How can we improve the evidence? How can ePAGs help?

Simon Eaton

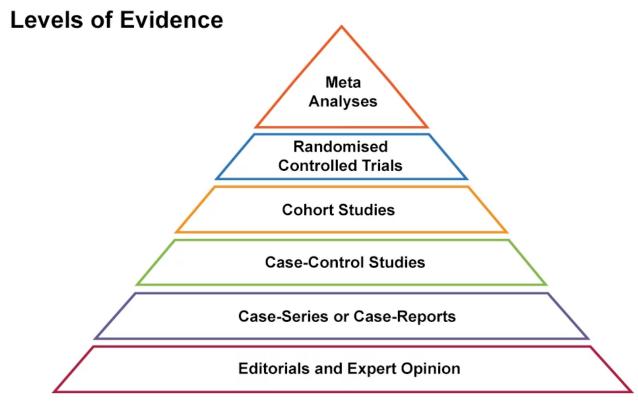


Network
 Inherited and Congenital
 Anomalies (ERNICA)





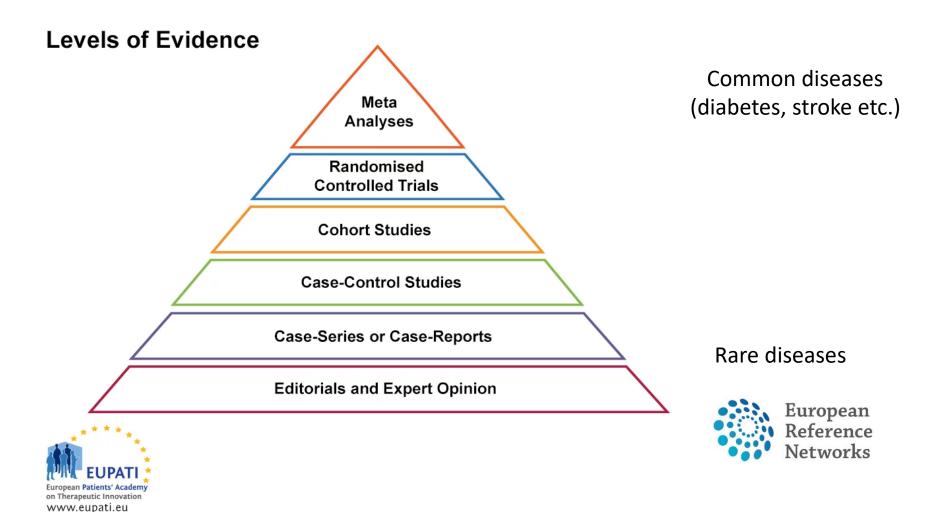
Evidence-based medicine







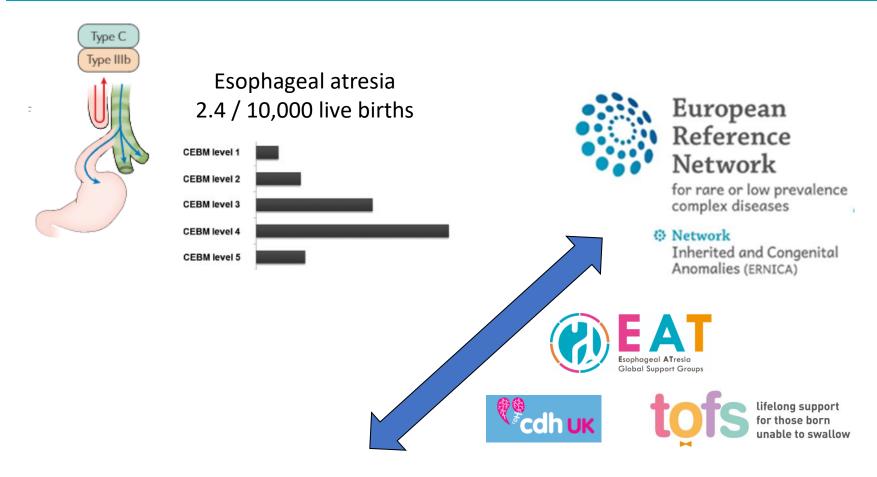
Evidence-based medicine



Whilst ensuring patients, parents and caregivers are at the centre



ERNICA





ePAG European Patient Advocacy Group



ERNICA Consensus Conference on the Management of Patients with Esophageal Atresia and Tracheoesophageal Fistula: Diagnostics, Preoperative, Operative, and Postoperative Management



