A Wiley perspective on publishing trends in healthcare

WILEY

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TRENDS IN GATHERING, SHARING AND ACCESSING INFORMATION

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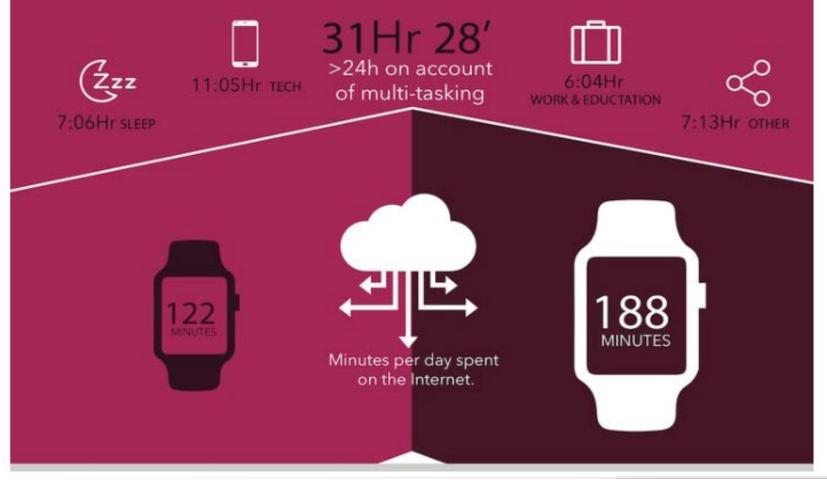
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WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

MORE THAN HALF OF THE WAKING DAY IS SPENT ON TECH AND MEDIA.





NET EFFECT





WILEY'S RESPONSE

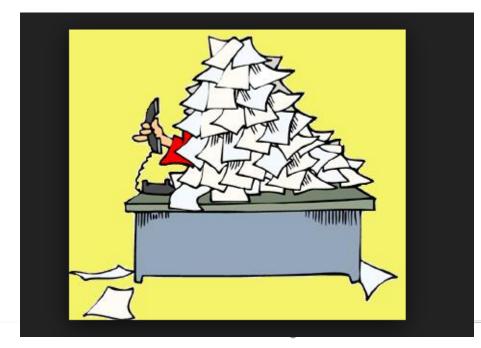
In a recent <u>Call Centre Helper blog post</u>, U.K. customer experience/service guru Adrian Swinscoe cites Wiley for its transformation project and for our avoidance of the common pitfall of underinvestment in communication, behavior, and training.

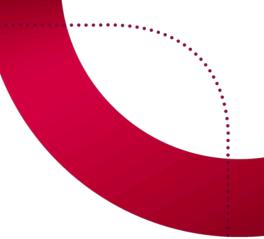
"Look at Wiley," he writes, with a nod to EVP & CMO <u>Clay</u> <u>Stobaugh</u>, "who despite a 209-year history as a traditional publisher is in the process of transforming itself into a digital customer-centric learning business. They have realised that in order to better help students, researchers, and corporate professionals develop the skills they need to succeed, they, too, have to develop their own skills. That's great and shows what can be achieved, even by older and more traditional firms, especially when they invest just as much in their people as they do in their processes and technology."



UNMET NEED FOR CLINICIANS

- Way to make sense of all the data presented to them and get a total picture of a range of disparate data
- Ability to access data quickly to apply it to the clinical decision making process







PRODUCTS THAT WILEY HAS DEVELOPED TO HELP DEAL WITH THIS



WILEY

The ROYAL MARSDEN NHS Foundation Trust

The Royal Marsden Manual Online



WILEY



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Cochrane produces reviews that summarize the best available evidence generated through research to inform decisions about health.



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Cochrane Reviews are systematic reviews of research in healthcare and health policy that are published in the *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. There are three main types of Cochrane Review:

- 1. Intervention reviews assess the benefits and harms of interventions used in healthcare and health policy.
- 2. Diagnostic test accuracy reviews assess how well a diagnostic test performs in diagnosing and detecting a particular disease.
- 3. Methodology reviews address issues relevant to how systematic reviews and clinical trials are conducted and reported.

2015

Most downloaded new Cochrane Reviews

Community wide interventions for increasing physical activity

9

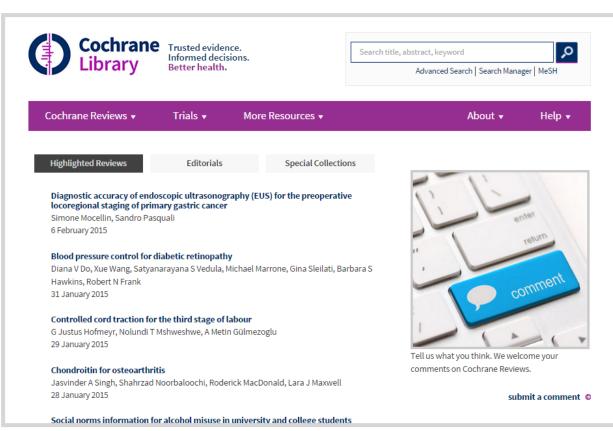
These were the most frequently downloaded new reviews published in the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews in 2015.

