

Global Evidence, Local Adaptation (GELA) project: Tailoring GRADE adolopment approaches for Malawi, Nigeria and South Africa

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Background

- Developing trustworthy clinical practice guidelines (CPGs) is resource and time intensive
- Adolopment combines three development options



GRADE Evidence to Decision (EtD) frameworks for adoption, adaptation, and de novo development of trustworthy recommendations: GRADE-ADOLOPMENT

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Background: Global Evidence, Local Adaptation (GELA)

GELA will increase the capacity of decision makers and researchers to use global research to develop locally relevant guidelines for newborn and child health.





Background



WP 2 gathers and synthesises the evidence needed to **inform the decisions** by CPG panels in SA, Malawi and Nigeria, **for each prioritised PICO**

Process uses CPG adaption (i.e. GRADE *Adolopment*) by first searching for existing guidelines and/or SRs for the **Population / Intervention**

WP 2: SYNTHESISE



WP2 algorithm, based on the GRADE Adolopment algorithm, guides processes to ensure consistency, reproducibility, transparency

WP 3 & 4: DECIDE + SHARE



Methods

Building on the existing GRADE Adolopment methods, we produced a tailored and expanded adolopment algorithm and complementary standard operating procedure through iterative discussions among GELA working groups, partner meetings and project presentations.



Schünemann HJ, Wiercioch W, Brozek J, et al. GRADE Evidence to Decision (EtD) frameworks for adoption, adaptation, and de novo development of trustworthy recommendations: GRADE-ADOLOPMENT. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2017;81:101-110. doi:10.1016/j.jclinepi.2016.09.009

Prioritisation: Started with the question





PICOs prioritized first

- 1. Identification of CPGs: Scoping review
- 2. Matching of recs to PICOs: Relevance and Ranking
- 3. De novo: Tiered scoping of SRs and RCTs

4. Effectiveness SRs: AMSTAR II levels + decision nodes for updating SRs

5. Qualitative + Economic SRs/modeling: Approach for QES and EE synthesis

Ensure: *consistency, reproducibility, transparency* across varied PICOs, teams and across countries (SA, Nigeria, Malawi)



Results: Searching and Matching



Scoping Review - List of potentially eligible CPGs

Step 4: Match source CPG recommendations to each prioritized question

First checked CPG eligibility at recommendation level, then created a **ranked shortlist of CPGs with matching recommendations** considering:

Timeliness, credibility (AGREE) and 'path to recommendations' (GRADE use)



Results: Effectiveness evidence

Matching rec, underlying evidence







Results: Qualitative and Economic evidence



Adolopment for Qualitative evidence

- 1. Matched ranked CPGs screened for qualitative evidence to use
- 2. Scoping review for relevant QES
- *3. De novo* QES conducted



Progress and reflections

Simplified algorithm steps:

1. Scoping of published guidelines:

- identify appropriate source guideline/s with matching recommendation and appropriate SRs (quality & up-to-date)
 - Effectiveness SR
 - Qualitative evidence synthesis (QES)
 - Economic evaluation (EE)

2. If needed, update SRs or do scoping of published SRs

- identify appropriate SRs
- extract or update

3. If needed, conduct *de novo* synthesis

What are we finding?

- Appropriate WHO source CPGs with matched recs for some PICOs
- No source CPGs for other PICOs
- Outdated SRs in source guidelines
- Relevant SRs from scoping but mostly not 100% match for PICO, need:
 - extract relevant evidence for PICO
 - updating comparisons of interest
- **QES** and **EE** mostly require *de novo* work

What are we learning?

- Complexity on many levels
- Each PICO and each evidence 'stream' requires a dedicated **skilled team**
- Evidence synthesis + CPG literacy is essential



Thanks



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NIGERIA

- Interventions for identification and early management of pre-eclampsia in communities and primary healthcare facilities.
- 2 Strategies for infection prevention in hospitalised neonates and infants.
- 3 Interventions for improving outcomes for Low Birth Weight (LBW) and preterm babies.

South Africa

- Intermittent daily iron supplementation in infants and children for preventing anaemia.
- 2 Iron-containing micronutrient powders for pointof-use fortification of foods for infants and young children aged 6–23 months to prevent anaemia.
- 3 Family support interventions for preterm and LBW infants.

MALAWI

- D Effective early critical care enteral nutritional interventions for reducing in-hospital child morbidity and mortality in under-12 children.
- 2 Effective community-based interventions for improving early diagnosis of childhood cancers.
- 3 Effective care interventions for neonates (newborn up to 28 days of age) for improving child mortality at primary-care level.