Carmen Dingemann¹ Simon Eaton² Gunnar Aksnes³ Pietro Bagolan⁴ Kate M. Cross⁵ Paolo Decoppi^{2,5} JoAnne Fruithof⁶ Piergiorgio Gamba⁷ Steffen Husby⁸ Antti Koivusalo⁹ Lars Rasmussen¹⁰ Rony Sfeir¹¹ Graham Slater¹² Jan F. Svensson¹³ David C. Van der Zee¹⁴ Lucas M. Wessel¹⁵ Anke Widenmann-Grolig¹⁶ Rene Wijnen¹⁷ Benno M. Ure¹

Consensus meeting over 2 days

- 82 items voted on
- controversy on 21 items



ERNICA Consensus Conference on the Management of Patients with Esophageal Atresia and Tracheoesophageal Fistula: Diagnostics, Preoperative, Operative, and Postoperative Management

European Journal of Pediatric Surgery

Carmen Dingemann¹ Simon Eaton² Gunnar Aksnes³ Pietro Bagolan⁴ Kate M. Cross⁵
Paolo Decoppi^{2,5} JoAnne Fruithof⁶ Piergiorgio Gamba⁷ Steffen Husby⁸ Antti Koivusalo⁹
Lars Rasmussen¹⁰ Rony Sfeir¹¹ Graham Slater¹² Jan F. Svensson¹³ David C. Van der Zee¹⁴
Lucas M. Wessel¹⁵ Anke Widenmann-Grolig¹⁶ Rene Wijnen¹⁷ Benno M. Ure¹

