



Evidence Based Pyramid & 6S

Best Research Evidence: Best Clinical Experience: Consistent with Patient Values

EPOCH [Electronic Portal for Online Clinical Help) platform, available at www.epoch.health.tas.gov.au, provides a structured gateway to evidence-based healthcare resources. These resources align closely with the hierarchy of evidence represented in the Evidence Pyramid, which organizes research from foundational studies to integrated decision-support systems. This synthesis maps **EPOCH's** key resources to each level of the pyramid.



HOW TO DETERMINE THE RIGHT LEVEL TO ANSWER A CLINICAL QUESTION

Quality of Evidence in Clinical Research Increases Up the Levels: Search Evidence Top Downwards

hierarchy, guiding users from foundational research studies to integrated clinical systems. This alignment ensures that healthcare professionals can efficiently locate, appraise, and apply the highest level of evidence appropriate to their clinical context. By embedding these resources within the evidence pyramid framework, **EPOCH** supports a systematic approach to evidence-based practice across Tasmania's health system.

EPOCH's structure mirrors the evidence

EBP Guided Search - Highest level of research evidence -Synthesized, methodologically rigorous summaries of multiple studies.

Cochrane Library – a core **EPOCH** resource offering systematic reviews across healthcare topics

JBI (Joanna Briggs **Institute)** Systematic Reviews

PubMed Clinical Queries filters for systematic reviews and meta-analyses

AHRQ Evidence Reports

Therapeutic Guidelines [ETG] - concise, regularly updated summaries for clinical management.

JBI evidence summaries

CINAHL Guidelines

Evidence summaries -

UpToDate and **BMJ Best Practice**

Clinical Key Guidelines

DynaMed Point of Care

ACORN Standards

NIHR Evidence

DETERMINE DOMAIN

Meta -**Analysis**

a pooled-estimate of effects across studies; that range in quality

Synthesized Evidence **Systematic Reviews** with summaries of high quality (e.g. **RCTs) primary research studies** typically conducted by experts

Secondary research over many time periods

Clinical Decision Support Tools within **EPOCH** link evidence-based guidelines directly to clinical workflows, supporting point-of-care decision-making tools

> **Trip Database** (Turning Research into Practice) -filtered to systematic reviews

> > Evidence-Based Summaries from sources like **DARE** (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects) and Cochrane Clinical Answers, which provide brief, clinically focused synopses of systematic reviews

Embase -systematic review publication types

Campbell Collaboration

Critically Appraised Literature,

Evidence Summaries & Guidelines Pre-appraised, quality-checked evidence intended for direct

clinical use - this level bridges research and practice

ETIOLOGY/HARM PROGNOSIS DIAGNOSIS ECONOMIC ANALYSIS **NICE Clinical Guidelines**

EPOCH Speciality Guides

MEDLINE Guidelines

Sax Institute Evidence Checks

Trip Database - filtered to guidelines & evidence summaries

NHMRC Australian Clinical Practice Guidelines Portal – provides access to national, evidence-based guidelines

Tasmanian HealthPathways integrates local clinical guidance with evidence summaries for system-level application

PubMed and CINAHL databases – access to primary research articles across medical and allied health disciplines

PEDro - physiotherapy trials

<u>speechBITE</u>

Clinical Key - Elsevier

Randomized Controlled Trials & Non Randomized Controlled Trials

Primary experimental studies evaluating interventions. At least two groups randomly assigned to intervention or control group reducing bias

Prospective gold standard for observations

UptoDate

Embase

Trip Database - RCT filter

MEDLINE

comprehensive database for peer-reviewed biomedical research

Cochrane Library

EBP 6S Pyramid MEDLINE Guided Search Embase

Health Care Systems

Integrated with

CINAHL

Medication Evidence Based **Safety** Information **OTseeker**

Occupational Therapy

Systems stems that combine patient data with the oest available evidence to guide clinical

Summaries

Evidence-based clinical guidelines and

summaries that synthesize multiple sources into actionable recommendations

Syntheses

Concise summaries of systematic reviews and meta-

analyses, offering key findings and clinical implications

Cohort Studies & Case Control Studies

THERAPY

Observational analytical research, Non - experimental studies of a homogeneous population

> Single point in time snapshot Retrospective by design

Qualitative Evidence onsiderations for assessing the quality of qualitative research **Researcher Reflexivity**

<u>Australian</u> <u>Injectable</u> **Guideline Therapeutic Guideline**

eMIMS

Key Resources Integrated into workflows

Mobile Apps Dictionaries Drug Resources

MEDLINE

Clinical Key Journals

Embase CINAHL

Synopses Systematic reviews and meta-analyses that combine results from multiple studies to provide high-level evidence

Cross-Sectional Studies, Case Reports & Case Series

Descriptive or exploratory research Useful for rare conditions, early signals, adverse events. Single group study describes a novelty or peculiarity. Data can be qualitative, quantitative or mixed

Stakeholder Involvement Involvement of patients and caregivers in defining

Steps taken to mitigate bias and

assumptions research methods

include member checks or co-coding

research question, collecting data or analysing results

Descriptive Richness Are methods, findings clear, credible and complete? Enough information to relate findings to other contexts?

Evidence-Based **Nursing** and Evidence-Based **Medicine** Journals – accessible via **BrowZine**

Clinical Calculators

LibKey Nomad Zotero

ies

Search Plus

NSQHS

Access Medicine

ClinicalTrials ongoing and completed clinical

Studies

Summaries of individual high-quality studies, often peer-reviewed and critically appraised

Sources

Original research, including randomized controlled trials (RCTs), cohort studies, case-control studies, and case reports

Background Information, Expert Opinion & Data Sources

Post-hoc reflection

Textbooks, eBooks, Patient's Electronic Records Not research based - High internal validity - Novel molecule or tool development Methodology

Are study methods iterative, analysis and data collection inform each other? Variants represented in sample. Methods logically follow selected theories.

Clinical Relevance

Do the finding make sense and add to knowledge base? Are the findings applicable to clients and practice?

Number of Papers