Accuracy of Computer-Aided Diagnosis of Melanoma: A Meta-analysis.
[Although the accuracy of computer-aided diagnosis for melanoma detection is comparable to that of experts, the real-world applicability of these systems is unknown and potentially limited owing to overfitting and the risk of bias of the studies at hand.]
Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users

ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Acute Hand and Wrist Trauma.
[The American College of Radiology Appropriateness Criteria are evidence-based guidelines for specific clinical conditions that are reviewed annually by a multidisciplinary expert panel. This review focuses on seven common variants to guide diagnosis of hand and wrist injuries. In addition to radiographs, appropriate use of CT, MRI, bone scan, and ultrasound are discussed.]
Contact the library for a copy of this article

Imaging for Dupuytren disease: a systematic review of the literature.
[A variety of applications for ultrasound (US) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) for patients with DD has been described. Based on the results of this review, the largest value for imaging lies in the measurement of disease activity and the follow-up of treatment of patients with early stage disease. Unfortunately, the overall level of evidence of the available literature was low. Future research is necessary to define the exact value of US and MRI in the management of patients with DD.]
Freely available online

Interventions to reduce emergency department door-to-electrocardiogram times: A systematic review.
[There are multiple interventions that show potential for reducing emergency department door-to-ECG times. Effective bundled interventions include having a dedicated ECG technician, triage education, and better triage disposition. These changes can help institutions attain best practice guidelines. Emergency departments must first understand their local context before adopting any single or group of interventions.]
Contact the library for a copy of this article
Lung cancer.

**Magnetic Resonance Imaging-targeted Biopsy Versus Systematic Biopsy in the Detection of Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.**
[MRI-TB is an attractive alternative diagnostic strategy to systematic biopsy. We evaluated the published literature, comparing two methods of diagnosing prostate cancer. We found that biopsies targeted to suspicious areas on magnetic resonance imaging were better at detecting prostate cancer that needs to be treated and avoiding the diagnosis of disease that does not need treatment than the traditional systematic biopsy.]

*Contact the library for a copy of this article*

**Peripapillary and parafoveal vascular network assessment by optical coherence tomography angiography in aquaporin-4 antibody-positive neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders.**
[The purpose of this study was to gain a current understanding of the alterations in the retinal vascular network in neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders (NMOSDs) is limited. The authors aimed to assess the peripapillary and parafoveal vessel density in aquaporin-4 antibody-positive NMOSD patients by optical coherence tomography (OCT) angiography.]

*Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users*

**Review article: Best practice management of low back pain in the emergency department (part 1 of the musculoskeletal injuries rapid review series).**
[Provides clinicians a summary of the best available evidence to risk stratify and enhance the quality of care, optimising patient outcomes. Consistent evidence was found to support the use of 'red flags' to screen for serious pathologies, diagnostic tests being reserved for use only in the presence of red flags, the judicious prescribing of opioids, identification of psychosocial risk factors as predictors of poorer outcome and promotion of early return to work and function.]

*Available with an NHS OpenAthens password for eligible users*

**Reports**

*The following report(s) may be of interest:*

**'Brain changes' could provide early warning sign for Parkinson's disease.**
NHS Behind the Headlines; 2019.
[ Parkinson's disease is a degenerative brain condition caused by loss of nerve cells that produce the chemical dopamine, which transmits signals between nerve cells. This leads to symptoms such as involuntary shaking, slow movement and stiff muscles. New research aimed to see whether there could be early changes in another brain-signalling chemical serotonin, long before symptoms]
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://dorsetnhs.libguides.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.