



FORMULATING PICO QUESTIONS

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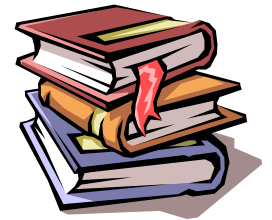
WE ASK QUESTIONS ALL THE TIME

- Ask a clinical question
 - ‘Quick and dirty’ search
 - Find the best available paper
 - Apply it to a patient
- Ask a research question
 - Comprehensive literature review prior to framing research question
 - Systematic review comprehensive all search for studies meeting inclusion criteria
- Ask a question to guide policy
 - Comprehensive search sometimes addressing more than one question to write a policy brief



WE ASK QUESTIONS ALL THE TIME

- Background questions
 - Seek basic knowledge
 - What is Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker Disease ?
 - Textbooks, reference guides, Google
- Foreground (clinical) questions
 - Seek specific information to make clinical decisions
 - Is acupuncture helpful in the treatment of back pain?
 - Evidence from: Research (1° & 2°), EB clinical guidelines, HTAs



BACKGROUND QUESTIONS

- Usually of a general nature
- e.g. student interested about care of a ventilated patient in ICU...
 - *'What is nosocomial pneumonia?'*
 - *'How does it differ from community acquired pneumonia?'*
 - *'When should antibiotics be used to prevent or treat nosocomial pneumonia?'*
- Text books, reference books, guides
- MEDLINE?

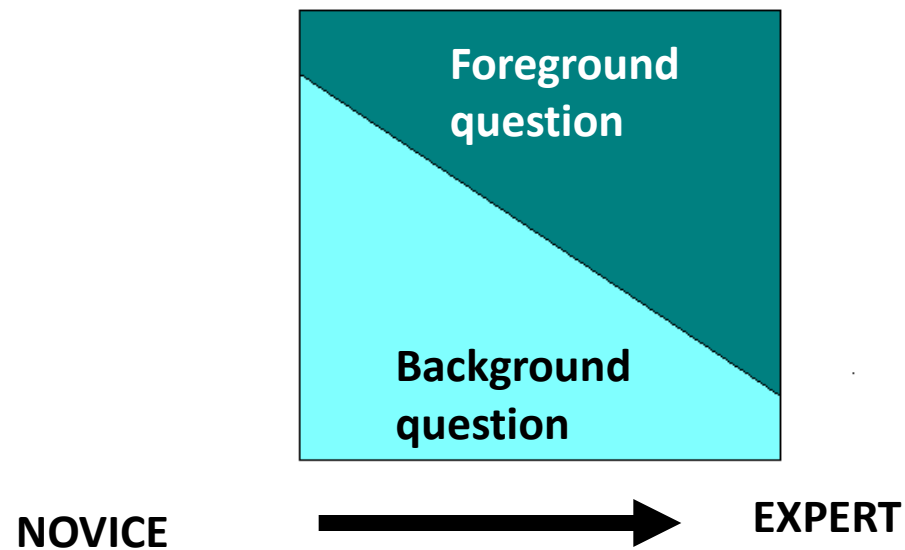


FOREGROUND QUESTIONS

- Specific questions for a clinical situation
 - *‘In patients who are intubated and mechanically ventilated, is a semirecumbent position more effective than a supine body position for reducing the incidence of nosocomial pneumonia?’*
 - *‘In geriatric patients who are hospitalised, does inadequate caloric intake increase their risk of death?’*
- Answers to such questions don’t appear in textbooks





TYPE OF QUESTION



Users' Guide to the Medical Literature. (2002) A manual for Evidence Based Clinical Practice Ed Gordon Guyatt, Drummond Rennie.



