

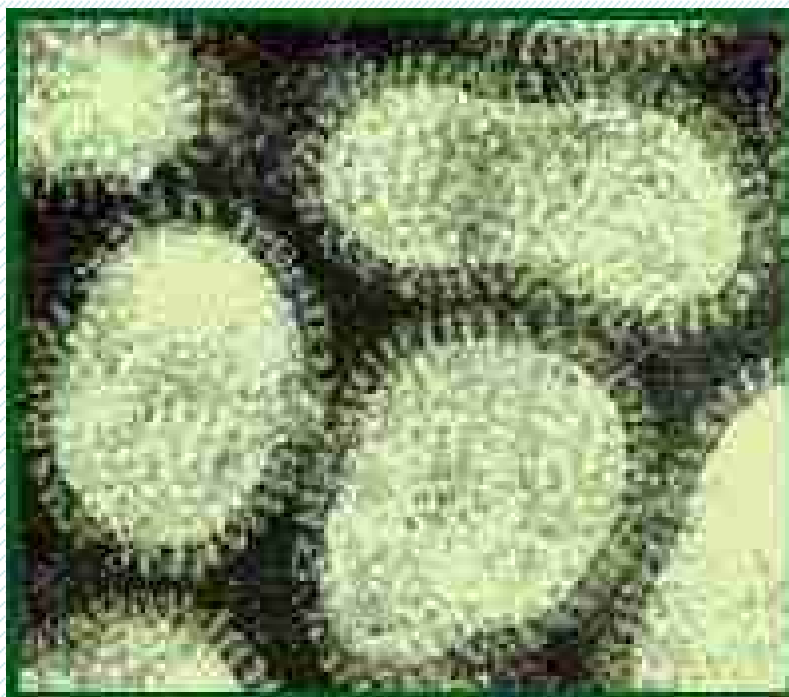
**XV RIUNIONE ANNUALE
Network Cochrane Italiano**

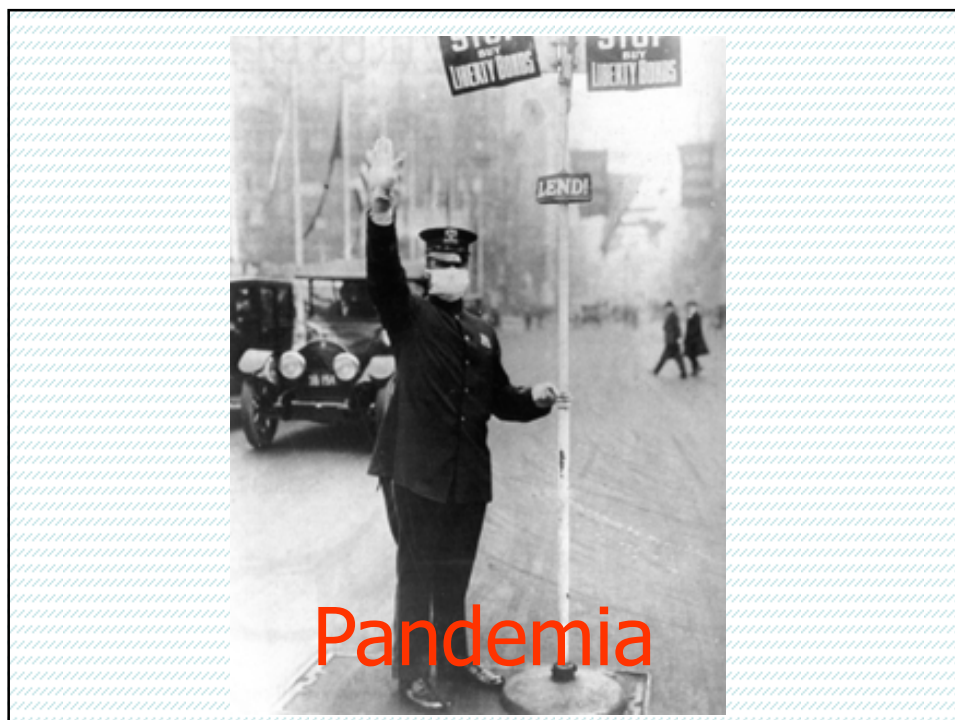
ORIENTARE E INFORMARE LE DECISIONI NEGLI INTERVENTI SANITARI COMPLESSI:
IL RUOLO DELLE REVISIONI SISTEMATICHE

Modena 14-15 Novembre 2010

**La valutazione degli interventi in caso
di epidemie da virus influenzali:
Cosa offre la sintesi delle evidenze disponibili**

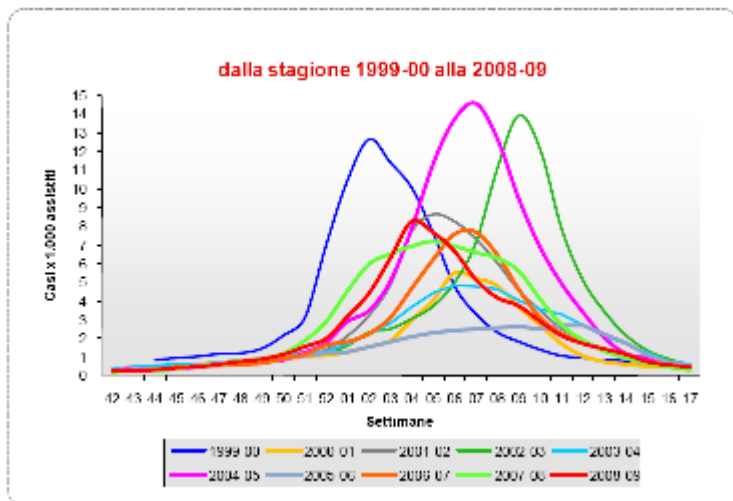
Vittorio Demicheli
Cochrane Vaccines Field





