

# Sources of Evidence for Policy Brief development

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# Headlines

- What is the problem in question?
- What to look for (searching for)?
- What are the challenges?
- What are examples of outcomes of evidence-search (products)?
- Where to look for evidence (sources )?
- How to assess what is found (critical appraisal)?

# What is the problem in question?

# Examples of Problems

- Health system performance, health sector reform, health insurance schemes
- Civil registration and vital statistics problems
- Health promotion / health education / advocacy problem (vaccine hesitancy among general population)
- Increased morbidity problem (communicable [COVID-19], non-communicable [IHD, diabetes, COPD, cancer, injuries])
- Increased mortality problem (road traffic incidents, cancer)
- Disease control programme implementation / evaluation

# Causes of Problems / Need for Policy Briefs

- Lack of evidence for sound policy making
- Lack of understanding of magnitude / outcomes of problems
- Lack of time for searching for evidence
- Political / media pressure
- Culture of using evidence in health-policy making
- Engagement of researchers with health-policy makers
- Consensus on what constitutes evidence
- Availability of resources (technical, logistic, time, financial, critical appraisal skills)

# What to look for?

# Examples of evidence

- Systematic reviews
- Effectiveness studies, including cost-effectiveness
- Health technology assessment reports
- Economic evaluation studies
- Research summaries
- Quantitative / qualitative analysis studies
- Observational studies with clear evidence outcomes

# Systematic Reviews

- SRs represent evidence on a topic has been systematically identified, appraised and summarised according to predetermined criteria
- SRs are to be differentiated from **literature (narrative) reviews**, which attempt to find published materials on a subject, whereas systematic reviews ensure provision of accurate evidence that answers relevant questions, based on critical analysis and quality evaluation of all published scientific studies (especially RCTs and cohort studies), individually and collectively
- The analytical part / quantitative section of systematic reviews is usually referred to as “**meta-analysis**” which identifies heterogeneity in effects among multiple studies and may also provide summary measures / pooled estimates of effect (as appropriate)



# What are common challenges of resources?

# Common Challenges

- Availability of up-to-date relevant evidence
- Availability of national / local data / evidence
- Accessibility to evidence by researchers / programme managers
- Validity and reliability of available evidence
- Credibility of resources and published literature
- National capacities for synthesis and appraisal of accessible evidence

What are examples of outcomes of searching for / synthesizing evidence (products)?

# Examples of Search Products

- Evidence briefs / summaries
- Citizen briefs
- Rapid synthesis
- Living reviews / synthesis (rapidly updated)
- Data analytics
- Guidelines (also a resource)
- HTA assessment (also a resource)
- Systematic reviews (also a resource)

# Where to look for evidence (sources )?

# Evidence Resources

- **Global** resources: Cochrane, PubMed, Health PubMed, Ovid, Science Citations, grey literature, etc.
- **WHO** resources (global / regional websites): observatories; scientific journals (WHO Bulletin / EMHJ); surveillance; surveys; ICTRP; CPG, etc.
- **National** resources: NCHS; healthcare delivery institutions (websites / reports of public sector / private sector); clinical trials; grey literature, etc.

# Globally: The Cochrane Library

<http://www.thecochranelibrary.com>

- The Cochrane Library is the single most reliable source for evidence on the effects of health care.
- The Cochrane Library brings together in one place research on the effectiveness of healthcare treatments and interventions. It is the gold standard in evidence-based medicine and provides access to the most objective information on the latest in medical treatment.



# Campbell Library

<http://www.campbellcollaboration.org>

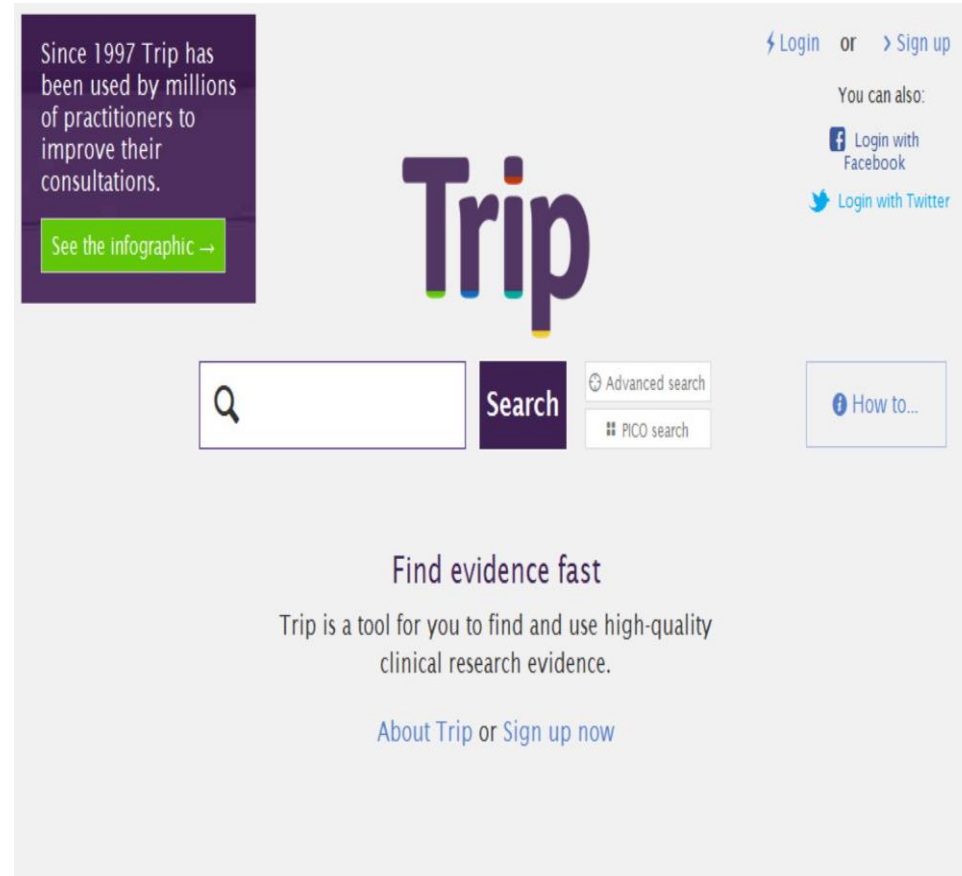
- A similar collaboration to Cochrane, but with emphasis on social sciences.
- The Campbell Collaboration helps people make well-informed decisions by preparing, maintaining and disseminating systematic reviews in education, justice, and social welfare.
- Campbell currently has five Coordinating Groups: Social Welfare, Crime and Justice, Education, Methods, and the Users group. These Groups are responsible for the production, scientific merit, and relevance of our systematic reviews.



# Trip Database

<http://www.tripdatabase.com>

Trip is a clinical search engine designed to allow users to quickly and easily find and use high-quality research evidence to support their practice and/or care.



The screenshot shows the Trip Database homepage. At the top left, a purple box contains the text: "Since 1997 Trip has been used by millions of practitioners to improve their consultations." Below this is a green button that says "See the infographic →". In the top right corner, there are links for "Login" and "Sign up". Below these, it says "You can also:" followed by "Login with Facebook" and "Login with Twitter". The center of the page features the "Trip" logo in a large, stylized font. Below the logo is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon, a "Search" button, and two smaller buttons: "Advanced search" and "PICO search". To the right of the search bar is a "How to..." button. Below the search bar, the text reads: "Find evidence fast" followed by "Trip is a tool for you to find and use high-quality clinical research evidence." At the bottom, there are links for "About Trip" and "Sign up now".

# McMaster Resources for Evidence-Based Practice

<http://hsl.mcmaster.libguides.com/ebm>

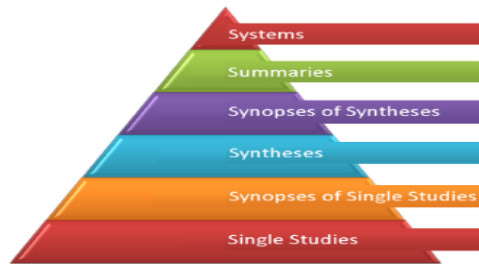
## Resources for Evidence-Based Practice: The 6S Pyramid

- The 6S Pyramid**
- About EBP
- Forming Questions
- Background Information

### About This Page

The resources found in the **6S Pyramid** contain evidence that will help you answer *foreground questions* (queries that bring together multiple concepts related to a specific clinical situation or research topic).



The 6S pyramid is arranged in a hierarchy, with the different levels outlined and colour-coded to the right of this page

Use the concepts identified in your **PICO** or **PS Question** (found in the **Forming Questions** tab) to come up with appropriate search terms, remembering:

- A piece of evidence's ability to guide clinical action *increases* as you move up the pyramid.
- Topics become *more specific* as you move down the pyramid.

[More Tips](#)

### Systems

Integrating information from the lower levels of the hierarchy with individual patient records, **systems** represent the ideal source of evidence for clinical decision-making.

### Summaries

**Summaries** are regularly updated clinical guidelines or textbooks that integrate evidence-based information about specific clinical problems.

