Welcome to Sicily





Our adventure started 6365 days ago









The first shot



Evidence-Based Health Discussion List

Subject: conference on teaching ebm/ websites/ sources of materials/ collaboration/ & CATs (or Pearls)

From: Martin Dawes (martin.dawes@public health.oxford.ac.uk)

Date: 22 May 2000 - 11:28 BST







My proposal was...

Evidence-Based Health Discussion List

- Possibly in Europe,
- ideally in Italy,
- Sicily would be fantastic!









International conference for evidence-based healthcare teachers and developers



Before starting the 8th EBHC Conference....

Do you remember 7 previous outstanding Sicilian editions?

The ecosystem of evidence

Connecting generation, synthesis and translation

Taormina, Italy 25th-28th October 2017









BMC Medical Education



Debate



Sicily statement on evidence-based practice

Martin Dawes^{*1}, William Summerskill², Paul Glasziou³, Antonino Cartabellotta⁴, Janet Martin⁵, Kevork Hopayian⁶, Franz Porzsolt⁷, Amanda Burls⁸ and James Osborne⁹

METRICS

Article accesses: 116062

Citations: 234 more information

Altmetric Attention Score: 29





234	ITEMS CITE THIS ARTICLE
CITATION R	ANK
99 th	PERCENTILE
CITATIONS	PER YEAR
2005	2017





Tilson *et al. BMC Medical Education* 2011, **11**:78 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6920/11/78



CORRESPONDENCE

Open Access

Sicily statement on classification and development of evidence-based practice learning assessment tools

Julie K Tilson^{1*}, Sandra L Kaplan², Janet L Harris³, Andy Hutchinson⁴, Dragan Ilic⁵, Richard Niederman⁶, Jarmila Potomkova⁷ and Sandra E Zwolsman⁸







2nd Conference of International Society for EBHC 6th International Conference for EBHC Teachers and Developers

Evidence, Governance, Performance



Taormina (Italy), 30th October - 2nd November 2013





7th International Conference for EBHC Teachers and Developers

Evidence for sustainability of healthcare Increasing value, reducing waste

Taormina (Italy), 28th - 31st October 2015





8th International Conference for EBHC Teachers and Developers

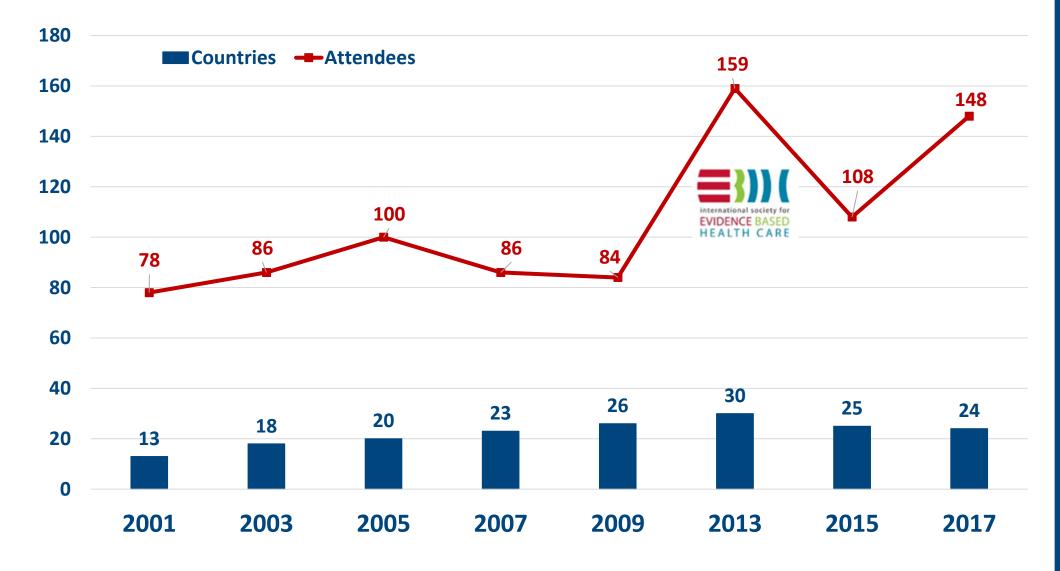
The ecosystem of evidence Connecting generation, synthesis and translation

