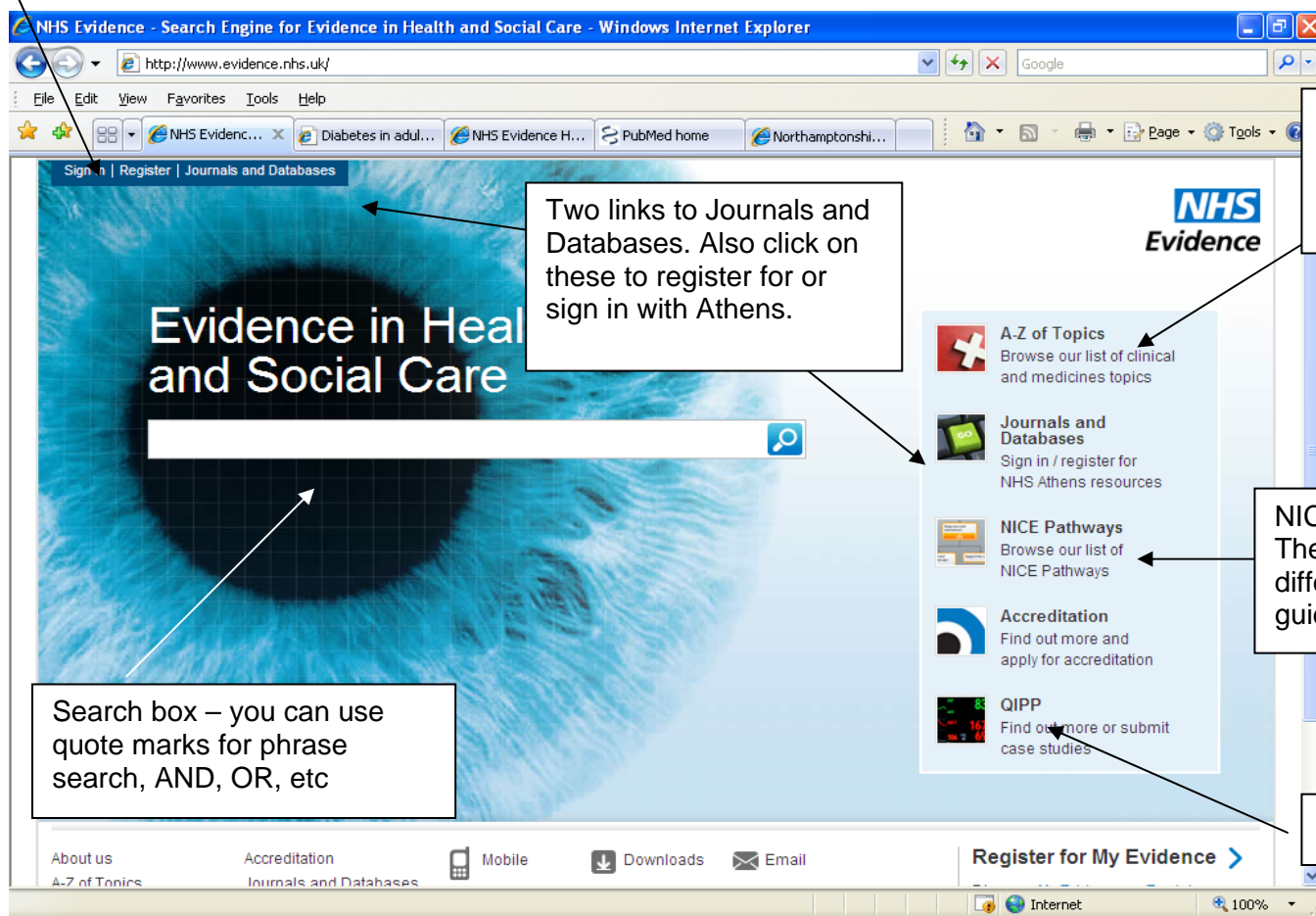


NHS EVIDENCE Quick Reference Guide

www.evidence.nhs.uk/

These Sign In and Register links relate to NHS Evidence and not Athens



The screenshot shows the NHS Evidence website in a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The page title is "NHS Evidence - Search Engine for Evidence in Health and Social Care". The main heading is "Evidence in Health and Social Care" with a search box below it. A navigation menu at the top includes "Sign in", "Register", and "Journals and Databases". A sidebar on the right contains several links: "A-Z of Topics", "Journals and Databases", "NICE Pathways", "Accreditation", and "QIPP". The footer includes "About us", "Accreditation", "Mobile", "Downloads", "Email", and "Register for My Evidence".

Two links to Journals and Databases. Also click on these to register for or sign in with Athens.

Links to topic summaries which are sort of the replacement for specialist collections

NICE pathways – new. These bring together different types of NICE guidance on a topic.