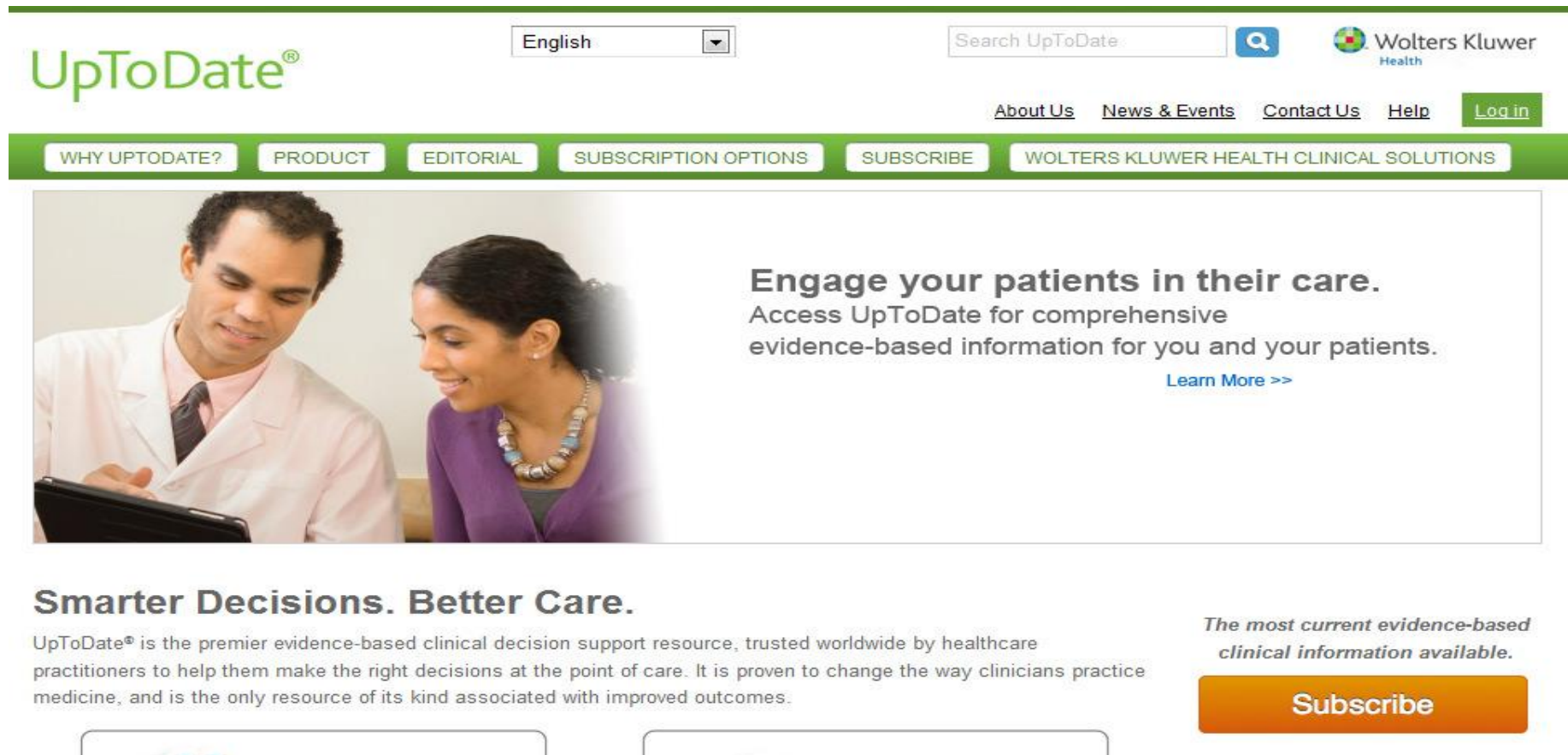
#### Clinical Practice Guidelines

- National Guideline Clearinghouse
- CPG Infobase  
Canadian Medical Association
- NICE Clinical Guidelines  
National Institute for Health and Clinical Evidence, UK
- Evidence-Based Guidelines (Programs in Evidence-Based Care)  
Cancer Care Ontario
- Best Practice Guidelines  
Registered Nurses Association of Ontario (RNAO)
- Guidelines (Through Clinical Key)  
Select "**Guidelines**" from the drop down menu next to the search bar

#### Evidence-Based Texts

# UpToDate

<http://www.uptodate.com/de/home>



English

Search UpToDate

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## The JBI Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports

The JBI Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports is a refereed online journal that publishes systematic review protocols and systematic reviews of healthcare research following the JBI methodology and undertaken by the Joanna Briggs Institute and its international collaborating centres and groups. These reviews may be of quantitative or qualitative research data, text and/or opinion, relate to economic data or combinations of the above. The JBI Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports also publishes the Institute's implementation reports that present the findings of projects that seek to implement the best available evidence into practice. Our content is indexed in Embase, Scopus, Mosby's Index (Elsevier) and CINAHL (EBSCO).

# Evidence Aid

<http://www.evidenceaid.org/resources>



*Providing resources for decision-makers before, during and after disasters and other humanitarian emergencies*



You are here: [Home](#) » [Resources](#)

## Resources

Evidence Aid, along with partners (including the International Rescue Committee (USA), has assessed published systematic reviews and those identified as being of relevance to natural disasters, humanitarian crises or major healthcare emergencies and with health outcomes are included below with a summary of the review before linking to the full article. The main source of systematic reviews for Evidence Aid has been Cochrane Reviews, and four Special Collections are made available through the *Cochrane Library* website ([www.cochranelibrary.com](http://www.cochranelibrary.com)) for four topics – Burns; Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; Flooding and Poor Water Sanitation; and Earthquakes. Please note that these Special Collections are not searchable and do not include all the systematic reviews that are listed below.

## Anaesthesia

[Anaesthesia for hip fracture surgery in adults](#)

[Anaesthesia for treating distal radial fracture in adults](#)

[Nerve blocks for initial pain management of femoral fractures in children](#)

## Search our Resources here

## What we're tweeting

[My Tweets](#)

## Evidence Aid Mailing List

Please subscribe to our mailing list to receive quarterly newsletters

# PubMed

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'NCBI Resources' and 'How To' dropdown menus, and user links for 'hatem\_nour', 'My NCBI', and 'Sign Out'. Below this is the PubMed logo and 'US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health'. A search bar contains 'PubMed' and a 'Search' button. A 'Help' link is on the right. The main content area features a 'PubMed' section with a book image and text stating it has over 26 million citations. To the right is a 'PubMed COMMONS' section with social media icons and a featured comment from Sep 19 about chronic fatigue syndrome. Below these are three columns of links: 'Using PubMed' (Quick Start Guide, Full Text Articles, FAQs, Tutorials, New and Noteworthy), 'PubMed Tools' (Mobile, Citation Matchers, Clinical Queries, Topic-Specific Queries), and 'More Resources' (MeSH Database, Journals, Clinical Trials, E-Utilities, LinkOut).

# PubMed Health

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth>

- PubMed Health provides information for consumers and clinicians on prevention and treatment of diseases and conditions.
- PubMed Health specializes in reviews of clinical effectiveness research, with easy-to-read summaries for consumers as well as full technical reports. Clinical effectiveness research finds answers to the question “What works?” in medical and health care.
- PubMed Health is a service provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM).

# Institute of Health Metrics & Evaluation

<http://www.healthdata.org/>

The screenshot shows the IHME website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for Home, Results, News & Events, Projects, Get Involved, and About. The main banner features the title "STATE OF GLOBAL AIR /2019" in large white and orange letters, with the subtitle "A SPECIAL REPORT ON GLOBAL EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION AND ITS DISEASE BURDEN". Below the banner, the text "State of Global Air 2019 Report" is displayed, along with a photo credit: "Photo by Health Effects Institute, 2019." The website also includes a search bar and a logo with the tagline "Measuring what matters".



# Evidence-Based Medicine (McMaster)

[https://fhs.mcmaster.ca/medicine/residency/halfday\\_ebm.htm](https://fhs.mcmaster.ca/medicine/residency/halfday_ebm.htm)

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the McMaster University website. The URL in the address bar is [https://fhs.mcmaster.ca/medicine/residency/halfday\\_ebm.htm](https://fhs.mcmaster.ca/medicine/residency/halfday_ebm.htm). The page header includes the McMaster University logo and the tagline "Inspiring Innovation and Discovery". Navigation tabs are visible: "McMaster", "About the Program", "Curriculum", "Core Training", "Electives", "Admissions", and "Links". The "Evidence-Based Medicine" section is highlighted in the left sidebar. The main content area features the following text:

**Evidence-Based Medicine**

Evidence-based medicine is about solving clinical problems. [1] In 1992, a group of clinician-teachers from McMaster University described EBM as a shift in medical paradigms. [2] In contrast to the traditional paradigm of medical practice, EBM acknowledges that intuition, unsystematic clinical experience, and pathophysiologic rationale are insufficient grounds for clinical decision-making; and it stresses the examination of evidence from clinical research. In addition, EBM suggests that a formal set of rules must complement medical training and common sense for clinicians to interpret the results of clinical research effectively. Finally, EBM places a lower value on authority than the traditional medical paradigm does.

A complementary way of thinking about EBM focuses on two key principles that we will enunciate in the next section.

**Two Fundamental Principles of EBM**

As a distinctive approach to patient care, EBM involves two fundamental principles. First, evidence alone is never sufficient to make a clinical decision. Decision-makers must always trade the benefits and risks, inconvenience, and costs associated with alternative management strategies, and in doing so consider the patient's values and preferences. [1] Second, EBM rejects a hierarchy

A photo of Professor Gordon Guyatt is shown on the right side of the page. Below the photo, the caption reads: "Gordon Guyatt is a Professor in the Departments of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics and Medicine at McMaster University."

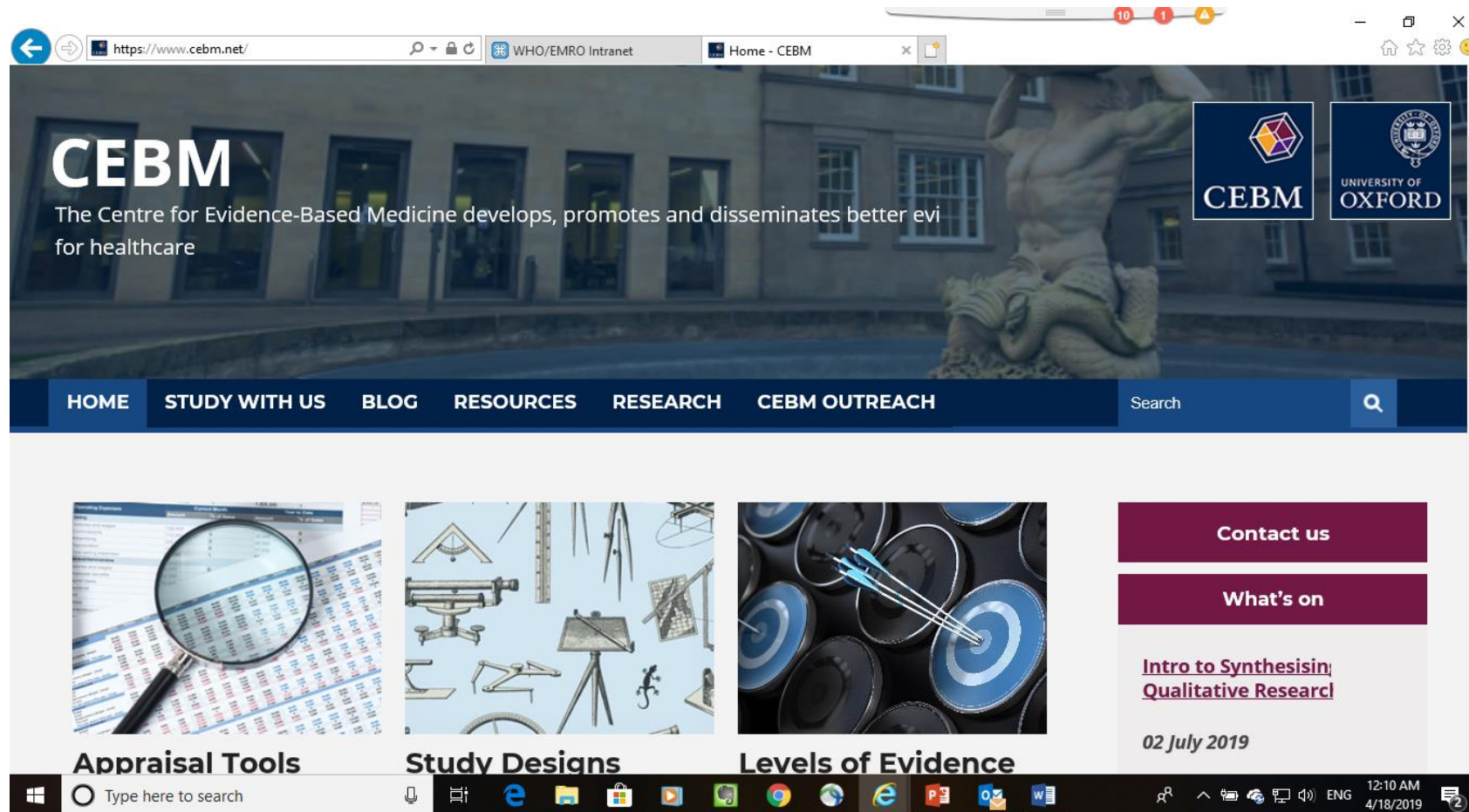
# Evidence-Based Practice (McGill)

