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**A systematic review and meta-analysis to evaluate the efficacy of lumbar sympathectomy for plantar hyperhidrosis.**
[The mechanical lumbar sympathectomy is effective and safe and improves quality of life, evaluated by the high symptom resolution of PPH and low rate of complications. The chemical sympathicolysis in the immediate postoperative period presented satisfactory results; however, it was shown to be significantly less effective than the mechanical approach in a follow-up of at least 6 months.]
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**Active debridement of venous leg ulcers: a literature review to inform clinical practice.**
Hall L. *British Journal of Community Nursing* 2019;24(Sup6):S24-S29.
[Key Points: Robust evidence supporting active debridement of venous leg ulcers (VLUs) to promote healing is scarce; Active debridement of VLUs is associated with increased pain, cost and workload; Under-use of evidence informed interventions, such as compression therapy, may be contributing to the sub optimal healing of venous leg ulcers; Adequate compression therapy may offer an adequate means of promoting autolytic debridement.]

**Assessment of Antibiotic Treatment of Cellulitis and Erysipelas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.**
[In this systematic review of 43 studies that included 5999 participants, no evidence was found to support the superiority of any 1 antibiotic over another and the use of intravenous over oral antibiotics; short treatment courses (5 days) appear to be as effective as longer treatment courses.]
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**Association Between Alopecia Areata, Anxiety, and Depression: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.**
[This study suggests that patients with AA are at higher risk of both anxiety and depression. Healthcare professionals must be cognizant of this higher risk and consider routine assessment of these conditions and referral to appropriate providers when indicated.]
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Care of skin that is oedematous or at risk of oedema.
[Oedema of any kind predisposes the skin to dryness as the skin becomes stretched and
undernourished with reduced oil secretion. If prolonged stasis of tissue fluid occurs, the area of
oedema becomes transformed into inelastic, fibrotic tissue with thickened skin in the epidermal
layer. The skin loses its first-line immunity barrier to bacteria and any penetration of the skin can
lead to infection and a worsening of the oedema (Nowicki and Siviour, 2013).]
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Clinical Practice Guidelines for Epidermolysis Bullosa Laboratory Diagnosis.
[This guideline has been prepared on behalf of DEBRA International. The overall objective of this
guideline is to provide the user with information on the laboratory diagnosis of inherited
epidermolysis bullosa (EB) to improve outcomes.]
*Freely available online*

Efficacy and safety of leflunomide in psoriatic arthritis treatment: A single-arm meta-analysis.
[Conclusions: Leflunomide is an effective and well-tolerated treatment for PsA, and would be a safe
and convenient option.]
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Functional surgery versus amputation for in situ or minimally invasive nail melanoma: A meta-
analysisa.
[Our meta-analysis revealed no difference in local recurrence between the 2 interventions.
Considering the functional deficit after amputation, conservative surgery should be the treatment of
choice for in situ or minimally invasive nail melanoma.]
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Methodological approaches for assessing the cost of diabetic foot ulcers: a systematic literature
review.
Mairghani M. *Journal of Wound Care* 2019;28(5):261-266.
[The costs of DFUs have been assessed using a wide range of different methodological approaches
often restricted to the healthcare payer’s perspective. Therefore, the cost analyses may fail to
consider the true societal costs of DFUs.]
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Monotherapy for toenail onychomycosis: a systematic review and network meta-analysis.
[Review suggests that oral and topical treatments for toenail onychomycosis are safe and effective in
producing mycological cure.]
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Network meta-analysis and pharmaco-economic evaluation of antibiotics for the treatment of patients infected with complicated skin and soft structure infection and hospital-acquired or ventilator-associated pneumonia.
[In these clinical trials, considering efficacy, safety, and cost-effectiveness, linezolid and tedizolid showed their superiority in MRSA cSSSI; while linezolid might be recommended to treat MRSA pneumonia. Although vancomycin was not cost-effective in pharmaco-economic evaluation, it is still the first-line treatment for MRSA infection in the clinical practice.]
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Non-blanchable erythema for predicting pressure ulcer development: a systematic review with an individual participant data meta-analysis.
[The first prognostic factor review with individual-level data analysis in pressure ulcers suggests people with non-blanchable erythema are more likely to develop new pressure ulcers of Stage 2 or above within 28 days than people without non-blanchable erythema. It is important to identify non-blanchable erythema in practice and intervene appropriately to prevent pressure ulceration.]
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Portable Negative Pressure Wound Therapy: A Case Study of a Patient Treated in the Community in Jersey.
Brown S. British Journal of Community Nursing 2019;24(Sup6):S6-S10.
[Key Points: Non-progressing wounds require special attention and a concentrated effort to find solutions; Portable negative pressure wound therapy (pNPWT) serves as a viable option for slow-to-heal wounds within the community setting; Chronic wounds benefit from re-evaluation and an innovative care plan which aims to achieve full wound closure; Pain management plays a vital role in every wound care plan; Alternate dressing choices can offer a cost effective solution.]

