

An innovative web-based publishing approach for clinical practice guidelines

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In July 2011, National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre (NBOCC) amalgamated with Cancer Australia to form a single national agency, Cancer Australia.

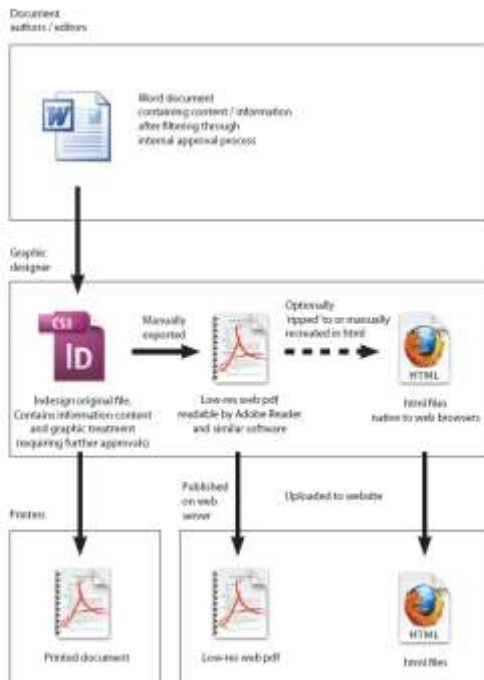
Background

- National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre (NBOCC) provided hard copy evidence-based guidelines for 10 years
- Increasing use of the web for access to NBOCC resources
- Need to establish a customised web-based publishing system with greater flexibility and functionality



Aim

To develop a web-based publishing platform that enables accessible web-based dissemination of guidelines, incorporating a single source approach for developing and updating guidelines



Limitations of previous publishing method

- Publishing resource as a PDF requiring graphic designer is resource-intensive
- PDF files not searched as effectively as HTML
- Bookmarking or accessing sections difficult
- Version control entirely manual
- Difficulty updating/revising when PDF file created by graphic designer



Requirements of web-based publishing system

- Single-source system: simultaneous production of HTML and PDF
- Automated version control
- Simple and readily accessible user interface
- Customised user-friendly content management system
- Potential for further functionality