Consensus meeting over 2 days

- 82 items voted on
- controversy on 21 items









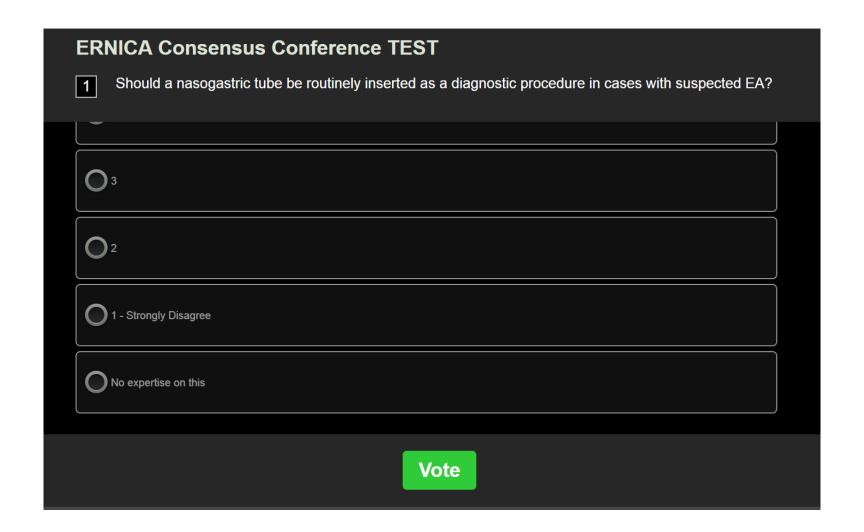


event 85979

Set your (nick) name >

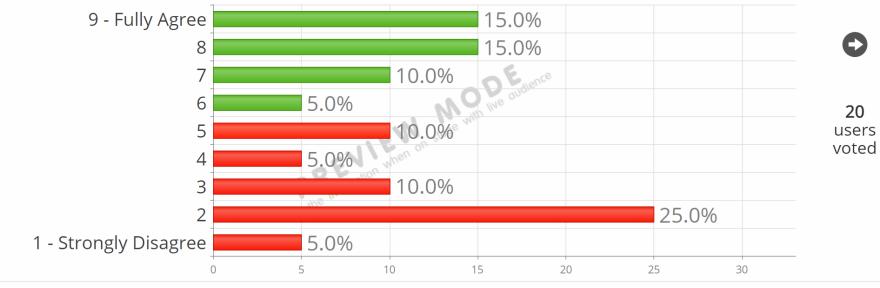
	Consensus Conference TEST Id a nasogastric tube be routinely inserted as a diagnostic procedure in cases with suspected EA?	
O 9 - Fully	Agree	
O8		ш
O7		ш
O 6		ш
	Vote	v
	© VoxVote.com - The Voice of your Audience - Create your own for free on designer.voxvote.com	







1. Should a nasogastric tube be routinely inserted as a diagnostic procedure in cases with suspected EA?



OX vote

Vote on live.voxvote.com PIN: 85979





					1
10	The maximum number of esophageal dilatations for recurrent anastomotic strictures until a fundoplication should be considered is 5	+	83.3	15/18	8 [1-9]
11	Topical application of mitomycin C should be recommended as an option in patients with recurrent strictures	-	26.7	4/15	3 [1-9]
12	Intralesional/systemic steroids should be recommended as an option in patients with recurrent strictures	-	46.2	6/13	5 [3-9]
13	Customized stents /indwelling balloons should be recommended as an option in patients with recurrent strictures	+	100	14/14	8 [6-9]
14	24-hour-pH- or pH-impedance monitoring should be routinely used for monitoring children and adolescents with EA according a specific schedule	+	93.8	15/16	9 [5-9]
15	24-hour-pH- or pH-impedance monitoring should be routinely performed at time of discontinuation of antacid therapy	+	83.3	15/18	8.5 [2-9]
16	At least two additional pH studies should be routinely performed until transition	-	55.6	10/18	6 [1-9]
17	Endoscopies of the upper gastrointestinal tract should be routinely used for monitoring children and adolescents with EA according a specific schedule	+	94.4	17/18	9 [2-9]
		4			

Consensus yes/no

Agree/total votes



ERNICA Consensus Conference on the Management of Patients with Long-Gap Esophageal Atresia: Perioperative, Surgical, and Long-Term Management

European Journal of Pediatric Surgery

Carmen Dingemann¹ Simon Eaton² Gunnar Aksnes³ Pietro Bagolan⁴ Kate M. Cross⁵
Paolo De Coppi^{2,5} JoAnne Fruithof⁶ Piergiorgio Gamba⁷ Imeke Goldschmidt⁸ Frederic Gottrand⁹
Sabine Pirr¹⁰ Lars Rasmussen¹¹ Rony Sfeir¹² Graham Slater¹³ Janne Suominen¹⁴
Jan F. Svensson¹⁵ Joergen M. Thorup¹⁶ Stefaan H. A. J. Tytgat¹⁷ David C van der Zee¹⁷
Lucas Wessel¹⁸ Anke Widenmann-Grolig¹⁹ René Wijnen²⁰ Wilhelm Zetterquist²¹ Benno M. Ure¹

