



A new approach to CPG adaptation in Saudi Arabia:

Adaptation of practice guidelines using the GRADE/DECIDE evidence to decision Methodology

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Disclosure of Interests

Zulfa Al Rayess (Saudi Centre for Evidence Based Health Care):

No conflicts of interest in relation to the work and views presented



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 - Nourah Al Moufarreh (Project Manager)
- McMaster working group



Objectives

- Project description
- Methodology & Collaboration model, roles responsibilities
- Results
- Conclusion



Saudi Arabia



- Population: 29 million
- Largest oil reserves, producer and exporter of petroleum in the world
- Famous for the two Holy Mosques









The mission of the Saudi Center for EBHC

- Facilitate the delivery of robust and nationally agreed on clinical practice guidelines (short term)
- Build capacity at the Center for EBHC (long term)
- Implementation of clinical practice guidelines (long term)



Methodology

Adaptation + Adoption +

Development



Adolopment

Methods: 1 topic selection



Number of topics suggested by individual departments of the Ministry of Health



Suggested topics screened by McMaster Group for feasibility of adaptation



Screened topics presented to Ministry decision makers for final selection of guideline topics



Recruited multidisciplinary panel of local experts relevant to each CPG topic

Methods: 2 Collaboration Model























Saudi Center for EBHC

Project Management & Facilitation

- Project **coordination** (e.g. workshops, panel meetings, communication etc.)
- Facilitate guideline topics selection by stakeholders and decision makers
- Recruit panel members
- Facilitate communication with panels
- Review final reports
- Disseminate guidelines (website, mobile apps, print media, local BMJ, newsletters)

Methods: 3



- Identifying existing evidence which may have been produced to support previous rigorous guidelines, including systematic reviews, HTAs, and evidence reports.
- Followed by the updating of the evidence syntheses and development of guideline recommendations specific to the healthcare setting.
- Webinar sessions, email communications about the priority of clinical questions needed to be addressed by recommendations.
- Workshop for deciding the recommendations:
 - local panel experts
 - Methodologists
 - Patient (if possible)





- Balance of benefits and harms
- Quality of evidence
- Values and Preferences
- Resource use
- Impact on health equity
- Acceptability
- Feasibility



Workshop photo



Deculte 1 , 22 lecelly adopted CDCs

Results 1: 22 locally adapted CPGS	
Hospital	Primary Health Care
1. Sickle Cell Anemia	1. Prevention of VTE in Non-Surgical patients
2. Management of Eclampsia	2. Management of Pre-Eclampsia
3. Management of ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction	3. Screening of Hypertension

4. Management of Breast Lump

6. Management of Thalassemia

Management

5. Prevention of VTE in Surgical patients

8. Timing Of Initiation Of Hemodialysis

10. Anticoagulant Therapy for Venous

Thromboembolism Prevention in Stroke

11. Diagnosis of Deep Vein Thrombosis

9. Thrombolytic Therapy for Acute Stroke

7. Anticoagulant Therapy for Atrial Fibrillation

4. Migraine Diagnosis and Treatment

9. Anticoagulant Therapy for Venous

10. Cervical Cancer Screening and Treatment

Calcium and Exercise in Fracture Prevention in

11. Osteoporosis: The Role of Vitamin D,

5. Management of Obesity

6. Colon Cancer Screening

7. Allergic Rhinitis in asthma

8. Breast Cancer Screening

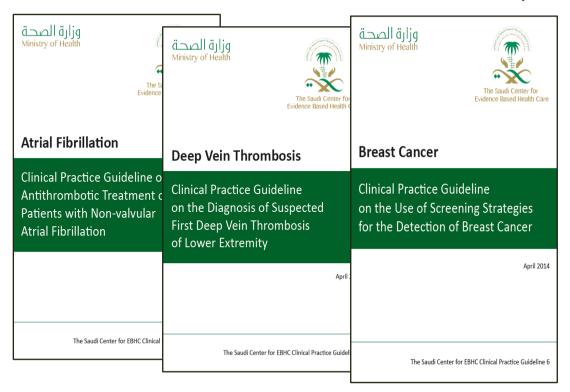
Thromboembolism

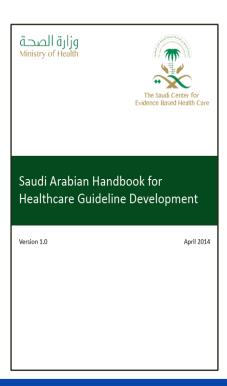
Elderly

Results 2



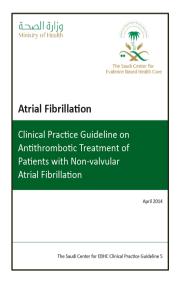
- Produced 22 CPGs with 226 recommendations
- About 200 local experts participated in the development of the local CPGs
- Produced a Manual for CPG development for Saudi Arabia



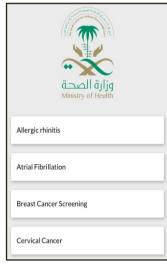


Results 3: Dissemination







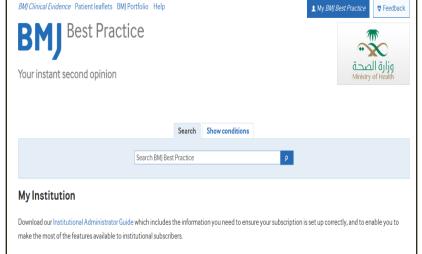


Printed CPGs









Newsletters

BMJ Best Practice

Challenges



- Prior to the final worship the communications were through emails
- Inadequate local research articles for the effectiveness, cost-effectiveness or data for burden of disease.
- The need for trustworthy project management to coordinate between:
 - Decision makers from the Saudi MOH
 - large number of clinical experts
 - Methodological experts
 - patients taking part in the workshop



Conclusions

- Ad-o-lopment approach allows for efficient production of local guidelines
- Support from methodologists to help with development of CPGs using EtD framework allows for formulation of recommendations specific to the local healthcare setting
- Including clinical experts and patients are essential in the development of local CPGs