

實證醫學

成功大學

口腔醫學研究所

黃振勳

實證醫學

- 內容大綱
- 實證醫學的緣起由來
- 牙醫師PGY課程的實證醫學
- 牙醫實證醫學的雜誌與資料庫
- 教導實證醫學課程的教案實例
- 課程後的學員回饋與自我評估

實證醫學的緣起由來

- 1972, 英國流行病學家Archie Cochrane提出實證醫學的概念，
- 1992, Guyatt et al. 在McMaster U提出實證醫學
- 考科藍合作組織 & 考科藍實證醫學資料庫（**The Cochrane Library**） 考科藍合作組織（The Cochrane Collaboration）是一個國際性、非營利性且獨立的機構，Sackettm DL 建立於1993年。

羅恆廉等2009

牙醫的實證醫學

- “...an approach to oral **health care** that requires the judicious integration of systematic assessments of clinically relevant **scientific evidence**, relating to the patient’s oral and medical condition and history, with the dentist’s **clinical expertise** and the patient’s treatment **needs and preferences**.”

defined by the American Dental Association
(ADA),

牙醫師PGY課程的實證醫學

- 實證醫學融入牙醫師PGY的課程
- 實證醫學教學8 小時，應完成至少2 例實際案例報告（含操作過程）
- 實證醫學教育應用於牙醫師PGY課程的教學與評估，例如
社區牙醫學的教學
社區牙醫訓練的CSR評量
一般病患全人醫療照護的mini-CEX評核

二年期牙醫師畢業後一般醫學訓練計畫之訓練項目

訓練內容	時數	備註
醫學倫理、法律與醫療糾紛處理	8 小時	應完成至少2 例實際案例研討
實證醫學	8 小時	應完成至少2 例實際案例報告（含操作過程）
感染控制與廢棄物處理	6 小時	
急救訓練（ACLS）	16 小時	應完成「中華民國高級心臟救命術聯合委員會」認可之 ACLS 學員訓練課程，並取得證書。
醫療品質及病人安全	6 小時	應完成至少2 例醫療品質及病人安全實際案例研討
病歷寫作	4 小時	
衛生政策	4 小時	
健康保險與健保事務	8 小時	
口腔醫務管理與轉診處理	4 小時	
口腔病理診斷	4 小時	

一般病患全人醫療照護及治療計畫擬定 (mini-CEX)

編號1

必修1：一般病患全人醫療照護及治療計畫擬定 (mini-CEX)

學員姓名：_____	評量日期：____年____月____日
教師姓名：_____	地點： ☐ 門診 ☐ 一般病房 ☐ 加護病房
病人資料： ☐ 男 ☐ 女 年齡：____	☐ 新病人 ☐ 複診病人 病歷號：_____
主要診斷：_____	

※請注意！所有評等項目皆須評核且達最低標準(4分以上)，本訓練項目結束後之評核方能採計為通過。

評等項目	有待加強			合乎標準			優良			未評
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	NA
1 醫療面談	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2 口腔檢查	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
3 人選專業	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
4 臨床判斷	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
5 諮詢衛教	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
6 組織效能	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
7 整體適任	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

※評估優良或有待加強時，請教師依評等項目逐項說明回饋：

觀察時間：_____分鐘，回饋時間：_____分鐘

教師簽章：_____ 學員簽章：_____ ☐R1 ☐R2

編號1

mini-CEX 評量指引 (牙科)

mini-CEX 評量採 3 等類、9 等級計分：1 分至 3 分為 Unsatisfactory (有待加強)，4 分至 6 分為 Satisfactory (合乎標準)，7 分至 9 分為 Superior (優良)。評量項目共分七大類，其定義及操作型細目如下說明，但操作型細目未必適合在每一位案例，請依實際狀況酌給分。

1、醫療面談 (Medical Interview Skills)：有效利用問題或導引來獲得所需知正確而足夠的訊息；對病人之情緒及肢體語言能適當的回應。

操作型細目如下：適當的自我介紹，在面談的過程先以開放性問題 (open-ended questions) 詢問；然後，漸進性的以特定性的問題協助病情判斷；保留給病人陳述病史的權利，不要打斷病人的發言；適時澄清收集的資訊是否正確；詢問病史時要有邏輯性及系統性；適時整理並摘要病史；注視病人，對病人情緒及肢體語言能有適當的回應。