Consensus meeting over 2 days

- 97 items voted on
- controversy on 19 items





Table 9 Priorities for further research

Domain	Topic
Diagnostics	Optimal approach for gap measurement
Definitions	Comprehensive definition of "long-gap esophageal atresia"
Esophageal reconstruction - Initial management before reconstruction	Counseling of parents (ideally including the involvement of patient support groups
Esophageal reconstruction - Delayed primary anastomosis	Evidence for routine insertion of a transanastomotic tube
Esophageal reconstruction - Delayed primary anastomosis	Evidence for routine placement of a chest drain
Esophageal reconstruction - Lengthening techniques	Early and long-term outcome of different esophageal lengthening techniques
Esophageal replacement	Evidence for optimal surgical technique for esophageal replacement
Esophageal replacement - Gastric transposition	Early and long-term outcome after gastric tube formation as an option for esophageal replacement
Esophageal replacement - Gastric transposition	Evidence for insertion of a transanastomotic tube during gastric transposition
Esophageal replacement - Gastric transposition	Relevance of pyloroplasty (Mikulicz) during gastric transposition
Postoperative management	Evidence for routine postoperative contrast study of the esophagus before initiation of oral feeding
Postoperative management	Timing of the initiation of oral feeding
Follow-up	Duration of postoperative antacid therapy
Follow-up	Mode of tapering the postoperative antacid therapy
Follow-up	Evidence for peri-interventional antibiotic prophylaxis in balloon or semirigid dilatation for anastomotic stricture
Follow-up	Application of indwelling balloon dilatation, endoscopic knife, and surgical resection and reanastomosis in cases of recurrent anastomotic stricture
	Diagnostics Definitions Esophageal reconstruction - Initial management before reconstruction Esophageal reconstruction Esophageal reconstruction Delayed primary anastomosis Esophageal reconstruction - Delayed primary anastomosis Esophageal reconstruction - Lengthening techniques Esophageal replacement Esophageal replacement - Gastric transposition Esophageal replacement - Gastric transposition Postoperative management - Postoperative management Follow-up Follow-up



How to take the evidence forward?

If all controversial items were converted to randomised controlled trials with 40 patients (very optimistic!), with an appropriate primary outcome, we would need to randomise:

```
- 840 EA-TOF patients
(= almost every baby in EU for one year)
```

```
- 640 long-gap EA patients(= most long-gap in EU for ten years)
```

This is clearly completely impossible.

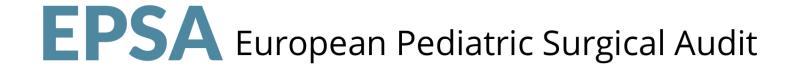


Registries



Network
Inherited and Congenital
Anomalies (ERNICA)

ERNs given money by EU to develop registries

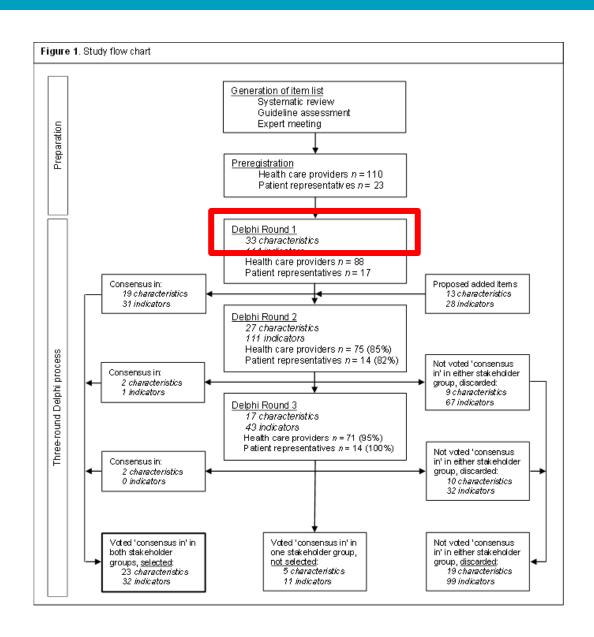


Development of registry data structure

- core indicator set
- with patient representatives and healthcare professionals



EA Registry Dataset revision





Development of patient reported outcome measures

What if appropriate measurement instruments are not available?

e.g. Quality of life instruments

 Rather than use a generic tool such as PedsQL, develop condition specific tools

Health-related quality of life experiences among children and adolescents born with esophageal atresia: Development of a condition-specific questionnaire for pediatric patients



Patient

OUTCOMES THAT MATTER TO PATIENTS

Reported

Measures

Michaela Dellenmark-Blom ^{a,*}, John Eric Chaplin ^a, Vladimir Gatzinsky ^b, Linus Jönsson ^b, Helena Wigert ^{c,d}, Jeanette Apell ^b, Ulla Sillén ^b, Kate Abrahamsson ^a