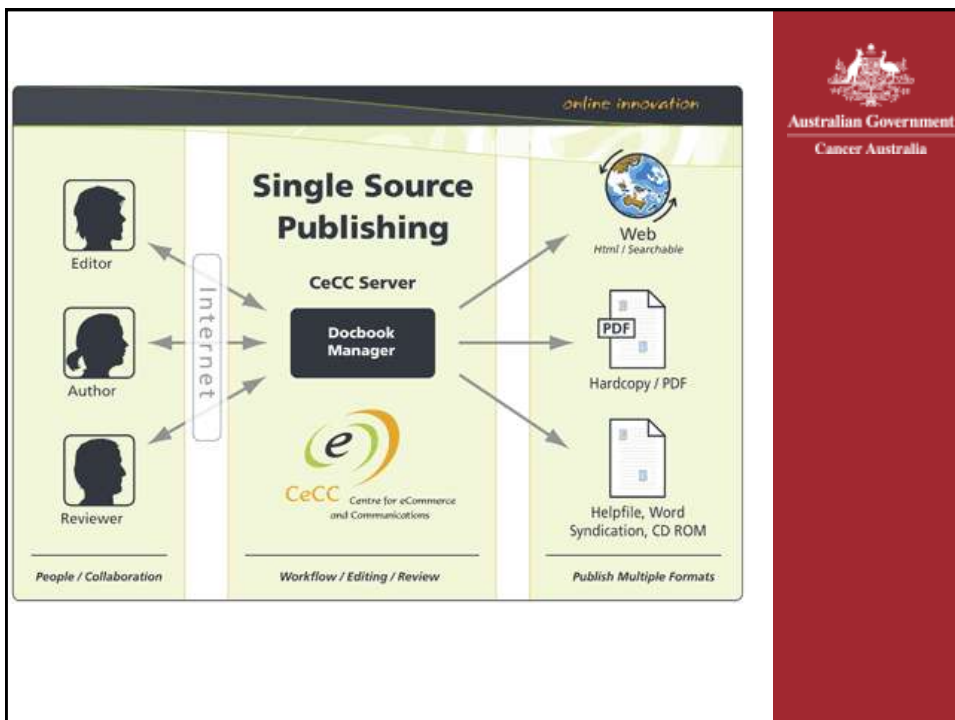


Web-based publishing platform

- Platform identified using single-source information in XML
- Functionality to simultaneously generate HTML pages and PDF
- Content management system identified to customise the platform for guidelines
- 7 existing topic-specific guidelines published on website using platform



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Enter keywords

Cancer Australia | Breast cancer | Ovarian cancer | Health professionals

looking for information on... data and statistics | clinical best practice | research | education | standards of care

Health professionals > Clinical best practice > Find a resource > Clinical practice guidelines by topic

Clinical practice guidelines by topic

A range of evidence-based clinical practice guidelines, guides and recommendations have been developed to assist decision making and guide best practice in the management of breast and ovarian cancer, and other cancers where relevant.

Breast cancer

Ovarian cancer

Multidisciplinary care

Psychosocial care

Find a resource

- Clinical practice guidelines
- GP guides and resources
- Clinical practice guidelines by topic

Assessing family risk

Early breast cancer

- Recommendations for Follow-up of women with early breast cancer
- Recommendations for Aromatase inhibitors as adjuvant endocrine therapy for post-menopausal women with hormone receptor-positive early breast cancer
- Recommendations for use of Sentinel node biopsy in early (operable) breast cancer
- Recommendations for use of Taxane-containing chemotherapy regimens for the treatment of early (operable) breast cancer

Advanced breast cancer

- Recommendations for use of
- Recommendations for use of

Quick feedback

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What were you looking for?

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Back to Cancer Australia's breast and ovarian cancer website

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Search guidelines
Enter keywords

Recommendations for use of Bisphosphonates for advanced breast cancer

JUNE 2011 | Incorporates published evidence to October 2010

A CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE DEVELOPED BY NATIONAL BREAST AND OVARIAN CANCER CENTRE (NBCCC)*

This document supplements guideline recommendation 27 on the use of bisphosphonates as supportive treatment (page 10) and guideline recommendation 47 on bisphosphonates as analgesics for cancer pain (page 12) contained in the National Breast Cancer Centre (NBCCC) Clinical practice guidelines for the management of advanced breast cancer, 2007.¹

ISBN: 978-1-74127-950-2
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* In February 2008, National Breast Cancer Centre (NBCC), incorporating the Ovarian Cancer Program, changed its name to National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre (NBCCC). In July 2011, NBCCC amalgamated with Cancer Australia to form a single national agency, Cancer Australia, to provide leadership in cancer control and improve outcomes for Australians affected by cancer.

PURPOSE

This guideline includes statements and recommendations based on available, high-level evidence about the use of bisphosphonates for advanced breast cancer. The guideline provides health professionals with information designed to help them make management recommendations for improved patient outcomes. NBCCC¹ also develops information specifically for consumers about the diagnosis and treatment of advanced breast cancer.

Entered by:

Recommendations for use of Bisphosphonates

Purpose

Background

Clinical practice recommendations

Statements of evidence

Summary of evidence

Summary of trial or study results

Strengths and weaknesses of evidence

Unanswered questions

Ongoing and additional trials or studies

References

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Additional information

Glossary

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Select a guideline ->

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Related Links

Bisphosphonates for advanced breast cancer - systematic review

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Back to Cancer Australia's breast and ovarian cancer website

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Recommendations for use of Bisphosphonates

CLINICAL PRACTICE RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are based on the statements of evidence for use of bisphosphonates for advanced breast cancer.