- INFLUENZA
 - Sintomi clinici
 - Presenza virale dimostrata
- SINDROME INFLUENZALE (I.L.I.)
 - solo sintomi clinici
- COMPLICAZIONI
- RICOVERI OSPEDALIERI
- MORTI

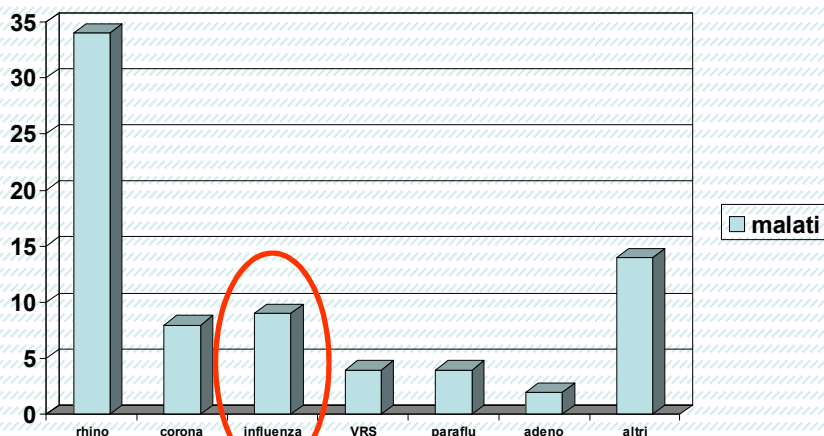
Epidemiologia

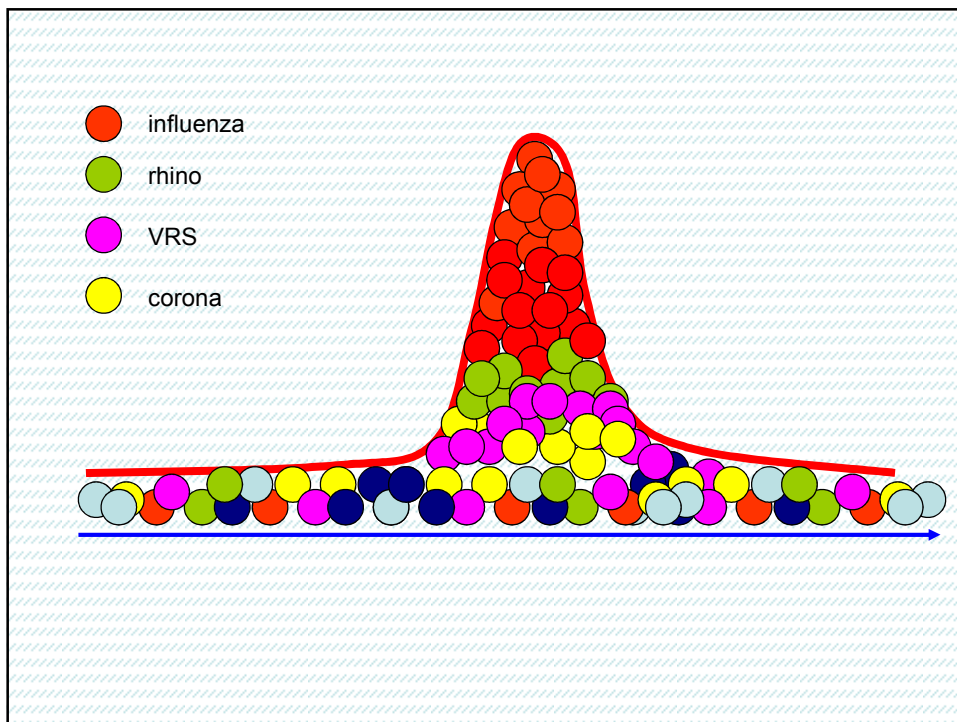
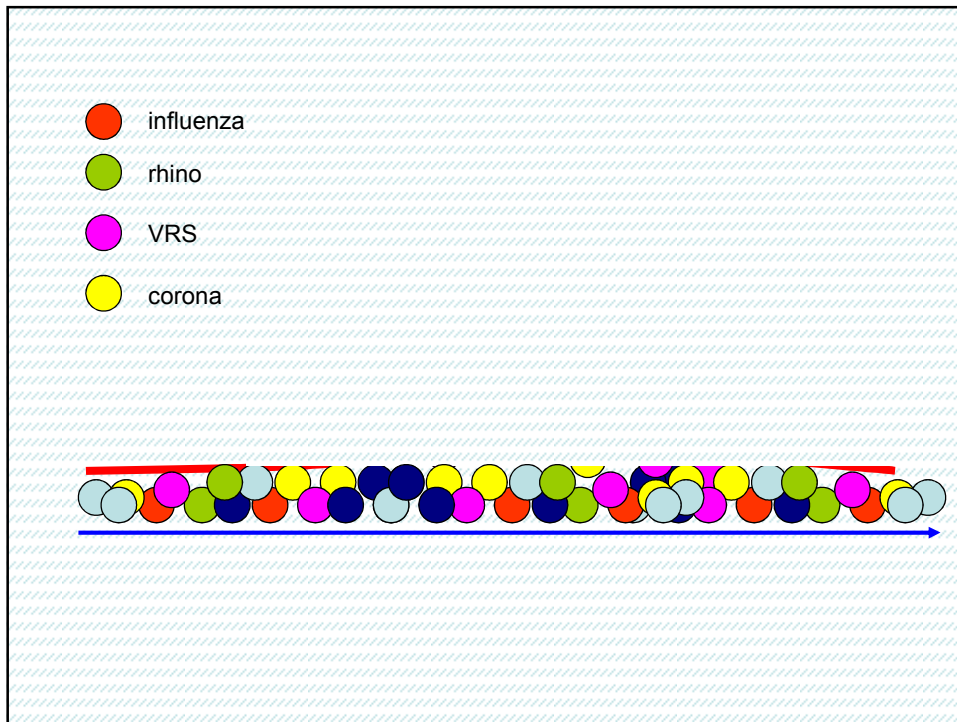


