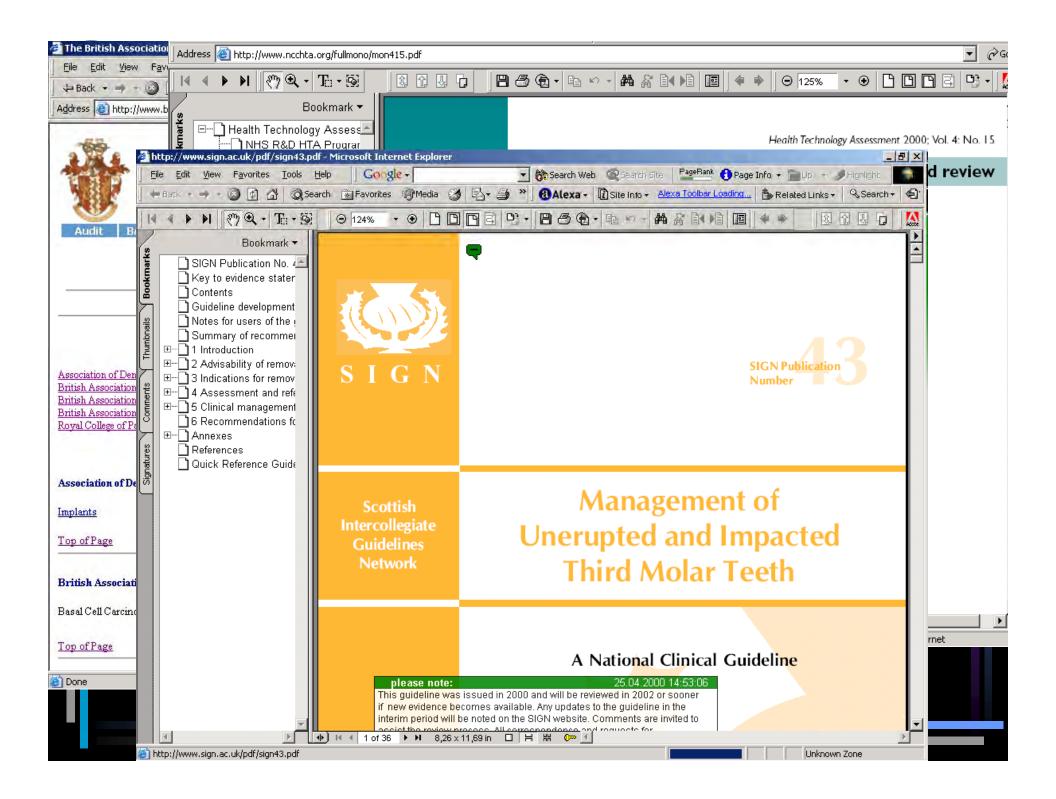
Impacted wisdom teeth?