Recommendations to individuals should be based on their circumstances, the absolute benefits and harms of treatment, and their personal preferences. These factors should be discussed with the woman.¹

Clinicians should conduct a dental examination and be aware of baseline tests (biochemistry including creatinine, serum calcium and vitamin D) and contraindications* prior to prescribing bisphosphonates. Women taking bisphosphonates should be reviewed regularly and monitored for adverse events by clinicians familiar with bisphosphonates.

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Select a guideline ->

RECOMMENDATIONS	LEVEL OF EVIDENCE ¹	REFERENCE
In women with advanced breast cancer and clinically evident bone metastases (who may or may not be having systemic therapy):		
Bone health		
Bisphosphonates should be considered to reduce:	I	Cochrane ²
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • risk of developing a skeletal event • risk of hypercalcaemia • rate/frequency of skeletal events 		
Bisphosphonates should be considered to delay time to a skeletal event	I	Cochrane ²
Bone pain		

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recommendations

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The Cochrane review includes 10 published randomised controlled trials, which examined the effect of bisphosphonates in women with advanced breast cancer. The studies compared the use of any bisphosphonate administered orally or intravenously in any dose and for any duration with placebo, no treatment or another bisphosphonate. The majority (15 studies) included women with advanced breast cancer and clinically evident bone metastases (metastases confirmed with diagnostic imaging). Three studies included women without clinically evident bone metastases with locally advanced or advanced breast cancer.

Eleven studies investigated oral bisphosphonate, clodronate or pamidronate administered either daily or twice a day. Seven studies investigated intravenous pamidronate, ibandronate, clodronate or zoledronic acid, given once three to four weeks. Most studies administered bisphosphonates for a duration between one and two years.

Bisphosphonates were administered in addition to other systemic therapies, such as chemotherapy or hormonal therapy. Since the studies included in the Cochrane review were published between 1993 and 2004, the current systemic therapies used in these studies may differ from the current standard breast cancer treatments (such as aromatase inhibitors, tamoxifen and targeted therapies).

The NBOCC¹ systematic review identified one meta-analysis on the effect of oral clodronate for breast cancer, five full-text papers describing randomised trials of bisphosphonates for advanced breast cancer and one additional study reported in abstract only. All studies identified were in women with breast cancer with bone metastases. Versus bisphosphonate comparisons were investigated, as well as a comparison with subcutaneous denosumab, a new bone agent.

(See Table 1 – Meta-analysis results of study outcomes from the Cochrane Review)

¹In July 2011, National Breast and Ovarian Cancer Centre (NBOCC) amalgamated with Cancer Australia to form a single national agency, Cancer Australia, to provide leadership in cancer control and improve outcomes for Australians affected by cancer.

Previous
Up
Next

Statements of evidence
Summary of trial or study results

Footnote
Updated 30 July 2011
Cancer Australia breast and ovarian cancer information
Published using Cancer Australia Material

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Features of publishing platform

- Searchable HTML format
- Tailored content structuring
- Customised graphic templates and styles
- Rapid navigation by tabs, and 'next' and 'previous' buttons
- Toolbox allows for guideline to be printed as single pages or entire guideline
- Toolbox provides links to related resources, such as systematic reviews



This block contains three overlapping screenshots of the publishing platform interface. The top-left screenshot shows the main page for "Sentinel node biopsy" with a blue header and various sections of text. The middle screenshot shows a detailed view of the guideline content with a table and text. The bottom-right screenshot shows another section of the guideline with text and highlighted areas. The right side of the entire image features the Australian Government Cancer Australia logo and name on a red background.



Recommendations for use of Bisphosphonates in early breast cancer

In early breast cancer

Purpose

To update clinical practice guidelines for the use of bisphosphonates in early breast cancer. The purpose of this guideline is to provide clinicians with evidence-based recommendations for the use of bisphosphonates in early breast cancer. The guideline is intended for use by clinicians in the management of early breast cancer.

