



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology



American Academy of
Allergy Asthma & Immunology
www.aaaai.org

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform unproven diagnostic tests, such as immunoglobulin G (IgG) testing or an indiscriminate battery of immunoglobulin E (IgE) tests, in the evaluation of allergy.

Appropriate diagnosis and treatment of allergies requires specific IgE testing (either skin or blood tests) based on the patient's clinical history. The use of other tests or methods to diagnose allergies is unproven and can lead to inappropriate diagnosis and treatment. Appropriate diagnosis and treatment is both cost effective and essential for optimal patient care.

2 Don't order sinus computed tomography (CT) or indiscriminately prescribe antibiotics for uncomplicated acute rhinosinusitis.

Viral infections cause the majority of acute rhinosinusitis and only 0.5 percent to 2 percent progress to bacterial infections. Most acute rhinosinusitis resolves without treatment in two weeks. Uncomplicated acute rhinosinusitis is generally diagnosed clinically and does not require a sinus CT scan or other imaging. Antibiotics are not recommended for patients with uncomplicated acute rhinosinusitis who have mild illness and assurance of follow-up. If a decision is made to treat, amoxicillin should be first-line antibiotic treatment for most acute rhinosinusitis.

3 Don't routinely do diagnostic testing in patients with chronic urticaria.

In the overwhelming majority of patients with chronic urticaria, a definite etiology is not identified. Limited laboratory testing may be warranted to exclude underlying causes. Targeted laboratory testing based on clinical suspicion is appropriate. Routine extensive testing is neither cost effective nor associated with improved clinical outcomes. Skin or serum-specific IgE testing for inhalants or foods is not indicated, unless there is a clear history implicating an allergen as a provoking or perpetuating factor for urticaria.

4 Don't recommend replacement immunoglobulin therapy for recurrent infections unless impaired antibody responses to vaccines are demonstrated.

Immunoglobulin (gammaglobulin) replacement is expensive and does not improve outcomes unless there is impairment of antigen-specific IgG antibody responses to vaccine immunizations or natural infections. Low levels of immunoglobulins (isotypes or subclasses), without impaired antigen-specific IgG antibody responses, do not indicate a need for immunoglobulin replacement therapy. Exceptions include IgG levels <150mg/dl and genetically defined/suspected disorders. Measurement of IgG subclasses is not routinely useful in determining the need for immunoglobulin therapy. Selective IgA deficiency is not an indication for administration of immunoglobulin.

5 Don't diagnose or manage asthma without spirometry.

Clinicians often rely solely upon symptoms when diagnosing and managing asthma, but these symptoms may be misleading and be from alternate causes. Therefore spirometry is essential to confirm the diagnosis in those patients who can perform this procedure. Recent guidelines highlight spirometry's value in stratifying disease severity and monitoring control. History and physical exam alone may over- or under-estimate asthma control. Beyond the increased costs of care, repercussions of misdiagnosing asthma include delaying a correct diagnosis and treatment.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.



Five More Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

6

Don't rely on antihistamines as first-line treatment in severe allergic reactions.

Epinephrine is the first-line treatment for anaphylaxis. Data indicate that antihistamines are overused as the first-line treatment of anaphylaxis. By definition, anaphylaxis has cardiovascular and respiratory manifestations, which require treatment with epinephrine. Overuse of antihistamines, which do not treat cardiovascular or respiratory manifestations of anaphylaxis, can delay the effective first-line treatment with epinephrine.

Epinephrine should be administered as soon as the diagnosis of anaphylaxis is suspected. Antihistamines are second-line supportive therapy for cutaneous non-life-threatening symptoms (hives), but do not replace epinephrine as the first-line treatment for anaphylaxis.

Fatalities during anaphylaxis have been associated with delayed administration of epinephrine.

7

Don't perform food IgE testing without a history consistent with potential IgE-mediated food allergy.

False or clinically irrelevant positive allergy tests for foods are frequent. Indiscriminate screening results in inappropriate avoidance of foods and wastes healthcare resources. IgE testing for specific foods must be driven by a history of signs or symptoms consistent with an IgE-mediated reaction after eating a particular food. Ordering IgE testing in individuals who do not have a history consistent with or suggestive for food allergy based on history frequently reveals positive tests that are unlikely to be clinically relevant. Testing, when done, should be limited to suspected foods.

The diagnostic utility of IgE testing for specific foods is optimal when a history compatible with or suggestive for the diagnosis of food allergy is present. In the absence of a compatible or suggestive history, the pre-test probability for a diagnosis of food allergy is low and a positive skin or in vitro IgE test does not establish a diagnosis of food allergy. Skin testing or serum testing for specific-IgE to food antigens has excellent sensitivity and high negative predictive value, but has low specificity and low positive predictive value.

Considering that 50 to 90 percent of presumed cases of food allergy do not reflect IgE-mediated (allergic) pathogenesis and may instead reflect food intolerance or symptoms not causally associated with food consumption, ordering panels of food tests leads to many incorrectly identified food allergies and inappropriate recommendations to avoid foods that are positive on testing.

8

Don't routinely order low- or iso-osmolar radiocontrast media or pretreat with corticosteroids and antihistamines for patients with a history of seafood allergy, who require radiocontrast media.

Although the exact mechanism for contrast media reactions is unknown, there is no cause and effect connection with seafood allergy. Consequently there is no reason to use more expensive agents or pre-medication before using contrast media in patients with a history of seafood allergy. A prior history of anaphylaxis to contrast media is an indication to use low- or iso-osmolar agents and pretreat with corticosteroids and antihistamines.

Patients with a history of seafood allergy are not at elevated risk for anaphylaxis from iodinated contrast media. Similarly, patients who have had anaphylaxis from contrast media should not be told that they are allergic to seafood.

Patients with a history of seafood allergy who are labeled as being at greater risk for adverse reaction from contrast infusions experience considerable morbidity from unnecessary precautions – including but not limited to denying them indicated roentgenographic procedures and adverse effects from pretreatment with antihistamine and/or corticosteroid medications.

Regardless of whether these patients truly have IgE-mediated allergies to seafood (crustacean), there is no evidence in the medical literature that indicates they are at elevated risk for anaphylaxis from contrast infusion compared with the history-negative general population.

In a random telephone survey of 5,529 households with a census of 14,948 individuals, seafood allergy was reported by 3.3 percent of survey respondents. According to current U.S. population estimates for 2013, this corresponds to 10,395,000 Americans.

The mechanism for anaphylaxis to radio-iodinated contrast media relates to the physiochemical properties of these media and is unrelated to its iodine content. Further, although delayed-type hypersensitivity (allergic contact dermatitis) reactions to iodine have rarely been reported, IgE-mediated reactions to iodine have not, and neither type of reaction would be related to IgE-mediated shellfish allergy nor to contrast media reactions. Patients with a history of prior anaphylaxis to contrast media are at elevated risk for anaphylactic reaction with re-exposure to contrast media.

Patients with asthma or cardiovascular disease, or who are taking beta blockers, are at increased risk for serious anaphylaxis from radiographic contrast media.

9

Don't routinely avoid influenza vaccination in egg-allergic patients.

Of the vaccines that may contain egg protein (measles, mumps, rabies, influenza and yellow fever), measles, mumps and rabies vaccines have at most negligible egg protein; consequently no special precautions need to be followed in egg-allergic patients for these vaccines. Studies in egg-allergic patients receiving egg-based inactivated influenza vaccine have not reported reactions; consequently egg-allergic patients should be given either egg-free influenza vaccine or should receive egg-based influenza vaccine with a 30-minute post-vaccine observation period. Egg-allergic patients receiving the yellow fever vaccine should be skin tested with the vaccine and receive the vaccine with a 30-minute observation period if the skin test is negative. If positive, the vaccine may be given in graded doses with appropriate medical observation.

Egg protein is present in influenza and yellow fever vaccines and in theory could cause reactions in egg-allergic patients. However, in 27 published studies collectively 4,172 patients with egg allergy received 4,729 doses of egg-based inactivated influenza vaccine (IIV) with no cases of anaphylaxis, including 513 with severe egg allergy who uneventfully received 597 doses. The CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommends that egg-allergic persons receive IIV as a single dose without prior vaccine skin testing and be observed for 30 minutes afterwards for any possible allergic reaction. If the reaction to the ingestion of eggs was hives only, the vaccine can be administered in a primary care setting, whereas if the reaction to the ingestion of eggs was more severe, the vaccine should be administered in an allergist/immunologist's office. Two new IIVs not grown in eggs have been approved for patients 18 years and older: Flucelvax, prepared from virus propagated in cell culture, and Flublok, recombinant hemagglutinin proteins produced in an insect cell line. For egg-allergic patients 18 years of age and older, either egg-based IIV can be used with the precautions above or egg-free IIV can be used.

Measles and mumps vaccines (and Purified Chick Embryo Cell [PCEC] rabies vaccine) are grown in chick embryo fibroblast cultures and contain negligible or no egg protein. Thus, MMR and PCEC rabies vaccine can be administered to egg-allergic recipients in the usual manner.

Per the Yellow Fever vaccine package insert, egg-allergic recipients should be skin tested with the vaccine prior to administration. If negative, the vaccine can be given in the usual manner, but the patient should be observed for 30 minutes afterward. If the vaccine skin test is positive, the vaccine can be given in graded doses under appropriate medical observation.

10

Don't overuse non-beta lactam antibiotics in patients with a history of penicillin allergy, without an appropriate evaluation.

While about 10 percent of the population reports a history of penicillin allergy, studies show that 90 percent or more of these patients are not allergic to penicillins and are able to take these antibiotics safely. The main reason for this observation is that penicillin allergy is often misdiagnosed and when present wanes over time in most (but not all) individuals. Patients labeled penicillin-allergic are more likely to be treated with alternative antibiotics (such as vancomycin and quinolones), have higher medical costs, experience longer hospital stays, and are more likely to develop complications such as infections with vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE) and Clostridium difficile.

Evaluation for specific IgE to penicillin can be carried out by skin testing. Ideally, penicillin skin testing should be performed with both major and minor determinants. The negative predictive value of penicillin skin testing for immediate reactions approaches 100 percent, whereas the positive predictive value is between 40 and 100 percent. The usefulness of in vitro tests for penicillin-specific IgE is limited by their uncertain predictive value. They are not suitable substitutes for penicillin skin testing.

By identifying the overwhelming majority of individuals who can safely receive penicillin and penicillin-like drugs, we can improve the appropriateness of antibiotic therapy and clinical care outcomes.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI) Executive Committee created a task force to lead work on Choosing Wisely consisting of board members, the AAAAI President and Secretary/Treasurer and AAAAI participants in the Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters. Through multiple society publications and notifications, AAAAI members were invited to offer feedback and recommend elements to be included in the list. A targeted email was also sent to an extended group of AAAAI leadership inviting them to participate.

The work group reviewed the submissions to ensure the best science in the specialty was included. Based on this additional members were recruited for their expertise. Suggested elements were considered for appropriateness, relevance to the core of the specialty, potential overuse of resources and opportunities to improve patient care. They were further refined to maximize impact and eliminate overlap, and then ranked in order of potential importance both for the specialty and for the public. Finally, the work group chose its top five recommendations which were then approved by the Executive Committee. AAAAI's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aaaai.org.

Sources

1 Cox L, Williams PB, Sicherer S, et al. Pearls and pitfalls of allergy diagnostic testing: report from the American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology/ American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Specific IgE Test Task Force. *Ann All Asthma Immunol*. 2008;101:580–92.

Bernstein I, Li J, Bernstein D et al. Allergy diagnostic testing: an updated practice parameter. *Ann All Asthma Immunol* 2008;100:s1–148.

Terr AI. Unconventional theories and unproven methods in allergy. In: *Allergy Principles and Practice*, 7th Ed, 97:1691–1709.

2 Ahovuo-Saloranta A, Borisenko OV, Kovanen N, et al. Antibiotics for acute maxillary sinusitis. *Cochrane database of systematic reviews* 2008:CD000243.

American College of Radiology ACR Appropriateness Criteria® for Sinonasal Disease, 2009 http://www.acr.org/SecondaryMainMenuCategories/quality_safety/app_criteria/pdf/ExpertPanelonNeurologicImaging/SinonasalDisease.aspx; 2009.

3 Wanderer AA, Bernstein IL, Goodman DL, et al. The Diagnosis and Management of Urticaria: a Practice Parameter. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2000;85:521–44.

Tarbox JA, Gutta RC, Ching EL, Radojicic C, Lang DM. Utility of routine laboratory testing in management of chronic urticaria/angioedema. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol* 2011; 107: 239–43.

Bernstein IL, Li JT, Bernstein DI et al. Allergy diagnostic testing: an updated practice parameter. *Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol*. 2008 Mar;100(3 Suppl 3):S1–148.

Kozel MM, Bossuyt PM, Mekkes JR, Bos JD. Laboratory tests and identified diagnoses in patients with physical and chronic urticaria and angioedema: A systematic review. *J Am Acad Dermatol*. 2003 Mar;48(3):409–16.

4 Orange JS et al. Use of intravenous immunoglobulin in human disease: a review of evidence by members of the Primary Immunodeficiency Committee of the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. *JACI* 117:S525–S553, 2006.

Ballow, M. "Immunoglobulin Therapy: Replacement and Immunomodulation" in *Clinical Immunology*, Third Edition Rich RR (Editor), Chapter 85, pp. 1265–1280, 2008.

Stiehm ER, Orange JS, Ballow M, Lehman H. Therapeutic use of immunoglobulins. *Adv Pediatr* 2010;57:185–218.

Bonilla FA, Bernstein IL, Khan DA, Ballas ZK, Chinen J, Frank MM, et al. Practice parameter for the diagnosis and management of primary immunodeficiency. *Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology*. 2005;94 (Suppl 1):S1–S63.

5 National Asthma Education and Prevention Expert Panel Report 3: Guidelines for the diagnosis and Management of Asthma. NIH Publication Number 08–5846 October 2007.

Li J, Oppenheimer J, Bernstein IL et al. Attaining asthma control. A practice parameter. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2005;115:S3–11.

Global strategy for asthma management and prevention: GINA executive summary *Eur Respir J* 2008 31:143–178.

Fuhlbrigge A, Kitch B, Paltiel D et al. FEV1 is associated with risk of asthma attacks in a pediatric population. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2001;107:61–6.

Magadle R. The Risk of Hospitalization and Near-Fatal and Fatal Asthma in Relation to the Perception of Dyspnea *Chest*. 2002;121:329–333.

6 Lieberman P, Nicklas RA, Oppenheimer J, Kemp SF, Lang DM, Bernstein DI, Bernstein JA, Burks AW, Feldweg AM, Fink JN, Greenberger PA, Golden DB, James JM, Kemp SF, Ledford DK, Lieberman P, Sheffer AL, Bernstein DI, Blessing-Moore J, Cox L, Khan DA, Lang D, Nicklas RA, Oppenheimer J, Portnoy JM, Randolph C, Schuller DE, Spector SL, Tilles S, Wallace D. The diagnosis and management of anaphylaxis practice parameter 2010 update. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2010 Sep;126(3):477–80.e1–42.

Sampson HA, Muñoz-Furlong A, Campbell RL, Adkinson NF Jr, Bock SA, Branum A, Brown SG, Camargo CA Jr, Cydulka R, Galli SJ, Gidudu J, Gruchalla RS, Harlor AD Jr, Hepner DL, Lewis LM, Lieberman PL, Metcalfe DD, O'Connor R, Muraro A, Rudman A, Schmitt C, Scherer D, Simons FE, Thomas S, Wood JP, Decker WW. Second symposium on the definition and management of anaphylaxis: summary report – Second National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases/ Food Allergy and Anaphylaxis Network symposium. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2006 Feb;117(2):391–7.

Kemp SF, Lockey RF, Simons FE; World Allergy Organization ad hoc Committee on Epinephrine in Anaphylaxis. Epinephrine the drug of choice for anaphylaxis. A statement of the World Allergy Organization. *Allergy*. 2008 Aug;63(8):1061–70.

Cox L, Nelson H, Lockey R, Calabria C, Chacko T, Finegold I, Nelson M, Weber R, Bernstein DI, Blessing-Moore J, Khan DA, Lang DM, Nicklas RA, Oppenheimer J, Portnoy JM, Randolph C, Schuller DE, Spector SL, Tilles S, Wallace D. Allergen immunotherapy: a practice parameter third update. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2011 Jan;127(1 Suppl):s1–55.

Golden DB, Moffitt J, Nicklas RA, Freeman T, Graft DF, Reisman RE, Tracy JM, Bernstein D, Blessing-Moore J, Cox L, Khan DA, Lang DM, Oppenheimer J, Portnoy JM, Randolph C, Schuller DE, Spector SL, Tilles SA, Wallace D; Joint Task Force on Practice Parameters; American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI); American College of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (ACAAI); Joint Council of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. Stinging insect hypersensitivity: a practice parameter update 2011. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2011 Apr; 127(4):852–4.

Clark S, Long AA, Gaeta TJ, Camargo CC. Multicenter study of emergency department visits for insect sting allergies. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2005;116:643–9.

Bernstein IL, Li JT, Bernstein DI, Hamilton R, Spector SL, Tan R, Sicherer S, Golden DB, Khan DA, Nicklas RA, Portnoy JM, Blessing-Moore J, Cox L, Lang DM, Oppenheimer J, Randolph CC, Schuller DE, Tilles SA, Wallace DV, Levetin E, Weber R; American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology; American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology. Allergy diagnostic testing: an updated practice parameter. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2008 Mar;100(3 Suppl 3):S1–148.

NIAID-Sponsored Expert Panel, Boyce JA, Assa'ad A, Burks AW, Jones SM, Sampson HA, Wood RA, Plaut M, Cooper SF, Fenton MJ, Arshad SH, Bahna SL, Beck LA, Byrd-Bredbenner C, Camargo CA Jr, Eichenfield L, Furuta GT, Hanifin JM, Jones C, Kraft M, Levy BD, Lieberman P, Luccioli S, McCall KM, Schneider LC, Simon RA, Simons FE, Teach SJ, Yawn BP, Schwaninger JM. Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of food allergy in the United States: report of the NIAID-sponsored expert panel. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2010 Dec;126 (6 Suppl):S1–58.

American Academy of Asthma, Allergy and Immunology. Food allergy: a practice parameter. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2006 Mar;96:S1–68.

Lieberman P, Nicklas RA, Oppenheimer J, Kemp SF, Lang DM. The diagnosis and management of anaphylaxis practice parameter: 2010 update. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2010 Aug 21;126(3):477–522.

Solensky R, Khan DA. Drug allergy: an updated parameter. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2010 Oct;105(4):259–73.

Sicherer S, Munoz-Furlong A, Sampson H. Prevalence of seafood allergy in the United States determined by a random telephone survey. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2004;114:159–65.

Greenberger P. Prophylaxis against repeated radio contrast media reaction in 857 cases. Arch Intern Med. 1985;145:2197–200.

Sicherer SH. Risk of severe allergic reactions from the use of potassium iodide for radiation emergencies. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2004;114:1395–7.

Lang DM, Alpern MB, Visintainer PF, Smith ST. Elevated risk for anaphylactoid reaction from radiographic contrast media associated with both beta blocker exposure and cardiovascular disorders. Arch Intern Med. 1993;153:2033–40.

Des Roches A, Paradis L, Gagnon R, Lemire C, Bégin P, Carr S, Chan ES, Paradis J, Frenette L, Ouakki M, Benoît M, De Serres G; PCIRN (Public Health Agency of Canada/Canadian Institutes of Health Research Influenza Research Network). Egg-allergic patients can be safely vaccinated against influenza. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2012 Nov;130(5):1213–1216.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Prevention and control of influenza with vaccines: recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP)—United States, 2012–13 influenza season. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2012 Aug 17;61(32):613–8.

FLUCELVAX (Novartis) Package Insert. 2012.

FLUBLOK (Protein Sciences) Package Insert. 2013.

American Academy of Pediatrics. Red Book: 2012 report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases. Pickering LK, ed. 29th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2012. 936 p.

Kelso JM, Greenhawt MJ, Li JT, Nicklas RA, Bernstein DI, Blessing-Moore J, Cox L, Khan D, Lang DM, Oppenheimer J, Portnoy JM, Randolph CR, Schuller DE, Spector SL, Tilles SA, Wallace D. Adverse reactions to vaccines practice parameter 2012 update. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2012 Jul;130(1):25–43.

YF-VAX (Sanofi Pasteur) Package Insert. 2010.

Solensky R, Khan DA. Drug allergy: an updated parameter. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2010 Oct;105(4):259–73.

Solensky R. Penicillin allergy as a public health measure. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2013 Dec 8. pii:S0091-6749(13)01646-1.

Macy E, Contreras R. Healthcare utilization and serious infection prevalence associated with penicillin “allergy” in hospitalized patients: a cohort study. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2013 Nov 1. pii:S0091-6749(13)01467-X.

Park MA, Markus PJ, Matesic D, Li JTC. Safety and effectiveness of a preoperative allergy clinic in decreasing vancomycin use in patients with a history of penicillin allergy. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2006;97:681–7.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Academy of Asthma, Allergy and Immunology

- The American Academy of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology (AAAAI) represents allergists, asthma specialists, clinical immunologists, allied health professionals, and others with a special interest in the research and treatment of allergic and immunologic diseases. Established in 1943, the AAAAI has more than 6,500 members in the United States, Canada, and 60 other countries.

■ For more information or questions, please visit www.aaaai.org.





Five Things Nurses and Patients Should Question

1 Don't automatically initiate continuous electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring during labor for women without risk factors; consider intermittent auscultation (IA) first.

Continuous electronic FHR monitoring during labor, a routine procedure in many hospitals, is associated with an increase in cesarean and instrumental births without improving Apgar score, NICU admission or intrapartum fetal death rates. IA allows women more freedom of movement during labor, enhancing their ability to cope with labor pain and utilize gravity to promote labor progress. Upright positions and walking have been associated with shorter duration of first stage labor, fewer cesareans and reduced epidural use.

2 Don't let older adults lay in bed or only get up to a chair during their hospital stay.

Up to 65% of older adults who are independent in their ability to walk will lose their ability to walk during a hospital stay. Walking during the hospital stay is critical for maintaining functional ability in older adults. Loss of walking independence increases the length of hospital stay, the need for rehabilitation services, new nursing home placement, risk for falls both during and after discharge from the hospital, places higher demands on caregivers and increases the risk of death for older adults. Bed rest or limited walking (only sitting up in a chair) during a hospital stay causes deconditioning and is one of the primary factors for loss of walking independence in hospitalized older adults. Older adults who walk during their hospital stay are able to walk farther by discharge, are discharged from the hospital sooner, have improvement in their ability to independently perform basic activities of daily living, and have a faster recovery rate after surgery.

3 Don't use physical restraints with an older hospitalized patient.

Restraints cause more problems than they solve, including serious complications and even death. Physical restraints are most often applied when behavioral expressions of distress and/or a change in medical status occur. These situations require immediate assessment and attention, not restraint. Safe, quality care without restraints can be achieved when multidisciplinary teams and/or geriatric nurse experts help staff anticipate, identify and address problems; family members or other caregivers are consulted about the patient's usual routine, behavior and care; systematic observation and assessment measures and early discontinuation of invasive treatment devices are implemented; staff are educated about restraints and the organizational culture and structure support restraint-free care.

4 Don't wake the patient for routine care unless the patient's condition or care specifically requires it.

Studies show sleep deprivation negatively affects breathing, circulation, immune status, hormonal function and metabolism. Sleep deprivation also impacts the ability to perform physical activities and can lead to delirium, depression and other psychiatric impairments. Multiple environmental factors affect a hospitalized person's ability for normal sleep. Factors include noise, patient care activities and patient-related factors such as pain, medication and co-existing health conditions.

5 Don't place or maintain a urinary catheter in a patient unless there is a specific indication to do so.

Catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs) are among the most common health care-associated infections in the United States. Most CAUTIs are related to urinary catheters so the infections can largely be prevented by reduced use of indwelling urinary catheters and catheter removal as soon as possible. CAUTIs are responsible for an increase in U.S. health care costs and can lead to more serious complications in hospitalized patients.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a health professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician or nurse.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Nursing convened a workgroup of member fellows who are leaders of 11 professional nursing organizations representing a broad range of clinical expertise, practice settings and patient populations. The workgroup collaboratively identified an initial list of 16 nursing/interdisciplinary interventions commonly used in clinical practice that do not contribute to improved patient outcomes or provide high value. An extensive literature search and review of practice guidelines were conducted on the highest-rated strategies. The supporting evidence was reviewed by the respective nursing organizations. Workgroup members narrowed the list through consensus, based on established criteria. The final list was presented to the American Academy of Nursing's Board of Directors for final approval.

The American Academy of Nursing's conflict of interests and disclosures policy can be found at www.AANet.org.

Sources

- 1 Alfirevic Z, Devane D, Gyte GM. Continuous cardiotocography (CTG) as a form of electronic fetal monitoring (EFM) for fetal assessment during labour. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013 May 31;5:CD006066.
- 1 Creedon D, Akkerman D, Atwood L, Bates L, Harper C, Levin A, McCall C, Peterson D, Rose C, Setterlund L, Walkes B, Wingeier R. Management of labor. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2013 Mar. 66 p.
- 1 Lawrence A, Lewis L, Hofmeyr GJ, Styles C. Maternal positions and mobility during first stage labour. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013 Oct 9;10:CD003934.
- 2 Creditor MC. Hazards of hospitalization in the elderly. *Ann Intern Med*. 1993 Feb 1;118(3):219-23.
- 2 Gillis A, MacDonald B. Deconditioning in the hospitalized elderly. *Can Nurse*. 2005 Jun;101(6):16-20.
- 2 Kortebein P, Symons TB, Ferrando A, Paddon-Jones D, Ronseen O, Protas E, Conger S, Lombeida J, Wolfe R, Evans WJ. Functional impact of 10 days of bed rest in healthy older adults. *J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci*. 2008 Oct;63(10):1076-81.
- 2 Doherty-King B, Bowers B. How nurses decide to ambulate hospitalized older adults: development of a conceptual model. *Gerontologist*. 2011 Dec;51(6):786-97.
- 2 Padula CA, Hughes C, Baumhover L. Impact of a nurse-driven mobility protocol on functional decline in hospitalized older adults. *J Nurs Care Qual*. 2009 Oct-Dec;24(4):325-31.
- 2 Pashikanti L, Von Ah D. Impact of early mobilization protocol on medical-surgical inpatient population. *Clin Nurse Spec*. 2012 Mar-Apr;26(2):87-94.
- 3 Bourbonniere M, Strumpf NE, Evans LK, Maislin G. Organizational characteristics and restraint use of hospitalized nursing home residents. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2003 Aug;51(8):1079-84.
- 3 Evans LK, Cotter VT. Avoiding restraints in patients with dementia: understanding, prevention, and management are the keys. *Am J Nurs*. 2008 Mar;108(3):40-9; quiz 50.
- 3 Evans LK, Strumpf NE. Two decades of research on physical restraint: impact on practice and policy. In Hinshaw AS, Grady PA (Eds.), pp. 167-184. Shaping health policy through nursing research. New York (NY):Springer.
- 3 Minnick AF, Mion LC, Johnson ME, Catrambone C, Leipzig R. Prevalence and variation of physical restraint use in acute care settings in the US. *J Nurs Scholarsh*. 2007;39(1):30-7.
- 4 Pilkinson S. Causes and consequences of sleep deprivation in hospitalized patients. *Nurs Stand*. 2013;27(49):35-42.
- 4 Kamdar BB, Needham DM, Collop NA. Sleep deprivation in critical illness: its role in physical and psychological recovery. *J Intensive Care Med*. 2012 Mar-Apr;27(2):97-111.
- 4 Kamdar BB, King LM, Collop NA, Sakamuri S, Colantuoni E, Neufeld KJ, Bienvenu OJ, Rowden AM, Touradji P, Brower RG, Needham DM. The effect of a quality improvement intervention on perceived sleep quality and cognition in a medical ICU. *Crit Care Med*. 2013 Mar;41(3):800-9.
- 5 Gould CV, Umscheid CA, Agarwal RK, Kuntz G, Pegues DA; Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPCA). Guideline for prevention of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infections 2009. Centers for Disease Control. Atlanta (GA); 2009. 67 p.
- 5 Andreessen L, Wilde MH, Herendeen P. Preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infections in acute care: the bundle approach. *J Nurs Care Qual*. 2012 Jul-Sep;27(3):209-17.
- 5 Saint S, Greene MT, Kowalski CP, Watson SR, Hofer TP, Krein SL. Preventing catheter-associated urinary tract infection in the United States: a national comparative study. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2013 May 27;173(10):874-9.
- 5 Tenke P, Köves B, Johansen TE. An update on prevention and treatment of catheter-associated urinary tract infections. *Curr Opin Infect Dis*. 2014 Feb;27(1):102-7.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Academy of Nursing

The American Academy of Nursing serves the public and the nursing profession by advancing health policy and practice through the generation, synthesis, and dissemination of nursing knowledge. The Academy's more than 2,300 fellows are nursing's most accomplished leaders in education, management, practice, and research. They have been recognized for their extraordinary contributions to nursing and the promotion of the health of the public through evidence-based health policies.

For more information about the American Academy of Nursing, visit www.AANet.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Sleep Medicine



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Avoid polysomnography in chronic insomnia patients unless symptoms suggest a comorbid sleep disorder.

Chronic insomnia is diagnosed by a clinical evaluation that includes a thorough sleep history along with a medical, substance and psychiatric history. Some instruments can be helpful at the clinical encounter: these include self-administered questionnaires, sleep logs completed at home and symptom checklists. Although polysomnography (PSG) may confirm self-reported symptoms of chronic insomnia, it does not provide additional information necessary for diagnosis of chronic insomnia. However, PSG is indicated in some specific circumstances, for example when sleep apnea or sleep-related movement disorders are suspected, the initial diagnosis is uncertain, behavioral or pharmacologic treatment fails, or sudden arousals occur with violent or injurious behavior.

Avoid use of hypnotics as primary therapy for chronic insomnia in adults; instead offer cognitive-behavioral therapy, and reserve medication for adjunctive treatment when necessary.

Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) for chronic insomnia involves a combination of behavioral modification, such as stimulus control and sleep restriction, and cognitive strategies, such as replacement of unrealistic fears about sleep with more positive expectations. In clinical trials, CBT is generally as effective as or more effective than hypnotics at improving sleep, and can be effective over an extended period of time without side-effects associated with hypnotics. Some patients may benefit from a limited course of hypnotics while CBT for chronic insomnia is initiated. Patients who have successfully used hypnotics for extended periods and are reluctant to discontinue their current treatment regimen may be reasonable candidates for continued pharmacologic treatment.

Don't prescribe medication to treat childhood insomnia, which usually arises from parent-child interactions and responds to behavioral intervention.

No medications are approved by the US Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of pediatric insomnia. As childhood insomnia usually arises due to parent-child interactions, treatment should involve efforts to improve relevant parent and child behavior, establish better sleep hygiene and manage expectations. Basic environmental, scheduling, sleep practice, and physiological features should be optimized before hypnotic use is considered for children. When necessary, hypnotics should be used short term, with caution and close monitoring for efficacy and side effects. Some children with significant developmental delay or cognitive impairment may not respond to behavioral management and may benefit from judicious use of hypnotics.

Don't use polysomnography to diagnose restless legs syndrome, except rarely when the clinical history is ambiguous and documentation of periodic leg movements is necessary.

Restless Legs Syndrome (RLS) is a neurologic disorder that can be diagnosed based on a patient's description of symptoms and additional clinical history. Polysomnography (PSG) generally does not provide additional information necessary to make the diagnosis. If a patient's clinical history for RLS is ambiguous, PSG to assess for periodic leg movements may be useful to help confirm an RLS diagnosis.

Don't perform positive airway pressure re-titration studies in asymptomatic, adherent sleep apnea patients with stable weight.

Re-titration of positive airway pressure (PAP) is not indicated for adult obstructive sleep apnea patients with stable weight whose symptoms are well controlled by their current PAP treatment. Follow-up PSG or re-titration is indicated for adult patients who are again symptomatic despite the continued, proper use of PAP, especially if they have gained substantial weight (e.g. 10% of original weight) since the last titration study. A new diagnostic PSG or re-titration may be indicated for patients who have lost substantial weight, to determine whether PAP treatment is still necessary.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The Executive Committee of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine developed 21 candidate recommendations for ways in which medical waste could be minimized while care for patients with sleep disorders is improved. Members of the Executive Committee then voted to assign priorities to each, and the top five were selected. Final wording of the five statements were approved by the full Board of Directors of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. The Secretary/Treasurer and research staff of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine developed rationale and references for each recommendation. The final statements, explanations and citations were approved by a final vote of the Board of Directors.

The AASM disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at asmnet.org.

Sources

- 1 Schutte-Rodin S, Broch L, Buysse D, Dorsey C, Sateia M. Clinical guideline for the evaluation and management of chronic insomnia in adults. *J Clin Sleep Med*. 2008 Oct 15;4(5):487-504.
Sateia M, Doghramji K, Hauri P, Morin CM. Evaluation of chronic insomnia. *Sleep*. 2000 Mar 15;23(2):243-308.
Chesson A Jr, Hartse K, Anderson WM, Davila D, Johnson S, Littner M, Wise M, Rafecas J. Practice parameters for the evaluation of chronic insomnia. An American Academy of Sleep Medicine report. Standards of Practice Committee of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. *Sleep*. 2000 Mar 15;23(2):237-41.
Reite M, Buysse D, Reynolds C, Mendelson W. The use of polysomnography in the evaluation of insomnia. *Sleep* 1995;18(1):58-70.
- 2 Edinger JD, Wohlgemuth WK, Radtke RA, Marsh GR, Quillian RE. Cognitive behavioral therapy for treatment of chronic primary insomnia: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2001 Apr 11;285(14):1856-64.
Sivertsen B, Omvik S, Pallesen S, et al. Cognitive behavioral therapy vs zopiclone for treatment of chronic primary insomnia in older adults: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2006 Jun 28;295(14):2851-8.
Morin CM, Vallières A, Guay B, et al. Cognitive behavioral therapy, singly and combined with medication, for persistent insomnia: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2009 May 29;301(19):2005-15.
- 3 Owens JA, Babcock D, Blumer J, Chervin R, Ferber R, Goetting M, Glaze D, Ivanenko A, Mindell J, Rapaport M, Rosen C, Sheldon S. The use of pharmacotherapy in the treatment of pediatric insomnia in primary care: rational approaches. A consensus meeting summary. *J Clin Sleep Med*. 2005 Jan 15;1(1):49-59.
Owens JA, Mindell JA. Pediatric Insomnia. *Pediatr Clin N Am*. 2011 Jun;58(3):555-69.
Sheldon SH, Ferber R, Kryger MH, Gozal D, eds. *Principles and Practice of Pediatric Sleep Medicine*: second edition. London: Elsevier Saunders; 2012.
- 4 Kushida CA, Littner MR, Morgenthaler T, Alessi CA, Bailey D, Coleman J Jr, Friedman L, Hirshkowitz M, Kapen S, Kramer M, Lee-Chiong T, Loube DL, Owens J, Pancer JP, Wise M. Practice parameters for the indications for polysomnography and related procedures: an update for 2005. *Sleep*. 2005 Apr;28(4):499-521.
American Academy of Sleep Medicine. *International classification of sleep disorders*, 3rd ed. Darien, IL: American Academy of Sleep Medicine; 2014.
- 5 Kushida CA, Littner MR, Morgenthaler T, Alessi CA, Bailey D, Coleman J Jr, Friedman L, Hirshkowitz M, Kapen S, Kramer M, Lee-Chiong T, Loube DL, Owens J, Pancer JP, Wise M. Practice parameters for the indications for polysomnography and related procedures: An update for 2005. *Sleep*. 2005 Apr;28(4):499-521.
Epstein LJ, Kristo D, Strollo PJ Jr, Friedman N, Malhotra A, Patil SP, Ramar K, Rogers R, Schwab RJ, Weaver EM, Weinstein MD; Adult Obstructive Sleep Apnea Task Force of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. Clinical guideline for the evaluation, management and long-term care of obstructive sleep apnea in adults. *J Clin Sleep Med*. 2009 Jun 15;5(3):263-76.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the AASM

The American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) is the only professional society dedicated exclusively to the medical subspecialty of sleep medicine. As the leading voice in the sleep field, the AASM sets standards and promotes excellence in health care, education and research. Established in 1975 as the Association of Sleep Disorders Centers, the AASM has a combined membership of nearly 11,000 accredited member sleep centers and individual members, including physicians, scientists and other health care professionals.

To learn more about the AASM, visit www.asmnet.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't transfuse more units of blood than absolutely necessary.

Each unit of blood carries risks. A restrictive threshold (7.0-8.0g/dL) should be used for the vast majority of hospitalized, stable patients without evidence of inadequate tissue oxygenation (evidence supports a threshold of 8.0g/dL in patients with pre-existing cardiovascular disease). Transfusion decisions should be influenced by symptoms and hemoglobin concentration. Single unit red cell transfusions should be the standard for non-bleeding, hospitalized patients. Additional units should only be prescribed after re-assessment of the patient and their hemoglobin value.

2 Don't transfuse red blood cells for iron deficiency without hemodynamic instability.

Blood transfusion has become a routine medical response despite cheaper and safer alternatives in some settings. Pre-operative patients with iron deficiency and patients with chronic iron deficiency without hemodynamic instability (even with low hemoglobin levels) should be given oral and/or intravenous iron.

3 Don't routinely use blood products to reverse warfarin.

Patients requiring reversal of warfarin can often be reversed with vitamin K alone. Prothrombin complex concentrates or plasma should only be used for patients with serious bleeding or requiring emergency surgery.

4 Don't perform serial blood counts on clinically stable patients.

Transfusion of red blood cells or platelets should be based on the first laboratory value of the day unless the patient is bleeding or otherwise unstable. Multiple blood draws to recheck whether a patient's parameter has fallen below the transfusion threshold (or unnecessary blood draws for other laboratory tests) can lead to excessive phlebotomy and unnecessary transfusions.

5 Don't transfuse O negative blood except to O negative patients and in emergencies for women of child bearing potential with unknown blood group.

O negative blood units are in chronic short supply due in part to overutilization for patients who are not O negative. O negative red blood cells should be restricted to: (1) O negative patients; or (2) women of childbearing potential with unknown blood group who require emergency transfusion before blood group testing can be performed.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

Recommendations were drafted by a work group led by AABB Director Jeannie Callum, MD. Ten draft statements were edited by the AABB Clinical Transfusion Medicine Committee, chaired by Aaron Tobian, MD. In order to identify the top five statements, a random sampling of AABB physician members working in the field of transfusion medicine in hospitals, as well as all members of AABB's Clinical Transfusion Medicine Committee, were asked to rate the 10 draft statements. On a Likert scale, participants were asked to "indicate the importance of including each of the following transfusion-related statements in the *Choosing Wisely* campaign promoting the appropriate use of health care resources." The final top five statements were approved by the AABB Board of Directors.

AABB's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aabb.org.

Sources

- 1 Carson JL, Grossman BJ, Kleinman S, Tinmouth AT, Marques MB, Fung MK, Holcomb JB, Illoh O, Kaplan LJ, Katz LM, Rao SV, Roback JD, Shander A, Tobian AA, Weinstein R, Swinton McLaughlin LG, Djulbegovic B; Clinical Transfusion Medicine Committee of the AABB. Red blood cell transfusion: a clinical practice guideline from the AABB. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012 Jul 3;157(1):49–58.
- 2 AABB. Guidelines for patient blood management and blood utilization. Bethesda (MD): AABB; 2011. 52 p.
- 3 Lin DM, Lin ES, Tran MH. Efficacy and safety of erythropoietin and intravenous iron in perioperative blood management: a systematic review. *Transfus Med Rev*. 2013 Oct;27(4):221–34.
- 4 Friedman AJ, Chen Z, Ford P, Johnson CA, Lopez AM, Shander A, Waters JH, van Wyck D. Iron deficiency anemia in women across the life span. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)*. 2012 Dec;21(12):1282–9.
- 5 Holbrook A, Schulman S, Witt DM, Vandvik PO, Fish J, Kovacs MJ, Svensson PJ, Veenstra DL, Crowther M, Guyatt GH; American College of Chest Physicians. Evidence-based management of anticoagulant therapy: antithrombotic therapy and prevention of thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest*. 2012 Feb;141(2 Suppl):e152S–84S.
- 6 Napolitano LM, Kurek S, Luchette FA, Corwin HL, Barie PS, Tisherman SA, Hebert PC, Anderson GL, Bard MR, Bromberg W, Chiu WC, Cipolle MD, Clancy KD, Diebel L, Hoff WS, Hughes KM, Munshi I, Nayduch D, Sandhu R, Yelon JA; American College of Critical Care Medicine of the Society of Critical Care Medicine; Eastern Association for the Surgery of Trauma Practice Management Workgroup. Clinical practice guideline: red blood cell transfusion in adult trauma and critical care. *Crit Care Med*. 2009 Dec;37(12):3124–57.
- 7 The Chief Medical Officer's National Blood Transfusion Committee (UK). The appropriate use of group O RhD negative red cells. Manchester (UK): National Health Service; 2008. 4 p.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the AABB

AABB is a not-for-profit association representing individuals and institutions involved in the field of transfusion medicine and cellular therapies. The association is committed to improving health by delivering standards, accreditation and professional educational programs that focus on optimizing patient and donor care and safety. AABB membership consists of approximately 1,800 institutions and 8,000 professional individuals, including roughly 1,600 physicians.

To learn more about the AABB, visit www.aabb.org.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists
and The Endocrine Society



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Avoid routine multiple daily self-glucose monitoring in adults with stable type 2 diabetes on agents that do not cause hypoglycemia.

Once target control is achieved and the results of self-monitoring become quite predictable, there is little gained in most individuals from repeatedly confirming. There are many exceptions, such as for acute illness, when new medications are added, when weight fluctuates significantly, when A1c targets drift off course and in individuals who need monitoring to maintain targets. Self-monitoring is beneficial as long as one is learning and adjusting therapy based on the result of the monitoring.

Don't routinely measure 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D unless the patient has hypercalcemia or decreased kidney function.

Many practitioners become confused when ordering a vitamin D test. Because 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D is the active form of vitamin D, many practitioners think that measuring 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D is an accurate means to estimate vitamin D stores and test for vitamin D deficiency, which is incorrect. Current Endocrine Society guidelines recommend screening for vitamin D deficiency in individuals at risk for deficiency.

Serum levels of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D have little or no relationship to vitamin D stores but rather are regulated primarily by parathyroid hormone levels, which in turn are regulated by calcium and/or vitamin D. In vitamin D deficiency, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D levels go up, not down.

Unregulated production of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D (i.e., sarcoidosis, granulomatous diseases) is an uncommon cause of hypercalcemia; this should be suspected if blood calcium levels are high and parathyroid hormone levels are low and confirmed by measurement of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D. The enzyme that activates vitamin D is produced in the kidney, so blood levels of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D are sometimes of interest in patients on dialysis or with end-stage kidney disease. There are few other circumstances, if any, where 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D testing would be helpful.

Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels may be overused, but when trying to assess vitamin D stores or diagnose vitamin D deficiency (or toxicity), 25-hydroxyvitamin D is the correct test.

Don't routinely order a thyroid ultrasound in patients with abnormal thyroid function tests if there is no palpable abnormality of the thyroid gland.

Thyroid ultrasound is used to identify and characterize thyroid nodules, and is not part of the routine evaluation of abnormal thyroid function tests (over- or underactive thyroid function) unless the patient also has a large goiter or a lumpy thyroid. Incidentally discovered thyroid nodules are common. Overzealous use of ultrasound will frequently identify nodules, which are unrelated to the abnormal thyroid function, and may divert the clinical evaluation to assess the nodules, rather than the thyroid dysfunction. Imaging may be needed in thyrotoxic patients; when needed, a thyroid scan, not an ultrasound, is used to assess the etiology of the thyrotoxicosis and the possibility of focal autonomy in a thyroid nodule.

Don't order a total or free T₃ level when assessing levothyroxine (T₄) dose in hypothyroid patients.

T₄ is converted into T₃ at the cellular level in virtually all organs. Intracellular T₃ levels regulate pituitary secretion and blood levels of TSH, as well as the effects of thyroid hormone in multiple organs; a normal TSH indicates an adequate T₄ dose. Conversion of T₄ to T₃ at the cellular level may not be reflected in the T₃ level in the blood. Compared to patients with intact thyroid glands, patients taking T₄ may have higher blood T₄ and lower blood T₃ levels. Thus the blood level of total or free T₃ may be misleading (low normal or slightly low); in most patients a normal TSH indicates a correct dose of T₄.

Don't prescribe testosterone therapy unless there is biochemical evidence of testosterone deficiency.

Many of the symptoms attributed to male hypogonadism are commonly seen in normal male aging or in the presence of comorbid conditions. Testosterone therapy has the potential for serious side effects and represents a significant expense. It is therefore important to confirm the clinical suspicion of hypogonadism with biochemical testing. Current guidelines recommend the use of a total testosterone level obtained in the morning. A low level should be confirmed on a different day, again measuring the total testosterone. In some situations, a free or bioavailable testosterone may be of additional value.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

Members of The Endocrine Society (Society) along with representatives of the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) formed a joint task force to identify tests or procedures which should only be used in specific circumstances. The task force identified several items for possible inclusion. Subsequent discussions compared the evidence supporting each item, the value of the recommendation to practitioners and the potential for cost savings. Members of the Society's Clinical Affairs Core Committee and AACE leadership also reviewed the initial list. Using the above criteria, the task force voted for their top five recommendations from the original list. The Society's Council and AACE's Board of Directors approved the final list for submission to the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign.

The AACE and Endocrine Society disclosure and conflict of interest policies can be found at www.aace.com and www.endo-society.org respectively.

Sources

1 Davidson MB, Castellanos M, Kain D, Duran P. The effect of self monitoring of blood glucose concentrations on glycated hemoglobin levels in diabetic patients not taking insulin: a blinded, randomized trial. *Am J Med.* 2005;118:422–5.

Farmer A, Wade A, Goyer E, Yudkin P, French D, Craven A, Holman Rury, Kinmonth AL, Neil A. Impact of self monitoring of blood glucose in the management of patients with non-insulin treated diabetes: open parallel group randomized trial. *BMJ.* 2007;335:132–40.

O'Kane MJ, Bunting B, Copeland M, Coates VE; ESMON study group. Efficacy of self monitoring of blood glucose in patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes (ESMON study): randomized controlled trial. *BMJ.* 2008;336:1174–7.

2 Bikle D, Adams J, Christakos S. Primer on the metabolic bone diseases and disorders of mineral metabolism. Washington: American Society for Bone and Mineral Research. c2008. Chapter 28, Vitamin D: production, metabolism, mechanism of action, and clinical requirements. P. 141–9.

Holick MF. Vitamin D deficiency. *N Engl J Med.* 2007;357:266–81.

Holick MF, Binkley NC, Bischoff-Ferrari HA, Gordon CM, Hanley DA, Heaney RP, Murad MH, Weaver CM; Endocrine Society. Evaluation, treatment, and prevention of vitamin D deficiency: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2011 Jul;96(7):1911–30.

3 Bahn RS, Burch HB, Cooper DS, Garber JR, Greenlee MC, Klein I, Laurberg P, McDougall IR, Montori VM, Rivkees SA, Ross DS, Sosa JA, Stan MN; American Thyroid Association; American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists. Hyperthyroidism and other causes of thyrotoxicosis: management guidelines of the American Thyroid Association and American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists. *Thyroid.* 2011;21:593–646.

Garber JR, Cobin RH, Gharib H, Hennessey JV, Klein I, Mechanick JI, Pessah-Pollack R, Singer PA, Woeber KA. Clinical practice guidelines for hypothyroidism in adults: cosponsored by the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and the American Thyroid Association. *Endocr Pract.* 2012; Sep 11:1–207.

4 Garber JR, Cobin RH, Gharib H, Hennessey JV, Klein I, Mechanick JI, Pessah-Pollack R, Singer PA, Woeber KA. Clinical practice guidelines for hypothyroidism in adults: cosponsored by the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and the American Thyroid Association. *Endocr Pract.* 2012; Sep 11:1–207.

5 Basin S, Cunningham GR, Hayes FJ, Matsumoto AM, Snyder PJ, Swerdloff RS, Montori VM. Testosterone therapy in adult men with androgen deficiency syndromes: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2006 Jun;91(6):1995–2010.

Wu FCW, Tajar A, Beynon JM, Pye SR, Silman AJ, Finn JD, O'Neill TW, Bartfai G, Casanueva FF, Forti G, Giwercman A, Han TS, Kula K, Lean ME, Pendleton N, Punab M, Boonen S, Vanderschueren D, Labrie F, Huhtaniemi IT; EMAS Group. Identification of late-onset hypogonadism in middle-aged and elderly men. *N Engl J Med.* 2010 Jul 8;363(2):123–35.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About The Endocrine Society

Founded in 1916, The Endocrine Society is the world's oldest, largest, and most active organization devoted to research on hormones and the clinical practice of endocrinology. The Society is an international body with more than 16,000 members from over 100 countries, and represents the full range of disciplines associated with endocrinologists: clinicians, researchers, educators, fellows and students, industry professionals and health professionals who are involved in the field of endocrinology. Our members are dedicated to the research and treatment of the full range of endocrine disorders: diabetes, reproduction, infertility, osteoporosis, thyroid disease, obesity/lipids, growth hormone, pituitary tumors and adrenal insufficiency.

Visit The Endocrine Society at www.endo-society.org.



About the American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists

The American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) represents more than 6,500 endocrinologists in the United States and abroad. AACE is the largest association of clinical endocrinologists in the world. The majority of AACE members are certified in endocrinology, diabetes and metabolism and concentrate on the treatment of patients with endocrine and metabolic disorders including diabetes, thyroid disorders, osteoporosis, growth hormone deficiency, cholesterol disorders, hypertension and obesity.

Visit our site at www.aace.com.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Dermatology



Excellence In Dermatology™

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't prescribe oral antifungal therapy for suspected nail fungus without confirmation of fungal infection.

Approximately half of nails with suspected fungus do not have a fungal infection. As other nail conditions, such as nail dystrophies, may look similar in appearance, it is important to ensure accurate diagnosis of nail disease before beginning treatment. By confirming a fungal infection, patients are not inappropriately at risk for the side effects of antifungal therapy, and nail disease is correctly treated.

2 Don't perform sentinel lymph node biopsy or other diagnostic tests for the evaluation of early, thin melanoma because they do not improve survival.

