

# What's New

February 2019

## NEW BOOKS IN CK

**Andrews' Diseases of the Skin** (James, William) 13th ed;

**Catheter Ablation of Cardiac Arrhythmias** (Huang, Shoen K. Stephen) 4th ed;

**Contemporary Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery** (Hupp, James) 7th ed;

**Critical Care Medicine** (Parrillo, Joseph) 5th ed;

**Field Guide to Wilderness Medicine** (Auerbach, Paul) 5th ed;

**Fundamentals of Skeletal Radiology** (Helms, Clyde) 5th ed;

**Gordis Epidemiology** (Celentano, David) 6th ed;

**McKee's Pathology of the Skin** (Calonje, Eduardo) 5th ed;

**Nolte's The Human Brain in Photographs and Diagrams** (Vanderah, Todd) 5th ed;

**Perinatal Genetics** (Norton, Mary) 1st ed;

**Respiratory Physiology** (Cloutier, Michelle) 2nd ed;

## NEW JOURNALS ADDED TO CK...

**Addictive Behaviors Reports**; Years of Coverage: 2015 to present;

**Advances in Cosmetic Surgery**; Years of Coverage: 2018 to present;

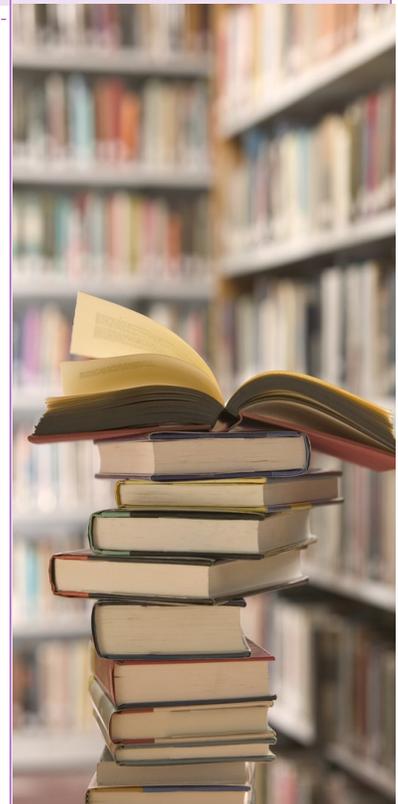
**Advances in Molecular Pathology**; Years of Coverage: 2018 to present;

**Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology**; Years of Coverage: 2015 to present;

**Contemporary Clinical Trials Communications**; Years of Coverage: 2015 to present;

**European Journal of Radiology Open**; Years of Coverage: 2014 to present;

**Journal of Nutrition & Intermediary Metabolism**; Years of Coverage: 2014 to present;



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## NEW AND UPDATED TOPICS IN UPTODATE

### **Antibiotic duration for bacteremia due to Enterobacteriaceae**

The duration of antibiotic therapy for gram-negative bacillary bacteremia depends on the primary source and extent of infection and the patient's clinical response; antibiotics are usually given for 7 to 14 days for uncomplicated cases (eg, no underlying endovascular, bone, joint, or central nervous system infection, no uncontrolled source of infection, no major immunocompromising condition). In a randomized trial of 604 patients with uncomplicated gram-negative bacteremia (mostly Enterobacteriaceae), antibiotic treatment for 7 versus 14 days resulted in comparable rates of a composite endpoint that included all-cause mortality, relapse, suppurative or distant complications, readmission, or extended hospitalization at 90 days [1]. Mortality rates at 14 and 28 days were also not statistically different between the two groups. We thus suggest a 7-day course of antibiotic therapy for uncomplicated Enterobacteriaceae bacteremia.

### **Caplacizumab in acquired TTP**

Caplacizumab is a monoclonal antibody fragment directed against von Willebrand factor (VWF) that prevents binding of VWF to platelets. Its use is under investigation in thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP), in which ultra-large VWF multimers promote potentially life-threatening small vessel thromboses. In the randomized HERCULES trial which compared the addition of caplacizumab or placebo to standard care in 145 patients with acquired TTP, caplacizumab led to improved outcomes including faster normalization of the platelet count, shorter hospitalization, and shorter duration of plasma exchange [2]. Caplacizumab is currently only available on a compassionate use basis.