Taormina, 25th – 28th October 2017





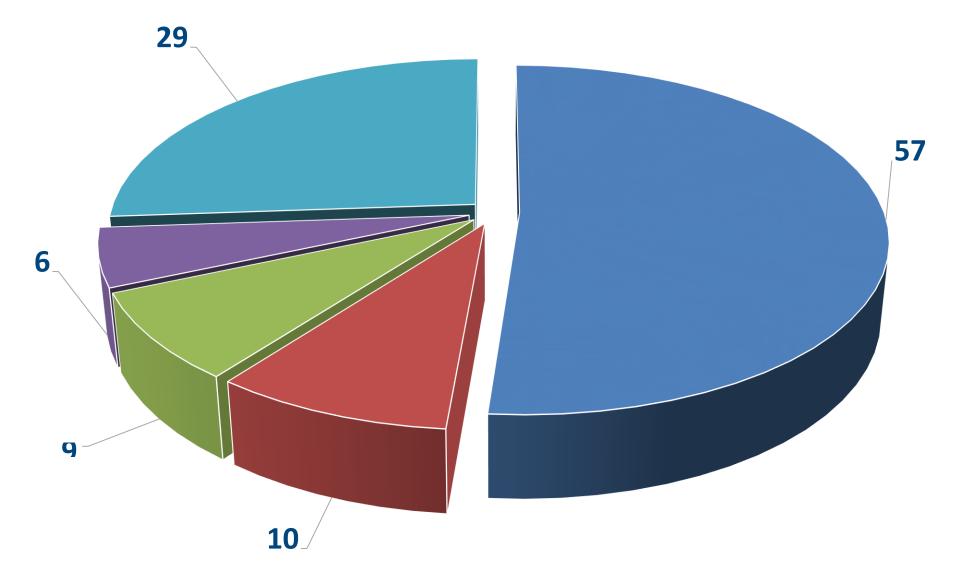
148 delegates from 24 countries





#EBHC2017

Physician Physiotherapist Nurse Biomedical librarian Other







Australia	15	Netherlands	9
Brazil	5	Norway	24
Canada	11	Russia	1
Colombia	1	South Africa	2
Croatia	1	Spain	2
Finland	1	Sweden	2
Germany	2	Switzerland	3
Ireland	3	Tajikistan	1
Italy	18	Thailand	1
Japan	1	UK	22
Lebanon	1	USA	20
Malta	1	C Uzbekistan	1

The Rational Clinical Examination

JAMA, November 4, 1992

Evidence-Based Medicine

A New Approach to Teaching the Practice of Medicine

Evidence-Based Medicine Working Group



Progress in evidence-based medicine: a quarter century on

Benjamin Djulbegovic, Gordon H Guyatt

In response to limitations in the understanding and use of published evidence, evidence-based medicine (EBM) began as a movement in the early 1990s. EBM's initial focus was on educating clinicians in the understanding and use of published literature to optimise clinical care, including the science of systematic reviews. EBM progressed to recognise limitations of evidence alone, and has increasingly stressed the need to combine critical appraisal of the evidence with patient's values and preferences through shared decision making. In another progress, EBM incorporated and further developed the science of producing trustworthy clinical practice guidelines pioneered by investigators in the 1980s. EBM's enduring contributions to clinical medicine include placing the practice of medicine on a solid scientific basis, the development of more sophisticated hierarchies of evidence, the recognition of the crucial role of patient values and preferences in clinical decision making, and the development of the methodology for generating trustworthy recommendations.

Lancet 2017; 390: 415–23





ESSAY

Evidence based medicine: a movement in crisis?

Trisha Greenhalgh and colleagues argue that, although evidence based medicine has had many benefits, it has also had some negative unintended consequences. They offer a preliminary agenda for the movement's renaissance, refocusing on providing useable evidence that can be combined with context and professional expertise so that individual patients get optimal treatment

Trisha Greenhalgh *dean for research impact*¹, Jeremy Howick *senior research fellow*², Neal Maskrey *professor of evidence informed decision making*³, for the Evidence Based Medicine Renaissance Group







How medicine is broken, and how we can fix it

The chief medical officer's review on statins and oseltamivir may look for answers in the wrong places

Ben Goldacre senior clinical research fellow, Carl Heneghan professor of evidence based medicine

