

Weekly Evidence Report



Health Technology Assessment Philippines

23 October - 29 October 2021

Overview

The following report presents summaries of evidence the Department of Health (DOH) - Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Unit reviewed for the period of October 23 - October 29, 2021. The HTA Unit reviewed a total of **11 studies** for the said period.

Evidence includes **2** studies on Epidemiology; **1** study on Transmission; **1** study on Drugs; **1** study on Vaccines, **1** study on Equipment and Devices; **3** studies on Medical and Surgical Procedures; **1** study on Traditional Medicine; and **1** studies on Preventive & Promotive Health.

The following report notes that 0 studies have not been peer-reviewed, each highlighted accordingly.



Sections

Epidemiology

Transmission

Drugs

Vaccines

Equipment & Devices

Medical & Surgical Procedures

Traditional Medicine

Preventive & Promotive Health

Evidence on Epidemiology

Local COVID-19 Tracker: <https://www.doh.gov.ph/covid19tracker>

Local COVID-19 Case Tracker: <https://www.doh.gov.ph/covid-19/case-tracker>

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
23 Oct 2021	Shams et al., 2021	Can Sound Public Health Policies Stem the Tide of Burgeoning Epidemic of Cardiovascular Disease in South Asians?	<i>Current Cardiology Reports/ Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review aimed to revisit the importance of prevention strategies and policies in reducing the burden of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in South Asian countries The authors noted the following findings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid population growth and observed stark increase in non communicable diseases including CVDs Accelerated atherosclerosis in South Asia due to poverty, lower health literacy, lack of health-promoting behaviors, poor urban design, rising air pollution, weak health systems, and lack and poor implementation of existing policies The author concluded on the need for coordinated action between the government, civil society, and funding agencies to strengthen implementation of interventions.
23 Oct 2021	Nwaiwu et al., 2021	The incidence and mortality of yellow fever in Africa: a systematic review and meta-analysis	<i>BMC Infectious Disease / Systematic Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review aimed to assess data on the yellow fever incidence and mortality rates in Africa. The results of the review are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of 840 studies identified, 12 studies were deemed eligible for inclusion. The incidence of yellow fever per 100,000 population ranged from < 1 case in Nigeria, < 3 cases in Uganda, 13 cases in Democratic Republic of the Congo, 27 cases in Kenya, 40 cases in Ethiopia, 46 cases in Gambia, 1267 cases in Senegal, and 10,350 cases in Ghana. Case fatality rate associated with yellow fever outbreaks ranged from 10% in Ghana to 86% in Nigeria. The mortality rate ranged from 0.1/100,000 in Nigeria to 2200/100,000 in Ghana. The authors noted consistent yellow fever incidence rate in Africa and highly variable fatality rates. The authors also emphasized the need of demographic health surveys, surveillance and accurate diagnostic measures for early recognition, treatment and control.

Evidence on Transmission

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
29 Oct 2021	Yaacoub et al., 2021	COVID-19 transmission during swimming-related activities: a rapid systematic review	<i>BMC Infectious Diseases / Systematic Review</i>	<p>The study aimed to systematically review the evidence on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the association between engaging in swimming-related activities and COVID-19 transmission; and the effects of strategies for preventing COVID-19 transmission during swimming-related activities <p>The authors identified three (3) non-randomized studies and fifty (50) guidance documents and noted the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensuring social distancing, ensuring personal hygiene, using personal protective equipment, eating and drinking, maintaining the pool, managing frequently touched surfaces, ventilation of indoor spaces, screening and management of sickness, delivering first aid, raising awareness, and vaccination <p>Although the authors highlighted the major gap in evidence, the authors noted that the synthesis of guidance documents can inform public health management strategies in re-opening plans.</p>

Evidence on Drugs

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
25 Oct 2021	Kanie, et al.	Dipeptidyl peptidase- 4 inhibitors, glucagon- like peptide 1 receptor agonists and sodium- glucose co- transporter- 2 inhibitors for people with cardiovascular disease: a network meta- analysis	<i>Cochrane Library / Systematic Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using network meta-analysis, the study reviewed the available evidence on the efficacy and safety of of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (DPP4i), glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP- 1RA), and sodium-glucose cotransporter- 2 inhibitors (SGLT2i) in people with established cardiovascular disease (CVD) Outcome measures of interest were CVD mortality, fatal and non- fatal myocardial infarction, fatal and non- fatal stroke, all- cause mortality, hospitalisation for heart failure (HF), and safety outcomes. <i>(continued in the next page)</i>

Evidence on Drugs (continued)

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
25 Oct 2021	Kanie, et al.	Dipeptidyl peptidase- 4 inhibitors, glucagon- like peptide 1 receptor agonists and sodium- glucose co- transporter- 2 inhibitors for people with cardiovascular disease: a network meta- analysis <i>(continued from previous page)</i>	Cochrane Library / Systematic Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Twenty (20) studies (129,465 participants) was pooled for meta-analysis with the following results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ DPP4i versus placebo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No reduction on the risk of CVD mortality, myocardial infarction, all-cause mortality, hospitalisation for HF ■ No increase on the risk of worsening renal function, bone fracture or hypoglycaemia ■ Increased risk of pancreatitis ○ GLP- 1RA versus placebo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduction on the risk of CV mortality, all- cause mortality, stroke and worsening renal function ■ No reduction on risk of myocardial infarction and hospitalisation for HF ○ SGLT2i versus placebo <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reduction on the risk of CV mortality, all- cause mortality, hospitalisation for HF and worsening renal function ■ No reduction on the risk of myocardial infarction or stroke ● The authors concluded that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GLP- 1RA and SGLT2i are likely to reduce the risk of CVD mortality and all- cause mortality in people with established CVD ○ SGLT2i reduces the risk of hospitalisation for HF ○ GLP- 1RA to reduce fatal and non- fatal stroke