2、口腔檢查 (Oral and Maxillofacial Examination Skills)：依效率及合理之次序；依病情正確的操作篩選或診斷之步驟；告知檢查事項；適當而審慎的處理病人之不適。

操作型細目如下：進行口腔檢查前應記得洗手、戴手套、戴口罩；必要時，請助理人員在旁；檢查過程中要注意病人的舒適感；檢查過程中要注意病人的隱私；須向病人說明即將進行的檢查；依據適當之治療計畫執行；照正確的檢查技巧執行；正確完成必要的步驟。

3、人道專業 (Humanistic Qualities/Professionalism)：表現尊重、關懷、同理心；建立信賴感；處理病人對病情相關訊息的需求。

操作型細目如下：對病人及病情表示興趣；即使是病人的小問題，也表達關心；獲得病人的信任；尊重病人信仰；病人願意向醫生說出困擾的事情；表現出親和性；了解病人面臨問題的心路歷程並表達出同理。

4、臨床判斷 (Clinical Judgment)：適當的處置診斷步驟；考慮利弊得失。

操作型細目如下：根據病史及口腔檢查結果歸納出可能的診斷；依問題優先順序選擇檢查；會運用實際醫學的原理；提供適當的醫療處置及治療計畫，並考慮其利弊得失及醫療花費；讓病人參與醫療決定。

5、諮詢衛教 (Counseling Skills)：解釋檢查或處置的基本理由；獲得病人同意；提供有關處置之教育與諮詢。

操作型細目如下：檢查處置獲得病人同意；有提供教育與諮詢；提供相關治療的替代方案；向病人解釋檢查或治療的方法、利弊及注意事項；會告知檢查處置的不確定性；會評估病人是否已了解醫師的說明；有探求病人對檢查處置的喜好。

6、組織效能 (Organization/Efficiency)：按優先順序處置；及時而適時；歷練而簡潔。

操作型細目如下：有系統的呈現病例，找出問題建立先後順序，正確的檢查及處置步驟。

7、整體適任 (Overall Clinical Competence)：執行臨床演練綜合表現。即為您對受試學員之整體感覺判斷，此大項無操作型細目。

社區牙醫訓練 (CSR)

編號 7

必修 2：社區牙醫訓練 (CSR)

學員姓名：_____	評量日期：____年____月____日
教師姓名：_____	
地點與對象： ☐ 社區 ☐ 學校 ☐ 偏遠地區 ☐ 身心障礙	
項 目： ☐ 衛教 ☐ 義診 ☐ 篩檢	

※請注意！所有評等項目皆須評核且達最低標準(4 分以上)，本訓練項目結束後之評核方能採計為通過。

評等項目	有待加強			合乎標準			優良			未評
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.記錄評估										
資料完整性	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
任務配合性	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
器材準備	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2.執行力評估										
資料綜合分析能力	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
專業素養	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
追蹤與預防醫學	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