OPEN	Portion, package or tableware size for changing selection and consumption of food, alcohol and tob	acco		
B	Water fluoridation for the prevention of dental caries			
BREE	Chondroitin for osteoarthritis			
B	Exercise for treating patellofemoral pain syndrome			
a	Personalised care planning for adults with chronic or long-term health conditions			
Most downloaded updated reviews				
٦	The five most frequently downloaded updated Cochrane Reviews published in 2015.			
B	Exercise for osteoarthritis of the knee			
BREE	Honey as a topical treatment for wounds			
BREE	Pulmonary rehabilitation for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease			
B	Exercises for mechanical neck disorders			





Improved navigation



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Ref

	Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	
٤]		Text size Share Comment
PDF	Methods of milk expression for lactating women	Abstract
i	New search Review Intervention	Background
	Genevieve E Becker ⊠, Hazel A Smith, Fionnuala Cooney	0
erences		Objectives
	First published: 27 February 2015	Methods
gures	Assessed as up-to-date: 21 March 2014	Results
ables	Editorial Group: Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Group	Discussion
ables	DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006170.pub4 View/save citation	Authors' conclusions
	Cited by: 1 article Refresh Citing literature	Acknowledgements
	Am score 20	Data and analyses
		Appendices
		What's new
	Abstract () English German	History
		Contributions of authors
	Background	Declarations of interest
	This is an update of a 2008 Cochrane review. Breastfeeding is important. However, not all infants	Sources of support
	can feed at the breast and methods of expressing milk need evaluation.	Differences between protocol and review
	Objectives	Characteristics of studies

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- Based on the high-quality evidence of Cochrane systematic reviews
- Provide evidence-based answers when and where you need them the most
- Highlight the most clinically-relevant outcomes of Cochrane reviews
- Allow clinicians to apply Cochrane evidence to clinical decision-making





Question:

What are the benefits and harms of early versus late cord clamping in pregnant women giving birth at term to a singleton infant?

Clinical Answer:

In pregnant women with singleton gestation at term, there is evidence from randomized controlled trials including around 2,000 women showing that late cord clamping may be more beneficial for infants over early cord clamping while showing no clear evidence of harm to the mother.

Early clamping was associated with lower birth weights (mean difference of 101.18 g, 95% Cl 157.59 g to -44.76 g) than late clamping. Early clamping also led to higher rates of infant iron deficiency at 3-6 months (5 per 100 infants (95% Cl 2 to 13) with early clamping compared with 2 per 100 infants with late clamping).

Babies born to women who had early cord clamping had lower hemoglobin concentrations at 24-48 hours after delivery (mean difference of 1.49 g/dl, 95% CI 1.78 g/dl to -1.21 g/dl) compared with those who had late clamping. Effects of early versus late cord clamping on infant ferritin levels at 3-6 months were uncertain.

Other infant outcomes had similar rates in both groups: neonatal death, Apgar score, admission to SCN or NICU, neonatal respiratory distress or polycythemia.

Late cord clamping was no more likely as early clamping to result in blood loss and need for manual removal of placenta.



PICO data for each comparison

Population, Intervention, Comparator

Population:

Women at term (equal to or greater than 37 completed weeks' gestation with a singleton pregnancy, most having a vaginal birth

Intervention:

Early cord clamping; carried out in the first 60 seconds after birth

Comparator:

Late cord clamping; carried out more than 1 minute after the birth or when cord pulsation has ceased Click-to-expand function allows you to view further information

The Population,

Intervention, Comparator section at the bottom of the page describes people and interventions included in the trials to aid you in determining clinical relevance



Outcome data

OUTCOME 1.2: Severe PPH/blood loss 1000 ml or more

Risk of bias of studies:

The reviewers did not perform a GRADE assessment of the quality of the evidence. Overall around 60% of the studies in the systematic review were at low risk of selection bias, having performed appropriate allocation concealment. However, none of the studies reported blinding to minimize performance and detection bias and only about 40% of studies reported outcome data for all randomized participants.

Narrative result:

Five RCTs with 2066 participants found no statistically significant difference between groups. Subgroup analyses assessing effects of giving a uterotonic at different time points (before, at, or after clamping) found similar results to the main analysis.

Relative effect or mean difference: Forest plot from Cochrane Review

There was no statistically significant difference between groups (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.65 to 1.65).

Absolute effect:

There was no statistically significant difference between groups.

Reference:

McDonald SJ, Middleton P, Dowswell T, Morris PS. Effect of timing of umbilical cord clamping of term infants on maternal and neonatal outcomes. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD004074. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004074.pub3. [Review search date: February 2013] Each expanded outcome includes further information from the original review:

- Quality of evidence (GRADE statements) or risk of bias analysis
- A clear narrative statement
- Statistical data on relative effects
- A measure of absolute effects in terms of number of patients impacted out of 100 or 1000,
- Link to forest plot
- Link to the Cochrane Review on which the CCA is based



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The Royal Marsden Hospital Manual of Clinical Nursing Procedures is an excellent tool to enable nurses to access the latest research relevant to practice quickly and easily from a source they can trust. For many nurses it has become a defining text.

- Dame Christine Beasley, Chief Nursing Officer, Department of Health

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THANKS FOR LISTENING

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