<https://www.mcgill.ca/library/category/tags/evidence-based-practice>

The screenshot shows the McGill Library website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the McGill logo, the text 'McGill Library Everything you need.', and a search bar. Below this is a dark navigation bar with links for 'Find information', 'Services', 'Branches', 'About', and 'Contact'. The main content area features the heading 'Evidence-based practice' and a yellow box with links for 'Questions? Ask us!', 'Chat', 'Email', 'Text', 'Call', 'Send feedback', and 'Report a problem'. At the bottom, there are four columns of information: 'McGill Library' (address), 'Find information' (WorldCat, Classic Catalogue, Databases A-Z, E-journals A-Z), 'Services for faculty' (Course reserves, Class screening, Find your librarian), and 'The future of the Library' (Fiat Lux, Giving to the Library, Friends of the Library). The Windows taskbar is visible at the bottom of the browser window.

# Evidence Based Medicine (Oxford)

<https://www.cebm.net/>



# Evidence for Policy (Harvard)

<https://epod.cid.harvard.edu/>

WHO/EMRO Intranet Home Page | Harvard Evid...

**HARVARD Kennedy School**  
Evidence for Policy Design

f t y in

About Our Work Initiatives Capacity Building

## Uniting Research and Practice for Smart Policy

Evidence for Policy Design (EPoD) aims to improve lives by generating evidence that informs more effective and sustainable policy.

Our Approach

Type here to search

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# Grey literature

- Non-peer-reviewed publications
- Types
  - Dissertations & Theses
  - Government reports
  - Ongoing studies
- Databases
  - NLM Gateway
  - dissertationsandtheses.com
  - Index of Theses
  - SIGLE (System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe)
  - Dialog by Thomson

# NLM Gateway



The screenshot shows the NLM Gateway search interface. At the top left is the NLM Gateway logo. To the right, it says "Your Entrance to the Knowledge Resources of the National Library of Medicine" with a photo of people at a computer. Below this is a search bar containing "hypertension" and buttons for "Search" and "Clear". Navigation links include "Help", "FAQ", "What's New", and "About". A secondary navigation bar contains "Term Finder", "Limits/Settings", "Search Details", "History", "Locker", and "Contact Us".

**Results Summary: 274085 records found** [ [Bookmark this Search](#) ]

**Bibliographic Resources** [i](#)

250491 <a href="#">MEDLINE/PubMed</a> - journal citations, abstracts	12247 <a href="#">TOXLINE Special</a> - toxicology citations
3992 <a href="#">NLM Catalog</a> - books, AVs, serials	1376 <a href="#">DART</a> - Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology
2264 <a href="#">Bookshelf</a> - full text biomedical books	425 <a href="#">Meeting Abstracts</a>

**Consumer Health Resources** [i](#)

50 <a href="#">MedlinePlus</a> - Health Topics	970 <a href="#">ClinicalTrials.gov</a>
500 <a href="#">MedlinePlus</a> - Drug Information	20 <a href="#">DIRLINE</a> - Directory of Health Organizations
139 <a href="#">MedlinePlus</a> - Medical Encyclopedia	19 <a href="#">Genetics Home Reference</a>
27 <a href="#">MedlinePlus</a> - Current Health News	Results <a href="#">Household Products Database</a>
0 <a href="#">MedlinePlus</a> - Other Resources	

**Other Information Resources** [i](#)

127 <a href="#">HSRProj</a> - Health Services Research Projects	1 <a href="#">ITER</a> - International Toxicity Estimates for Risk
397 <a href="#">OMIM</a> - Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man	0 <a href="#">GENE-TOX</a> - Genetic Toxicology (Mutagenicity)
1032 <a href="#">HSDB</a> - Hazardous Substances Data Bank	1 <a href="#">CCRIS</a> - Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System
7 <a href="#">IRIS</a> - Integrated Risk Information System	

# dissertationsandtheses.com

The screenshot shows the homepage of dissertationsandtheses.com. At the top, the site name is displayed in a large, white, sans-serif font against a dark background. Below it, the tagline 'Searchable database of research papers' is written in a smaller white font. A search bar with a 'SEARCH' button is on the left, and navigation links for 'CUSTOM HELP', 'QUESTIONS', 'EMAIL US', and 'HOME' are on the right. The main content area is titled 'Search Results' and contains a paragraph describing the database's size and pricing. Below this, it indicates 'Now Showing Matches 1 To 10' with a 'NEXT' button. Two search results are listed: 'Hypertension Article Summary' and 'Hypertension in African Canadians & Dietary Factors'. To the right of the search results is a sidebar with a section titled 'abstract about our site:' followed by a list of chapters: 'chapter one hypothesis:', 'chapter two literature review:', 'chapter three methodology:', 'chapter four discussion:', 'chapter five conclusions:', and 'bibliography:'. At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a promotional message about the site's availability and services.

**dissertationsandtheses.com**  
Searchable database of research papers

SEARCH

CUSTOM HELP QUESTIONS EMAIL US HOME

### Search Results

Our database of 25,000+ research papers has produced the following results. Any of these reports are available TODAY for only 9.95/page + free bibliography!!!

Now Showing Matches 1 To 10 [NEXT](#)

Page 1

**Hypertension Article Summary**  
A 4 page paper that consists of a 3 page summary of a nursing article on hypertension and then a one page letter to the author asking additional questions ...  
> [ [Click here for a FREE description of this paper!](#) ]  
> [ [Click here to purchase & receive this paper TODAY!](#) ]

**Hypertension in African Canadians & Dietary Factors**  
A 6 page research proposal that argues that there may be a reverse correlation between the

**abstract about our site:**

chapter one **hypothesis:**  
chapter two **literature review:**  
chapter three **methodology:**  
chapter four **discussion:**  
chapter five **conclusions:**  
**bibliography:**

*DissertationsandTheses.Com is available 24 hours a day to provide you with any of our 25,000+ research papers via email, fax, or Federal Express! Just choose the "send me this paper" link to fill out our fast.*

# WHO Resources

- **Global:** observatories; WHO Bulletin; Clinical Practice Guidelines; International Clinical Trial Repository Platform (ICTRP)
- **Regional**
  - **EMRO:** web-pages; IMEMR; EMHJ; country profiles; surveys (e.g. GTSS, STEPS), CD surveillance, etc.
  - **EURO:** Health Evidence Network (HEN)



# Global Health Observatory (GHO)

<http://www.who.int/gho/en>


عربي 中文 English Français Русский Español









[Home](#) [Health topics](#) [Data](#) [Media centre](#) [Publications](#) [Countries](#) [Programmes](#) [Governance](#) [About WHO](#)

## Global Health Observatory (GHO) data

### Monitoring health for the SDGs

Welcome to the Global Health Observatory, WHO's gateway to health-related statistics for more than 1000 indicators for its 194 Member States.

Data are organized to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including health status indicators to monitor progress towards the overall health goal, indicators to track equity in health indicators, and the indicators for the specific health and health-related targets of the SDGs.

[Dashboard of SDG health and related-indicators data visualizations](#)  
[More about the Global Health Observatory](#)  
[More about Sustainable Development Goals](#)