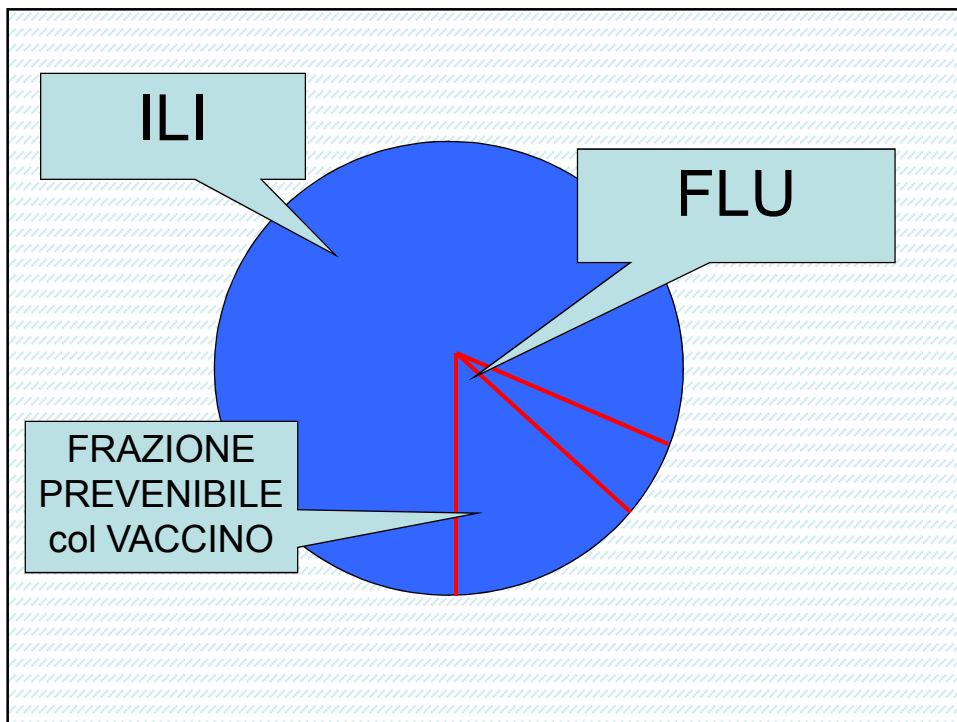
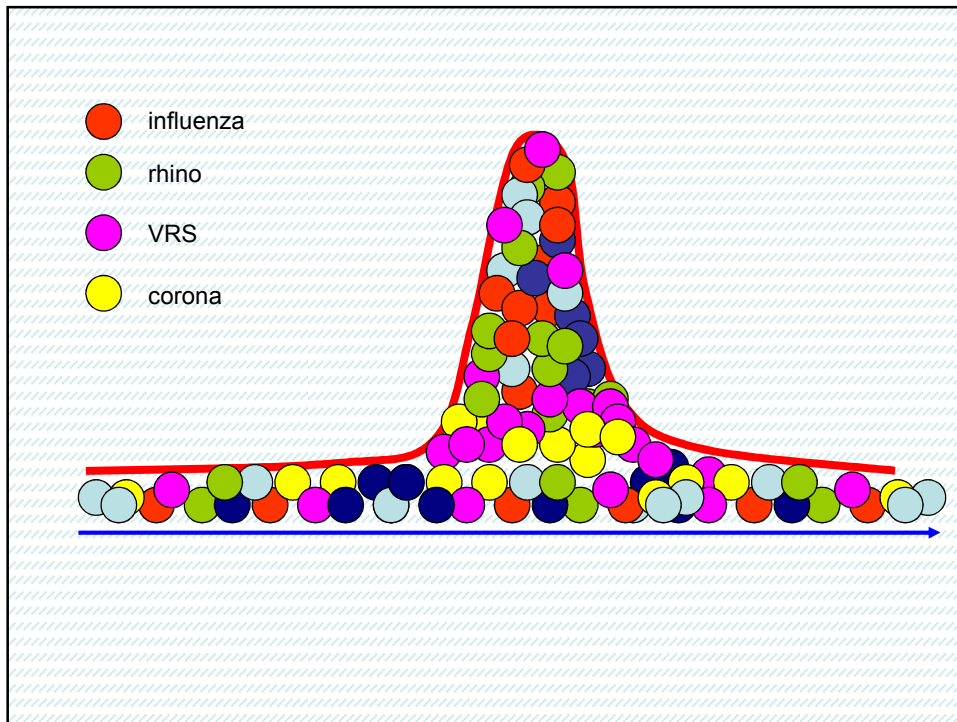
Burden of ILI (control arms of 356 studies)

