

Development of a Clinical Practice Guideline on Perinatal Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy Using the GRADE Methodology

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Abstract

Introduction: the Grading of Recommendations Assessment Development and Evaluation (GRADE) is a system to formulate scientific recommendations that is still rarely used in Pediatrics. During years 2012 and 2013 a multidisciplinary group of Spanish health professionals elaborated a Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) on hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) using this methodology.

Aims: to describe the phases followed in the development of this CPG pointing out strengths and weaknesses encountered.

Methods: the GRADE methodology was used in the CPG development.

Results: the main strengths identified were the establishment of recommendations in a transparent way and the incorporation of families opinions. The main difficulties found were: the long elaboration time required, question prioritization, necessity of performing three new meta-analysis due to the scarce bibliography, inclusion of diagnostic tests and final synthesis of scientific evidence in only one recommendation. In order to include parents views we had to develop an original qualitative study.

Conclusions: a CPG on HIE encephalopathy using GRADE methodology has been developed. This methodology incorporates important advantages compared to others and allowed to close up with a recommendation to "make " or "no" to make a specific therapeutic or diagnostic action with a "strong" or "weak " intensity. We hope gained experience will be of help to others in the development of new CPG.

Introduction

The Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) is a recently developed system to evaluate scientific evidence [1,3]. GRADE rises from clinical importance of variables, evaluates risk/benefits of interventions and quality of scientific evidence to conclude with a recommendation "to do" or "not to" do a specific action with a "strong" or "weak" intensity.

Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE) is the clinical syndrome of acute neurological dysfunction after an episode of birth asphyxia. HIE implies important neonatal morbi-mortality including a high risk of permanent disability. Different meta-analysis (MA) have confirmed that therapeutic hypothermia is a specific treatment for HIE [4]. Generalization of this therapy has led to changes in both immediate perinatal management and prognostic/diagnostic aspects of this entity [5-8].

In 2012 a multidisciplinary group of professionals in our country came together to develop a clinical practice guideline (CPG) on management of HIE. Our final aim was to provide clear recommendations and encourage greater homogeneity in care of these children throughout the Spanish National Health System. The CPG panel group decided to use the GRADE methodology for the development of the guideline, a methodology scarcely used in other pediatric guidelines in our country.

The aim of this paper is to describe the steps followed in the development of this CPG on management of perinatal HIE in order to facilitate the development of other GPC using the GRADE system. Strengths and weaknesses of this system in the development of the CPG are also presented.

Methods and Results

Working group constitution and work distribution

The CPG leader designated the panel group and the external reviewers (Figure 1). This first phase was similar to other guidelines developed with different methodologies different to GRADE. Only 5 of the 18 components of the CPG panel group had previous

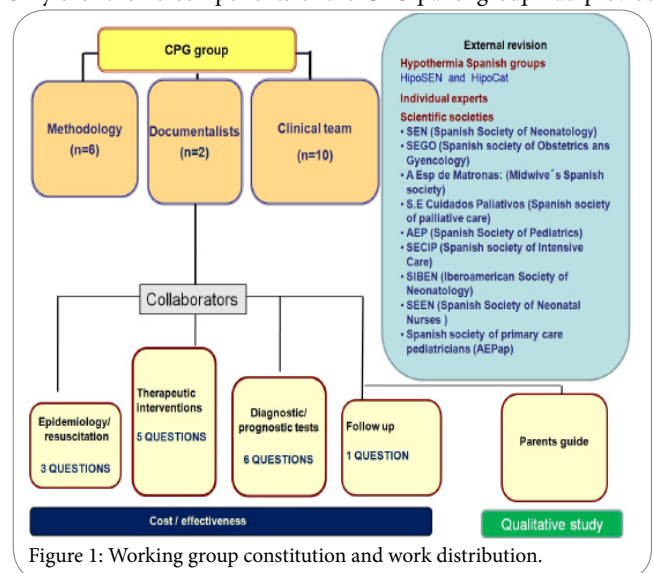


Figure 1: Working group constitution and work distribution.

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experience with GRADE. It was therefore necessary to perform a specific training program for the rest of the group members. Including GRADE experts in the panel group was essential as they acted as consultants throughout the whole guideline development process. Another key element in the group constitution was the incorporation of document lists that performed all the bibliographic searches.

All authors, collaborators and external reviewers of the CPG had to sign a conflict of interests' form before participation in the CPG started. It is not clear how to manage potential conflicts of interest, common amongst groups of experts that frequently come together to develop CPG [9,10].

Defining scope and aim of the CPG

The first work of the CPG's panel was to agree on the guideline's aim and scope. For this, after the first face-to-face meeting of the whole group, a draft document was sent via email to each of the panel group members. The document was modified with the comments received.