### Data and analyses for health and health-related SDGs



WHO

#### Life expectancy

**71.4**

years was the average life expectancy at birth of the global population in 2015

#### Neglected tropical diseases

**1.7 billion**

people need treatment and care for neglected tropical diseases

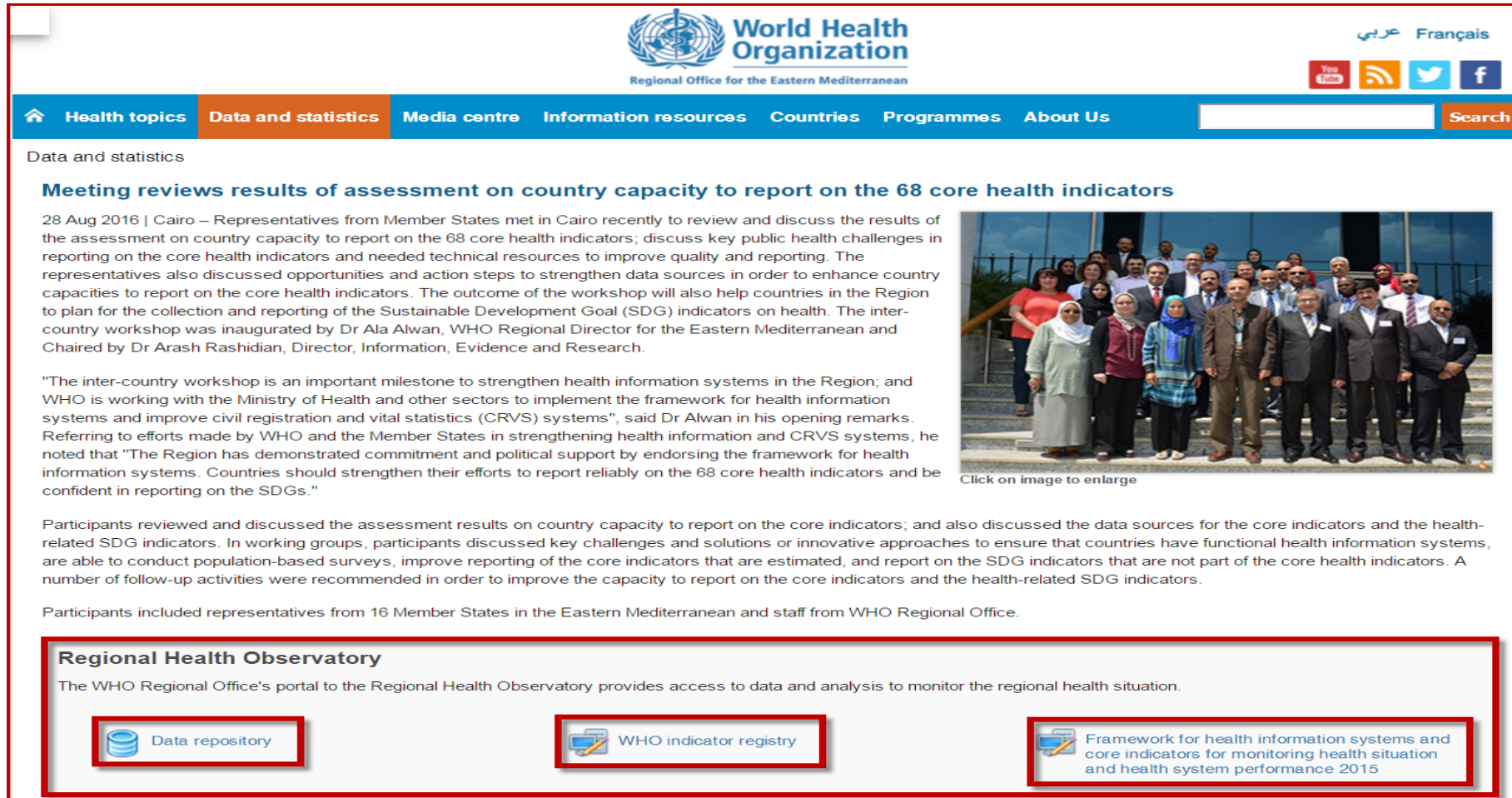
#### Household air pollution

**4.3 million**

people die every year due to air pollution caused by cooking fuels

# Regional Health Observatory

<http://www.emro.who.int/entity/statistics/statistics.html>



The screenshot shows the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean website. At the top, there is the WHO logo and the text "World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean". To the right, there are language options for "عربي" and "Français", and social media icons for YouTube, RSS, Twitter, and Facebook. Below this is a navigation menu with "Health topics", "Data and statistics" (highlighted), "Media centre", "Information resources", "Countries", "Programmes", and "About Us". A search bar is also present.

**Data and statistics**


### Meeting reviews results of assessment on country capacity to report on the 68 core health indicators

28 Aug 2016 | Cairo – Representatives from Member States met in Cairo recently to review and discuss the results of the assessment on country capacity to report on the 68 core health indicators; discuss key public health challenges in reporting on the core health indicators and needed technical resources to improve quality and reporting. The representatives also discussed opportunities and action steps to strengthen data sources in order to enhance country capacities to report on the core health indicators. The outcome of the workshop will also help countries in the Region to plan for the collection and reporting of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators on health. The inter-country workshop was inaugurated by Dr Ala Alwan, WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean and Chaired by Dr Arash Rashidian, Director, Information, Evidence and Research.

"The inter-country workshop is an important milestone to strengthen health information systems in the Region; and WHO is working with the Ministry of Health and other sectors to implement the framework for health information systems and improve civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems", said Dr Alwan in his opening remarks. Referring to efforts made by WHO and the Member States in strengthening health information and CRVS systems, he noted that "The Region has demonstrated commitment and political support by endorsing the framework for health information systems. Countries should strengthen their efforts to report reliably on the 68 core health indicators and be confident in reporting on the SDGs."

Participants reviewed and discussed the assessment results on country capacity to report on the core indicators; and also discussed the data sources for the core indicators and the health-related SDG indicators. In working groups, participants discussed key challenges and solutions or innovative approaches to ensure that countries have functional health information systems, are able to conduct population-based surveys, improve reporting of the core indicators that are estimated, and report on the SDG indicators that are not part of the core health indicators. A number of follow-up activities were recommended in order to improve the capacity to report on the core indicators and the health-related SDG indicators.

Participants included representatives from 16 Member States in the Eastern Mediterranean and staff from WHO Regional Office.



Click on image to enlarge

### Regional Health Observatory

The WHO Regional Office's portal to the Regional Health Observatory provides access to data and analysis to monitor the regional health situation.

- Data repository
- WHO indicator registry
- Framework for health information systems and core indicators for monitoring health situation and health system performance 2015

# Country Health Profile & Data

<http://www.emro.who.int/entity/statistics/statistics.html>

Country health profiles

## Regional Health Observatory

The WHO Regional Office's portal to the Regional Health Observatory provides access to data and analysis to monitor the regional health situation.

- Data repository
- WHO indicator registry
- Framework for health information systems and core indicators for monitoring health situation and health system performance 2017

**Mortality**

- Life expectancy [Data](#)
- Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 total births [Data](#)
- Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births [Data](#)
- Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births [Data](#)
- Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births [Data](#)

**Selected morbidity**

- Cholera [Data](#)
- Meningococcal meningitis

**Noncommunicable diseases**

- (%) - cholesterol level  $\geq 5.2$ mmol/dl [Data](#)
- Overweight and obesity (%) - Body Mass Index  $\geq 25$  [Data](#)
- Smoking (%) - current daily smokers [Data](#)
- Alcohol consumption/current drinkers - drinking alcohol in the last 30 days [Data](#)

**Health workforce**

- Physicians [Data](#)
- Nursing and midwifery [Data](#)
- Dentists

**Coverage with primary health care services**

- Population with access to local health services [Data](#)
- Contraceptive prevalence [Data](#)
- Births attended by skilled health personnel [Data](#)

**Health expenditure**

- Gross domestic product per capita [Data](#)
- Per capita total expenditure on health [Data](#)
- Per capita government expenditure on health [Data](#)
- General government expenditure on health as % of total health expenditure

Share

# WHO Clinical Practice Guidelines

[http://www.who.int/publications/guidelines/guidelines\\_review\\_committee/en/](http://www.who.int/publications/guidelines/guidelines_review_committee/en/)

**Guidelines Review Committee (GRC)**

The GRC was established by the Director General in 2007 to ensure that WHO guidelines are of a high methodological quality and are developed through a transparent, evidence-based decision-making process.

The GRC meets on a monthly basis to review initial proposals for guideline development and final versions of guidelines prior to their publication. The review of initial proposal includes an assessment of whether the guideline development process will be able to meet the WHO requirements that are described in the WHO handbook for guideline development. The review of final submissions is conducted to ensure the process and form of the recommendations has followed the WHO requirements guidelines. The GRC also offers suggestions and advice on how to improve the quality of the guidelines.

**Secretariat**

The Secretariat of the GRC is in the Health Systems and Innovation Cluster.

The principal aims of the Secretariat are to:

- coordinate and provide technical support on guidelines development to WHO departments, headquarters and regional offices;
- organize trainings on guideline production for WHO staff members;
- provide administrative support for the work of the GRC;
- collaborate and cooperate with other organizations and international networks that provide methodological expertise in relation to guideline development, adaptation and implementation;
- implement the *WHO handbook for guideline development*;
- maintain the database of the GRC approved guidelines; and
- provide a 'handbook' for health systems' guidance.

**WHO handbook for guideline development**

↓ WHO handbook for guideline development  
2nd Edition  
pdf, 2.14Mb

↓ WHO handbook for guideline development

# International Clinical Trials Registry Platform

<https://www.who.int/ictrp/en/>

World Health Organization

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## International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP)

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[Registry Network](#)

[Search portal](#)

[Unambiguous trial identification](#)

[Reporting of findings](#)


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### Welcome to the WHO ICTRP

The mission of the WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform is to ensure that a complete view of research is accessible to all those involved in health care decision making. This will improve research transparency and will ultimately strengthen the validity and value of the scientific evidence base.



WHO/P. Virot

*The registration of all interventional trials is a scientific, ethical and moral responsibility.*

#### What is a clinical trial?

For the purposes of registration, a clinical trial is any research study that prospectively assigns human participants or groups of humans to one or more health-related interventions to evaluate the effects on health outcomes. Clinical trials may also be referred to as interventional trials. Interventions include but are not restricted to drugs, cells and other biological products, surgical procedures, radiologic procedures, devices, behavioural treatments, process-of-care changes,



[Search for Trials](#)

[List By Health Topics](#)

[List By Countries](#)

[List By Regions/Countries](#)

Type here to search

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# Registers of Ongoing Studies

- ICTRP
- Current Controlled Trials
- Trials Central
- Clinicaltrials.gov

# Institutional Repository for Information Sharing (IRIS)

<http://www.who.int/IRIS>

- WHO global digital library - online access to WHO published material
- Since **1949** to present
- IRIS includes more than **60,000** documents of WHO governing bodies, technical reports, intercountry meeting reports, technical series, publications, guidelines, practice guidelines, ...etc.

# Chronic diseases and health promotion

<http://www.who.int/chp/countries/en>

The screenshot shows the WHO website interface. At the top, there are language options: عربي, 中文, English, Français, Русский, and Español. Below these are social media icons for RSS, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, Google+, and Apple. The main navigation bar includes: Home, Health topics, Data, Media centre, Publications, Countries, Programmes, Governance, and About WHO. A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation bar.

## Chronic diseases and health promotion

**Chronic diseases and health promotion**

- Chronic diseases and health promotion
- About us
- Action
- Country information**
- Topics
- Publications
- Media centre

### Country information

Country specific information currently available on chronic diseases and health promotion is displayed here. The information is presented as maps, basic statistics, and summary text. All country specific issues, such as mortality, morbidity, and chronic diseases risk factors can be found on these pages. Relevant policy and advocacy information is also displayed here.

You can view this information in three different ways:

- country perspective
- topic specific
- global perspective

**Available now**

#### Facts and figures

Region and country specific information sheets on the predicted growth of chronic disease based on the global report "Preventing chronic diseases: a vital investment".

[More information](#)

#### Topic specific

Most of the information on these pages comes from the various databases available in WHO. To search a specific database for more detailed information about a specific topic, please select your topic of interest from the list of databases available.

[More information](#)

### Chronic disease publications

**Noncommunicable diseases country profiles 2014**

The cover features a circular graphic with various icons representing different health conditions and a central globe.

**Global status report on noncommunicable diseases 2014**

The cover features a globe surrounded by icons representing different health conditions.