Patients with early, thin melanoma, such as melanoma in situ, T1a melanoma or T1b melanoma $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$, have a very low risk of the cancer spreading to the lymph nodes or other parts in the body. Further, patients with early, thin melanoma have a 97 percent five year survival rate which also indicates a low risk of the cancer spreading to other parts of the body. As such, the performance of sentinel lymph node biopsy is unnecessary.

Additionally, baseline blood tests and radiographic studies (e.g., chest radiographs, CT scans and PET scans) are not the most accurate tests for the detection of cancer that is spreading as they have high false-positive rates. These tests have only shown benefit when performed as indicated for suspicious signs and symptoms based on the patient's history and physical exam.

3 Don't treat uncomplicated, non-melanoma skin cancer less than one centimeter in size on the trunk and extremities with Mohs micrographic surgery.

In healthy individuals, the use of Mohs micrographic surgery for low-risk small ($< 1\text{cm}$), superficial or non-aggressive (based on appearance under a microscope) squamous cell carcinomas and basal cell carcinomas is inappropriate for skin cancers on the trunk and extremities. In these areas of the body, the clinical benefits of this specialized surgical procedure do not exceed the potential risks. It is important to note that Mohs micrographic surgery may be considered for skin cancers appearing on the hands, feet, ankles, shins, nipples or genitals, as they have been shown to have a higher risk for recurrence or require additional surgical considerations.

4 Don't use oral antibiotics for treatment of atopic dermatitis unless there is clinical evidence of infection.

The presence of high numbers of the *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph) bacteria on the skin of children and adults with atopic dermatitis (AD) is quite common. While it is widely believed that Staph bacteria may play a role in causing skin inflammation, the routine use of oral antibiotic therapy to decrease the amount of bacteria on the skin has not been definitively shown to reduce the signs, symptoms (e.g., redness, itch) or severity of atopic dermatitis. In addition, if oral antibiotics are used when there is not an infection, it may lead to the development of antibiotic resistance. The use of oral antibiotics also can cause side effects, including hypersensitivity reactions (exaggerated immune responses, such as allergic reactions). Although it can be difficult to determine the presence of a skin infection in atopic dermatitis patients, oral antibiotics should only be used to treat patients with evidence of bacterial infection in conjunction with other standard and appropriate treatments for atopic dermatitis.

5 Don't routinely use topical antibiotics on a surgical wound.

The use of topical antibiotics on clean surgical wounds has not been shown to reduce the rate of infection compared to the use of non-antibiotic ointment or no ointment. Topical antibiotics can aggravate open wounds, hindering the normal wound healing process. When topical antibiotics are used in this setting, there is a significant risk of developing contact dermatitis, a condition in which the skin becomes red, sore or inflamed after direct contact with a substance, along with the potential for developing antibiotic resistance. Only wounds that show symptoms of infection should receive appropriate antibiotic treatment.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Dermatology (AAD) is strongly committed to dermatologists serving as effective stewards of limited health care resources by assisting patients in making informed health care decisions. As such, the AAD leadership created a workgroup to develop this list with specific skills and expertise in evidence based research, public health quality and payer policy. Members of this workgroup include dermatologists who are current members of the Academy's Board of Directors, Council on Science and Research, Council on Government Affairs, Health Policy and Practice, Research Agenda Committee, Clinical Guidelines Committee, Access to Dermatology Care Committee, Patient Safety and Quality Committee, Resource-Based Relative Value Scale Committee and the Workgroup on Innovative Payment Delivery. The workgroup identified areas to be included on this list based on the greatest potential for overuse/misuse, quality improvement and availability of strong evidence based research as defined by the recommended criteria listed below. The recommended list was reviewed and approved by the AAD Council on Science and Research and the AAD Board of Directors.

- Supported by available scientific evidence (e.g., existing AAD appropriate use criteria and/or existing AAD clinical guidelines)
- Strongest consensus inappropriate score from the AAD Appropriate Use Criteria (AUC)
- Strong (wording/level of evidence) recommendations from the guidelines about discouraged practice
- Greatest potential for improvement in outcomes for patients
- Greatest potential for overuse/misuse by physicians

AAD's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aad.org.

Sources

1

Roberts DT, Taylor WD, Boyle J; British Association of Dermatologists. Guidelines for treatment of onychomycosis. *Br J Dermatol.* 2003 Mar;148(3):402–10.
Mehregan DR, Gee SL. The cost effectiveness of testing for onychomycosis versus empiric treatment of onychodystrophies with oral antifungal agents. *Cutis.* 1999 Dec;64(6):407–10.

2

Bichakjian CK, Halpern AC, Johnson TM, Foote Hood A, Grichnik JM, Swetter SM, Tsao H, Barbosa VH, Chuang TY, Duvic M, Ho VC, Sober AJ, Beutner KR, Bhushan R, Smith Begolka W; American Academy of Dermatology. Guidelines of care for the management of primary cutaneous melanoma. *American Academy of Dermatology. J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2011 Nov;65(5):1032–47.
American Joint Committee on Cancer. AJCC cancer staging manual. 7th ed. New York: Springer; 2010.

3

National Comprehensive Cancer Network. National Comprehensive Cancer Network clinical practice guidelines in oncology (NCCN Guidelines®): melanoma. Revised 2012. Fort Washington (PA): NCCN;2012.
Connolly SM, Baker DR, Coldiron BM, Fazio MJ, Storrs PA, Vidimos AT, Zalla MJ, Brewer JD, Smith Begolka W; Ratings Panel, Berger TG, Bigby M, Bolognia JL, Brodland DG, Collins S, Cronin TA Jr, Dahl MV, Grant-Kels JM, Hanke CW, Hruza GJ, James WD, Lober CW, McBurney EI, Norton SA, Roenigk RK, Wheeland RG, Wisco OJ. AAD/ACMS/ASDSA/ASMS 2012 appropriate use criteria for Mohs micrographic surgery: a report of the American Academy of Dermatology, American College of Mohs Surgery, American Society for Dermatologic Surgery Association, and the American Society for Mohs Surgery. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2012 67(4):531–50.

4

National Comprehensive Cancer Network. National Comprehensive Cancer Network clinical practice guidelines in oncology (NCCN Guidelines®): Basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers. Revised 2011 February. Fort Washington (PA): NCCN;2011.

5

Bath-Hextall JF, Birnie AJ, Ravenscroft JC, Williams JC. Interventions to reduce *Staphylococcus aureus* in the management of atopic eczema: an updated Cochrane review. *Br J Dermatol.* 2010; 163:12–26.
Dixon AJ, Dixon MP, Dixon JB. Randomized clinical trial of the effect of applying ointment to surgical wounds before occlusive dressing. *Br J Surg.* 2006 Aug;93(8):937–43.
Smack DP, Harrington AC, Dunn C, Howard RS, Szkatulnik AJ, Krivda SJ, Caldwell JB, James WD. Infection and allergy incidence in ambulatory surgery patients using white petrolatum vs bacitracin ointment. A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA.* 1996 Sep 25;276(12):972–7.
Campbell RM, Perlis CS, Fisher E, Gloster HM Jr. Gentamicin ointment versus petrolatum for management of auricular wounds. *Dermatol Surg.* 2005 Jun;31(6):664–9.
Sheth VM, Weitzl S. Postoperative topical antimicrobial use. *Dermatitis.* 2008 Jul-Aug;19(4):181–9.
Gehrige KA, Warshaw EM. Allergic contact dermatitis to topical antibiotics: epidemiology, responsible allergens, and management. *J Am Acad Dermatol.* 2008 Jan;58(1):1–21.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Academy of Dermatology

Headquartered in Schaumburg, IL, the American Academy of Dermatology (AAD), founded in 1938, is the largest, most influential and most representative of all dermatologic associations. With a membership of more than 17,000 physicians worldwide, the Academy is committed to: advancing the diagnosis and medical, surgical and cosmetic treatment of the skin, hair and nails; advocating high standards in clinical practice, education and research in dermatology; and supporting and enhancing patient care for a lifetime of healthier skin, hair and nails.



For more information, visit www.aad.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Family Physicians



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS

Fifteen Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present.

Red flags include, but are not limited to, severe or progressive neurological deficits or when serious underlying conditions such as osteomyelitis are suspected. Imaging of the lower spine before six weeks does not improve outcomes, but does increase costs. Low back pain is the fifth most common reason for all physician visits.

2 Don't routinely prescribe antibiotics for acute mild-to-moderate sinusitis unless symptoms last for seven or more days, or symptoms worsen after initial clinical improvement.

Symptoms must include discolored nasal secretions and facial or dental tenderness when touched. Most sinusitis in the ambulatory setting is due to a viral infection that will resolve on its own. Despite consistent recommendations to the contrary, antibiotics are prescribed in more than 80 percent of outpatient visits for acute sinusitis. Sinusitis accounts for 16 million office visits and \$5.8 billion in annual health care costs.

3 Don't use dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) screening for osteoporosis in women younger than 65 or men younger than 70 with no risk factors.

DEXA is not cost effective in younger, low-risk patients, but is cost effective in older patients.

4 Don't order annual electrocardiograms (EKGs) or any other cardiac screening for low-risk patients without symptoms.

There is little evidence that detection of coronary artery stenosis in asymptomatic patients at low risk for coronary heart disease improves health outcomes. False-positive tests are likely to lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment and misdiagnosis. Potential harms of this routine annual screening exceed the potential benefit.

5 Don't perform Pap smears on women younger than 21 or who have had a hysterectomy for non-cancer disease.

Most observed abnormalities in adolescents regress spontaneously, therefore Pap smears for this age group can lead to unnecessary anxiety, additional testing and cost. Pap smears are not helpful in women after hysterectomy (for non-cancer disease) and there is little evidence for improved outcomes.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Family Physicians



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS

Fifteen Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

6

Don't schedule elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor or Cesarean deliveries before 39 weeks, 0 days gestational age.

Delivery prior to 39 weeks, 0 days has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of learning disabilities and a potential increase in morbidity and mortality. There are clear medical indications for delivery prior to 39 weeks and 0 days based on maternal and/or fetal conditions. A mature fetal lung test, in the absence of appropriate clinical criteria, is not an indication for delivery.

7

Avoid elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor between 39 weeks, 0 days and 41 weeks, 0 days unless the cervix is deemed favorable.

Ideally, labor should start on its own initiative whenever possible. Higher Cesarean delivery rates result from inductions of labor when the cervix is unfavorable. Health care clinicians should discuss the risks and benefits with their patients before considering inductions of labor without medical indications.

8

Don't screen for carotid artery stenosis (CAS) in asymptomatic adult patients.

There is good evidence that for adult patients with no symptoms of carotid artery stenosis, the harms of screening outweigh the benefits. Screening could lead to non-indicated surgeries that result in serious harms, including death, stroke and myocardial infarction.

9

Don't screen women older than 65 years of age for cervical cancer who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk for cervical cancer.

There is adequate evidence that screening women older than 65 years of age for cervical cancer who have had adequate prior screening and are not otherwise at high risk provides little to no benefit.

10

Don't screen women younger than 30 years of age for cervical cancer with HPV testing, alone or in combination with cytology.

There is adequate evidence that the harms of HPV testing, alone or in combination with cytology, in women younger than 30 years of age are moderate. The harms include more frequent testing and invasive diagnostic procedures such as colposcopy and cervical biopsy. Abnormal screening test results are also associated with psychological harms, anxiety and distress.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Family Physicians



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
FAMILY PHYSICIANS

Fifteen Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

11 Don't prescribe antibiotics for otitis media in children aged 2–12 years with non-severe symptoms where the observation option is reasonable.

The “observation option” refers to deferring antibacterial treatment of selected children for 48 to 72 hours and limiting management to symptomatic relief. The decision to observe or treat is based on the child’s age, diagnostic certainty and illness severity. To observe a child without initial antibacterial therapy, it is important that the parent or caregiver has a ready means of communicating with the clinician. There also must be a system in place that permits reevaluation of the child.

12 Don't perform voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG) routinely in first febrile urinary tract infection (UTI) in children aged 2–24 months.

The risks associated with radiation (plus the discomfort and expense of the procedure) outweigh the risk of delaying the detection of the few children with correctable genitourinary abnormalities until their second UTI.

13 Don't routinely screen for prostate cancer using a prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test or digital rectal exam.

There is convincing evidence that PSA-based screening leads to substantial over-diagnosis of prostate tumors. Many tumors will not harm patients, while the risks of treatment are significant. Physicians should not offer or order PSA screening unless they are prepared to engage in shared decision making that enables an informed choice by patients.

14 Don't screen adolescents for scoliosis.

There is no good evidence that screening asymptomatic adolescents detects idiopathic scoliosis at an earlier stage than detection without screening. The potential harms of screening and treating adolescents include unnecessary follow-up visits and evaluations due to false positive test results and psychological adverse effects.

15 Don't require a pelvic exam or other physical exam to prescribe oral contraceptive medications.

Hormonal contraceptives are safe, effective and well-tolerated for most women. Data do not support the necessity of performing a pelvic or breast examination to prescribe oral contraceptive medications. Hormonal contraception can be safely provided on the basis of medical history and blood pressure measurement.

How This List Was Created (1–5)

The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) list is an endorsement of the five recommendations for Family Medicine previously proposed by the National Physicians Alliance (NPA) and published in the *Archives of Internal Medicine*, as part of its Less is More™ series. The goal was to identify items common in primary care practice, strongly supported by the evidence and literature, that would lead to significant health benefits, reduce risks and harm, and reduce costs. A working group was assembled for each of the three primary care specialties; family medicine, pediatrics and internal medicine. The original list was developed using a modification of the nominal group process, with online voting. The literature was then searched to provide supporting evidence or refute the activities. The list was modified and a second round of field testing was conducted. The field testing with family physicians showed support for the final recommendations, the potential positive impact on quality and cost, and the ease with which the recommendations could be implemented.

More detail on the study and methodology can be found in the *Archives of Internal Medicine* article: [The “Top 5” Lists in Primary Care](#).

How This List Was Created (6–10)

The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) has identified this list of clinical recommendations for the second phase of the *Choosing Wisely* campaign. The goal was to identify items common in the practice of family medicine supported by a review of the evidence that would lead to significant health benefits, reduce risks, harms and costs. For each item, evidence was reviewed from appropriate sources such as evidence reviews from the Cochrane Collaboration, and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. The AAFP’s Commission on Health of the Public and Science and Chair of the Board of Directors reviewed and approved the recommendations.

In the case of the first two items on our list – “Don’t schedule elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor or Cesarean deliveries before 39 weeks, 0 days gestational age” and “Don’t schedule elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor between 39 weeks, 0 days and 41 weeks, 0 days unless the cervix is deemed favorable” – we collaborated with the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in developing the final language.

How This List Was Created (11–15)

The American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) has identified this list of clinical recommendations for the third phase of the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. The goal was to identify items common in the practice of family medicine supported by a review of the evidence that would lead to significant health benefits, reduce risks, harms and costs. For each item, evidence was reviewed from appropriate sources such as the Cochrane Collaboration, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and other sources. The AAFP’s Commission on Health of the Public and Science and Board of Directors reviewed and approved the recommendations.

AAFP’s disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aafp.org.

Sources

- 1 Agency for Health Care Research and Policy (AHCPR), Cochrane Reviews.
- 2 Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Cochrane, and Annals of Internal Medicine.
- 3 U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), American Association of Clinical Endocrinology (AACE), American College of Preventive Medicine (ACPM), National Osteoporosis Foundation (NOF).
- 4 U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF).
- 5 U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) (for hysterectomy), American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG) (for age).
- 6 Main E, Oshiro B, Chagolla B, Bingham D, Dang-Kilduff L, Kowalewski L (California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative). Elimination of non-medically indicated (elective) deliveries before 39 weeks gestational age. California: March of Dimes; First edition July 2010. California Department of Public Health; Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division; Contract No: 08-85012.
- 7 American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. Guidelines for perinatal care 6th ed. Elk Grove Village (IL): AAP; Washington, DC: ACOG; 2007. 450 p.
Induction of labor. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 107. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* 2009;114:386–97.
Gulmezoglu AM, Crowther CA, Middleton P, Heatley E. Induction of labour for improving birth outcomes for women at or beyond term (review). The Cochrane Collaboration. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD004945. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004945.pub3.
Available from: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD004945.pub3/abstract;jsessionid=242792D050CDB79D0D80C0F6FDE85031.d02t03>
- 8 American Academy of Family Physicians. Carotid Artery Stenosis [Internet]. 2007 [cited 2012 Oct 10]. Available from: <http://www.aafp.org/online/en/home/clinical/exam/carotidartery.html>
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for Carotid Artery Stenosis [Internet]. 2007 Dec. [Cited 2012 Oct 10]. Available from: <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspsacas.htm>
Wolff T, Guirguis-Blake J, Miller T, et al. Screening For Asymptomatic Carotid Artery Stenosis [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2007 Dec. (Evidence Syntheses, No. 50). Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK33504/>
- 9 American Academy of Family Physicians. Cervical Cancer [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2012 Oct 10]. <http://www.aafp.org/online/en/home/clinical/exam/cervicalcancer.html>
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for Cervical Cancer. 2012 Mar. [cited 2012 Oct 10]. Available from: <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspscerv.htm>
Vesco KK, Whitlock EP, Eder M, et al. Screening for Cervical Cancer: A Systematic Evidence Review for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2011 May. (Evidence Syntheses, No. 86.) Available from: <http://preview.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/booktest/br.fcgi?book=es86>
- 10 American Academy of Family Physicians. Cervical Cancer [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2012 Oct 10]. <http://www.aafp.org/online/en/home/clinical/exam/cervicalcancer.html>
U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for Cervical Cancer. 2012 Mar. [cited 2012 Oct 10]. Available from: <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf/uspscerv.htm>
Vesco KK, Whitlock EP, Eder M, et al. Screening for Cervical Cancer: A Systematic Evidence Review for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force [Internet]. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (US); 2011 May. (Evidence Syntheses, No. 86.) Available from: <http://preview.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/bookshelf/booktest/br.fcgi?book=es86>

II
Lieberthal AS, Carroll AE, Chonmaitree T, Ganiats TG, Hoberman A, Jackson MA, Joffe MD, Miller DT, Rosenfeld RM, Sevilla XD, Schwartz RH, Thomas PA, Tunkel DE, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Family Physicians. The diagnosis and management of acute otitis media. *Pediatrics*. 2013 Mar;131(3):e964–99.

Venekamp RP, Sanders S, Glasziou PP, Del Mar CB, Rovers MM. Antibiotics for acute otitis media in children. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013 Jan 31;1:CD000219.

12
Subcommittee on Urinary Tract Infection, Steering Committee on Quality Improvement and Management, Roberts KB. Urinary tract infection: clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of the initial UTI in febrile infants and children 2 to 24 months. *Pediatrics*. 2011 Sep;128(3):595–610.

American College of Radiology (ACR), Society for Pediatric Radiology (SPR), Society of Nuclear Medicine (SNM). ACR-SPR-SNM practice guideline for the performance of adult and pediatric radionuclide cystography [Internet]. Reston (VA): American College of Radiology (ACR); 2010. 5 p.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, National Collaborating Centre for Women's and Children's Health (UK). Urinary tract infection in children: diagnosis, treatment and long-term management. London: RCOG Press; August 2007. 429 p.

Westwood ME, Whiting PF, Cooper J, Watt IS, Kleijnen J. Further investigation of confirmed urinary tract infection (UTI) in children under five years: a systematic review. *BMC Pediatrics*. 2005 Mar 15;5:2.

13
American Academy of Family Physicians. Prostate cancer [Internet]. Leawood (KS): American Academy of Family Physicians; 2012 [cited 2013 Jul 23]. Available from: <http://www.aafp.org/patient-care/clinical-recommendations/all/prostate-cancer.html>.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for prostate cancer. Rockville (MD): U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. 2012 May. 16 p.

14
American Academy of Family Physicians. Scoliosis [Internet]. Leawood (KS): American Academy of Family Physicians; 2004 [cited 2013 Jul 23]. Available from: <http://www.aafp.org/patient-care/clinical-recommendations/all/scoliosis.html>.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for idiopathic scoliosis in adolescents. Rockville (MD): U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. 2004 Jun. 3 p.

15
Stewart FH, Harper CC, Ellertson CE, Grimes DA, Sawaya GF, Trussell J. Clinical breast and pelvic examination requirements for hormonal contraception: current practice vs evidence. *JAMA*. 2001 May 2;285(17):2232–9.

Henderson JT, Sawaya GF, Blum M, Stratton L, Harper CC. Pelvic examinations and access to oral hormonal contraception. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2010 Dec;116(6):1257–64.

Committee on Gynecologic Practice. Committee opinion no. 534: well-woman visit. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2012 Aug;120(2 Pt 1):421–4.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About the American Academy of Family Physicians

Founded in 1947, the American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP) represents 105,900 physicians and medical students nationwide. It is the only medical society devoted solely to primary care. Approximately one in four of all doctor's office visits are made to family physicians. Family medicine's cornerstone is an ongoing, personal patient-physician relationship focused on integrated care.



For information about health care, health conditions and wellness, please visit the AAFPs award-winning consumer website, www.familydoctor.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't recommend percutaneous feeding tubes in patients with advanced dementia; instead, offer oral assisted feeding.

In advanced dementia, studies have found feeding tubes do not result in improved survival, prevention of aspiration pneumonia, or improved healing of pressure ulcers. Feeding tube use in such patients has actually been associated with pressure ulcer development, use of physical and pharmacological restraints, and patient distress about the tube itself. Assistance with oral feeding is an evidence-based approach to provide nutrition for patients with advanced dementia and feeding problems; in the final phase of this disease, assisted feeding may focus on comfort and human interaction more than nutritional goals.

2 Don't delay palliative care for a patient with serious illness who has physical, psychological, social or spiritual distress because they are pursuing disease-directed treatment.

Numerous studies—including randomized trials—provide evidence that palliative care improves pain and symptom control, improves family satisfaction with care and reduces costs. Palliative care does not accelerate death, and may prolong life in selected populations.

3 Don't leave an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) activated when it is inconsistent with the patient/family goals of care.

In about a quarter of patients with ICDs, the defibrillator fires within weeks preceding death. For patients with advanced irreversible diseases, defibrillator shocks rarely prevent death, may be painful to patients and are distressing to caregivers/family members. Currently there are no formal practice protocols to address deactivation; fewer than 10% of hospices have official policies. Advance care planning discussions should include the option of deactivating the ICD when it no longer supports the patient's goals.

4 Don't recommend more than a single fraction of palliative radiation for an uncomplicated painful bone metastasis.

As stated in the American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) 2011 guideline, single-fraction radiation to a previously un-irradiated peripheral bone or vertebral metastasis provides comparable pain relief and morbidity compared to multiple-fraction regimens while optimizing patient and caregiver convenience. Although it results in a higher incidence of later need for retreatment (20% vs. 8% for multi-fraction regimens), the decreased patient burden usually outweighs any considerations of long-term effectiveness for those with a limited life expectancy.

5 Don't use topical lorazepam (Ativan), diphenhydramine (Benadryl), haloperidol (Haldol) ("ABH") gel for nausea.

Topical drugs can be safe and effective, such as topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for local arthritis symptoms. However, while topical gels are commonly prescribed in hospice practice, anti-nausea gels have not been proven effective in any large, well-designed or placebo-controlled trials. The active ingredients in ABH are not absorbed to systemic levels that could be effective. Only diphenhydramine (Benadryl) is absorbed via the skin, and then only after several hours and erratically at subtherapeutic levels. It is therefore not appropriate for "as needed" use. The use of agents given via inappropriate routes may delay or prevent the use of more effective interventions.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine's (AAHPM) president appointed a special task force to coordinate the development of the Academy's recommendations. Chaired by a member of the Board of Directors who had previously overseen AAHPM's education and training committees, the task force included representatives of the Academy's Quality and Practice Standards Task Force, Research Committee, Ethics Committee, Public Policy Committee and External Awareness Task Force, as well as at-large appointees that represent distinguished leaders in the field. The task force solicited input from AAHPM's 17 Special Interest Groups, and task force members also offered their own suggestions for the list. Considering the potential impact and evidence to support the proposed recommendations, the task force identified seven finalists for which a rationale and evidence base was further developed. All AAHPM members were invited to comment on and rank these seven recommendations. Member feedback informed the task force's final deliberation, which included narrowing the list to the "Five Things" and refining the verbiage of the recommendations. The list was then reviewed and approved by the AAHPM Executive Committee.

AAHPM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aahpm.org.

Sources

- 1 Finucane TE, Christmas C, Travis K. Tube feeding in patients with advanced dementia: A review of the evidence. *JAMA*. 1999;282(14):1365-1370.
- Finlick MR. Rethinking the role of tube feeding in patients with advanced dementia. *N Engl J Med*. 2000;342(3):206-210.
- Hanson LC, Ersek M, Gilliam R, Carey TS. Oral feeding options for people with dementia: A systematic review. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2011;59(3):463-472.
- Kuo S, Rhodes RL, Mitchell SL, Mor V, Teno JM. Natural history of feeding-tube use in nursing home residents with advanced dementia. *J Am Med Dir Assoc*. 2009;10(4):264-270.
- Palecek EJ, Teno JM, Casaretti DJ, Hanson LC, Rhodes RL, Mitchell SL. Comfort feeding only: A proposal to bring clarity to decision-making regarding difficulty with eating for persons with advanced dementia. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2010;58(3):580-584.
- Sampson EL, Candy B, Jones L. Enteral tube feeding for older people with advanced dementia. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2009 Apr 15;(2):CD007209.
- Stratton RJ, Ek AC, Engfer M, Moore Z, Rigby P, Wolfe R, Elia M. Enteral nutritional support in prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ageing Res Rev*. 2005;4(3):422-450.
- Teno JM, Gozalo P, Mitchell SL, Kuo S, Fulton AT, Mor V. Feeding tubes and the prevention or healing of pressure ulcers. *Arch Intern Med*. 2012;172(9):697-701.
- Teno JM, Mitchell SL, Gozalo PL, Dosa D, Hsu A, Intrator O, Mor V. Hospital characteristics associated with feeding tube placement in nursing home residents with advanced cognitive impairment. *JAMA*. 2010;303(6):544-550.
- Teno JM, Mitchell SL, Kuo SK, Gozalo PL, Rhodes RL, Lima JC, Mor V. Decision-making and outcomes of feeding tube insertion: A five-state study. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2011;59(5):881-886.
- 2 Delgado-Guay MO, Parson HA, Li Z, Palmer LJ, Bruera E. Symptom distress, intervention and outcomes of intensive care unit cancer patients referred to a palliative care consult team. *Cancer*. 2009;115:437-445.
- Elsayem A, Smith ML, Palmer JL, Jenkins R, Reddy S, Bruera E. Impact of a palliative care service on in-hospital mortality in a comprehensive cancer center. *J Pall Med*. 2006;9:894-902.
- Elsayem A, Swint K, Fisch MJ, Palmer JL, Reddy S, Walker P, Zhukovsky D, Knight P, Bruera E. Palliative care inpatient services in a comprehensive cancer center: Clinical and financial outcomes. *J Clin Oncol*. 2004 May 14;22(10):2008-2014.
- Gelfman LP, Meier D, Morrison RS. Does palliative care improve quality? A survey of bereaved family members. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2008 Jul;36(2):22-28.
- Higginson IJ, Finlay IG, Goodwin DM, Hood K, Edwards AG, Cook A, Douglas HR, Normand CE. Is there evidence that palliative care teams alter end-of-life experiences of patients and their caregivers? *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2003;25:150-168.
- Jordroy MS, Fayers P, Saltines T, Ahlner-Elmqvist M, Jannert M, Kaasa S. A palliative care intervention and death at home: A cluster randomized trial. *Lancet*. 2000 Sep 9;356(9233):888-893.
- London MR, McSkimming S, Drew N, Quinn C, Carney B. Evaluation of a comprehensive, adaptable, life-affirming, longitudinal (CALL) palliative care project. *J Pall Med*. 2005;8:1214-1225.
- Temel JS, Greer JA, Muzikansky A, Gallagher ER, Admane S, Jackson VA, Dahlin CM, Blidner CD, Jacobsen J, Pirl WF, Billings JA, Lynch TJ. Early palliative care for patients with metastatic non-small cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2010;363:733-742.
- 3 Berger JT. The ethics of deactivating implanted cardioverter defibrillators. *Ann Intern Med*. 2005;142:631-634.
- Goldstein N, Carlson M, Livote E, Kutner J. Brief communication: Management of implantable cardioverter-defibrillators in hospice: A nationwide survey. *Ann Intern Med*. 2010;152(5):296-299.
- Goldstein NE, Lampert R, Bradley EH, Lynn J, Krumholz HM. Management of implantable cardioverter defibrillators in end-of-life care. *Ann Intern Med*. 2004;141(11):835-838.
- Russo, J. Deactivation of ICDs at the end of life: A systematic review of clinical practices and provider and patient attitudes. *Am J Nurs*. 2011;111(10):26-35.
- 4 Lutz S, Berk L, Chang E, Chow E, Hahn C, Hoskin P, Howell D, Konski A, Kachnic L, Lo S, Sahgal A, Silverman L, von Gunten C, Mendel E, Vassil A, Bruner DW, Hartsell W. Palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases: An ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2011;79(4):965-976.
- Smith TJ, Ritter JK, Poklis JL, Fletcher D, Coyne PJ, Dodson P, Parker G. ABH gel is not absorbed from the skin of normal volunteers. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2012;43(5):961-966.
- Weschules DJ. Tolerability of the compound ABHR in hospice patients. *J Palliat Med*. 2005;8(6):1135-1143.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About the American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine

The American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine (AAHPM) is the professional organization for physicians specializing in Hospice and Palliative Medicine. AAHPM's 4,900 members also include nurses and other healthcare providers committed to improving quality of life for patients and families facing life-threatening or serious conditions. AAHPM is dedicated to advancing the discipline of Hospice and Palliative Medicine through professional education and training, development of a specialist workforce, support for clinical practice standards, research and public policy.



For more information, visit www.aahpm.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Neurology



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform electroencephalography (EEG) for headaches.

EEG has no advantage over clinical evaluation in diagnosing headache, does not improve outcomes and increases cost. Recurrent headache is the most common pain problem, affecting 15% to 20% of people.

2 Don't perform imaging of the carotid arteries for simple syncope without other neurologic symptoms.

Occlusive carotid artery disease does not cause fainting but rather causes focal neurologic deficits such as unilateral weakness. Thus, carotid imaging will not identify the cause of the fainting and increases cost. Fainting is a frequent complaint, affecting 40% of people during their lifetime.

3 Don't use opioid or butalbital treatment for migraine except as a last resort.

Opioid and butalbital treatment for migraine should be avoided because more effective, migraine-specific treatments are available. Frequent use of opioid and butalbital treatment can worsen headaches. Opioids should be reserved for those with medical conditions precluding the use of migraine-specific treatments or for those who fail these treatments.

4 Don't prescribe interferon-beta or glatiramer acetate to patients with disability from progressive, non-relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis.

Interferon-beta and glatiramer acetate do not prevent the development of permanent disability in progressive forms of multiple sclerosis. These medications increase costs and have frequent side effects that may adversely affect quality of life.

5 Don't recommend CEA for asymptomatic carotid stenosis unless the complication rate is low (<3%).

Based on studies reporting an upfront surgical complication rate ranging from 2.3% (ACAS) to 3.1% (ACST) among patients undergoing carotid endarterectomy (CEA) for asymptomatic stenosis of >60%, and an absolute risk reduction for stroke or death of roughly 5–6% in the surgical group at 5 years, several specialty societies (Goldstein et al, 2011; Brott et al, 2011; Chaturvedi et al; Ricotta et al) have recommended that surgery for asymptomatic patients should be reserved for those with a perioperative complication risk of <3% and a life expectancy of greater than 3–5 years. The cited 3% threshold for complication rates may be high because more recent studies have reported lower stroke rates with improvements in both surgical (Brott, 2010) and medical (Marquardt) management. However, there are no recent randomized trials comparing these treatments. Given this, the more recent AHA guidelines (Brott 2011) state that it is “reasonable” to perform CEA for asymptomatic patients with >70% stenosis if the surgical complication rate is “low.”

Reported complication rates vary widely by location (Kresowik), and are dependent on how complications are tracked (self-report vs. neurologist's evaluation vs. administrative data (Wolff T). Despite calls for rigorous monitoring 15 years ago (Goldstein), most patients will likely need to rely on the surgeon's self-reported rates.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Neurology (AAN) established a *Choosing Wisely* Working Group to develop its list of recommendations. Members of this group were selected to broadly represent varying practice settings and neurological subspecialties. Neurologists with methodological expertise in evidence-based medicine and practice guideline development were also included. The working group solicited recommendations from AAN members, which were then rated based upon their judgments of harm and benefit that would result based upon compliance with the recommendation. Based on committee voting and a literature review, candidate recommendations were sent to relevant AAN sections, committees, specialty societies and patient advocacy groups for review and comment. The working group reviewed this feedback and voted on the final Top Five recommendations, which were approved by the AAN Practice Committee and Board of Directors.

AAN's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aan.com.

Sources

- 1 Gronseth GS, Greenberg MK. The utility of the electroencephalogram in the evaluation of patients presenting with headache: a review of the literature. *Neurology* [Internet]. 1995;45(7):1263-1267.
- 2 Strickberger SA, Benson DW, Biagianni I, Callans DJ, Cohen MI, Ellenbogen KA, Epstein AE, Friedman P, Goldberger J, Heidenreich PA, Klein GJ, Knight BP, Morillo CA, Myerburg RJ, Sila CA. AHA/ACCF scientific statement on the evaluation of Syncope: From the American Heart Association councils on clinical cardiology, cardiovascular nursing, cardiovascular disease in the young, and stroke, and the quality of care and outcomes research interdisciplinary working group; and the American College of Cardiology Foundation in collaboration with the Heart Rhythm Society. *J Am Coll Cardiol* [Internet]. 2006 January 17;47(2):473-84.
- 3 The Task Force for the Diagnosis and Management of Syncope of the European Society of Cardiology. Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of syncope (version 2009). *Eur Heart J* [Internet]. 2009 Aug 27 Nov;30(21):2631-2671.
- 4 National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence. Transient loss of consciousness ('Blackouts') Management in adults and young people. [Internet]. London: Royal College of Physicians (UK); 2010 [cited 2012 Oct 25]. Available from: publications.nice.org.uk/transient-loss-of-consciousness-blackouts-management-in-adults-and-young-people-cg109/notes-on-the-scope-of-the-guidance.
- 5 Silberstein SD; US Headache Consortium. Practice parameter: Evidence-based guidelines for migraine headache (an evidence-based review): Report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology* [Internet]. 2000;55(6):754-762.
- 6 Evers S, Afra J, Frese A, Goedsby PJ, Linde M, May A, Sandor PS. European Federation of Neurological Societies. EFNS guideline on the drug treatment of migraine – revised report of an EFNS task force. *Eur J Neurol* [Internet]. 2009 Sep;16(9):968-81.
- 7 Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement. Headache, Diagnosis and Treatment of (Guideline) [Internet]. Bloomington, MN: Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement; 2011 [cited 2012 Oct 25]. Available from: www.icsi.org/headache/headache_diagnosis_and_treatment_of_2609.html.
- 8 Rice GPA, Incorvaia B, Munari LM, Ebers G, Polman C, D'Amico R, Parmelli E, Filippini G. Interferon in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2001, Issue 4. Art. No.: CD002002. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002002.
- 9 La Mantia L, Munari LM, Lovati R. Glatiramer acetate for multiple sclerosis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2010, Issue 5. Art. No.: CD004678. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD004678.pub2.
- 10 La Mantia L, Vacchi L, Di Pietrantoni C, Ebers G, Rovaris M, Fredrikson S, Filippini G. Interferon beta for secondary progressive multiple sclerosis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD005181. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005181.pub3.
- 11 Rojas JL, Romano M, Ciapponi A, Patrucco L, Cristiano E. Interferon Beta for Primary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2010, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD006643. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006643.pub3.
- 12 Walker MD, Marler JR, Goldstein M, Grady PA, Toole JF, Baker WH, Castaldo JE, Chambliss LE, Moore WS, Robertson JT, Young B, Howard VJ, Marler JR, Purvis S, Vernon DD, Needham K, Beck P, Celani VJ, Sauerbeck L, von Rejcs JA, Atkins D. Endarterectomy for asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis. Executive Committee for the Asymptomatic Carotid Atherosclerosis Study (ACAS). *JAMA*. 1995 May 10;273(18):1421-8.
- 13 MRC Asymptomatic Carotid Surgery Trial (ACST) Collaborative Group. Prevention of disabling and fatal strokes by successful carotid endarterectomy in patients without recent neurological symptoms: randomized controlled trial. *Lancet* [Internet]. 2004 [cited 2013 Jan 3];363(9420):1491-1502.
- 14 Goldstein LB, Bushnell CD, Adams RJ, Appel LJ, Braun LT, Chaturvedi S, Creager MA, Culebras A, Eckel RH, Hart RG, Hinckley JA, Howard VJ, Jauch EC, Levine SR, Meschia JF, Moore WS, Nixon JV, Pearson RA. Guidelines for the primary prevention of stroke: a guideline for healthcare professionals from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. *Stroke* [Internet]. 2011 Feb [cited 2013 Jan 3];42(2):517-84.
- 15 Chaturvedi S, Bruno A, Feasby T, Holloway R, Benavente O, Cohen SN, Cote R, Hess D, Saver J, Spence JD, Stern B, Wilterdink J. Carotid endarterectomy: an evidence-based report of the Technology and Therapeutics Committee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology* [Internet]. 2005 [cited 2013 Jan 3];65:794-801.
- 16 Ricotta JJ, Aburahma A, Ascher E, Eskandari M, Faries P, Lal BK. Updated Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for management of extracranial carotid disease. *J Vasc Surg* [Internet]. 2011 Sep [cited 2013 Jan 3];54(3):e1-31.
- 17 Kresowik TF, Bratzler DW, Kresowik RA, Hendel ME, Grund SL, Brown KR, Niladena DS. Multistate improvement in process and outcomes of carotid endarterectomy. *J Vasc Surg* [Internet]. 2004 [cited 2013 Jan 3];39:372-380.
- 18 Brott TG, Hobson RW II, Howard G, Roubin GS, Clark WM, Brooks W, Mackey A, Hill MD, Leimgruber PP, Sheffet AJ, Howard VJ, Moore WS, Voeks JH, Hopkins LN, Cutlip DE, Cohen DJ, Popma JJ, Ferguson RD, Cohen SN, Blackshear JL, Silver FL, Mohr JP, Lal BK, Meschia JF. Stenting versus endarterectomy for treatment of carotid-artery stenosis. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2010 Jul 1 [cited 2013 Jan 3];363(1):11-23.
- 19 Marquardt L, Geraghty OC, Mehta Z, Rothwell PM. Low risk of ipsilateral stroke in patients with asymptomatic carotid stenosis on best medical treatment: a prospective, population-based study. *Stroke* [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2013 Jan 1];41:e11-e17.
- 20 Brott TG, Halperin JL, Abbbara S, Bacharach JM, Barr JD, Bush RL, Cates CU, Creager MA, Fowler SB, Friday G, Hertzberg VS, McIff EB, Moore WS, Panagos PD, Riles TS, Rosenwasser RH, Taylor RJ. 2011 ASA/ACCF/AHA/ANS/ACR/ASN/CNS/SAIP/SCAI/SIR/SNIS/SVM/VS/SVS guideline on the management of patients with extracranial carotid and vertebral artery disease. *Circulation* [Internet]. 2011 [cited 2013 Jan 3];124:e124-e130.
- 21 Wolff T, Guirguis-Blake J, Miller T, Gillespie M, Harris R. Screening For Asymptomatic Carotid Artery Stenosis. Rockville: Agency for Health Care Quality (US). 2007 Dec. Appendix 4-Evidence Table on Complication Rates for Carotid Endarterectomy.
- 22 Goldstein LB, Moore WS, Robertson JT, Chaturvedi S. Complication rates for carotid endarterectomy—a call to action. *Stroke* [Internet]. 1997 [cited 2013 Jan 3];28(5):889-890.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About the American Academy of Neurology

With more than 25,000 members, the American Academy of Neurology is the world's largest association of neurologists dedicated to promoting the highest quality patient-centered neurologic care. A neurologist is a doctor with specialized training in diagnosing, treating and managing disorders of the brain and nervous system such as Alzheimer's disease, stroke, Parkinson's disease and epilepsy. The Academy provides valuable resources for neurologists and neuroscience professionals worldwide who look to the Academy for the most comprehensive professional development, career enhancement, and practice improvement opportunities available.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't order repeat epidural steroid injections without evaluating the individual's response to previous injections.

Utilization of repeat epidural steroid injections has not been shown to improve patient outcomes. Physicians should consider patient re-evaluation prior to repeat epidural steroid injections.

2 Don't order an EMG for low back pain unless there is leg pain or sciatica.

Utilization of EMG studies for diagnosis of low back pain without leg pain is not supported. EMG studies have good specificity for the detection of lumbosacral radiculopathy in sciatica patients when appropriate electrodiagnostic criteria are used.

3 Don't prescribe bed rest for acute localized back pain without completing an evaluation.

Prolonged bed rest (more than 2 days) in acute localized low back pain has not been shown to improve long term function or pain. Bed rest prescriptions should be limited to less than 48 hours in patients with non-traumatic acute localized low back pain in the absence of traditional red flag signs, including, but not limited to, tumors, neurological issues, and weakness.

4 Don't order an imaging study for back pain without performing a thorough physical examination.

A thorough history and physical examination are necessary to guide imaging decisions. Ordering spine imaging without obtaining a history and physical examination has not been shown to improve patient outcomes and increases costs.

5 Don't prescribe opiates in acute disabling low back pain before evaluation and a trial of other alternatives is considered.

Early opiate prescriptions in acute disabling low back pain are associated with longer disability, increased surgical rates, and a greater risk of later opioid use. Opiates should be prescribed only after a physician evaluation by a licensed health care provider and after other alternatives are trialed.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (AAPM&R) established a *Choosing Wisely*® task force to develop its list of recommendations. To ensure broad representation across our diverse specialty, members of this group were selected from varying practice settings and subspecialties within physical medicine & rehabilitation. The task force developed a list of topics they felt had the most impact on the field, which were then rated based upon their relevancy to the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. Based on the task force ratings and a literature review, candidate recommendations were sent to relevant AAPM&R committees, councils and subject matter experts for review and comment. The task force reviewed this feedback and voted on the final “Top Five” recommendations, which were approved by the Evidence Based Practice Committee; Quality, Practice, Policy and Research Committee; and the Board of Governors.

AAPM&R's disclosure and conflict of interest statements can be found at www.aapmr.org.

Sources

- 1 Novak S, Nemeth WC. The basis for recommending repeating epidural steroid injections for radicular low back pain: a literature review. Arch Phys Med Rehabil. 2008 Mar;89:543–52.
- 2 Tong HC. Specificity of needle electromyography for lumbar radiculopathy in 55- to 79-yr-old subjects with low back pain and sciatica without stenosis. Am J Phys Med Rehabil. 2011 Mar;90(3):233–8.
- 3 Dahm KT, Brurberg KG, Jamtvedt G, Hagen KB. Advice to rest in bed versus advice to stay active for acute low-back pain and sciatica. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010 Jun 16;(6):CD007612.
- 4 Chou R, Qaseem A, Owens DK, Shekelle P; Clinical Guidelines Committee of the American College of Physicians. Diagnostic imaging for low back pain: advice for high-value health care from the American College of Physicians. Ann Intern Med. 2011 Feb 1;154(3):181–9.
- 5 Webster BS, Verma SK, Gatchel RJ. Relationship between early opioid prescribing for acute occupational low back pain and disability duration, medical costs, subsequent surgery and late opioid use. Spine. 2007 Sep 1;32(19):2127–32.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

The American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (AAPM&R) is proud to be a partner in the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. AAPM&R is the national medical society representing more than 8,000 physiatrists, physicians who are specialists in the field of physical medicine and rehabilitation. Physiatrists treat adults and children with acute and chronic pain, persons who have experienced catastrophic events resulting in paraplegia, quadriplegia, traumatic brain injury, spinal cord injury, limb amputations, rheumatologic conditions, musculoskeletal injuries, and individuals with neurologic disorders or any other disease process that results in impairment and/or disability. With appropriate rehabilitation, many patients can regain significant function, live independently, and lead fulfilling lives.



To learn more about the AAPM&R, please visit www.aapmr.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation



American
Association of
Neurological
Surgeons



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't administer steroids after severe traumatic brain injury.

Steroids are not recommended for improving outcomes or reducing intracranial pressure in patients with traumatic brain injury. High dose steroid administration may increase complication risk and may produce increased mortality.

2 Don't obtain imaging (plain radiographs, magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography [CT], or other advanced imaging) of the spine in patients with non-specific acute low back pain and without red flags.

Imaging of the spine in patients with acute low back pain during the early phase of symptom onset is unnecessary. Red flags that may indicate that early imaging of the spine is required can include neurological deficit such as weakness or numbness, any bowel or bladder dysfunction, fever, history of cancer, history of intravenous drug use, immunosuppression, steroid use, history of osteoporosis or worsening symptoms.

3 Don't routinely obtain CT scanning of children with mild head injuries.

A mild traumatic brain injury is a temporary loss of neurologic function resulting from a blunt blow to the head or an acceleration/deceleration injury. There are predictors that a more severe injury has occurred and CT scanning may be appropriate. In patients younger than age two, a persistent altered mental status, non-frontal scalp hematoma, loss of consciousness for five seconds or more, severe injury mechanism, palpable skull fracture or not acting normally according to the parent may be signs of a more serious injury. In patients older than two, prolonged abnormal mental status, any loss of consciousness, history of vomiting, severe injury mechanism, clinical signs of basilar skull fracture or severe headache may also necessitate CT imaging. Any patient with a traumatic injury to the head that has any neurologic deficits should also be imaged if no other cause can be determined.

4 Don't routinely screen for brain aneurysms in asymptomatic patients without a family or personal history of brain aneurysms, subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) or genetic disorders that may predispose to aneurysm formation.

Family history of aneurysmal SAH increases an individual's risk of harboring an aneurysm. Screening patients without a family history or without a personal history of SAH is not indicated.

5 Don't routinely use seizure prophylaxis in patients following ischemic stroke.

Seizures may complicate the clinical course of patients who have suffered a stroke. However, there is no evidence that using prophylactic antiepileptic drugs prevents seizure occurrence. For patients who suffer a seizure after a stroke, seizure treatment may be required.

These items are provided solely for information and educational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician. This Choosing Wisely® document does not represent a "standard of care," nor is it intended as a fixed treatment protocol. It is anticipated that there will be patients who will require less or more treatment than the average. It is also acknowledged that in atypical cases, treatment falling outside this recommendation list will sometimes be necessary. This document should not be seen as prescribing the type, frequency or duration of intervention. Treatment should be based on the individual patient's need and physician's professional judgment. This document is designed to function as a guide and should not be used as the sole reason for denial of treatment and services. This document is not intended to expand or restrict a health care provider's scope of practice or to supersede applicable ethical standards or provisions of law, but to encourage discussion of these issues between physician and patient, encourage active patient participation in health care decision-making, and foster greater mutual understanding.

How This List Was Created

The American Association of Neurological Surgeons' (AANS) and Congress of Neurological Surgeons' (CNS) Quality Improvement Workgroup and Joint Guidelines Committee, which included representatives from the clinical subspecialties in neurosurgery, developed an initial draft list of *Choosing Wisely*® recommendations, based on the scientific evidence, existing clinical practice and expert opinion. This list was then submitted to the leadership of the AANS/CNS clinical subspecialty sections (cerebrovascular, pain, pediatric neurosurgery, spine and peripheral nerve, stereotactic and functional, trauma and tumor) for review and feedback. In addition, we solicited feedback about the recommendations from the general membership of the AANS and CNS. The list was submitted to the AANS Board of Directors and CNS Executive Committee, which reviewed and approved the final set of *Choosing Wisely*® recommendations.

The AANS and CNS disclosure and conflict of interest policies can be found at www.aans.org and www.cns.org.

Sources

- 1 Bratton SL, Chestnut RM, Ghajar J, McConnell Hammond FF, Harris OA, Hartl R, Manley GT, Nemecek A, Newell DW, Rosenthal G, Schouten J, Shutter L, Timmons SD, Ullman JS, Videtta W, Wilberger JE, Wright DW. Guidelines for the management of severe traumatic brain injury. XV. Steroids. *J Neurotrauma*. 2007;24 Suppl 1:S91–5.
- 2 Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V, Casey D, Cross JT Jr, Shekelle P, Owens DK. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: a joint clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society. *Ann Intern Med*. 2007 Oct 2;147(7):478–91.
- 3 Kuppermann N, Holmes JF, Dayan PS, Hoyle JD Jr, Atabaki SM, Holubkov R, Nadel FM, Monroe D, Stanley RM, Borgialli DA, Badawy MK, Schunk JE, Quayle KS, Mahajan P, Lichenstein R, Lillis KA, Tunik MG, Jacobs ES, Callahan JM, Gorelick MH, Glass TF, Lee LK, Bachman MC, Cooper A, Powell EC, Gerardi MJ, Melville KA, Muizelaar JP, Wisner DH, Zuspan SJ, Dean JM, Wootton-Gorges SL. Identification of children at very low risk of clinically-important brain injuries after head trauma: a prospective cohort study. *Lancet*. 2009 Oct 3;374(9696):1160–70.
- 4 Bederson JB, Awad IA, Wiebers DO, Piepgras D, Haley EC Jr, Brott T, Hademenos G, Chiyatte D, Rosenwasser R, Caroselli C. Recommendations for the management of patients with unruptured intracranial aneurysms: a statement for healthcare professionals from the Stroke Council of the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2000, 102 (18): 2300–8.
- 5 Kwan J, Wood E. Antiepileptic drugs for the primary and secondary prevention of seizures after stroke. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2010, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD005398. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD005398.pub2.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Association of Neurological Surgeons and the Congress of Neurological Surgeons

The American Association of Neurological Surgeons (AANS), founded in 1931, and the Congress of Neurological Surgeons (CNS), founded in 1951, are the two largest scientific and educational associations for neurosurgical professionals in the world. These groups represent over 8,000 neurosurgeons worldwide. The AANS is dedicated to advancing the specialty of neurological surgery in order to promote the highest quality of patient care. The CNS exists to enhance health and improve lives worldwide through the advancement of education and scientific exchange. Neurological surgery is the medical specialty concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of disorders that affect the entire nervous system, including the spinal column, spinal cord, brain and peripheral nerves.

For more information, please visit www.aans.org, www.cns.org or www.neurosurgeryblog.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Ophthalmology



AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
The Eye M.D. Association

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform preoperative medical tests for eye surgery unless there are specific medical indications.