### **Depression and suicidal ideation in patients with atopic dermatitis**

Atopic dermatitis, especially when severe or poorly controlled, may be associated with psychosocial distress and

psychiatric comorbidities, driven by multiple factors including disabling pruritus, loss of sleep, social embarrassment, and possible inflammatory effects on neuromodulators. A 2019 meta-analysis of 37 observational studies found a nearly twofold increased risk of depression and suicidal ideation in children and adults with atopic dermatitis, compared with individuals without the disease [3]. These findings suggest that clinicians treating patients with atopic dermatitis should be vigilant for depressive symptoms and the possible need for psychiatric referral, especially among those with severe disease.

### **Automated oscillometric blood pressure monitoring compared with other measurement techniques**

UpToDate recommends different blood pressure targets depending in part upon the method by which blood pressure is measured (table 1). Automated oscillometric blood pressure monitoring (AOBPM) is an office-based method in which multiple consecutive readings are obtained and averaged while the patient is (typically) seated in a room, alone. In a meta-analysis of 26 studies involving over 7000 patients that compared different blood pressure techniques, AOBPM yielded measurements that were similar to daytime ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM) and home blood pressure monitoring, and that were lower than routine office blood pressure by 7 to 10 mmHg systolic and 4 mmHg diastolic [1]. These findings support current UpToDate advice on the relationship between measurement technique and goal blood pressure.

### **Ondansetron and congenital anomalies**

The relationship between first trimester use of ondansetron and congenital anomalies is controversial. In a retrospective cohort study of over 1.8 million pregnancies of women enrolled in Medicaid, first trimester ondansetron exposure was not associated with an increased risk of overall congenital malformations or cardiac malformations after adjustment for known confounders [2]. Although a small increase in risk for oral clefts was observed, the absolute difference between exposed and unexposed pregnancies was very low (2.7 per 10,000 births). In pregnant women less than 10 weeks of gestation with nausea and vomiting of pregnancy refractory to initial treatment, we discuss the potential risks and effectiveness of ondansetron on a case-by-case basis.

### **Concussion recovery time for children and adolescents**

The time course of recovery from acute concussion was investigated in a multicenter prospective cohort study of over 2700 pediatric patients, 5 to 18 years of age, who presented to the emergency department [3]. Most children and adolescents (over 80 percent) recovered from their concussion within one month. However, recovery took longer in adolescent female patients, among whom less than half reached full recovery by 3 months. Previous studies have also identified increased severity of symptoms at presentation as a risk factor for prolonged recovery. Patients with persistent concussion symptoms not improving after 21 days warrant referral to a physician with specific expertise in managing pediatric concussion (eg, sports medicine specialist, physiatrist, or neurologist).

## **Optimal timing of coronary angiography and revascularization in patients with NSTEMACS**

Randomized trials of patients with non-ST elevation acute coronary syndromes (NSTEMACS) have found that most patients at high risk for adverse cardiovascular events benefit from coronary angiography and possible percutaneous coronary intervention within 48 hours of diagnosis. In addition, there is some evidence that individuals at very high risk for adverse cardiovascular events benefit from earlier invasive evaluation. The VERDICT trial randomly assigned over 2000 patients with NSTEMACS to angiography within 12 hours (very early angiography group) or within 48 to 72 hours (standard angiography group) of the diagnosis [1]. There was no significant difference between the groups with regard to the primary composite outcome that included death, recurrent infarction or hospitalization. However, among the very high risk patients, such as those with a GRACE risk score >140, there was a trend toward better outcomes with very early angiography. VERDICT supports findings from earlier studies.

## **Coffee consumption and rosacea**

Individuals with rosacea are often counseled that consumption of coffee and other hot beverages may exacerbate their disease. In contrast, an analysis of data from over 80,000 women in the Nurses' Health Study II found that, compared with women with the lowest consumption of caffeinated coffee, women with the highest consumption were less likely to develop rosacea [2]. In addition, there was an inverse relationship between increased caffeine intake and risk of incident rosacea. There was no association between risk for rosacea and consumption of decaffeinated coffee. These findings suggest that restriction of coffee consumption is not necessary for patients with rosacea.

## **Safety of certolizumab pegol during pregnancy**

The tumor necrosis factor inhibitor certolizumab pegol (CZP) is thought to be safe for use during pregnancy. This biologic agent lacks the antibody Fc- region responsible for placental transfer of immunoglobulins. A recent analysis of the manufacturer's pharmacovigilance database, representing the largest available cohort of exposed pregnant women (including over 300 women with rheumatic diseases and nearly 200 with Crohn disease), identified over 530 prospectively documented outcomes of maternal exposure [3].

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