1	Is thrombophilia one of the criteria for diagnosing acute rheumatic fever?	B / F
2	Does coffee cause breast cancer?	B / F
3	What is the risk of a 4 cm undiagnosed abdominal aneurysm causing death?	B / F
4	What is moderate hypertension?	B / F
5	What is the definition of small for gestational age?	B / F
6	What is the most common organism causing pneumonia in school aged children?	B / F
7	In a diabetic patient with hypertension and renal failure which drug reduces blood pressure most effectively with the least side effects?	B / F
8	Would inhaled steroids reduce hospital admissions in a child with severe recurrent acute exacerbations of asthma	B / F 
9	What are the recognised side effects of beta-blockers?	B / F

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4	What is moderate hypertension?	B / F
5	What is the definition of small for gestational age?	B / F
6	What is the most common organism causing pneumonia in school aged children? (contextual)	B / F
7	In a diabetic patient with hypertension and renal failure which drug reduces blood pressure most effectively with the least side effects?	B / F
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Begin at the beginning

FORMULATE A CLEAR CLINICAL QUESTION

SEARCH FOR THE EVIDENCE

APPRAISE THE EVIDENCE



WHY FORMULATE THE QUESTION?

- Clarify the problem in your own mind
- Break down the question to its basic components
- Define the evidence you will need to answer it
- Identify terms to help you search more effectively



USE SPECIFIC TERMS

- “best” or “quickest” or “most effective”.
- Questions with these types of words are very difficult to answer from the literature.



EXAMPLE OF A POORLY FORMULATED QUESTION

WHAT IS THE BEST TREATMENT FOR ASTHMA?

- Think about how you would search a database for “best treatment for asthma”.
- A search for “asthma” in PubMed retrieves
 - 125279 records (as @ March 2012)
- A search for “asthma treatment” retrieves
 - 69508 records as @ March 2012
- “Best asthma treatment”
 - 1248 records as @ March 2012



How lone would it take to look through all these articles!

Clinical (foreground) questions: examples

- Is progesterone supplementation effective in preventing preterm birth in women with such a history?
- Does spironolactone reduce mortality in heart failure?
- What is the best treatment for sleep problems in infancy?
- Is a nebuliser more effective than a spacer device in children?



- We use a framework called “**PICO**” to make the process of asking an answerable question easier
- (but it is still tricky and takes practice).

CONVERT THE QUESTION TO PICO

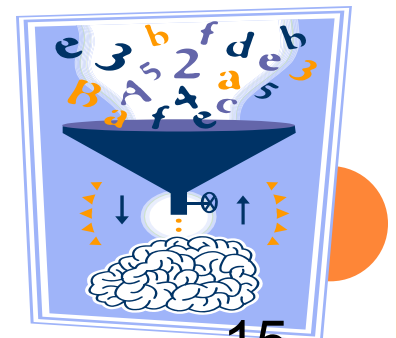
PICO stands for

Patient (or **P**opulation)

Intervention (or **I**ndicator)

Comparison (or **C**ontrol)

Outcome



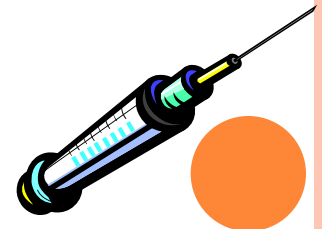
PARTICIPANTS

- define disease (definitions may change)
 - severity, stages
 - setting (hospital, community)
 - age (rationale for range)
 - sex
 - other illnesses
 - any exclusions?
- impaired glucose tolerance (IGT)
 - mild
 - attending hospital
 - pregnant women
 - female
 - without previous IGT
 - no risk factors for IGT



INTERVENTIONS

- define intervention
- dose, duration, frequency, route
- any drug in the class?
- define optional and essential elements of intervention (who must do what, how must it be done)



COMPARATOR

- specify the comparator
- placebo
- nothing
- usual care
- other intervention



OUTCOME

- what outcomes are important, and to whom?
- have scales or measurement tools been validated?
- use of surrogate outcomes - related to “real” outcome?
- primary vs secondary
- other non-reported outcomes



A TYPICAL CLINICAL QUESTION

I Does oseltamivir help prevent **O** A/H1N1

- Who are the patients of interest?
- What are the interventions we are interested in?
- Compared with what?