For many, preoperative tests are not necessary because eye surgeries are not lengthy and don't pose serious risks. An EKG should be ordered if patients have heart disease. A blood glucose test should be ordered if patients have diabetes. A potassium test should be ordered if patients are on diuretics. In general, patients scheduled for surgery do not need medical tests unless the history or physical examination indicate the need for a test, e.g., the existence of conditions noted above. Institutional policies should consider these issues.

2 Don't routinely order imaging tests for patients without symptoms or signs of significant eye disease.

If patients do not have symptoms or signs of significant disease pathology, then clinical imaging tests are not generally needed because a comprehensive history and physical examination will usually reveal if eye disease is present or is getting worse. Examples of routine imaging include: visual-field testing; optical coherence tomography (OCT) testing; retinal imaging of patients with diabetes; and neuroimaging or fundus photography. If symptoms or signs of disease are present, then imaging tests may be needed to evaluate further and to help in treatment planning.

3 Don't order antibiotics for adenoviral conjunctivitis (pink eye).

Adenoviral conjunctivitis and bacterial conjunctivitis are different forms of infection that can be diagnosed by the ophthalmologist by clinical signs and symptoms, and if needed, by cultures. Antibiotics are useful for patients with bacterial conjunctivitis, particularly those with moderate to severe bacterial conjunctivitis. However, they are not useful for adenoviral conjunctivitis, and the overuse of antibiotics can lead to the emergence of bacteria that don't respond readily to available treatments. In cases of diagnostic uncertainty, patients may be followed closely to see if their condition resolves on its own, or if further treatment is required.

4 Don't routinely provide antibiotics before or after intravitreal injections.

The routine use of antibiotics before or after intravitreal injections is unnecessary because research has shown that topical antibiotics don't prevent the occurrence of eye infection. The risks of antibiotic eye drops include allergic reactions. The overuse and repeated exposure to antibiotics can lead to the emergence of bacteria that don't respond readily to available treatments. Routine antisepsis is appropriate and important for prevention of eye infection.

5 Don't place punctal plugs for mild dry eye before trying other medical treatments.

Medical treatments to address dry eye are available, such as artificial tears, lubrication and hot, moist compresses. These medical methods, as well as ways to modify the environment, should be tried first to improve dry eye and normalize the tear film before using punctal plugs. If the patient's tear film and eyelids have been treated and dry eye symptoms persist, then punctal plugs can be added.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their ophthalmologist.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Ophthalmology's Medical Director of Health Policy and Health Policy Committee led the Academy's list development process. Members of the Health Policy Committee initially identified potential recommendations based on relevance, appropriateness and potential for improvement and efficiency. Through society notifications and newsletter notices, other ophthalmic organizations and subspecialty societies and members were invited to offer feedback and recommend ideas to be included in the final recommendations. Health Policy Committee members and the Medical Director of Health Policy reviewed the ideas and supporting evidence, and ranked them in order of potential impact. The top five recommendations were presented to the Academy's Board of Trustees for approval.

The American Academy of Ophthalmology's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aao.org.

Sources

1
Schein OD, Katz J, Bass EB, Tielsch JM, Lubomski LH, Feldman MA, Petty BG, Steinberg EP. The value of routine preoperative medical testing before cataract surgery. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2000;342:168-75.

Keay L, Lindsley K, Tielsch J, Katz J, Schein O. Routine preoperative medical testing for cataract surgery. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD007293. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007293.pub3.

Bartley GB, Narr BJ. Preoperative medical examinations for patients undergoing ophthalmic surgery. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1991; 112(6):725-7.

Keay L, Lindsley K, Tielsch J, Katz J, Schein O. Routine preoperative medical testing for cataract surgery. *Cochrane Database of Syst Rev*. 2009, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD007293. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007293.pub2.

Imasogie N, Wong DT, Luk K, Chung F. Elimination of routine testing in patients undergoing cataract surgery allows substantial savings in laboratory costs. A brief report. *Can J Anesth* [Internet]. 2003; 50(3):246-8.

Bass EB, Steinberg EP, Luthra R, Tielsch JM, Jowitt JC, Shoukey PD, Petty BG, Feldman MA, Steinwachs DM. Do ophthalmologists, anesthesiologists and internists agree about preoperative testing in healthy patients undergoing cataract surgery? *Arch Ophthalmol* [Internet]. 1995;113(10):1248-56.

2
American Academy of Ophthalmology Preferred Practice Patterns Committee. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Comprehensive Adult Medical Eye Evaluation [Internet]. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology;2010 [cited 2012 28 Sep]. Available from: one.aao.org/CE/PracticeGuidelines/PPP_Content.aspx?cid=64e9df91-dd10-4317-8142-6a87eee7f517.

American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Idiopathic Macular Hole [Internet]. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2008 [cited 2012 28 Sep]. Available from: one.aao.org/CE/PracticeGuidelines/PPP_Content.aspx?cid=6f2be59d-6481-4c64-9a3e-8d1dabec9ffa.

American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Age-Related Macular Degeneration [Internet]. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2008 [cited 2012 28 Sep]. Available from: one.aao.org/CE/PracticeGuidelines/PPP_Content.aspx?cid=f413917a-8623-4746-b441-f817265eafb4.

American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Diabetic Retinopathy [Internet]. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2008 [cited 2012 28 Sep]. Available from: one.aao.org/CE/PracticeGuidelines/PPP_Content.aspx?cid=d0c853d3-219f-487b-a524-326ab3cecd9a.

Javitt JC, Canner JK, Frank RG, Steinwachs DM, Sommer A. Detecting and treating retinopathy in patients with Type 1 diabetes mellitus – A health policy model. *Ophthalmology*. 1990;97(4):483-95.

Khalaf SS, Al-bdour MD, Al-Til MI. Clinical biomicroscopy versus fluorescein angiography: effectiveness and sensitivity in detecting diabetic retinopathy. *E J Ophthalmol*. 2007;17(1):84–88.

McDonald HR, Williams GA, Scott IU, Haller JA, Maguire MA, Marcus DM. Laser scanning imaging for macular disease: a report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. *Ophthalmology* [Internet]. 2007;114:1221-8.

Wilkinson CP. The clinical examination. Limitations and overutilization of angiographic services. *Ophthalmology*. 1986;93(3):401-4.

Wykes WN, Livesey S. Review of fluorescein angiographs performed in one year. *Brit J Ophthalmol* [Internet].1991;75(7):398–400.

Macular Photocoagulation Study Group. Argon laser photocoagulation for neovascular maculopathy. Five-year results from randomized clinical trials. *Arch Ophthalmol* [Internet]. 1991;109(8):1109-14.

Macular Photocoagulation Study Group. Laser photocoagulation of subfoveal neovascular lesions of age-related macular degeneration. Updated findings from two clinical trials. *Arch Ophthalmol* [Internet]. 1993;111(9):1200-9.

Macular Photocoagulation Study Group. Laser photocoagulation for juxtafoveal choroidal neovascularization. Five-year results from randomized clinical trials. *Arch Ophthalmol* [Internet]. 1994;112(4):500-9.

Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Research Group. Photocoagulation for diabetic macular edema. Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study report number 1. *Arch Ophthalmol* [Internet]. 1985;103(12):1796-806.

Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Research Group. Focal photocoagulation treatment of diabetic macular edema. Relationship of treatment effect to fluorescein angiographic and other retinal characteristics at baseline: ETDRS report number 19. *Arch Ophthalmol* [Internet]. 1995;113(9):1144-55.

3
American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Conjunctivitis - Limited revision [Internet]. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2011 [cited 2012 Sep 28]. Available from: www.aao.org/ppp.

Sheikh A, Hurwitz B. Antibiotics versus placebo for acute bacterial conjunctivitis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2006 Issue 2. Art No: CD001211. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD001211.pub2.

- American Academy of Ophthalmology, Practicing Ophthalmologists Learning System. Intravitreal injections [Internet]. San Francisco: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2008 Nov. [cited 2012 Sep 28]; Available from: one.aoa.org/CE/PracticeGuidelines/ClinicalStatements_Content.aspx?cid=404813e9-b3dc-4d6d-a2c5-d1f1e78a926b#section4.
- Bhavsar AR, Googe JM, Stockdale CR, Bressler NM, Brucker AJ, Elman MJ, Glassman AR. Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network. Risk of endophthalmitis after intravitreal drug injection when topical antibiotics are not required. The Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network Laser-Ranibizumab-Triamcinolone Clinical trials. Arch Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2009 Dec;127(12):1581-3.
- Scott IU, Flynn HW. The role of topical antibiotic prophylaxis for intravitreal injections. Arch Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2007 Jul;125(7):974-6.
- Bhatt SS, Stepien KE, Joshi K. Prophylactic antibiotic use after intravitreal injection: Effect on endophthalmitis rate [Internet]. Retina. 2011 Nov;31(10):2032-6.
- Kim SJ, Toma HS, Midha, Cherney EF, Recchia FM, Doherty TJ. Antibiotic resistance of conjunctiva and nasopharynx evaluation study: A prospective study of patients undergoing intravitreal injections. Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2010 Dec(12):117-2372-8.
- Kim SJ, Toma KS. Ophthalmic antibiotics and antimicrobial resistance. A randomized, controlled study of patients undergoing intravitreal injections. Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2011 Jul(7);118:1358–1363.
- Cheung CSY, Wong AWT, Kertes PJ, Devenyi RG, Lam WC. Incidence of endophthalmitis and use of antibiotic prophylaxis after intravitreal injections. Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2012 Aug;119(8):1609-14.
- Milder E, Vander J, Shah C, Garg S. Changes in antibiotic resistance patterns of conjunctival flora due to repeated use of topical antibiotics after intravitreal injections. Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2012 Jul;119(7):1420-4.

- American Academy of Ophthalmology Retina Panel. Preferred Practice Pattern® Guidelines. Conjunctivitis - Limited revision [Internet]. San Francisco, CA: American Academy of Ophthalmology; 2011 [cited 2012 Sep 28]. Available from: www.aoa.org/ppp.
- Ervin AM, Wojciechowski R, Schein O. Punctal occlusion for dry eye syndrome. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010, Issue 9. Art. No.: CD006775. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006775.pub2.
- Altan-Yaycioglu R, Gencoglu EA, Akova YA, Dursun D, Cengiz F, Akman A. Silicone versus collagen plugs for treating dry eye: Results of a prospective randomized trial including lacrimal scintigraphy. Am J Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2005 Jul;140(1):88–93.
- Nava-Castaneda A, Tovilla-Canales JL, Rodriguez L, Tovilla Y Pomar JL, Jones CE. Effects of lacrimal occlusion with collagen and silicone plugs on patients with conjunctivitis associated with dry eye. Cornea [Internet]. 2003 Jan;22(1):10-4.
- Tai MC, Cosar CB, Cohen EJ, Rapuano CJ, Laibson PR. The clinical efficacy of silicone punctal plug therapy. Cornea [Internet]. 2002 Mar;21(3):135-9.
- Horwath-Winter J, Thaci A, Gruber A, Boldin I. Long-term retention rates and complications of silicone punctal plugs in dry eye. Am J Ophthalmol [Internet]. 2007 Sep;144(3):441-4.
- Mazow ML, McCall T, Prager TC. Lodged intracanalicular plugs as a cause of lacrimal obstruction. Ophthal Plast Reconstr Surg [Internet]. 2007 Mar-Apr;23(2):138-42.
- SmartPlug Study Group. Management of complications after insertion of the SmartPlug punctal plug: a study of 28 patients. Ophthalmology [Internet]. 2006 Oct;113(10):1859.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Academy of Ophthalmology

The American Academy of Ophthalmology is the largest national membership association of Eye M.D.s. Eye M.D.s are ophthalmologists, medical and osteopathic doctors who provide comprehensive eye care, including medical, surgical and optical care. Eye M.D.s are dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for every individual they treat by helping each to see his or her best and by protecting their patients' vision and eye health throughout life. More than 90 percent of practicing U.S. Eye M.D.s are Academy members, and the Academy has more than 7,000 international members. Academy members include experts among all sub-specialties of ophthalmology.



For more information, visit www.aoa.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Otolaryngology —
Head and Neck Surgery Foundation



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't order computed tomography (CT) scan of the head/brain for sudden hearing loss.

Computed tomography scanning is expensive, exposes the patient to radiation and offers no useful information that would improve initial management. CT scanning may be appropriate in patients with focal neurologic findings, a history of trauma or chronic ear disease.

2 Don't prescribe oral antibiotics for uncomplicated acute tympanostomy tube otorrhea.

Oral antibiotics have significant adverse effects and do not provide adequate coverage of the bacteria that cause most episodes; in contrast, topically administered products do provide coverage for these organisms. Avoidance of oral antibiotics can reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance and the risk of opportunistic infections.

3 Don't prescribe oral antibiotics for uncomplicated acute external otitis.

Oral antibiotics have significant adverse effects and do not provide adequate coverage of the bacteria that cause most episodes; in contrast, topically administered products do provide coverage for these organisms. Avoidance of oral antibiotics can reduce the spread of antibiotic resistance and the risk of opportunistic infections.

4 Don't routinely obtain radiographic imaging for patients who meet diagnostic criteria for uncomplicated acute rhinosinusitis.

Imaging of the paranasal sinuses, including plain film radiography, computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is unnecessary in patients who meet the clinical diagnostic criteria for uncomplicated acute rhinosinusitis. Acute rhinosinusitis is defined as up to four weeks of purulent nasal drainage (anterior, posterior or both) accompanied by nasal obstruction, facial pain-pressure-fullness or both. Imaging is costly and exposes patients to radiation. Imaging may be appropriate in patients with a complication of acute rhinosinusitis, patients with comorbidities that predispose them to complications and patients in whom an alternative diagnosis is suspected.

5 Don't obtain computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in patients with a primary complaint of hoarseness prior to examining the larynx.

Examination of the larynx with mirror or fiberoptic scope is the primary method for evaluating patients with hoarseness. Imaging is unnecessary in most patients and is both costly and has potential for radiation exposure. After laryngoscopy, evidence supports the use of imaging to further evaluate 1) vocal fold paralysis, or 2) a mass or lesion of the larynx.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Otolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery's (AAO-HNS) Patient Safety and Quality Improvement (PSQI) Committee was charged with developing the Foundation's recommendations for the *Choosing Wisely* campaign. The PSQI Committee initially sought the input of the Specialty Society Advisory Council (SSAC) and requested each member society submit potential topics along with supporting evidence. From those submissions, an initial list of 20 items was distributed to Academy and Foundation committees and the Guidelines Development Task Force (GDTF) for review.

PSQI Committee leadership reviewed feedback from the committees and identified six potential recommendations for inclusion in the campaign. The six topics were selected based on their supporting evidence (for example, clinical practice guidelines), committee support, and the current use (frequency) of the test or procedure. The members of SSAC ranked the six topics, and the top five topics were submitted to the Foundation board for approval.

AAO-HNS' disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.entnet.org.

Sources

- 1 Stachler RJ, Chandrasekhar SS, Archer SM, Rosenfeld RM, Schwartz SR, Barrs DM, Brown SR, Fife TD, Ford P, Ganiats TG, Hollingsworth DB, Lewandowski CA, Montano JJ, Saunders JE, Tucci DL, Valente M, Warren BE, Yaremchuk KL, Robertson PJ. Clinical practice guideline: Sudden hearing loss. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* [Internet]. 2012 Mar [cited 2012 Oct 18];146(3 Suppl):S1-35.
- 2 Goldblatt EL, Dohar J, Nozza RJ, Nielsen RW, Goldberg T, Sidman JD, Seidlin M. Topical ofloxacin versus systemic amoxicillin/clavulanate in purulent otorrhea in children with tympanostomy tubes. *Int J Pediatr Otorhinolaryngol*. 1998 Nov 15;46(1-2):91-101.
- 3 Rosenfeld RM, Schwartz SR, Pynnonen MA, Tunkel DE, Hussey HM, Fichera JS, Grimes AM, Hackell JM, Harrison MF, Haskell H, Haynes DS, Kim TW, Lafreniere DC, LeBlanc K, Mackey WL, Netterville JL, Pipan ME, Raol NP, Schellhas KG. Clinical Practice Guideline: Tympanostomy tubes in children. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* [Internet]. 2013; Submitted for publication.
- 4 Rosenfeld RM, Brown L, Cannon CR, Dolor RJ, Ganiats TG, Hannley M, Kokemueller P, Marcy SM, Roland PS, Schiffman RN, Stinnett SS, Witsell DL. Clinical practice guideline: Acute otitis externa. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* [Internet]. 2006 Apr [cited 2012 Oct 18];134(4 Suppl):S4-23.
- 5 Rosenfeld RM, Andes D, Bhattacharyya N, Cheung D, Eisenberg S, Ganiats TG, Gelzer A, Hamilos D, Haydon RC 3rd, Hudgins PA, Jones S, Krouse HJ, Lee LH, Mahoney MC, Marple BF, Mitchell CJ, Nathan R, Schiffman RN, Smith TL, Witsell DL. Clinical practice guideline: Adult sinusitis. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* [Internet]. 2007 Sep [cited 2012 Oct 18];137(3 Suppl):S1-31.
- 6 Schwartz SR, Cohen SM, Dailey SH, Rosenfeld RM, Deutsch ES, Gillespie MB, Granieri E, Hapner ER, Kimball CE, Krouse HJ, McMurray JS, Medina S, O'Brien K, Ouellette DR, Messinger-Rapport BJ, Stachler RJ, Strode S, Thompson DM, Stemple JC, Willging JP, Cowley T, McCoy S, Bernad PG, Patel MM. Clinical practice guideline: Hoarseness (dysphonia). *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg* [Internet]. 2009 Sep [cited 2012 Oct 18];141(3 Suppl 2):S1-S31.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Academy of Otolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery and Its Foundation

- The American Academy of Otolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery is the world's largest organization representing nearly 12,000 otolaryngologist-head and neck surgeons who treat the ear, nose, throat, and related structures of the head and neck. Medical disorders in this specialty are among the most common affecting patients, young and old. The AAO-HNS Foundation works to advance the art, science, and ethical practice of otolaryngology—head and neck surgery through education, research, and lifelong learning.
- For more information, visit www.entnet.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEONS

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Avoid performing routine post-operative deep vein thrombosis ultrasonography screening in patients who undergo elective hip or knee arthroplasty.

Since ultrasound is not effective at diagnosing unsuspected deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and appropriate alternative screening tests do not exist, if there is no change in the patient's clinical status, routine post-operative screening for DVT after hip or knee arthroplasty does not change outcomes or clinical management.

2 Don't use needle lavage to treat patients with symptomatic osteoarthritis of the knee for long-term relief.

The use of needle lavage in patients with symptomatic osteoarthritis of the knee does not lead to measurable improvements in pain, function, 50-foot walking time, stiffness, tenderness or swelling.

3 Don't use glucosamine and chondroitin to treat patients with symptomatic osteoarthritis of the knee.

Both glucosamine and chondroitin sulfate do not provide relief for patients with symptomatic osteoarthritis of the knee.

4 Don't use lateral wedge insoles to treat patients with symptomatic medial compartment osteoarthritis of the knee.

In patients with symptomatic osteoarthritis of the knee, the use of lateral wedge or neutral insoles does not improve pain or functional outcomes. Comparisons between lateral and neutral heel wedges were investigated, as were comparisons between lateral wedged insoles and lateral wedged insoles with subtalar strapping. The systematic review concludes that there is only limited evidence for the effectiveness of lateral heel wedges and related orthoses. In addition, the possibility exists that those who do not use them may experience fewer symptoms from osteoarthritis of the knee.

5 Don't use post-operative splinting of the wrist after carpal tunnel release for long-term relief.

Routine post-operative splinting of the wrist after the carpal tunnel release procedure showed no benefit in grip or lateral pinch strength or bowstringing. In addition, the research showed no effect in complication rates, subjective outcomes or patient satisfaction. Clinicians may wish to provide protection for the wrist in a working environment or for temporary protection. However, objective criteria for their appropriate use do not exist. Clinicians should be aware of the detrimental affects including adhesion formation, stiffness and prevention of nerve and tendon movement.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS) routinely develops evidence-based clinical practice guidelines as valuable tools to advance the physician-patient communications process and enhance the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal conditions. AAOS physician volunteer work groups develop evidence-based clinical practice guidelines to serve as an educational tool based on an assessment of the current scientific and clinical information and accepted approaches to treatment. The most recent approved clinical practice guidelines have been published in the *Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*. AAOS staff, led by the medical director, conducted a review of the approved clinical practice guidelines previously developed by the work groups and selected a variety of topics frequently used in orthopaedic surgical practice. After input from the orthopaedic specialty society leaders and approval from the AAOS Presidential Leadership and Board of Directors, the final five topics were selected for this campaign. The AAOS disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aaos.org.

Sources

- Abraham P, Ternisien C, Hubert L, Pidhorz L, Saumet JL. Does venous microemboli detection add to the interpretation of D-dimer values following orthopedic surgery? *Ultrasound Med Biol.* 1999;25(4):637-40.
- American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Clinical Practice Guideline on Preventing Venous Thromboembolic Disease in Patients Undergoing Elective Hip and Knee Arthroplasty. Rosemont (IL): American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 2011 Sep. Available from: http://www.aaos.org/research/guidelines/VTE/VTE_full_guideline.pdf.
- Bounameaux H, Miron MJ, Blanchard J, de Moerloose P, Hoffmeyer P, Leyvraz PF. Measurement of plasma D-dimer is not useful in the prediction or diagnosis of postoperative deep vein thrombosis in patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis.* 1998;9(8):749-52.
- Ciccone WJ II, Fox PS, Neumyer M, Rubens D, Parrish WM, Pellegrini VD Jr. Ultrasound surveillance for asymptomatic deep venous thrombosis after total joint replacement. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 1998;80(8):1167-74.
- Davidson BL, Elliott CG, Lensing AW, The RD Heparin Arthroplasty Group. Low accuracy of color Doppler ultrasound in the detection of proximal leg vein thrombosis in asymptomatic high-risk patients. *Ann Intern Med.* 1992;117(9):735-8.
- Garino JP, Lotke PA, Kitziger KJ, Steinberg ME. Deep venous thrombosis after total joint arthroplasty: the role of compression ultrasonography and the importance of the experience of the technician. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 1996;78(9):1359-65.
- Larcom PG, Lotke PA, Steinberg ME, Holland G, Foster S. Magnetic resonance venography versus contrast venography to diagnose thrombosis after joint surgery. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 1996;(331):209-15.
- Lensing AW, Doris CI, McGrath FP, Cogo A, Sabine MJ, Ginsberg J, Prandoni P, Turpie AG, Hirsh J. A comparison of compression ultrasound with color Doppler ultrasound for the diagnosis of symptomless postoperative deep vein thrombosis. *Arch Intern Med.* 1997;157(7):765-8.
- Mont MA, Jacobs JJ, Boggio LN, Bozic KJ, Della Valle CJ, Goodman SB, Lewis CG, Yates AJ, Watters WC, Turkelson CM, Wies JL, Donnelly P, Patel N, Sluka P. AAOS clinical practice guideline summary preventing venous thromboembolic disease in patients undergoing elective hip and knee arthroplasty. *JAAOS.* 2011 Dec;19(12):768-76.
- Niimi R, Hasegawa M, Sudo A, Shi D, Yamada T, Uchida A. Evaluation of soluble fibrin and D-dimer in the diagnosis of postoperative deep vein thrombosis. *Biomarkers.* 2010;15(2):149-57.
- Pellegrini VD Jr, Donaldson CT, Farber DC, Lehman EB, Evarts CM. The John Charnley Award: prevention of readmission for venous thromboembolic disease after total hip arthroplasty. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2005;441:56-62.
- Pellegrini VD Jr, Donaldson CT, Farber DC, Lehman EB, Evarts CM. The Mark Coventry Award: prevention of readmission for venous thromboembolism after total knee arthroplasty. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2006;452:21-7.
- Robinson KS, Anderson DR, Gross M, Petrie D, Leighton R, Stanish W, Alexander D, Mitchell M, Flemming B, Gent M. Ultrasonographic screening before hospital discharge for deep venous thrombosis after arthroplasty: the post-arthroplasty screening study. A randomized, controlled trial. *Ann Intern Med.* 1997 Sep 15;127(6):439-45.
- Schmidt B, Michler R, Klein M, Faulmann G, Weber C, Schellong S. Ultrasound screening for distal vein thrombosis is not beneficial after major orthopedic surgery. A randomized controlled trial. *Thromb Haemost.* 2003;90(5):949-54.
- Westrich GH, Schneider R, Ghelman B, et al. Comparison between color Doppler imaging and ascending venography in the detection of deep venous thrombosis following total joint arthroplasty: a prospective study. *Contemp Surg.* 1997;51:225-34.
- American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Clinical Practice Guideline on the Treatment of Osteoarthritis of the Knee (Non-Arthroplasty). Rosemont (IL): American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 2008 Dec. Available from: <http://www.aaos.org/research/guidelines/OAKguideline.pdf>.
- Arden NK, Reading IC, Jordan KM, Thomas L, Platten H, Hassan A, Ledingham J. A randomised controlled trial of tidal irrigation versus corticosteroid injection in knee osteoarthritis: the KIVIS Study. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 2008;16(6):733-39.
- Bradley JD, Heilmann DK, Katz BP, Gsell P, Wallack JE, Brandt KD. Tidal irrigation as treatment for knee osteoarthritis: a sham-controlled, randomized, double-blinded evaluation. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2002;46(1):100-8.
- Chang RW, Falconer J, Stulberg SD, Arnold WJ, Manheim LM, Dyer AR. A randomized, controlled trial of arthroscopic surgery versus closed-needle joint lavage for patients with osteoarthritis of the knee. *Arthritis Rheum.* 1993;36:289-96.
- Dawes PT, Kirlew C, Haslock I. Saline washout for knee osteoarthritis: results of a controlled study. *Clin Rheumatol.* 1987;6:61-3.
- Ike RW, Arnold WJ, Rothschild EW, Shaw HL. Tidal irrigation versus conservative medical management in patients with osteoarthritis of the knee: a prospective randomized study. *Tidal Irrigation Cooperating Group. J Rheumatol.* 1992;19:772-9.
- Richmond J, Hunter D, Irrgang J, Jones MH, Levy B, Marx R, Snyder-Mackler L, Watters WC, Haralson RH, Turkelson CM, Wies JL, Boyer KM, Anderson S, St Andre J, Sluka P, McGowan R; American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee (nonarthroplasty). *JAAOS.* 2009;17(9):591-600.
- Vad VB, Bhat AL, Sculco TP, Wickiewicz TL. Management of knee osteoarthritis: knee lavage combined with hyaluronic acid versus hyaluronic acid alone. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil.* 2003;84(5):634-7.
- American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Clinical Practice Guideline on the Treatment of Osteoarthritis of the Knee (Non-Arthroplasty). Rosemont (IL): American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 2008 Dec. Available from: <http://www.aaos.org/research/guidelines/OAKguideline.pdf>.
- Altman RD, Marcussen KC. Effects of a ginger extract on knee pain in patients with osteoarthritis. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2001;44(11):2531-8.
- Bourgeois P, Chales G, Dehais J, Delambre B, Kuntz JL, Rozenberg S. Efficacy and tolerability of chondroitin sulfate 1200mg/day versus chondroitin sulfate 3 x 400 mg/day versus placebo. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 1998;6 Suppl A:25-30.
- Bucsi L, Poor G. Efficacy and tolerability of oral chondroitin sulfate as a symptomatic slow-acting drug for osteoarthritis (SYSADOA) in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 1998;6 Suppl A:31-6.
- Cibere J, Kopeck JA, Thorne A, Singer J, Canvin J, Robinson DB, Pope J, Hong P, Grant E, Esdaile JM. Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled glucosamine discontinuation trial in knee osteoarthritis. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2004;51(5):738-45.
- Clegg DO, Reda DJ, Harris CL, Klein MA, O'Dell JR, Hooper MM, Bradley JD, Bingham CO, Weisman MH, Jackson CG, Lane NE, Cush JJ, Moreland LW, Schumacher HR, Oddis CV, Wolfe F, Molitor JA, Yocum DE, Schnitzer TJ, Furst DE, Sawitzke AD, Shi H, Brandt KD, Moskowitz RW, Williams HJ. Glucosamine, chondroitin sulfate, and the two in combination for painful knee osteoarthritis. *N Engl J Med.* 2006;354(8):795-808.
- Das A, Hammad TA. Efficacy of a combination of FCHG49 glucosamine hydrochloride, TRH122 low molecular weight sodium chondroitin sulfate and manganese ascorbate in the management of knee osteoarthritis. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 2000;8(5):343-50.
- Giordano N, Fioravanti A, Papakostas P, Montella A, Giorgi G, Nuti R. The efficacy and tolerability of glucosamine sulfate in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Curr Ther Res Clin Exper.* 2009;70:185-96.
- Houpt JB, McMillan R, Wein C, Paget-Dellio SD. Effect of glucosamine hydrochloride in the treatment of pain of osteoarthritis of the knee. *J Rheumatol.* 1999;26(11):2423-30.
- Hughes R, Carr A. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of glucosamine sulphate as an analgesic in osteoarthritis of the knee. *Rheumatology.* 2002;41(3):279-84.
- Kahan A, Uebelhart D, De Vathaire F, Delmas PD, Reginster JY. Long-term effects of chondroitins 4 and 6 sulfate on knee osteoarthritis: the study on osteoarthritis progression prevention, a two-year, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2009;60(2):524-33.
- Mazieres B, Combe B, Phan VA, Tondu J, Grynfeld M. Chondroitin sulfate in osteoarthritis of the knee: a prospective, double blind, placebo controlled multicenter clinical study. *J Rheumatol.* 2001;28(1):173-81.
- Mazieres B, Hucher M, Zaim M, Garnero P. Effect of chondroitin sulphate in symptomatic knee osteoarthritis: a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2007;66(5):639-45.

3

- McAlindon T, Formica M, Lavalley M, Lehmer M, Kabbara K. Effectiveness of glucosamine for symptoms of knee osteoarthritis: results from an internet-based randomized double-blind controlled trial. *Am J Med.* 2004;117(9):643-9.
- Moller I, Perez M, Monfort J, Benito P, Cuevas J, Perna C, Domenech G, Herrero M, Montell E, Verges J. Effectiveness of chondroitin sulphate in patients with concomitant knee osteoarthritis and psoriasis: a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 2010 Jun 18;Suppl 1:S32-40.
- Noack W, Fischer M, Forster KK, Rovati LC, Setnikar I. Glucosamine sulfate in osteoarthritis of the knee. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 1994;2(1):51-59.
- Pavelka K Jr, Sedlackova M, Gatterova J, Becvar R, Pavelka K Sr. Glycosaminoglycan polysulfuric acid (GAPS) in osteoarthritis of the knee. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 1995;3(1):15-23.
- Pavelka K, Coste P, Geher P, Krejci G. Efficacy and safety of piagsideline 300 versus chondroitin sulfate in a 6 months treatment plus 2 months observation in patients with osteoarthritis of the knee. *Clin Rheumatol.* 2010;29(6):659-70.
- Rai J, Pal SK, Gul A, Senthil R, Singh H. Efficacy of chondroitin sulfate and glucosamine sulfate in the progression of symptomatic knee osteoarthritis: a randomized, placebo-controlled, double blind study. *Bull Postgrad Inst Med Ed Res Chandigarh.* 2004;38(1):18-22.
- Richmond J, Hunter D, Irrgang J, Jones MH, Levy B, Marx R, Snyder-Mackler L, Watters WC, Haralson RH, Turkelson CM, Wies JL, Boyer KM, Anderson S, St Andre J, Sluka P, McGowan R; American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee (nonarthroplasty). *JAAOS.* 2009;17(9):591-600.
- Rindone JP, Hiller D, Collacott E, Nordhaugen N, Arriola G. Randomized, controlled trial of glucosamine for treating osteoarthritis of the knee. *West J Med.* 2000;172(2):91-4.
- Samson DJ, Grant MD, Ratko TA, Bonnell CJ, Ziegler KM, Aronson N. Treatment of primary and secondary osteoarthritis of the knee. Rockville (MD): Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. 2007 Sep 1; Report No. 157.
- Tao QW, Xu Y, Jin DE, Yan XP. Clinical efficacy and safety of Gubitong Recipe in treating osteoarthritis of knee joint. *Chin J Integr Med.* 2009;15(6):458-61.
- Trc T, Bohmova J. Efficacy and tolerance of enzymatic hydrolysed collagen (EHC) versus glucosamine sulphate (GS) in the treatment of knee osteoarthritis (KOA). *Int Orthop.* 2011;35:341-8.
- Uebelhart D, Malaise M, Marcolongo R, De Vathaire F, Piperno M, Mailleux E, Fioravanti A, Matoso L, Vignon E. Intermittent treatment of knee osteoarthritis with oral chondroitin sulfate: a one-year, randomized, double-blind, multicenter study versus placebo. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 2004;12(4):269-76.
- Zakeri Z, Izadi S, Bari Z, Soltani F, Narouie B, Ghasemi-Rad M. Evaluating the effects of ginger extract on knee pain, stiffness and difficulty in patients with knee osteoarthritis. *J Med Plant Res.* 2011;5(15):3375-9.

4

- American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Clinical practice guideline on the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee (non-arthroplasty). Rosemont (IL): American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 2008 Dec. Available from: <http://www.aaos.org/research/guidelines/OAKguideline.pdf>.
- Baker K, Goggins J, Xie H, Szumowski K, Lavalley M, Hunter DJ, Felson DT. A randomized crossover trial of a wedged insole for treatment of knee osteoarthritis. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2007;56(4):1198-203.
- Bennell KL, Bowles KA, Payne C, Ciccuttini F, Williamson E, Forbes A, Hanna F, Davies-Tuck M, Harris A, Hinman RS. Lateral wedge insoles for medial knee osteoarthritis: 12 month randomised controlled trial. *BMJ.* 2011;342:d2912.
- Brouwer RW, Jakma TS, Verhagen AP, Verhaar JA, Bierma-Zeinstra SM. Braces and orthoses for treating osteoarthritis of the knee. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2005;1:CD004020.
- Maillefert JF, Hudry C, Baron G, Kieffert P, Bourgeois P, Lechevalier D, Coutaux A, Dougados M. Laterally elevated wedged insoles in the treatment of medial knee osteoarthritis: a prospective randomized controlled study. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 2001;9(8):738-45.
- Nigg BM, Emery C, Hiemstra LA. Unstable shoe construction and reduction of pain in osteoarthritis patients. *Med Sci Sports Exerc.* 2006;38(10):1701-8.
- Pham T, Maillefert JF, Hudry C, Kieffert P, Bourgeois P, Lechevalier D, Dougados M. Laterally elevated wedged insoles in the treatment of medial knee osteoarthritis. A two-year prospective randomized controlled study. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 2004;12(1):46-55.
- Richmond J, Hunter D, Irrgang J, Jones MH, Levy B, Marx R, Snyder-Mackler L, Watters WC, Haralson RH, Turkelson CM, Wies JL, Boyer KM, Anderson S, St Andre J, Sluka P, McGowan R; American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee (nonarthroplasty). *JAAOS.* 2009;17(9):591-600.
- Toda Y, Segal N, Kato A, Yamamoto S, Irie M. Effect of a novel insole on the subtalar joint of patients with medial compartment osteoarthritis of the knee. *J Rheumatol.* 2001;28:2705-10.
- Toda Y, Tsukimura N. A comparative study on the effect of the insole materials with subtalar strapping in patients with medial compartment osteoarthritis of the knee. *Mod Rheumatol.* 2004;14(6):459-65.
- Toda Y, Segal N. Usefulness of an insole with subtalar strapping for analgesia in patients with medial compartment osteoarthritis of the knee. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2002;47:468-73.
- Toda Y, Tsukimura N. A six month follow-up of a randomized trial comparing the efficiency of a lateral-wedge insole with subtalar strapping and in-shoe lateral-wedge insole in patients with varus deformity osteoarthritis of the knee. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2004;50:3129-36.
- Toda Y, Tsukimura N. A 2-year follow-up of a study to compare the efficiency of lateral-wedged insoles with subtalar strapping and in-shoe lateral-wedged insoles in patients with varus deformity osteoarthritis of the knee. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage.* 2006;14:231-7.

5

- American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. Clinical practice guideline on the treatment of carpal tunnel syndrome. Rosemont (IL): American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, approved 2008 Sept, updated: 2011 Sept. Available from: <http://www.aaos.org/research/guidelines/CTSTreatmentGuideline.pdf>.
- Bury TF, Akelman E, Weiss AP. Prospective, randomized trial of splinting after carpal tunnel release. *Ann Plast Surg.* 1995 Jul;35(1):19-22.
- Cook AC, Szabo RM, Birkholz SW, King EF. Early mobilization following carpal tunnel release. A prospective randomized study. *J Hand Surg [Br].* 1995 Apr;20(2):228-30.
- Fagan DJ, Evans A, Ghadour A, Prabhakaran P, Clay NR. A controlled clinical trial of postoperative hand elevation at home following day-case surgery. *J Hand Surg [Br].* 2004 Oct;29(5):458-60.
- Finsen V, Andersen K, Russwurm H. No advantage from splinting the wrist after open carpal tunnel release. A randomized study of 82 wrists. *Acta Orthop Scand.* 1999 Jun;70(3):288-92.
- Hochberg J. A randomized prospective study to assess the efficacy of two cold-therapy treatments following carpal tunnel release. *J Hand Ther.* 2001 Jul;14(3):208-15.
- Jeffrey SL, Belcher HJ. Use of Arnica to relieve pain after carpal-tunnel release surgery. *Altern Ther Health Med.* 2002 Mar;8(2):66-8.
- Martins RS, Siqueira MG, Simplicio H. Wrist immobilization after carpal tunnel release: a prospective study. *Arq Neuro-Psiquiatr.* 2006;64(3 A).
- Provinciali L, Giattini A, Splendiani G, Logullo F. Usefulness of hand rehabilitation after carpal tunnel surgery. *Muscle Nerve.* 2000 Feb;23(2):211-6.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons

- The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS) is proud to be a partner in the *Choosing Wisely®* campaign. As the premier provider of education for orthopaedic surgeons and allied health professionals, the Academy champions the interests of patients and advances the highest quality of bone and joint health. The more than 37,000 orthopaedic surgeon members aim to increase people's quality of life by improving mobility, reducing pain and returning patients to their jobs and hobbies.
- The AAOS has been a leader in developing quality improvement and safety programs—from the “Sign Your Site” campaign aimed at eliminating wrong-site surgery to the introduction of evidence-based clinical practice guidelines and appropriate use criteria to enhance the diagnosis and treatment of musculoskeletal conditions. By partnering in the *Choosing Wisely* campaign, the AAOS hopes to facilitate dialogue between patients and physicians about appropriately using diagnostic and therapeutic interventions and avoiding those that are unnecessary.



For more information, visit www.aaos.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1

Antibiotics should not be used for apparent viral respiratory illnesses (sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis).

Although overall antibiotic prescription rates for children have fallen, they still remain alarmingly high. Unnecessary medication use for viral respiratory illnesses can lead to antibiotic resistance and contributes to higher health care costs and the risks of adverse events.

2

Cough and cold medicines should not be prescribed or recommended for respiratory illnesses in children under four years of age.

Research has shown these products offer little benefit to young children and can have potentially serious side effects. Many cough and cold products for children have more than one ingredient, increasing the chance of accidental overdose if combined with another product.

3

Computed tomography (CT) scans are not necessary in the immediate evaluation of minor head injuries; clinical observation/Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network (PECARN) criteria should be used to determine whether imaging is indicated.

Minor head injuries occur commonly in children and adolescents. Approximately 50% of children who visit hospital emergency departments with a head injury are given a CT scan, many of which may be unnecessary. Unnecessary exposure to x-rays poses considerable danger to children including increasing the lifetime risk of cancer because a child's brain tissue is more sensitive to ionizing radiation. Unnecessary CT scans impose undue costs to the health care system. Clinical observation prior to CT decision-making for children with minor head injuries is an effective approach.

4

Neuroimaging (CT, MRI) is not necessary in a child with simple febrile seizure.

CT scanning is associated with radiation exposure that may escalate future cancer risk. MRI also is associated with risks from required sedation and high cost. The literature does not support the use of skull films in the evaluation of a child with a febrile seizure. Clinicians evaluating infants or young children after a simple febrile seizure should direct their attention toward identifying the cause of the child's fever.

5

Computed tomography (CT) scans are not necessary in the routine evaluation of abdominal pain.

Utilization of CT imaging in the emergency department evaluation of children with abdominal pain is increasing. The increased lifetime risk for cancer due to excess radiation exposure is of special concern given the acute sensitivity of children's organs. There also is the potential for radiation overdose with inappropriate CT protocols.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.



Five More Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

6

Don't prescribe high-dose dexamethasone (0.5mg/kg per day) for the prevention or treatment of bronchopulmonary dysplasia in pre-term infants.

High-dose dexamethasone (0.5 mg/kg day) does not appear to confer additional therapeutic benefit over lower doses and is not recommended. High doses also have been associated with numerous short- and long-term adverse outcomes, including neurodevelopmental impairment.

7

Don't perform screening panels for food allergies without previous consideration of medical history.

Ordering screening panels (IgE tests) that test for a variety of food allergens without previous consideration of the medical history is not recommended. Sensitization (a positive test) without clinical allergy is common. For example, about 8% of the population tests positive to peanuts but only approximately 1% are truly allergic and exhibit symptoms upon ingestion. When symptoms suggest a food allergy, tests should be selected based upon a careful medical history.

8

Avoid using acid blockers and motility agents such as metoclopramide (generic) for physiologic gastroesophageal reflux (GER) that is effortless, painless and not affecting growth. Do not use medication in the so-called “happy-spitter.”

There is scant evidence that gastroesophageal reflux (GER) is a causative agent in many conditions though reflux may be a common association. There is accumulating evidence that acid-blocking and motility agents such as metoclopramide (generic) are not effective in physiologic GER. Long-term sequelae of infant GER is rare, and there is little evidence that acid blockade reduces these sequelae. The routine performance of upper gastrointestinal (GI) tract radiographic imaging to diagnose GER or gastroesophageal disease (GERD) is not justified. Parents should be counseled that GER is normal in infants and not associated with anything but stained clothes. GER that is associated with poor growth or significant respiratory symptoms should be further evaluated.

9

Avoid the use of surveillance cultures for the screening and treatment of asymptomatic bacteruria.

There is minimal evidence that surveillance urine cultures or treatment of asymptomatic bacteruria is beneficial. Surveillance cultures are costly and produce both false positive and false negative results. Treatment of asymptomatic bacteruria also increases exposure to antibiotics, which is a risk factor for subsequent infections with a resistant organism. This also results in the overall use of antibiotics in the community and may lead to unnecessary imaging.

10

Infant home apnea monitors should not be routinely used to prevent sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

There is no evidence that the use of infant home apnea monitors decreases the incidence of SIDS; however, they might be of value for selected infants at risk for apnea or cardiovascular events after discharge but should not be used routinely.

How This List Was Created

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) employed a three-stage process to develop its list. Using the Academy's varied online, print and social media communication vehicles, the first stage invited leadership of the Academy's 88 national clinical and health policy-driven committees, councils and sections to submit potential topics via an online survey. The second stage involved expert review and evaluation of the management groups that oversee the functions of the committees, councils and sections. Based on a set of criteria (evidence to document unproven clinical benefit, potential to cause harm, over-prescribed and utilized, and within the purview of pediatrics) a list of more than 100 topics was narrowed down to five. Finally, the list was reviewed and approved by the Academy's Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

AAP's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aap.org.

Sources

- 1 American Academy of Pediatrics. Subcommittee on diagnosis and management of bronchiolitis. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 2006 Oct;118(4):1774–93.
Kelly LF. Pediatric cough and cold preparations. *Pediatrics Rev*. 2004 April;25(4):115–123.
O'Brien KL, Dowell SF, Schwartz B, Marcy SM, Phillips WR, Gerber MA. Cough illness/bronchitis – principles of judicious use of antimicrobial agents. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 1998;101(supplement):178–81.
Shulman ST, Bisno AL, Clegg HW, Gerber MA, Kaplan EL, Lee G, Martin JM, Van Benden C. Clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of Group A Streptococcal Pharyngitis: 2012 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis* [Internet]. 2012 Sep 9. Ddoi:10.1093/cid/cis629.
Williamson IG, Rumsby K, Benge S, Moore M, Smith PW, Cross M, Little P. Antibiotics and topical nasal steroids for treatment of acute maxillary sinusitis: A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* [Internet]. 2007;298(21):2487–96.

- 2 Carr BC. Efficacy, abuse, and toxicity of over-the-counter cough and cold medications in the pediatric population. *Currr Opin Pediatrics*. 2006 Apr;18(2):184–88.
Irwin RS, Baumann MH, Bolser DC, Boulet LP, Braman SS, Brightling CE, Brown KK, Canning BJ, Chang AB, Dicpinigaitis PV, Eccles R, Glomb WB, Goldstein LB, Graham LM, Hargreave FE, Kvale PA, Lewis SZ, McCool FD, McCrory DC, Prakash UB, Pratter MR, Rosen MJ, Schulman E, Shannon JJ, Smith Hammond C, Tarlo SM; American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP). Diagnosis and management of cough executive summary: ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. *Chest*. 2006 Jan;129(1_suppl): 1S–23S.
Isbister GK, Prior F, Kilham HA. Restricting cough and cold medications in children. *J Paediatr Child Health* [Internet] 2012 Feb;48(2):91–8.
Schaeffer MK, Shehab N, Cohen AL, Budnitz DS. Adverse events from cough and cold medication in children. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 2008 Apr;121(4):783–87.
Sharfstein JM, North M, Serwint JR. Over the counter but no longer under the radar – pediatric cough and cold medications. *N Eng J Med* [Internet]. 2007 Dec 6;357(23):2321–4.

- 3 Dunning J, Batchelor J, Stratford-Smith P, Teece S, Browne J, Sharpen C, Mackway-Jones K. A meta-analysis of variables that predict significant intracranial injury in minor head trauma. *Arch Dis Child* [Internet]. 2004 Jul;89(7):653–9.
Kuppermann N, Holmes JF, Dayan PS, Hoyle JD Jr, Atabaki SM, Holubkov R, Nadel FM, Monroe D, Stanley RM, Borgialli DA, Badawy MK, Schunk JE, Quayle KS, Mahajan P, Lichenstein R, Lillis KA, Tunik MG, Jacobs ES, Callahan JM, Gorelick MH, Glass TF, Lee LK, Bachman MC, Cooper A, Powell EC, Gerardi MJ, Melville KA, Muizelaar JP, Wisner DH, Zuspan SJ, Dean JM, Wootton-Gorges SL; Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network (PECARN). Identification of children at very low-risk of clinically-important brain injuries after head trauma: A prospective cohort study. *Lancet* [Internet]. 2009 Oct;374(9696):1160–70.
Nigrovic LE, Schunk JE, Foerster A, Cooper A, Miskin M, Atabaki SM, Hoyle J, Dayan PS, Holmes JF, Kuppermann N, Traumatic Brain Injury Group for the Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network. The effect of observation on cranial computed tomography utilization for children after blunt head trauma. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 2011 Jun;127(6):1067–1073.
Oman JA, Cooper RJ, Holmes JF, Viccellio P, Nyce A, Ross SE, Hoffman JR, Mower WR. Performance of a decision-rule to predict need for computed tomography among children with blunt head trauma. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 2006 Feb;117(2):e238–46.

- 4 American Academy of Pediatrics. Subcommittee on Febrile Seizures. Febrile Seizures: Guideline for the neurodiagnostic evaluation of the child with a simple febrile seizure. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 2011 Feb;127(2):389–394.

- 5 Brenner DJ, Hall EJ. Computed tomography – an increasing risk of radiation exposure. *N Eng J Med* [Internet]. 2007 Nov 29;357:2277–2284.
Burr A, Renaud EJ, Manno M, Makris J, Cooley E, DeRoss A, Hirsh M. Glowing in the dark: Time of day as a determinant of radiographic imaging in the evaluation of abdominal pain in children. *J Pediatr Surg* [Internet]. 2011 Jan;46(1):188–191.
Kim K, Kim YH, Kim SY, Lee YJ, Kim KP, Lee HS, Ahn S, Kim T, Hwang SS, Song KJ, Kang SB, Kim DW, Park SH, Lee KH. Low-dose abdominal CT for evaluating suspected appendicitis. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2012 Apr 26;366:1596–1605.
Stewart K, Olcott W, Jeffrey RB. Sonography for appendicitis: Nonvisualization of the appendix is an indication for active clinical observation rather than direct referral for computed tomography. *J Clin Ultrasound* [Internet]. 2012 Oct;40(8):455–61.
Pearce MS, Salotti JA, Little MP, McHugh K, Lee C, Kim KP, Howe NL, Ronckers CM, Rajaraman P, Craft AW, Parker L, Berrington de González A. Radiation exposure from CT scans in childhood and subsequent risk of leukaemia and brain tumours: A retrospective cohort study. *Lancet* [Internet]. 2012 Aug 4;380(9840):499–505.
Saito JM. Beyond appendicitis: Evaluation and surgical treatment of pediatric acute abdominal pain. *Currr Opin Pediatr* [Internet]. 2012 Jun;24(3):357–364.

6 Watterberg KL; American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Fetus and Newborn. Policy statement—postnatal corticosteroids to prevent or treat bronchopulmonary dysplasia. *Pediatrics*. 2010 Oct;126(4):800–8.

7 Sicherer SH, Wood RA; American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Allergy and Immunology. Allergy testing in childhood: using allergen-specific IgE tests. *Pediatrics*. 2012 Jan;129(1):193–7.

8 Lightdale JR, Gremse DA; American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition. Gastroesophageal reflux: management guidance for the pediatrician. *Pediatrics*. 2013 May;131(5):e1684–95.

9 Conway PH, Cnaan A, Zaoutis T, Henry BV, Grundmeier RW, Keren R. Recurrent urinary tract infections in children: risk factors and association with prophylactic antimicrobials. *JAMA*. 2007 Jul 11;298(2):179–86.

Kemper KJ, Avner ED. The case against screening urinalysis for asymptomatic bacteruria in children. *Am J Dis Child*. 1992 Mar;146(3):343–6.

Nicolle LE. Asymptomatic bacteruria: when to screen and when to treat. *Infect Dis Clin North Am*. 2003 Jun;17(2):367–94.

10 Roberts KB; American Academy of Pediatrics Subcommittee on Urinary Tract Infection, Steering Committee on Quality Improvement and Management. Urinary tract infection: clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of the initial UTI in febrile infants and children 2 to 24 months. *Pediatrics*. 2011 Sep;128(3):595–610.