Centre for Evidence Based Medicine, Nuffield Department of Primary Health Care, University of Oxford, Oxford, UK







Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 73 (2016) 82-86

Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

Evidence-based medicine has been hijacked: a report to David Sackett John P.A. Ioannidis^{a,b,c,d,*}

^aDepartment of Medicine, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford, CA 94305, USA ^bDepartment of Health Research and Policy, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA 94305, USA ^cDepartment of Statistics, Stanford University School of Humanities and Sciences, Stanford, CA 94305, USA ^dMeta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA Accepted 18 February 2016; Published online 2 March 2016



• Evidence generation, synthesis and translation processes not adequate and poorly harmonized

- Gray zones
- Duplication of primary and secondary research
- Consistent gaps between research and practice

- Suboptimal health outcomes
- Waste due to overuse/underuse of drugs, devices, diagnostic tests and other health interventions





8th International Conference for EBHC Teachers and Developers

The ecosystem of evidence Connecting generation, synthesis and translation

#EBHC2017

Taormina, 25th – 28th October 2017

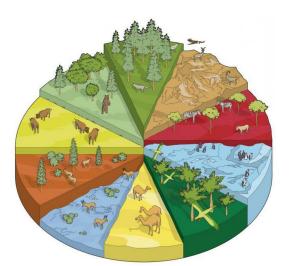
The aim of the Conference is to explore the ecosystem of evidence to improve the connections among generation, synthesis and translation





Ecosystem

A community of **living organisms** in conjunction with the **nonliving components** of their **environment** (air, water, mineral soil), interacting as a system





The ecosystem of evidence

An ecosystem influenced by:

- Living organisms: stakeholders, with their competition, collaboration and conflicts of interest
- Environment: social, cultural, economic, political context
- Non living component: evidence



This is your 3 days hard work schedule...

25th October

08.30 - 18.00Welcome coffee and registration14.30 - 16.30Pre-conference workshops18.30 - 19.30Conference inauguration

20.00 - 21.30 Welcome buffet

26th October

08.30 - 09.00	Breakfast session 1
09.00 - 10.45	Plenary session A
10.45 - 11.30	Break, poster session
11.30 - 13.15	Plenary session B
13.15 – 14.30	Lunch
14.30 - 16.15	Parallel session C / Parallel session D
16.15 - 16.30	Break
16.30 - 18.00	Workshops / Theme group

27 th Oct	ober
08.30 - 09.00 09.00 - 10.45 10.45 - 11.30 11.30 - 13.15	Breakfast session 2 Plenary session E Break, poster session Plenary session F
13.15 - 14.30	Lunch
14.30 - 16.15 16.15 - 16.30 16.30 - 18.00	Parallel session G / Parallel session H Break Workshops / Theme group
20.00 - 23.00	Gala dinner

28th October

L0.45 – 11.30	Plenary session I Break Plenary session J

13.15 – 14.30 Lunch

Beware of using appropriately your unscheduled night time... because we won't!