學習檢討 (由評核教師提問書寫)：

1. 此次服務，讓您學到什麼？

2. 此次服務，您認為有那些缺點？

3. 此次服務，您認為有那些須再加強？

※評估優良或有待加強時，請教師依評等項目逐項說明回饋：

評估時間：_____分鐘，回饋時間：_____分鐘

教師簽章：_____ 學員簽章：_____ ☐R1 ☐R2

編號 7

病歷回顧口頭測驗評分項目說明

目的：評估學員對於社區牙醫訓練參與度及執行力

※資料完整性：事前的聯繫諮詢，按優先順序，有系統呈現此次服務行程目的及步驟

※任務配合性：針對選擇的任務及提供的醫療項目，提出適當方案
任務編組：口腔問題之醫療規劃，提供者，諮詢者，教育者，協調者
提供醫療項目：衛教，義診或篩檢等

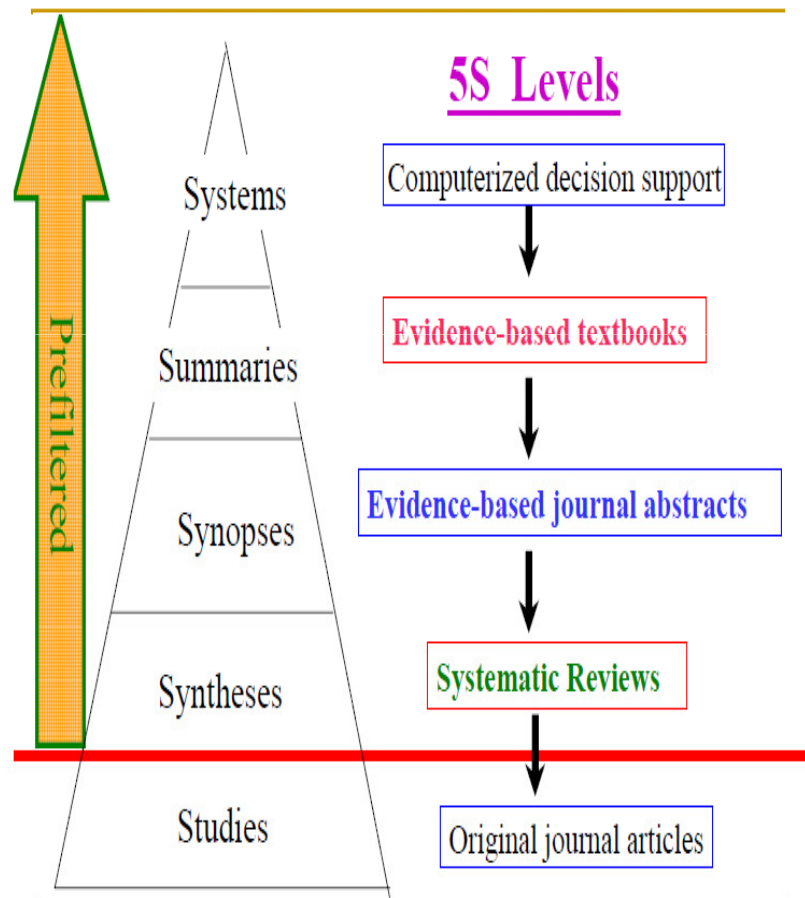
※器材準備：針對任務及醫療項目性質，準備教材、器械或材料供應。尤其是義診或篩檢須使用的器械及材料的感控處置

※資料綜合分析能力：針對此次行程所收集的記錄，有系統整理分析，適當討論

※專業素養：對病人／民眾關懷，態度親切負責認真，提供教育與諮詢，相關治療方案

※追蹤與預防醫學：瞭解執行情況及所遭遇之問題及困難，具體建議改善措施

牙醫實證醫學的雜誌與資料庫



Haynes et al. 2006.

- Evidence-based journal abstracts: Evidence Based Dentistry, Journal of Evidence-Based Dental Practice
- Systemic reviews: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- Original journal articles: professional dental journals, PubMed, OVID, Google Scholars, etc.



- **考科藍合作組織 & 考科藍實證醫學資料庫 (The Cochrane Library)** 考科藍合作組織 (The Cochrane Collaboration) 是一個國際性、非營利性且獨立的機構，建立於1993年，以英國流行病學家 Archie Cochrane 的名字來命名。
- 此組織致力於提供目前世上關於健康照護成效之最新的、最精確的訊息，並且宣傳健康照護之系統性回顧以及促進臨床試驗之證據檢索。考科藍合作組織最主要的產品即為 **Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR)**，即本中文化計畫翻譯的文獻資料庫，每年分四季出版於 **The Cochrane Library** 電子期刊中。
- **Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews** 的作者皆為專業的健康照護工作者，並且志願加入 **51個 Cochrane Review Groups** 之一後（即 **51個疾病群組**），與該群組的編輯團隊共同來完成每一篇的文獻，每一篇文獻也都經過嚴格的品質審檢後才能被出版。
- 有中文翻譯文獻
- Oral Health Group

實證牙醫學雜誌



- Bridging the gap between research and dental practice, **EBD** provides a single source of ground breaking issues in Dentistry. We filter out the best range of evidence from a wide range of sources, presenting clear, comprehensive and easily digestible summaries.