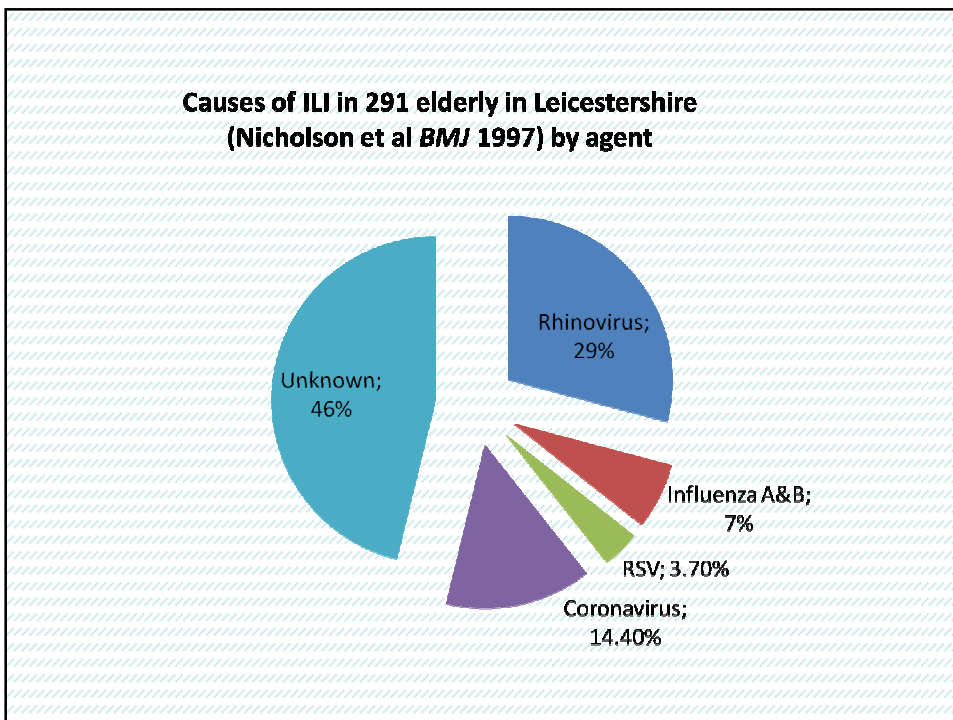
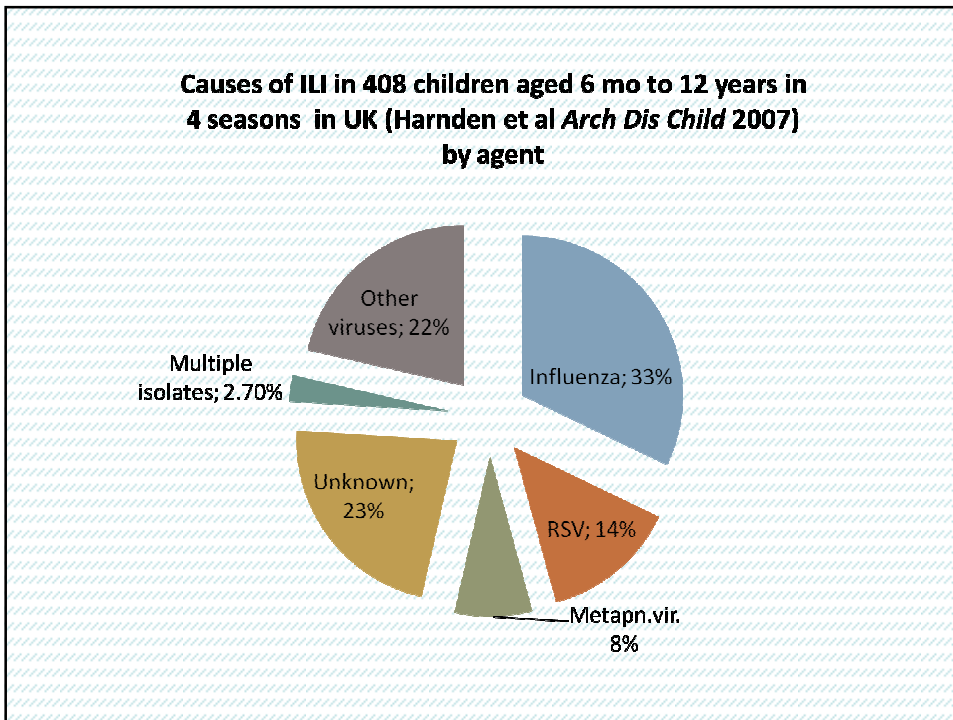
General population 1965-2005 Rates x 1000 Range and overall means (N=1,027,603)			At risk population 1965-2005 Rates x 1000 Range and overall means (N=1,282,823)		
Death all causes	Hospitalisation all causes	ILI	Death all causes	Hospitalisation all causes	ILI
0-177	14-111	12-623	1-61	0-160	3-513
18.65	45.02	72.12	36.09	117.41	64.48