8th International Conference for EBHC Teachers and Developers

The ecosystem of evidence Connecting generation, synthesis and translation

Taormina, 25th – 28th October 2017









John Ioannidis Stanford University



Gordon Guyatt McMaster University







Amir Qaseem



Doug Altman University of Oxford



Trisha Greenhalgh University of Oxford



David Tovey Cochrane



Trish Groves The BMJ



Nino Cartabellotta







Sharon Straus



Amanda Burls



Per Olav Vandvik University of Oslo



Walter Ricciardi

The visible GIMBE's staff



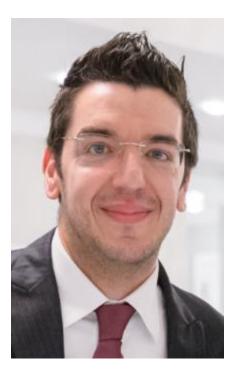


The hidden GIMBE's staff



Francesco





Roberto



Your «first welcome» assistants

Deborah & Barbara







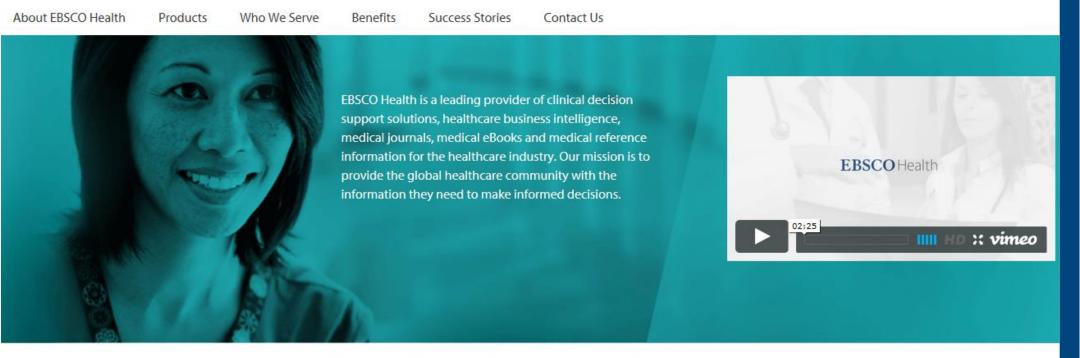
Caparena Hotel: from management to staff







EBSCO Health



Read the latest about the DynaMed Plus mobile app

DynaMed Plus app review, UpToDate gets put on notice »







EVIDENCE FOR HEALTH



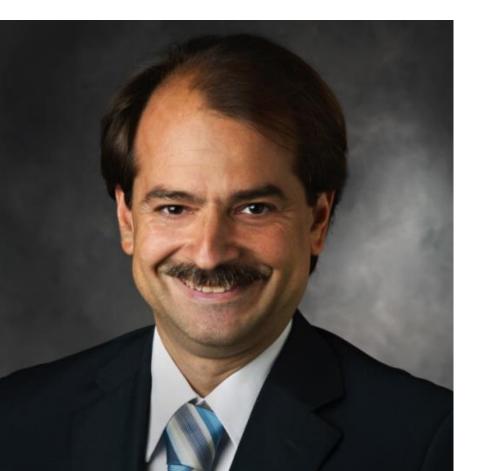


Welcome to Sicily





Opening lecture **"False" and "not useful" clinical research: how can we increase its value?** John Ioannidis, Stanford University (USA)





Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

PLoS Medicine | August 2005 | Volume 2 | Issue 8 | e124

68,358 Save	2,841 Citation
2,341,629 View	10,186 Share





Essay



How to Make More Published Research True

John P. A. Ioannidis^{1,2,3,4}*

1 Meta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), Stanford University, Stanford, California, United States of America, 2 Department of Medicine, Stanford Prevention Research Center, Stanford, California, United States of America, 3 Department of Health Research and Policy, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, California, United States of America, 4 Department of Statistics, Stanford University School of Humanities and Sciences, Stanford, California, United States of America

PLoS Medicine | October 2014 | Volume 11 | Issue 10 | e1001747







ESSAY

Why Most Clinical Research Is Not Useful

John P. A. Ioannidis^{1,2}*

1 Stanford Prevention Research Center, Department of Medicine and Department of Health Research and Policy, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, California, United States of America, 2 Meta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, United States of America

PLOS Medicine | DOI:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002049 June 21, 2016









Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 84 (2017) 11-13

Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

Hijacked evidence-based medicine: stay the course and throw the pirates overboard

John P.A. Ioannidis^{a,b,c,d,*}

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Several criticisms have been raised against EBM:

 focusing on benefits and ignoring adverse events



- being interested in averages, ignoring the wide variability in individual risks and responsiveness
- ignoring clinician-patient interaction and clinical judgement
- falling prey to corruption from conflicts of interest

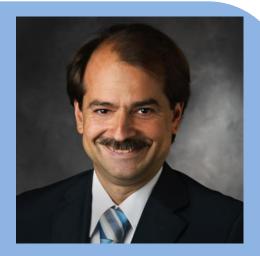


I argue that none of these deficiencies are necessarily inherent to EBM that has contributed a lot towards minimizing them in research and in healthcare. However, EBM is paying the price of its success: having become more widely recognized, it is manipulated and misused to support subverted or perverted agendas that are hijacking its reputation

value.



Sometimes the conflicts behind these agendas are so strong that one worries about whether the hijacking of EBM is reversible.



Nevertheless, EBM is a valuable conceptual toolkit and it is worth to try to remove the biases of the pirates who have hijacked its ship.



Is this feasible?

I cannot promise success because the pirates have become too many and too powerful.