Moon RY; American Academy of Pediatrics Task Force on Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. SIDS and other sleep-related infant deaths: expansion of recommendations for a safe infant sleeping environment. *Pediatrics*. 2011 Nov;128(5):1030–9.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About the American Academy Pediatrics

The American Academy of Pediatrics is an organization of 62,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical subspecialists and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents and young adults.

American Academy
of Pediatrics



For more information, visit www.aap.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology
and Strabismus



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't put asymptomatic children in weak reading glasses.

Low "farsightedness" is a normal finding in children. Children can easily focus to see at near, with their large accommodative reserve. If the reading glasses prescription is low (less than +2.00 diopters), their innate ability to focus can be used to see clearly at both distance and near. If the eyes are not crossed, prescription of weak glasses is generally not necessary.

2 Annual comprehensive eye exams are unnecessary for children who pass routine vision screening assessments.

Early childhood vision screening done as part of routine well-child care accurately identifies most children with significant eye problems that are otherwise asymptomatic. Annual comprehensive eye examinations increase financial costs, a child's absence from school and parental time away from work, with no evidence that the comprehensive exam detects asymptomatic vision problems better than timely, methodical and recurrent screening efforts. Comprehensive eye exams are appropriate for children who do not pass a vision screening.

3 Don't recommend vision therapy for patients with dyslexia.

Dyslexia is a language-based learning disorder in which a person has trouble understanding written words. This occurs because the brain has a problem distinguishing and separating the sounds in spoken words, called a phonological deficit. Dyslexia is not due to a vision disorder. Children with dyslexia do not have any more visual problems than children without dyslexia. Vision therapy does not work for this population because the eyes are not the problem.

4 Don't routinely order imaging for all patients with double vision.

Many people with double vision, or diplopia, want a CT scan or MRI to see if it is caused by a brain tumor or other serious problem. Much of the time, following a comprehensive eye evaluation, neither test is necessary. The most common causes of double vision are refractive error, dry eyes, cataract and non-neurologic eye misalignment, all readily diagnosed by a complete exam. Only a minority of cases of diplopia result from problems within the brain.

5 Don't order retinal imaging tests for children without symptoms or signs of eye disease.

Retinal imaging, such as taking a photograph or obtaining an Ocular Coherence Tomography (OCT) image of the back of a child's eye, can be useful for documenting or following known retinal or optic nerve pathology. These imaging studies should not be obtained routinely for documentation of normal ocular anatomy in asymptomatic children.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The President and the Executive Vice President of the American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus met with its Board of Directors. These 10 pediatric ophthalmologists leading the American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus then generated a list of 10 potential topics. Each individual ranked the topics and the top five recommendations were chosen. Each recommendation was sent to a recognized expert in that specific area or to a committee of experts to complete the template. The American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus disclosure and conflict of interest policies can be found at www.aapos.org.

Sources

1 Donahue SP. How often are spectacles prescribed to "normal" preschool children? *J AAPOS*. 2004;8:224–9.

2 AAO/AAP/APOS/AACO. Eye examination in infants, children, and young adults by pediatricians. May 2007. *Pediatrics* 2007;120:683–4.

AAO/AAP/APOS. Vision screening for infants and children: a joint statement of the American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus and the American Academy of Ophthalmology. 2007. Available from: http://www.aapos.org/client_data/files/2011/337_visionscreeningforinfantsandchildren2011.pdf.

APOS Vision Screening Recommendations. Available from: http://www.aapos.org/client_data/files/2013/595_aapos_visscreen.pdf.

3 Shaywitz SE. Overcoming dyslexia: a new and complete science-based program for overcoming reading problems at any level. New York, NY: Knopf; 2003.

Jennings AJ. Behavioural optometry—a critical review. *Optom Pract*. 2000;1:67–78.

Barrett B. A critical evaluation of the evidence supporting the practice of behavioural vision therapy. *Ophthalmic Physiol Opt*. 2009;29:4–25.

Fletcher JM, Currie D. Vision efficiency interventions and reading disability. *Perspectives on Language and Literacy* 2011;37:21–4.

Handler SM, Fierson WM; Section on Ophthalmology and Council on Children with Disabilities, American Academy of Ophthalmology, American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus, American Association of Certified Orthoptists. Joint technical report—learning disabilities, dyslexia, and vision. *Pediatrics*. 2011;127:e818–56. Available at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/127/3/e818.full.pdf+html>.

4 Lee MS. Diplopia: diagnosis and management. American Academy of Ophthalmology Focal points module. 2007:12.

5 Williams GA, Scott IU, Haller JA, Maguire AM, Marcus D, McDonald HR. Single-field fundus photography for diabetic retinopathy screening: A report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. *Ophthalmology*. 2004 May;111(5):1055–62.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus

The American Association for Pediatric Ophthalmology and Strabismus (AAPOS) is the flagship specialty organization for pediatric ophthalmologists in the U.S. with more than 1,500 U.S. and international members. AAPOS's mission is to enhance the quality of health care by fostering excellence and professionalism in pediatric ophthalmology and adult strabismus. AAPOS provides information and advocacy for its members in ophthalmology, pediatrics and related subspecialties.

For more information or questions, please visit www.aapos.org.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform surveillance esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) in patients with compensated cirrhosis and small varices without red signs treated with non-selective beta blockers for preventing a first variceal bleed.

In patients with cirrhosis and small varices that have not bled and have no criteria for increased risk of bleeding (Child A, no red signs on varices), beta blockers can be used. In patients with cirrhosis and medium or large varices that have not bled and are not at the highest risk of bleeding (Child A and no red signs), beta blockers are preferred, adjusted to the maximal tolerated dose. In both scenarios, follow-up EGD is not necessary.

2 Don't continue treatment for hepatic encephalopathy indefinitely after an initial episode with an identifiable precipitant.

In circumstances where the precipitating factors are identified and well-controlled (e.g., recurrent infections, variceal bleeding) or liver function or nutritional status improved, prophylactic therapy may be discontinued.

3 Don't repeat hepatitis C viral load testing outside of antiviral therapy.

Highly-sensitive quantitative assays of hepatitis C RNA are appropriate at diagnosis and as part of antiviral therapy. Otherwise, the results of virologic testing do not change clinical management or outcomes.

4 Don't perform computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging routinely to monitor benign focal lesions in the liver unless there is a major change in clinical findings or symptoms.

Patients with benign focal liver lesions (other than hepatocellular adenoma) who don't have underlying liver disease and have demonstrated clinical and radiologic stability do not need repeated imaging.

5 Don't routinely transfuse fresh frozen plasma and platelets prior to abdominal paracentesis or endoscopic variceal band ligation.

Routine tests of coagulation do not reflect bleeding risk in patients with cirrhosis and bleeding complications of these procedures are rare.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) established a *Choosing Wisely*[®] Task Force in December 2013 to develop its list of recommendations. Members of this group were selected from the AASLD Practice Guidelines Committee to broadly represent varying practice settings and subspecialty expertise within the field of hepatology. Hepatologists with methodological experience in evidence-based medicine were also included. The working group solicited recommendations from the entire AASLD membership that should be considered for inclusion in the list of "Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question". These recommendations were then rated based upon judgments related to harm, benefit and excess resource utilization. Based on working group voting and literature review, a total of 10 suggestions were identified with subsequent voting by the working group to generate the final Top Five recommendations. These recommendations were submitted and approved by AASLD Governing Board.

AASLD's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.aasld.org.

Sources

- 1 Garcia-Tsao G, Sanyal AJ, Grace ND, Carey W; Practice Guidelines Committee of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases; Practice Parameters Committee of the American College of Gastroenterology. Prevention and management of gastroesophageal varices and variceal hemorrhage in cirrhosis. *Hepatology*. 2007;46(3):922–38.
- 2 Amodio P, Bajaj J, Cordoba J, Ferenci P, Mullen K, Weissenborn K, Wong P, Vilstrup H; Practice Guidelines Committee of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases. Hepatic encephalopathy in chronic liver disease. *Hepatology*. 2014; [In Press].
- 3 Ghany MG, Strader DB, Thomas DL, Seeff LB; American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases. Diagnosis, management, and treatment of hepatitis C: an update. *Hepatology*. 2009 Apr;49(4):1335–74.
- 4 Bioulac-Sage P, Laumonier H, Couchy G, Le Bail B, Sa Cunha A, Rullier A, Laurent C, Blanc JF, Cubel G, Trillaud H, Zucman-Rossi J, Balabaud C, Saric J. Hepatocellular adenoma management and phenotypic classification: the Bordeaux experience. *Hepatology*. 2009;50(2):481–9.
- 5 Runyon BA; AASLD. Introduction to the revised American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases Practice Guideline management of adult patients with ascites due to cirrhosis 2012. *Hepatology*. 2013 Apr;57(4):1651–3.
Tripodi A, Mannucci PM. The coagulopathy of chronic liver disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2011 Jul 14;365(2):147–56.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases

- The American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) is the leading organization of scientists and health care professionals committed to preventing and curing liver disease. AASLD was founded in 1950 by a small group of leading liver specialists to bring together those who had contributed to the field of hepatology.
- AASLD has grown to an international society responsible for all aspects of hepatology, and our annual meeting, The Liver Meeting[®], has grown in attendance from 12 to more than 9,500 physicians, surgeons, researchers and allied health professionals from around the world.
- Hepatology has been recognized as a discipline only in the last few decades, and AASLD played a seminal and unifying role in focusing interest on hepatological problems, as well as the founding of other hepatological societies.
- To learn more about the AASLD, visit www.aasld.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Cardiology



AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform stress cardiac imaging or advanced non-invasive imaging in the initial evaluation of patients without cardiac symptoms unless high-risk markers are present.

Asymptomatic, low-risk patients account for up to 45 percent of unnecessary “screening.” Testing should be performed only when the following findings are present: diabetes in patients older than 40-years-old; peripheral arterial disease; or greater than 2 percent yearly risk for coronary heart disease events.

2 Don't perform annual stress cardiac imaging or advanced non-invasive imaging as part of routine follow-up in asymptomatic patients.

Performing stress cardiac imaging or advanced non-invasive imaging in patients without symptoms on a serial or scheduled pattern (e.g., every one to two years or at a heart procedure anniversary) rarely results in any meaningful change in patient management. This practice may, in fact, lead to unnecessary invasive procedures and excess radiation exposure without any proven impact on patients' outcomes. An exception to this rule would be for patients more than five years after a bypass operation.

3 Don't perform stress cardiac imaging or advanced non-invasive imaging as a pre-operative assessment in patients scheduled to undergo low-risk non-cardiac surgery.

Non-invasive testing is not useful for patients undergoing low-risk non-cardiac surgery (e.g., cataract removal). These types of tests do not change the patient's clinical management or outcomes and will result in increased costs.

4 Don't perform echocardiography as routine follow-up for mild, asymptomatic native valve disease in adult patients with no change in signs or symptoms.

Patients with native valve disease usually have years without symptoms before the onset of deterioration. An echocardiogram is not recommended yearly unless there is a change in clinical status.

5 Don't perform stenting of non-culprit lesions during percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) for uncomplicated hemodynamically stable ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).

Stent placement in a noninfarct artery during primary PCI for STEMI in a hemodynamically stable patient may lead to increased mortality and complications. While potentially beneficial in patients with hemodynamic compromise, intervention beyond the culprit lesion during primary PCI has not demonstrated benefit in clinical trials to date.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Cardiology (ACC) asked its standing clinical councils to recommend between three and five procedures that should not be performed or should be performed more rarely and only in specific circumstances. ACC staff took the councils' recommendations and compared them to the ACC's existing appropriate use criteria (AUC) and guidelines, choosing items for the five things list that had the tightest inappropriate score in the AUCs and were Class III recommendations in the guidelines. The ACC's Advocacy Steering Committee and Clinical Quality Committee each then reviewed the five items before sending it to the ACC Executive Committee for final review and approval. ACC's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at <http://www.cardiosource.org/RWI>.

Sources

1
Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pellikka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.

Taylor AJ, Cerqueira M, Hodge JM, Mark D, Min J, O'Gara P, Rubin GD. ACCF/SCCT/ACR/AHA/ASE/ASNC/SCAI/SCMR 2010 appropriate use criteria for cardiac computed tomography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;56:1864–94.

Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 Appropriate Use Criteria for Echocardiography. A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Endorsed by the American College of Chest Physicians. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2011 Mar 1;57(9):1126–66.

Hendel RC, Abbott BG, Bateman TM, et al. Role of radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging for asymptomatic individuals. *J Nucl Cardiol*. 2011;18:3–15.

2
Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pellikka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.

Taylor AJ, Cerqueira M, Hodge JM, Mark D, Min J, O'Gara P, Rubin GD. ACCF/SCCT/ACR/AHA/ASE/ASNC/SCAI/SCMR 2010 appropriate use criteria for cardiac computed tomography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;56:1864–94.

Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 Appropriate Use Criteria for Echocardiography. A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Endorsed by the American College of Chest Physicians. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2011 Mar 1;57(9):1126–66.

3
Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pellikka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.

Taylor AJ, Cerqueira M, Hodge JM, Mark D, Min J, O'Gara P, Rubin GD. ACCF/SCCT/ACR/AHA/ASE/ASNC/SCAI/SCMR 2010 appropriate use criteria for cardiac computed tomography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;56:1864–94.

Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 Appropriate Use Criteria for Echocardiography. A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Endorsed by the American College of Chest Physicians. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2011 Mar 1;57(9):1126–66.

Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, Calkins H, Chaikof EL, Fleischmann KE, Freeman WK, Froehlich JB, Kasper EK, Kersten JR, Riegel B, Robb JF. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for noncardiac surgery: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines on Perioperative Cardiovascular Evaluation for Noncardiac Surgery). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2007;50:e159–242.

4
Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 Appropriate Use Criteria for Echocardiography. A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance Endorsed by the American College of Chest Physicians. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2011 Mar 1;57(9):1126–66.

5
Patel MR, Dehmer GJ, Hirshfeld JW, Smith PK, Spertus JA. ACCF/SCAI/STS/AATS/AHA/ASNC 2009 Appropriateness Criteria for Coronary Revascularization: a report by the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriateness Criteria Task Force, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Thoracic Surgeons, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Heart Association, and the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology Endorsed by the American Society of Echocardiography, the Heart Failure Society of America, and the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2009 Feb 10;53(6):530–53.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Cardiology:

The American College of Cardiology (ACC) is a 40,000-member nonprofit medical society comprised of physicians, surgeons, nurses, physician assistants, pharmacists and practice managers, and bestows credentials upon cardiovascular specialists who meet its stringent qualifications. The College is a leader in the formulation of health policy, standards and guidelines, and cardiovascular research. The ACC provides professional education and operates national registries for the measurement and improvement of quality care.



AMERICAN
COLLEGE of
CARDIOLOGY

Learn more at www.cardiosource.org/ACC.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Chest Physicians
American Thoracic Society



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform computed tomography (CT) surveillance for evaluation of indeterminate pulmonary nodules at more frequent intervals or for a longer period of time than recommended by established guidelines.

Clinical practice guidelines for pulmonary nodule evaluation (such as those issued by the Fleischner Society or the American College of Chest Physicians) suggest that intensity of surveillance should be guided by the likelihood of malignancy. In patients with no prior history of cancer, solid nodules that have not grown over a 2-year period have an extremely low risk of malignancy (although longer follow-up is suggested for ground-glass nodules). Similarly, intensive surveillance (e.g., repeating CT scans every 3 months for 2 years or more) has not been shown to improve outcomes such as lung cancer mortality. Meanwhile, extended or intensive surveillance exposes patients to increased radiation and prolonged uncertainty.

2 Don't routinely offer pharmacologic treatment with advanced vasoactive agents approved only for the management of pulmonary arterial hypertension to patients with pulmonary hypertension resulting from left heart disease or hypoxemic lung diseases (Groups II or III pulmonary hypertension).

Evidence and clinical practice guidelines have not established benefits of vasoactive agents (e.g., prostacyclins, phosphodiesterase inhibitors, endothelin antagonists) for patients with pulmonary hypertension resulting from left heart disease or hypoxemic lung diseases. Moreover, the use of these agents may cause harm in certain situations and incurs substantial cost and resource utilization. Patients should be carefully assessed (including at a minimum right heart catheterization, echocardiography, chest CT, six minute walk test and pulmonary function testing) to confirm that they have symptomatic pulmonary arterial hypertension prior to having approved agents initiated.

3 For patients recently discharged on supplemental home oxygen following hospitalization for an acute illness, don't renew the prescription without assessing the patient for ongoing hypoxemia.

Hypoxemia often resolves after recovery from an acute illness, and continued prescription of supplemental oxygen therapy incurs unnecessary cost and resource use. At the time that supplemental oxygen is initially prescribed, a plan should be established to re-assess the patient no later than 90 days after discharge. Medicare and evidence-based criteria should be followed to determine whether the patient meets criteria for supplemental oxygen.

4 Don't perform chest computed tomography (CT angiography) to evaluate for possible pulmonary embolism in patients with a low clinical probability and negative results of a highly sensitive D-dimer assay.

Clinical practice guidelines for pulmonary embolism indicate that the cost and potential harms of CT angiography (including radiation exposure and the possibility of detecting and treating clinically insignificant pulmonary emboli with anticoagulation) outweigh the benefits for patients with a low pre-test probability of pulmonary embolism. In patients with a low clinical prediction score (e.g., Wells or Geneva score) followed by a negative D-dimer measured with a high sensitivity test (e.g., ELISA), pulmonary embolism is effectively excluded and no further imaging is indicated for pulmonary embolism evaluation.

5 Don't perform CT screening for lung cancer among patients at low risk for lung cancer.

Low dose chest CT screening for lung cancer has the potential to reduce lung cancer death in patients at high risk (i.e., individuals aged 55-74 with at least a 30-pack year history of tobacco use, who are either still smoking or quit within the past 15 years). However, CT screening for lung cancer also has the potential to cause a number of adverse effects (e.g., radiation exposure, high false positive rate, harms related to downstream evaluation of pulmonary nodules, overdiagnosis of indolent tumors). Thus, screening should be reserved for patients at high risk of lung cancer and should not be offered to individuals at low risk of lung cancer.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

This document was prepared as a joint initiative of the American College of Chest Physicians and the American Thoracic Society. A taskforce with members from both societies was selected, including individuals from diverse backgrounds and clinical areas of expertise. Taskforce members initially proposed 30 items for consideration. The taskforce debated the impact of each based on five criteria (Evidence, Prevalence, Cost, Relevance, Innovation), and agreed to narrow the list to 10 items to explore in greater depth. Following an in-depth evidence review and consultation with external content experts for each item, the taskforce together reviewed and debated the compiled information for all 10 items. Subsequently, taskforce members independently scored each item on a scale of 1–5, rating each item on its overall impact as well as on each of the five criteria. The 5 items with the best mean overall scores were retained in the “penultimate” list. The taskforce then reviewed and edited the wording of items on the penultimate list, and submitted it to both societies’ executive committees. The executive committees sought feedback from additional experts in the field, debated the items, and provided written comments to the taskforce. The taskforce deliberated and incorporated these suggestions where appropriate to create the final list, resolving any conflicts through discussion. Both Societies elected to endorse the final list.

Members of the Task Force were: Renda Soylemez Wiener, MD, MPH (Co-Chair), Scott D. Halpern, MD, PhD (Co-Chair), Daniel R. Ouellette, MD, FCCP (Co-Chair), Edward Diamond, MD, MBA, FCCP, Vincent S. Fan, MD, MPH, Janet R. Maurer, MD, FCCP, Richard A. Mularski, MD, MSHS, MCR, FCCP and Jay I. Peters, MD, FCCP.

Sources

- 1 MacMahon H, Austin JH, Gamsu G, Herold CJ, Jett JR, Naidich DP, Patz EF Jr, Swensen SJ; Fleischner Society. Guidelines for management of small pulmonary nodules detected on CT scans: a statement from the Fleischner Society. *Radiology*. 2005;237(2):395–400.
- 2 Gould MK, Donington J, Lynch WR, Mazzone, Midtun DE, Naidich DP, Wiener RS. Evaluation of patients with pulmonary nodules: When is it lung cancer?: ACCP evidence-based clinical practice guidelines (3rd edition). *Chest*. 2013 May;143(5):e93.
- Smith-Bindman R, Lipson J, Marcus R, Kim KP, Mahesh M, Gould R, Berrington de González A, Miglioretti DL. Radiation dose associated with common computed tomography examinations and the associated lifetime attributable risk of cancer. *Arch Intern Med*. 2009;169(22):2078–86.
- Wiener RS, Gould MK, Woloshin S, Schwartz LM, Clark JA. What do you mean, a spot?: a qualitative analysis of patients' reactions to discussions with their doctors about pulmonary nodules. *Chest*. 2012 Jul 17. doi: 10.1378/chest.12-1095. [Epub ahead of print].
- 3 McLaughlin VV, Archer SL, Badesch DB, Barst RJ, Farber HW, Lindner JR, Mathier MA, McGoon MD, Park MH, Rosenson RS, Rubin LJ, Tapson VF, Varga J. ACCF/AHA 2009 expert consensus document on pulmonary hypertension: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Task Force on Expert Consensus Documents and the American Heart Association developed in collaboration with the American College of Chest Physicians; American Thoracic Society, Inc.; and the Pulmonary Hypertension Association. *J Am Cardiol*. 2009;53:1573.
- Galié N, Hoeper MM, Humbert M, Torbicki A, Vachiery JL, Barbera JA, Beghetti M, Corris P, Gaine S, Gibbs JS, Gomez-Sánchez MA, Jondeau G, Klepetko W, Opitz C, Peacock A, Rubin L, Zellweger M, Simonneau G. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of pulmonary hypertension. *Eur Heart J*. 2009;30:2493–537.
- Hoeper MM, Barbera JA, Channick RN, Hassoun PM, Lang IM, Manes A, Martinez FJ, Naeije R, Olszewski H, Pepke-Zaba J, Redfield MM, Robbins IM, Souza R, Torbicki A, McGoon M. Diagnosis, assessment, and treatment of non-pulmonary arterial hypertension pulmonary hypertension. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2009;54(1 Suppl):S85–96.
- Croxton T, Baily W, for the NHLBI working group on Long-Term Oxygen Treatment in COPD. Report of a National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Workshop. Long-term oxygen treatment in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: recommendations for future research. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2006;174:373–8.
- O'Driscoll B, Howard L, Davison A. BTS guideline for emergency oxygen use in adult patients. *Thorax*. 2008;63 Suppl 6:v1–68.
- MacNee W. Prescription of oxygen: still problems after all these years. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2005;172:517–22.
- 4 Fesmire FM, Brown MD, Espinosa JA, Shih RD, Silvers SM, Wolf SJ, Decker WW. Critical issues in the evaluation and management of adult patients presenting to the emergency department with suspected pulmonary embolism. *Ann Emerg Med*. 2011;57(6):628–652 e675.
- Qaseem A, Snow V, Barry P, Hornbaker ER, Rodnick JE, Tobolic T, Ireland B, Segal JB, Bass EB, Weiss KB, Green L, Owens DK; Joint American Academy of Family Physicians/American College of Physicians Panel on Deep Venous Thrombosis/Pulmonary Embolism. Current diagnosis of venous thromboembolism in primary care: a clinical practice guideline from the American Academy of Family Physicians and the American College of Physicians. *Ann Intern Med*. 2007 Mar 20;146(6):454–8.
- Torbicki A, Perrier A, Konstantinides S, Agnelli G, Galie N, Pruszczyk P, Bengel F, Brady AJ, Ferreira D, Janssens U, Klepetko W, Mayer E, Remy-Jardin M, Bassand JP; ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines (CPG). Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism: the Task Force for the Diagnosis and Management of Acute Pulmonary Embolism of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Eur Heart J*. 2008;29(18):2276–315.
- The Christopher Study Investigators. Effectiveness of managing suspected pulmonary embolism using an algorithm combining clinical probability, D-dimer testing, and computed tomography. *JAMA*. 2006;295:172–9.
- Roy P-M, Colombet I, Durieux P, Chatellier G, Sors H, Meyer G. Systematic review and meta-analysis of strategies for the diagnosis of suspected pulmonary embolism. *BMJ*. 2005;331:259.
- Anderson DR, Kahn SR, Rodger MA, Kovacs MJ, Morris T, Hirsch A, Lang E, Stiell I, Kovacs G, Dreyer J, Dennis C, Cartier Y, Barnes D, Burton E, Pleasance S, Skedgel C, O'Rouke K, Wells PS. Computed tomographic pulmonary angiography vs ventilation-perfusion lung scanning in patients with suspected pulmonary embolism: A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2007;298(23):2743–53.
- Wiener RS, Schwartz LM, Woloshin S. Time trends in pulmonary embolism in the United States: evidence of overdiagnosis. *Arch Intern Med*. 2011;171(9):831–7.
- 5 Aberle DR, Adams AM, Berg CD, Black WC, Clapp JD, Fagerstrom RM, Gareen IF, Gatsonis C, Marcus PM, Sicks JD. Reduced lung-cancer mortality with low-dose computed tomographic screening. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365(5):395–409.
- Bach PB, Mirkin JN, Oliver TK, Azzoli CG, Berry DA, Brawley OW, Byers T, Colditz GA, Gould MK, Jett JR, Sabichi AL, Smith-Bindman R, Wood DE, Qaseem A, Detterbeck FC. Benefits and harms of CT screening for lung cancer: a systematic review. *JAMA*. 2012;307(22):2418–29.
- Veronesi G, Maisonneuve P, Bellomi M, Rampinelli C, Duri I, Bertolotti R, Spaggiari L. Estimating overdiagnosis in low-dose computed tomography screening for lung cancer: a cohort study. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012;157(11):776–84.
- Humphrey LL, Deffebach M, Pappas M, Baumann C, Artis K, Mitchell JP, Zakher B, Fu R, Slatore CG. Screening for lung cancer with low-dose computed tomography: a systematic review to update the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation. *Ann Intern Med*. 2013 Sep 17;159(6):411–20.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Chest Physicians

The American College of Chest Physicians is the global leader in clinical chest medicine, representing more than 18,700 members who provide patient care in the areas of pulmonary, critical care and sleep medicine in the United States and more than 100 countries worldwide. From cutting-edge medical research in the journal CHEST; evidence-based guidelines in antithrombotic therapy, lung cancer and chronic cough; to innovative clinical education delivered through the CHEST annual meeting, simulation education program and Board Review courses, the ACCP strives to fulfill its mission – to promote the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of chest diseases through education, communication and research.

For more information, please visit www.chestnet.org.

About The American Thoracic Society

The American Thoracic Society's mission is to improve health worldwide by advancing research, clinical care and public health in respiratory disease, critical illness and sleep disorders. Founded in 1905 to combat tuberculosis, the ATS is the world's oldest respiratory society. While the scope of the Society's activities have expanded greatly, its founding philosophy—that disease is vanquished faster when knowledge is shared—remains a touchstone for its programs and people, including 15,000 members.

For more information, please visit www.thoracic.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Emergency Physicians



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Avoid computed tomography (CT) scans of the head in emergency department patients with minor head injury who are at low risk based on validated decision rules.

Minor head injury is a common reason for visiting an emergency department. The majority of minor head injuries do not lead to injuries such as skull fractures or bleeding in the brain that need to be diagnosed by a CT scan. As CT scans expose patients to ionizing radiation, increasing patients' lifetime risk of cancer, they should only be performed on patients at risk for significant injuries. Physicians can safely identify patients with minor head injury in whom it is safe to not perform an immediate head CT by performing a thorough history and physical examination following evidence-based guidelines. This approach has been proven safe and effective at reducing the use of CT scans in large clinical trials. In children, clinical observation in the emergency department is recommended for some patients with minor head injury prior to deciding whether to perform a CT scan.

Avoid placing indwelling urinary catheters in the emergency department for either urine output monitoring in stable patients who can void, or for patient or staff convenience.

Indwelling urinary catheters are placed in patients in the emergency department to assist when patients cannot urinate, to monitor urine output or for patient comfort. Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is the most common hospital-acquired infection in the U.S., and can be prevented by reducing the use of indwelling urinary catheters. Emergency physicians and nurses should discuss the need for a urinary catheter with a patient and/or their caregivers, as sometimes such catheters can be avoided. Emergency physicians can reduce the use of indwelling urinary catheters by following the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's evidence-based guidelines for the use of urinary catheters. Indications for a catheter may include: output monitoring for critically ill patients, relief of urinary obstruction, at the time of surgery and end-of-life care. When possible, alternatives to indwelling urinary catheters should be used.

Don't delay engaging available palliative and hospice care services in the emergency department for patients likely to benefit.

Palliative care is medical care that provides comfort and relief of symptoms for patients who have chronic and/or incurable diseases. Hospice care is palliative care for those patients in the final few months of life. Emergency physicians should engage patients who present to the emergency department with chronic or terminal illnesses, and their families, in conversations about palliative care and hospice services. Early referral from the emergency department to hospice and palliative care services can benefit select patients resulting in both improved quality and quantity of life.

Avoid antibiotics and wound cultures in emergency department patients with uncomplicated skin and soft tissue abscesses after successful incision and drainage and with adequate medical follow-up.

Skin and soft tissue infections are a frequent reason for visiting an emergency department. Some infections, called abscesses, become walled off and form pus under the skin. Opening and draining an abscess is the appropriate treatment; antibiotics offer no benefit. Even in abscesses caused by Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), appropriately selected antibiotics offer no benefit if the abscess has been adequately drained and the patient has a well-functioning immune system. Additionally, culture of the drainage is not needed as the result will not routinely change treatment.

Avoid instituting intravenous (IV) fluids before doing a trial of oral rehydration therapy in uncomplicated emergency department cases of mild to moderate dehydration in children.

Many children who come to the emergency department with dehydration require fluid replacement. To avoid the pain and potential complications of an IV catheter, it is preferable to give these fluids by mouth. Giving a medication for nausea may allow patients with nausea and vomiting to accept fluid replenishment orally. This strategy can eliminate the need for an IV. It is best to give these medications early during the ED visit, rather than later, in order to allow time for them to work optimally.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Emergency Physicians



ADVANCING EMERGENCY CARE



Five More Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

6

Avoid CT of the head in asymptomatic adult patients in the emergency department with syncope, insignificant trauma and a normal neurological evaluation.

Syncpe (passing out or fainting) or near syncpe (lightheadedness or almost passing out) is a common reason for visiting an emergency department and most episodes are not serious. Many tests may be ordered to identify the cause of such episodes. However, diagnostic tests for syncpe should not be routinely ordered, and the decision to order any tests should be guided by information obtained from the patient's history or physical examination. CT scans of the brain are frequently ordered for this problem to look for bleeding or strokes, but published research has confirmed that abnormalities are rarely found. CT scans are expensive, and may unnecessarily expose patients to radiation. If a head injury is associated with a syncopal episode (fainting spell), then a CT scan of the brain may be indicated. In addition, if there were symptoms of a stroke (i.e., headache, garbled speech, weakness in one arm or leg, trouble walking or confusion) before or after a syncopal episode, a CT scan may be indicated. However, in the absence of head injury or signs of a stroke, a CT scan of the brain should not be routinely ordered.

7

Avoid CT pulmonary angiography in emergency department patients with a low-pretest probability of pulmonary embolism and either a negative Pulmonary Embolism Rule-Out Criteria (PERC) or a negative D-dimer.

Advances in medical technology have increased the ability to diagnose even small blood clots in the lung. Now, the most commonly used test is known as a CT pulmonary angiogram (CTPA). It is readily available in most hospitals and emergency rooms. However, disadvantages of the CTPA include patient exposure to radiation, the use of dye in the veins that can damage kidneys and high cost.

Studies have demonstrated that certain findings in a patient's medical history put them at very low risk for having a blood clot in the lung. In some cases, a blood test called a D-dimer may be additionally used to screen for the possibility of a clot. If patient historical factors and physical examination findings are negative, along with a negative D-dimer (if the physician chooses to order it), evidence shows that the risk of an undiagnosed blood clot is the same as if the patient had a negative CTPA. Such a strategy saves the risk of radiation, kidney injury and the high cost of a CTPA.

8

Avoid lumbar spine imaging in the emergency department for adults with non-traumatic back pain unless the patient has severe or progressive neurologic deficits or is suspected of having a serious underlying condition (such as vertebral infection, cauda equina syndrome, or cancer with bony metastasis).

Low back pain without trauma is a common presenting complaint in the emergency department (ED). Most of the time, such pain is caused by conditions such as a muscle strain or a bulging disc that cannot be identified on an X-ray or CT scan. When a patient has symptoms or physical findings of a serious or progressive neurological condition, or is suspected of having a serious underlying condition such as cancer or a spinal infection, imaging may be appropriate and may include plain X-rays or advanced imaging (e.g., MRI or CT scan). Diagnostic imaging does not accurately identify the cause of most low back pain and does not improve the time to recovery. The vast majority of cases of back pain in the ED are related to muscle strain or inflammation. As a result, routine imaging of the low back should be avoided in order to reduce ionizing radiation exposure and unnecessary cost.

9

Avoid prescribing antibiotics in the emergency department for uncomplicated sinusitis.

Sinusitis is a common reason for patients to visit the emergency department. Most patients with acute sinusitis do not require antibiotic treatment, because approximately 98% of acute sinusitis cases are caused by a viral infection and resolve in 10-14 days without treatment. For some patients with sinusitis, antibiotics might be appropriate, such as those patients taking drugs that reduce the effectiveness of the immune system, those with prolonged, severe symptoms, or those with worsening symptoms. Antibiotics can cause many side effects and have potentially severe complications, and these risks usually outweigh the benefits of their use for sinusitis. In addition, inappropriate antibiotic use for sinusitis can contribute to the development of antibiotic-resistant infections and contributes to avoidable health care costs.

10

Avoid ordering CT of the abdomen and pelvis in young otherwise healthy emergency department (ED) patients (age <50) with known histories of kidney stones, or ureterolithiasis, presenting with symptoms consistent with uncomplicated renal colic.

Kidney stones can cause severe pain (called renal colic) and nausea, which can usually be relieved with medication. Most stones pass spontaneously in the urine in a few days, though kidney stones often do recur. CT scans may be needed to diagnose kidney stones, and rule out other problems that may mimic the pain of kidney stones. Many patients in the ED who are less than 50 years old and who have symptoms of recurrent kidney stones do not need a CT scan unless these symptoms persist or worsen, or if there is a fever or a history of severe obstruction with previous stones. CT scans of patients in the ED with symptoms of recurrent kidney stones usually do not change treatment decisions, and the cost and radiation exposure can often be avoided in these cases. Close follow-up by a primary care physician or specialist is necessary.

How This List Was Created (1–5)

The American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) developed five *Choosing Wisely*® recommendations through a multi-step process that included input from ACEP members, an expert panel of emergency physicians and the ACEP Board of Directors. In 2012, ACEP appointed a task force to address cost effective emergency care. The Cost Effective Care Task Force conducted a survey that was open to all ACEP members asking for strategies to reduce cost and improve value in emergency medicine. The task force received over 200 individual suggestions, which were grouped into a set of strategies. A technical expert panel, including representatives from all aspects of emergency medicine practice, reviewed and prioritized the recommendations using a modified Delphi technique. The panel prioritized the strategies using multiple rounds of voting based on contribution to cost reduction, benefit to patients and actionability by emergency physicians. A literature review including data on cost was assembled for the highest-rated strategies. Strategies were further refined and a final list of strategies that received majority support of the panelists was created. Five of these were ultimately selected by the Board of Directors to be included in *Choosing Wisely*®.

How this list was Created (6–10)

In order to develop our second list (6–10), ACEP reviewed the work of the Cost Effective Care Task Force and the Technical Expert Panel that developed our first list. Twelve items received majority support from the Technical Expert Panel after our Delphi process. We reviewed the 7 that were not chosen in round one using the following criteria: 1) there is research to demonstrate the cost effectiveness and improvement of patient care, 2) consensus among the College's Medical Legal Committee that the proposed list of recommendations did not pose a significant risk of litigation if implemented with reason, caution and explanation to the patient, and 3) the recommendations would be in alignment with the recommendations of other specialties participating in the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. Five of these were ultimately selected by the Board of Directors to be included in *Choosing Wisely*®.

ACEP's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.acep.org.

Sources

1 Jagoda AS, Bazarian JJ, Bruns JJ, Jr, Cantrill SV, Gean AD, Howard PK, Ghajar J, Riggio S, Wright DW, Wears RL, Bakshy A, Burgess P, Wald MM, Whitson RR; American College of Emergency Physicians; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Clinical policy: neuroimaging and decision-making in adult mild traumatic brain injury in the acute setting. Ann Emerg Med. 2008 Dec;52(6):714–48.

Stiell IG, Clement CM, Rowe BH, Schull MJ, Brison R, Cass D, Eisenhauer MA, McKnight RD, Bandiera G, Holroyd B, Lee JS, Dreyer J, Worthington JR, Reardon M, Greenberg G, Lesiuk H, MacPhail I, Wells GA. Comparison of the Canadian CT head rule and the New Orleans criteria in patients with minor head injury. JAMA. 2005 Sep 28;294(12):1511–8.

Haydel MJ, Preston CA, Mills TJ, Luber S, Blaudeau E, DeBlieux PM. Indications for computed tomography in patients with minor head injury. N Engl J Med. 2000 Jul 13;343(2):100–5.

Smits M, Dippel DWJ, de Haan GG, Dekker HM, Vos PE, Kool DR, Nederveen PJ, Hofman PA, Twijnstra A, Tanghe HL, Hunink MG. External validation of the Canadian CT head rule and the New Orleans criteria for CT scanning in patients with minor head injury. JAMA. 2005 Sep 28;294(12):1519–25.

2 Umscheid CA, Mitchell MD, Doshi JA, Agarwal R, Williams K, Brennan PJ. Estimating the proportion of healthcare-associated infections that are reasonably preventable and the related mortality and costs. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2011 Feb;32:101–14.

Lo E, Nicolle L, Classen D, Arias KM, Podgorny K, Anderson DJ, Burstin H, Calfee DP, Coffin SE, Dubberke ER, Fraser V, Gerding DN, Griffin FA, Gross P, Kaye KS, Klompas M, Marschall J, Mermel LA, Pegues DA, Perl TM, Saint S, Salgado CD, Weinstein RA, Wise R, Yokoe DS. Strategies to prevent catheter-associated urinary tract infections in acute care hospitals. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2008 Oct;29:S41–50.

Munasinghe RL, Yazdani H, Siddique M, Hafeez W. Appropriateness of use of indwelling urinary catheters in patients admitted to the medical service. Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol. 2001 Oct;22:647–9.

Hazelett SE, Tsai M, Gareri M, Allen K. The association between indwelling urinary catheter use in the elderly and urinary tract infection in acute care. BMC Geriatr. 2006 Oct 12;6:15.

Gardam MA, Amihod B, Orenstein P, Consolacion N, Miller MA. Overutilization of indwelling urinary catheters and the development of nosocomial urinary tract infections. Clin Perform Qual Health Care. 1998 Jul-Sep;6:99–102.

Gokula RR, Hickner JA, Smith MA. Inappropriate use of urinary catheters in elderly patients at a midwestern community teaching hospital. Am J Infect Control. 2004;32:196–9.

Gould CV, Umscheid CA, Agarwal RK, Kuntz G, Pegues DA; Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC). Guideline for prevention of catheter-associated urinary tract infections 2009. Atlanta (GA): HICPAC; 2009. 67 p.

Scott RA, Oman KS, Makic MB, Fink RM, Hulett TM, Braaten JS, Severyn F, Wald HL. Reducing indwelling urinary catheter use in the emergency department. A successful quality-improvement initiative. J Emerg Nurs. 2013 Mar 7. pii: S0099-1767(12)00344–3. [Epub ahead of print]

3 DeVader TE, DeVader SR, Jeanmonod R. Reducing cost at the end of life by initiating transfer to inpatient hospice in the emergency department. Ann Emerg Med. 2012;60(4s):S73.

Keren J. We can't save you: how to tell emergency room patients that they're dying. Slate [Internet]. 2010 Aug 4 [cited 2013 Sep 4]. <http://www.slate.com/id/2262769>.

Quest TE, Marco CA, Derse AR. Hospice and palliative medicine: new subspecialty, new opportunities. Ann Emerg Med. 2009;54:94–102.

Smith AK, McCarthy E, Weber E, Cenzer IS, Boscardin J, Fisher J, Covinsky K. Half of older Americans seen in emergency department in last month of life; most admitted to hospital, and many die there. Health Aff. 2012 Jun 31;1277–85.

4 Baumann BM, Russo CJ, Pavlik D, Cassidy-Smith T, Brown N, Sacchetti A, Capano-Wehrle LM, Mistry RD. Management of pediatric skin abscesses in pediatric, general academic and community emergency departments. West J Emerg Med. 2011 May;12(2):159–67.

Duong M, Markwell S, Peter J, Barenkamp S. Randomized, controlled trial of antibiotics in the management of community-acquired skin abscesses in the pediatric patient. Ann Emerg Med. 2010 May;55(5):401–7.

Llera JL, Levy RC. Treatment of cutaneous abscess: a double-blind clinical study. Ann Emerg Med. 1985;14:15–9.

Niska R, Bhuiya F, Xu J. National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey: 2007 Emergency Department Summary. National health statistics reports. Hyattsville, [MD]: National Center for Health Statistics. 2010. 31 p. Report no.: 26.

5 Szajewska H, Gieruszczak-Bialek D, Dylag M. Meta-analysis: ondansetron for vomiting in acute gastroenteritis in children. Aliment Pharmacol Ther. 2007;25:393–400.

Roslund G, Hepps T, McQuillen K. The role of oral ondansetron in children with vomiting as a result of acute gastritis/gastroenteritis who have failed oral rehydration therapy: a randomized controlled trial. Ann Emerg Med. 2008;52(1): 22–9.

Hartling L, Bellemare S, Wiebe N, Russell K, Klassen TP, Craig W. Oral versus intravenous rehydration for treating dehydration due to gastroenteritis in children. Cochrane Database System Rev. 2006;19(3):CD004390.

- Gallagher EJ. Hospitalization for fainting: high stakes, low yield. *Ann Emerg Med.* 1997 Apr;29(4):540-2.
- Pires LA, Ganji JR, Jarandila R, Steele R. Diagnostic patterns and temporal trends in the evaluation of adult patients hospitalized with syncope. *Arch Intern Med.* 2001 Aug 13-27;161:1889-95.
- Giglio P, Bednarczyk EM, Weiss K, Bakshi R. Syncope and head CT scans in the emergency department. *Emerg Radiol.* 2005 Dec;12(1-2):44-6.
- Shukla GJ. Cardiology patient page. Syncope. *Circulation.* 2006 Apr 25;113(16):e715-7.
- Grossman SA, Fischer C, Bar JL, Lipsitz LA, Mottley L, Sands K, Thompson S, Zimetbaum P, Shapiro NI. The yield of head CT in syncope: a pilot study. *Intern Emerg Med.* 2007 Mar;2(1):46-9.
- Mendu ML, McAvay G, Lampert R, Stoehr J, Tinetti ME. Yield of diagnostic tests in evaluating syncopal episodes in older patients. *Arch Intern Med.* 2009 Jul 27;169(14):1299-305.

- Qaseem A, Snow V, Barry P, Hornbake ER, Rodnick JE, Tobolic T, Ireland B, Segal J, Bass E, Weiss KB, Green L, Owens DK; Joint American Academy of Family Physicians/American College of Physicians Panel on Deep Venous Thrombosis/Pulmonary Embolism. Current diagnosis of venous thromboembolism in primary care: a clinical practice guideline from the American Academy of Family Physicians and the American College of Physicians. *Ann Fam Med.* 2007 Jan-Feb;5(1):57-62.
- Corwin MT, Donohoo JH, Partridge R. Do emergency physicians use serum D-dimer effectively to determine the need for CT when evaluating patients for pulmonary embolism? A review of 5,344 consecutive patients. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2009 May;192(5):1319-23.
- Torbicki A, Perrier A, Konstantinides S, Agnelli G, Galie N, Pruszczyk P, Bengel F, Brady AJ, Ferreira D, Janssens U, Klepetko W, Mayer E, Remy-Jardin M, Bassand JP; ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines (CPG). Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism. *European Heart J.* 2008 Sep;29(18):2276-315.
- Kline JA, Webb WB, Jones AE, Hernandez-Nino J. Impact of a rapid rule-out protocol for pulmonary embolism on the rate of screening, missed cases, and pulmonary vascular imaging in an urban US emergency department. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2004 Nov;44(5):490-502.
- Tiesman NA, Cheung PT, Frazee B. Is the ordering of imaging for suspected venous thromboembolism consistent with D-dimer result? *Ann Emerg Med.* 2009 Sep;54(3):442-6.
- Kline JA, Courtney DM, Kabrhel C, Moore CL, Smithline HA, Plewa MC, Richman PB, O'Neil BJ, Nordenholz K. Prospective multicenter evaluation of the pulmonary embolism rule-out criteria. *J Thromb Haemost.* 2008 May;6(5):772-80.
- Physician Fee Schedule Search. Washington (DC): Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; [updated 2-14 Oct 1; cited 2014 Oct 2]. Available from: <http://www.cms.gov/apps/physician-fee-schedule/search/search-results.aspx?Y=2&T=0&HT=0&CT=3&HI=71275&M=4>.
- Fesmire FM, Brown M, Espinosa JA, Shih RD, Silvers SM, Wolf SJ, Decker WW; American College of Emergency Physicians. Critical issues in the evaluation and management of adult patients presenting to the emergency department with suspected pulmonary embolism. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2011 Jun;57(6):628-52.
- Venkatesh AK, Kline JA, Courtney M, Camargo CA, Plewa MC, Nordenholz KE, Moore CL, Richman PB, Smithline HA, Beam DM, Kabrhel C. Evaluation of pulmonary embolism in the emergency department and consistency with a national quality measure. *Arch Intern Med.* 2012 Jul 9;172(13):1028-32.

- Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V, Casey D, Cross JT Jr, Shekelle P, Owens DK; Clinical Efficacy Assessment Subcommittee of the American College of Physicians; American College of Physicians; American Pain Society Low Back Pain Guidelines Panel. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: a joint clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society. *Ann Intern Med.* 2007 Oct 2;147(7):478-91.
- Adult low back pain, 12th edition. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2006 Sep. 37 p.
- van Tulder M, Becker A, Bekkering T, Breen A, del Real MT, Hutchinson A, Koes B, Laerum E, Malmivaara A; COST B13 Working Group on Guidelines for the Management of Acute Low Back Pain in Primary Care. Chapter 3. European guidelines for the management of acute nonspecific low back pain in primary care. 2004. *Eur Spine J.* 2006 Mar;15 Suppl 2:S169-91.
- Australian Acute Musculoskeletal Pain Group. Evidence-based Management of Acute Musculoskeletal Pain. Acute Low Back Pain. Chapters 4 & 9, pg 25-62 and 183-188. 2003.
- Bussieres AE, Taylor JA, Peterson C. Diagnostic imaging practice guidelines for musculoskeletal complaints in adults -an evidence-based approach part 3: spinal disorders. *J Manipulative Physiol Ther.* 2008 Jan;31(1):33-88.
- Tracey NG, Martin JB, McKinstry CS, Matthew BM. Guidelines for lumbar spine radiography in acute low back pain: effect of implementation in an accident and emergency department. *Ulster Med J.* 1994 Apr;63(1):12-17.

- Sinusitis and antibiotics. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2012 May;12(5):355.
- Chow AW, Benninger MS, Brook I, Brozek JL, Goldstein EJ, Hicks LA, Pankey GA, Seleznick M, Volturo G, Wald ER, File TM Jr, Infectious Diseases Society of America. IDSA clinical practice guideline for acute bacterial rhinosinusitis in children and adults. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2012 Apr;54(8):e72-e112.
- Ahovuo-Saloranta A, Rautakorpi UM, Borisenko OV, Liira H, Williams JW Jr, Mäkelä M. Antibiotics for acute maxillary sinusitis in adults. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2014 Feb 11;2:CD000243.
- Donnelly JP, Baddley JW, Wang HE. Antibiotic utilization for acute respiratory tract infections in U.S. emergency departments. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2014;58(3):1451-7.
- Tashima L, Piccirillo JF. Are antibiotics indicated for acute sinusitis? *Laryngoscope.* 2014 Sep;124(9):1979-80.
- Wald ER, Applegate KE, Bordley C, Darrow DH, Glode MP, Marcy SM, Nelson CE, Rosenfeld RM, Shaikh N, Smith MJ, Williams PV, Weinberg ST; American Academy of Pediatrics. American Academy of Pediatrics. Clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and management of acute bacterial sinusitis in children aged 1 to 18 years. *Pediatrics.* 2013 Jul;132(1):e262-80.
- MacKenzie A. Balancing the benefits and risks of empirical antibiotics for sinusitis: A teachable moment. *JAMA Intern Med.* 2014 Aug 1;174(8):1221-2.

- Ha M, MacDonald RD. Impact of CT scan in patients with first episode of suspected nephrolithiasis. *J Emerg Med.* 2004 Oct;27(3):225-31.
- Ripollés T, Agramunt M, Errando J, Martínez MJ, Coronel B, Morales M. Suspected ureteral colic: plain film and sonography versus unenhanced helical CT. A prospective study in 66 patients. *Eur Radiol.* 2004 Jan;14(1):129-36.
- Pfister SA, Deckart A, Laschke S, Dellas S, Otto U, Buitrago C, Roth J, Wiesner W, Bongartz G, Gasser TC. Unenhanced helical computed tomography vs intravenous urography in patients with acute flank pain: accuracy and economic impact in a randomized prospective trial. *Eur Radiol.* 2003 Nov;13(11):2513-20.
- Katz SI, Saluja S, Brink JA, Forman HP. Radiation dose associated with unenhanced CT for suspected renal colic: impact of repetitive studies. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2006 Apr;186(4):1120-4.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Emergency Physicians

Founded in 1968, the American College of Emergency Physicians (ACEP) has promoted the highest quality of emergency care and is the leading advocate for emergency physicians, their patients and the public. Headquartered in Dallas, Texas, ACEP has more than 32,000 members and 53 chapters representing each state, as well as Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. A Government Services Chapter represents emergency physicians employed by military branches and other government agencies. Emergency physicians are recognized and valued for their commitment to high quality patient care, teaching, leadership, research and innovation. Emergency medicine is a valued and essential public service.



To learn more about ACEP, visit www.acep.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.

© 2014, American College of Emergency Physicians.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

The American College of Medical Toxicology and
The American Academy of Clinical Toxicology



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't use homeopathic medications, non-vitamin dietary supplements or herbal supplements as treatments for disease or preventive health measures.