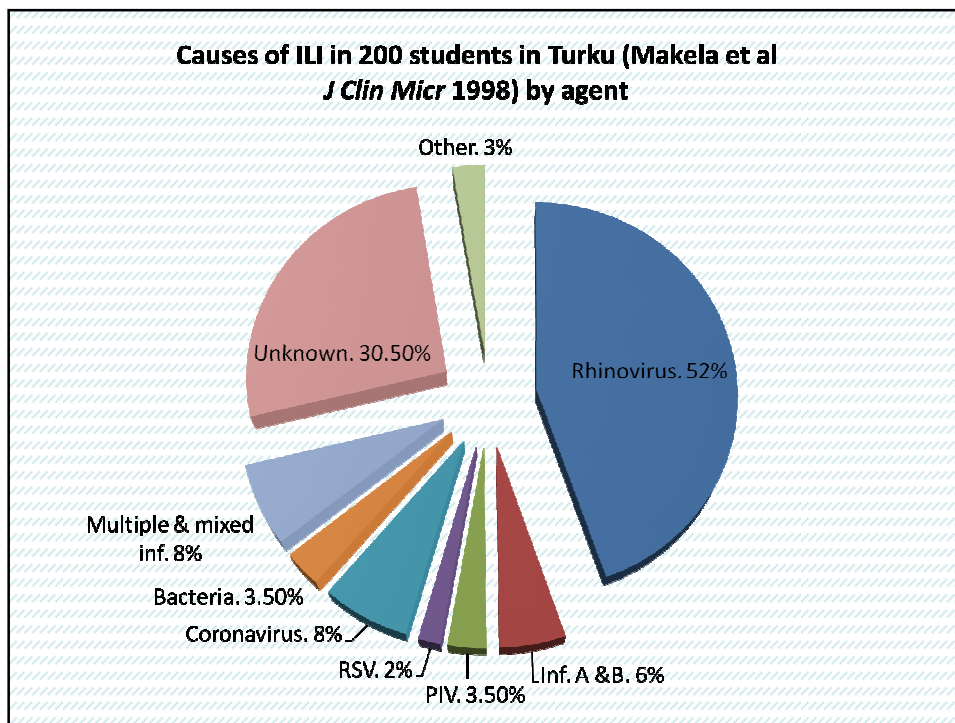
Presenza virale in epidemia







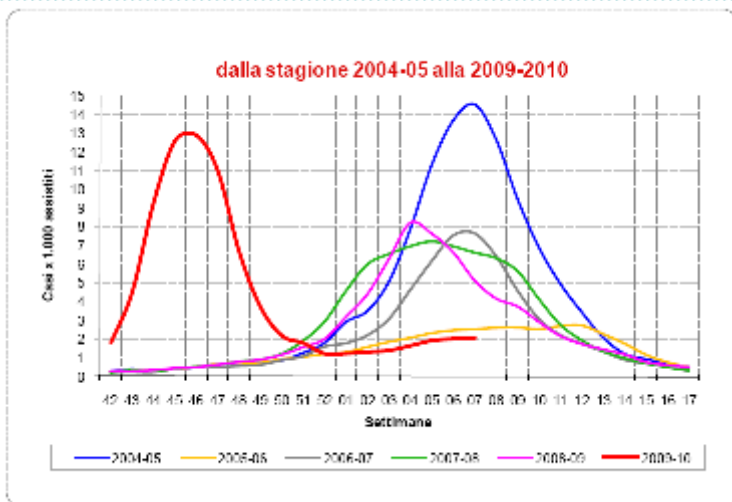
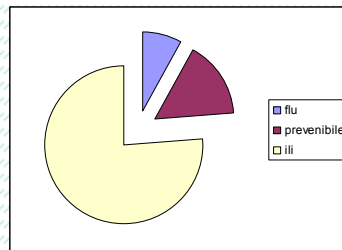
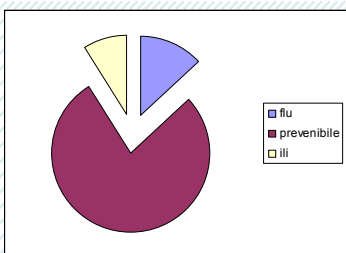
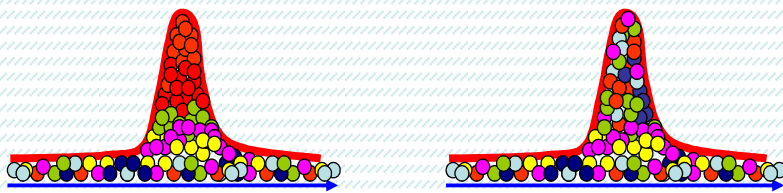