Formulating clinical questions

This is one of the key processes for CPG elaboration. The GRADE system establishes that questions should be prioritized according to clinical relevance. However, it is unclear how this prioritization must be performed within a big panel group, nor how to resolve disagreements. To make this process our group followed the following steps: 1) Possible questions brainstorming in an open web environment 2) Pre-selection of questions and first classification, with elimination of redundant questions and reformulation in a PICO (population-intervention-comparison-outcome) format. 3) Bibliographic first search to assist in the screening of other relevant PICO questions not previously identified. 4) Questions and outcomes prioritization according to the GRADE methodology. For this last step, we decided to include a maximum of 3 primary and four secondary outcomes per question. To evaluate the clinical relevance of each question each member of the clinicians in the panel group rated from 1 to 9 each question or outcome in a blinded way. Following the GRADE methodology, questions or outcomes with mean scores of 1-3 were considered "not important," 4-6 "important" and 7-9 as questions or outcomes "key" in clinical decision making [11]. It was decided by consensus to select only those questions or outcomes with average scores above 6, 5. After this process questions were reduced to 14. One of the panel group members didn't agree with the exclusion of a question with an average score of 6.42. Having considered all the arguments the panel group finally decided to include this questions and 15 questions were finally included in the guideline.

Question selection was slow and laborious. The anonymous prioritization system via email allowed clinically relevant prioritization. Patients and families' views were unable to be incorporated at this stage as would be desirable since there was no published information available on this aspect when the CPG was being developed.

Bibliographic search

This was performed by expert documentalists. Their participation in the CPG elaboration allowed for a bigger accuracy in all the searches, allowing clinicians to focus on other tasks of the CPG's development. Searches were conducted in three distinct stages (Table 1) and the publications found were included in folders on Refworks®. Searches didn't take into account time period. Language was only an exclusive factor for recovering full text articles where Chinese,

First phase	
Descriptors	Databases
"Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy", "Hypoxia-ischemia, brain", "Anoxia", "Brain injuries", "Hypoxia brain", "Brain ischemia" and "Asphyxia"	CMA Infobase, DARE (RS), Clearinghouse, Cochrane, Fisterra, Google, Guidelines International Network, Pubmed, Scopus, Tripdatabase, Web of Knowledge.
Second phase	
A) PICO questions	
"Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy", "hypoxia-ischemia", "brain", "anoxia", "brain injuries", "hypoxia brain", "brain ischemia", "asphyxia", "newborn", "developmental disabilities", "neurodevelopment", "cerebral damage", "severe hipoxia", "asphyxia neonatorum", "oxygen inhalation therapy", "resuscitation", "fatal outcome", "treatment outcome", "seizures"; specific tests and medical treatment names were used for each question.	Center of Review and Dissemination, Clearinghouse, CMS Infobase, Cochrane, E-guidelines, Doc's CISMEf, Google, Guia Salud, Guidelines International Network, NHR Health Technology Assessment Programme, NHS Evidence, Pubmed, Scopus, Schottish Intercollegiate Network, Tripdatabase, UK Health Center, UptoDate, Web Fisterra, Web Hospital, Web of Knowledge, Web Rafa Bravo. For SR and MA: Clinical Trials, Clinical Trials Register, Cochrane, Current Controlled Trials, NHSEED, Pubmed, Scopus, Tripdatabase, Web of Knowledge
B) Qualitative search	
"Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy", "hypothermia, family", "parents", "parenting", "stress", "coping", "neonatal intensive care", "transport", "qualitative research"	Pubmed, Cinhal, Psycinfo
C) Cost-effective analysis	
"Hypoxia-Ischemia, Brain" "encefalopatía hipóxico-isquémica", "Cost-Benefit Analysis"	TripDatabase, The Cochrane Library, PubMed, Índice Médico Español (IME), Índice Bibliográfico Español en Ciencias de la Salud (IBECS) and Medicina en Español (MEDES)
Third phase	
Specific for each PICO question	Pubmed

Tabla 1: Databases and descriptors used for the bibliographic search.

Japanese, Russian and Slavic languages were excluded. For the bibliographic search both MeSH (Medical Subject Headings in PubMed) and free-text terms were used.

The first stage of bibliographic search prioritized the identification of other GPC and systematic reviews on neonatal HIE. Weekly alerts were established in PubMed. In the second stage, meta-analysis (MA), systematic reviews (SR) and randomized clinical trials (RCT) were identified. Generic searches of economic evaluation studies were included. When additional evidence was required to answer a specific question the search was extended to observational studies. No particularities were observed in the literature search process for a GPC using GRADE compared to other methodologies.