Postoperative Pain Management in Dermatologic Surgery: A Systematic Review.
[Dermatologic procedures are generally associated with minor postoperative pain of short duration. Anxiety reduction may lead to less postoperative pain. Studies vary on which anatomic locations and repair types are more or less associated with pain. Evidence supports the use of acetaminophen and ibuprofen for first-line postoperative analgesia in dermatologic surgery. Opioids, if given, should only be prescribed in small quantities.]
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Predictive efficacy of the Braden Q Scale for pediatric pressure ulcer risk assessment in the PICU: a meta-analysis.
Chun X. Pediatric Research 2019;doi: 10.1038/s41390-019-0465-x.
[The Braden Q Scale predicted pressure ulcer risk in the PICU with moderate accuracy. More testing for the Braden QD Scale’s performance is needed, taking into account the impact of the interventions. In the future, it will be necessary to look for and improve pediatric pressure ulcer risk assessment tools.]
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**Psychosocial recommendations for the care of children and adults with epidermolysis bullosa and their family: evidence based guidelines.**
Martin K. *Orphanet Journal of Rare Diseases* 2019;14(1):133.
[Epidermolysis Bullosa (EB) is a group of rare genetic disorders resulting in skin fragility and other symptoms. Commissioned by DEBRA International and funded by DEBRA Norway, this evidence-based guideline provides recommendations to optimise psychosocial wellbeing in EB.]

Freely available online

**Series 5, Chronic Wounds, Part 3b. Best practice statement, Holistic assessment of Venous Leg Ulceration. Section 1: assessment.**
[Undertaking a thorough holistic assessment will identify factors that will require intervention and will guide appropriate patient and wound management. With a predicted growth in the number of patients developing chronic wounds, it is essential that a holistic assessment be undertaken and consider the factors that can have an on impact all aspects of the patient’s life and not just focus on the wound alone.]

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**Skin cancer.**
[Skin cancer is a common type of cancer. The healthcare assistant and assistant practitioner (HCA and AP) are in an ideal position to recognise abnormal skin conditions and to report these. In order to do this, there is a need to have an understanding of the anatomy and physiology of the skin. This article provides an overview of the anatomy and physiology of the skin; for completeness, this article also includes the appendages (the glands, hair and nails).]

**Skin considerations for older adults with wounds.**
[Key Points: Older age effects the skin, causing problems with wound healing and increasing the risk of skin damage; In those at risk of pressure ulcer, moisture increases the risk of tissue injury, as it alters skin resilience; Lipodermatosclerosis, hyperkeratosis and eczema are common in those with venous disease; Autonomic neuropathy in individuals with diabetic foot disease makes the skin dry and prone to cracking and infection.]

**Strategies to reduce stigma related to visible chronic skin diseases: A systematic review.**
[Thirteen studies addresses patients with leprosy in low- and middle income countries and one study each targeted patients with onychomycosis, leg ulcer, facial disfigurement, atopic dermatitis, vitiligo, and alopecia. Evaluated interventions were mainly multi-faceted incorporating more than one type of intervention. The present review revealed a lack of high quality studies on effective approaches to reduce stigmatisation of patients with visible chronic skin diseases.]
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**The efficacy of negative pressure wound therapy for diabetic foot ulcers: A systematised review.**
[All the included studies reported that NPWT led to better clinical outcomes when compared to standard treatment. However, the studies had numerous methodological flaws such as the absence of validated tools for the measurement of outcomes such as wound area and depth; a lack of statistical power calculations to determine adequate sample sizes or the significance of outcome measures. Additionally, there was little consistency in the pressures used for the NPWT devices.]
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**Toe Pressure in Predicting Diabetic Foot Ulcer Healing: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis.**
[A toe blood pressure (TBP) of more than 30mmHg is sensitive but not specific in the prediction of healing of DFUs. Due to its portability and quick analysis, TBP may be used as a bedside assessment to complement current clinical parameters to aid in predicting the healing of diabetic foot ulcers. Copyright © 2019. Published by Elsevier Inc.]
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**Reports**
*The following report(s) may be of interest:*

**Geographic tongue and psoriasis.**
The Dental Elf; 2019. 
[This review assessing the prevalence of geographic tongue in psoriatic and non-psoriatic patients included 11 case-controlled studies. Meta-analysis showed that the odds of having geographic tongue in patients with psoriasis was higher OR = 3.53 (95%CI; 2.56-4.86).]
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