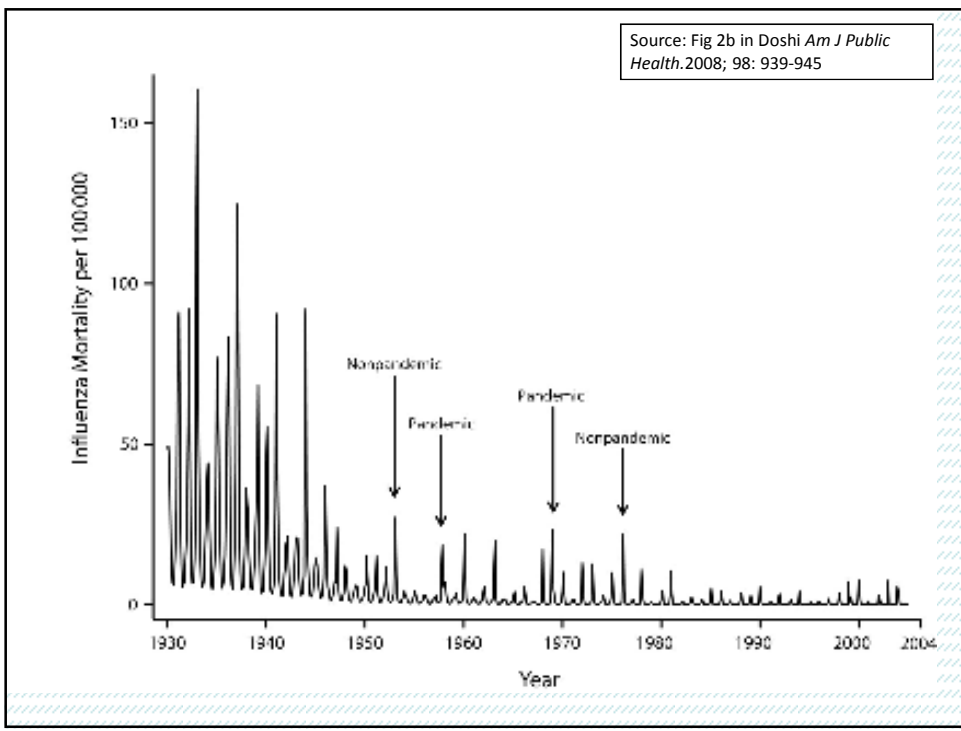
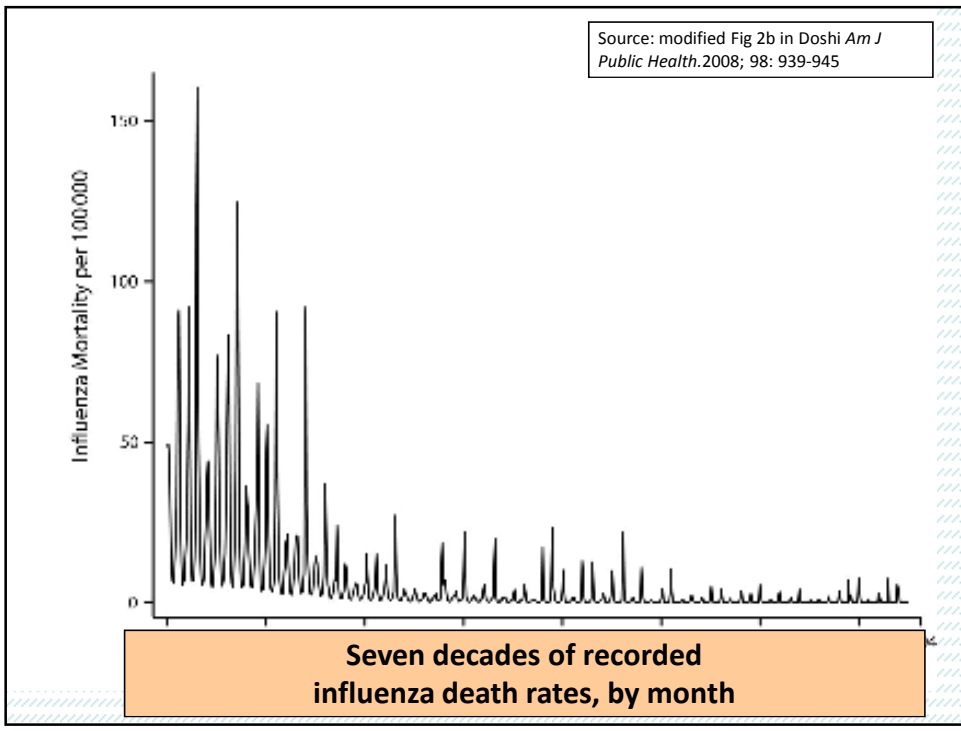


How many ILIs are influenza?

	influenza / ili
0-14	0,076
15-44	0,076
45+	0,093
All ages	0,078

Teoria vs Evidenza ?





Epidemiologia

Carico di malattia basso

Incidenza & mortalità

Ospedalizzazione (ancora significativa)

Mette in ginocchio il Paese?