Alternative therapies are often assumed safe and effective just because they are "natural." There is a lack of stringent quality control of the ingredients present in many herbal and dietary supplements. Reliable evidence that these products are effective is often lacking, but substantial evidence exists that they may produce harm. Indirect health risks also occur when these products delay or replace more effective forms of treatment or when they compromise the efficacy of conventional medicines.

2 Don't administer a chelating agent prior to testing urine for metals, a practice referred to as "provoked" urine testing.

Metals are ubiquitous in the environment and all individuals are exposed to and store some quantity of metals in the body. These do not necessarily result in illness. Scientific studies demonstrate that administration of a chelating agent leads to increased excretion of various metals into the urine, even in healthy individuals without metal-related disease. These "provoked" or "challenge" tests of urine are not reliable means to diagnose metal poisoning and have been associated with harm.

3 Don't order heavy metal screening tests to assess non-specific symptoms in the absence of excessive exposure to metals.

Individuals are constantly exposed to metals in the environment and often have detectable levels without being poisoned. Indiscriminate testing leads to needless concern when a test returns outside of a "normal" range. Diagnosis of any metal poisoning requires an appropriate exposure history and clinical findings consistent with poisoning by that metal. A patient should only undergo specific metal testing if there is concern for a specific poisoning based on history and physical examination findings.

4 Don't recommend chelation except for documented metal intoxication which has been diagnosed using validated tests in appropriate biological samples.

Chelation does not improve objective outcomes in autism, cardiovascular disease or neurodegenerative conditions like Alzheimer's disease. Edetate disodium is not FDA-approved for any condition. Even when used for appropriately diagnosed metal intoxication, chelating drugs may have significant side effects, including dehydration, hypocalcemia, kidney injury, liver enzyme elevations, hypotension, allergic reactions and essential mineral deficiencies. Inappropriate chelation, which may cost hundreds to thousands of dollars, risks these harms, as well as neurodevelopmental toxicity, teratogenicity and death.

5 Don't remove mercury-containing dental amalgams.

Mercury-containing dental amalgams release small amounts of mercury. Randomized clinical trials demonstrate that the mercury present in amalgams does not produce illness. Removal of such amalgams is unnecessary, expensive and subjects the individual to absorption of greater doses of mercury than if left in place.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Medical Toxicology's (ACMT's) Board of Directors established a *Choosing Wisely*® work group to develop a list of items for the *Choosing Wisely* campaign. Members of the work group were chosen to represent various practice settings within the field of medical toxicology, including ambulatory, acute and population-based practice. Work group members included the President of the College, the Chair of the Practice Committee, the Chair of the Positions and Guidelines committee and other academic leaders within the medical toxicology community. All work group members also represented the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology (AACT). The work group developed a preliminary list of items that was disseminated to all members of ACMT and AACT for review, commentary and potential additions. Additional feedback was solicited from leaders within the field of medical toxicology, including several past-presidents of ACMT and credible, leading subject matter experts in those areas identified. The work group reviewed all responses, and narrowed the list to the final five items based on a review of scientific evidence, relevance to the specialty and greatest opportunity to improve care, reduce cost, and reduce harm to patients. The final list was approved by the ACMT Board of Directors and the AACT Board of Trustees.

The ACMT and AACT disclosure and conflict of interest policies can be found at www.acmt.net and www.clintox.org respectively.

Sources

- 1 Woodward KN. The potential impact of the use of the homeopathic and herbal medicines on monitoring the safety of prescription products. *Hum Exp Toxicol.* 2005;24:219–33.
- Thompson E, Barron S, Spence D. A preliminary audit investigating remedy reactions including adverse events in routine homeopathic practice. *Homeopathy.* 2004;93:203–9.
- De Smet PA. Health risks of herbal remedies. *Drug Saf.* 1995;13:81–93.
- Farah MH, Edwards R, Lindquist M, Leon C, Shaw D. International monitoring of adverse health effects associated with herbal medicines. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf.* 2000;9(2):105–12.
- Drew AK, Myers SP. Safety issues in herbal medicine: implications for the health professions. *Med J Aust.* 1997;166:538–41.
- 2 Charlton N, Wallace KL. American College of Medical Toxicology position statement on post-chelator challenge urinary metal testing. *American College of Medical Toxicology;* 2009 Jun [cited 2013 Apr 23]. Available from: http://www.acmt.net/cgi/page.cgi/zine_service.html?aid=2999&zine=show.
- Risher JF, Amler SN. Mercury exposure: evaluation and intervention the inappropriate use of chelating agents in the diagnosis and treatment of putative mercury poisoning. *Neurotoxicology.* 2005 Aug;26(4):691–9.
- 3 McKay C, Holland M, Nelson L. A call to arms for medical toxicologists: the dose, not the detection, makes the poison. *Internet J Med Toxicol.* 2003;6(1):1.
- Schober SE, Sinks TH, Jones RL, Bolger PM, McDowell M, Osterloh J, Garrett ES, Canady RA, Dillon CF, Sun Y, Joseph CB, Mahaffey KR. Blood mercury levels in US children and women of childbearing age, 1999–2000. *JAMA.* 2003;289(13):1667–74.
- 4 Nonstandard uses of chelation therapy. *Med Lett Drugs Ther.* 2010 Sep 20;52(1347):75–6.
- Kosnett MJ. Chelation for heavy metals (arsenic, lead, and mercury): protective or perilous? *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* 2010 Sep;88(3):412–5.
- Nissen SE. Concerns about reliability in the Trial to Assess Chelation Therapy (TACT). *JAMA.* 2013 Mar 27;309(12):1293–4.
- Risher JF, Amler SN. Mercury exposure: evaluation and intervention the inappropriate use of chelating agents in the diagnosis and treatment of putative mercury poisoning. *Neurotoxicology.* 2005 Aug;26(4):691–9.
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration. FDA warns marketers of unapproved 'chelation' drugs. *FDA Consumer Health Information.* 2010 October;1.
- 5 Bellinger DC, Trachtenberg F, Barregard L, Tavares M, Cernichiari E, Daniel D, McKinlay S. Neuropsychological and renal effects of dental amalgam in children. A randomized clinical trial. *JAMA.* 2006 Apr 19;295(15):1775–83.
- Factor-Litvak P, Hasselgren G, Jacobs D, Begg M, Kline J, Geier J, Mervish N, Schoenholtz S, Graziano J. Mercury derived from dental amalgams and neuropsychologic function. *Environ Health Persp.* 2003 May;111(5):719–23.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Medical Toxicology and the American Academy of Clinical Toxicology

The American College of Medical Toxicology (ACMT) is an association of physicians with recognized expertise in the diagnosis, management and prevention of human poisoning and other adverse health effects due to medications, occupational and environmental toxins and biological agents. ACMT's mission is to advance quality care of poisoned patients and public health through physicians who specialize in consultative, emergency, environmental, forensic and occupational toxicology. ACMT values the importance of research and evidence based practice in combating human poisoning.



The American Academy of Clinical Toxicology (AACT) is a multidisciplinary organization uniting scientists and clinicians in the advancement of research, education, prevention and treatment of diseases caused by chemicals, drugs and toxins. AACT's mission is to promote the study of health effects of poisons, encourage the development of new therapies and treatment in clinical toxicology, and define the position of clinical toxicologists on toxicology-related issues.



For more information visit www.acmt.net and www.clintox.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF
OCCUPATIONAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't prescribe opioids for treatment of chronic or acute pain for workers who perform safety-sensitive jobs such as operating motor vehicles, forklifts, cranes or other heavy equipment.

The use of both strong and weak opioids has been consistently associated with increased risk of motor vehicle crashes as opioids produce sedation and hinder or impair higher cognitive function. Evidence suggests higher risk with acute opioid use, but risk remains elevated throughout treatment with any opioid and reverses on cessation. Workers who operate motor vehicles/heavy equipment should be precluded from performing these or other safety-sensitive job functions while under treatment with opioids.

2 Don't initially obtain X-rays for injured workers with acute non-specific low back pain.

X-ray is unnecessary for the initial routine management of low back pain unless red flags are present. Even when red flags are suspected, it should not be mandatory to order an X-ray in all cases. There is also no reason, either medically or legally, to obtain low back X-rays as a "baseline" for work-related injuries.

3 Don't order low back X-rays as part of a routine preplacement medical examination.

Preplacement medical examinations are conducted to determine an individual's ability to perform the job's essential functions. Routine low back X-rays are costly, result in unnecessary radiation exposure, do not address the worker's abilities and do not predict future injuries.

4 Don't routinely order X-ray for diagnosis of plantar fasciitis/heel pain in employees who stand or walk at work.

As the diagnosis of plantar fasciitis is in most cases evident from the worker's history and physical examination, X-ray is not recommended for routine evaluations for plantar fasciitis except in cases where a serious underlying medical condition is suspected, e.g., fracture, infection, etc.

5 Don't routinely order sleep studies (polysomnogram) to screen for/diagnose sleep disorders in workers suffering from chronic fatigue/insomnia.

Workers who suffer from fatigue, but do not have other sleep apnea symptoms (e.g., waking with a very sore or dry throat, loud snoring) or risk factors (obesity, neck diameter, fullness of soft tissues in the oropharynx, etc.), may not need a polysomnogram (sleep study). While a polysomnogram is an essential tool in diagnosing many sleep disorders, it is not usually necessary in assessing insomnia. If lack of sufficient sleep or the job schedule is affecting the patient's sleep patterns, then behavioral modification and attempts to modify the sleep schedule and improve sleep hygiene should be attempted first.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) routinely develops evidence-based clinical practice guidelines to assist physicians in improving or restoring the health of those workers who incur occupationally related illnesses or injuries. ACOEM's Practice Guidelines, developed by expert panels, are the gold standard in effective treatment of occupational injuries and illnesses and are the only evidence-based guidelines that focus on returning employees to work within 90 days of an injury or illness. In addition, the College promotes the high-quality practice of occupational and environmental medicine (OEM) through the publication, via the scientific peer-reviewed Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, of position statements and guidance documents relevant to the field. These documents are developed by ACOEM task forces made up of physician member volunteers and are approved by the Board of Directors. After input from ACOEM leaders and approval from the Board of Directors, five topics were selected from the Practice Guidelines and the ACOEM position paper on fatigue risk management in the workplace for this campaign. The position paper and the methodology for the development of the Practice Guidelines are available at www.acoem.org.

ACOEM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.acoem.org.

Sources

- 1 Weiss MS, Bowden K, Branco F, et al. Opioids Guideline [Internet]. In: Hegmann K, ed. ACOEM's Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines. 3rd ed revised. Westminster, CO: Reed Group Ltd. Forthcoming 2014 March. p. 11.
- 2 Talmage J, Belcourt R, Galper J, et al. Low back disorders. In: Hegmann K, ed. Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines. 3rd ed. Elk Grove Village, Ill: American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine; 2011. p. 336, 373, 376–7.
- 3 Talmage J, Belcourt R, Galper J, et al. Low back disorders. In: Hegmann K, ed. Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines. 3rd ed. Elk Grove Village, Ill: American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine; 2011. p. 377.
- 4 Haas N, Beecher P, Easly M, et al. Ankle and foot disorders. In: Hegmann K, ed. Occupational Medicine Practice Guidelines. 3rd ed. Elk Grove Village, Ill: American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine; 2011. p. 1182.
- 5 Lerman SE, Eskin E, Flower DJ, George EC, Gerson B, Hartenbaum N, Hursh SR, Moore-Ede M; American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine Presidential Task Force on Fatigue Risk Management. Fatigue risk management in the workplace. *J Occup Environ Med*. 2012 Feb;54(2):231–58.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

The American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM), representing nearly 4,500 physicians who specialize in occupational and environmental medicine, is proud to support the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. Founded in 1916, ACOEM is the nation's largest medical society dedicated to promoting the health of workers through preventive medicine, clinical care, disability management, research and education. ACOEM members are leaders in treating job-related diseases, recognizing and resolving workplace hazards, instituting rehabilitation methods and providing well-managed care. ACOEM sponsors the annual American Occupational Health Conference, the nation's largest conference of its kind, and periodically issues position papers and reports that set practice guidelines for a variety of workplace/environmental settings. ACOEM publishes the monthly *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine* and sponsors the Corporate Health Achievement Award to recognize the finest health programs in North American companies. ACOEM has also established a Code of Ethical Conduct to guide occupational and environmental physicians. Through efforts such as our strategic partnership with the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign, ACOEM is pledged to advancing the principles of evidence-based care to deliver quality outcomes for patients. For more information or questions, please visit www.acoem.org.



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF
OCCUPATIONAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL MEDICINE



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't schedule elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor or Cesarean deliveries before 39 weeks 0 days gestational age.

Delivery prior to 39 weeks 0 days has been shown to be associated with an increased risk of learning disabilities and a potential increase in morbidity and mortality. There are clear medical indications for delivery prior to 39 weeks 0 days based on maternal and/or fetal conditions. A mature fetal lung test, in the absence of appropriate clinical criteria, is not an indication for delivery.

2 Don't schedule elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor between 39 weeks 0 days and 41 weeks 0 days unless the cervix is deemed favorable.

Ideally, labor should start on its own initiative whenever possible. Higher Cesarean delivery rates result from inductions of labor when the cervix is unfavorable. Health care practitioners should discuss the risks and benefits with their patients before considering inductions of labor without medical indications.

3 Don't perform routine annual cervical cytology screening (Pap tests) in women 30–65 years of age.

In average risk women, annual cervical cytology screening has been shown to offer no advantage over screening performed at 3-year intervals. However, a well-woman visit should occur annually for patients with their health care practitioner to discuss concerns and problems, and have appropriate screening with consideration of a pelvic examination.

4 Don't treat patients who have mild dysplasia of less than two years in duration.

Mild dysplasia (Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia [CIN 1]) is associated with the presence of the human papillomavirus (HPV), which does not require treatment in average risk women. Most women with CIN 1 on biopsy have a transient HPV infection that will usually clear in less than 12 months and, therefore, does not require treatment.

5 Don't screen for ovarian cancer in asymptomatic women at average risk.

In population studies, there is only fair evidence that screening of asymptomatic women with serum CA-125 level and/or transvaginal ultrasound can detect ovarian cancer at an earlier stage than it can be detected in the absence of screening. Because of the low prevalence of ovarian cancer and the invasive nature of the interventions required after a positive screening test, the potential harms of screening outweigh the potential benefits.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

As a national medical specialty society, the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists relies on the input of any number of its committees in the development of various documents. In the case of the items submitted for the *Choosing Wisely®* campaign, input from the following committees was solicited: the Committees on Patient Safety and Quality Improvement; Obstetric Practice; and Gynecologic Practice. A literature search was conducted related to the initial list of approximately ten items. We then sent this list to the College's Executive Board and asked them to select five of the items based on their potential to improve quality and reduce cost. We explained to them that the items were written to avoid complex or clinical terminology, but not at the risk of reducing the value and credibility of the recommendations made. In the case of the first two items on our list – “Don’t schedule elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor or Cesarean deliveries before 39 weeks 0 days gestational age” and “Don’t schedule elective, non-medically indicated inductions of labor between 39 weeks 0 days and 41 weeks 0 days unless the cervix is deemed favorable” – we collaborated with the American Academy of Family Physicians in developing the final language.

The College's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.acog.org.

Sources

- 1 Elimination of non-medically indicated (elective) deliveries before 39 weeks gestational age. Main E, Oshiro B, Chagolla B, Bingham D, Dang-Kilduff L, Kowalewski L (California Maternal Quality Care Collaborative). California: March of Dimes; First edition July 2010. California Department of Public Health; Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Division; Contract No: 08-85012.
- 2 Guidelines for perinatal care. American Academy of Pediatrics, American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. 7th ed. Elk Grove Village (IL): AAP; Washington, DC: ACOG; 2012.
- 3 Induction of labor. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 107. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* [Internet]. 2009 Aug;114(2 Part 1):386–97.
- 4 Systematic review: The value of the periodic health evaluation. Boulware LE, Marinopoulos S, Phillips KA, Hwang CW, Maynor K, Merenstein D. *Ann Intern Med* [Internet]. 2007 Feb 20;146(4):289-300.
- 5 Screening Guidelines for the prevention and early detection of cervical cancer. Saslow D, Solomon D, Lawson HW, Killackey M, Kulasingam SL, Cain J, Garcia FA, Moriarty AT, Waxman AG, Wilbur DC, Wentzensen N, Downs LS Jr, Spitzer M, Moscicki AB, Franco EL, Stoler MH, Schiffman M, Castle PE, Myers ER; ACS-ASCCP-ASCP Cervical Cancer Guideline Committee, American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology. *CA Cancer J Clin* [Internet]. 2012 May-Jun;62(3):147–72.
- 6 Well-woman visit. Committee Opinion No. 534. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* [Internet]. 2012 Aug;120:421–4.
- 7 Screening for cervical cancer. Practice Bulletin No. 131. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2012 Nov;120(5):1222-38.
- 8 2006 consensus guidelines for the management of women with cervical intraepithelial neoplasia or adenocarcinoma in situ. Wright TC, Massad LS, Dunton CJ, Spitzer M, Wilkinson EJ, Solomon D. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2007;197:340-45.
- 9 Management of abnormal cervical cytology and histology. Practice Bulletin No. 99. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. *Obstet Gynecol* [Internet]. 2008 Dec;112(6):1419–44.
- 10 Screening for ovarian cancer: Recommendation statement. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Ann Fam Med* [Internet]. 2004 May 1;2(3):260–62.
- 11 Screening for ovarian cancer: Evidence update for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force reaffirmation recommendation statement. Barton MB, Lin K. [Internet]. Rockville (MD); 2012 Apr. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; AHRQ Publication No. 12-05165-EF3.
- 12 Results from four rounds of ovarian cancer screening in a randomized trial. Partridge E, Kreimer AR, Greenlee RT, Williams C, Xu JL, Church TR, Kessel B, Johnson CC, Weissfeld JL, Isaacs C, Andriole GL, Ogden S, Ragard LR, Buys SS; PLCO Project Team. *Obstet Gynecol* [Internet]. 2009 Apr;113(4):775–82.
- 13 The role of the obstetrician–gynecologist in the early detection of epithelial ovarian cancer. Committee Opinion No. 477. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Gynecologic Practice. *Obstet Gynecol* 2011Mar;117(3):742–6.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

- The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (The College), a 501(c)(3) organization, is the nation's leading group of physicians providing health care for women. As a private, voluntary, nonprofit membership organization of approximately 56,000 members, The College strongly advocates for quality health care for women, maintains the highest standards of clinical practice and continuing education of its members, promotes patient education, and increases awareness among its members and the public of the changing issues facing women's health care.
- The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), a 501(c)(6) organization, is its companion organization.
- For more information, visit www.acog.org.



The American College of
Obstetricians and Gynecologists
WOMEN'S HEALTH CARE PHYSICIANS



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Physicians Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question



1

Don't obtain screening exercise electrocardiogram testing in individuals who are asymptomatic and at low risk for coronary heart disease.

In asymptomatic individuals at low risk for coronary heart disease (10-year risk <10%) screening for coronary heart disease with exercise electrocardiography does not improve patient outcomes.

2

Don't obtain imaging studies in patients with non-specific low back pain.

In patients with back pain that cannot be attributed to a specific disease or spinal abnormality following a history and physical examination (e.g., non-specific low back pain), imaging with plain radiography, computed tomography (CT) scan, or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) does not improve patient outcomes.

3

In the evaluation of simple syncope and a normal neurological examination, don't obtain brain imaging studies (CT or MRI).

In patients with witnessed syncope but with no suggestion of seizure and no report of other neurologic symptoms or signs, the likelihood of a central nervous system (CNS) cause of the event is extremely low and patient outcomes are not improved with brain imaging studies.

4

In patients with low pretest probability of venous thromboembolism (VTE), obtain a high-sensitive D-dimer measurement as the initial diagnostic test; don't obtain imaging studies as the initial diagnostic test.

In patients with low pretest probability of VTE as defined by the Wells prediction rules, a negative high-sensitivity D-dimer measurement effectively excludes VTE and the need for further imaging studies.

5

Don't obtain preoperative chest radiography in the absence of a clinical suspicion for intrathoracic pathology.

In the absence of cardiopulmonary symptoms, preoperative chest radiography rarely provides any meaningful changes in management or improved patient outcomes.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Physicians (ACP) formed a workgroup of eleven experienced internal medicine physicians with specific skills in the assessment of evidence. Members of this workgroup included physicians who were current members of the ACP Clinical Guidelines Committee, the Education and Publication Committee, the Board of Governors and the Board of Regents, as well as three ACP staff physicians. The group collaboratively identified and narrowed down screening or diagnostic tests commonly used in clinical situations where they are unlikely to provide high value or improve patient outcomes. The results were further reviewed and narrowed by clinically active ACP staff physicians before being placed for review into a randomly selected internal medicine research panel. Representing 1 percent of ACP members, the panel selected five scenarios that represented the greatest potential for overuse or misuse of a diagnostic test leading to low value care. Based upon this process, the final top five scenarios were identified. ACP's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.acponline.org.

Sources

- 1 2011 USPSTF screening for coronary heart disease with electrocardiography (draft) guideline; 2011 AAFP recommendations for preventive services guideline; 2010 ACCF/AHA assessment of cardiovascular risk in asymptomatic adults guideline.
- 2 2009 NICE low back pain guideline; 2008 ACR Appropriateness Criteria® low back pain guideline; 2007 ACP/APS low back pain guideline; 2007 ACOM low back disorders guideline.
- 3 2010 ACR-ASNR CT of the brain guideline; 2010 NICE transient loss of consciousness guideline; 2000 ECS syncope guideline.
- 4 2011 ACEP pulmonary embolism guideline; 2008 ESC pulmonary embolism guideline; 2007 AAFP/ACP venous thromboembolism guideline; 2010 SIGN venous thromboembolism guideline.
- 5 2008 ACR Appropriateness Criteria® for preoperative chest radiography guideline; ASPC patient safety advisory for pulmonary complications of surgery.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Physicians:

The American College of Physicians (ACP) is the largest medical specialty organization and the second-largest physician group in the U.S. ACP's 132,000 members include internal medicine physicians (internists), subspecialists, and medical students. Internists specialize in the prevention, detection, and treatment of illness in adults. ACP's mission is to enhance the quality of health care by fostering excellence and professionalism in medicine. ACP provides information and advocacy for its members in internal medicine and related subspecialties.



For more information or questions, please visit www.acponline.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Rheumatology



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't test ANA sub-serologies without a positive ANA and clinical suspicion of immune-mediated disease.

Tests for anti-nuclear antibody (ANA) sub-serologies (including antibodies to double-stranded DNA, Smith, RNP, SSA, SSB, Scl-70, centromere) are usually negative if the ANA is negative. Exceptions include anti-Jo1, which can be positive in some forms of myositis, or occasionally, anti-SSA, in the setting of lupus or Sjögren's syndrome. Broad testing of autoantibodies should be avoided; instead the choice of autoantibodies should be guided by the specific disease under consideration.

2 Don't test for Lyme disease as a cause of musculoskeletal symptoms without an exposure history and appropriate exam findings.

The musculoskeletal manifestations of Lyme disease include brief attacks of arthralgia or intermittent or persistent episodes of arthritis in one or a few large joints at a time, especially the knee. Lyme testing in the absence of these features increases the likelihood of false positive results and may lead to unnecessary follow-up and therapy. Diffuse arthralgias, myalgias or fibromyalgia alone are not criteria for musculoskeletal Lyme disease.

3 Don't perform MRI of the peripheral joints to routinely monitor inflammatory arthritis.

Data evaluating MRI for the diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis are currently inadequate to justify widespread use of this technology for these purposes in clinical practice. Although bone edema assessed by MRI on a single occasion may be predictive of progression in certain RA populations, using MRI routinely is not cost-effective compared with the current standard of care, which includes clinical disease activity assessments and plain film radiography.

4 Don't prescribe biologics for rheumatoid arthritis before a trial of methotrexate (or other conventional non-biologic DMARDs).

High quality evidence suggests that methotrexate and other conventional non-biologic disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARD) are effective in many patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Initial therapy for RA should be a conventional non-biologic DMARDs unless these are contraindicated. If a patient has had an inadequate response to methotrexate with or without other non-biologic DMARDs during an initial 3-month trial, then biologic therapy can be considered. Exceptions include patients with high disease activity and poor prognostic features (functional limitations, disease outside the joints, seropositivity or bony damage), where biologic therapy may be appropriate first-line treatment.

5 Don't routinely repeat DXA scans more often than once every two years.

Initial screening for osteoporosis should be performed according to National Osteoporosis Foundation recommendations. The optimal interval for repeating Dual-energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DXA) scans is uncertain, but because changes in bone density over short intervals are often smaller than the measurement error of most DXA scanners, frequent testing (e.g., <2 years) is unnecessary in most patients. Even in high-risk patients receiving drug therapy for osteoporosis, DXA changes do not always correlate with probability of fracture. Therefore, DXAs should only be repeated if the result will influence clinical management or if rapid changes in bone density are expected. Recent evidence also suggests that healthy women age 67 and older with normal bone mass may not need additional DXA testing for up to ten years provided osteoporosis risk factors do not significantly change.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended to replace a medical professional's independent judgment or be used as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Rheumatology (ACR) established a Top 5 Task Force to oversee the creation of its recommendations. As part of this group's work, a multi-stage process combining consensus methodology and literature reviews was used to arrive at the final recommendations. Items were generated by a group of practicing rheumatologists in diverse clinical settings using the Delphi method. Recommendations with high content agreement and perceived prevalence advanced to a survey of ACR members, who comprise more than 90% of the U.S. rheumatology workforce. Based on member input related to content agreement, impact and item ranking, candidate items advanced to literature review. The Top 5 Task Force discussed the items in light of their relevance to rheumatology, level of evidence to support their inclusion, and the member survey results, and drafted the final rheumatology Top 5 list. The list was reviewed by a sample of patients with rheumatic disease and approved by the ACR Board of Directors. For further details regarding these methods, please see the manuscript published in *Arthritis Care & Research* at www.rheumatology.org/FiveThings.

ACR's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.rheumatology.org.

Sources

- 1 Kavanaugh A, Tomar R, Reveille J, Solomon DH, Homburger HA. Guidelines for clinical use of the antinuclear antibody test and tests for specific autoantibodies to nuclear antigens. *American College of Pathologists. Arch Pathol Lab Med* 2000;124(1):71-81.
- 2 Solomon DH, Kavanaugh AJ, Schur PH. Evidence-based guidelines for the use of immunologic tests: Antinuclear antibody testing. *Arthritis Rheum* 2002;47(4):434-44.
- 3 Tizzoli R, Bizzaro N, Tonutti E, Villalta D, Bassetti D, Manoni F, Piazza A, Pradella M, Rizzotti P. Guidelines for the laboratory use of autoantibody tests in the diagnosis and monitoring of autoimmune rheumatic diseases. *Am J Clin Pathol* 2002;117(2):316-24.
- 4 Lyme Disease Diagnosis and Treatment. [Internet]. Atlanta (GA). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Updated 2011 Nov 15; cited 2012 Sep 6]. Available from: www.cdc.gov/lyme/diagnosistreatment/index.html.
- 5 American College of Physicians. Guidelines for laboratory evaluation in the diagnosis of Lyme disease. *Ann Intern Med*. 1997;127(12):1106-8
- 6 Hu LT. Lyme disease. *Ann Intern Med* 2012;157(3):ITC2-1.
- 7 Wormser GP, Dattwyler RJ, Shapiro ED, Halperin JJ, Steere AC, Klempner MS, Krause PJ, Bakken JS, Strle F, Stanek G, Bockenstedt L, Fish D, Dumler JS, Nadelman RB. The clinical assessment, treatment, and prevention of Lyme disease, human granulocytic anaplasmosis, and babesiosis: Clinical practice guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis* 2006;43(9):1089-134.
- 8 Singh JA, Furst DE, Bharat A, Curtis JR, Kavanaugh AF, Kremer JM, Moreland LM, O'Dell J, Winthrop KL, Beukelman T, Bridges SL, Chatham WW, Paulus HE, Suarez-Almazor M, Bombardier C, Dougados M, Khanna D, King CM, Leong AL, Matteson EL, Schousboe JT, Moynihan E, Kolba KS, Jain A, Volkmann ER, Agrawal H, Bae S, Mudano AS, Patkar NM, Saag KG . 2012 update of the 2008 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the use of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs and biologic agents in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*;64(5):625-39.
- 9 Combe B, Landewe R, Lukas C, Bolosiu HD, Breedveld F, Dougados M, Emery P, Ferraccioli G, Hazes JM, Klareskog L, Machold K, Martin-Mola E, Nielsen H, Silman A, Smolen J, Yazici H. EULAR recommendations for the management of early arthritis: Report of a task force of the European Standing Committee for International Clinical Studies Including Therapeutics (ESCISIT). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66(1):34-45.
- 10 Singh JA, Furst DE, Bharat A, Curtis JR, Kavanaugh AF, Kremer JM, Moreland LM, O'Dell J, Winthrop KL, Beukelman T, Bridges SL, Chatham WW, Paulus HE, Suarez-Almazor M, Bombardier C, Dougados M, Khanna D, King CM, Leong AL, Matteson EL, Schousboe JT, Moynihan E, Kolba KS, Jain A, Volkmann ER, Agrawal H, Bae S, Mudano AS, Patkar NM, Saag KG. 2012 update of the 2008 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the use of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs and biologic agents in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*;64(5):625-39.
- 11 Smolen JS, Landewe R, Breedveld FC, Dougados M, Emery P, Gaujoux-Viala C, Gorter S, Knevel R, Nam J, Schoels M, Aletaha D, Buch M, Gossec L, Huizinga T, Bijlsma JWJW, Burmester G, Combe B, Cutolo M, Gabay C, Gomez-Reino J, Kouloumas M, Kvien TK, Martin-Mola E, McInnes I, Pavelka K, van Riel P, Scholte M, Scott DL, Sokka T, Valesini G, van Vollenhove R, Winthrop KL, Wong J, Zink A, van der Heijde D. EULAR recommendations for the management of rheumatoid arthritis with synthetic and biological disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs. *Ann Rheum Dis*;69(6):964-75.
- 12 Grossman JM, Gordon R, Ranganath VK, Deal C, Caplan L, Chen W, Curtis JR, Furst DE, McMahon M, Patkar NM, Volkmann E, Saag KG. American College of Rheumatology 2010 recommendations for the prevention and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)*;62(11):1515-26.
- 13 National Osteoporosis Foundation. Clinician's guide to prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. (2010). Washington (DC); National Osteoporosis Foundation. 36p.
- 14 U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for osteoporosis: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Ann Intern Med*;154(5):356-64.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About the American College of Rheumatology

More than 50 million Americans, including 300,000 children, suffer from arthritis and rheumatic diseases, and rheumatologists are the specialists in the treatment of those diseases. The American College of Rheumatology represents over 8,500 rheumatologists and rheumatology health professionals around the world. The ACR offers its members the support needed to ensure they are able to continue their innovative research and quality patient care.



To find a rheumatologist in your area, or to learn about the ACR, visit www.rheumatology.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Radiology



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't do imaging for uncomplicated headache.

Imaging headache patients absent specific risk factors for structural disease is not likely to change management or improve outcome. Those patients with a significant likelihood of structural disease requiring immediate attention are detected by clinical screens that have been validated in many settings. Many studies and clinical practice guidelines concur. Also, incidental findings lead to additional medical procedures and expense that do not improve patient well-being.

2 Don't image for suspected pulmonary embolism (PE) without moderate or high pre-test probability of PE.

While deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and PE are relatively common clinically, they are rare in the absence of elevated blood d-Dimer levels and certain specific risk factors. Imaging, particularly computed tomography (CT) pulmonary angiography, is a rapid, accurate and widely available test, but has limited value in patients who are very unlikely, based on serum and clinical criteria, to have significant value. Imaging is helpful to confirm or exclude PE only for such patients, not for patients with low pre-test probability of PE.

3 Avoid admission or preoperative chest x-rays for ambulatory patients with unremarkable history and physical exam.

Performing routine admission or preoperative chest x-rays is not recommended for ambulatory patients without specific reasons suggested by the history and/or physical examination findings. Only 2 percent of such images lead to a change in management. Obtaining a chest radiograph is reasonable if acute cardiopulmonary disease is suspected or there is a history of chronic stable cardiopulmonary disease in a patient older than age 70 who has not had chest radiography within six months.

4 Don't do computed tomography (CT) for the evaluation of suspected appendicitis in children until after ultrasound has been considered as an option.

Although CT is accurate in the evaluation of suspected appendicitis in the pediatric population, ultrasound is nearly as good in experienced hands. Since ultrasound will reduce radiation exposure, ultrasound is the preferred initial consideration for imaging examination in children. If the results of the ultrasound exam are equivocal, it may be followed by CT. This approach is cost-effective, reduces potential radiation risks and has excellent accuracy, with reported sensitivity and specificity of 94 percent.

5 Don't recommend follow-up imaging for clinically inconsequential adnexal cysts.

Simple cysts and hemorrhagic cysts in women of reproductive age are almost always physiologic. Small simple cysts in postmenopausal women are common, and clinically inconsequential. Ovarian cancer, while typically cystic, does not arise from these benign-appearing cysts. After a good quality ultrasound in women of reproductive age, don't recommend follow-up for a classic corpus luteum or simple cyst <5 cm in greatest diameter. Use 1 cm as a threshold for simple cysts in postmenopausal women.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Radiology (ACR) initially solicited expert opinion from physician leaders with its Board of Chancellors. A working group was then formed to further identify common clinical scenarios in which imaging may be misused and should be reconsidered. Members of the group included the physician chairs or vice chairs of seven ACR commissions such as Quality and Safety, Appropriateness Criteria and Metrics. An initial list of topics was narrowed down based on the highest potential for improvement, representing a broad range of tests and the availability of strong guidelines. Members then researched specific recommendations and evidentiary statements based on their expertise. Recommendations that were too general or were well covered by other existing measures and initiatives were eliminated to identify the final five things list. ACR's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.acr.org.

Sources

1 Jordan JE, Wippold FJ II, Cornelius RS, Amin-Hanjani S, Brunberg JA, Davis PC, De La Paz RL, Dormont D, Germano I, Gray L, Mukherji SJ, Seidenwurm DJ, Sloan MA, Turski PA, Zimmerman RD, Zipfel GJ. Expert Panel on Neurologic Imaging. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® headache. [online publication]. Reston (VA): American College of Radiology (ACR); 2009. 8 p. http://www.acr.org/SecondaryMainMenuCategories/quality_safety/app_criteria/pdf/ExpertPanelonNeurologicalImaging/HeadacheDoc6.aspx.

Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Diagnosis and treatment of headache. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2011 Jan. 84 p.

Fishberg BM, Rosenberg JH, Matchar DB, et al. Evidence-Based Guidelines in the Primary Care Setting: Neuroimaging in Patients with Nonacute Headache. American Academy of Neurology. 2000. Available online: <http://www.aan.com/professionals/practice/pdfs/gl0088.pdf> (US Headache Consortium).

Stephen D. Silberstein. Practice parameter: Evidence-based guidelines for migraine headache (an evidence-based review): Report of the Quality. Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. 2000;55:754 Neurology. (US Headache Consortium).

Edlow JA, Panagos PD, Godwin SA, Thomas TL, Decker WW; American College of Emergency Physicians. Clinical policy: critical issues in the evaluation and management of adult patients presenting to the emergency department with acute headache. Ann Emerg Med. 2008 Oct;52(4):407-36.

2 Torbicki A, Perrier A, Konstantinides S, et al. Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of acute pulmonary embolism: the Task Force for the Diagnosis and Management of Acute Pulmonary Embolism of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). Eur Heart J. 2008; 29(18):2276-315.

Neff MJ. ACEP releases clinical policy on evaluation and management of pulmonary embolism. American Family Physician 2003; 68 (4): 759-60.

Stein PD, Woodard PK, Weg JG, Wakefield TW, Tapson VF, Sostman HD, Sos TA, Quinn DA, Leeper KV, Hull RD, Hales CA, Gottschalk A, Goodman LR, Fowler SE, Buckley JD. Diagnostic pathways in acute pulmonary embolism: recommendations of the PIOPED II Investigators. Radiology 2007; 242 (1): 15-21.

American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria: routine admission and preoperative chest radiography. http://www.acr.org/SecondaryMainMenuCategories/quality_safety/app_criteria/pdf/ExpertPanelonThoracicImaging/RoutineAdmissionandPreoperativeChestRadiographyDoc6.aspx.

Gomez-Gil E, Trilla A, Corbella B, et al. Lack of clinical relevance of routine chest radiography in acute psychiatric admissions. Gen Hosp Psychiatry 2002; 24(2): 110-113.

Archer C, Levy AR, McGregor M. Value of routine preoperative chest x-rays: a meta-analysis. Can J Anaesth 1993; 40(11): 1022-1027.

Munro J, Booth A, Nicholl J. Routine preoperative testing: a systematic review of the evidence. Health Technol Assess 1997; 1(12):i-iv; 1-62.

Grier DJ, Watson LF, Harnell GG, Wilde P. Are routine chest radiographs prior to angiography of any value? Clin Radiol 1993; 48(2):131-33.

Gupta SD, Gibbins FJ, Sen I. Routine chest radiography in the elderly. Age Ageing. 1985; 14(1):11-14.

American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria: routine chest radiographs in ICU patients http://www.acr.org/SecondaryMainMenuCategories/quality_safety/app_criteria/pdf/ExpertPanelonThoracicImaging/RoutineChestRadiographDoc7.aspx.

3 Wan MJ, et al. Acute appendicitis in young children: cost-effectiveness of US versus CT in diagnosis-a Markov decision analytic model. Radiology 2009;250:378-86.

Doria AS, et al. US or CT for diagnosis of appendicitis in children? A meta-analysis. Radiology 2006;241:83-94.

Garcia K, et al. Suspected appendicitis in children: diagnostic importance of normal abdominopelvic CT findings with nonvisualized appendix. Radiology 2009;250:531-537.

Krishnamoorthi R, et al. Effectiveness of a staged US and CT protocol for the diagnosis of pediatric appendicitis: reducing radiation exposure in the age of ALARA. Radiology 2011;259:231-239.

American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria: right lower quadrant pain/suspected appendicitis. http://www.acr.org/SecondaryMainMenuCategories/quality_safety/app_criteria/pdf/ExpertPanelonGastrointestinalImaging/RightLowerQuadrantPainDoc12.aspx.

4 Brush DP, Brush KS, Oldham KT. Imaging of acute appendicitis in children: EU versus U.S. or US versus CT? A North American perspective. Pediatr Radiol. 2009; 39(5):500-5.

Levine D, Brown DL, Andreotti RF, Management of asymptomatic ovarian and other adnexal cysts imaged at US: Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound Consensus Conference Statement. Radiology 2010 256:943-54.

American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria: clinically suspected adnexal masses. http://www.acr.org/SecondaryMainMenuCategories/quality_safety/app_criteria/pdf/ExpertPanelonWomensImaging/SuspectedAdnexalMassesDoc11.aspx.

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. ACOG Committee Opinion: number 280, December 2002. The role of the generalist obstetrician-gynecologist in the early detection of ovarian cancer. Obstet Gynecol 2002;100(6):1413-1416.

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. ACOG Practice Bulletin. Management of adnexal masses. Obstet Gynecol 2007;110(1):201-214.

Timmerman D, Valentin L, Bourne TH, et al. Terms, definitions and measurements to describe the sonographic features of adnexal tumors: a consensus opinion from the International Ovarian Tumor Analysis (IOTA) Group. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol 2000;16(5):500-505.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Radiology:

The mission of the American College of Radiology (ACR) is to serve its 34,000 members in advancing the quality, safety, and science of radiology and radiation oncology. The ACR conducts cutting-edge clinical and socioeconomic research, establishes quality and safety standards and provides continuing education and advocacy for radiologists, radiation oncologists and medical physicists. Since 1923, the ACR has worked to keep medical imaging and radiation oncology safe, effective and accessible for all.

For more information or questions, please visit www.acr.org.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Rheumatology – **Pediatric Rheumatology**



AMERICAN COLLEGE
OF RHEUMATOLOGY
EDUCATION • TREATMENT • RESEARCH

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't order autoantibody panels unless positive antinuclear antibodies (ANA) and evidence of rheumatic disease.

Up to 50% of children develop musculoskeletal pain. There is no evidence that autoantibody panel testing in the absence of history or physical exam evidence of a rheumatologic disease enhances the diagnosis of children with isolated musculoskeletal pain. Autoantibody panels are expensive; evidence has demonstrated cost reduction by limiting autoantibody panel testing. Thus, autoantibody panels should be ordered following confirmed ANA positivity or clinical suspicion that a rheumatologic disease is present in the child.

2 Don't test for Lyme disease as a cause of musculoskeletal symptoms without an exposure history and appropriate exam findings.

The musculoskeletal manifestations of Lyme disease include brief attacks of arthralgia or intermittent or persistent episodes of arthritis in one or a few large joints at a time, especially the knee. Lyme testing in the absence of these features increases the likelihood of false positive results and may lead to unnecessary follow-up and therapy. Diffuse arthralgias, myalgias or fibromyalgia alone are not criteria for musculoskeletal Lyme disease.

3 Don't routinely perform surveillance joint radiographs to monitor juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) disease activity.

There are no available data to suggest that routinely obtaining surveillance joint radiographs to monitor for the development or progression of erosive changes in children with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) improves outcomes. Radiation exposure and cost are potential risks. In the absence of data to support clear benefit, radiographs should be obtained by the pediatric rheumatologist only when history and physical exam raise clinical concern about joint damage or decline in function.

4 Don't perform methotrexate toxicity labs more often than every 12 weeks on stable doses.

Laboratory abnormalities in JIA patients taking methotrexate are usually mild and rarely prompt significant changes in management. Screening low-risk children every 1–2 months may lead to unnecessary interruptions in treatment. More frequent monitoring may be required in the first six months after methotrexate initiation or dose escalation and in patients with risk factors for toxicity including obesity, diabetes, renal disease, psoriasis, systemic JIA, Down syndrome and use of alcohol or other hepatotoxic or myelosuppressive medications.

5 Don't repeat a confirmed positive ANA in patients with established JIA or systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).

ANA is important in the diagnosis of SLE and positivity guides more frequent slit lamp examination for detection of uveitis in children with JIA. Beyond this, there is no evidence that ANA is valuable in the ongoing management of SLE or JIA. It is recommended that following diagnosis of SLE or JIA, ANA should not be repeated unless a child with JIA has evolution of symptoms suggestive of an autoimmune connective tissue disease.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Rheumatology (ACR) used a multi-stage process combining consensus methodology and literature reviews to arrive at its Pediatric Rheumatology Top 5 list. Items were generated by a group of practicing pediatric rheumatologists using the Delphi method. Items with high content agreement and perceived prevalence advanced to a survey of ACR members who listed pediatric rheumatology as their specialty. Based on member input related to content agreement, impact and item ranking, candidate items advanced to literature review. The ACR Special Committee on Pediatric Rheumatology discussed the items in light of their relevance to rheumatology, level of evidence to support their inclusion in the final list and the member survey results, and drafted the final pediatric rheumatology Top 5 list. The list was reviewed and approved by the ACR Board of Directors.

ACR's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.rheumatology.org.

ACR Special Committee on Pediatric Rheumatology

Polly Ferguson, MD, Chair	University of Iowa Carver College of Medicine, Iowa City, IA
Stacy Ardoin, MD	Ohio State University, Columbus, OH
Mara Becker, MD	Children's Mercy Hospital, Kansas City, MO
Ashley Cooper, MD	University of Texas Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, TX
Leonard Dragone, MD, PhD	National Jewish Hospital, Denver, CO
Anna Huttenlocher, MD	University of Wisconsin Medical School, Madison, WI
Karla Jones, RN, MS, CPNP	Nationwide Children's Hospital, Columbus, OH
Karen Kolba, MD	Pacific Arthritis Center, Santa Maria, CA
Lakshmi Moorthy, MD, MS	Robert Wood Johnson Medical School, New Brunswick, NJ
Peter Nigrovic, MD	Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA
Kelly Rouster-Stevens, MD	Emory Children's Center, Atlanta, GA
Jennifer Stinson, RN, PhD, CPNP	The Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, ON, CA

American College of Rheumatology Pediatric Rheumatology Core Membership Group*

*Members of the Core Membership MD Group included: Robert Colbert, MD, PhD, Randy Cron, MD, PhD, Peter Dent, MD, Melissa Elder, MD, PhD, Donald Goldsmith, MD, Roger Hollister, MD, Norman Ilowite, MD, Yukiki Kimura, MD, Marisa Klein-Gitelman, MD, MPH, Erica Lawson, MD, Murray Passo, MD, Ross Petty, MD, PhD, Marilyn Punaro, MD, Eglia Rabinovich, MD, MPH, Andreas Reiff, MD, David Sherry, MD, Lawrence Zemel, MD

Sources

1 Wong KO, Bond K, Homik J, Ellsworth JE, Karkhaneh M, Ha C, Dryden DM. Antinuclear antibody, rheumatoid factor, and cyclic-citrullinated peptide tests for evaluating musculoskeletal complaints in children. Comparative Effectiveness Review No. 50. AHRQ Publication No. 12-EHC015-EF. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. March 2012.

Cabral DA, Petty RE, Fung M, Malleson PN. Persistent antinuclear antibodies in children without identifiable inflammatory rheumatic or autoimmune disease. *Pediatrics*. 1992;89:441–4.

Deane PM, Liard G, Siegel DM, Baum J. The outcome of children referred to a pediatric rheumatology clinic with a positive antinuclear antibody test but without an autoimmune disease. *Pediatrics*. 1995;95:892–5.

McGhee JL, Burks FN, Sheckels JL, Jarvis JN. Identifying children with chronic arthritis based on chief complaints: absence of predictive value for musculoskeletal pain as an indicator of rheumatic disease in children. *Pediatrics*. 2002;110:354–9.

Man A, Shojania K, Phoon C, Pal J, Hudoba de Badyn M, Pi D, Lacaille D. An evaluation of autoimmune antibody testing patterns in a Canadian health region and an evaluation of a laboratory algorithm aimed at reducing unnecessary testing. *Clin Rheumatol*. 2012; doi:10.1007/s10067-012-2141-y.

2 Lyme Disease Diagnosis and Treatment. [Internet]. Atlanta (GA). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. [Updated 2011 Nov 15; cited 2012 Sep 6]. Available from: www.cdc.gov/lyme/diagnosistreatment/index.html.

American College of Physicians. Guidelines for laboratory evaluation in the diagnosis of Lyme disease. *Ann Intern Med*. 1997;127(12):1106–8.

Hu LT. Lyme disease. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012;157(3):ITC2-1.

Wormser GP, Dattwyler RJ, Shapiro ED, Halperin JJ, Steere AC, Klempner MS, Krause PJ, Bakken JS, Strle F, Stanek G, Bockenstedt L, Fish D, Dumler JS, Nadelman RB. The clinical assessment, treatment, and prevention of Lyme disease, human granulocytic anaplasmosis, and babesiosis: clinical practice guidelines by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2006;43(9):1089–134.

3 Beukelman T, Patkar NM, Saag KG, et al. 2011 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: initiation and safety monitoring of therapeutic agents for the treatment of arthritis and systemic features. *Arthritis Care Res*. 2011;63:465–82.

Magni-Manzoni S, Rossi F, Pistorio A, Temporini F, Viola S, Beluffi G, Martini A, Ravelli A. Prognostic factors for radiographic progression, radiographic damage, and disability in juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum*. 2003;48:3509–17.

Magni-Manzoni S, Malatia C, Lanni S, Ravelli A. Advances and challenges in imaging in juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *Nat Rev Rheumatol*. 2012;8:329–36.

Yazici Y, Sokka T, Pincus T. Radiographic measures to assess patients with rheumatoid arthritis advantages and limitations. *Rheum Dis Clin North Am*. 2009;35:723.

Okkalides D, Fotakis M. Patient effective dose resulting from radiographic examinations. *Br J Radiol* 1994;67:564–72.

Beukelman T, Patkar NM, Saag KG, Tolleson-Rinehart S, Cron RQ, DeWitt EM, Ilowite NT, Kimura Y, Laxer RM, Lovell DJ, Martini A, Rabinovich CE, Ruperto N. 2011 American College of Rheumatology recommendations for the treatment of juvenile idiopathic arthritis: initiation and safety monitoring of therapeutic agents for the treatment of arthritis and systemic features. *Arthritis Care Res.* 2011;63(4):465–82.

Saag K, Teng G, Patkar N, Anuntiyo J, Finney C, Curtis JR, Paulus HE, Mudano A, Pisu M, Elkins-Melton M, Outman R, Allison JJ, Suarez-Almazor M, Bridges SL Jr, Chatham WW, Hochberg M, MacLean C, Mikuls T, Moreland LW, O'Dell J, Turkiewicz AM, Furst DE; American College of Rheumatology. American College of Rheumatology 2008 recommendations for the use of nonbiologic and biologic disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs in rheumatoid arthritis. *Arthritis Care Res.* 2008;59(6):762–84.

Lahdenne P, Rapola J, Ylijoki H, Haapasaari J. Hepatotoxicity in patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis receiving longterm methotrexate therapy. *J Rheumatol.* 2002;29:2242–5.

Kochharla L, Taylor J, Weiler T, Ting TV, Luggen M, Brunner HI. Monitoring methotrexate toxicity in juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *J Rheumatol.* 2009;36:2813–8.

Ortiz-Alvarez O, Morishita K, Avery G, Green J, Petty RE, Tucker LB, Malleson PN, Cabral DA. Guidelines for blood test monitoring of methotrexate toxicity in juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *J Rheumatol.* 2004;31:2501–6.

Petty RE, Cassidy JT, Sullivan DB. Clinical correlates of antinuclear antibodies in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. *J Pediatr.* 1973;83:386–9.

Cassidy J, Kilvin J, Lindsley C, Nocton J. Ophthalmologic examinations in children with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. *Pediatrics.* 2006;117:1843–5.

Ravello A, Varnier GC, Oliveira S, Castell E, Arguedas O, Magnani A, Pistorius A, Ruperto N, Magni-Manzoni S, Galasso R, Lattanzi B, Dalprà S, Battagliese A, Verazza S, Allegra M, Martini A. Antinuclear antibody-positive patients should be grouped as a separate category in the classification of juvenile idiopathic arthritis. *Arthritis Rheum.* 2011;63:267–75.