Search box – you can use quote marks for phrase search, AND, OR, etc

Link to QIPP case studies

Main search box

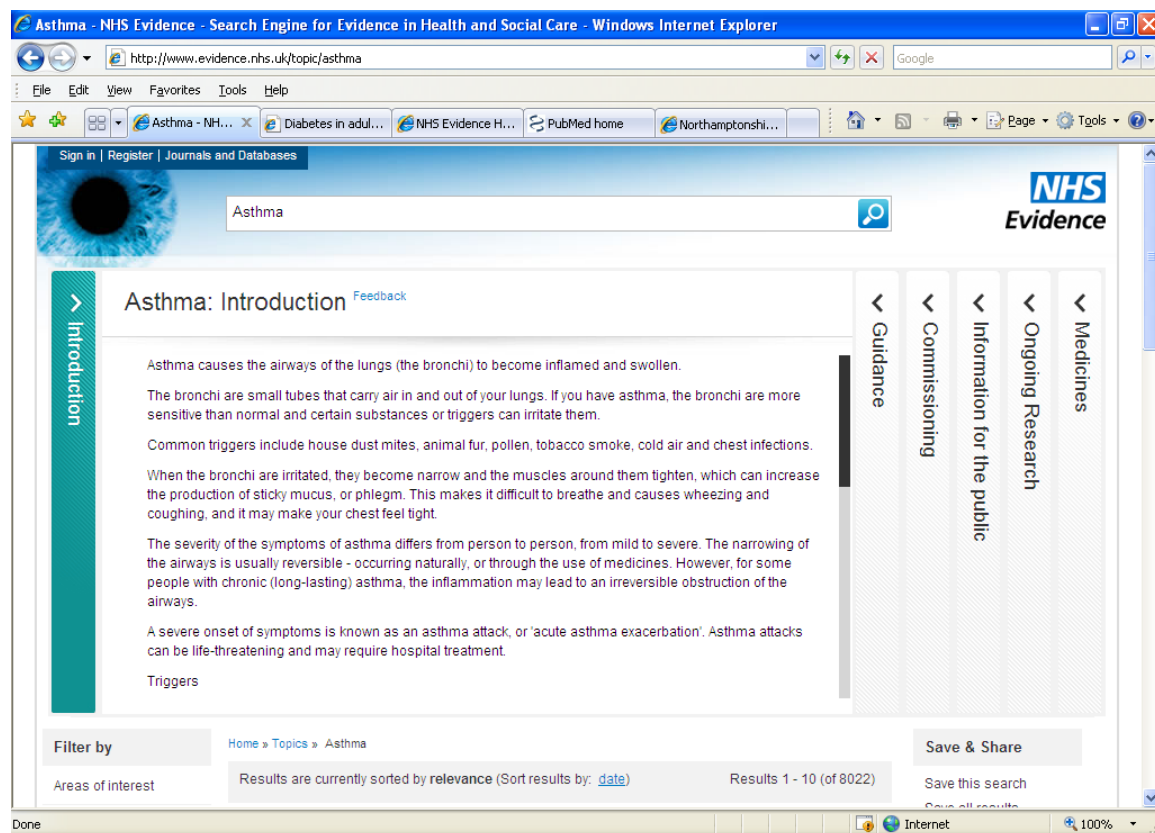
If you search on a subject that is covered in the A-Z of topics you will be taken to that topic. If you search on a drug name you will be taken to the drug info. Both of these have a 'concertina' display at the top of the page with your search results below. Otherwise you will just be taken to a page of search results.

Try coeliac disease; aspirin; tennis elbow for examples of each of these.

The other links on the front page take you to these sections:

A-Z of topics

There are currently about 150 topics covered but these will be expanded in the future.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the NHS Evidence website. The address bar shows the URL <http://www.evidence.nhs.uk/topic/asthma>. The page title is "Asthma - NHS Evidence - Search Engine for Evidence in Health and Social Care". The search bar contains the word "Asthma". The main content area is titled "Asthma: Introduction" and includes the following text:

Asthma causes the airways of the lungs (the bronchi) to become inflamed and swollen.

The bronchi are small tubes that carry air in and out of your lungs. If you have asthma, the bronchi are more sensitive than normal and certain substances or triggers can irritate them.

Common triggers include house dust mites, animal fur, pollen, tobacco smoke, cold air and chest infections.

When the bronchi are irritated, they become narrow and the muscles around them tighten, which can increase the production of sticky mucus, or phlegm. This makes it difficult to breathe and causes wheezing and coughing, and it may make your chest feel tight.

The severity of the symptoms of asthma differs from person to person, from mild to severe. The narrowing of the airways is usually reversible - occurring naturally, or through the use of medicines. However, for some people with chronic (long-lasting) asthma, the inflammation may lead to an irreversible obstruction of the airways.