SUMMARY REVIEW/PERIODONTAL DISEASE

No difference between 0.12% and 0.2% chlorhexidine mouthrinse on reduction of gingivitis

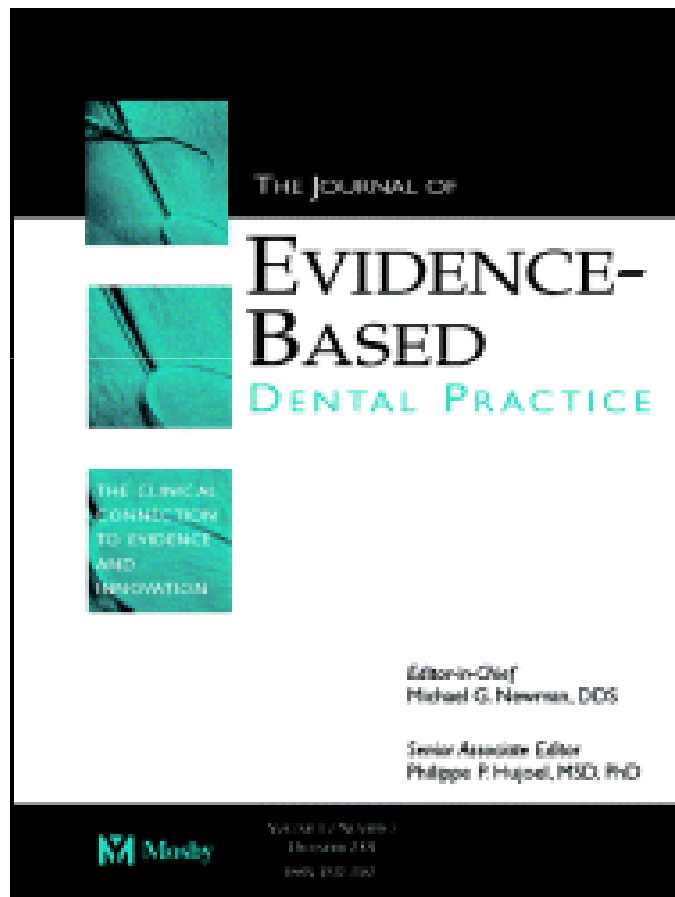
Abstracted from

Berchier CE, Slot DE, Van der Weijden GA.

The efficacy of 0.12% chlorhexidine mouthrinse compared with 0.2% on plaque accumulation and periodontal parameters: systematic review. *J Clin Periodontol* 2010; **37**: 829–839. Epub 2010 Jul 7.

- Question: In adult patients is 0.12% chlorhexidine mouthrinse (CHX) as effective as 0.2% CHX in reducing plaque accumulation and improving periodontal parameters?