Question selection was slow and laborious. The anonymous

prioritization system via email allowed clinically relevant prioritization. Patients and families views were unable to be incorporated at this stage as would be desirable since there was no published information available on this aspect when the CPG was being developed.

Scientific evidence evaluation and synthesis

Collaborators performed critical appraisal of selected papers. Results were summarized on tables created specifically for this guide and based on those used on other guides CPG. AMSTAR [12] was used for SR's quality assessment. For the other study types, criteria proposed by different groups were used.

Quality of the scientific evidence was assessed as recommended by the GRADE group [13]. Even if criteria for establishing evidence quality are clearly established, a degree of subjectivity exists in this phase. The GRADE advantage over other systems at this stage is however that reason for quality assessment must be clearly defined and is therefore easily to revise by the reader.

A challenge for the authors of this CPG was the inclusion of diagnostic tests in the clinical questions. There is still little experience on GRADE's use for this. For these questions' answers pre and post test probabilities were calculated and rates of false negatives / positives and true positives / negatives were presented [14-16]. An example of the final result for one of the questions is shown in Table 2.

GRADE includes in its final evaluation patient's views. In the absence of publications that specifically addressed this aspect, our CPG group decided to conduct a qualitative study during the CPG development. This was developed during a year and was conducted with parents of newborns with HIE to investigate their feelings and needs. The qualitative study was led and coordinated by three members of the CPG panel group. The final aim was the development of a parents' guide and the incorporation of parent's views in the answer of the clinical guideline's questions. Despite the importance of incorporating patient's and caregivers' views, it is not clear in GRADE how this should be done and balanced in the final recommendations or how to proceed when, as in our case, bibliography of this aspect is absent.

Final recommendations

As suggested by GRADE [18] final recommendations were formulated taking into account scientific evidence quality, benefit-risk ratio, parents' views and economic aspects. All these were written explicitly for each question, and thus easily identified by the reader (Table 3).

Approval of all recommendations was performed in a final face-to-face meeting of the entire CPG panel group. Here all the questions

Outcome: Death or moderate/severe disability.

Outcome	No of studies (patients)	Study type	Limitations					Final quality
			Methodological limitations	Indirectness	Inconsistency	Imprecision	Publication bias	
Hypothermia: Pre test probability 47.88%								
aEEG 24 hours of life	3 (65)	Cohorts	Yes -1	No	No	Yes (-1)	No	+2 (Magnitude effect) HIGH

Outcome: Death or moderate/severe disability .

Outcome	Positive	Negative	+LHR (CI95%)	-LHR (CI 95%)	TP (critical)*	TN (critical)	FP (critical)	FN (critical)	Indeter-minates	Complications	Costs
	Post test (CI 95%)	Post test (CI 95%)									
aEEG 24 hours	76.7% (64.4 to 84.5%)	7.6% (1.8 to 27.4%)	3.58 (2.15 to 5.95)	0.09 (0,02 to 0,41)	46	39	14	2	0	No	Low

Table 2 : GRADE table example in diagnostic tests (prognostic value of amplitude integrated electroencephalogram at 24 hours of life, newborns treated with hypothermia).

*aEEG: amplitude integrated electroencephalogram; +LHR: positive likelihood ratio. -LHR: ; negative likelihood ratio. TP: true positive; TN: true negative; FP: false positive; FN false negative.

Finally when the available evidence to answer a question was from outdated reviews or individual studies, the panel group performed new meta-analysis (final number of three).

Economic assessments

The GRADE system requires an economic assessment for each question including cost-effectiveness, cost-utility, cost-benefit or cost minimization aspects. For critical appraisal of these studies proposal by López Bastida and cols [17] was used. Literature search found very few economic studies for the clinical questions. Only economic evaluation studies on treatment with therapeutic hypothermia were identified.

Involvement of family members and caregivers in CPG development

recommendations were presented in a numerical order. A maximum of 30 minutes was assigned for each question's discussion.

This was another of the main phases for the CPG elaboration. The GRADE methodology doesn't specify if a minimum consensus is necessary within the panel group to establish a recommendation. An alternative could be to include in the final recommendation a percentage of agreement within the group. How to present final recommendations continues to be subject of debate [19]. There is currently a European project (DECIDE) on how to best present these [20]. Our panel group decided to change the "good clinical practice" usual symbol (✓) with an asterisk (*) as we thought that untrained readers in GRADE could mistake the first symbol with "good scientific evidence".