A severe onset of symptoms is known as an asthma attack, or 'acute asthma exacerbation'. Asthma attacks can be life-threatening and may require hospital treatment.

Triggers

The page also features a navigation menu on the right with links to "Guidance", "Commissioning", "Information for the public", "Ongoing Research", and "Medicines". At the bottom, there is a "Filter by" section, a "Save & Share" button, and a status bar indicating "Results 1 - 10 (of 8022)".

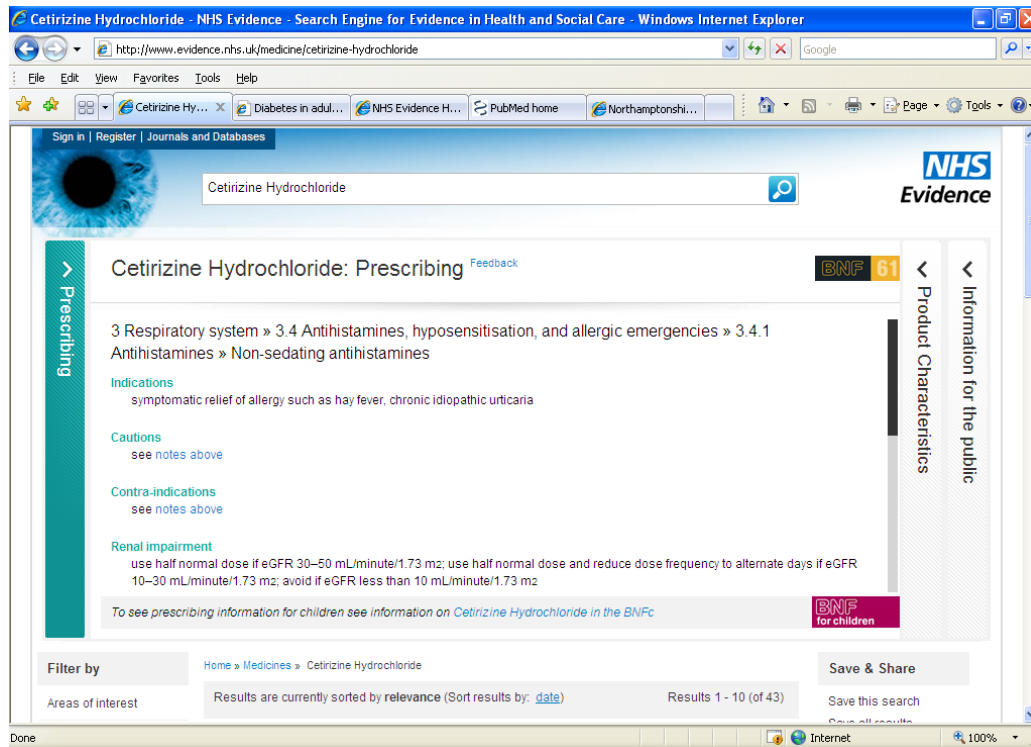
For the topics that are covered this is a good place to find guidance – better than just doing a general search and then filtering it.

Not all topics have all the tabs – many don't have Commissioning. The Ongoing Research tab links to the UK Duets database (which is also linked from the Journals and databases page).

If you scroll down the page there are also the results of a search on your topic – you will probably need to filter these for them to be of any use.

Medicines

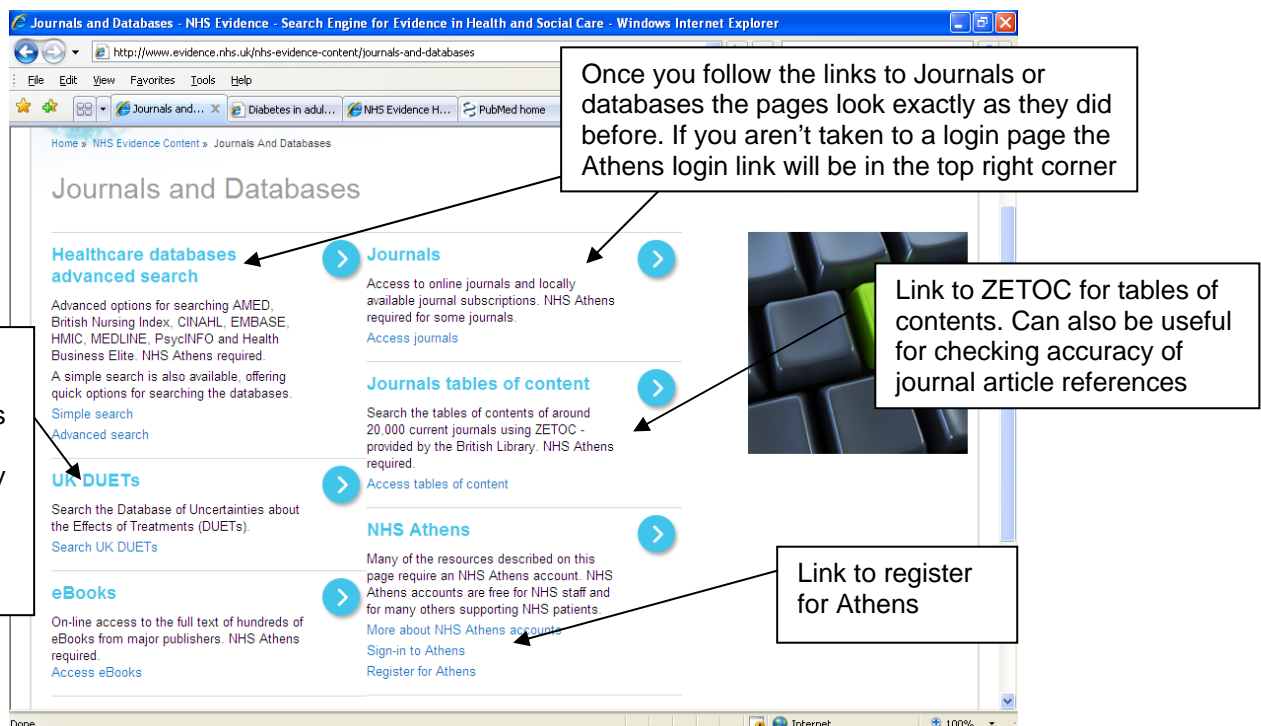
If you search for a drug name you will get this type of information:



Some will also have tabs for News and Best Practice Guidance. The prescribing information is taken from BNF and BNF for Children.

Journals and databases

This is the page you will come to if you use the old www.library.nhs.uk address or if you click on either of the links to Journals and databases from the front page of NHS Evidence.



QIPP (Quality, Innovation, Productivity and Prevention)

QIPP is aimed at improving quality and productivity across the NHS and social care. The QIPP collection on NHS Evidence brings together information about local initiatives information from the Cochrane Library that could be used as the basis of further initiatives.

Case studies: <http://www.evidence.nhs.uk/qipp/case-studies-by-workstream>

It could be useful to look at the case studies (organised by workstream) for some of the searches we get, although the links to the full text aren't working at the moment.

Scroll down on the main QIPP page for other QIPP related tools and resources:

<http://www.evidence.nhs.uk/qipp>

NICE Pathways

Home - NICE Pathways - Windows Internet Explorer

http://pathways.nice.org.uk/

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Home - NICE... Diabetes in adul... NHS Evidence H... PubMed home Northamptonshi...

NICE Pathways Home | About NICE Pathways | Contact us | Help

Introducing NICE Pathways

Choose from the following list of pathways

Alcohol-use disorders	Depression	Physical activity
Breast cancer	Diabetes	Postnatal care
Chronic heart failure	Diabetes in pregnancy	Smoking
Chronic kidney disease	Diet	Stroke
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Glaucoma	Venous thromboembolism
Dementia	Neonatal jaundice	

Get started with the pathways video

00:00 02:00

There are only a few of these at the moment, but they will be expanded in the future.

Managing type 1 diabetes - NICE Pathways - Windows Internet Explorer

http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/diabetes#path=view%3A/pathways/diabetes/managing-type-1-diabetes.xml&conte

NICE Pathways

Home | About NICE Pathways | Contact us | Help

Pathway information | Implementation | Guidance | Quality standards

Managing type 1 diabetes

Diabetes

```

    graph TD
      A[Managing type 1 diabetes] --> B[Diagnosis]
      B --> C[Diabetes care structure and process]
      C --> D[Patient education models]
      D --> E[Managing type 1 diabetes in children and young people]
      D --> F[Managing type 1 diabetes in adults]
  
```

Pathway created: May 2011 Last updated: May 2011
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Recently viewed

Managing type 1 diabetes - NICE Pathways - Windows Internet Explorer

http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/diabetes#path=view%3A/pathways/diabetes/managing-type-1-diabetes.xml&conte

NICE Pathways

Home | About NICE Pathways | Contact us | Help

Pathway information | Implementation | Guidance | Quality standards

Managing type 1 diabetes

Diabetes

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    graph TD
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```

Pathway created: May 2011 Last updated: May 2011
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Recently viewed

Diagnosis

Children and young people

World Health Organization 2006 criteria

- hyperglycaemic (random blood glucose > 11.1 mmol/L)
- polyuria
- polydipsia
- weight loss.

Adults

If classical symptoms present, confirm diagnosis by a single laboratory glucose measurement.

If classical symptoms not present, confirm diagnosis by two laboratory glucose measurements.

HbA_{1c} measurement may support diagnosis.

Where a person appears to have type 2 diabetes, consider type 1 diabetes if:

- ketonuria is detected, or

Source guidance >

Clicking here allows you to see the stages of the pathway that you have viewed.