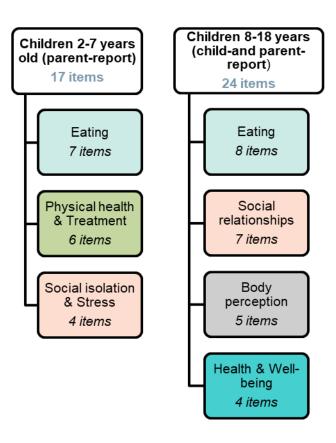
a Institute of Clinical Sciences, Department of Pediatrics, Gothenburg University, The Queen Silvia Children's Hospital, 416 86 Gothenburg, Sweden

b Department of Pediatric Surgery, Queen Silvia Children's Hospital, Sahlgrenska University Hospital, 416 85 Gothenburg, Sweden

^c Institute of Health and Care Sciences, Sahlgrenska Academy, Gothenburg University, 405 30 Gothenburg, Sweden

Division of Neonatology, The Queen Silvia Children's Hospital, Sahlgrenska Hospital, 416 85 Gothenburg, Sweden

QoL



Cognitive debriefing of patients/caregivers with questionnaire items

Translated into English and being validated in UK, USA and South Africa



Quality of Life

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always	Easy to understand?		tive to wer?	Additonal comments?/Improvemer
Eating stresses my child	0	0	0	0	0	□ Yes		Yes	
	U	O	O	U	0	□ No		No	



Limits to meaningful involvement

Original article



Development of a gastroschisis core outcome set

Benjamin Saul Raywood Allin, ¹ Nigel J Hall, ² Andrew R Ross, ³ Sean S Marven, ⁴ Jennifer J Kurinczuk, ¹ Marian Knight, ¹ on behalf of the NETS ^{1G} collaboration

Mothers of gastroschisis babies more likely to be:

- Young maternal age
- Drug, alcohol, tobacco users during conception and 1st trimester

Gastroschisis infants likely to be discharged from care and not having ongoing issues

Difficult group to reach, those that do engage likely to be those who have had poor experiences/outcomes

We (Health Care Pprofessionals and ePAGs) need to ensure that difficult to reach groups are not forgotten



Facebook Groups and other Social Media Forums



"the scariest blue-spell happened some 10 days upon being home...it was and still is the most horrifying moment of my entire life...this is one thing that stayed with me always and I still can feel the horror of it...from that moment on every feeding was a nightmare for me that I tried to cover up as hard as I could...but the PTSR [post traumatic stress response] with me stays..."



Qualitative research



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

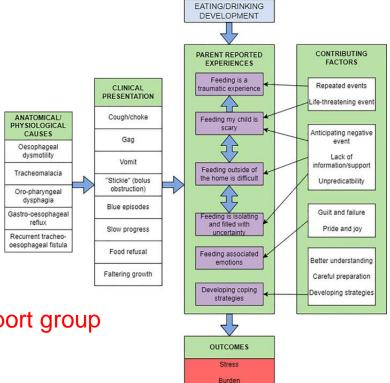
Journal of Pediatric Surgery

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jpedsurg.org



Parents' experiences of feeding children born with oesophageal atresia/tracheo-oesophageal fistula*

Alexandra Stewart^{a,b,*}, Christina H. Smith^a, Roganie Govender^{c,d}, Simon Eaton^e, Paolo De Coppi ^{b,e}, Jo Wray^b



- Specific forum moderated by patient support group
- Consent, ethics, disclosure

"the scariest blue-spell happened some 10 days upon being home...it was and still is the most horrifying moment of my entire life...this is one thing that stayed with me always and I still can feel the horror of it...from that moment on every feeding was a nightmare for me that I tried to cover up as hard as I could...but the PTSR [post traumatic stress response] with me stays..."



^aDepartment of Language and Cognition, University College London, Chandler house, 2 Wakefield Street, London, WC1N 1PF, UK

^b Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, Great Ormond Street, London, WC1N 3JH, UK

^c Research Department of Behavioural Science & Health, University College London, Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT, UK

d Head and Neck Academic Centre, University College London Hospital, 250 Euston Road, London, NW1 2PG, UK

^{*}Stem Cells and Regenerative Medicine Section, University College London Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London, WC1N 1EH, UI

How to engage

Many mechanisms for engagement

But.....be prepared for it to go more slowly than you want

 Better to have a well-designed co-production with appropriate approvals in place

