



Comparisons of interventions and controls, how to construct?

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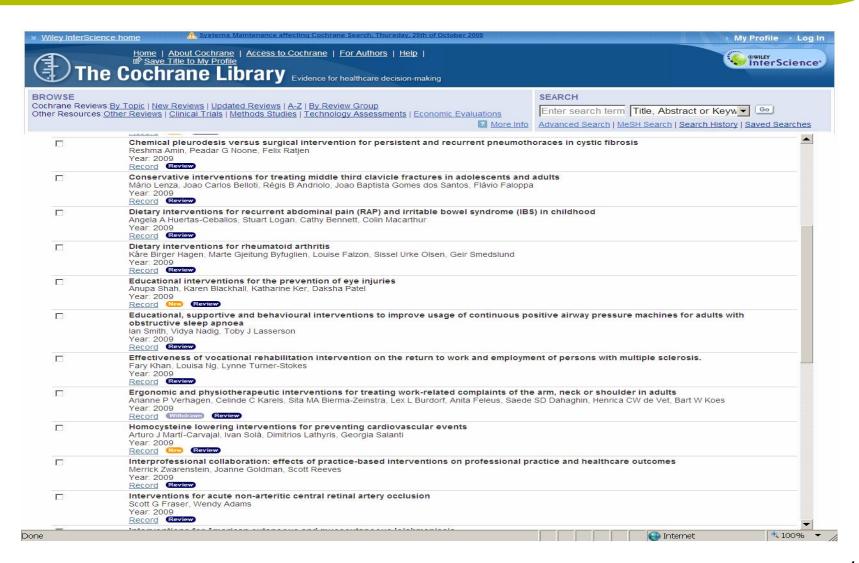
A systematic review

- 1. Well-formulated question (PICO)
- 2. Thorough search
- 3. Objective selection of studies
- 4. Critical assessment of methodological quality
- 5. Objective data extraction
- 6. Synthesis of the data
 - a) appropriate comparisons of interventions and controls
 - b) meta-analysis per comparison
- 7. Conclusions for practice and research

Scope of a review

- Interventions for.....
 - Cochrane Library
 - intervention* NOT pharmacological in title
 - 411 reviews and 261 protocols
- Resulting in a variety of interventions
 - non-drug
 - complex interventions
 - multi-faceted
 - multi-component
 - behavioural/mental health
 - team based/rehabilitation
 - public/occupational health

Example



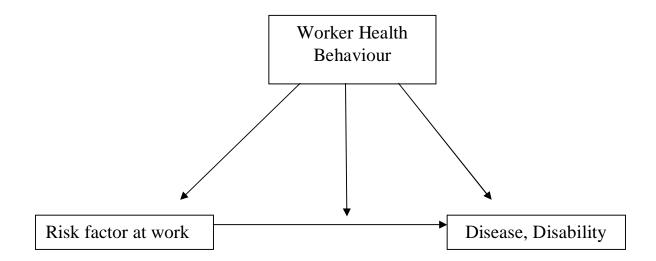
Lack of comparisons

- Cochrane Systematic Review, Rehabilitation for older people in long-term care, CD004294
- To evaluate physical rehabilitation interventions directed at improving physical function among older people in long-term care.
- "...From these, 49 studies fulfilled the eligibility criteria and are included in this review."
- "...The included studies are heterogeneous. They examine different types of intervention, and evaluate them with a wide battery of outcome measures. Such variety made a meta-analysis unfeasible."

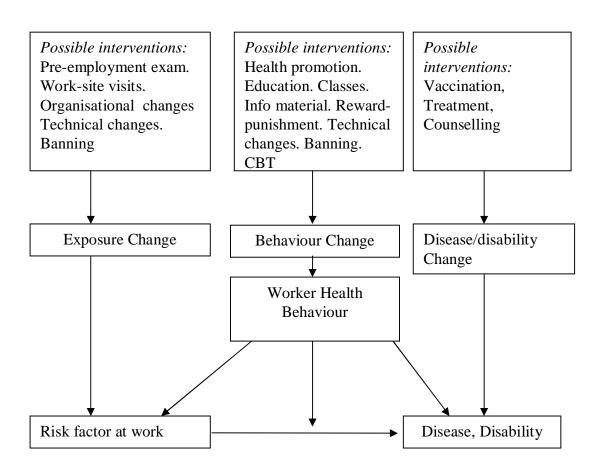
Need for classification

- Preferably classification should have:
 - practical meaning
 - work-directed versus person-directed
 - consequences in resource use
 - group versus individual-directed
 - basis in mechanism
 - double gloving versus single gloves

Occupational Health Interventions



Occupational Health Interventions

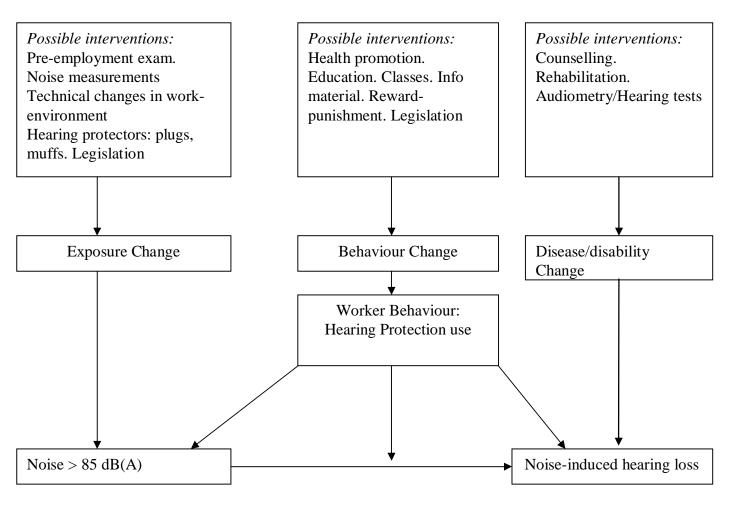


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Criteria for classification

- Outcome
 - exposure, worker behaviour, occupational disease, disability, injury
- Mode of action
 - e.g. exposure reduction
 - · technical measures, behavourial measures, organisational measures
- Level or point of action
 - individual, group, societal level (legal)
- Complexity
 - simple, multi-component, multi-actor
- Target Group
 - workers, students, specific occupations
- Place of delivery or setting
 - hospital, primary care, workplace
- Moment of application
 - preventive (without request for help), treatment
- Mode of delivery
 - verbal, written, web-based, media

Occupational Health Interventions



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Exercise: Classify

- Interventions to decrease noise induced hearing loss versus no intervention:
- 1. Ear muffs reduce noise levels with 20 dB(A)
- 2. EAR plugs reduce *hearing loss* with 10 dB
- 3. Legislation reduces *noise levels* with 5 dB(A)
- 4. Worker training in plug use reduces *hearing loss* with 15 dB
- Subsidies for employers reduce noise levels with 10 dB(A)
- 6. Information campaign for workers reduces *hearing loss* with 10 dB
- 7. Magnesium for noise-exposed workers reduces *hearing loss* with 5 dB

Exercise: classify

- Take the 'Rehabilitation for older people in long-term care' review
- Look at the description of interventions and the list of included studies
- Try to find out if there are any matching PICO's based on which the authors could make appropriate comparisons
- We will feed this back to the review authors through the formal feedback system