Building questions... be specific

	Ask	Example
P	Who are the group of patients?	Patients with COPD
I	What intervention do I want to evaluate?	Oseltamivir
C	What is the main or usual alternative?	Usual care or placebo
O	What could the intervention really affect?	Prevention of H1N1 in exposed individuals

A well formulated question

P

In patients with COPD exposed to H1N1 does Oseltamivir reduce the

risk of

I

O

H1N1 compared to usual care?

C

A POORLY FORMULATED QUESTION



Do **spacers** work for **children with acute asthma?**



REFORMATTED CLINICAL QUESTION

- P** In children with asthma receiving bronchodilators
- I** is delivery via MDI and spacer
- C** as effective as delivery via nebuliser
- O** in reducing asthma symptoms?

MDI = metered dose inhaler

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TYPES OF CLINICAL QUESTIONS

- Therapy
- Prognosis
- Diagnosis
- Aetiology



FOUR TYPES OF CLINICAL QUESTIONS.

- **Therapy:** determining the effect of different treatments on improving patient function or avoiding adverse events
- *Is it useful to give antibiotics for patients with Preterm Prelabour Rupture of Membranes?*

FOUR TYPES OF CLINICAL QUESTIONS.

- **Harm/Prognosis:** ascertaining the effects of potentially harmful agents (including the very therapies we would be interested in examining in the first type of question) on patient function, morbidity, and mortality
- *Is using HRT harmful?*
- *What is the chance of survival for patients diagnosed with Ovarian Cancer Stage 1 C*

FOUR TYPES OF CLINICAL QUESTIONS.

- **Diagnosis:** establishing the power of an intervention to differentiate between those with and without a target condition or disease
- *What good is chest wall percussion at picking up pneumonia?*
- *What is the best test for diagnosing dengue haemorrhagic fever?*

FOUR TYPES OF CLINICAL QUESTIONS.

- **Aetiology/risk Factors:** estimating the the causes or factors associated with a disease
- *What is the aetiology of lung cancer?*
- *What are the risk factors for breast cancer?*



What type of question is it?

Question about...	Best study design
Intervention/Therapy	Randomised controlled trial (or Systematic review of RCTs)
Diagnosis/Screening	Accuracy: cohort Effect on health outcomes: RCT
Prognosis/Harm	Longitudinal cohort Sometimes RCT
Aetiology/Risk factors	Randomised controlled trial (if ethical) Cohort for rare exposure Case control for rare outcome



FOCUSED CLINICAL QUESTIONS GENERATED FROM CLINICAL SCENARIOS

1. The clinical question: Jimmy Coryza is a 14 year old with seasonal allergies. You wonder: should I prescribe a nasal corticosteroid or a non-sedating anti-histamine?

P atient or problem	I ntervention	C omparison	O utcome

Type of Question _____

Study Type _____

FOCUSED CLINICAL QUESTIONS GENERATED FROM CLINICAL SCENARIOS

2. The clinical question: When taking temperature in children which works best? The tympanic or axillary thermometers

P atient or problem	I ntervention	C omparison	O utcome

Type of Question _____

Study Type _____

FOCUSED CLINICAL QUESTIONS GENERATED FROM CLINICAL SCENARIOS

3. A women whose 2 older sisters both have breast cancer (one premenopausal and one postmenopausal) asks whether cutting out all caffeine in her diet would reduce her risk of breast cancer

P atient or problem	I ntervention (or Exposure)	C omparison	O utcome

Type of Question _____

Study Type _____

FOCUSED CLINICAL QUESTIONS GENERATED FROM CLINICAL SCENARIOS

4. Clinical scenario: A 50 yr old menopausal woman at OPD. She is hypertensive, leads a sedentary lifestyle and smokes. She wants to discuss “osteoporosis” and HRT. Her 75 year old mother has been recently diagnosed with breast cancer.

P atient or problem	I ntervention	C omparison	O utcome



WHERE TO FIND THE EVIDENCE

- Having pico-ed your question you can now easily identify search terms to search for an article to answer the question
- Since systematic reviews are the highest form of evidence you should look in the Cochrane Library first and if you can't answer it there then you go to MEDLINE

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez>

<http://www.thecochranelibrary.com>