# <http://www.emro.who.int/entity/information-resources/index.html>

The screenshot shows the WHO EMRO Information Resources website. The browser address bar displays the URL: <http://www.emro.who.int/entity/information-resources/index.html>. The page header includes the WHO logo and the text "World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean". A navigation menu is present with the following items: Home, Health topics, Data and statistics, Media centre, Information resources (highlighted), Countries, Programmes, and About Us. A search bar is located to the right of the navigation menu. The main content area is titled "Information resources" and contains the following text: "The information resources section of the Regional Office and country office web site provides full access to medical and health-related publications and other information products. Health professionals, researchers, policy- and decision-makers, students and the public can download all of WHO's publications for free or order them online. Information resources also offers a wide variety of professional and technical reference and information services covering a broad range of subject areas within the biomedical and public health field. Improving access to, and availability of, health knowledge is an essential component of WHO technical support for WHO regional office, country offices and field staff, staff from other United Nations and international agencies, ministries of health and other government sectors relevant to health development. Access to knowledge will help all of us in efforts to achieve equitable health for all and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals." To the right of this text is an image of a computer monitor displaying a website, a keyboard, and a globe. Below the main text are sections for "News" (with a link to "Subregional seminar on innovation support") and "Global initiatives" (with a link to "HINARI Access to Research in Health programme"). A sidebar on the left lists various services: Information resources, Publications, Library services, Virtual Health Sciences Library (VHSL), Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR), Access to health knowledge initiatives, News, and Knowledge networks. A search box is located on the right side of the page, with a "Search" button and a note: "When performing a search make sure to insert 'and' between each keyword of your search term." The page also features a "Subscribe via RSS" link and a "Search help" section with links to "Publications", "Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean", "Directory of journals", and "AIDS Information Exchange Centre repository". The footer of the page includes the WHO logo and the text "World Health Organization REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean".

# WHO Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR)

## IMEMR Main Objectives

- Map and archive health literature produced in the Eastern Mediterranean Region (who is publishing what in which countries and/or journals)
- Fill the gap of the absence of health and biomedical journals published in the Region from international indexing and abstracting services
- Assist authors and researchers in networking and developing communities of practice to gain visibility at the national, regional and international levels
- Encourage local publishing of health and biomedical sciences literature
- Create an environment which encourages improvements in quality, increases competition and creates aspiration for better information products.

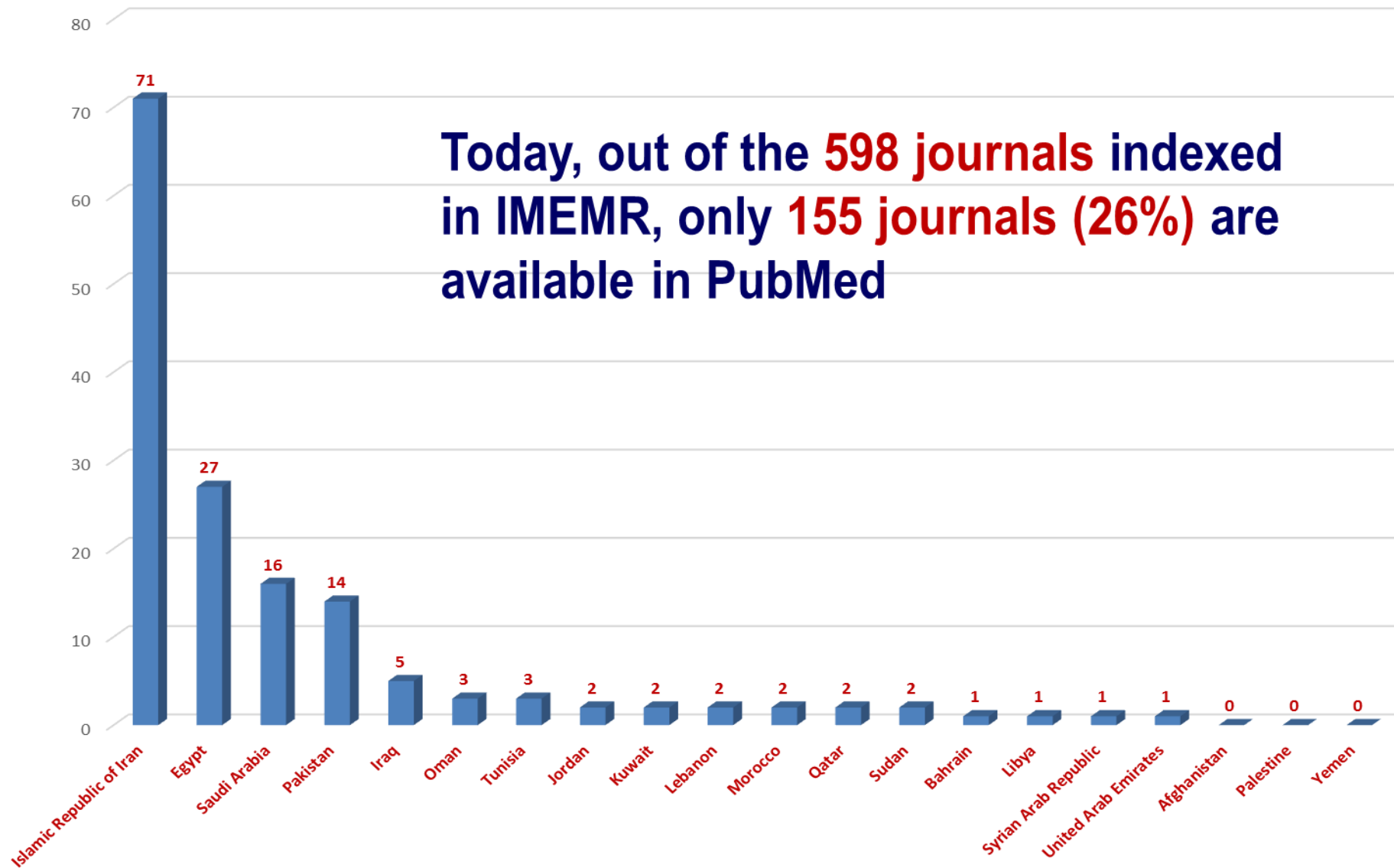
# WHO Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR)

<http://www.emro.who.int/information-resources/imemr/imemr.html>

- **Content:** includes more than **200,000** bibliographic citations of health and biomedical sciences literature published in more than **700+** peer-reviewed journals from **20** countries from the Region.
- **Coverage:** Since **1966** to present
- **Geographic Coverage:** All EMR countries
- **Access to full text:** Links to online full text, when are available

The screenshot displays three search results from the IMEMR database. Each result includes a title, authors, journal information, ISSN numbers, and publication type. The first result (ID 177837) is titled 'Efficacy of topical and systemic vitamin E in preventing chemotherapy-induced oral mucositis' by Azizi, Arash, Alirezaei, Somayeh, Pedram, Pardis, Mafi, and Ahmad Reza, published in Reports of Radiotherapy and Oncology. The second result (ID 177772) is titled 'Longtime soaking of high concentration tranexamic acid in total hip arthroplasty: a prospective randomized controlled trial in 224 patients' by Xu, Xingming, Li, Xiaofeng, Liu, Wei, Wang, Zhenyu, and Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences. The third result (ID 177590) is titled 'Intravenous lidocaine suppresses dexamethasone-induced perineal pruritus during anesthesia induction: a randomized controlled, double blind study' by Wang, Jie, Li, JinBiao, Cao, Hui, Zhou, XingGen, Tang, and QiFeng, published in Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. Each result also features a 'select' button, a 'to print' icon, and a 'PDF English' link.

## Distribution of EMR journals indexed in PubMed per country of publications



# Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal

<http://www.emro.who.int/emh-journal/eastern-mediterranean-health-journal/home.html>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal (EMHJ). At the top, there is a navigation bar with the WHO logo and the text "World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean". Below this is a menu with options: "Health topics", "Data and statistics", "Media centre", "Information resources", "Countries", "Programmes", and "About Us". A search bar is also present. The main content area features a "Current issue: August 2016" section with a "Past issues" link. A central banner highlights the journal's mission: "The Journal's mission is to contribute to improving health in the Eastern Mediterranean Region by publishing and publicizing quality health research and information with emphasis on public health and relevance to the Region." Below this, there are sections for "Acknowledgement", "Editorial", and "Research articles". On the right side, there is an "About the journal" section with the EMHJ logo and a "Read more about the journal" link. Below that, there are buttons for "EMHJ receives its first impact factor" and "Call for papers". At the bottom right, there are sections for "For authors" (with a "Submit a manuscript" link) and "For reviewers" (with a "Review a paper" link). The footer of the page includes "EMHJ Guidelines on Ethical Conduct and". The browser's address bar shows the URL "http://www.emro.who.int/emh-journal/eastern-mediterranean-health-journal/home.html". The system tray at the bottom indicates the date and time as "4:45 AM 12/6/2016".

# Regional Health Data

<http://www.emro.who.int/entity/statistics/statistics.htm>

1

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.emro.who.int/entity/statistics/statistics.htm>. The page title is "Regional Health Observatory". Below the title, there is a description: "The WHO Regional Office's portal to the Regional Health Observatory provides access to data and analysis to monitor the regional health situation." There are three main navigation icons: "Data repository", "WHO indicator registry", and "Framework for health information systems and core indicators for monitoring health situation and health system performance 2015".

The main content area is divided into three columns of data categories:

- Mortality**
  - Life expectancy [Data](#)
  - Perinatal mortality rate per 1000 total births [Data](#)
  - Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births [Data](#)
  - Under five mortality rate per 1000 live births [Data](#)
  - Maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births [Data](#)
- Selected morbidity**
  - Cholera [Data](#)
  - Meningococcal meningitis [Data](#)
  - Poliomyelitis [Data](#)
- Noncommunicable diseases**
  - (%) - cholesterol level  $\geq 5.2$ mmol/dl [Data](#)
  - Overweight and obesity (%) - Body Mass Index  $\geq 25$  [Data](#)
  - Smoking (%) - current daily smokers [Data](#)
  - Alcohol consumption/current drinkers - drinking alcohol in the last 30 days [Data](#)
- Health workforce**
  - Physicians [Data](#)
  - Nursing and midwifery [Data](#)
  - Dentists [Data](#)
  - Pharmacists [Data](#)
- Coverage with primary health care services**
  - Population with access to local health services [Data](#)
  - Contraceptive prevalence [Data](#)
  - Births attended by skilled health personnel [Data](#)
- Health expenditure**
  - Gross domestic product per capita [Data](#)
  - Per capita total expenditure on health [Data](#)
  - Per capita government expenditure on health [Data](#)
  - General government expenditure on health as % of total health expenditure [Data](#)

The footer of the page includes "World Health Organization", "Site map", "Help and services", and "WHO Offices". The system tray at the bottom shows the date and time as 5:37 AM on 12/6/2016.

