INTERQUAL® PROCEDURES CRITERIA
BIBLIOGRAPHY: OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY
McKesson Clinical Evidence Classification

References cited in the clinical content are classified according to the type of evidence presented. Classification ratings of I through V are used. Ratings are applied as clinical content is updated; therefore, a rating may not appear after each reference. Classification ratings appear in parentheses at the end of a reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Type of Evidence</th>
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<tr>
<td>Class I</td>
<td>Meta-analysis or systematic review</td>
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<td>Class II</td>
<td>Well-designed controlled clinical trial or experimental study</td>
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<td>Class III</td>
<td>Well-designed observational or epidemiologic study</td>
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<td>Class IV</td>
<td>Evidence-based guideline</td>
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<td>Class V</td>
<td>Expert opinion, panel consensus, literature review, text or reference book, descriptive study, case report, or case series</td>
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Class I
A meta-analysis is an analysis of data pooled from multiple trials. A systematic review is a qualitative means of summarizing multiple trials on the same intervention. Class I studies can show a statistically significant difference in support of an intervention when smaller studies could not. A meta-analysis or systematic review that finds insufficient evidence to support or refute an intervention (due to a lack of properly designed trials) is inconclusive. A potential weakness of Class I studies is that they may only assess published studies. Since studies demonstrating significant differences are more likely to be published than those that do not, publication bias is of concern.

Class II
A randomized controlled trial (RCT) is an experimental study design in which subjects are randomly assigned to an intervention or a control group. A RCT is the gold standard for testing cause and effect relationships. Intention-to-treat analysis should be performed to account for missing data points.

Class III
Observational or epidemiologic studies can suggest an association between events or findings. These associations cannot be used to establish causality. Cross-sectional, cohort, and case-control studies are all used to identify possible risk factors. Cross-sectional studies are also used to determine the prevalence of a condition. Cohort studies are used to study incidence, the natural history of a condition, prognosis after a specific exposure, and associated harms.

Class IV
Evidence-based guidelines are systematically developed recommendations for clinical practice. Evidence-based guidelines identify the methodology used to gather the evidence on which the recommendations are based. Usually, a grading system for both the quality of the evidence and the strength of the recommendations is provided. Guidelines that are evidence-based may also contain consensus recommendations in areas where evidence is lacking, but these recommendations are clearly identified and appropriately graded.

Class V
Class V references may be the best information in the absence of other evidence. Expert opinion, panel consensus, literature reviews, and descriptive studies (case reports or case series) are subject to significant bias. A case series with comparison to historical controls can be plagued with missing data, and data extraction inconsistencies are common. The use of historical controls does not address how the diagnosis of disease or its treatment has evolved over time with newer technologies or medication. Text book information may be out of date by the time the book is published.


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Bubb and Matthews. What's new in prenatal screening and diagnosis? Prim Care 2004. 31(3):561-582, ix. (V)

Busfield et al. A randomised comparison between the levonorgestrel intrauterine system and thermal balloon ablation for heavy menstrual bleeding. BJOG 2006. 113(3):257-263. (II)


Committee on Obstetric P. ACOG committee opinion: antenatal corticosteroid therapy for fetal maturation. Obstet Gynecol 2002; 99(5 Pt 1):871-873. (IV)


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Keltz et al. Prospective randomized trial of right-sided paracolic adhesiolysis for chronic pelvic pain. JSLS 2006. 10(4):443-446. (II)
Kuppermann et al. Effect of hysterectomy vs medical treatment on health-related quality of life and sexual functioning: the medicine or surgery (Ms) randomized trial. JAMA 2004. 291(12):1447-1455. (II)
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