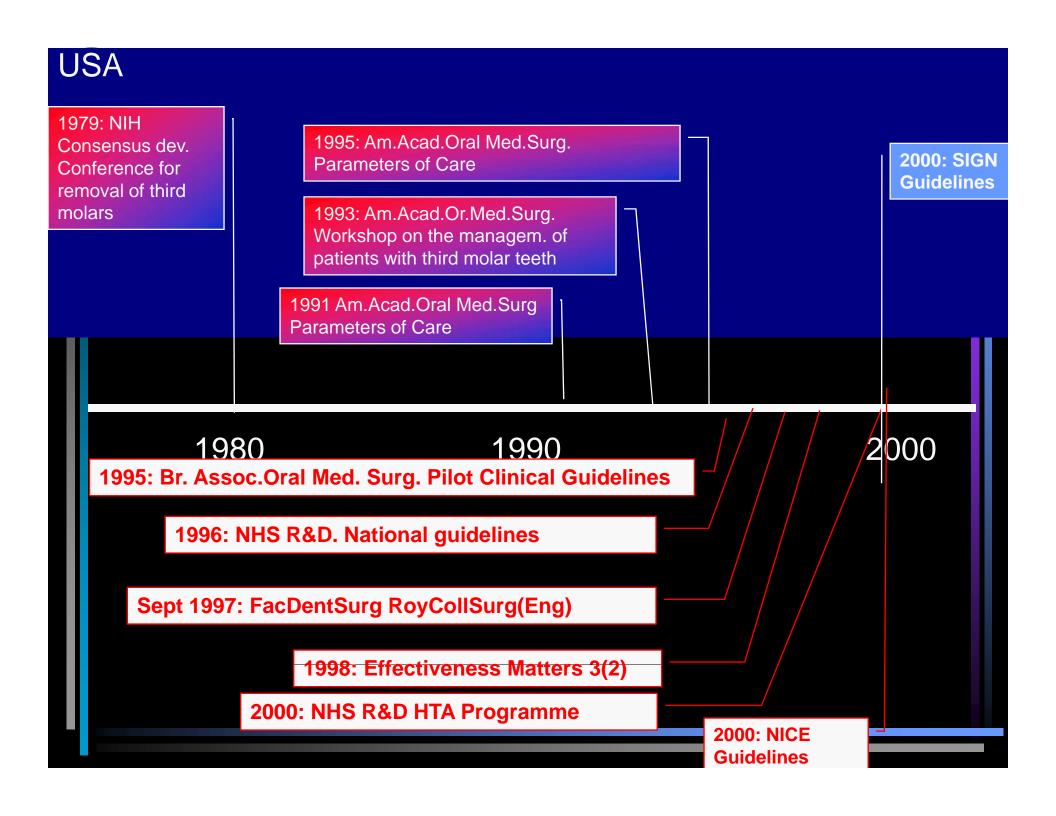
TMD management?

Need for restoration replacement?

Caries and remineralization potential

Why does the science transfer to dentists seem to be ineffective?







ISSN 0301-5661

Dentists' decisions on prophylactic removal of mandibular third molars: a 10-year follow-up study

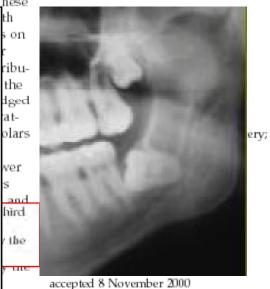
Kerstin Knutsson¹, Leif Lysell² and Madeleine Rohlin¹

¹Department of Oral Radiology, Faculty of Odontology, Malmö University, Malmö, ²Department of Oral Surgery, Central Hospital, Kristianstad, Sweden

Knutsson K, Lysell L, Rohlin M: Dentists' decisions on prophylactic removal of mandibular third molars: a 10-year follow-up study. Community Dent Oral Epidemiol 2001; 29: 308-14. © Munksgaard, 2001

Abstract – Objectives: In recent years, several critical outcome studies concerning the prophylactic removal of mandibular third molars have been published. These

"...studiesappear to motivate a more restrictive approach today compared with 10 years ago"



the

at-

ver



Even if we have new research

This is not necessarily known amongst the dental clinical practitioners



Are dentists worse or better than other health professions?



The Cochrane Collaboration

1234567

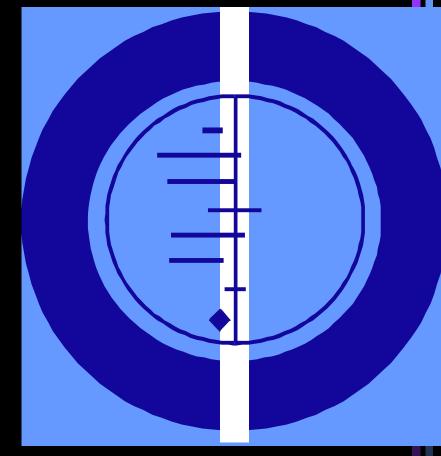
□1972: 1st trial

□1972-1987: +6

trials

□1989: 1st SR

From 1992



Logo



Even if we have new research

Who should be responsibility for disseminating (new) research results that impacts directly on patient care?