# Human resources for health observatory

<http://www.emro.who.int/entity/human-resources-observatory/index.html>

The screenshot shows the website's header with the WHO logo and 'Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean'. Navigation tabs include 'Health topics', 'Data and statistics', 'Media centre', 'Information resources', 'Countries', 'Programmes', and 'About Us'. A search bar is on the right. The main content area is titled 'Human resources for health observatory' and features a sidebar with links like 'About the programme', 'Strategy/policy', and 'Resource centre'. The main text describes the HRH observatory's purpose and provides a 'Read more' link. Below this are sections for 'News' (with a link to 'Models and tools for health workforce planning and projections') and 'In focus' (with a link to 'Conceptual framework for human resources for health'). A globe graphic is used to illustrate the observatory's reach. On the right, there are sections for 'Featured publications' (listing 'Optimizing performance and quality' and 'Health workforce development series 1') and 'Information resources' (listing 'Resolutions', 'Country profiles', 'Regional and national directory of health observatories', 'European Commission', and 'WHO Handbook on monitoring and evaluation of human resources for health'). A 'Health professions education directory' link is also present.

# Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GTSS)

<http://www.emro.who.int/tobacco/gtss>

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the WHO EMRO GTSS website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.emro.who.int/tobacco/gtss/>. The page features a navigation menu on the left with links such as 'EMHJ Call for papers', 'Framework Convention on Tobacco Control', 'Global Tobacco Surveillance System', 'Global Youth Tobacco Survey', 'Global School Personnel Survey', 'Global Health Professions Student Survey', 'Global Adult Tobacco Survey', 'Publications', 'World No Tobacco Day', 'Events and meetings', 'News', 'Country activities', 'Relevant health topics', and 'Useful links'. The main content area is titled 'GTSS development' and includes text about the WHO, CDC, and CPHA's role in developing the GTSS in 1999. It also mentions the implementation in the Eastern Mediterranean Region starting in 1999 with the Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) in Jordan. Below this, there are sections for 'GTSS components', 'GTSS goals', and 'GTSS surveys'. The 'GTSS surveys' section lists four surveys: GYTS (youth aged 13-15), GSPS (teachers and administrators), GHPSS (third-year students in dentistry, medicine, nursing, and pharmacology), and GATS (household survey of adult tobacco use). There are also 'Related links' to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the WHO Framework Convention. On the right side, there are several featured articles and resources, including 'tobacco taxes: lessons learnt from nine countries', 'Frequently asked questions about tobacco control policies for the prevention and control of noncommunicable disease', 'Tobacco-free public spaces' (with a 'no smoking' sign icon), and 'Information resources' such as 'Tobacco and religion' and 'Legislation'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system tray with the date and time as 5:54 AM on 12/6/2016.



# GYTS Data - EMR

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://www.emro.who.int/tobacco/gtss-youth-survey>. The page features a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Call for papers', 'Global Health Professions Student Survey', 'Global Adult Tobacco Survey', 'Publications', 'World No Tobacco Day', 'Events and meetings', 'News', 'Country activities', 'Relevant health topics', and 'Useful links'. The main content area is titled 'GYTS fact sheets' and contains a table of data for 20 countries and the UNRWA Gaza Strip. The table lists the country/region and the years of the survey conducted. On the right side, there is a 'Tobacco-free public spaces' section with a 'no smoking' icon and text explaining that tobacco-free public places means that ALL indoor workplaces and indoor public places should be 100% smoke-free. Below this are sections for 'Information resources' (Tobacco and religion, Legislation, Gallery, Videos) and 'Statistics and figures' (By 2030 70% of tobacco-).

Country/Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Afghanistan				2004						2010				
Bahrain				2001										
Djibouti			2003						2009				2013	
Egypt			2001			2005			2009					2014
Gaza Strip			2001			2005							2013	
Iraq				2006				2008						
Islamic Republic of Iran				2003				2007						
Jordan				1999			2003			2007				2009
Kuwait				2001					2005				2009	
Lebanon				2001					2005				2011	
Libya				2003					2007				2010	
Morocco				2001					2006				2010	
Oman				2003					2007				2010	
Pakistan				2003/4					2008/9				2013	
Qatar				2004					2007				2013	
Saudi Arabia				2001					2007				2010	
Somalia				2004					2007					
Sudan				2001					2005				2009	2014
Syrian Arab Republic				2002					2007				2010	
Tunisia				2001					2007				2010	
United Arab Emirates				2001					2005				2013	
UNRWA Gaza Strip				2008									2013	

# WHO Country Information

- Egypt: <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/egy/index.html>
- Jordan: <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/jor/index.html>
- Palestine (OPT):  
<http://www.emro.who.int/countries/pse/index.html>
- Saudi Arabia:  
<http://www.emro.who.int/countries/sau/index.html>
- Lebanon:  
<http://www.emro.who.int/countries/lbn/index.html>
- Morocco:  
<http://www.emro.who.int/fr/countries/mor/index.html>

# Egypt

The screenshot shows the WHO EMRO website for Egypt. The page features a navigation menu with categories like Health topics, Data and statistics, Media centre, Information resources, Countries, Programmes, and About Us. The main content area is titled 'Egypt' and includes a sidebar with links to Egypt, News, Events, Programme areas, and Information resources. The primary article is 'National injection practice assessment', dated 13 September 2016, which discusses a project to improve injection safety. It includes a photo of a meeting and a 'Read more' link. Below this are sections for 'Events' (Strengthening IHR public health core capacities) and 'In focus' (Launch of the results of a pioneering tobacco study). A 'Key health-related statistics' table is also present, listing metrics such as total health expenditure, primary health care centres, and life expectancy. The page footer includes a 'Contact us' link and a system tray with the date 12/6/2016 and time 5:21 AM.

EMHJ Call for papers

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

عربي Français

Health topics Data and statistics Media centre Information resources **Countries** Programmes About Us

Search

Egypt

Egypt

News

Events

Programme areas

Information resources

**Egypt**

**National injection practice assessment**

13 September 2016 – As a part of the national injection safety project, an injection practice assessment begun on 12 August 2016.

The assessment includes two elements: holding focus group discussions to assess the knowledge, practice and perceptions of health care workers at hospitals (public and private), primary health care centres and community pharmacies; and measuring community knowledge, practice and perceptions through a community questionnaire of around 2400 households.

[Read more](#)

**Events**

**Strengthening IHR public health core capacities at designated points of entry in Egypt**

31 October 2016 | Cairo – The WHO country office in Egypt and the General Quarantine Department, Ministry of Health and

**In focus**

**Launch of the results of a pioneering tobacco study in Egypt**

16 May 2016 – With the occasion of World No Tobacco Day 2016, WHO Country Office in Egypt celebrated the launch of the results from a pioneering tobacco study on "Shisha..."

**Key health-related statistics**

Total health expenditure (% of general government expenditure)	5.6
Primary health care centres and units (per 10 000 population)	0.6
Total life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2

Source: Country statistical profiles (2016)

[See Egypt country profile](#)

Global Health Observatory.  
Egypt statistics summary (2002 –present)

Regional Health Observatory

**Contact us**

# Demographic & Health Survey - Egypt

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DHS Program website for Egypt. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://dhsprogram.com/where-we-work/Country-Ma>. The website header includes the DHS Program logo, a search bar, a login link, and the USAID logo with the tagline "FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE". The main navigation menu includes "WHO WE ARE", "WHAT WE DO", "WHERE WE WORK" (which is highlighted), "DATA", "PUBLICATIONS", and "TOPICS".

The page content is organized into several sections:

- Where We Work:** A sidebar on the left lists various regions, with "North Africa/West Asia/Europe" selected. Under this region, a list of countries is provided, including Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Jordan, Moldova, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, and Yemen.
- Egypt:** A large banner at the top right features a map of Egypt and the country's flag.
- Surveys:** A section titled "Surveys" contains the text: "The surveys page displays a listing of all surveys conducted in the selected country." Below this, a list of surveys is shown: "Egypt Special, 2015", "Egypt DHS, 2014", "Egypt DHS, 2008", "Egypt DHS, 2005", and "Egypt MCH SPA, 2004". A link "View all Egypt surveys" is provided at the bottom.
- Publications:** A section titled "Publications" contains the text: "The publications page displays a listing of all publications produced for the selected country." Below this, a list of publications is shown: "Egypt Special, 2015 - HIS Final Report (Arabic, English)", "Egypt DHS, 2014 - Final Report (English)", "Egypt DHS, 2014 - Final Report (Arabic)", "Egypt DHS, 2008 - Final Report (English)", and "Egypt DHS, 2005 - Final Report (English)". A link "View all Egypt publications" is provided at the bottom.
- Featured Document:** A section titled "Featured Document" displays a document cover for "Egypt Health Issues Survey 2015 (English)".

The Windows taskbar at the bottom of the browser window shows the system tray with the date and time: 5:59 AM, 12/6/2016.

# Lebanon

The screenshot shows the WHO EMRO website for Lebanon. The main navigation bar includes 'Health topics', 'Data and statistics', 'Media centre', 'Information resources', 'Countries', 'Programmes', and 'About Us'. The 'Countries' tab is selected. The page title is 'Lebanon'. A sidebar on the left contains links for 'Lebanon', 'WHO presence in Lebanon', 'News', 'Events', 'Programme areas', 'Information resources', 'Donors and partners', and 'Useful links'. The main content area features a news article titled 'Japan supports chronic care in Lebanon through WHO'. The article text states: '26 October 2016, Beirut – The Government of Japan is supporting WHO's country office in Lebanon with a grant of US\$ 2.9 million to improve health care for chronic medical conditions in Lebanon. The project focuses on providing essential medicines to vulnerable patients in Lebanon and paediatric patients with life-threatening chronic illnesses at the chronic care centre. The project was announced in a press conference hosted by H.E Minister of Public Health Mr Wael Abou Faour in the presence of H.E Ambassador of Japan Mr Seiichi Otsuka, former First Lady Mrs Mona Hraoui, founder of the chronic care centre, Dr Gabriele Riedner, acting WHO Representative to Lebanon, and representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). » Full story'. An image shows representatives of WHO, the chronic care centre, and YMCA, with the Minister of Public Health (from left) during a press conference. A 'Key health-related statistics' table is also visible on the right side of the page.

Key health-related statistics	
Total population (000)	4292
Total health expenditure (as % of general government expenditure)	10.7
Maternal mortality (per 100 000 live births)	15
Primary health care units and centres (2010)	2.3
Life expectancy	74.9

# Palestine (OPT)

The screenshot shows the WHO EMRO website for Palestine. The browser address bar displays <http://www.emro.who.int/countries/pse/index.html>. The page features the WHO logo and the text "World Health Organization Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean". A navigation menu includes "Health topics", "Data and statistics", "Media centre", "Information resources", "Countries", "Programmes", and "About Us". The "Countries" menu is active, showing a sub-menu for "Occupied Palestinian territory" with links to "Occupied Palestinian territory", "WHO presence in occupied Palestinian territory", "News", "Events", "Programme areas", "WHO publications", "Donors and partners", and "Useful links".

