

Author(s):
Question: Mõõdikut compared to subjektiivset hindamist for lamatishaavandiga patsiendil
Setting:
Bibliography:

Certainty assessment							N ^o of patients		Effect		Certainty	Importance
N ^o of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	mõõdikut	subjektiivset hindamist	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% CI)		
Digitaalne planimeetria (ruudukile+foto) vs foto												
1 ¹	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none					⊕⊕○○ Low	
Digitaalne planimeetria vs manuaalne planimeetria vs joonlaud (korrelatsioon kahe meetodi vahel sõltuvalt haava kujust ja suuruselt)												
1 ²	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none					⊕⊕○○ Low	
Digitaalne planimeetria vs joonlaud. Meetoditevaheline korrelatsioon.												
1 ³	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none					⊕⊕○○ Low	
Ruudukile vs joonlaud. Meetoditevaheline korelatsioon sõltuvalt haavandi suuruselt.												
1 ⁴	observational studies	not serious	not serious	serious ^a	not serious	none					⊕○○○ Very low	
Fotograafiapõhine meetod. Meetodi usaldusväarsus												
1 ⁵	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none					⊕⊕○○ Low	
Digitaalne kontaktivaba mõõtmisvahend. Meetodi usaldusväarsus												
1 ⁶	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none					⊕⊕○○ Low	
Digitaalne kontaktivaba haava mõõtmisvahend vs joonlaud või ruudukile												
1 ⁷	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	not serious	none					⊕⊕○○ Low	

Sondiga haava sügavuse mõõtmine (intra-rater reliability - vt selgitust!)^{bc}

1 ⁸	observational studies	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious ^d	none	Schubert 1996. aasta uuringus (n=11) hinnati sondiga haavandi sügavuse mõõtmise usaldusväärsust. Analüüs näitas, et haavandi sügavuse mõõtmisel esineb kahe erineva mõõtja tulemustes variaabelsus 48% (inter-rater reliabilitys) ulatuses.	⊕○○○ Very low	
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CI: confidence interval

Explanations

- a. Uuritavateks olid krooniliste jalahaavanditega patsiendid (venoossed, arteriaalsed ja diabeetilised haavandid)
b. Inter-rater reliability - näitab testi usaldusväärsust, st kuidas muutub mõõdetud tulemus juhul, kui sama testi samades tingimustes kordab teine mõõtja.
c. Geriatric patients, stage III ulcers, n=8 sacral, n=2 trochanter, n=1 forefoot pressure ulcer
d. väga väike uuritud haavandite arv (11 osalejat ja 11 haavandit)

References

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