Cutting edge research that will impact future oral health care

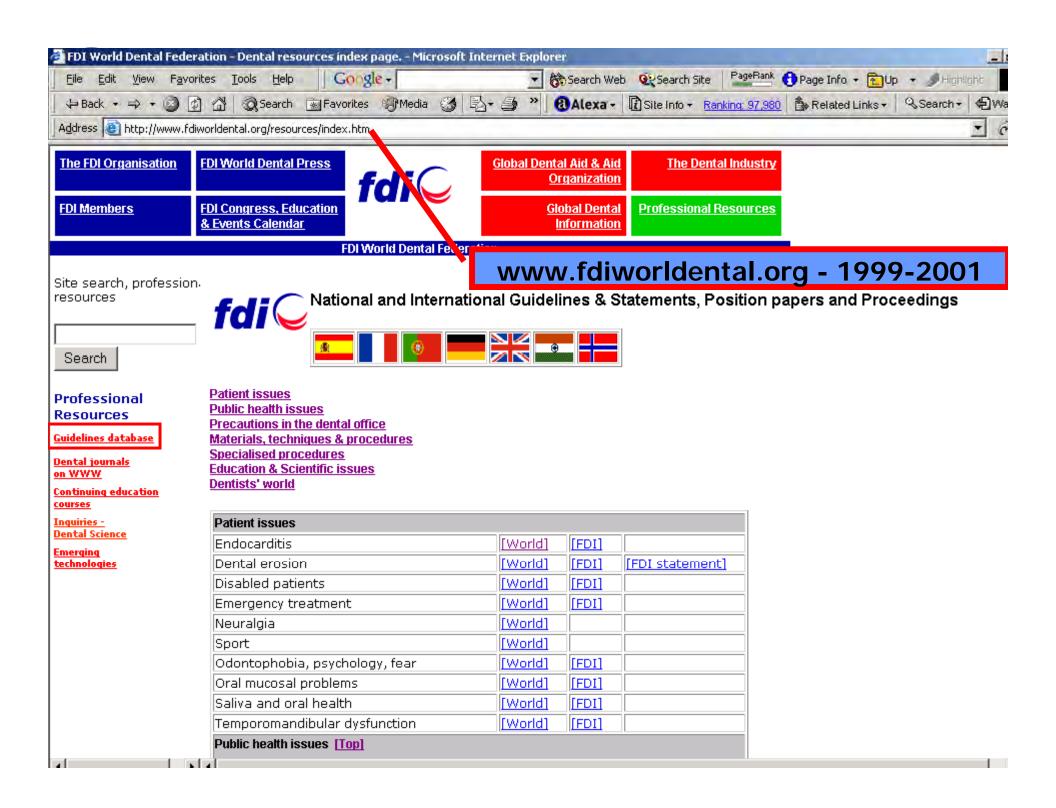
A Jokstad, FDI Scientific Affairs Manager Ferney-Voltaire, France

Key words: Science, natural sciences, dentistry, oral medicine, stomatognathic diseases

This paper has been approved by the FDI Science Committee, comprising Professor LP Samaranayake (Chair) Professor Martin Tyas (Vice-Chair), Professor R Biffar, Professor J Clarkson (IADR), Dr PL Fan, Professor A Jokstad Professor H Magloire and Professor H Suda.

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and/or presenters and do not necessarily represent any policy positions of the IADR or the FDI.

One of the four missions of the FDI World Dental Federation is "to advance and promote the art, science and practice of dentistry". Although FDI does not undertake any research on its own, the federation engages in the evaluation and synthesis of ongoing oral health research in order to present new and important findings to the practising dental community. The FDI has had a long working relationship with the International