The main content area features a news article titled "Occupied Palestinian territory" with the sub-headline "WHO releases latest health access report for the occupied Palestinian territory". The article text states: "29 November 2016, Gaza – On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, marked by the UN since 1977, WHO launched a 2-year report on health access today at an event in Gaza to highlight how the Israeli permit system and physical barriers obstruct health access for Palestinian patients, ambulances and health workers. The study 'Right to health: crossing barriers to access health in the occupied Palestinian territory, 2014–2015,' is based on data provided by Palestinian Authority ministries and non-profit health providers, as well as patient interviews and field studies. 'Access is a fundamental element of the right to health. Every mother and child has the right to be together during a child's cancer treatment,' said Dr Gerald Rockenschaub, the WHO head of the office in the West Bank and Gaza. 'Yet the data indicate substantial restrictions for thousands of patients and their companions who are trying to travel to their places of referral.' The 48-page report also presents information on the impact of attacks on health facilities, patients and health personnel, and the health access situation in 'Area C' in the West Bank, where Israel retains full security and civil authority. [Read the full story](#)".

Below the article, there are sections for "Press releases" (with a link to "WHO releases latest health access") and "In focus" (with a link to "Statement by the United Nations"). To the right, there are "Information resources" (including "Monthly Gaza access reports [New: October 2016]", "Health situation reports in emergencies", "Assessments in emergency situations", "Annual oPt access reports", "WHO information in other publications", and "Regional Health Observatory") and "Vacancy notices" (including "National Professional Officer: International Health Regulations, West Bank" and "Closing date for applications: 2 November 2016").

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system tray with the date and time: "5:26 AM 12/6/2016".

# Saudi Arabia

The screenshot shows the WHO EMRO website for Saudi Arabia. The page includes the WHO logo, navigation menu, and a 'Key health-related statistics' table. The table lists the following data:

Key health-related statistics	
Total population (000s)	32 552
Total health expenditure (% of general government expenditure)	8.2
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	12
Primary health care units and centres (per 10000 population)	0.7
Total life expectancy at birth (years)	74.9

Source: Framework for health

# Saudi Digital Library

<https://portal.sdl.edu.sa/english/>

The screenshot shows the Saudi Digital Library (SDL) website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Arabic Databases, English Databases, eBooks, University Theses, Archives, Categories, Trial Databases, and Open Access. Below this is a 'News' section with two articles:

- Putting the Spotlight on Saudi Research Achievements** (961 Views, 23 April 2018 12:46 PM). The article discusses how the SDL is raising global awareness of scholarly outputs from universities in Saudi Arabia. It mentions that the SDL is the national online digital library in Saudi Arabia and the largest source of academic information in the Arab world. A photo shows a group of people at a conference.
- The Saudi Digital Library Signs Agreements with Governmental Universities** (2468 Views, 3 May 2017 1:52 PM). The article states that a number of Saudi government universities have recently signed agreements to...

On the right side of the news section, there is a banner for the 'Excellence Award for Scientific Production of Saudi Universities' (Jائزة التميز للنتاج العلمي للجامعات السعودية). The banner features a large number '1' and a medal, indicating a top ranking. The text is in Arabic: 'نسعد بزيارتكم موقع جائزة التميز' and 'جائزة التميز للنتاج العلمي للجامعات السعودية Excellence Award for Scientific Production of Saudi Universities'.

The bottom of the screenshot shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system tray displaying the time as 10:53 PM on 4/17/2019.



# Jordan

The screenshot shows the WHO EMRO website for Jordan. The main navigation bar includes 'Health topics', 'Data and statistics', 'Media centre', 'Information resources', 'Countries', 'Programmes', and 'About Us'. The 'Countries' tab is active. The page title is 'Jordan'. The main content area features a news article titled 'WHO Jordan hosts 'Think Pink' day for breast cancer awareness'. The article text describes an event in Amman on 23 October 2016, where WHO staff and local partners gathered to support Breast Cancer Awareness Month. It mentions a seminar by Dr. Yassar Qutaiba and the event's goal of increasing awareness and early detection of breast cancer. A photo shows a group of people in pink shirts holding signs. Below the article are two small thumbnail images: one of the 'Think Pink' event and another of mobile clinics supported by Kuwait. To the right of the article is a 'Key health-related statistics' table.

Key health-related statistics	
Total population in thousands	6675
Total expenditure on health (% of general government expenditure)	13.5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	58
Primary health care units and centres (per 10 000 population)	2.3
Life expectancy	74.0

Source: Country statistical profiles 2016  
See Jordan country profile  
Regional Health Observatory

# Morocco

The screenshot shows the WHO EMRO website for Morocco. The main headline is "Le Maroc élimine le trachome, principale cause de cécité". The article text states that on November 15, 2016, WHO declared the official elimination of trachoma in Morocco. It mentions a ceremony in Marrakech where Dr. Margaret Chan, WHO Director General, presented a certificate of recognition to Dr. Abdelali Belghiti Alaoui, Secretary General of the Ministry of Health. The article notes that Morocco is one of the first countries to achieve this, with only 8 countries having done so officially. It quotes Dr. Chan as saying that a strong political will, education, awareness, surveillance, and community mobilization are key to defeating such a debilitating disease. A link to "Lire l'article complet" is provided.

**Principales statistiques sanitaires**

Population totale (en milliers)	33 848
Total des dépenses de santé (en % du PIB)	6
Mortalité maternelle (pour 100 000 naissances vivantes)	120
Unités et centres de soins de santé primaires (pour 10 000 habitants)	0,9
Espérance de vie (en années)	71

Source : Observatoire régional de la santé

Profil sanitaire du Maroc

Collaboration avec l'OMS

# How to assess evidence (critical appraisal)?

# Examples of Appraisal

- Examining type of literature resource (interventional vs observational; single studies vs systematic reviews; effectiveness vs traditional studies, etc.)
- PICO analysis
- CASP resources

# PICO Analysis

**Problem:** Does breastfeeding (for a minimum of 6 months) compared to not breastfeeding reduce risk for breast cancer among women of child-bearing age (15-49 years) in EMR countries (for example)?

- **Population:** women of child-bearing age (15-49 years)
- **Intervention:** breastfeeding for at least 6 months
- **Comparison:** not breastfeeding
- **Outcome:** no breast cancer

# Evidence Search

- Search Words: breastfeeding AND Breast Cancer, breastfeeding, breast cancer, EMR countries
- Search Engine: PubMed, IMEMR
- Results of search: studies related to the relationship between breastfeeding and breast cancer in EMR populations

# Appraisal of Studies

- Credibility (journal, authors)
- Conceptual framework
- Methodology (study design, sampling, ethical considerations)
- Outcomes (timeliness, content, quality of evidence, relevance to medical practice)
- Conclusion (evidence summary)
  - Relationship of breastfeeding and risk of breast cancer
  - Other possible risk factors, e.g. family history

# Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Checklists

- CASP Randomised Controlled Trials Checklist PDF Form
- CASP Systematic Review Checklist PDF Form
- CASP Qualitative Studies Checklist PDF Form
- CASP Cohort Study Checklist PDF Form
- CASP Diagnostic Study Checklist PDF Form
- CASP Case Control Study Checklist PDF Form
- CASP Economic Evaluation Checklist PDF Form
- CASP Clinical Prediction Rule Checklist PDF Form



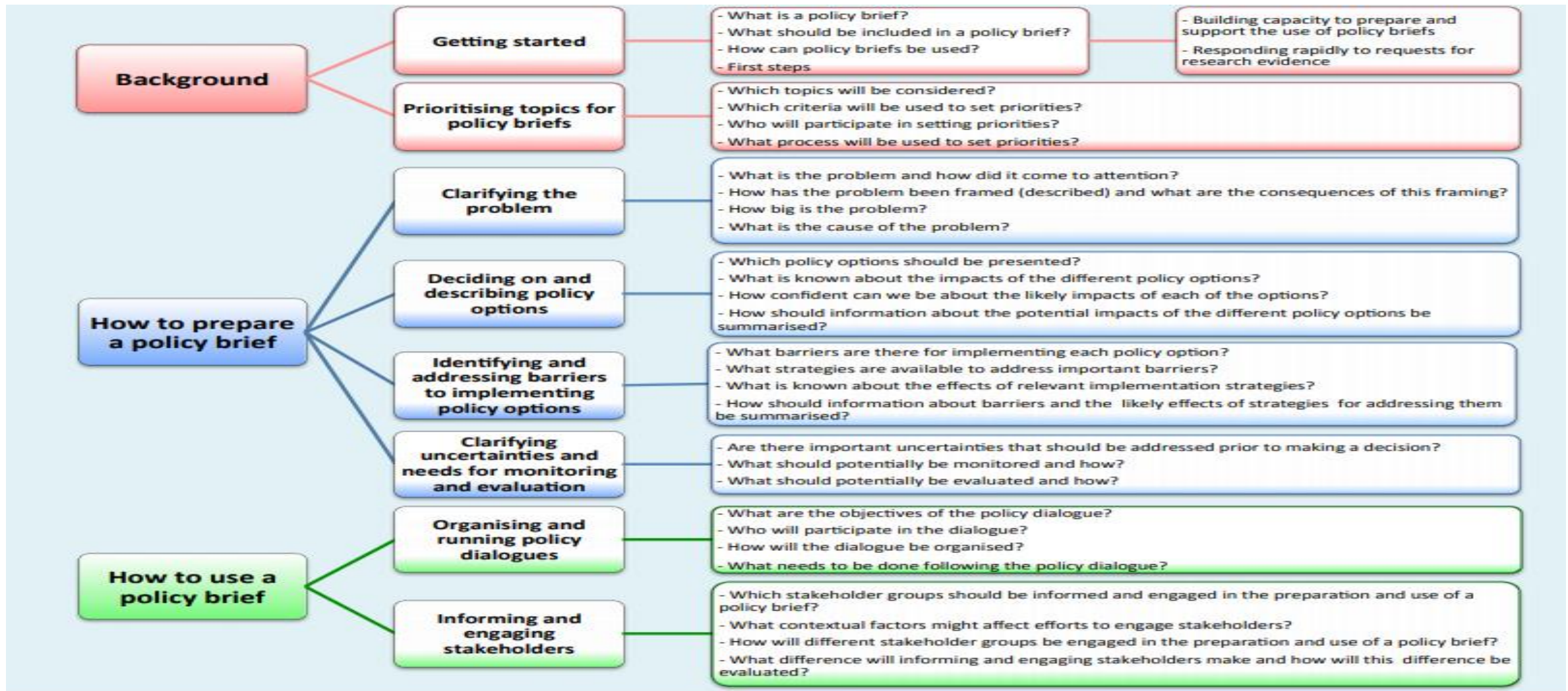
# More Information

- WHO / HQ website: [www.who.int](http://www.who.int)
- WHO / EMRO website: [www.emro.who.int](http://www.emro.who.int)
- Greenhalgh T, Peacock R. Effectiveness and efficiency of search methods in systematic reviews of complex evidence: audit of primary sources. BMJ 2005; 331(7524):1064-5.
- PICO definitions and examples: [PICO\(T\): Definitions and Examples - Evidence Based Practice - HSL at University of Virginia-Claude Moore Health Sciences Library](#)
- Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP): [Home - CASP - Critical Appraisal Skills Programme \(casp-uk.net\)](#)
- Supporting the Use of Research Evidence (SURE): [https://epoc.cochrane.org/sites/epoc.cochrane.org/files/public/uploads/SURE-Guides-v2.1/Collectedfiles/sure\\_guides.html](https://epoc.cochrane.org/sites/epoc.cochrane.org/files/public/uploads/SURE-Guides-v2.1/Collectedfiles/sure_guides.html)