Componente virale specifica bassa

Limita impatto profilassi vaccinale

Altre misure aspecifiche

Prevenzione

Vaccinazione

The effects of confounding

(Jefferson and Di Pietrantonj, Lancet 2007)

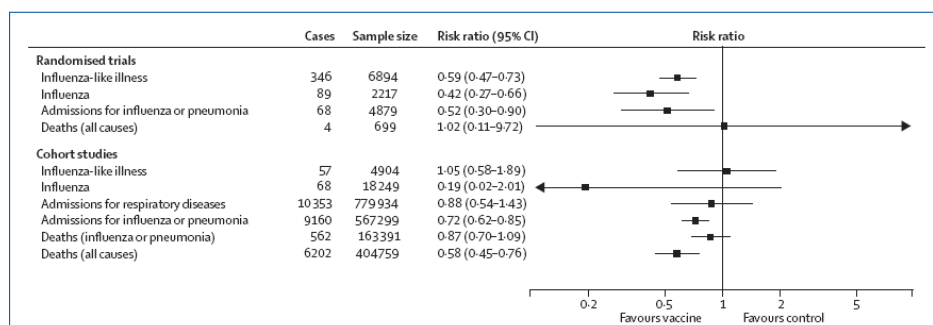


Figure: Evidence from randomised trials of influenza vaccines versus placebo or do nothing

Evidence from randomised trials is based on five trials with total of ten datasets. Evidence from cohort studies is based on 18 studies with total of 26 datasets.¹² If left-hand side of graph is covered, Forest plot seems to show good vaccine efficacy from randomised sets for more specific outcomes (such as admissions to hospital due to influenza and pneumonia) and from non-randomised studies for death from all causes. However, first observation is derived from trial of adjuvanted monovalent vaccine no longer in production. In cohort set, with indirect comparison method,⁴ data show greater and significant ($p=0.011$) effect against deaths from all causes than for death due to influenza or pneumonia.

ILI 30% (17 to 41)

FLU

Matching 80% (56 to 91)

Non-match 50% (27 to 65)

Escludendo 1968-69

ILI 15%

FLU 73%

Modesto effetto sulle assenze

Nessun dato su morte e hosp

Insignificanti effetti collaterali

OLTRE 2 ANNI

Vaccini viventi

ILI 33% (28 to 38)

FLU 82% (71 to 89)

Vaccini inattivati

ILI 36% (24 to 46)

FLU 59% (41 to 71)

SOTTO 2 ANNI

Nessun effetto significativo

Sicurezza: reporting selettivo

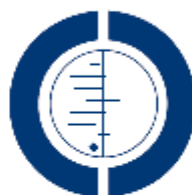
- ILI 86% (40 to 97)
 - Solo se anche pazienti vaccinati
 - Altrimenti no effetto
- FLU
 - Non significativo (60 to -40)
- LRTI (infezioni resp. Basse)
 - Non significativo
- MORTI
 - Polmonite 39%
 - Tutte le cause 40%

- **CASE DI RIPOSO**
 - ILI 23% (6 to 36)
 - FLU RR=1.04
 - Polmoniti 46% (30 to 58)
 - Ricoveri hosp 45% (16 to 64)
 - Morti 42 (17 to 59)
- **ANZIANI AL DOMICILIO**
 - ILI, FLU, Polmoniti: nessun effetto
 - Ricoveri hosp 27% (21 to 33)
 - Mortalità 47% (39 to 54)

Antivirali

Neuraminidase Inhibitors for preventing and treating Influenza in healthy adults (Review)

Jacobs T, Jones M, Douki P, Del Mar C, Dooley L, Fedor R



THE COCHRANE
COLLABORATION®

This is a review of Cochrane studies prepared and maintained by The Cochrane Collaboration and published in The Cochrane Library
N14, issue 1