Evidence on Vaccines

Bloomberg Vaccine Tracker:

<https://www.bloomberg.com/graphics/covid-vaccine-tracker-global-distribution/>

WHO COVID-19 Vaccine Tracker:

<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/draft-landscape-of-covid-19-candidate-vaccines>

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
27 Oct 2021	Cooper et al., 2021	Factors that influence parents' and informal caregivers' views and practices regarding routine childhood vaccination: a qualitative evidence synthesis	<i>Cochrane / Qualitative Review</i>	<p>The authors found the complex factors influencing parents' vaccination views and practices which can be classified into four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General ideas and practices surrounding health and illness, and perceptions on the role of vaccination for their children, • Vaccination ideas and practices shared within social relationships • Trust (or distrust) to the political system and associated vaccination programmes • Access to and experiences of vaccination services and frontline healthcare workers <p>The authors developed two concepts in understanding reduced acceptance of childhood vaccination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neoliberal logic for parents from high income countries' resulting from perceived conflict between risks of healthcare decision and vaccination program • Experiences of social exclusion for parents from low- and middle- income countries and resulting distrust to the health system

Evidence on Equipment & Devices

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
28 Oct 2021	Musters et al., 2021	Phototherapy for atopic eczema	<i>Cochrane Library / Systematic Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The systematic review aimed at assessing effects of phototherapy for atopic eczema • The authors concluded that NB-UVB (compared to placebo or no treatment) may improve physician-rated signs, patient- reported symptoms, and investigator global assessment (IGA) after 12 weeks. The author also noted similar withdrawal due to adverse events.

Evidence on Medical & Surgical Procedures

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
25 Oct 2021	Rutherford et al., 2021	Intraperitoneal local anaesthetic instillation versus no intraperitoneal local anaesthetic instillation for laparoscopic cholecystectomy	<i>Cochrane Library / Systematic Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review aimed to assess the benefits and harms of intraperitoneal instillation of local anaesthetic agents in people undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy The results of the review are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertainty on the effect estimate in terms of mortality, serious adverse events and discharge on the same day Intraperitoneal local anaesthetic probably results in a small reduction in length of hospital stay Reduced pain scores measured by visual analogue scale (VAS), were reported in the intraperitoneal local anaesthetic instillation group compared to the control group up to 8-24 hours
26 Oct 2021	Prieto et al., 2021	Intermittent catheter techniques, strategies and designs for managing long- term bladder conditions	<i>Cochrane Library / Systematic Review</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review aimed to assess the clinical and cost-effectiveness of different catheterisation techniques, catheter designs, and impact on UTI and other complications, and quality of life. Due to paucity of data, the authors concluded that there is still uncertainty on the effect of aseptic techniques, single or multiple-use catheter, coated or uncoated catheter to the incidence of UTI and other complications.
29 Oct 2021	Nanda et al., 2021	Oncoplastic breast-conserving surgery (O-BCS) for women with primary breast cancer	<i>Cochrane Library / Systematic Review</i>	<p>The objective of the systematic review is to assess oncological control outcomes following Oncoplastic Breast-Conserving Surgery O-BCS compared with other surgical options for women with breast cancer</p> <p>The results of the review has shown that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> O-BCS compared to standard-BCS may reduce rate of re-excisions needed for oncological resection but may increase complications O- BCS compared to mastectomy alone and mastectomy with reconstruction may reduce complications

Evidence on Traditional Medicine

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
25 Oct 2021	Clark et al., 2021	The effect of time spent in rehabilitation on activity limitation and impairment after stroke	<i>Cochrane/ Systematic Review</i>	<p>The study aimed to assess the effect of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. time spent in the same type of rehabilitation in people with stroke; 2. difference in total rehabilitation time (in minutes) on recovery of activity in people with stroke; and 3. rehabilitation schedule on activity in terms <p>The results of the review showed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is no difference for activities of daily living (ADL) outcomes and activity measures of the upper and lower limb for groups that spent more time in rehabilitation • more time in rehabilitation resulted to improvement of motor measures of the upper and lower limb • more time in rehabilitation did not affect the risk of SAEs/death • predefined subgroup analyses comparing studies with a larger difference of total time spent in rehabilitation showed greater improvements in terms of ADL and activity measures of the upper limb

Evidence on Preventive & Promotive Health

Evidence on Screening

Date	Author/s	Title	Journal/ Article Type	Summary
27 Oct 2021	Selva et al., 2021	Satisfaction and experience with colorectal cancer screening: a systematic review of validated patient reported outcome measures	<i>BMC Medical Research Methodology/ Systematic Review</i>	<p>The review aimed to identify and critically appraise validated questionnaires to measure patient satisfaction or experience with colorectal cancer screening.</p> <p>The authors were able to validate minority of patient-reported outcome measure (PROM) for measuring patient satisfaction. The authors were also able to identify two questionnaires with high potential for further use [i.e. CSSQP (Colonoscopy Satisfaction and Safety Questionnaire based on patients' experience) and the Post-Procedure questionnaire]</p>