Background

Bisphosphonates are used to prevent skeletal related events (SREs) in early breast cancer. The purpose of this guideline is to provide clinicians with evidence-based recommendations for the use of bisphosphonates in early breast cancer.

Clinical practice recommendations

For the management of early breast cancer, clinicians should consider the use of bisphosphonates to prevent SREs. The guideline provides evidence-based recommendations for the use of bisphosphonates in early breast cancer.

Recommendation	Grade	Strength
For the management of early breast cancer, clinicians should consider the use of bisphosphonates to prevent SREs.	Strong	High



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Recommendations for use of Bisphosphonates

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Advantages of web-based publishing platform

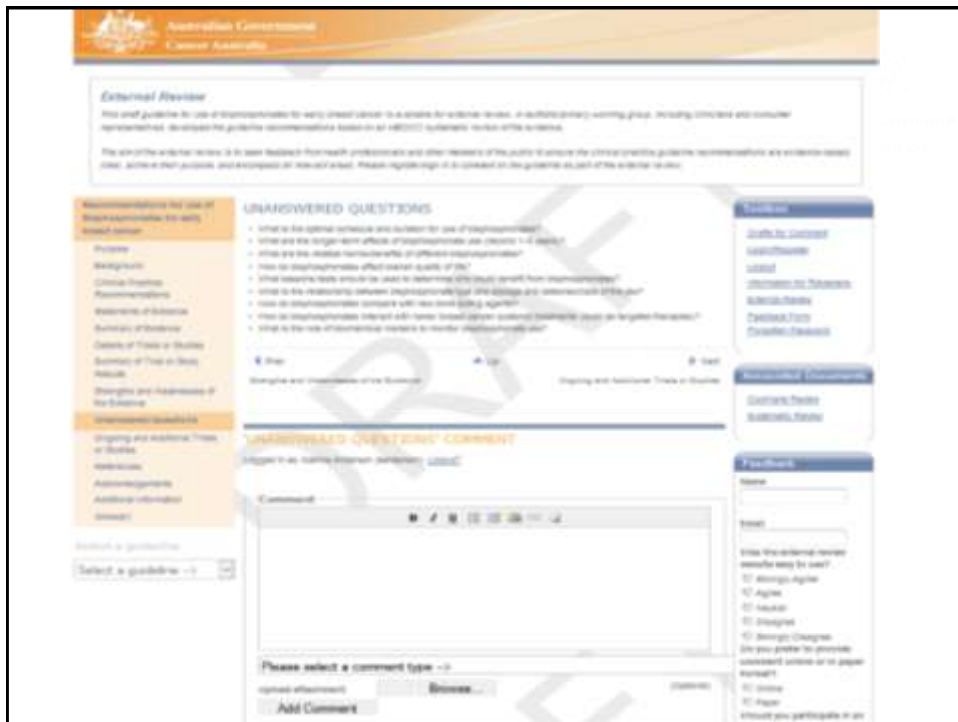
- Single source XML file and automated version control
- PDF file generated from XML file
- Publishing new guidelines efficient and cost effective
- Updating guidelines via single XML file more efficient
- End-user testing indicated strong acceptability
- Usability and ease of navigation rated highly



Further functionality

- Reference management system
 - import existing references
 - incorporate new references
- Collaborative editing options: external review of guideline
 - reviewers able to comment on individual pages of the guideline online and reply to other reviewers' comments





Summary

- Customised web-based platform developed with tailored templates and content structuring
- Single-source publishing system enables version control
- 7 existing and 6 new clinical practice guidelines uploaded onto platform
- New platform more efficient and cost effective

Conclusion

Web-based publishing platform has potential to improve development, dissemination and updating of clinical practice guidelines, to enhance usability and functionality for end users and promote the uptake of evidence-based practice.

For more information go to

<http://guidelines.nbocc.org.au>



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