Ferraz MB, Goldenberg J, Hilario M, Bastos WA, Oliveira SK, Azevedo EC, di Napoli D. Evaluation of the 1982 ARA lupus criteria data set in pediatric patients. Committees of Pediatric Rheumatology of the Brazilian Society of Pediatrics and the Brazilian Society of Rheumatology. *Clin Exp Rheumatol.* 1994;12:83–7.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Rheumatology

Over 50 million Americans, including 300,000 children, suffer from arthritis and rheumatic diseases, and rheumatologists are the specialists in the treatment of those diseases. The American College of Rheumatology (ACR) represents over 8,500 rheumatologists and rheumatology health professionals around the world. The ACR offers its members the support needed to ensure they are able to continue their innovative research and quality patient care.

- To find a rheumatologist in your area, or to learn about the ACR, visit www.rheumatology.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American College of Surgeons



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

Inspiring Quality:

Highest Standards, Better Outcomes

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform axillary lymph node dissection for clinical stages I and II breast cancer with clinically negative lymph nodes without attempting sentinel node biopsy.

Sentinel node biopsy is proven effective at staging the axilla for positive lymph nodes and is proven to have fewer short and long term side effects, and in particular is associated with a markedly lower risk of lymphedema (permanent arm swelling).

When the sentinel lymph node(s) are negative for cancer, no axillary dissection should be performed.

When one or two sentinel nodes are involved with cancer that is not extensive in the node, the patient received breast conserving surgery and is planning to receive whole breast radiation and stage appropriate systemic therapy, axillary node dissection should not be performed.

2 Avoid the routine use of “whole-body” diagnostic computed tomography (CT) scanning in patients with minor or single system trauma.

Aggressive use of “whole-body” CT scanning improves early diagnosis of injury and may even positively impact survival in polytrauma patients. However, the significance of radiation exposure as well as costs associated with these studies must be considered, especially in patients with low energy mechanisms of injury and absent physical examination findings consistent with major trauma.

3 Avoid colorectal cancer screening tests on asymptomatic patients with a life expectancy of less than 10 years and no family or personal history of colorectal neoplasia.

Screening for colorectal cancer has been shown to reduce the mortality associated with this common disease; colonoscopy provides the opportunity to detect and remove adenomatous polyps, the precursor lesion to many cancers, thereby reducing the incidence of the disease later in life.

However, screening and surveillance modalities are inappropriate when the risks exceed the benefit.

The risk of colonoscopy increases with increasing age and comorbidities.

The risk/benefit ratio of colorectal cancer screening or surveillance for any patient should be individualized based on the results of previous screening examinations, family history, predicted risk of the intervention, life expectancy and patient preference.

4 Avoid admission or preoperative chest X rays for ambulatory patients with unremarkable history and physical exam.

Performing routine admission or preoperative chest X rays is not recommended for ambulatory patients without specific reasons suggested by the history and/or physical examination findings. Only 2 percent of such images lead to a change in management. Obtaining a chest radiograph is reasonable if acute cardiopulmonary disease is suspected or there is a history of chronic stable cardiopulmonary diseases in patients older than age 70 who have not had chest radiography within six months.

5 Don't do computed tomography (CT) for the evaluation of suspected appendicitis in children until after ultrasound has been considered as an option.

Although CT is accurate in the evaluation of suspected appendicitis in the pediatric population, ultrasound is the preferred initial consideration for imaging examination in children. If the results of the ultrasound exam are equivocal, it may be followed by CT. This approach is cost-effective, reduces potential radiation risks and has excellent accuracy, with reported sensitivity and specificity of 94 percent in experienced hands. Recognizing that expertise may vary, strategies including improving diagnostic expertise in community based ultrasound and the development of evidence-based clinical decision rules are realistic goals in improving diagnosis without the use of CT scan.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American College of Surgeons (ACS) solicited recommendations for the ABIM Foundation's *Choosing Wisely*® campaign from the Commission on Cancer, Committee on Trauma and the Advisory Councils for Colon and Rectal Surgery, General Surgery and Pediatric Surgery. The committees were provided with a description of the campaign's initiative, a link to the *Choosing Wisely* website and published recommendations from organizations already participating in the campaign were referenced and reviewed during discussions. All of the recommendations collected from the ACS committees were reviewed, and five items were identified. The ACS' disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.facs.org.

Participating ACS Committees:

Advisory Council for Colon and Rectal Surgery
Chair: Thomas E. Read, MD, FACS, Burlington, MA

Advisory Council for General Surgery
Chair: E. Christopher Ellison, MD, FACS, Columbus, OH

Advisory Council for Pediatric Surgery
Chair: Mary E. Fallat, MD, FACS, Louisville, KY
Immediate Past Chair: Thomas F. Tracy Jr., MD, FACS, Providence, RI

Commission on Cancer
Chair: Daniel P. McKellar, MD, FACS, Greenville, OH

Committee on Trauma
Chair: Michael F. Rotondo, MD, FACS, Greenville, NC

Sources

1
Krag DN, Anderson SJ, Julian TB, Brown AM, Harlow SP, Costantino JP, Ashikaga T, Weaver DL, Mamounas EP, Jalovec LM, Frazier TG, Noyes RD, Robidoux A, Scarth HM, Wolmark N. Sentinel lymph-node resection compared with conventional axillary-lymph-node-dissection in clinically node-negative patients with breast cancer: overall survival findings from the NSABP B-32 randomised phase 4 trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2010 Oct;11(10):927-33.

Giuliano AE, Hunt KK, Ballman KV, Beitsch PD, Whitworth PW, Blumencranz PW, Leitch AM, Saha S, McCall LM, Morrow M. Axillary dissection vs. no axillary dissection in women with invasive breast cancer and sentinel node metastasis: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA.* 2011 Feb 9;305(6):569-5.

Ashikaga T, Krag DN, Land SR, Julian TB, Anderson SJ, Brown AM, Skelly JM, Harlow SP, Weaver DL, Mamounas EP, Costantino JP, Wolmark N; National Surgical Adjuvant Breast, Bowel Project. Morbidity results for the NSABP B-32 trial comparing sentinel lymph node dissection versus axillary dissection. *J Surg Oncol.* 2010 Aug 1;102(2):111-8.

Giuliano AE, Hawes D, Ballman KV, Whitworth PW, Blumencranz PW, Reintgen DS, Morrow M, Leitch AM, Hunt KK, McCall LM, Abati A, Cote R. Association of occult metastases in sentinel lymph nodes and bone marrow with survival among women with early-stage invasive breast cancer. *JAMA.* 2011 Jun 27;306(4):385-93.

Weaver DL, Ashikaga T, Krag DN, Skelly JM, Anderson SJ, Julian TB, Mamounas EP, Wolmark N. Effect of occult metastases on survival in node-negative breast cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2011 Feb 3;364(5):412-21.

2
Huber-Wagner S, Lefering R, Qwick LM, Körner M, Kay MV, Pfeifer KJ, Reiser M, Mutschler W, Kanz KG; Working Group on Polytrauma of the German Trauma Society. Effect of whole-body CT during trauma resuscitation on survival: a retrospective, multicentre study. *Lancet.* 2009 Apr 25;373(9673):1455-61.

Stengel D, Ottersbach C, Matthes G, Weigeldt M, Grundeis S, Rademacher G, Tittel A, Mutze S, Ekkernkamp A, Frank M, Schmucker U, Seifert J. Accuracy of single-pass whole-body computed tomography for detection of injuries in patients with blunt major trauma. *CMAJ.* 2012 May 15;184(8):869-76.

Ahmadiania K, Smucker JB, Nash CL, Vallier HA. Radiation exposure has increased in trauma patients over time. *J Trauma.* 2012 Feb;72(2):410-5.

Winslow JE, Hinshaw JW, Hughes MJ, Williams RC, Bozeman WP. Quantitative assessment of diagnostic radiation doses in adult blunt trauma patients. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2008 Aug;52(2):93-7.

3
Lieberman DA, Rex DK, Winawer SJ, Giardiello FM, Johnson DA, Levin TR; United States Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. Guidelines for colonoscopy surveillance after screening and polypectomy: a consensus update by the U.S. Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. *Gastroenterology.* 2012;143(3):844-57.

Warren JL, Klabunde CN, Mariotto AB, Meekins A, Topor M, Brown ML, Ransohoff DF. Adverse events after outpatient colonoscopy in the Medicare population. *Ann Intern Med.* 2009;150(12):849-57.

U.S. Preventative Services Task Force. Screening for colorectal cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *Ann Intern Med.* 2008;149(9):627-37.

Qaseem A, Denberg TD, Hopkins RH, Humphrey LL, Levine J, Sweet DE, Shekelle P; Clinical Guidelines Committee of the American College of Physicians. Screening for colorectal cancer; a guidance statement from the American College of Physicians. *Ann Intern Med.* 2012;156(5):378-86.

- Mohammed TL, Kirsch J, Amorosa JK, Brown K, Chung JH, Dyer DS, Ginsburg ME, Heitkamp DE, Kanne JP, Kazerooni EA, Ketai LH, Ravenel JG, Saleh AG, Shah RD, Expert Panel on Thoracic Imaging. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® routine admission and preoperative chest radiography [Internet]. Reston (VA): American College of Radiology (ACR); 2011. 6 p.
- Gomez-Gil E, Trilla A, Corbella B, Fernández-Egea E, Luburich P, de Pablo J, Ferrer Raldúa J, Valdés M. Lack of clinical relevance of routine chest radiography in acute psychiatric admissions. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry*. 2002;24(2):110-3.
- Archer C, Levy AR, McGregor M. Value of routine preoperative chest x-rays: a meta-analysis. *Can J Anaesth*. 1993;40(11):1022-7.
- Munro J, Booth A, Nicholl J. Routine preoperative testing: a systematic review of the evidence. *Health Technol Assess*. 1997;1(12):i-iv:1-62.
- Grier DJ, Watson LF, Harnell GG, Wilde P. Are routine chest radiographs prior to angiography of any value? *Clin Radiol*. 1993;48(2):131-3.
- Gupta SD, Gibbins FJ, Sen I. Routine chest radiography in the elderly. *Age Ageing*. 1985;14(1):11-4.
- Amorosa JK, Bramwit MP, Mohammed TL, Reddy GP, Brown K, Dyer DS, Ginsburg ME, Heitkamp DE, Jeudy J, Kirsch J, MacMahon H, Ravenel JG, Saleh AG, Shah RD, Expert Panel on Thoracic Imaging. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® routine chest radiographs in ICU patients. [Internet]. Reston (VA): American College of Radiology (ACR); 2011. 6 p.

- Wan MJ, Krahn M, Ungar WJ, Caku E, Sung L, Medina LS, Doria AS. Acute appendicitis in young children: cost-effectiveness of US versus CT in diagnosis-a Markov decision analytic model. *Radiology*. 2009;250:378-86.
- Doria AS, Moineddin R, Kellenberger CJ, Epelman M, Beyene J, Schuh S, Babyn PS, Dick PT. US or CT for diagnosis of appendicitis in children? A meta-analysis. *Radiology*. 2006;241:83-94.
- Garcia K, Hernanz-Schulman M, Bennett DL, Morrow SE, Yu C, Kan JH. Suspected appendicitis in children: diagnostic importance of normal abdominopelvic CT findings with nonvisualized appendix. *Radiology*. 2009;250:531-7.
- Krishnamoorthi R, Ramarajan N, Wang NE, Newman B, Rubesova E, Mueller CM, Barth RA. Effectiveness of a staged US and CT protocol for the diagnosis of pediatric appendicitis: reducing radiation exposure in the age of ALARA. *Radiology*. 2011;259:231-9.
- Rosen MP, Ding A, Blake MA, Baker ME, Cash BD, Fidler JL, Grant TH, Greene FL, Jones B, Katz DS, Lalani T, Miller FH, Small WC, Spottswood S, Sudakoff GS, Tulchinsky M, Warshauer DM, Yee J, Coley BD, Expert Panel on Gastrointestinal Imaging. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® right lower quadrant pain – suspected appendicitis. [Internet]. Reston (VA): American College of Radiology (ACR); 2010. 7 p.
- Frush DP, Frush KS, Oldham KT. Imaging of acute appendicitis in children: EU versus US or US versus CT? A North American perspective. *Pediatr Radiol*. 2009;39(5):500-5.
- Saito JM, Yan Y, Evashwick TW, Warner BW, Tarr PI. Use and accuracy of diagnostic imaging by hospital type in pediatric appendicitis. *Pediatrics*. 2013;131(1):e37-44.
- Kharbanda AB, Stevenson MD, Macias CG, Sinclair K, Dudley NC, Bennett J, Bajaj L, Mittal MK, Huang C, Bachur RG, Dayan PS, and for the Pediatric Emergency Medicine Collaborative Research Committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics. Interrater reliability of clinical findings in children with possible appendicitis. *Pediatrics*. 2012;129(4):695-700.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American College of Surgeons

- The American College of Surgeons is a scientific and educational organization of surgeons that was founded in 1913 to raise the standards of surgical practice and to improve the quality of care for surgical patients. The College is dedicated to the ethical and competent practice of surgery. Its achievements have significantly influenced the course of scientific surgery in America and have established it as an important advocate for all surgical patients. The College has more than 79,000 members and is the largest organization of surgeons in the world.
- For more information, visit www.facs.org.



AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
Inspiring Quality:
Highest Standards, Better Outcomes



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Gastroenterological Association



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 For pharmacological treatment of patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), long-term acid suppression therapy (proton pump inhibitors or histamine₂ receptor antagonists) should be titrated to the lowest effective dose needed to achieve therapeutic goals.

The main identifiable risk associated with reducing or discontinuing acid suppression therapy is an increased symptom burden. It follows that the decision regarding the need for (and dosage of) maintenance therapy is driven by the impact of those residual symptoms on the patient's quality of life rather than as a disease control measure.

2 Do not repeat colorectal cancer screening (by any method) for 10 years after a high-quality colonoscopy is negative in average-risk individuals.

A screening colonoscopy every 10 years is the recommended interval for adults without increased risk for colorectal cancer, beginning at age 50 years. Published studies indicate the risk of cancer is low for 10 years after a high-quality colonoscopy fails to detect neoplasia in this population. Therefore, following a high-quality colonoscopy with normal results the next interval for any colorectal screening should be 10 years following that normal colonoscopy.

3 Do not repeat colonoscopy for at least five years for patients who have one or two small (<1 cm) adenomatous polyps, without high-grade dysplasia, completely removed via a high-quality colonoscopy.

The timing of a follow-up surveillance colonoscopy should be determined based on the results of a previous high-quality colonoscopy. Evidence-based (published) guidelines provide recommendations that patients with one or two small tubular adenomas with low grade dysplasia have surveillance colonoscopy five to 10 years after initial polypectomy. "The precise timing within this interval should be based on other clinical factors (such as prior colonoscopy findings, family history, and the preferences of the patient and judgment of the physician)."

4 For a patient who is diagnosed with Barrett's esophagus, who has undergone a second endoscopy that confirms the absence of dysplasia on biopsy, a follow-up surveillance examination should not be performed in less than three years as per published guidelines.

In patients with Barrett's esophagus without dysplasia (cellular changes) the risk of cancer is very low. In these patients, it is appropriate and safe to exam the esophagus and check for dysplasia no more often than every three years because if these cellular changes occur, they do so very slowly.

5 For a patient with functional abdominal pain syndrome (as per ROME III criteria) computed tomography (CT) scans should not be repeated unless there is a major change in clinical findings or symptoms.

There is a small, but measurable increase in one's cancer risk from x-ray exposure. An abdominal CT scan is one of the higher radiation exposure x-rays — equivalent to three years of natural background radiation. Due to this risk and the high costs of this procedure, CT scans should be performed only when they are likely to provide useful information that changes patient management.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) convened a work group that included members from the Clinical Practice and Quality Management Committee (CPQMC), chair of the Practice Management and Economics Committee (PMEC), the chief medical officer for the AGA Digestive Health Outcomes Registry® and members of the AGA Institute Governing Board. Ideas for the “five things” were solicited from the workgroup for review by the CPQMC, which developed additional topics, resulting in six draft items. The workgroup continued to pare down and refine the list, before submitting a final draft to both the CPQMC and the PMEC for approval. After final refinements were made to simplify language and avoid complex clinical terminology, the final list was submitted to and approved by the AGA Institute Governing Board. AGA’s disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.gastro.org.

Sources

- 1 American Gastroenterological Association Medical Position Statement on the Management of Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease. *Gastroenterology*, 2008.
- 2 Winawer S et. al. and US Multisociety Task Force on Colorectal Cancer. Colorectal Cancer Screening and Surveillance, Clinical Guidelines and Rationale—Update Based on New Evidence. *Gastroenterology*, 2003.
- 3 Rex et. al. Quality indicators for colonoscopy. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, 2006.
- 4 Levin B et. al. Screening and Surveillance for the Early Detection of Colorectal Cancer and Adenomatous Polyps, 2008: A Joint Guideline From the American Cancer Society, the US Multi-Society Task Force on Colorectal Cancer, and the American College of Radiology. *Gastroenterology*, 2008.
- 5 Rex et. al. Quality indicators for colonoscopy. *Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*, 2006.
- American Gastroenterological Association Medical Position Statement on the Management of Barrett's Esophagus *Gastroenterology*.
- Wang KK, Sampliner RE and The Practice Parameters Committee of the American College of Gastroenterology. Updated Guidelines 2008 for the Diagnosis, Surveillance and Therapy of Barrett's Esophagus, *Journal of Gastroenterology*, 2008.
- Drossman DA, Corazziari E, Delvaux M, Spiller RC, Talley NJ, Thompson WG, et al., eds. Rome III. *The Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders*, 2nd edn., 2006.
- Clouse, RE et al. Functional Abdominal Pain Syndrome. *Gastroenterology*, 2006.
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Reducing Radiation from Medical X-rays This article appears on FDA's Consumer Updates page, which features the latest on all FDA-regulated products. Date Posted: February 19, 2009. Accessed at <http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm095505.htm>.
- Image Wisely and US Food and Drug Administration. My Medical Imaging History. Access at http://www.radiologyinfo.org/en/safety/ImagingWisely/7678_Medical%20Imaging%20History.pdf.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Gastroenterological Association:

The American Gastroenterological Association (AGA) is the trusted voice of the GI community. Founded in 1897, AGA has grown to include 16,000 members from around the globe who are involved in all aspects of the science, practice and advancement of gastroenterology. The AGA Institute administers the practice, research and educational programs of the organization. Become an [AGA fan on Facebook](#). [Join our LinkedIn group](#). Follow us on Twitter @AmerGastroAssn.



For more information or questions, please visit www.gastro.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Geriatrics Society



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't recommend percutaneous feeding tubes in patients with advanced dementia; instead offer oral assisted feeding.

Careful hand-feeding for patients with severe dementia is at least as good as tube-feeding for the outcomes of death, aspiration pneumonia, functional status and patient comfort. Food is the preferred nutrient. Tube-feeding is associated with agitation, increased use of physical and chemical restraints and worsening pressure ulcers.

2 Don't use antipsychotics as first choice to treat behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia.

People with dementia often exhibit aggression, resistance to care and other challenging or disruptive behaviors. In such instances, antipsychotic medicines are often prescribed, but they provide limited benefit and can cause serious harm, including stroke and premature death. Use of these drugs should be limited to cases where non-pharmacologic measures have failed and patients pose an imminent threat to themselves or others. Identifying and addressing causes of behavior change can make drug treatment unnecessary.

3 Avoid using medications to achieve hemoglobin A1c <7.5% in most adults age 65 and older; moderate control is generally better.

There is no evidence that using medications to achieve tight glycemic control in older adults with type 2 diabetes is beneficial. Among non-older adults, except for long-term reductions in myocardial infarction and mortality with metformin, using medications to achieve glycated hemoglobin levels less than 7% is associated with harms, including higher mortality rates. Tight control has been consistently shown to produce higher rates of hypoglycemia in older adults. Given the long timeframe to achieve theorized microvascular benefits of tight control, glycemic targets should reflect patient goals, health status, and life expectancy. Reasonable glycemic targets would be 7.0 – 7.5% in healthy older adults with long life expectancy, 7.5 – 8.0% in those with moderate comorbidity and a life expectancy < 10 years, and 8.0 – 9.0% in those with multiple morbidities and shorter life expectancy.

4 Don't use benzodiazepines or other sedative-hypnotics in older adults as first choice for insomnia, agitation or delirium.

Large scale studies consistently show that the risk of motor vehicle accidents, falls and hip fractures leading to hospitalization and death can more than double in older adults taking benzodiazepines and other sedative-hypnotics. Older patients, their caregivers and their providers should recognize these potential harms when considering treatment strategies for insomnia, agitation or delirium. Use of benzodiazepines should be reserved for alcohol withdrawal symptoms/delirium tremens or severe generalized anxiety disorder unresponsive to other therapies.

5 Don't use antimicrobials to treat bacteriuria in older adults unless specific urinary tract symptoms are present.

Cohort studies have found no adverse outcomes for older men or women associated with asymptomatic bacteriuria. Antimicrobial treatment studies for asymptomatic bacteriuria in older adults demonstrate no benefits and show increased adverse antimicrobial effects. Consensus criteria has been developed to characterize the specific clinical symptoms that, when associated with bacteriuria, define urinary tract infection. Screening for and treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria is recommended before urologic procedures for which mucosal bleeding is anticipated.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Geriatrics Society



Leading Change. Improving Care for Older Adults.

Five More Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

6 Don't prescribe cholinesterase inhibitors for dementia without periodic assessment for perceived cognitive benefits and adverse gastrointestinal effects.

In randomized controlled trials, some patients with mild-to-moderate and moderate-to-severe Alzheimer's disease (AD) achieve modest benefits in delaying cognitive and functional decline and decreasing neuropsychiatric symptoms. The impact of cholinesterase inhibitors on institutionalization, quality of life and caregiver burden are less well established. Clinicians, caregivers and patients should discuss cognitive, functional and behavioral goals of treatment prior to beginning a trial of cholinesterase inhibitors. Advance care planning, patient and caregiver education about dementia, diet and exercise and non-pharmacologic approaches to behavioral issues are integral to the care of patients with dementia, and should be included in the treatment plan in addition to any consideration of a trial of cholinesterase inhibitors. If goals of treatment are not attained after a reasonable trial (e.g., 12 weeks), then consider discontinuing the medication. Benefits beyond a year have not been investigated and the risks and benefits of long-term therapy have not been well-established.

7 Don't recommend screening for breast or colorectal cancer, nor prostate cancer (with the PSA test) without considering life expectancy and the risks of testing, overdiagnosis and overtreatment.

Cancer screening is associated with short-term risks, including complications from testing, overdiagnosis and treatment of tumors that would not have led to symptoms. For prostate cancer, 1,055 men would need to be screened and 37 would need to be treated to avoid one death in 11 years. For breast and colorectal cancer, 1,000 patients would need to be screened to prevent one death in 10 years. For patients with a life expectancy under 10 years, screening for these three cancers exposes them to immediate harms with little chance of benefit.

8 Avoid using prescription appetite stimulants or high-calorie supplements for treatment of anorexia or cachexia in older adults; instead, optimize social supports, provide feeding assistance and clarify patient goals and expectations.

Unintentional weight loss is a common problem for medically ill or frail elderly. Although high-calorie supplements increase weight in older people, there is no evidence that they affect other important clinical outcomes, such as quality of life, mood, functional status or survival. Use of megestrol acetate results in minimal improvements in appetite and weight gain, no improvement in quality of life or survival, and increased risk of thrombotic events, fluid retention and death. In patients who take megestrol acetate, one in 12 will have an increase in weight and one in 23 will die. The 2012 AGS Beers criteria lists megestrol acetate and cyproheptadine as medications to avoid in older adults. Systematic reviews of cannabinoids, dietary polyunsaturated fatty acids (DHA and EPA), thalidomide and anabolic steroids, have not identified adequate evidence for the efficacy and safety of these agents for weight gain. Mirtazapine is likely to cause weight gain or increased appetite when used to treat depression, but there is little evidence to support its use to promote appetite and weight gain in the absence of depression.

9 Don't prescribe a medication without conducting a drug regimen review.

Older patients disproportionately use more prescription and non-prescription drugs than other populations, increasing the risk for side effects and inappropriate prescribing. Polypharmacy may lead to diminished adherence, adverse drug reactions and increased risk of cognitive impairment, falls and functional decline. Medication review identifies high-risk medications, drug interactions and those continued beyond their indication. Additionally, medication review elucidates unnecessary medications and underuse of medications, and may reduce medication burden. Annual review of medications is an indicator for quality prescribing in vulnerable elderly.

10 Avoid physical restraints to manage behavioral symptoms of hospitalized older adults with delirium.

Persons with delirium may display behaviors that risk injury or interference with treatment. There is little evidence to support the effectiveness of physical restraints in these situations. Physical restraints can lead to serious injury or death and may worsen agitation and delirium. Effective alternatives include strategies to prevent and treat delirium, identification and management of conditions causing patient discomfort, environmental modifications to promote orientation and effective sleep-wake cycles, frequent family contact and supportive interaction with staff. Nursing educational initiatives and innovative models of practice have been shown to be effective in implementing a restraint-free approach to patients with delirium. This approach includes continuous observation; trying re-orientation once, and if not effective, not continuing; observing behavior to obtain clues about patients' needs; discontinuing and/or hiding unnecessary medical monitoring devices or IVs; and avoiding short-term memory questions to limit patient agitation. Pharmacological interventions are occasionally utilized after evaluation by a medical provider at the bedside, if a patient presents harm to him or herself or others. Physical restraints should only be used as a very last resort and should be discontinued at the earliest possible time.

How This List Was Created (1-5)

The American Geriatrics Society (AGS) established a work group chaired by the Vice Chair of Clinical Practice and Models of Care Committee (CPMC). Work group members were drawn from that committee, as well as the Ethics, Ethnogeriatrics and Quality and Performance Measurement (QPMC) committees. AGS members were invited to submit feedback and recommendations as to what they thought should be included in the list via an electronic survey. The workgroup first narrowed the list down to the top 10 potential tests or procedures. The workgroup then reviewed the evidence and sought expert advice to further refine the list to five recommendations, which were then reviewed and approved by the AGS Executive Committee and the Chairs/Vice Chairs of CPMC, Ethics and QPMC.

How This List Was Created (6-10)

The American Geriatrics Society (AGS) used the same work group from its first list to develop its second list. The group was chaired by the Chair of Clinical Practice and Models of Care Committee (CPMC). Work group members were drawn from that committee, as well as the Ethics, Ethnogeriatrics and Quality and Performance Measurement (QPMC) committees. AGS members were invited to submit feedback and recommendations as to what they thought should be included in a *Choosing Wisely*® list via an electronic survey. The workgroup then narrowed the list down and reviewed the evidence, seeking expert advice to further refine the list to five recommendations, which were then reviewed and approved by the AGS Executive Committee and the Chairs/Vice Chairs of CPMC, Ethics and QPMC.

AGS' disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.americangeriatrics.org.

Sources

- 1 Finucane TE, Christmas C, Travis K. Tube feeding in patients with advanced dementia: A review of the evidence. *JAMA*. 1999;282(14):1365-1370.
Gabriel SE, Normand ST. Getting the methods right – The foundation of patient-centered outcomes research. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2012 Aug 30;367(9):787-90.
Teno JM, Feng Z, Mitchell SL, Kuo S, Intrator O, Mor V. Do financial incentives of introducing case mix reimbursement increase feeding tube use in nursing home residents? *J Am Geriatr Soc*. [Internet]. 2008 May;56(5):887-890.
Teno JM, Mitchell SL, Kuo SK, Gozalo PL, Rhodes RL, Lima JC, Mor V. Decision-making and outcomes of feeding tube insertion: A five-state study. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. [Internet]. 2011 May;59(5):881-886.
Palecek EJ, Teno JM, Casarett DJ, Hanson LC, Rhodes RL, Mitchell SL. Comfort feeding only: A proposal to bring clarity to decision-making regarding difficulty with eating for persons with advanced dementia. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. [Internet]. 2010 Mar;58(3):580-584.
Hanson LC, Carey TS, Caprio AJ, Lee TJ, Ersek M, Garrett J, Jackman A, Gilliam R, Wessell K, Mitchell SL. Improving decision-making for feeding options in advanced dementia: A randomized, controlled trial. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. [Internet]. 2011 Nov;59(11):2009-2016.

2 The American Geriatrics Society 2012 Beers Criteria Update Expert Panel. American Geriatrics Society Updated Beers Criteria for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2012 Apr;60(4):616-31.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence and Social Care Institute for Excellence NICE-SCIE. National Collaborating Centre for Mental Health. Clinical guidelines #42: Dementia: Supporting people with dementia and their carers in health and social care [Internet]. London. 2006 Nov; Amended 2011 Mar [cited 2012 Oct 16]. Available from: www.nice.org.uk/CG042

Maher A, Maglione M, Bagley S, Suttorp M, Hu JH, Ewing B, Wang Z, Timmer M, Sultzler D, Shekelle PG. Efficacy and comparative effectiveness of atypical antipsychotic medications for off-label uses in adults: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* [Internet]. 2011 Sep 28;306(12):1359-69.

Schneider LS, Tariot PN, Dagerman KS, Davis SM, Hsiao JK, Ismail MS, Lebowitz BD, Lyketsos CG, Ryan JM, Stroup TS, Sultzler DL, Weintraub D, Lieberman JA; CATIE-AD Study Group. Effectiveness of atypical antipsychotic drugs in patients with Alzheimer's disease. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2006 Oct 12;355(15):1525-38.

3 The Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes Study Group. Effects of intensive glucose lowering in Type 2 Diabetes. *N Eng J Med* [Internet]. 2008 Jun 12;258(24):2545-2559.

The Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes Study Group. Long-term effects of intensive glucose lowering on cardiovascular outcomes. *N Eng J Med* [Internet]. 2011 Mar 3;364(9):818-828.

Duckworth W, Abraira C, Moritz T, Reda D, Emanuele N, Reaven P, Zeive FJ, Marks J, David SN, Hayward R, Warren SR, Goldman S, McCaren M, Vitek ME, Henderson WG, Huang GD. Glucose control and vascular complications in veterans with type 2 diabetes. *N Eng J Med* [Internet]. 2009. 360(2):129-139.

ADVANCE Collaborative Group. Intensive blood glucose control and vascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2008 Jun 12;358:2560-72.

UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS) Group. Effect of intensive blood-glucose control with metformin on complications in overweight patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 34). *Lancet* [Internet]. 1998;352:854-65.

Montori VM, Fernández-Balsells M. Glycemic control in type 2 diabetes: Time for an evidence-based about-face? *Ann Intern Med* [Internet]. 2009 Jun 2;150(11):803-8. Erratum in: *Ann Intern Med*. 2009 Jul 21;151(2):144. PMID: 19380837

Finucane TE. "Tight Control" in geriatrics: The emperor wears a thong. *J Am Geriatr Soc* [Internet]. 2012 Aug 6;60:1571-1575.

Kirkman MS, Briscoe VJ, Clark N, Florez H, Haas LB, Halter JB, Huang ES, Korytkowski MT, Nunshi MN, Odegaard PS, Pratley RE, Swift CS. Diabetes in older adults: A consensus report. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2012 Oct;60(12):2342-2356.

4 Finkle WD, Der JS, Greenland S, Adams JL, Ridgeway G, Blaschke T, Wang Z, Dell RM, VanRiper KB. Risk of fractures requiring hospitalization after an initial prescription of zolpidem, alprazolam, lorazepam or diazepam in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. [Internet]. 2011 Oct;59(10):1883-1890.

Allain H, Bentue-Ferrer D, Polard E, Akwa Y, Patat A. Postural instability and consequent falls and hip fractures associated with use of hypnotics in the elderly: a comparative review. *Drugs Aging* [Internet]. 2005;22(9):749-765.

The American Geriatrics Society 2012 Beers Criteria Update Expert Panel. American Geriatrics Society Updated Beers Criteria for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2012 Apr;60(4):616-31.

Nordenstam GR, Brandberg CA, Odén AS, Svanborg Edén CM, Svanborg A. Bacteriuria and mortality in an elderly population. *N Engl J Med*. 1986 May 1;314(18):1152-1156.

Nicolle LE, Mayhew WJ, Bryan L. Prospective randomized comparison of therapy and no therapy for asymptomatic bacteriuria in institutionalized elderly women. *Am J Med*. 1987 Jul;83(1):27-33.

Juthani-Mehta M. Asymptomatic bacteriuria and urinary tract infection in older adults. *Clin Geriatr Med* [Internet]. 2007 Aug;23(3):585-594.

Nicolle LE, Bradley S, Colgan R, Rice JC, Schaeffer A, Hooton TM; Infectious Diseases Society of America; American Society of Nephrology; American Geriatric Society. Infectious Diseases Society of America Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria in adults. *Clin Infect Dis*. [Internet]. 2005 Mar 1;40(5):643-65.

6

- Courtney C, Farrell D, Gray R, Hills R, Lynch L, Sellwood E, Edwards S, Hardyman W, Raftery J, Crome P, Lendon C, Shaw H, Bentham P; AD2000 Collaborative Group. Long-term donepezil treatment in 565 patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD2000): randomized double-blind trial. *Lancet*. 2004 Jun 26;363(9427):2105–15.
- American Geriatrics Society 2012 Beers Criteria Update Expert Panel. American Geriatrics Society updated Beers Criteria for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2012 Apr;60(4):616–31.
- Kaduszkiewicz H, Zimmermann T, Beck-Bornholdt HP, van den Bussche H. Cholinesterase inhibitors for patients with Alzheimer's disease: systematic review of randomized clinical trials. *BMJ*. 2005 Aug 6;331(7512):321–7.
- Birks J. Cholinesterase inhibitors for Alzheimer's disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2006 Jan 25;(1):CD005593.

7

- Schröder FH, Hugosson J, Roobol MJ, Tammela TL, Ciatto S, Nelen V, Kwiatkowski M, Lujan M, Lilja H, Zappa M, Denis LJ, Recker F, Páez A, Määttänen L, Bangma CH, Aus G, Carlsson S, Villers A, Rebillard X, van der Kwast T, Kujala PM, Blijenberg BG, Stenman UH, Huber A, Taari K, Hakama M, Moss SM, de Koning HJ, Auvinen A; ERSPC Investigators. Prostate-cancer mortality at 11 years of follow-up. *N Engl J Med*. 2012 Mar 15;366(11):981–90.
- Moyer VA; U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for prostate cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012 July 17;157(2):120–34.
- Walter LC, Covinsky KE. Cancer screening in elderly patients: a framework for individualized decision making. *JAMA*. 2001 Jun 6;285(21):2750–6.
- Lee SJ, Boscardin WJ, Stijacic-Cenzer I, Conell-Price J, O'Brien S, Walter LC. Time lag to benefit after screening for breast and colorectal cancer: meta-analysis of survival data from the United States, Sweden, United Kingdom, and Denmark. *BMJ*. 2012 Jan 8;346:e8441.

8

- Hanson LC, Ersek M, Gilliam R, Carey TS. Oral feeding options for people with dementia: a systematic review. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2011;59:463–72.
- Milne AC, Potter J, Vivanti A, Avenell A. Protein and energy supplementation in elderly people at risk from malnutrition. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2009 Apr 15;2:CD003288. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003288.pub3.
- Ruiz Garcia V, López-Briz E, Carbonell Sanchis R, González Perales JL, Bort-Martí S. Megestrol acetate for treatment of anorexia-cachexia syndrome. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013 Mar 28;3:CD004310.
- American Geriatrics Society 2012 Beers Criteria Update Expert Panel. American Geriatrics Society updated Beers Criteria for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2012 Apr;60(4):616–31.
- Mazottazza P, Jeney CM. Anorexia-cachexia syndrome: a systematic review of the role of dietary polyunsaturated fatty acids in the management of symptoms, survival, and quality of life. *J Pain Symptom Manage*. 2009;37:1069–77.
- Dewey A, Baughan C, Dean TP, Higgins B, Johnson I. Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA, an omega-3 fatty acid from fish oils) for the treatment of cancer cachexia. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2007 Jan 24;1:CD004597.
- Reid J, Mills M, Cantwell M, Cardwell CR, Murray LJ, Donnelly M. Thalidomide for managing cancer cachexia. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2012 Apr 18;4:CD008664.
- Yavuzsen T, Davis MP, Walsh D, LeGrand S, Lagman R. Systematic review of the treatment of cancer-associated anorexia and weight loss. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23:8500–11.
- Watanabe N, Omori IM, Nakagawa A, Cipriani A, Barbui C, Churchill R, Furukawa TA. Mirtazapine versus other antidepressive agents for depression. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2011 Dec 7;12:CD006528.
- Fox CB, Treadway AK, Blaszczyk, Sleeper RB. Megestrol acetate and mirtazapine for the treatment of unplanned weight loss in the elderly. *Pharmacotherapy*. 2009;29(4):383–97.

9

- National Committee for Quality Assurance. Improving quality and patient experience - the state of health care quality 2013. Washington (DC): National Committee for Quality Assurance; 2013 Oct. 206 p.
- Shrank WH, Polinski JM, Avorn J. Quality indicators for medication use in vulnerable elders. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2007;55 (suppl 2):S373–82.
- Hajjar ER, Cafiero AC, Hanlon JT. Polypharmacy in elderly patients. *Am J Geriatr Pharm*. 2007 Dec;5(4):345–51.
- Steinman MA, Hanlon JT. Managing medications in clinically complex elders: "There's got to be a happy medium". *JAMA*. 2010 Oct 13;304(14):1592–1601.
- Drenth-van Maanen AC, van Marum RJ, Knol W, van der Linden CM, Jansen PA. Prescribing optimization method for improving prescribing in elderly patients receiving polypharmacy. *Drugs Aging*. 2009;26(8):687–701.

10

- Bray K, Hill K, Robson W, Leaver G, Walker N, O'Leary M, Delaney T, Walsh D, Gager M, Waterhouse C; British Association of Critical Care Nurses. British Association of Critical Care Nurses position statement on the use of restraint in adult critical care units. *Nurs Crit Care*. 2004 Sep-Oct;9(5):199–212.
- Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Electronic Code of Federal Regulations. Condition of participation: patient's rights. 42 C.F.R. § 482.13.
- Cotter VT, Evans LK. Avoiding restraints in hospitalized older adults with dementia. Best practices in nursing care to older adults with dementia. 2012;D1.
- Inouye SK. Delirium in older persons. *N Engl J Med*. 2006;354:1157–65.
- Minnick AF, Mion LC, Johnson ME, Catrambone C, Leipzig R. Prevalence and variation of physical restraint use in acute care settings in the U.S. *J Nurs Scholarsh*. 2007;39(1):30–7.
- Maccioli GA, Dorman T, Brown BR, Mazuski JE, McLean BA, Kuszaj JM, Rosenbaum SH, Frankel LR, Devlin JW, Govert JA, Smith B, Peruzzi WT; American College of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Critical Care Medicine. Clinical practice guidelines for the maintenance of patient physical safety in the intensive care unit: use of restraining therapies – American College of Critical Care Medicine Task Force 2001-2002. *Crit Care Med*. 2003;31(11): 2665–767.
- Mott S, Poole J, Kenrick M. Physical and chemical restraints in acute care: their potential impact on rehabilitation of older people. *Int J Nurs Pract*. 2005 Jun;11(3):95–101.
- Flaherty JH, Little MO. Matching the environment to patients with delirium: lessons learned from the delirium room, a restraint-free environment for older hospitalized adults with delirium. *J Am Geriatr Soc*. 2011 Nov;59Suppl 2:S295–300.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Geriatrics Society

- The American Geriatrics Society (AGS) works to improve the health, independence and quality of life of all older people. Our geriatrics health professional members work together to provide interdisciplinary, patient- and family-centered team care to older adults. The society also works to bring the knowledge and expertise of geriatrics health professionals to the public via www.healthinaging.org.



To learn more about the AGS, please visit www.americangeriatrics.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Headache Society



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform neuroimaging studies in patients with stable headaches that meet criteria for migraine.

Numerous evidence-based guidelines agree that the risk of intracranial disease is not elevated in migraine. However, not all severe headaches are migraine. To avoid missing patients with more serious headaches, a migraine diagnosis should be made after a careful clinical history and an examination that documents the absence of any neurologic findings such as papilledema. Diagnostic criteria for migraine are contained in the International Classification of Headache Disorders.

2 Don't perform computed tomography (CT) imaging for headache when magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is available, except in emergency settings.

When neuroimaging for headache is indicated, MRI is preferred over CT, except in emergency settings when hemorrhage, acute stroke or head trauma are suspected. MRI is more sensitive than CT for the detection of neoplasm, vascular disease, posterior fossa and cervicomedullary lesions and high and low intracranial pressure disorders. CT of the head is associated with substantial radiation exposure which may elevate the risk of later cancers, while there are no known biologic risks from MRI.

3 Don't recommend surgical deactivation of migraine trigger points outside of a clinical trial.

The value of this form of "migraine surgery" is still a research question. Observational studies and a small controlled trial suggest possible benefit. However, large multicenter, randomized controlled trials with long-term follow-up are needed to provide accurate estimates of the effectiveness and harms of surgery. Long-term side effects are unknown but potentially a concern.

4 Don't prescribe opioid or butalbital-containing medications as first-line treatment for recurrent headache disorders.

These medications impair alertness and may produce dependence or addiction syndromes, an undesirable risk for the young, otherwise healthy people most likely to have recurrent headaches. They increase the risk that episodic headache disorders such as migraine will become chronic, and may produce heightened sensitivity to pain. Use may be appropriate when other treatments fail or are contraindicated. Such patients should be monitored for the development of chronic headache.

5 Don't recommend prolonged or frequent use of over-the-counter (OTC) pain medications for headache.

OTC medications are appropriate treatment for occasional headaches if they work reliably without intolerable side effects. Frequent use (especially of caffeine-containing medications) can lead to an increase in headaches, known as medication overuse headache (MOH). To avoid this, OTC medication should be limited to no more than two days per week. In addition to MOH, prolonged overuse of acetaminophen can cause liver damage, while overuse of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can lead to gastrointestinal bleeding.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Headache Society (AHS) Board of Directors approved the creation of a task force to lead work on the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. The task force consisted of: Elizabeth Loder, MD, MPH, (AHS President), Stephen Silberstein, MD, (Chair of the AHS Guidelines and Position Paper Committee), Randolph Evans, MD, Benjamin Frishberg, MD, Scott Litin, MD, Donald Dworek, MD, Josif Stakic, MD, and Jessica Ailani, MD.

The list was developed in consultation with AHS members, who received an electronic survey informing them of the project and asking them to recommend items to be considered for the list. The task force reviewed a list of 11 candidate topics that had been developed from the over 100 suggestions received from AHS members.

The task force met twice by conference call to review the suggestions and choose items for further development, and then communicated electronically during the development and approval process. Final items were selected based on commonly encountered situations in headache medicine associated with poor patient outcomes, low-value care or misuse or overuse of resources. The five recommendations were then approved by the AHS Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

The AHS disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at: www.americanheadachesociety.org/professional_resources/disclosure_policy.

Sources

- 1 Frishberg BM. The utility of neuroimaging in the evaluation of headache in patients with normal neurologic examination. *Neurology*. 1994 Jul;44(7):1191–7.
- 1 Silberstein SD. Practice parameter: evidence-based guidelines for migraine headache (an evidence-based review): report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*. 2000 Sep 26;55(6):754–62.
- 1 Neuroimaging for the evaluation of chronic headaches: an Evidence-based analysis. *Ont Health Technol Assess Ser*. 2010;10(26):1–57.
- 1 Headache Classification Subcommittee of the International Headache Society. International classification of headache disorders. *Cephalgia*. 2004 Sep 1;4(1):1–151.
- 2 Neuroimaging for the evaluation of chronic headaches: an evidence-based analysis. *Ont Health Technol Assess Ser*. 2010;10(26):1–57.
- 2 Evans R. Diagnostic testing for migraine and other primary headaches. *Neurol Clin*. 2009 May;27(2):393–414.
- 2 Semelka RC, Armao DM, Elias J Jr, Huda W. Imaging strategies to reduce the risk of radiation in CT studies, including selective substitution with MRI. *J Magn Reson Imaging*. 2007;25(5):900–09.
- 2 Brenner DJ, Hall EJ. Computed tomography—an increasing source of radiation exposure. *N Engl J Med*. 2007;357(22):2277–84.
- 3 Guyuron B, Kriegler JS, Davis J, Amini SB. Comprehensive surgical treatment of migraine headaches. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2005;115:1–9.
- 3 Guyuron B, Reed D, Kriegler JS, Davis J, Pashmini N, Amini S. A placebo-controlled surgical trial of the treatment of migraine headaches. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2009;124:461–8.
- 3 Guyuron B, Kriegler JS, Davis J, Amini SB. Five-year outcome of surgical treatment of migraine headaches. *Plast Reconstr Surg*. 2011;127:603–8.
- 3 American Headache Society urges caution in using any surgical intervention in migraine treatment. Position statement of the American Headache Society [Internet]. Mount Royal (NJ): American Headache Society; 2012 April 13 [cited 11 January 2013] Available from: www.americanheadachesociety.org/americane_headache_society_urges_caution_in_using_any_surgical_intervention_in_migraine_treatment.
- 4 Bigal ME, Lipton RB. Excessive opioid use and the development of chronic migraine. *Pain*. 2009 Apr;142(3):179–82.
- 4 Bigal ME, Serrano D, Buse D, Scher AI, Stewart WF, Lipton RB. Migraine medications and evolution from episodic to chronic migraine: a longitudinal population-based study. *Headache*. 2008;48:1157–68.
- 4 Scher AI, Stewart WF, Ricci JA, Lipton RB. Factors associated with the onset and remission of chronic daily headache in a population-based study. *Pain*. 2003;106(1-2):81–9.
- 4 Katsarava Z, Schneeweiss S, Kurth T, Kroener U, Fritzsche G, Eikermann A, Diener HC, Limmroth V. Incidence and predictors for chronicity of headache in patients with episodic migraine. *Neurology*. 2004 Mar;62(5):788–90.
- 5 Bigal ME, Serrano D, Buse D, Scher A, Stewart WF, Lipton RB. Acute migraine medications and evolution from episodic to chronic migraine: a longitudinal population-based study. *Headache*. 2008 Sep;48(8):1157–68.
- 5 Bigal ME, Lipton RB. Excessive acute migraine medication use and migraine progression. *Neurology*. 2008 Nov 25;71(22):1821–8.
- 5 Zwart JA, Dyb G, Hagen K, Svebak S, Holmen J. Analgesic use: a predictor of chronic pain and medication overuse headache – the Head-HUNT Study. *Neurology*. 2003;61:160–4.
- 5 Silberstein SD. Practice parameter: evidence-based guidelines for migraine headache (an evidence-based review): report of the Quality Standards Subcommittee of the American Academy of Neurology. *Neurology*. 2000;55:754–62.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Headache Society

The American Headache Society (AHS) is the professional organization for headache medicine physicians and other health care providers who are committed to improving the lives of people with headache and face pain. Migraine alone is the seventh highest specific cause of disability globally and the leading cause worldwide of neurological disability, according to the World Health Organization 2010 Burden of Disease Study. The AHS provides a forum for the exchange of ideas and information about causes and treatments of headache and related painful disorders. It also provides education and training to physicians, health professionals and the public about headache and encourages scientific research worldwide about the causes and treatment of headache and related problems.

For more information, visit www.americanheadachesociety.org.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

AMDA – The Society for Post-Acute
and Long-Term Care Medicine™



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't insert percutaneous feeding tubes in individuals with advanced dementia. Instead, offer oral assisted feedings.

Strong evidence exists that artificial nutrition does not prolong life or improve quality of life in patients with advanced dementia. Substantial functional decline and recurrent or progressive medical illnesses may indicate that a patient who is not eating is unlikely to obtain any significant or long-term benefit from artificial nutrition. Feeding tubes are often placed after hospitalization, frequently with concerns for aspirations, and for those who are not eating. Contrary to what many people think, tube feeding does not ensure the patient's comfort or reduce suffering; it may cause fluid overload, diarrhea, abdominal pain, local complications, less human interaction and may increase the risk of aspiration. Assistance with oral feeding is an evidence-based approach to provide nutrition for patients with advanced dementia and feeding problems.

2 Don't use sliding scale insulin (SSI) for long-term diabetes management for individuals residing in the nursing home.

SSI is a reactive way of treating hyperglycemia after it has occurred rather than preventing it. Good evidence exists that SSI is neither effective in meeting the body's insulin needs nor is it efficient in the long-term care (LTC) setting. Use of SSI leads to greater patient discomfort and increased nursing time because patients' blood glucose levels are usually monitored more frequently than may be necessary and more insulin injections may be given. With SSI regimens, patients may be at risk from prolonged periods of hyperglycemia. In addition, the risk of hypoglycemia is a significant concern because insulin may be administered without regard to meal intake. Basal insulin, or basal plus rapid-acting insulin with one or more meals (often called basal/bolus insulin therapy) most closely mimics normal physiologic insulin production and controls blood glucose more effectively.

3 Don't obtain a urine culture unless there are clear signs and symptoms that localize to the urinary tract.

Chronic asymptomatic bacteriuria is frequent in the LTC setting, with prevalence as high as 50%. A positive urine culture in the absence of localized urinary tract infection (UTI) symptoms (i.e., dysuria, frequency, urgency) is of limited value in identifying whether a patient's symptoms are caused by a UTI. Colonization (a positive bacterial culture without signs or symptoms of a localized UTI) is a common problem in LTC facilities that contributes to the over-use of antibiotic therapy in this setting, leading to an increased risk of diarrhea, resistant organisms and infection due to Clostridium difficile. An additional concern is that the finding of asymptomatic bacteriuria may lead to an erroneous assumption that a UTI is the cause of an acute change of status, hence failing to detect or delaying the more timely detection of the patient's more serious underlying problem. A patient with advanced dementia may be unable to report urinary symptoms. In this situation, it is reasonable to obtain a urine culture if there are signs of systemic infection such as fever (increase in temperature of equal to or greater than 2°F [1.1°C] from baseline) leukocytosis, or a left shift or chills in the absence of additional symptoms (e.g., new cough) to suggest an alternative source of infection.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

4

Don't prescribe antipsychotic medications for behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) in individuals with dementia without an assessment for an underlying cause of the behavior.

Careful differentiation of cause of the symptoms (physical or neurological versus psychiatric, psychological) may help better define appropriate treatment options. The therapeutic goal of the use of antipsychotic medications is to treat patients who present an imminent threat of harm to self or others, or are in extreme distress – not to treat nonspecific agitation or other forms of lesser distress. Treatment of BPSD in association with the likelihood of imminent harm to self or others includes assessing for and identifying and treating underlying causes (including pain; constipation; and environmental factors such as noise, being too cold or warm, etc.), ensuring safety, reducing distress and supporting the patient's functioning. If treatment of other potential causes of the BPSD is unsuccessful, antipsychotic medications can be considered, taking into account their significant risks compared to potential benefits. When an antipsychotic is used for BPSD, it is advisable to obtain informed consent.