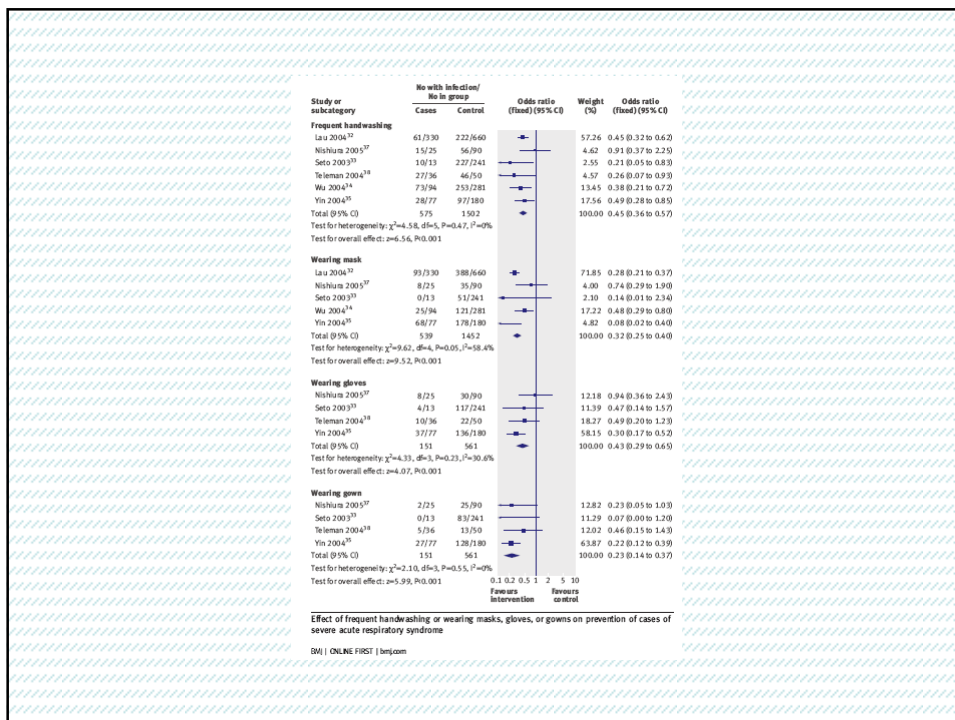
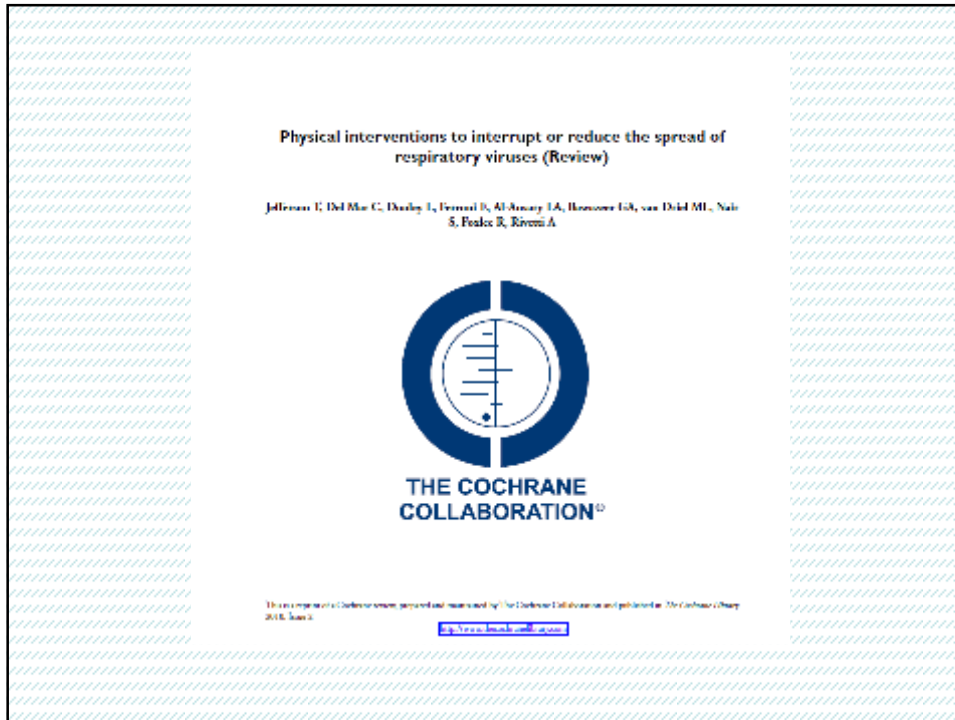
<http://www.brickwell.co.uk>

- Profilassi
 - Trattamento
 - Post esposizione
 - Oseltamivir 58% – 68%
 - Zanamivir 72% - 80%
 - Nausea, allucinazioni
 - Resistenze

Influenza
Sintomi
neurologici
the
causes
flu. Because
quarantine

that
entirely
mivir
bird
and

Altri interventi



Very effective public health interventions to interrupt transmission of respiratory viruses (and others)

Intervention	Effectiveness
• Lavaggio mani • (10/die)	55%
• Mascherine	68%
• N95 Mask	91%
• Guanti	57%
• Camice	77%
• Combinato • Mani+Guanti+Camice	91%

Prevenzione

- Vaccinazione
 - Effetti modesti
 - Bassa adesione
- Antivirali
 - Solo post esposizione (cogli l'attimo!)
- Aspecifici
 - Basso costo e elevata efficacia
 - Sinergia con altri interventi

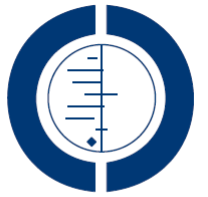
Cosa offre la sintesi?

- Poche certezze:
 - Per la gestione della pandemia
 - probabilità vs cautela
 - Sugli interventi aspecifici
- Qualche dubbio fondato
 1. Sul carico di malattia
 2. Sull'impatto della vaccinazione
 - (1+2)= vaccinazione universale?
 - (1+2)= vaccinazione servizi pubblici?

CREDIBILITA' ISTITUZIONI SANITARIE

Come si offre la sintesi?

- QUALI REVISIONI in SANITA' PUBBLICA?
 - Efficacia
 - Sicurezza
 - Burden of disease
- QUALE SCOPO PER LE REVISIONI?
 - Raccomandare
 - Impattare sulle decisioni
 - Provocare dibattiti
 - Provocare...



THE COCHRANE COLLABORATION®

VACCINAZIONE OPERATORI SANITARI:
SU ILI MA NON SU FLU

SOLO SU FLU TIPO A

EFFETTI MODESTI

EFFICACE SOPRA DUE ANNI

MOLTI, SEMPLICI, EFFICACI

VACCINAZIONE MALATI CON BRONCHIECTASIA:
NEITHER FOR, NOR AGAINST

UNCLEAR

VACCINAZIONE IN FIBROSI CISTICA:
NO EVIDENCE

NO STRONG ENOUGH

NO GUIDANCE

NO DEFINITIVE

NUMEROUS INCONSISTENCIES

TOO WEAK

PROTECTION UNCERTAIN, SAFETY TOO

NEED FOR RCT

Cosa (come si) offre la sintesi?