External review

4. 3. From the evidence to the final recommendation	
4.3.1. QUALITY OF THE EVIDENCE	
HIGH quality	Evidence of the effects of treatment with hypothermia in newborns with HIE evaluated at 18-24 months comes from well-designed studies, with high quality
MODERATE quality	There are fewer data on the effects of long-term effects (6-7 years) of hypothermia treatment.
4.3.2. RISKS AND BENEFITS	
Adverse effects of treatment with hypothermia were analyzed in the MA by Shah 2010 which included safety results available from 13 RCTs (...) This high quality MA only found differences between patients treated with hypothermia compared to control in: -Arritmias (5 studies / 806 patients): RAR 4% (1-6%), RR 4.08 (1.55 to 10.74), NNH 25 (16-100). -Thrombocytopenia (4 studies / 638 patients): RAR 10% (3-18%), RR 1.28 (1.07 to 1.52), NNH 10 (5-33). Most arrhythmias consisted of sinus bradycardia, (...)	
4.3.3. COSTS	
4 authors evaluated costs of hypothermia treatment for neonatal HIE (...) The study by Regier 2010 presents data obtained from 3 large hypothermia RCT (...) Hypothermia implies a cost increase € 5,155 (95% CI 3398-16694) (...) the rate of incremental cost-effectiveness by AVGLD is € 26,290.	
4.3.4 PATIENTS' VIEWS	
There are no published studies specifically evaluating the values and preferences of parents of newborns treated with hypothermia (...) Based on the qualitative study performed by the CPG group (...) parents, of newborn with HIE (...) verbalize their need for more information on causes. "Personally I need to know the cause of things and why" "What I never had clear is what this disease is." "You want to know more" (...)	
Table 3: Extracted from the CPG on management of perinatal HIE. Fragments of question 4 on therapeutic hypothermia.	

Final CPG draft agreed by the whole CPG panel was the submitted for external review. Scientific experts and all the scientific societies who are implied in these patient's care were involved, including pediatricians, nurses, midwives, obstetricians, anesthesiologists, neurologists, methodologists and bioethicists. Patients' associations could not be included as no such societies for infants with HIE exist in Spain. External review was key for the CPG accuracy and enrichment. Considering reviewers points and modifying previous errors was, however, a laborious process.

CPG implementation and update

An important aspect is guideline implementation once this has been developed. Tablet and smartphone use could provide an excellent tool for this yet unresolved aspect [21]. CPG's update is programmed for 3 to 5 years after closure.

Discussion

Development of a CPG, including question on diagnostic tests, is feasible. GRADE's strengths are question prioritization according to clinical relevance, quality assessment in an explicit manner, economic aspects incorporation and patient's opinions inclusion.

Several groups have reported their experience on developing a CPG using GRADE [22,23]. Presence of document lists and GRADE expert are pointed out as important for CPG development. Weak points are the difficulties of question prioritization, the great amount of literature search needed, importance of all the CPG to learn the GRADE methodology and the great difficulty of producing evidence. Our group found practical difficulties in prioritizing questions, grading evidence quality and summarizing all the evidence in a single recommendation. Establishing strong recommendations was also very difficult, following the required criteria.

Our CPG includes two important aspects that should be highlighted: diagnostic tests inclusion and incorporation of parents' views. Inclusion of diagnostic tests in GRADE guidelines is still scarce, and we will probably see a big progress of this area in coming years. Regarding the family perspective, one of the strengths of our GPC was conducting a qualitative study to give voice to parents of children with HIE. This is an important aspect of any GPC and particularly in neonatology, where there are few data that explore this aspect, excepting the premature infant [24]. Incorporating this vision enriches the final result, but requires adequate studies' incorporation. As in our case this studies may not exists at the time of the CPG development forcing the panel group to decide whether to perform the guideline without these or elaborate their own research.

Finally, we must mention that few CPG exist in Pediatrics and particularly in Neonatology. CPG are keys in the implementation of clinical practice based on scientific evidence, helping treatment and procedures standardization across the same country. Long elaboration times are still today an important barrier and GRADE has not contributed to shorten this. Panel groups usually concentrate on guideline development and arrive exhausted to the final implementation process. Electronic distribution of GPC with quick friendly interfaces including varying depth degrees according to the user's interests could be interesting elements to explore.

Conclusion

A CPG on HIE encephalopathy using GRADE methodology has been developed, including evaluation and appraisal of diagnostic tests. This methodology incorporates important advantages compared to others. Long elaboration times are however still required. We hope gained experience will be of help to others in the development of new CPG using this methodology.

Competing Interests

The authors have no competing interests to declare.

Author Contributions

All the authors substantially contributed to the study conception and design as well as the acquisition and interpretation of the data and drafting the manuscript.

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