5

Don't routinely prescribe lipid-lowering medications in individuals with a limited life expectancy.

There is no evidence that hypercholesterolemia, or low HDL-C, is an important risk factor for all-cause mortality, coronary heart disease mortality, hospitalization for myocardial infarction or unstable angina in persons older than 70 years. In fact, studies show that elderly patients with the lowest cholesterol have the highest mortality after adjusting other risk factors. In addition, a less favorable risk-benefit ratio may be seen for patients older than 85, where benefits may be more diminished and risks from statin drugs more increased (cognitive impairment, falls, neuropathy and muscle damage).

How This List Was Created

AMDA – Dedicated to Long Term Medicine convened a work group made up of members from the Clinical Practice Committee (CPC). Members of the CPC include board certified geriatricians, certified medical directors, multi-facility medical directors, attending practitioners, physicians practicing in both office-based and nursing facility practice, physicians in rural, suburban and academic settings, those with university appointments, and more. It was important to AMDA that the workgroup chosen represent the core base of the AMDA membership. Ideas for the “five things” were solicited from the workgroup. Suggested elements were considered for appropriateness, relevance to the core of the specialty and opportunities to improve patient care. They were further refined to maximize impact and eliminate overlap, and then ranked in order of potential importance both for the specialty and for the public. A literature search was conducted to provide supporting evidence or refute the activities. The list was modified and a second round of selection of the refined list was sent to the workgroup for paring down to the final “top five” list. Finally, the work group chose its top five recommendations before submitting a final draft to the AMDA Executive Committee, which were then approved. AMDA’s disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.amda.com.

Sources

- 1
- Teno JM, Gozalo PL, Mitchell SL, Kuo S, Rhodes RL, Bynum JP, Mor V. Does feeding tube insertion and its timing improve survival? *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2012 Oct;60(10):1918-21.
 - Hanson LC, Ersek M, Gilliam R, Carey TS. Oral feeding options for people with dementia: a systematic review. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2011;59(3):463-72.
 - Palecek EJ, Teno JM, Casarett DJ, Hanson LC, Rhodes RL, Mitchell SL. Comfort feeding only: a proposal to bring clarity to decision-making regarding difficulty with eating for persons with advanced dementia. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2010;58(3):580.
 - Sorrell JM. Use of feeding tubes in patients with advanced dementia: are we doing harm? *J Psychosoc Nurs Ment Health Serv.* 2010 May;48(5):15-8.
 - Sampson EL, Candy B, Jones L. Enteral tube feeding for older people with advanced dementia. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2009 Apr 15;(2):CD007209.
 - Gillick MR, Volandes AE. The standard of caring: why do we still use feeding tubes in patients with advanced dementia? *J Am Med Dir Assoc.* 2008 Jun;9(5):364-7.
 - Ganzini L. Artificial nutrition and hydration at the end of life: ethics and evidence. *Palliat Support Care.* 2006 Jun;4(2):135-43.
 - Li I. Feeding tubes in patients with severe dementia. *Am Fam Physician.* 2002 Apr 15;65(8):1605-11.
 - Finucane TE, Christmas C, Travis K. Tube feeding in patients with advanced dementia: a review of the evidence. *JAMA.* 1999 Oct 13;282(14):1365-70.
 - Mitchell SL, Kiely DK, Lipsitz LA. The risk factors and impact on survival of feeding tube placement in nursing home residents with severe cognitive impairment. *Arch Intern Med.* 1997 Feb 10;157(3):327-32.
- 2
- Sue Kirkman M, Briscoe VJ, Clark N, Florez H, Haas LB, Halter JB, Huang ES, Korytkowski MT, Munshi MN, Odegard PS, Pratley RE, Swift CS. Consensus Development Conference on Diabetes and Older Adults. Diabetes in older adults: a consensus report. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2012 Dec;60(12):2342-56.
 - American Geriatrics Society 2012 Beers Criteria Update Expert Panel. American Geriatrics Society updated Beers Criteria for potentially inappropriate medication use in older adults. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2012 Apr;60(4):616-31.
 - Haq J. Insulin sliding scale, does it exist in the nursing home. *JAMDA.* 2010 Mar;11(3):B14.
 - Hirsch IB. Sliding scale insulin—time to stop sliding. *JAMA.* 2009;301(2):213-14.
 - American Medical Directors Association. Diabetes management in the long-term care setting clinical practice guideline. Columbia, MD:AMDA 2008, revised 2010.
 - Pandya N, Thompson S, Sambamoorthi U. The prevalence and persistence of sliding scale insulin use among newly admitted elderly nursing home residents with diabetes mellitus. *J Am Med Dir Assoc.* 2008 Nov;9(9):663-9.
 - Umpierrez GE, Palacio A, Smiley D. Sliding scale insulin use: myth or insanity? *Am J Med.* 2007;120(7):563-67.
 - Boyle P, Childs B. A roadmap for improving diabetes management in long-term care communities. Available from: <http://www.med-iq.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=courses.overview&cID=591>.
 - Golightly LK, Jones MA, Hamamura DH, Stolzman NM, McDermott MT. Management of diabetes mellitus in hospitalized patients: efficiency and effectiveness of sliding-scale insulin therapy. *Pharmacotherapy.* 2006;26(10):1421-32.
 - Queale WS, Seidler AJ, Brancati FL. Glycemic control and sliding scale insulin use in medical inpatients with diabetes mellitus. *Arch Intern Med.* 1997;157(5):545-52.
 - Stone ND, Ashraf MS, Calder J, Crnich CJ, Crossley K, Drinka PJ, Gould CV, Juthani-Mehta M, Lautenbach E, Loeb M, MacCannell T, Malani TN, Mody L, Mylotte JM, Nicolle LE, Roghmann MC, Schwein SJ, Simor AE, Smith PW, Stevenson KB, Bradley SF. Surveillance definitions of infections in long-term care facilities: revisiting the McGeer Criteria. *Infec Control Hosp Epidemiol.* 2012; 33(10):965-77.
 - Drinka P. Treatment of bacteriuria without urinary signs, symptoms, or systemic infectious illness (S/S/S). *J Am Med Dir Assoc.* 2009 Oct;10(8):516-9.
 - Arinzon Z, Peisakh A, Shuvai I, Shabat S, Berner YN. Detection of urinary tract infection (UTI) in long-term care setting: is the multireagent strip an adequate diagnostic tool? *Arch Gerontol Geriatr.* 2009 Mar-Apr;48(2):227-31.
 - High KP, Bradley SF, Gravenstein S, Mehr DR, Quagliarello VJ Richards C, Yoshikawa TT. Clinical practice guideline for the evaluation of fever and infection in older adult residents of long-term care facilities: 2008 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *J Am Geriatr Soc.* 2009 Mar;57(3):375-94.
 - Zabarsky TF, Sethi AK, Donskey CJ. Sustained reduction in inappropriate treatment of asymptomatic bacteriuria in a long-term care facility through an educational intervention. *Am J Infect Control.* 2008 Sep;36(7):476-80.
 - Richards CL Jr. Infection control in long-term care facilities. *J Am Med Dir Assoc.* 2007 Mar;8(3 Suppl):S18-25.
 - Ducharme J, Neilson S, Ginn JL. Can urine cultures and reagent test strips be used to diagnose urinary tract infection in elderly emergency department patients without focal urinary symptoms? *CJEM.* 2007 Mar;9(2):87-92.
 - Loeb M, Brazil K, Lohfeld L, McGeer A, Simor A, Stevenson K, Zoutman D, Smith S, Liu X, Walter SD. Effect of a multifaceted intervention on number of antimicrobial prescriptions for suspected urinary tract infections in residents of nursing homes: cluster randomized controlled trial. *BMJ.* 2005 Sep 24;331(7518):669.
 - Loeb M, Brazil K, Lohfeld L, McGeer A, Simor A, Stevenson K, Walter S, Zoutman D. Optimizing antibiotics in residents of nursing homes: protocol of a randomized trial. *BMC Health Serv Res.* 2002 Sep 3;2(1):17.
 - Nicolle LE. Urinary tract infection in geriatric and institutionalized patients. *Curr Opin Urol.* 2002 Jan;12(1):51-5.
 - Boscia JA, Kobasa WD, Abrutyn E, Levison ME, Kaplan AM, Kaye D. Lack of association between bacteriuria and symptoms in the elderly. *Am J Med.* 1986 Dec;81(6):979-82.
 - Nicolle LE, Bentley D, Garibaldi R, Neuhaus E, Smith P. SHEA Long-Term-Care Committee. Antimicrobial use in long-term-care facilities. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol.* 1996;17:119-28.
 - High KP, Bradley SF, Gravenstein S, Mehr DR, Quagliarello VJ, Richards C, Yoshikawa TT. Clinical practice guideline for the evaluation of fever and infection in older adult residents of long-term care facilities: 2008 update by the Infectious Diseases Society of America. *Clin Infect Dis* 2009; 48: 149-71.
- 3

- American Medical Directors Association. Dementia in the long term care setting clinical practice guideline. Columbia, MD: AMDA 2012.
- Perkins, R. Evidence-based practice interventions for managing behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia in NH residents. Ann LTC. 2012;20(12):20-4.
- Flaherty J, Gonzales J, Dong B. Antipsychotics in the treatment of delirium in older hospitalized adults: a systematic review. JAGS. 2011;59:S269-76.
- American Medical Directors Association. Delirium and acute problematic behavior clinical practice guideline. Columbia, MD: AMDA 2008.
- Ozbolt LB, Paniagua MA, Kaiser RM. Atypical antipsychotics for the treatment of delirious elders. J Am Med Dir Association. 2008;9:18-28.
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Information for healthcare professionals: antipsychotics. FDA Alert, [Internet]. 2008 Jun 16. [Cited 2008 Sep 23]. Available from: http://www.fda.gov/cder/drug/InfoSheets/HCP/antipsychotics_conventional.htm.
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2007 information for healthcare professionals: haloperidol (marketed as Haldol, Haldol decanoate, and Haldol lactate). [Internet]. 2007 Sep 17. [Cited 2013 Jul 23]. Available from <http://www.fda.gov/cder/drug/InfoSheets/HCP/haloperidol.htm>.
- Schneeweiss S, Setoguchi S, Brookhart A, Dormuth C, Wang PS. Risk of death associated with the use of conventional versus atypical antipsychotic drugs among elderly patients. CMAJ 2007;176(5): 627-32.
- Gill SS, Bronskill SE, Normand SL, Anderson GM, Sykora K, Lam K, Bell CM, Lee PE, Fischer HD, Herrmann N, Gurwitz JH, Rochon PA. Antipsychotic drug use and mortality in older adults with dementia. Ann Intern Med. 2007;146(11):775-86.
- Schneider LS, Dagerman KS, Insel P. Risk of death with atypical antipsychotic drug treatment for dementia. N Engl J Med. 2005 Oct 19;294(18):1934-43.
- Schneider LS, Tariot PN, Dagerman KS. Effectiveness of atypical antipsychotic drugs in patients with Alzheimer's disease. N Engl J Med. 2006;355(15):1525-38.
- Sink KM, Holden KF, Yaffe K. Pharmacological treatment of neuropsychiatric symptoms of dementia: a review of the evidence. JAMA. 2005;293:596-608.
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. FDA public health advisory: deaths with antipsychotics in elderly patients with behavioral disturbances. [Internet]. 2005 Apr 11. [Cited 2013 Jul 23]. Available from <http://www.fda.gov/cder/drug/advisory/antipsychotics.htm>.
- Schneider LS, Dagerman KS, Insel P. Risk of death with atypical antipsychotic drug treatment for dementia: meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials. JAMA. 2005;294(15):1934-43.

- Dalleur O, Spinewine A, Henrard S, Losseau C, Speybroeck N, Boland B. Inappropriate prescribing and related hospital admissions in frail older persons according to the STOPP and START criteria. Drugs Aging. 2012 Oct;29(10):829-37.
- Schiattarella GG, Perrino C, Magliulo F, Iлardi F, Serino F, Trimarco V, Izzo R, Amato B, Terranova C, Cardin F, Militello C, Leosco D, Trimarco B, Esposito G. Statins and the elderly: recent evidence and current indications. Aging Clin Exp Res. 2012 Jun;24(3 Suppl):47-55.
- Maraldi C, Lattanzio F, Onder G, Gallerani M, Bustacchini S, De Tommaso G, Volpatto S. Variability in the prescription of cardiovascular medications in older patients: correlates and potential explanations. Drugs Aging. 2009 Dec;26 Suppl 1:41-51.
- Schatz IJ, Masaki K, Yano K, Chen R, Rodriguez BL, Curb JD. Cholesterol and all-cause mortality in elderly people from the Honolulu Heart Program: a cohort study. Lancet. 2001 Aug 4;358(9279):351-5.
- Weverling-Rijnsburger AW, Blauw GJ, Lagaay AM, Knook DL, Meinders AE, Westendorp RG. Total cholesterol and risk of mortality in the oldest old. Lancet. 1997 Oct 18;350(9085):1119-23.
- Krumholz HM, Seeman TE, Merrill SS, Mendes de Leon CF, Vaccarino V, Silverman DI, Tsukahara R, Ostfeld AM, Berkman LF. Lack of association between cholesterol and coronary heart disease mortality and morbidity and all-cause mortality in persons older than 70 years. JAMA. 1994 Nov 2;272(17):1335-40.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the AMDA

- AMDA – Dedicated to Long Term Care Medicine is the only professional association representing medical directors, attending physicians and others practicing in the long term care continuum. AMDA is dedicated to excellence in patient care and provides education, advocacy, information and professional development to promote the delivery of quality long term care medicine. AMDA strives to provide cutting edge education, information and tools on clinical, management and technology topics that are specific to the evolving long term care setting. AMDA offers opportunities to learn about best practices and activities that can maximize the quality of care and quality of life for patients.



The Society for Post-Acute and Long-Term Care Medicine



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Medical Society for Sports Medicine



Leading Sports Medicine into the Future

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Avoid ordering a brain CT or brain MRI to evaluate an acute concussion unless there are progressive neurological symptoms, focal neurological findings on exam or there is concern for a skull fracture.

Concussion is a clinical diagnosis. Concussion is not associated with clinically relevant abnormalities on standard neuroimaging with CT or MRI. These studies should be ordered if more severe brain injury is suspected. CT is best utilized for skull fracture and intracranial bleeding, whereas MRI may be ordered for prolonged symptoms, worsening symptoms or other suspected structural pathology.

2 Avoid ordering an abdominal ultrasound examination routinely in athletes with infectious mononucleosis.

Splenic enlargement is common in patients with infectious mononucleosis. The spleen is at increased risk for splenic rupture in the first 3–4 weeks of infection. This has led many clinicians to utilize ultrasound to determine if splenic enlargement is present. However, because individual splenic diameters vary greatly, comparing splenic size to population norms is not a valid method to assess splenic enlargement.

3 Don't prescribe oral contraceptive pills as initial treatment for patients with amenorrhea or menstrual dysfunction due to the female athlete triad (defined as low energy availability with or without disordered eating, menstrual dysfunction and low bone mineral density).

The cause of female athlete triad is an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure that leads to menstrual dysfunction (abnormal or loss of periods) and low bone mineral density. Historically, some physicians have used oral contraceptive pills (OCPs) to regulate the menstrual cycle in this disorder. However, the underlying cause for the menstrual dysfunction is energy imbalance. Treatment includes increasing caloric intake and/or decreasing energy expenditure (exercise) to restore normal menses, which can take up to 12 months or longer. Additionally, OCPs do not increase bone density in females affected by the triad. By restoring menses, OCPs can mask energy imbalance and delay appropriate treatment. We recommend a multi-disciplinary approach to treatment that includes a physician, dietitian, mental health professional (when appropriate) and support from coaches, family members and friends.

4 Avoid ordering a knee MRI for a patient with anterior knee pain without mechanical symptoms or effusion unless the patient has not improved following completion of an appropriate functional rehabilitation program.

The most common cause of anterior knee pain is patellofemoral pain syndrome. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is rarely helpful in managing this syndrome. Treatment should focus on a guided exercise program to correct lumbopelvic and lower limb strength and flexibility imbalances. If pain persists, if there is recurrent swelling or if mechanical symptoms such as locking and painful clicking are present, and radiographs are non-diagnostic, an MRI may be useful.

5 Avoid recommending knee arthroscopy as initial management for patients with degenerative meniscal tears and no mechanical symptoms.

Degenerative meniscal tears may respond to non-operative treatments such as exercise to improve muscle strength, endurance and flexibility. Other treatment options include mild analgesics, anti-inflammatory medication, activity modification or corticosteroid injection. If mechanical symptoms such as locking, painful clicking or recurrent swelling are present, or if pain relief is not obtained after a trial of non-operative treatment, arthroscopy may be warranted. If significant osteoarthritis is also present, other surgical options should be considered.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Medical Society for Sports Medicine (AMSSM) has identified this list of clinical recommendations for the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. The goal was to identify common topics in the practice of sports medicine that, supported by a review of the literature, would lead to significant health benefits and a reduction of common procedures that can be unnecessary or cause harm. For each item, evidence was reviewed from peer-reviewed literature and several sports medicine consensus statements. The list was initially generated and drafted by AMSSM's Quality Measures Subcommittee. It was then edited and approved by AMSSM's Practice and Policy Committee and the Board of Directors.

The American Medical Society for Sports Medicine's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.amssm.org.

Sources

- 1**
Harmon KG, Drezner JA, Gammons M, Guskiewicz KM, Halstead M, Herring SA, Kutcher JS, Pana A, Putukian M, Roberts WO. American Medical Society for Sports Medicine position statement: concussion in sport. *Br J Sports Med.* 2013 Jan;47(1):15–26.
McCrory P, Meeuwisse WH, Aubry M, Cantu B, Dvořák J, Echemendia RJ, Engebretsen L, Johnston K, Kutcher JS, Raftery M, Sills A, Benson BW, Davis GA, Ellenbogen RG, Guskiewicz K, Herring SA, Iverson GL, Jordan BD, Kissick J, McCrea M, McIntosh AS, Maddocks D, Makdissi M, Purcell L, Putukian M, Schneider K, Tator CH, Turner M. Consensus statement on concussion in sport: the 4th International Conference on Concussion in Sport, Zurich, November 2012. *Br J Sports Med.* 2013 Apr;47(5): 250–8.
McCrory P, Meeuwisse W, Johnston K, Dvorak J, Aubry M, Molloy M, Cantu R. Consensus statement on concussion in sport—the third international conference on concussion in sport held in Zurich, November 2008. *Phys Sportsmed.* 2009 Jun;37(2):141–59.
- 2**
Putukian M, O'Connor FG, Stricker P, McGrew C, Hosey RG, Gordon SM, Kinderknecht J, Kriss V, Landry G. Mononucleosis and athletic participation: an evidence-based subject review. *Clin J Sport Med.* 2008 Jul;18(4):309–15.
Spielmann AL, DeLong DM, Kliewer MA. Sonographic evaluation of spleen size in tall healthy athletes. *Am J Roentgenol.* 2005 Jan;184(1):45–9.
Hosey RG, Mattacola CG, Kriss V, Armsey T, Quarles JD, Jagger J. Ultrasound assessment of spleen size in collegiate athletes. *Br J Sports Med.* 2006 Mar;40(3):251–4.
- 3**
De Souza MJ, Nattiv A, Joy E, Misra M, Williams NI, Mallinson RJ, Gibbs JC, Olmsted M, Goolsby M, Matheson G; Expert Panel. 2014 Female Athlete Triad Coalition Consensus Statement on Treatment and Return to Play of the Female Athlete Triad. *Br J Sports Med.* 2014 Feb;48(4):289.
Javed A, Tebben PJ, Fischer PR, Lteif AN. Female athlete triad and its components: toward improved screening and management. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2013 Sep;88(9): 996–1009.
Nazem TG, Ackerman KE. The female athlete triad. *Sports Health.* 2012 Jul;4(4):302–11.
- 4**
Dixit S, DiFiori JP, Burton M, Mines B. Management of patellofemoral pain syndrome. *Am Fam Physician.* 2007 Jan 15;75(2):194–202.
Atanda A Jr, Ruiz D, Dodson CC, Frederick RW. Approach to the active patient with chronic anterior knee pain. *Phys Sportsmed.* 2012 Feb;40(1):41–50.
Pappas E, Wong-Tom WM. Prospective predictors of patellofemoral pain syndrome: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *Sports Health.* 2012 Mar;4(2):115–20.
Rixe JA, Glick JE, Brady J, Olympia RP. A review of the management of patellofemoral pain syndrome. *Phys Sportsmed.* 2013 Sep;41(3):19–28.
Roush MB, Sevier TL, Wilson JK, Jenkinson DM, Helfst RH, Gehlsen GM, Basey AL. Anterior knee pain: a clinical comparison of rehabilitation methods. *Clin J Sport Med.* 2000 Jan;10(1): 22–8.
- 5**
Yim JH, Seon JK, Song EK, Choi JI, Kim MC, Lee KB, Seo HY. A comparative study of meniscectomy and nonoperative treatment for degenerative horizontal tears of the medial meniscus. *Am J Sports Med.* 2013 Jul;41(7):1565–70.
Herrlin S, Hällander M, Wange P, Weidenhielm L, Werner S. Arthroscopic or conservative treatment of degenerative medial meniscal tears: a prospective randomized trial. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc.* 2007 Apr;15(4):393–401.
Herrlin S, Wange PO, Lapidus G, Hällander M, Werner S, Weidenhielm L. Is arthroscopic surgery beneficial in treating non-traumatic, degenerative medial meniscal tears? A five year follow-up. *Knee Surg Sports Traumatol Arthrosc.* 2013 Feb;21(2):358–64.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Medical Society for Sports Medicine

The American Medical Society for Sports Medicine (AMSSM) is proud to be a partner in the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. Founded in 1991, AMSSM is a multi-disciplinary organization of 2,500 sports medicine physicians dedicated to education, research, advocacy and the care of athletes of all ages. The majority of AMSSM members are primary care physicians with fellowship training and added qualification in sports medicine who then combine their practice of sports medicine with their primary specialty. AMSSM includes members who specialize solely in non-surgical sports medicine and serve as team physicians at the youth level, NCAA, NFL, MLB, NBA, WNBA, MLS and NHL, as well as with the U.S. Olympic team. By nature of their training and experience, sports medicine physicians are ideally suited to provide comprehensive medical care for athletes, sports teams or active individuals who are simply looking to maintain a healthy lifestyle. This partnership with the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign aligns with AMSSM's dedication to providing the highest standard of comprehensive care of the athlete, while reducing unnecessary health care costs.

For more information or questions, please visit www.amssm.org.





Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform surgery for a bunion or hammertoes without symptoms.

Foot surgery for cosmetic reasons is not supported by medical research. Symptoms such as pain and limitations of activity are the most common reasons to pursue bunion or hammertoe surgery. Patients having surgery for bunions and hammertoes are at risk for a wide range of complications such as nerve damage, infection, bone healing problems and toe stiffness.

2 Don't use shoe inserts for symmetric flat feet or high arches in patients without symptoms.

Symmetric flat feet or high arches are common conditions, and generally they are asymptomatic. The development of the arch is not related to external supports, and no evidence exists that any support is needed in asymptomatic patients.

3 Don't perform surgery for plantar fasciitis before trying six months of non-operative care.

With six months of consistent, non-operative treatment, plantar fasciitis will resolve up to 97% of the time. Surgery has a much lower rate of success and has the added possibility of post-operative complications.

4 Avoid X-ray evaluation of the foot and ankle without standing (weightbearing) in the absence of injury.

The functional position of the foot and ankle is one of weightbearing. When compared to non-weightbearing X-rays, deformities of the forefoot, midfoot and hindfoot have been shown to increase on weightbearing X-rays. In addition, narrowing of the ankle joint space on standing X-rays is associated with symptoms of arthritis. Therefore, weightbearing X-rays, when possible, give the most accurate assessment of the functional bony anatomy of the foot and ankle.

5 Don't use alcohol injections for Morton's neuromas.

Alcohol can permanently damage the nerve, but without effective pain relief. At five year follow-up, alcohol injection for Morton's neuroma has both a high recurrence rate and a high rate of complications, including bruising, scar formation, dysesthesia, severe pain and infection.

How This List Was Created

In order to formulate this list, the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society Evidence-Based Medicine Committee reviewed the society [position statements](#) on foot and ankle care and solicited expert opinion from specialty leaders including the AOFAS Board of Directors to prepare an initial list of topics for the *Choosing Wisely* website. The Board of Directors of the AOFAS reviewed the initial list and approved five statements for further development. The Evidence-Based Medicine Committee members reviewed the scientific literature on each statement and presented draft statements with supporting evidence to the committee for discussion. Committee members also reviewed the *Choosing Wisely* campaign website to ensure that there was no duplication in proposed content and for proper formatting. The committee evaluated each statement and edited the statement wording and supporting references. Once consensus was reached, the 2014 list was finalized by committee members. The finalized list was then reviewed and approved by the AOFAS Board of Directors. The AOFAS disclosure and conflict of interest policies may be found at www.aofas.org/education/Pages/Education.aspx.

Evidence-Based Medicine Committee:

Sandra E. Klein, MD, Chair
Ian J. Alexander, MD
Avrill R. Berkman, MD
Patrick B. Ebeling, MD
Todd S. Kim, MD
Anthony Michael Perera, MBChB
Phinit Phisitkul, MD
Ruth L. Thomas, MD
Emilio Wagner, MD
James A. Meeker, MD

AOFAS Board of Directors:

Steven L. Haddad, MD, President
Bruce J. Sangeorzan, MD, President-Elect
Mark E. Easley, MD, Vice President
Thomas H. Lee, MD, Secretary
Jeffrey E. Johnson, MD, Treasurer
Lew C. Schon, MD, Immediate Past President
Judith F. Baumhauer, MD, MPH, Past President
Bruce E. Cohen, MD, Member-at-Large
Timothy R. Daniels, MD, Member-at-Large
Sheldon S. Lin, MD, Member-at-Large
Selene G. Parekh, MD, MBA, Member-at-Large

Sources

- 1 Bunions [internet] Rosemont (IL): American Orthopaedic & Ankle Society. Available from: <http://www.aofas.org/footcaremd/conditions/ailments-of-the-big-toe/Pages/Bunions.aspx>
Adult foot health [internet] Rosemont (IL): American Orthopaedic & Ankle Society. Available from: <http://www.aofas.org/footcaremd/overview/Pages/Adult-Foot-Health.aspx>
Lehman DE. Salvage of complications of hallux valgus surgery. *Foot Ankle Clin.* 2003;8(1):15–35.
Pfeffer GB. Cosmetic foot surgery: a step in the wrong direction. *Am J Orthop.* 2011;40(4):174.
Sammarco GJ, Idusuyi OB. Complications after surgery of the hallux. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2001;(391):59–71.
Scranton PE, Jr., McDermott JE. Prognostic factors in bunion surgery. *Foot Ankle Int.* 1995;16(11):698–704.
Wapner KL: Conservative treatment of the foot. In Coughlin MJ; Mann RA; Saltzman CL, eds. *Surgery of the Foot and Ankle*. Vol I. 8th ed. Philadelphia, PA, Mosby Elsevier, 2007, 147–148.

- 2 Dare DM, Dodwell ER. Pediatric flatfoot: cause, epidemiology, assessment, and treatment. *Curr Opin Pediatr.* 2014;26(1):93–100.
Evans AM, Rome K. A Cochrane review of the evidence for non-surgical interventions for flexible pediatric flat feet. *Eur J Phys Rehabil Med.* 2011;47(1):69–89.
Kitaoka HB, Luo ZP, Kura H, An KN. Effect of foot orthoses on 3-dimensional kinematics of flatfoot: a cadaveric study. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil.* 2002;83(6):876–9.
Rome K, Ashford RL, Evans A. Non-surgical interventions for paediatric pes planus. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2010, Issue 7. Art. No.: CD006311. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD006311.pub2.
Staheli LT, Chew DE, Corbett M. The longitudinal arch. A survey of eight hundred and eighty-two feet in normal children and adults. *J Bone Joint Surg Am.* 1987;69(3):426–8.
Sullivan JA. Pediatric flatfoot: evaluation and management. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg.* 1999;7(1):44–53.

- 3 Davies MS, Weiss GA, Saxby TS. Plantar fasciitis: how successful is surgical intervention? *Foot Ankle Int.* 1999;20(12):803–7.
Wolgin M, Cook C, Graham C, Mauldin D. Conservative treatment of plantar heel pain: long-term follow-up. *Foot Ankle Int.* 1994;15(3):97–102.

- 4 Keim HA, Ritchie GW. Weight-bearing roentgenograms in the evaluation of foot deformities. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 1970;70:133–6.
Kitaoka HB, Lundberg A, Luo ZP, An KN. Kinematics of the normal arch of the foot and ankle under physiologic loading. *Foot Ankle Int.* 1995;16(8):492–9.
McDaniel G, Renner JB, Sloane R, Kraus VB. Association of knee and ankle osteoarthritis with physical performance. *Osteoarthritis and cartilage / OARS, Osteoarthritis Research Society.* 2011;19(6):634–8.
Tanaka Y, Takakura Y, Takaoka T. Radiographic analysis of hallux valgus in women on weightbearing and nonweightbearing. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 1997;(336):186–4.

- 5 Gurdezi S, White T, Ramesh P. Alcohol injection for Morton's neuroma: a five-year follow-up. *Foot Ankle Int.* 2013;34(8):1064–7.
Rengachary SS, Watanabe IS, Singer P, Bopp WJ. Effect of glycerol on peripheral nerve: an experimental study. *Neurosurgery.* 1983;13(6):681–8.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society

The American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society (AOFAS) promotes quality, ethical and cost-effective patient care through education, research and training of orthopaedic surgeons and other health care providers. It creates public awareness for the prevention and treatment of foot and ankle disorders, provides leadership in the treatment and understanding of these conditions. The AOFAS serves as a resource for government, industry and the national and international health care community. The 2,000+ AOFAS members are orthopaedic foot and ankle surgeons (MD and DO) who specialize in the diagnosis, care and treatment of patients with disorders of the musculoskeletal system of the foot and ankle. AOFAS is proud to partner with the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign, as it complements the AOFAS public education, evidence-based medicine and patient outcomes initiatives to improve the quality of patient care.



AMERICAN ORTHOPAEDIC
FOOT & ANKLE SOCIETY
RECONSTRUCTION • SPORTS MEDICINE • TRAUMA • TECHNOLOGY

To learn more about AOFAS, visit www.aofas.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.

Five Things Physical Therapists and Patients Should Question

1 Don't employ passive physical agents except when necessary to facilitate participation in an active treatment program.

There is limited evidence for use of passive physical agents to obtain clinically important outcomes for musculoskeletal conditions. A carefully designed active treatment plan has a greater impact on pain, mobility, function and quality of life. While there is some evidence of short-term pain relief for certain physical agents, the addition of passive physical agents should be supported by evidence and used to facilitate an active treatment program. There is emerging evidence that passive physical agents can harm patients. Communicating to patients that passive, instead of active, management strategies are advisable exacerbates fears and anxiety that many patients have about being physically active when in pain, which can prolong recovery, increase costs and increase the risk of exposure to invasive and costly interventions such as injections or surgery.

2 Don't prescribe under-dosed strength training programs for older adults. Instead, match the frequency, intensity and duration of exercise to the individual's abilities and goals.

Improved strength in older adults is associated with improved health, quality of life and functional capacity, and with a reduced risk of falls. Older adults are often prescribed low dose exercise and physical activity that are physiologically inadequate to increase gains in muscle strength. Failure to establish accurate baseline levels of strength limits the adequacy of the strength training dosage and progression, and thus limits the benefits of the training. A carefully developed and individualized strength training program may have significant health benefits for older adults.

3 Don't recommend bed rest following diagnosis of acute deep vein thrombosis (DVT) after the initiation of anti-coagulation therapy, unless significant medical concerns are present.

Given the clinical benefits and lack of evidence indicating harmful effects of ambulation and activity both are recommended following achievement of anticoagulation goals unless there are overriding medical indications. Patients can be harmed by prolonged bed rest that is not medically necessary.

4 Don't use continuous passive motion machines for the postoperative management of patients following uncomplicated total knee replacement.

Continuous passive motion (CPM) treatment does not lead to clinically important effects on short- or long-term knee extension, long-term knee flexion, long-term function, pain and quality of life in patients undergoing total knee arthroplasty (TKA). With rehabilitation protocols now supporting early mobilization, the use of CPM following uncomplicated total knee arthroplasty should be questioned unless medical and/or surgical complication exist that limit or contraindicate rehabilitation protocols that foster early mobilization. The cost, inconvenience and risk of prolonged bed rest with CPM should be weighed carefully against its limited benefit. As members of interprofessional teams involved in post-operative rehabilitation of patient following total knee replacement, physical therapists have a responsibility to advocate for effective alternatives to CPM for most patients.

5 Don't use whirlpools for wound management.

Whirlpools are a non-selective form of mechanical debridement. Utilizing whirlpools to treat wounds predisposes the patient to risks of bacterial cross-contamination, damage to fragile tissue from high turbine forces and complications in extremity edema when arms and legs are treated in a dependent position in warm water. Other more selective forms of hydrotherapy should be utilized, such as directed wound irrigation or a pulsed lavage with suction.

How This List Was Created

The American Physical Therapy Association (APTA) invited all 88,000 members to suggest items for the *Choosing Wisely*® list. Communication of this request was distributed to members via website posting, e-mail blast and social media. APTA convened an expert workgroup of physical therapists representing a broad range of clinical expertise, practice settings and patient populations. A modified Delphi technique was used to rank and prioritize the recommendations based upon the *Choosing Wisely* criteria. An extensive literature search was conducted on the highest rated strategies. The expert panel reviewed the literature and provided a ranking of recommendations based upon the established criteria. The final list of five strategies was selected through a survey open to all APTA members who were asked to select five items from a list of nine, all of which met the established criteria. The final list was presented to the APTA Board of Directors for final approval.

APTA's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.apta.org.

Sources

1 Chatzitheodorou D, Kabitsis C, Malliou P, Mougios V. A pilot study of the effects of high-intensity aerobic exercise versus passive interventions on pain, disability, psychological strain, and serum cortisol concentrations in people with chronic low back pain. *Phys Ther.* 2007;87(3):304–12.

Hooten WM, Timming R, Belgrave M, Gaul J, Goertz M, Haake B, Myers C, Noonan MP, Owens J, Saeger L, Schweim K, Shteyman G, Walker N. Assessment and management of chronic pain. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2013 Nov. 105 p.

Hurwitz EL, Carragee EJ, van der Velde G. Treatment of neck pain: noninvasive interventions. *Eur Spine J.* 2008;17:123–52.

Jewell DV, Riddle DL, Thacker LR. Interventions associated with an increased or decreased likelihood of pain reduction and improved function in patients with adhesive capsulitis: a retrospective cohort study. *Phys Ther.* 2009;89(5):419–29.

Ulus Y, Tander B, Akyol Y. Therapeutic ultrasound versus sham ultrasound for the management of patients with knee osteoarthritis: a randomized double-blind controlled clinical study. *Int J Rheum Dis.* 2012;15(2):197–206.

Philadelphia Panel evidence-based clinical practice guidelines on selected rehabilitation interventions: overview and methodology. *Phys Ther.* 2001;81(10):1629–40.

2 Silva NL, Oliveira RB, Fleck SJ, Leon AC, Farinatti P. Influence of strength training variables on strength gains in adults over 55 years old: A meta-analysis of dose-response relationships. *J Sci Med Sport.* 2014;17(3):337–44.

Raymond MJ, Bramley-Tzerefos RE, Jeffs KJ, Winter A, Holland AE. Systematic review of high-intensity progressive resistance strength training of the lower limb compared with other intensities of strength training in older adults. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil.* 2013;94(8):1458–72.

Valenzuela T. Efficacy of progressive resistance training interventions in older adults in nursing homes: a systematic review. *J Am Med Dir Assoc.* 2012;13(5):418–28.

Mayer F, Scharhag-Rosenberger F, Carlsohn A, Cassel M, Muller S, Scharhag J. The intensity and effects of strength training in the elderly. *Dtsch Arztebl Int.* 2011;108(21):359–64.

Nicola F, Catherine S. Dose-response relationship of resistance training in older adults: a meta-analysis. *Br J Sports Med.* 2011;45(3):233–4.

3 Aissaoui N, Martins E, Mouly S, Weber S, Meune C. A meta-analysis of bed rest versus early ambulation in the management of pulmonary embolism, deep vein thrombosis, or both. *Int J Cardiol.* 2009;137(1):37–41.

Anderson CM, Overend TJ, Godwin J, Sealy C, Sunderji A. Ambulation after deep vein thrombosis: a systematic review. *Physiother Can.* 2009;61(3):133–40.

Gay V, Hamilton R, Heiskell S, Sparks AM. Influence of bedrest or ambulation in the clinical treatment of acute deep vein thrombosis on patient outcomes: a review and synthesis of the literature. *Medsurg Nurs.* 2009;18(5):293–99.

Kahn SR, Shrier I, Kearon C. Physical activity in patients with deep venous thrombosis: a systematic review. *Thromb Res.* 2008;122(6):763–73.

4 Brosseau L, Milne S, Wells G, Tugwell P, Robinson V, Casimiro L, Pelland L, Noel MJ, Davis J, Drouin H. Efficacy of continuous passive motion following total knee arthroplasty: a metaanalysis. *J Rheumatol.* 2004;31(11):2251–64.

Grella RJ. Continuous passive motion following total knee arthroplasty: a useful adjunct to early mobilisation? *Phys Ther Rev.* 2008;13(4):269–79.

Harvey LA, Brosseau L, Herbert RD. Continuous passive motion following total knee arthroplasty in people with arthritis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2014;2:CD004260.

van Dijk H, Elvers J, Oostendorp R. Effect of continuous passive motion after total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review. *Physiother Singapore.* 2007;10(4):9–19.

Viswanathan P, Kidd M. Effect of continuous passive motion following total knee arthroplasty on knee range of motion and function: a systematic review. *NZ J Physiother.* 2010;38(1):14–22.

5 Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI). Pressure ulcer prevention and treatment protocol. Health care protocol. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2012 Jan. 88 p. Association for the Advancement of Wound Care (AAWC) venous ulcer guideline. Malvern (PA): Association for the Advancement of Wound Care (AAWC); 2010 Dec. 7 p.

Water use in hydrotherapy tanks [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2009 Aug 10 [cited 2014 Apr 23]. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/other/medical/hydrotherapy.html>.

Berrouane YF, McNutt LA, Buschelman BJ. Outbreak of severe pseudomonas aeruginosa infections caused by a contaminated drain in a whirlpool bathtub. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2000;31(6):1331–7.

McCulloch J, Boyd VB. The effects of whirlpool and the dependent position on lower extremity volume. *J Orthop Sports Phys Ther.* 1992;16(4):169–73.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Physical Therapy Association

The American Physical Therapy Association (APTA) represents more than 88,000 physical therapists, physical therapist assistants and students of physical therapy nationwide. Physical therapists apply research and proven treatment to help people reduce pain and restore movement after injury, illness or surgery; prevent injury; and achieve fitness, health and wellness. No matter what area of the body, physical therapists have an established history of helping individuals improve their quality of life. APTA seeks to improve the health and quality of life of individuals in society by advancing physical therapist practice, education and research, and by increasing the awareness and understanding of physical therapy's role in the nation's health care system.

For more information about APTA, visit www.apta.org.





Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't prescribe antipsychotic medications to patients for any indication without appropriate initial evaluation and appropriate ongoing monitoring.

Metabolic, neuromuscular and cardiovascular side effects are common in patients receiving antipsychotic medications for any indication, so thorough initial evaluation to ensure that their use is clinically warranted, and ongoing monitoring to ensure that side effects are identified, are essential.

"Appropriate initial evaluation" includes the following: (a) thorough assessment of possible underlying causes of target symptoms including general medical, psychiatric, environmental or psychosocial problems; (b) consideration of general medical conditions; and (c) assessment of family history of general medical conditions, especially of metabolic and cardiovascular disorders. "Appropriate ongoing monitoring" includes re-evaluation and documentation of dose, efficacy and adverse effects; and targeted assessment, including assessment of movement disorder or neurological symptoms; weight, waist circumference and/or BMI; blood pressure; heart rate; blood glucose level; and lipid profile at periodic intervals.

2 Don't routinely prescribe two or more antipsychotic medications concurrently.

Research shows that use of two or more antipsychotic medications occurs in 4 to 35% of outpatients and 30 to 50% of inpatients. However, evidence for the efficacy and safety of using multiple antipsychotic medications is limited, and risk for drug interactions, noncompliance and medication errors is increased. Generally, the use of two or more antipsychotic medications concurrently should be avoided except in cases of three failed trials of monotherapy, which included one failed trial of Clozapine where possible, or where a second antipsychotic medication is added with a plan to cross-taper to monotherapy.

3 Don't use antipsychotics as first choice to treat behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia.

Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia are defined as the non-cognitive symptoms and behaviors, including agitation or aggression, anxiety, irritability, depression, apathy and psychosis. Evidence shows that risks (e.g., cerebrovascular effects, mortality, parkinsonism or extrapyramidal signs, sedation, confusion and other cognitive disturbances, and increased body weight) tend to outweigh the potential benefits of antipsychotic medications in this population. Clinicians should limit the use of antipsychotic medications to cases where non-pharmacologic measures have failed and the patients' symptoms may create a threat to themselves or others. This item is also included in the American Geriatric Society's list of recommendations for "Choosing Wisely."

4 Don't routinely prescribe antipsychotic medications as a first-line intervention for insomnia in adults.

There is inadequate evidence for the efficacy of antipsychotic medications to treat insomnia (primary or due to another psychiatric or medical condition), with the few studies that do exist showing mixed results.

5 Don't routinely prescribe antipsychotic medications as a first-line intervention for children and adolescents for any diagnosis other than psychotic disorders.

Recent research indicates that use of antipsychotic medication in children has nearly tripled in the past 10 to 15 years, and this increase appears to be disproportionate among children with low family income, minority children and children with externalizing behavior disorders (i.e., rather than schizophrenia, other psychotic disorders and severe tic disorders). Evidence for the efficacy and tolerability of antipsychotic medications in children and adolescents is inadequate and there are notable concerns about weight gain, metabolic side effects and a potentially greater tendency for cardiovascular changes in children than in adults. [Additional information on medication use in children and adolescents.](#)

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Psychiatric Association (APA) created a work group of members from the Council on Research and Quality Care (CRQC) to identify, refine and ascertain the degree of consensus for five proposed items. Two rounds of surveys were used to arrive at the final list: the first round narrowed the list from more than 20 potential items by inquiring about the extent of overuse, the impact on patients' health, the associated costs of care and the level of evidence for each treatment or procedure; and the second gauged membership support for the top five and asked for suggested revisions and comments. The surveys targeted the CRQC; the Council on Geriatric Psychiatry; the Council on Children, Adolescents, and Their Families; and the Assembly, which is the APA's governing body consisting of representative psychiatrists from around the country. After the work group incorporated feedback from the two large surveys, the APA's Board of Trustees Executive Committee reviewed and unanimously approved the final list.

For APA disclosure and conflict of interest policy please visit www.psychiatry.org.

Sources

- 1** American Psychiatric Association. Practice guideline for the psychiatric evaluation of adults, second edition. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2006 Jun;163(Suppl):3–36. Available from: <http://psychiatryonline.org/content.aspx?bookid=28§ionid=2021669>.
- American Diabetes Association; American Psychiatric Association; American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists; North American Association for the Study of Obesity. Consensus development conference on antipsychotic drugs and obesity and diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2004;27(2):596-601.
- Dixon L, Perkins D, Calmes C. Guideline watch (September 2009): practice guideline for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia [Internet]. Psychiatry Online. [cited 2013 Mar 8] Available from: <http://psychiatryonline.org/content.aspx?bookid=28§ionid=1682213>.
- Maglione M, Ruelaz Maher A, Hu J, Wang Z, Shanman R, Shekelle PG, Roth B, Hilton L, Suttorp MJ, Ewing BA, Motala A, Perry T; Southern California Evidence-Based Practice Center. Off-label use of atypical antipsychotics: an update. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2011 Sep 437 p. Report No.: HHS-A290-2007-10062-1.
- Nasrallah HA. Atypical antipsychotic-induced metabolic side effects: insights from receptor-binding profiles. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2008 Jan;13(1):27-35.
- 2** American Psychiatric Association. Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with schizophrenia, second edition. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2004 Feb;161(2 Suppl):1-56. Available from: <http://psychiatryonline.org/content.aspx?bookid=28§ionid=1682213>.
- Kane J, Honigfeld G, Singer J, Meltzer H. Clozapine for the treatment-resistant schizophrenic. A double-blind comparison with chlorpromazine. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 1988;45(9):789-96.
- McEvoy JP, Lieberman JA, Stroup TS, Davis SM, Meltzer HY, Rosenheck RA, Swartz MS, Perkins DO, Keefe RS, Davis CE, Severe J, Hsiao JK, CATIE Investigators. Effectiveness of clozapine versus olanzapine, quetiapine, and risperidone in patients with chronic schizophrenia who did not respond to prior atypical antipsychotic treatment. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2006;163(4):600-10.
- Maglione M, Ruelaz Maher A, Hu J, Wang Z, Shanman R, Shekelle PG, Roth B, Hilton L, Suttorp MJ, Ewing BA, Motala A, Perry T; Southern California Evidence-Based Practice Center. Off-label use of atypical antipsychotics: an update. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2011 Sep 437 p. Report No.: HHS-A290-2007-10062-1.
- Specifications Manual for Joint Commission National Quality Measures (v2013A1). Measure Set: Hospital Based Inpatient Psychiatric Services (HBIPS), Set Measure ID: HBIPS-4.
- Stahl SM, Grady MM. A critical review of atypical antipsychotic utilization: comparing monotherapy with polypharmacy and augmentation. *Curr Med Chem*. 2004; 11(3):313-27.
- 3** American Psychiatric Association: Practice guideline for the treatment of patients with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, second edition. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2007 Dec; 164(Dec suppl):5–56. Available from: <http://psychiatryonline.org/content.aspx?bookid=28§ionid=1679489>.
- Ballard CG, Waite J, Birks J. Atypical antipsychotics for aggression and psychosis in Alzheimer's disease. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2006 Jan 25;(1):CD003476.
- Githin LN, Kales HC, Lyketsos CG. Nonpharmacologic management of behavioral symptoms in dementia. *JAMA*. 2012 Nov 21; 308(19):2020-9.
- Maglione M, Ruelaz Maher A, Hu J, Wang Z, Shanman R, Shekelle PG, Roth B, Hilton L, Suttorp MJ, Ewing BA, Motala A, Perry T; Southern California Evidence-Based Practice Center. Off-label use of atypical antipsychotics: an update. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2011 Sep 437 p. Report No.: HHS-A290-2007-10062-1.
- Nasrallah HA. Atypical antipsychotic-induced metabolic side effects: insights from receptor-binding profiles. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2008 Jan;13(1):27-35.
- Richter T, Meyer G, Möller R, Köpke S. Psychosocial interventions for reducing antipsychotic medication in care home residents. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012 Dec 12;12:CD008634.
- Schneider LS, Tariot PN, Dagerman KS, Davis SM, Hsiao JK, Ismail MS, Lebowitz BD, Lyketsos CG, Ryan JM, Stroup TS, Sultzer DL, Weintraub D, Lieberman JA; CATIE-AD Study Group. Effectiveness of atypical antipsychotic drugs in patients with Alzheimer's disease. *N Engl J Med*. 2006;355(15):1525-38.
- 4** American Diabetes Association; American Psychiatric Association; American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists; North American Association for the Study of Obesity. Consensus development conference on antipsychotic drugs and obesity and diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2004;27(2):596-601.
- Maglione M, Ruelaz Maher A, Hu J, Wang Z, Shanman R, Shekelle PG, Roth B, Hilton L, Suttorp MJ, Ewing BA, Motala A, Perry T; Southern California Evidence-Based Practice Center. Off-label use of atypical antipsychotics: an update. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2011 Sep 437 p. Report No.: HHS-A290-2007-10062-1.
- Nasrallah HA. Atypical antipsychotic-induced metabolic side effects: insights from receptor-binding profiles. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2008 Jan;13(1):27-35.
- 5** Correll CU. Monitoring and management of antipsychotic-related metabolic and endocrine adverse events in pediatric patients. *Int Rev Psychiatry*. 2008; 20(2):195-201.
- Finding RL, Drury SS, Jensen PS, Rapoport JL; AACAP Committee on Quality Issues. Practice parameter for the use of atypical antipsychotic medications in children and adolescents [Internet]. American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. [cited 2013 Mar 3]. Available from: http://www.aacap.org/galleries/PracticeParameters/Atypical_Antipsychotic_Medications_Web.pdf.
- Loy JH, Merry SN, Hetrick SE, Stasiak K. Atypical antipsychotics for disruptive behaviour disorders in children and youths. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012 Sep 12;9:CD008559.
- Zito JM, Burcu M, Ibe A, Safer DJ, Magder LS: Antipsychotic use by Medicaid-insured youths: impact of eligibility and psychiatric diagnosis across a decade. *Psychiatr Serv*. 2013 Mar 1;64(3):223-9.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Psychiatric Association

The American Psychiatric Association (APA), founded in 1844, is the world's largest psychiatric organization. It is a medical specialty society representing more than 33,000 psychiatric physicians from the United States and around the world. Its member physicians work together to ensure humane care and effective treatment for all persons with mental disorders, including intellectual disabilities and substance use disorders.

APA is the voice and conscience of modern psychiatry. Participating in the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign furthers APA's mission to promote the highest quality care for individuals with mental disorders (including intellectual disabilities and substance use disorders) and their families.

For more information, visit www.psychiatry.org.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society of Anesthesiologists



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1. Don't obtain baseline laboratory studies in patients without significant systemic disease (ASA I or II) undergoing low-risk surgery – specifically complete blood count, basic or comprehensive metabolic panel, coagulation studies when blood loss (or fluid shifts) is/are expected to be minimal.

Performing routine laboratory tests in patients who are otherwise healthy is of little value in detecting disease. Evidence suggests that a targeted history and physical exam should determine whether pre-procedure laboratory studies should be obtained. The current recommendation from the 2003 ASA amendment that all female patients of childbearing age be offered pregnancy testing rather than required to undergo testing has provided individual physicians and hospitals the opportunity to set their own practices and policies relating to preoperative pregnancy testing. Some institutions respect the right of a patient to refuse testing after a thorough explanation of the anesthetic risks during pregnancy and the required signing of a waiver. The avoidance of the routine administration of the pregnancy test was therefore excluded from our Top 5 preoperative recommendations.