The Journal of Evidence-Based Dental Practice



ARTICLE TITLE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	REVIEW ANALYSIS & EVALUATION
Gonzalez-Gilbane, Gonzalez and Paez-Luna. <i>Programa de salud bucal en un colegio: los efectos de un programa de salud bucal en un colegio de primaria en Chile.</i> <i>Revista Chilena de Odontología</i>, 2009; 46(1): 33-41.	Application of Sealants Through School-Based Sealant Program Decreases Dental Caries Prevalence CONCLUSION Relevance to Critical Care The Gonzalez-Gilbane Gonzalez and Paez-Luna (2009), study is a quasi-experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based sealant program in Chile. The study included 100 children aged 5 to 10 years old, who were divided into two groups: the control group (50 children) and the intervention group (50 children). The intervention group received a school-based sealant program, while the control group did not. The study found that the intervention group had a significantly lower prevalence of dental caries compared to the control group. The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly higher percentage of children with sealants compared to the control group. The study concluded that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.
KEYWORDS Sealants, Caries, School, Children, FDI	ABSTRACT The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based sealant program in Chile. The study included 100 children aged 5 to 10 years old, who were divided into two groups: the control group (50 children) and the intervention group (50 children). The intervention group received a school-based sealant program, while the control group did not. The study found that the intervention group had a significantly lower prevalence of dental caries compared to the control group. The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly higher percentage of children with sealants compared to the control group. The study concluded that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.
PURPOSE/QUESTION To evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based sealant program in Chile.	ABSTRACT The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based sealant program in Chile. The study included 100 children aged 5 to 10 years old, who were divided into two groups: the control group (50 children) and the intervention group (50 children). The intervention group received a school-based sealant program, while the control group did not. The study found that the intervention group had a significantly lower prevalence of dental caries compared to the control group. The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly higher percentage of children with sealants compared to the control group. The study concluded that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.
SOURCES OF FUNDING The study was supported by the Chilean Ministry of Health.	ABSTRACT The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based sealant program in Chile. The study included 100 children aged 5 to 10 years old, who were divided into two groups: the control group (50 children) and the intervention group (50 children). The intervention group received a school-based sealant program, while the control group did not. The study found that the intervention group had a significantly lower prevalence of dental caries compared to the control group. The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly higher percentage of children with sealants compared to the control group. The study concluded that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.
CONCLUSIONS The study found that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.	ABSTRACT The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based sealant program in Chile. The study included 100 children aged 5 to 10 years old, who were divided into two groups: the control group (50 children) and the intervention group (50 children). The intervention group received a school-based sealant program, while the control group did not. The study found that the intervention group had a significantly lower prevalence of dental caries compared to the control group. The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly higher percentage of children with sealants compared to the control group. The study concluded that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.
LEVEL OF EVIDENCE Level 1: Clinical practice guideline or systematic review.	ABSTRACT The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a school-based sealant program in Chile. The study included 100 children aged 5 to 10 years old, who were divided into two groups: the control group (50 children) and the intervention group (50 children). The intervention group received a school-based sealant program, while the control group did not. The study found that the intervention group had a significantly lower prevalence of dental caries compared to the control group. The study also found that the intervention group had a significantly higher percentage of children with sealants compared to the control group. The study concluded that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.
STRENGTH OF RECOMMENDATION GRADE Grade A: Strong recommendation for sealant use.	Key Study: Paez-Luna The study found that a school-based sealant program is effective in reducing dental caries prevalence in children.
REFERENCES 1. Gonzalez-Gilbane, Gonzalez and Paez-Luna. (2009). Programa de salud bucal en un colegio: los efectos de un programa de salud bucal en un colegio de primaria en Chile. <i>Revista Chilena de Odontología</i>, 46(1): 33-41.	1. The effectiveness of sealants in reducing dental caries prevalence in children. <i>Journal of Dental Research</i>, 2009; 88(1): 1-10.

教導實證醫學課程的教案實例



- 最佳證據
- 臨床專業
- 病患期望

實證醫學的五個步驟

- 提出問題 (Question formulation)
- 搜尋證據 (Evidence search)
- 嚴格判讀 (Critical appraisal)
- 恰當運用 (Evidence application)
- 評估結果 (Outcome evaluation)

教導實證醫學課程的教案實例

實證醫學分析

Case Conference Treatment of Snore with Mandibular advance appliance

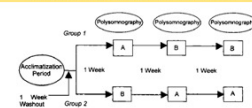
Presenter: G1 陳佳政
Advisor: VS 黃振勳
Date: 2009/12/23

- ◆ 學員作成病例報告及文獻回顧，並在牙科晨會作報告討論。
- ◆ 結論是病患為輕到中度的睡眠呼吸障礙，評估其理學檢查及牙科側顚X光檢查，可以採取的治療方式有正壓呼吸器治療軟、顎整形手術或牙科止鼾器治療等。
- ◆ 學員回顧文獻發現牙科止鼾器有良好治療效果(Lim et al. 2008; Cochrane)，建議採用牙科止鼾器治療。

PBL—EBM 臨床問題分析單

A Randomized, Controlled Study of a Mandibular Advancement Splint for Obstructive Sleep Apnea

Am J Respir Crit Care Med Vol 163, pp 1457-1461, 2001



(A) Control plate, not advance the mandible
(B) Mandibular Advancement Splint

研究名稱	研究人員	研究地點
研究目的	研究目的	研究目的
研究設計	研究設計	研究設計
研究對象	研究對象	研究對象
研究結果	研究結果	研究結果
研究結論	研究結論	研究結論

文獻證據等級

Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine Levels of Evidence (May 2001)

