The following journal articles are available from the Library and Knowledge Service electronically or in print. Please follow links to access full text online, contact me to order copies, or call into your nearest library.

**A systematic review of the impact of preoperative exercise for patients with abdominal aortic aneurysms.**
[Despite the encouraging evidence of preoperative exercise on patients with an AAA, it remains premature to recommend it as a preoperative intervention.]
*Contact the library for a copy of this article*

**Antithrombotic therapy in patients undergoing transcatheter aortic valve implantation.**
[Review summarises currently available data and suggests a more individualised antithrombotic treatment strategy after transcatheter aortic valve implantation based on risk factors for cardiovascular events and bleeding.]
*Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users*

**Association of genetically predicted testosterone with thromboembolism, heart failure, and myocardial infarction: mendelian randomisation study in UK Biobank.**
Luo S. *BMJ* 2019; 364:l476.
[To determine whether endogenous testosterone has a causal role in thromboembolism, heart failure, and myocardial infarction.]

**Dabigatran dual therapy with ticagrelor or clopidogrel after percutaneous coronary intervention in atrial fibrillation patients with or without acute coronary syndrome: a subgroup analysis from the RE-DUAL PCI trial.**
[The benefits of both dabigatran 110 mg and 150 mg dual therapy compared with warfarin triple therapy in reducing bleeding risks were consistent across subgroups of patients with or without ACS, and patients treated with ticagrelor or clopidogrel.]
*Contact the library for a copy of this article*

**Effect of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation on anxiety and depression in patients with myocardial infarction: A systematic review and meta-analysis.**
[For patients with MI, exercise-based CR has been demonstrated to alleviate anxiety and depressive symptoms. These findings highlight CR as essential and beneficial for minimizing MI patient anxiety and depression during recovery.]
*Contact the library for a copy of this article*
Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase-to-Platelet Ratio as a Novel Predictor of Long-Term Adverse Outcomes in Patients after Undergoing Percutaneous Coronary Intervention: A Retrospective Cohort Study.
[This study indicates that GPR is an independent and novel predictor of adverse long-term outcomes in CAD patients who underwent PCI.G.]

Contact the library for a copy of this article

[In this meta-analysis, despite its use in different patient populations, the troponin type used, and timeline of follow-up, a low-risk HEART score had high sensitivity, negative predictive value, and negative likelihood ratio for predicting short-term major adverse cardiac events, although risk of bias and statistical heterogeneity were high.]

Contact the library for a copy of this article

Impact of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation in patients with heart failure (ExTraMATCH II) on mortality and hospitalisation: an individual patient data meta-analysis of randomised trials.
[Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation did not have a significant effect on the risk of mortality and hospitalisation in HF with reduced ejection fraction. However, uncertainty around effect estimates precludes drawing definitive conclusions.]
Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users

Improving the Prescription of Oral Anticoagulants in Atrial Fibrillation: A Systematic Review.
[Interventions designed to improve appropriate prescription of OACs in eligible AF patients for stroke prevention can be effective. Successful approaches include education of HCPs; implementation of local guidelines; interdisciplinary medical care programs educating both HCPs and patients and persuasive interventions utilizing peer-group experts.]

Contact the library for a copy of this article

[To evaluate the joint association of sodium and potassium urinary excretion (as surrogate measures of intake) with cardiovascular events and mortality, in the context of current World Health Organization recommendations for daily intake (3.5 g potassium) in adults.]

Pre-hospital advanced airway management for adults with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest: nationwide cohort study.
[To determine survival associated with advanced airway management (AAM) compared with no AAM for adults with out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.]

**Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin 9 inhibitors in reducing cardiovascular outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis.**
[This study demonstrated that PCSK9 inhibitors could significantly reduce the risk of MACE, non-fatal MI and stroke.]

*Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users*

**Prospective Validation of the Emergency Heart Failure Mortality Risk Grade for Acute Heart Failure.**
Lee DS. *Circulation* 2019;139(9):1146-1156.
[A clinical model allowing simultaneous prediction of mortality at both 7 and 30 days identified acute heart failure patients with a low risk of events. Compared with physicians' estimates, our multivariable model was better able to predict 7-day mortality and may guide clinical decisions.]

**True 99th centile of high sensitivity cardiac troponin for hospital patients: prospective, observational cohort study.**
Mariathas M. *BMJ* 2019;364:l729.
[To determine the distribution, and specifically the true 99th centile, of high sensitivity cardiac troponin I (hs-cTnI) for a whole hospital population by applying the hs-cTnI assay currently used routinely at a large teaching hospital.]

**Guidelines**

*The following new guidance has recently been published:*

**Onivyde (irinotecan, liposomal formulations): reports of serious and fatal thromboembolic events.**
Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA);2019.
[Drug Safety Update. Onivyde has been associated with reports of serious thromboembolic events, such as pulmonary embolism, venous thrombosis, and arterial thromboembolism.]
*Freely available online*

**The BACPR Standards and Core Components for Cardiovascular Disease Prevention and Rehabilitation 2017.**
British Association for Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation (BACPR);2019.
[3rd edition. This update presents current evidence-based best practice and a pragmatic overview of the structure and function of Cardiovascular Prevention and Rehabilitation Programmes (CPRPs) in the UK. ]
*Freely available online*
Reports

The following report(s) may be of interest:

**A high omega-6 fatty acid diet is unlikely to prevent cardiovascular disease or deaths.**
NIHR Dissemination Centre; 2019.
https://discover.dc.nihr.ac.uk/content/signal-000736/a-high-omega-6-fatty-acid-diet-is-unlikely-to-prevent-cardiovascular-disease-or-deaths

[NIHR Signal. Diets or supplements that aim to increase omega-6 fatty acids have no clear effect on the risk of cardiovascular events like heart attacks or stroke, overall deaths or deaths from cardiovascular disease. The results of this Cochrane review can be looked at alongside another recent Cochrane review, which found no benefits of fish oil in omega-3 fatty acid supplements in reducing cardiovascular events or deaths.]

*Freely available online*

**New cholesterol-lowering drug shows promise.**
NHS Behind the Headlines; 2019.

[Researchers recruited over 2,000 people who were already taking statins to lower their cholesterol. They were split into 2 groups. One group was given the new drug, bempedoic acid, alongside their statin for 1 year. The other group was given a placebo. After 3 months, those who took bempedoic acid had lowered their bad cholesterol by around 17% compared to those on the placebo. There was no difference in reported side effects between this drug and the placebo over the course of 1 year.]

*Freely available online*

**Warfarin and newer anticoagulants equally effective for long-term treatment of blood clots.**
NIHR Dissemination Centre; 2019.
https://discover.dc.nihr.ac.uk/content/signal-000721/warfarin-and-newer-anticoagulants-equally-effective-for-long-term-treatment-of-blood-clots

[NIHR Signal. Warfarin and newer anticoagulants work equally well to prevent blood clots in extended treatment after venous thromboembolism. One clot is prevented for every 15 people receiving either anticoagulant. Aspirin is ineffective.]

*Freely available online*
Need further help? The NHS Library & Knowledge Team is here to support the information needs of all NHS staff across Dorset. We’re happy to help you with literature searches, search skills training and advice, keeping you up to date, and general references enquiries.

Contact us:
Telephone: 01202 442101/01202 704270
library@poole.nhs.uk library@rbch.nhs.uk
https://eastdorsetnhslibrary.wordpress.com

Register for OpenAthens to access e-resources: https://openathens.nice.org.uk/

To subscribe/unsubscribe from this bulletin please reply to the email.

By signing up to receive this bulletin, you agree that the information provided (your email address and name) will be held on NHS East Dorset Library and Knowledge Service files or databases. You will only be contacted by us in reference to this bulletin. By submitting this information you agree that your details may be used for this purpose. Your details will not be passed on to any third parties.