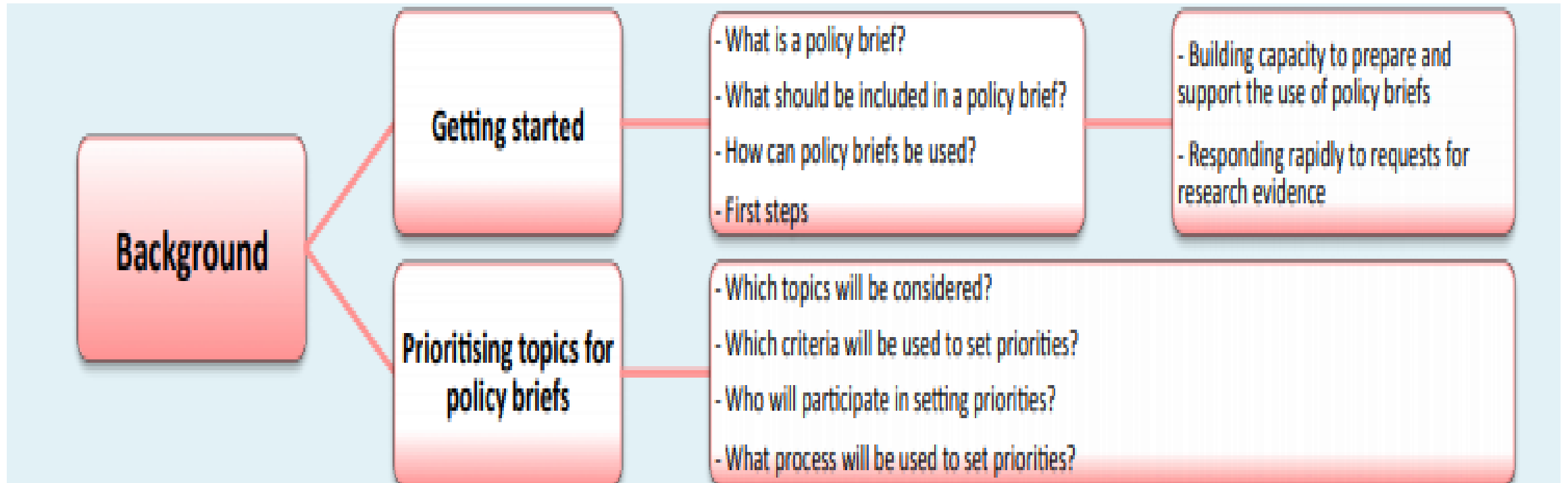
# Reviewing Policy Brief Development Processes

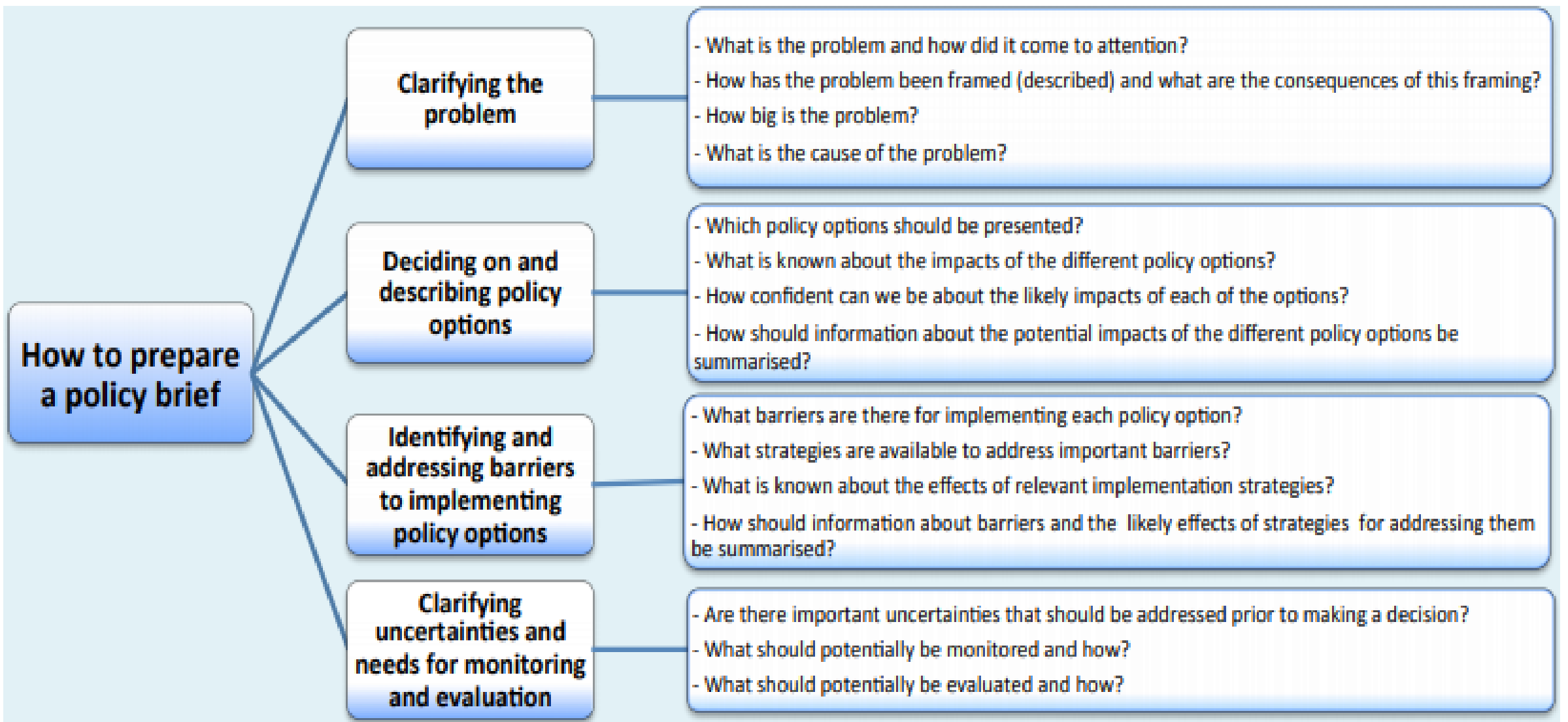
Capacity Building for Development of Policy Briefs: General Principles for NEDtP Members

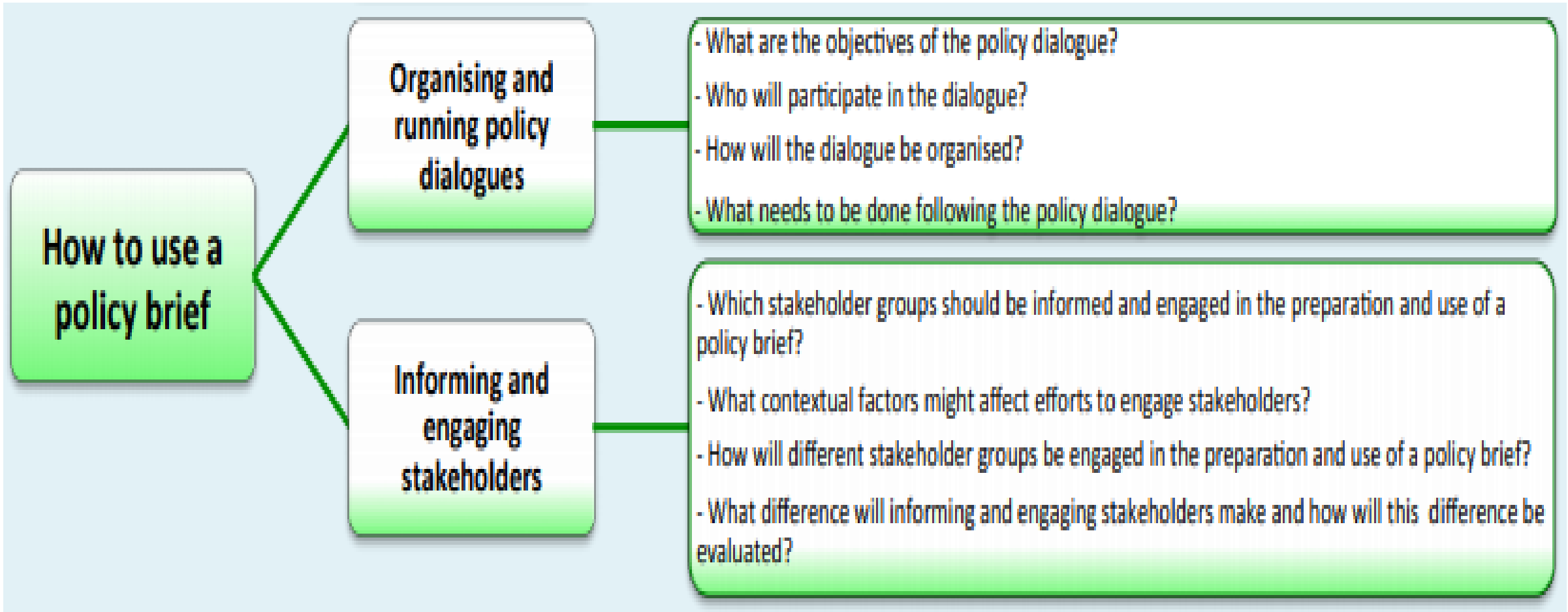
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# More Information

Supporting the Use of Research Evidence (SURE):

[https://epoc.cochrane.org/sites/epoc.cochrane.org/files/public/uploads/SURE-Guides-v2.1/Collectedfiles/sure\\_guides.html](https://epoc.cochrane.org/sites/epoc.cochrane.org/files/public/uploads/SURE-Guides-v2.1/Collectedfiles/sure_guides.html)