Level	Therapy/Prevention, Aetiology/Harm	Prognosis	Diagnosis	Differential diagnosis/symptom prevalence study	Economic and decision analyses
1a.	SR (with homogeneity*) of RCTs.	SR (with homogeneity*) of inception cohort studies; CDR† validated in different populations.	SR (with homogeneity*) of Level 1 diagnostic studies; CDR† with 1b studies from different clinical centres.	SR (with homogeneity*) of prospective cohort studies.	SR (with homogeneity*) of Level 1 economic studies.
1b.	Individual RCT (with narrow Confidence Interval±).	Individual inception cohort study with ≥ 80% follow-up; CDR† validated in a single population.	Validating** cohort study with good+++ reference standards; or CDR† tested within one clinical centre.	Prospective cohort study with good follow-up****.	Analysis based on clinically sensible costs or alternatives; systematic review(s) of the evidence; and including multi-way sensitivity analyses.
1c.	All or none§.	All or none case-series.	Absolute SpPins and SnNouts††.	All or none case-series.	Absolute better-value or worse-value analyses ††††.
2a.	SR (with homogeneity*) of cohort studies.	SR (with homogeneity*) of either retrospective cohort studies or untreated control groups in RCTs.	SR (with homogeneity*) of Level >2 diagnostic studies.	SR (with homogeneity*) of 2b and better studies.	SR (with homogeneity*) of Level >2 economic studies.
2b.	Individual cohort study (including low quality RCT; e.g., <80% follow-up).	Retrospective cohort study or follow-up of untreated control patients in an RCT; Derivation of CDR† or validated on split-sample§§§ only.	Exploratory** cohort study with good+++ reference standards; CDR† after derivation, or validated only on split-sample§§§ or databases.	Retrospective cohort study, or poor follow-up.	Analysis based on clinically sensible costs or alternatives; limited review(s) of the evidence, or single studies; and including multi-way sensitivity analyses.
2c.	"Outcomes" Research; Ecological studies.	"Outcomes" Research.	.	Ecological studies.	Audit or outcomes research.
3a.	SR (with homogeneity*) of case-control studies.	.	SR (with homogeneity*) of 3b and better studies.	SR (with homogeneity*) of 3b and better studies.	SR (with homogeneity*) of 3b and better studies.
3b.	Individual Case-Control Study.	.	Non-consecutive study; or without consistently applied reference standards.	Non-consecutive cohort study, or very limited population.	Analysis based on limited alternatives or costs, poor quality estimates of data, but including sensitivity analyses incorporating clinically sensible variations.
4.	Case-series (and poor quality cohort and case-control studies§§).	Case-series (and poor quality prognostic cohort studies***).	Case-control study, poor or non-independent reference standard.	Case-series or superseded reference standards.	Analysis with no sensitivity analysis.
5.	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles".	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles".	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles".	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on physiology, bench research or "first principles".	Expert opinion without explicit critical appraisal, or based on economic theory or "first principles".

Produced by Bob Phillips, Chris Ball, Dave Sackett, Doug Badenoch, Sharon Straus, Brian Haynes, Martin Dawes since November 1998.

系統性文獻回顧和傳統的文獻回顧



- 文獻的選擇
- 篩選的條件
- 證據力的評估
- 綜合分析 (Meta-analysis)

實證醫學的訓練目標：

- 課程結束後，使參加者能列出實證醫學的基本概念。包括：
 1. 可以依「臨床情境」以PICO原則，形成「可回答的問題」。
 2. 認識並熟悉EBM常用資料庫（包括EBM database，實用醫學網路入口等）
 3. 會使用medline或是PubMed，能依據問題設定關鍵(Keyword, MeSH)字，利用「clinical queries」介面進行資料搜尋，並知道如何獲得電子版全文。
 4. 會判斷文獻證據等級。
 5. 會使用評讀文獻輔助工具（Critical Appraisal Skill Program）來評讀有關「治療」或/及「診斷」的文獻。
 6. 展現「教育處方紀錄單張」的臨床實務運用。

成大醫院畢業後一般醫學訓練計畫

<http://educ.hosp.ncku.edu.tw/pgy/formulation.asp>

課程後的學員回饋與自我評估

- 編寫實証醫學教材
- 提出教育處方
- 如何幫助學員提出可以回答(四部份)的問題
- 指導和示範搜尋文獻與資料庫的技巧
- 嚴格判讀及判斷文獻的證據等級
- 文獻的結論建議與實際的臨床醫療
- 評估教學效果
- 從學員的回饋中學習