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Patient issues
Public health issues
Precautions in the dental office
Materials, techniques & procedures
Specialised procedures
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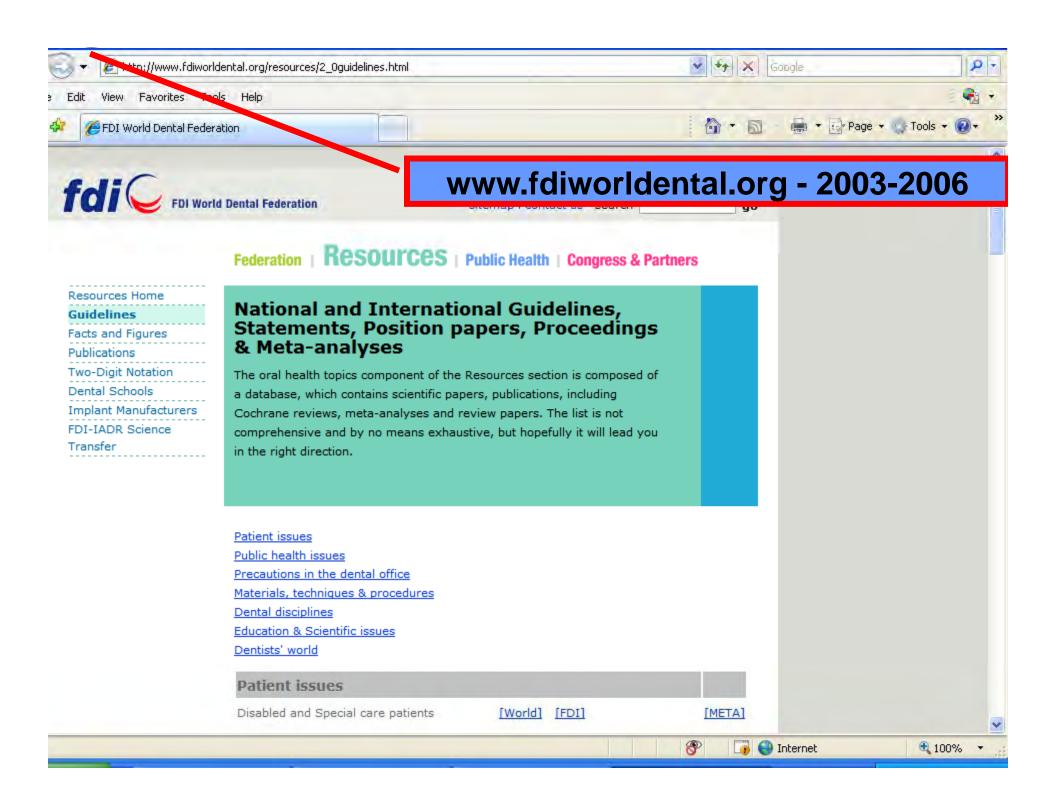
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Patient issues				
Endocarditis	[World] [FDI]			
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Disabled patients	[World] [FDI]			
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Odoptophobia psychology foar	[Mod4] [EDI]			





CANADIAN COLLABORATION on CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES in DENTISTRY COLLABORATION CANADIENNE POUR ÉTABLIR DES NORMES CLINIQUES EN DENTISTERIE



ABOUT CCCD

ABOUT CPGs

GUIDELINES

EBD CENTRE

FEEDBACK

SITEMAP

HELP



who we are

what we do

guiding principles

stakeholders

how we work

our history

funding

who we are

The Canadian Collaboration on Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) in Dentistry is the national, autonomous organization responsible for the development and maintenance of CPGs for Canadian dental practitioners. The collaboration was conceived and created by Canadian dentists with the support of both organized and academic dentistry. The unique structure of the CCCD builds on the strengths of its multiple stakeholders. Through their stakeholder groups, all members of the profession have a voice in the activities and direction of the CCCD.

Dec 2001 - † Feb 2007





Who should be responsible?

Synthesising the evidence based clinical policies

Applying the policies

The patient's circumstances

The patient's wishes

Making clinical

decisions

Modified from Haynes et al. BMJ 1998;317:273-6

CANADIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Generating evidence

from research

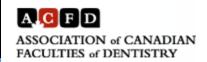


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Ensuring Continued Trust









Who should be responsible?: The state of research on oral implants







Thank you for your kind attention