

## RESOURCES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, ADAPTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CLINICAL GUIDELINES

### ACCESSING GUIDELINES

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#### GIN – Guidelines International Network

(<http://www.g-i-n.net/>) The GIN International Network aims to lead, strengthen and support collaboration and work within the guideline development, adaptation and implementation community. The **GIN library** contains more than 6500 documents (<http://www.g-i-n.net/library/international-guidelines-library>).

#### NICE – National Institute for Health Care Excellence, UK

(<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance>) NICE provides national guidance to improve health and social care. NICE aims to improve outcomes for people using the National Health Service and other public health and social care services in the United Kingdom.

#### SIGN – Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network

(<http://www.sign.ac.uk/>) SIGN develops evidence based clinical practice guidelines for the National Health Service (NHS) in Scotland.

#### National Guideline Clearinghouse, USA

(<http://www.guideline.gov/>) NGC is a public resource for evidence-based clinical practice guidelines in the United States of America.

#### Clinical Practice Guidelines Portal, Australia

(<https://www.clinicalguidelines.gov.au/>) This portal provides access to clinical practice guidelines for Australian clinicians and policy-makers.

### DEVELOPING AND ADAPTING GUIDELINES

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#### McMaster Guideline Development Checklist

(<http://cebgrade.mcmaster.ca/guidelinechecklistonline.html>) This is a comprehensive list of topics and items outlining the practical steps to consider for developing guidelines. It is intended for use by guideline developers to plan and track the process of their guideline development process and to ensure that no key steps are missed. It can be adapted to local need.

#### GRADE - Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation

(<http://www.gradeworkinggroup.org/>) The GRADE Working Group is a collaboration that aims to develop a common sensible approach to grading quality of evidence and strength of recommendations. It is of critical importance for researchers and policy makers to know the quality of evidence used to make a recommendation and to differentiate between strong recommendations (we can be confident about the recommendation) or weak recommendations (we cannot be confident). GDT tool ([www.guidelinedevelopment.org](http://www.guidelinedevelopment.org) <<http://www.guidelinedevelopment.org>>)

#### The ADAPTE Collaboration

(<http://www.g-i-n.net/working-groups/adaptation/introduction-g-i-n-adaptation-wg>) Guideline adaptation is the systematic approach to the endorsement and/or modification of a guideline(s) produced in one cultural and organisational setting for application in a different context. The Manual and Resource Toolkit for Guideline Adaptation (V2, finalised March 2010) is currently in use.

## DISSEMINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES

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### DECIDE – Developing and Evaluating Communication Strategies to Support Informed Decisions and Practice Based on Evidence

(<http://www.decide-collaboration.eu/>) Healthcare decision makers face challenges in understanding guidelines, including the quality of the evidence upon which recommendations are made, which often is not clear. DECIDE aims to improve the dissemination of evidence-based recommendations by building on the work of the GRADE Working Group to develop and evaluate methods that address the targeted dissemination of guidelines.

### GIN Patient and Public Involvement in Guidelines Toolkit

(<http://www.g-i-n.net/working-groups/gin-public/toolkit>) The toolkit assembles international experiences and best practice examples of successful patient involvement and aims at supporting guideline developers who consider involving patients in guideline development or dissemination.

## QUALITY AND REPORTING OF CLINICAL GUIDELINES

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### AGREE II – Appraisal of Guidelines for Research and Evaluation

(<http://www.agreetrust.org/resource-centre/agree-ii/>) The AGREE Enterprise states that the potential benefits of practice guidelines are only as good as the quality of the guidelines themselves. The AGREE tool evaluates the process of practice guideline development and the quality of reporting. AGREE II is currently the new international tool for the assessment of practice guidelines.

### IOM - Institute of Medicine

(<http://www.iom.edu/About-IOM.aspx>) IOM is an independent, non-profit organization that works outside of government to provide unbiased and authoritative advice to decision makers and the public. They have published quality indicators for guidelines. 'Clinical Guidelines We Can Trust' (<http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2011/Clinical-Practice-Guidelines-We-Can-Trust.aspx>)

## EVIDENCE TO INFORM GUIDELINES - SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND META-ANALYSIS

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### The Cochrane Collaboration

(<http://www.cochrane.org/cochrane-reviews>) is a not-for-profit organisation producing credible, accessible health information that is free from commercial sponsorship and other conflicts of interest. The site provides links to many resources including the **Cochrane Handbook** for systematic reviews of interventions (<http://handbook.cochrane.org>) as well as the **Cochrane Library** (<http://www.thecochranelibrary.com>).

### Papers on meta-analysis

([http://www.meta-analysis.com/pages/meta-analysis\\_papers.php](http://www.meta-analysis.com/pages/meta-analysis_papers.php)) This website provides access to texts about meta-analysis. These texts explain about the role of a meta-analysis, criticisms of meta-analysis, and others.

### Prospero

(<http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO/>) This is an international database of prospectively registered systematic reviews in health and social care.

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