The risk specifically related to the surgical procedure could however modify the above preoperative recommendation to obtain laboratory studies and when the need arises; the decision to implement should include a joint decision between the anesthesiologists and surgeons. This should be applicable to all outpatient surgery.

2. Don't obtain baseline diagnostic cardiac testing (trans-thoracic/ esophageal echocardiography – TTE/TEE) or cardiac stress testing in asymptomatic stable patients with known cardiac disease (e.g., CAD, valvular disease) undergoing low or moderate risk non-cardiac surgery.

Advances in cardiovascular medical management, particularly the introduction of perioperative beta-blockade and improvements in surgical and anesthetic techniques, have significantly decreased operative morbidity and mortality rates in noncardiac surgery. Surgical outcomes continue to improve causing the mortality rate of major surgeries to be low and the need for revascularization minimal. Consequently, the role of preoperative cardiac stress testing has been reduced to the identification of extremely high-risk patients, for instance, those with significant left main disease for which preoperative revascularization would be beneficial regardless of the impending procedure. In other words, testing may be appropriate if the results would change management prior to surgery, could change the decision of the patient to undergo surgery, or change the type of procedure that the surgeon will perform.

3. Don't use pulmonary artery catheters (PACs) routinely for cardiac surgery in patients with a low risk of hemodynamic complications (especially with the concomitant use of alternative diagnostic tools (e.g., TEE).

The increased risk of hemodynamic complications as indicated above is defined as a patient with clinical evidence of significant cardiovascular disease; pulmonary dysfunction, hypoxia, renal insufficiency or other conditions associated with hemodynamic instability (e.g., advanced age, endocrine disorders, sepsis, trauma, burns).

The use of a PAC during cardiac surgery has been associated with increased mortality and a higher risk of severe end-organ complications. There is clear consensus in the literature that the use of a PAC cannot be recommended as a matter of routine, but for a definite role in a very select group of patients undergoing cardiac surgery. According to a survey by practicing anesthesiologists, the use of PAC could be recommended for specific indications in cardiac surgery including coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) with poor left ventricular (LV) function, LV aneurysmectomy, recent myocardial infarction, pulmonary hypertension, diastolic dysfunction, acute ventricular septal rupture and insertion of left ventricular assist device. The appropriate indications remain debatable. However, although the PAC has no role in routine perioperative care, the existence of a specific subpopulation for which the use of this device may be beneficial cannot be excluded.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

4

Don't administer packed red blood cells (PRBCs) in a young healthy patient without ongoing blood loss and hemoglobin of ≥ 6 g/dL unless symptomatic or hemodynamically unstable.

The hemoglobin transfusion threshold used in multiple studies has varied from 6.0 to 10.0 g/dL. The optimal hemoglobin/hematocrit criterion for transfusion remains controversial in several clinical settings. Nevertheless, compared with higher hemoglobin thresholds, a lower hemoglobin threshold is associated with fewer red blood cell units transfused without adverse associations with mortality, cardiac morbidity, functional recovery or length of hospital stay. Hospital mortality remains lower in patients randomized to a lower hemoglobin threshold for transfusion versus those randomized to a higher hemoglobin threshold.

The decision to transfuse should be based on a combination of both clinical and hemodynamic parameters.

5

Don't routinely administer colloid (dextrans, hydroxylethyl starches, albumin) for volume resuscitation without appropriate indications.

There is no evidence from multiple randomized controlled trials and recent reviews/meta-analyses that resuscitation with colloids reduces the risk of death compared to crystalloids. Colloids offer no survival benefit and are considerably more expensive than crystalloids; their continued routine use in clinical practice should therefore be questioned. Recent perioperative data on the use of colloids in certain populations remain controversial; nevertheless, there is consensus on the avoidance of the routine use of colloids for volume resuscitation in the general surgical population given the overwhelming amount of evidence in the literature of possible harm when used in un-indicated patients. Health care providers should refer to the current evolving literature when faced with specific conditions like sepsis, traumatic brain injury, acute renal injury and burns thereby creating a forum for discussion among the care providers of the efficacy of such a treatment in that individual patient.

Nevertheless, it is important to note that the endpoint in most studies is mortality and morbidity. There is insufficient data to adequately address the need of colloids over crystalloids for other endpoints of interest like hypotension, need for blood transfusion, length of hospital stay, etc. Further research may be required to delineate the existence of any particular benefits of colloids over crystalloids.

How This List Was Created

The list started as an academic project of Onyi C. Onuoha, M.D., M.P.H. A review of the literature and practice guidelines as approved by the American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) was performed to identify an evidence-based list of activities to question within the field of anesthesiology. A multi-step survey of anesthesiologists in both the academic and private sector and ASA Committees of Jurisdiction was performed to generate a “Top 5 List” list of preoperative and intraoperative activities. The final list was endorsed by the ASA and accepted for the *Choosing Wisely®* campaign. We believe that developing strategies whereby all stakeholders in the perioperative team are involved in the implementation is a means in which anesthesiologists could be engaged in the efforts to reduce over-utilization of low value, non-indicated medical services evident in the U.S. health system today.

ASA's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.asahq.org.

Sources

- Committee on Standards and Practice Parameters, Apfelbaum JL, Connis RT, Nickinovich DG; American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation, Pasternak LR, Arens JF, Caplan RA, Connis RT, Fleisher LA, Flowerdew R, Gold BS, Mayhew JF, Nickinovich DG, Rice LJ, Roizen MF, Twersky RS. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2012 Mar;116(3):522–38.
- Kumar A, Srivastava U. Role of routine laboratory investigations in preoperative evaluation. *J Anaesthesiol Clin Pharmacol*. 2011;27(2):174–9.
- Mollov JL, Twersky RS. (2013). Is routine preoperative pregnancy testing necessary? In L. Fleisher, *Evidence-based practice of anesthesiology* (3rd ed., pp. 26-30). Philadelphia (PA): Elsevier Saunders.
- Soares Dde S, Brandao RR, Mourao MR, Azevedo VL, Figueiredo AV, Trindade ES. Relevance of routine testing in low risk patients undergoing minor and medium surgical procedures. *Rev Bras Anestesiol*. 2013;63(2):197–201.
- Brown SR, Brown J. Why do physicians order preoperative test? A qualitative study. *Fam Med*. 2011;43(5):338–43.
- Czoski-Murray C, Lloyd JM, McCabe C, Claxton K, Oluboyede Y, Roberts J, Nicholls JP, Rees A, Reilly CS, Young D, Fleming T. What is the value of routinely testing full blood count, electrolytes and urea, and pulmonary function test before elective surgery in patients with no apparent clinical indication and in subgroups of patients with common comorbidities: a systematic review of the clinical and cost-effective literature. *Health Technol Assess*. 2012;16(50):1–159.
- Katz RI, Dexter F, Rosenfeld K, Wolfe L, Redmond V, Agarwal D, Salik I, Goldstein K, Goodman M, Glass PS. Survey study of anesthesiologists' and surgeons' ordering of unnecessary preoperative laboratory tests. *Anesth Analg*. 2011;112(1):207–12.
- Keay L, Lindsley K, Tielsch J, Katz J, Schein O. Routine preoperative testing for cataract surgery. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012;3:CD007293.
- Committee on Standards and Practice Parameters, Apfelbaum JL, Connis RT, Nickinovich DG; American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation, Pasternak LR, Arens JF, Caplan RA, Connis RT, Fleisher LA, Flowerdew R, Gold BS, Mayhew JF, Nickinovich DG, Rice LJ, Roizen MF, Twersky RS. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2012 Mar;116(3):522–38.
- Miller AL, Beckman JA. (2013). Which patient should have a preoperative cardiac evaluation (stress test)? In L. Fleisher, *Evidence-based practice of anesthesiology* (3rd ed., pp. 61–70). Philadelphia (PA): Elsevier Saunders.
- Schiefermueller J, Myerson S, Handa AI. Preoperative assessment and perioperative management of cardiovascular risk. *Angiology*. 2013;64(2):146–50.
- Sheffield KM, McAdams PS, Benarroch-Gampel J, Goodwin JS, Boyd CA, Zhang D, Riall TS. Overuse of preoperative cardiac stress testing in medicare patients undergoing elective noncardiac surgery. *Ann Surg*. 2013; 257(1):73–80.
- Almanaseer Y, Mukherjee D, Kline-Rogers EM, Kesterson SK, Sonnad SS, Roges B, Smith D, Furney S, Ernst R, McCort J, Eagle KA. Implementation of the ACC/AHA guidelines for preoperative cardiac risk assessment in a general medicine preoperative clinic: improving efficiency and preserving outcomes. *Cardiology*. 2005;103(1):24–9.
- Cinello M, Nucifora G, Bertolissi M, Badano LP, Fresco C, Gonano N, Fioretti PM. American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association perioperative assessment guidelines for noncardiac surgery reduces cardiologic resource utilization preserving favorable outcome. *J Cardiovasc Med*. 2007;8(11):882–8.
- Augoustides JG, Neuman MD, Al-Ghofaily L, Silvay G. Preoperative cardiac risk assessment for noncardiac surgery: defining costs and risks. *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth*. 2013;27(2):395–9.
- Falcone RA, Nass C, Jermyn R, Hale CM, Stierer T, Jones CE, Walters GK, Fleisher LA. The value of preoperative pharmacologic stress testing before vascular surgery using ACC/AHA guidelines: a prospective randomized trial. *J Cardiothorac Vasc Anesth*. 2003;17(6):694–8.
- Poldermans D, Boersma E. Beta-blocker therapy in noncardiac surgery. *N Engl J Med*. 2005;353:412–4.
- American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Pulmonary Artery Catheterization. Practice guidelines for pulmonary artery catheterization. *Anesthesiology*. 2003 Oct; 99:988–1014.
- Schwann NM, Hillel Z, Hoeft A, Barash P, Mohnle P, Miao Y, Mangano DT. Lack of effectiveness of the pulmonary artery catheter in cardiac surgery. *Anesth Analg*. 2011;113(5):994–1002.
- Rajaram SS, Desai NK, Kalra A, Gajera M, Cavanaugh SK, Brampton W, Young D, Harvey S, Bowan K. Pulmonary artery catheters for adult patients in intensive care. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013;2:CD003408.
- Kanchi M. Do we need a pulmonary artery catheter in cardiac anesthesia? – An Indian perspective. *Ann Card Anaesth*. 2011;14(1):25–9.
- Harvey S, Stevens K, Harrison D, Young D, Brampton W, McCabe C, Singer M, Rowan K. An evaluation of the clinical and cost-effectiveness of pulmonary artery catheters in patient management in intensive care: a systematic review and a randomized controlled trial. *Health Technol Assess*. 2006;10(29):1–133.
- Ramsey SD, Saint S, Sullivan SD, Day L, Kelley K, Bowdie A. Clinical and economic effects of pulmonary artery catheterization in nonemergent coronary artery bypass surgery. *J Cardiothoracic Vasc Anesth*. 2000;14(2):113–8.
- Chatterjee K. Historical Perspectives in Cardiology. The Swan-Ganz catheters: past, present, and future – a viewpoint. *Circulation*. 2009;119:147–52.
- Sandham JD, Hull RD, Brant RF, Knox L, Pineo GF, Doig CJ, Laporta DP, Viner S, Passerini L, Devitt H, Kirby A, Jacka M; Canadian Critical Care Clinical Trials Group. A randomized, controlled trial of the use of pulmonary-artery catheters in high-risk surgical patients. *N Engl J Med*. 2003;348:5–14.
- Miller AL, Beckman JA. (2013). Which patient should have a preoperative cardiac evaluation (stress test)? In L. Fleisher, *Evidence-based practice of anesthesiology* (3rd ed., pp. 61–70). Philadelphia (PA): Elsevier Saunders.

American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Perioperative Blood Transfusion and Adjuvant Therapies. Practice guidelines for perioperative blood transfusion and adjuvant therapies. *Anesthesiology*. 2006 Jul;105(1):198–208.

Carson JL, Carless PA, Hebert PC. Outcomes using lower versus higher hemoglobin thresholds for red blood cell transfusion. *JAMA*. 2013;309(1):83–4.

Carson JL, Patel MS. (2013). Is there an optimal perioperative hemoglobin level? In L. Fleisher, Evidence-based practice of anesthesiology (3rd ed., pp. 155–163). Philadelphia (PA): Elsevier Saunders.

Goodnough LT, Levy JH, Murphy MF. Concepts of blood transfusion in adults. *Lancet*. 2013;381(9880):1845–54.

Carson JL, Carless PA, Hebert PC. Transfusion threshold and other strategies for guiding allogeneic red blood cell transfusion. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012; 4:CD002042.

Bittencourt R, Costa J, Lobo JE, Aquiar FC. Consciously transfusion of blood products. Systematic review of indicative factors for blood components infusion trigger. *Rev Bras Anestesiol*. 2012;62(3):402–10.

Carson JL, Grossman BJ, Kleinman S, Tinmouth AT, Marques MB, Fung MK, Holcomb JB, Illooh O, Kaplan LJ, Katz LM, Rao SV, Roback JD, Shander A, Tobian AA, Weinstein R, Swinton-McLaughlin LG, Djulbegovic B, Clinical Transfusion Medicine Committee of the AABB. Red blood cell transfusion: a clinical perspective guideline from the AABB. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012;157(1):49–58.

Toy P, Feiner J, Viele MK, Watson J, Yeap H, Weiskopf RB. Fatigue during acute isovolemic anemia in healthy resting humans. *Transfusion*. 2000;40(4):457–60.

Committee on Standards and Practice Parameters, Apfelbaum JL, Connis RT, Nickinovich DG; American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation, Pasternak LR, Arens JF, Caplan RA, Connis RT, Fleisher LA, Flowerdew R, Gold BS, Mayhew JF, Nickinovich DG, Rice LJ, Roizen MF, Twersky RS. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2012 Mar;116(3):522–38.

Perel P, Roberts I, Pearson M. Colloid versus crystalloid for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients (Review). The Cochrane Collaboration, the Cochrane Library 2009;3.

Perel P, Roberts I, Ker K. Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2013 Feb 28;2.

Perel P, Roberts I. Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012 Jun 13;6.

Perel P, Roberts I. Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2011 Mar 16;(3):CD000567.

Perel P, Roberts I. Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2007 Oct 17;(4):CD000567.

Roberts I, Alderson P, Bunn F, Chinnock P, Ker K, Schierhout G. Colloids versus crystalloids for fluid resuscitation in critically ill patients. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2004 Oct 18;(3):CD000567.

Kruer RM Ensor CR. Colloids in the intensive care unit. *Am J Health Syst Pharm*. 2012 Oct 1;69(19):1635–42.

NATA: Network for Advancement and Transfusion Alternatives. Crystalloids versus colloids: the controversy [Internet]. NATA. 2013 [cited 2013 Sep 20]. Available from: <http://www.nataonline.com/np/158/crystalloids-versus-colloids-controversy>.

Reinhart K, Perner A, Sprung CL, Jaeschke R, Schortgen F, Johan Groeneveld AB, Beale R, Hartog CS; European Society of Intensive Care Medicine. Consensus statement of the ESICM task force on colloid volume therapy in critically ill patients. *Intensive Care Med*. 2012;38(3):368–83.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society of Anesthesiologists

The American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) is an educational research and scientific association of physicians organized to raise and maintain the standards of the medical practice of anesthesiology and improves the care of the patient. Since its founding in 1905, the Society's achievements have made it an important voice in American medicine and the foremost advocate for all patients who require anesthesia or relief from pain. As physicians, anesthesiologists are responsible for administering anesthesia to relieve pain and for managing vital life functions, including breathing, heart rhythm and blood pressure, during surgery. After surgery, they maintain the patient in a comfortable state during the recovery and are involved in the provision of critical care medicine in the intensive care unit.



For more information about ASA, visit www.asahq.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society of Anesthesiologists - Pain Medicine



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't prescribe opioid analgesics as first-line therapy to treat chronic non-cancer pain.

Physicians should consider multimodal therapy, including non-drug treatments such as behavioral and physical therapies prior to pharmacological intervention. If drug therapy appears indicated, non-opioid medication (e.g., NSAIDs, anticonvulsants, etc.) should be trialed prior to commencing opioids.

2 Don't prescribe opioid analgesics as long-term therapy to treat chronic non-cancer pain until the risks are considered and discussed with the patient.

Patients should be informed of the risks of such treatment, including the potential for addiction. Physicians and patients should review and sign a written agreement that identifies the responsibilities of each party (e.g., urine drug testing) and the consequences of non-compliance with the agreement. Physicians should be cautious in co-prescribing opioids and benzodiazepines. Physicians should proactively evaluate and treat, if indicated, the nearly universal side effects of constipation and low testosterone or estrogen.

3 Avoid imaging studies (MRI, CT or X-rays) for acute low back pain without specific indications.

Imaging for low back pain in the first six weeks after pain begins should be avoided in the absence of specific clinical indications (e.g., history of cancer with potential metastases, known aortic aneurysm, progressive neurologic deficit, etc.). Most low back pain does not need imaging and doing so may reveal incidental findings that divert attention and increase the risk of having unhelpful surgery.

4 Don't use intravenous sedation for diagnostic and therapeutic nerve blocks, or joint injections as a default practice.*

Intravenous sedation, such as with propofol, midazolam or ultrashort-acting opioid infusions for diagnostic and therapeutic nerve blocks, or joint injections, should not be used as the default practice. Ideally, diagnostic procedures should be performed with local anesthetic alone. Intravenous sedation can be used after evaluation and discussion of risks, including interference with assessing the acute pain relieving effects of the procedure and the potential for false positive responses. American Society of Anesthesiologists Standards for Basic Anesthetic Monitoring should be followed in cases where moderate or deep sedation is provided or anticipated.

5 Avoid irreversible interventions for non-cancer pain that carry significant costs and/or risks.

Irreversible interventions for non-cancer pain, such as peripheral chemical neurolytic blocks or peripheral radiofrequency ablation, should be avoided because they may carry significant long-term risks of weakness, numbness or increased pain.

*This recommendation does not apply to pediatric patients.

How This List Was Created

The American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) Committee on Pain Medicine was charged with developing the “Top 5 List” on pain medicine for the *Choosing Wisely®* campaign. Committee members submitted potential recommendations for the campaign, and from this list voted on which recommendations should be included in the final “Top 5 List.” The literature was then searched to provide supporting evidence. The Committee communicated electronically and met in person during the development and approval process. Once approved by the Committee, the “Top 5 List” was reviewed by ASA’s Chair of the Section on Subspecialties, Vice President for Scientific Affairs, Executive Committee and Administrative Council. ASA’s “Top 5 List” for pain medicine has been endorsed by the American Pain Society.

ASA's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.asahq.org.

Sources

1 Chou R, Fanciullo GJ, Fine PG, Adler JA, Ballantyne JC, Davies P, Donovan MI, Fishbain DA, Foley KM, Fudin J, Gilson AM, Kelter A, Mauskop A, O’Connor PG, Passik SD, Pasternak GW, Portenoy RK, Rich BA, Roberts RG, Todd KH, Miaskowski C. Clinical guidelines for the use of chronic opioid therapy in chronic noncancer pain [Internet]. *J Pain*. 2009 Feb [cited 2014 Jan 10];10(2):113–30. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19187889>

American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management, American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. Practice guidelines for chronic pain management: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management and the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. *Anesthesiology*. 2010 Apr;112(4):810–33.

Argoff CE, Albrecht P, Irving G, Rice F. Multimodal analgesia for chronic pain: rationale and future directions. *Pain Med*. 2009;10(S2):S53–66.

2 Manchikanti L, Abdi S, Atluri S, Balog CC, Benyamin RM, Boswell MV, Brown KR, Bruel BM, Bryce DA, Burks PA, Burton AW, Calodney AK, Caraway DL, Cash KA, Christo PJ, Damron KS, Datta S, Deer TR, Diwan S, Eriator I, Falco FJ, Fellows B, Geffert S, Gharibo CG, Glaser SE, Grider JS, Hameed H, Hameed M, Hansen H, Harned ME, Hayek SM, Helm S 2nd, Hirsch JA, Janata JW, Kaye AD, Kaye AM, Kloth DS, Koyalagunta D, Lee M, Malla Y, Manchikanti KN, McManus CD, Pampati V, Parr AT, Pasupuleti R, Patel VB, Sehgal N, Silverman SM, Singh V, Smith HS, Snook LT, Solanki DR, Tracy DH, Vallejo R, Wargo BW; American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians. American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians (ASIPP) guidelines for responsible opioid prescribing in chronic non-cancer pain: Part 2—guidance. *Pain Physician*. 2012 July;15:S67–116.

Atluri S, Akbik H, Sudarshan G. Prevention of opioid abuse in chronic non-cancer pain: an algorithmic, evidence based approach. *Pain Physician*. 2012 Jul;15:ES177–89.

Colameco S, Coren JS, Ciervo CA. Continuous opioid treatment for chronic noncancer pain: a time for moderation in prescribing. *Postgrad Med*. 2009;121(4):61–6.

Kahan M, Srivastava A, Wilson L, Gourlay D, Midmer D. Misuse of and dependence on opioids: study of chronic pain patients. *Can Fam Physician*. 2006;52(9):1081–7.

Warner EA. Opioids for the treatment of chronic noncancer pain. *Am J Med*. 2012;125(12):1155–61.

3 Chou R, Fu R, Carrino JA, Deyo RA. Imaging strategies for low-back pain: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet*. 2009;373(9662):463–72.

Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V, Casey D, Cross JT, Shekelle P, Owens DK; Clinical Efficacy Assessment Subcommittee of the American College of Physicians; American College of Physicians; American Pain Society Low Back Pain Guidelines Panel. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: a joint clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society. *Ann Intern Med*. 2007;147(7):478–91.

Davis PC, Wippold FJ, Brunberg JA, Cornelius RS, De La Paz RL, Dormont PD, Gray L, Jordan JE, Mukherji SK, Seidenwurm DJ, Turski PA, Zimmerman RD, Sloan MA. ACR appropriateness criteria on low back pain. *J Am Coll Radiol*. 2009;6(6):401–7.

Kendrick D, Fielding K, Bentley E, Miller P, Kerslake R, Pringle M. The role of radiography in primary care patients with low back pain of at least 6 weeks duration: a randomized (unblended) controlled trial. *Health Technol Assess*. 2001;5(30):1–69.

Miller P, Kendrick D, Bentley E, Fielding K. Cost-effectiveness of lumbar spine radiography in primary care patients with low back pain. *Spine*. 2002;27(20):2291–7.

4 American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management, American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. Practice guidelines for chronic pain management: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management and the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. *Anesthesiology*. 2010 Apr;112(4):810–33.

Cohen SP, Raja SN. Pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of lumbar zygapophysial (facet) joint pain. *Anesthesiology*. 2007 Mar;106:591–614.

Dreyfuss P, Cohen S, Chen AS, Bohart Z, Bogduk N. Is immediate pain relief after a spinal injection procedure enhanced by intravenous sedation? *PM R* 2009;1:60–3.

Manchikanti L, Pampati V, Damron KS, McManus CD, Jackson SD, Barnhill RC, Martin JC. The effect of sedation on diagnostic validity of facet joint nerve blocks: an evaluation to assess similarities in population with involvement in cervical and lumbar regions. *Pain Physician*. 2006;9:47–52.

Smith HS, Colson J, Sehgal N. An update of evaluation of intravenous sedation on diagnostic spinal injection procedures. *Pain Physician*. 2013;16:SE17–28.

5 American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management, American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. Practice guidelines for chronic pain management: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Chronic Pain Management and the American Society of Regional Anesthesia and Pain Medicine. *Anesthesiology*. 2010 Apr;112(4):810–33.

Jackson TP, Gaeta R. Neurolytic blocks revisited. *Curr Pain Headache Rep*. 2008 Jan;12(1):7–13.

Mailis A, Furlan A. Sympathectomy for neuropathic pain. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2003; 2:CD002918. Update in *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2010;(7):CD002918.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society of Anesthesiologists

The American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) is an educational research and scientific association of physicians organized to raise and maintain the standards of the medical practice of anesthesiology and improve the care of the patient. Since its founding in 1905, the Society's achievements have made it an important voice in American medicine and the foremost advocate for all patients who require anesthesia or relief from pain. As physicians, anesthesiologists are responsible for administering anesthesia to relieve pain and for managing vital life functions, including breathing, heart rhythm and blood pressure, during surgery. After surgery, they maintain the patient in a comfortable state during the recovery and are involved in the provision of critical care medicine in the intensive care unit.



For more information about ASA, visit www.asahq.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society of Clinical Oncology



American Society of Clinical Oncology

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) is a medical professional oncology society committed to conquering cancer through research, education, prevention and delivery of high-quality patient care. ASCO recognizes the importance of evidence-based cancer care and making wise choices in the diagnosis and management of patients with cancer. After careful consideration by experienced oncologists, ASCO highlights ten categories of tests, procedures and/or treatments whose common use and clinical value are not supported by available evidence. These test and treatment options should not be administered unless the physician and patient have carefully considered if their use is appropriate in the individual case. As an example, when a patient is enrolled in a clinical trial, these tests, treatments and procedures may be part of the trial protocol and therefore deemed necessary for the patient's participation in the trial.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended to replace a medical professional's independent judgment or as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their health care provider. New evidence may emerge following the development of these items. ASCO is not responsible for any injury or damage arising out of or related to any use of these items or to any errors or omissions.

1 Don't use cancer-directed therapy for solid tumor patients with the following characteristics: low performance status (3 or 4), no benefit from prior evidence-based interventions, not eligible for a clinical trial, and no strong evidence supporting the clinical value of further anti-cancer treatment.

- Studies show that cancer directed treatments are likely to be ineffective for solid tumor patients who meet the above stated criteria.
- Exceptions include patients with functional limitations due to other conditions resulting in a low performance status or those with disease characteristics (e.g., mutations) that suggest a high likelihood of response to therapy.
- Implementation of this approach should be accompanied with appropriate palliative and supportive care.

2 Don't perform PET, CT, and radionuclide bone scans in the staging of early prostate cancer at low risk for metastasis.

- Imaging with PET, CT, or radionuclide bone scans can be useful in the staging of specific cancer types. However, these tests are often used in the staging evaluation of low-risk cancers, despite a lack of evidence suggesting they improve detection of metastatic disease or survival.
- Evidence does not support the use of these scans for staging of newly diagnosed low grade carcinoma of the prostate (Stage T1c/T2a, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) <10 ng/ml, Gleason score less than or equal to 6) with low risk of distant metastasis.
- Unnecessary imaging can lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment, unnecessary radiation exposure, and misdiagnosis.

3 Don't perform PET, CT, and radionuclide bone scans in the staging of early breast cancer at low risk for metastasis.

- Imaging with PET, CT, or radionuclide bone scans can be useful in the staging of specific cancer types. However, these tests are often used in the staging evaluation of low-risk cancers, despite a lack of evidence suggesting they improve detection of metastatic disease or survival.
- In breast cancer, for example, there is a lack of evidence demonstrating a benefit for the use of PET, CT, or radionuclide bone scans in asymptomatic individuals with newly identified ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS), or clinical stage I or II disease.
- Unnecessary imaging can lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment, unnecessary radiation exposure, and misdiagnosis.

4 Don't perform surveillance testing (biomarkers) or imaging (PET, CT, and radionuclide bone scans) for asymptomatic individuals who have been treated for breast cancer with curative intent.

- Surveillance testing with serum tumor markers or imaging has been shown to have clinical value for certain cancers (e.g., colorectal). However for breast cancer that has been treated with curative intent, several studies have shown there is no benefit from routine imaging or serial measurement of serum tumor markers in asymptomatic patients.
- False-positive tests can lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment, unnecessary radiation exposure, and misdiagnosis.

5 Don't use white cell stimulating factors for primary prevention of febrile neutropenia for patients with less than 20 percent risk for this complication.

- ASCO guidelines recommend using white cell stimulating factors when the risk of febrile neutropenia, secondary to a recommended chemotherapy regimen, is approximately 20 percent and equally effective treatment programs that do not require white cell stimulating factors are unavailable.
- Exceptions should be made when using regimens that have a lower chance of causing febrile neutropenia if it is determined that the patient is at high risk for this complication (due to age, medical history, or disease characteristics).

Disclaimer: These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended to replace a medical professional's independent judgement or as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their health care provider.

Five More Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

6

Don't give patients starting on a chemotherapy regimen that has a low or moderate risk of causing nausea and vomiting antiemetic drugs intended for use with a regimen that has a high risk of causing nausea and vomiting.

- Over the past several years, a large number of effective drugs with fewer side effects have been developed to prevent nausea and vomiting from chemotherapy. When successful, these medications can help patients avoid spending time in the hospital, improve their quality of life and lead to fewer changes in the chemotherapy regimen.
- Oncologists customarily use different antiemetic drugs depending on the likelihood (low, moderate or high) for a particular chemotherapy program to cause nausea and vomiting. For chemotherapy programs that are likely to produce severe and persistent nausea and vomiting, there are new agents that can prevent this side effect. However, these drugs are very expensive and not devoid of side effects. For this reason, these drugs should be used only when the chemotherapy drugs that have a high likelihood of causing severe or persistent nausea and vomiting.
- When using chemotherapy that is less likely to cause nausea and vomiting, there are other effective drugs available at a lower cost.

7

Don't use combination chemotherapy (multiple drugs) instead of chemotherapy with one drug when treating an individual for metastatic breast cancer unless the patient needs a rapid response to relieve tumor-related symptoms.

- Although chemotherapy with multiple drugs, or combination chemotherapy, for metastatic breast cancer may slow tumor growth for a somewhat longer time than occurs when treating with a single agent, use of combination chemotherapy has not been shown to increase overall survival. In fact, the trade-offs of more frequent and severe side effects may have a net effect of worsening a patient's quality of life, necessitating a reduction in the dose of chemotherapy.
- Combination chemotherapy may be useful and worth the risk of more side effects in situations in which the cancer burden must be reduced quickly because it is causing significant symptoms or is life threatening. As a general rule, however, giving effective drugs one at a time lowers the risk of side effects, may improve a patient's quality of life, and does not typically compromise overall survival.

8

Avoid using PET or PET-CT scanning as part of routine follow-up care to monitor for a cancer recurrence in asymptomatic patients who have finished initial treatment to eliminate the cancer unless there is high-level evidence that such imaging will change the outcome.

- PET and PET-CT are used to diagnose, stage and monitor how well treatment is working. Available evidence from clinical studies suggests that using these tests to monitor for recurrence does not improve outcomes and therefore generally is not recommended for this purpose.
- False positive tests can lead to unnecessary and invasive procedures, overtreatment, unnecessary radiation exposure and incorrect diagnoses.
- Until high level evidence demonstrates that routine surveillance with PET or PET-CT scans helps prolong life or promote well-being after treatment for a specific type of cancer, this practice should not be done.

9

Don't perform PSA testing for prostate cancer screening in men with no symptoms of the disease when they are expected to live less than 10 years.

- Since PSA levels in the blood have been linked with prostate cancer, many doctors have used repeated PSA tests in the hope of finding "early" prostate cancer in men with no symptoms of the disease. Unfortunately, PSA is not as useful for screening as many have hoped because many men with prostate cancer do not have high PSA levels, and other conditions that are not cancer (such as benign prostate hyperplasia) can also increase PSA levels.
- Research has shown that men who receive PSA testing are less likely to die specifically from prostate cancer. However when accounting for deaths from all causes, no lives are saved, meaning that men who receive PSA screening have not been shown to live longer than men who do not have PSA screening. Men with medical conditions that limit their life expectancy to less than 10 years are unlikely to benefit from PSA screening as their probability of dying from the underlying medical problem is greater than the chance of dying from asymptomatic prostate cancer.

10

Don't use a targeted therapy intended for use against a specific genetic aberration unless a patient's tumor cells have a specific biomarker that predicts an effective response to the targeted therapy.

- Unlike chemotherapy, targeted therapy can significantly benefit people with cancer because it can target specific gene products, i.e., proteins that cancer cells use to grow and spread, while causing little or no harm to healthy cells. Patients who are most likely to benefit from targeted therapy are those who have a specific biomarker in their tumor cells that indicates the presence or absence of a specific gene alteration that makes the tumor cells susceptible to the targeted agent.
- Compared to chemotherapy, the cost of targeted therapy is generally higher, as these treatments are newer, more expensive to produce and under patent protection. In addition, like all anti-cancer therapies, there are risks to using targeted agents when there is no evidence to support their use because of the potential for serious side effects or reduced efficacy compared with other treatment options.

Abbreviations

CT, computed tomography; DCIS, ductal carcinoma in situ; PET, positron emission tomography; PSA, prostate-specific antigen.

How This List Was Created (1–5)

The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) has had a standing Cost of Cancer Care Task Force since 2007. The role of the Task Force is to assess the magnitude of rising costs of cancer care and develop strategies to address these challenges. In response to the 2010 New England Journal of Medicine article by Howard Brody, MD, “Medicine’s Ethical Responsibility for Health Care Reform – the Top Five List,” a subcommittee of the Cost of Cancer Care Task Force began work to identify common practices in oncology that were both common as well as lacking sufficient evidence for widespread use. Upon joining the Choosing Wisely campaign, the members of the subcommittee conducted a literature search to ensure the proposed list of items were supported by available evidence in oncology; ultimately the proposed Top Five list was approved by the full Task Force. The initial draft list was then presented to the ASCO Clinical Practice Committee, a group composed of community-based oncologists as well as the presidents of the 48 state/regional oncology societies in the United States. Advocacy groups were also asked to weigh in to ensure the recommendations would achieve the dual purpose of increasing physician-patient communication and changing practice patterns. A plurality of more than 200 clinical oncologists reviewed, provided input and supported the list. The final Top Five list in oncology was then presented to, discussed and approved by the Executive Committee of the ASCO Board of Directors and published in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. ASCO’s disclosure and conflict of interest policies can be found at www.asco.org.

How This List Was Created (6–10)

To guide ASCO in developing this list, suggestions were elicited from current ASCO committee members (approximately 700 individuals); 115 suggestions were received. After removing duplicates, researching the literature and discussing practice patterns, the Value in Cancer Care Task Force culled the list to 11 items, which comprised an ASCO Top Five voting slate that was sent back to the membership of all standing committees. Approximately 140 oncologists from its leadership cadre voted, providing ASCO with an adequate sample size and perspective on what oncologists find to be of little value. The list was reviewed and finalized by the Value in Cancer Care Task Force and ultimately reviewed and approved by the ASCO Board of Directors and published in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology*. ASCO’s disclosure and conflict of interest policies can be found at www.asco.org.

Sources

1 Azzoli CG, Temin S, Aliff T, et al: 2011 focused update of 2009 American Society of Oncology clinical practice guideline update on chemotherapy for stage IV non-small cell lung cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 29:3825–3831, 2011

Ettinger DS, Akerley W, Bepler G, et al: Non-small cell lung cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 8:740–801, 2010

Carlson RW, Allred DC, Anderson BO, et al: Breast cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 7:122–192, 2009

Engstrom PF, Benson AB 3rd, Chen YJ, et al: Colon cancer clinical practice guidelines. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 3:468–491, 2005

Smith TJ, Hillner BE: Bending the cost curve in cancer care. *N Engl J Med* 364:2060–2065, 2011

Peppercorn JM, Smith TJ, Helft PR, et al: American Society of Clinical Oncology statement: Toward individualized care for patients with advanced cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 29:755–760, 2011

2 Makarov DV, Desai RA, Yu JB, et al: The population level prevalence and correlates of appropriate and inappropriate imaging to stage incident prostate cancer in the Medicare population. *J Urol* 187:97–102, 2012

National Comprehensive Cancer Network: NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology (NCCN guidelines)-Prostate cancer. Version 4.2011

Thompson I, Thrasher JB, Aus G, et al: Guideline for the management of clinically localized prostate cancer: 2007 update. *J Urol* 177:2106–2130, 2007

3 Carlson RW, Allred DC, Anderson BO, et al: Invasive breast cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 9:136–222, 2011

Locke GY, Hamilton S, Harris J, et al: ASCO 2006 update of recommendations for the use of tumor markers in gastrointestinal cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 24:5313–5327, 2006

Desch CE, Benson AB 3rd, Somerfield MR, et al: Colorectal cancer surveillance: 2005 update of an American Society of Clinical Oncology practice guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 23:8512–8519, 2005

Carlson RW, Allred DC, Anderson BO, et al: Breast cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 7:122–192, 2009

Khatcheressian JL, Wolff AC, Smith TJ, et al: American Society of Clinical Oncology 2006 update of the breast cancer follow-up and management guideline in the adjuvant setting. *J Clin Oncol* 24: 5091–5097, 2006

Harris L, Fritzsche H, Mennel R, et al: American Society of Clinical Oncology 2007 update of recommendations for the use of tumor markers in breast cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 25:5287–5312, 2007

5 Smith TJ, Khatcheressian J, Lyman GH, et al: ASCO 2006 update of recommendations for the use of white blood cell growth factors: An evidence based clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Oncol* 24:3187–3205, 2006

6 Basch E, Prestrud AA, Hesketh PJ, Kris MG, Feyer PC, Somerfield MR, Chesney M, Clark-Snow RA, Flaherty AM, Freundlich B, Morrow G, Rao KV, Schwartz RN, Lyman GH; American Society of Clinical Oncology. Antiemetics: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline update. *J Clin Oncol*. 2011 Nov 1;29:4189–98.

Saito M, Aogi K, Sekine I, Yoshizawa H, Yanagita Y, Sakai H, Inoue K, Kitagawa C, Ogura T, Mitsuhashi S. Palonosetron plus dexamethasone versus granisetron plus dexamethasone for prevention of nausea and vomiting during chemotherapy: a double-blind, double-dummy, randomized, comparative phase III trial. *Lancet Oncol*. 2009 Feb;10(2):115–24.

Aapro M, Fabi A, Nole F, Medici M, Steger G, Bachmann C, Roncoroni S, Roila F. Double-blind, randomised, controlled study of the efficacy and tolerability of palonosetron plus dexamethasone for 1 day with or without dexamethasone on days 2 and 3 in the prevention of nausea and vomiting induced by moderately emetogenic chemotherapy. *Ann Oncol*. 2010 May;21(5):1083–8.

Yu Z, Liu W, Wang L, Liang H, Huang Y, Si X, Zhang H, Liu D, Zhang H. The efficacy and safety of palonosetron compared with granisetron in preventing highly emetogenic chemotherapy-induced vomiting in the Chinese cancer patients: a phase II, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel, comparative clinical trial. *Support Care Cancer*. 2009 Jan;17(1):99–102.

7

Cardoso F, Costa A, Norton L, Cameron D, Cufer T, Fallowfield L, Francis P, Gligorov J, Kyriakides S, Lin N, Pagani O, Senkus E, Thomassen C, Aapro M, Bergh J, Di Leo A, El Saghir N, Ganz PA, Gelmon K, Goldhirsch A, Harbeck N, Housami N, Hudis C, Kaufman B, Leadbeater M, Mayer M, Rodger A, Rugo H, Sacchini V, Sledge G, van't Veer L, Viale G, Krop I, Winer E. 1st International consensus guidelines for advanced breast cancer (ABC 1). *Breast.* 2012 Jun;21(3):242–52.

Carrick S, Parker S, Thornton CE, Ghersi D, Simes J, Wilcken N. Single agent versus combination chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2009 Apr 15;(2):CD003372.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network: NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology (NCCN Guidelines); breast cancer version: 1.2013.

Slamon DJ, Leyland-Jones B, Shak S, Fuchs H, Paton V, Bajamonde A, Fleming T, Eiermann W, Wolter J, Pegram M, Baselga J, Norton L. Use of chemotherapy plus a monoclonal antibody against HER2 for metastatic breast cancer that overexpresses HER2. *N Engl J Med.* 2001 mar 15;344(11):783–92.

Howell A, Robertson JF, Quaresima Albano J, Aschermannova A, Mauriac L, Kleeburg UR, Vergote I, Erikstein B, Webster A, Morris C. Fulvestrant, formerly ICI 182,780, is as effective as anastrozole in postmenopausal women with advanced breast cancer progressing after prior endocrine treatment. *J Clin Oncol.* 2002 Aug 15;20(16):3396–403.

Lutz S, Berk L, Chang E, Chow E, Hahn C, Hoskin P, Howell D, Konski A, Kachnic L, Lo S, Sahgal A, Silverman L, von Gunten C, Mendel E, Vassil A, Bruner DW, Hartsell W; American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO). Palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases: an ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 2011 mar 15;79(4):965–76.

8

Phurrough S, Cano C, Dei Cas R, Ballantine L, Carino T; Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. Decision memo for positron emission tomography (FDG) for solid tumors (CAG-00181R4). Baltimore (MD): Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; 2003 Jul 8. 55 p. Report No.: CAG-00106R.

PET imaging in Ontario [Internet]. Ontario (CA): Cancer Care Ontario; 2012 May 28 [cited 26 Sep 2013]. Available from: www.cancercare.on.ca/ocs/clinicalprogs/imaging/pet.

Labianca R, Nordlinger B, Beretta GD, Brouquet A, Cervantes A; ESMO Guidelines Working Group. Primary colon cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, adjuvant treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2010 may;21 Suppl 5:v70–v7.

9

Raghavan D. PSA – Please Stop Agonizing (over prostate-specific antigen interpretation). *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2013 Jan;88:1–3.

Schroder FH, Hugosson J, Roobol MJ, Tammela TL, Ciatto S, Nelen V, Kwiatkowski M, Lujan M, Lilja H, Zappa M, Denis LJ, Recker F, Páez A, Määttänen L, Bangma CH, Aus G, Carlsson S, Villers A, Rebillard X, van der Kwast T, Kujala PM, Blijenberg BG, Stenman UH, Huber A, Taari K, Hakama M, Moss SM, de Koning HJ, Auvinen A; ERSPC Investigators. Prostate-cancer mortality at 11 years of follow-up. *N Engl J Med.* 2012 Mar 15;366(11):981–90.

Hugosson J, Carlsson S, Aus G, Bergdahl S, Khatami A, Lodding P, Pihl C-G, Stranne J, Holmberg E, Lilja H. Mortality results from the Goteborg randomized population-based prostate-cancer screening trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2010 Aug;11(8):725–32.

Andriole GL, Crawford ED, Grubbs RL III, Buys SS, Chia D, Church TR, Fouad MN, Gelmann EP, Kvale PA, Reding DJ, Weissfeld JL, Yokochi LA, O'Brien B, Clapp JD, Rathmell JM, Riley TL, Hayes RB, Kramer BS, Izmirlian G, Miller AB, Pinsky PF, Prorok PC, Gohagan JK, Berg CD; PLCO Project Team. Mortality results form a randomized prostate-cancer screening trial. *N Engl J Med.* 2009 Mar 26;360(11):1310–9.

Moyer VA; U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for prostate cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. *Ann Intern Med.* 2012 Jul 17;157(2):1–15.

Qaseem A, Barry MJ, Denberg TD, Owens DK, Shekelle P; Clinical Guidelines Committee of the American College of Physicians. Screening for prostate cancer: A guidance statement from the Clinical Guidelines Committee of the American College of Physicians. *Ann Intern Med.* 2013 May 21;158(10):761–9.

Carter HB, Albertson PC, Barry MJ, Etzioni R, Freedland SJ, Greene KL, Holmberg L, Kantoff P, Konety BR, Murad MH, Penson DF, Zietman AL. Early detection of prostate cancer: AUA Guideline. *J Urol.* 2013 Aug;190(2):419–26.

Basch E, Oliver TK, Vickers A, Thompson I, Kantoff P, Parnes H, Loblaw DA, Roth B, Williams J, Nam RK. Screening for prostate cancer with prostate-specific antigen testing: American Society of Clinical Oncology provisional clinical opinion. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012 Aug 20;30(24):3020–5.

10

Shaw A, Kim D, Nakagawa K, Seto T, Crinó L, Ahn MJ, De Pas T, Besse B, Solomon BJ, Blackhall F, Wu YL, Thomas M, O'Byrne KJ, Moro-Sibilot D, Camidge DR, Mok T, Hirsh V, Riely GJ, Iyer S, Tassell V, Polli A, Wilner KD, Jänne PA. Crizotinib versus chemotherapy in advanced ALK-positive lung cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2013 Jun 20;368(25):2385–94.

Sequist L, Yang J, Yamamoto N, O'Byrne K, Hirsh V, Mok T, Geater SL, Orlov S, Tsai CM, Boyer M, Su WC, Bennouna J, Kato T, Gorbunova V, Lee KH, Shah R, Massey D, Zazulina V, Shahidi M, Schuler M. Phase III study of afatinib or cisplatin plus pemetrexed in patients with metastatic lung adenocarcinoma with EGFR mutations. *J Clin Oncol.* 2013 Sep 20;31(27):3327–3334.

Chapman P, Hauschild A, Robert C, Haanen JB, Ascierto P, Larkin J, Dummer R, Garbe C, Testori A, Maio M, Hogg D, Lorigan P, Lebbe C, Jouary T, Schadendorf D, Ribas A, O'Day SJ, Sosman JA, Kirkwood JM, Eggermont AM, Dreno B, Nolop K, Li J, Nelson B, Hou J, Lee RJ, Flaherty KT, McArthur GA; BRIM-3 Study Group. Improved survival with vemurafenib in melanoma with BRAF V600E mutation. *N Engl J Med.* 2011 Jun 30;364(26): 2507–16.

Lynch T, Bell D, Sordella R, Gurubhagavatula S, Okimoto RA, Brannigan BW, Harris PL, Haserlat SM, Supko JG, Haluska FG, Louis DN, Christiani DC, Settleman J, Haber DA. Activating mutations in the epidermal growth factor receptor underlying responsiveness of non-small-cell lung cancer to gefitinib. *N Engl J Med.* 2004 May 20;350(21):2129–39.

Keedy V, Temin S, Somerfield M, Beasley MB, Johnson DH, McShane LM, Milton DT, Strawn JR, Wakelee HA, Giaccone G. American Society of Clinical Oncology provisional clinical opinion: epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) mutation testing for patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer considering first-line EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy. *J Clin Oncol.* 2011 May 20;29(15):2121–7.

Allegra C, Jessup J, Somerfield M, Hamilton SR, Hammond EH, Hayes DF, McAllister PK, Morton RF, Schilsky RL. American Society of Clinical Oncology provisional clinical opinion: testing for KRAS gene mutations in patients with metastatic colorectal carcinoma to predict response to anti-epidermal growth factor receptor monoclonal antibody therapy. *J Clin Oncol.* 2009 Apr 20;27(12):2091–6.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society of Clinical Oncology

The American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) is the world's leading professional organization representing physicians who care for people with cancer. With more than 30,000 members, ASCO is committed to improving cancer care through scientific meetings, educational programs and peer-reviewed journals. ASCO is supported by its affiliate organization, the Conquer Cancer Foundation, which funds ground-breaking research and programs that make a tangible difference in the lives of people with cancer. ASCO's membership is comprised of clinical oncologists from all oncology disciplines and sub-specialties including medical oncology, therapeutic radiology, surgical oncology, pediatric oncology, gynecologic oncology, urologic oncology, and hematologic; physicians and health care professionals participating in approved oncology training programs; oncology nurses; and other health care practitioners with a predominant interest in oncology.

For more information, please visit www.asco.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society for Clinical Pathology



American Society for
Clinical Pathology

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform population based screening for 25-OH-Vitamin D deficiency.

Vitamin D deficiency is common in many populations, particularly in patients at higher latitudes, during winter months and in those with limited sun exposure. Over the counter Vitamin D supplements and increased summer sun exposure are sufficient for most otherwise healthy patients. Laboratory testing is appropriate in higher risk patients when results will be used to institute more aggressive therapy (e.g., osteoporosis, chronic kidney disease, malabsorption, some infections, obese individuals).

2 Don't perform low risk HPV testing.

National guidelines provide for HPV testing in patients with certain abnormal Pap smears and in other select clinical indications. The presence of high risk HPV leads to more frequent examination or more aggressive investigation (e.g., colposcopy and biopsy). There is no medical indication for low risk HPV testing (HPV types that cause genital warts or very minor cell changes on the cervix) because the infection is not associated with disease progression and there is no treatment or therapy change indicated when low risk HPV is identified.

3 Avoid routine preoperative testing for low risk surgeries without a clinical indication.

Most preoperative tests (typically a complete blood count, Prothrombin Time and Partial Prothromboplastin Time, basic metabolic panel and urinalysis) performed on elective surgical patients are normal. Findings influence management in under 3% of patients tested. In almost all cases, no adverse outcomes are observed when clinically stable patients undergo elective surgery, irrespective of whether an abnormal test is identified. Preoperative testing is appropriate in symptomatic patients and those with risks factors for which diagnostic testing can provide clarification of patient surgical risk.

4 Only order Methylated Septin 9 (SEPT9) to screen for colon cancer on patients for whom conventional diagnostics are not possible.

Methylated Septin 9 (SEPT9) is a plasma test to screen patients for colorectal cancer. Its sensitivity and specificity are similar to commonly ordered stool guaiac or fecal immune tests. It offers an advantage over no testing in patients that refuse these tests or who, despite aggressive counseling, decline to have recommended colonoscopy. The test should not be considered as an alternative to standard diagnostic procedures when those procedures are possible.

5 Don't use bleeding time test to guide patient care.

The bleeding time test is an older assay that has been replaced by alternative coagulation tests. The relationship between the bleeding time test and the risk of a patient's actually bleeding has not been established. Further, the test leaves a scar on the forearm. There are other reliable tests of coagulation available to evaluate the risks of bleeding in appropriate patient populations.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP) list was developed under the leadership of the chair of ASCP's Institute Advisory Committee and Past President of ASCP. Subject matter and test utilization experts across the fields of pathology and laboratory medicine were included in this process for their expertise and guidance. The review panel examined hundreds of options based on both the practice of pathology and evidence available through an extensive review of the literature. The laboratory tests targeted in our recommendations were selected because they are tests that are performed frequently; there is evidence that the test either offers no benefit or is harmful; use of the test is costly and it does not provide higher quality care; and, eliminating it or changing to another test is within the control of the clinician. The final list is not exhaustive (many other tests/procedures were also identified and were also worthy of consideration), but the recommendations, if instituted, would result in higher quality care, lower costs, and more effective use of our laboratory resources and personnel.

ASCPs' disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.ascp.org.

Sources

- 1 Sattar N, Welsh P, Panarelli M, Forouchi NG. Increasing requests for vitamin D measurement: Costly, confusing, and without credibility. *Lancet* [Internet]. 2012 Jan 14 [cited 2012 Oct 12];379:95-96.
- Bilinski K, Boyages S. The rising cost of vitamin D testing in Australia: time to establish guidelines for testing. *Med J Aust* [Internet]. 2012 Jul 16 [cited 2012 Oct 12];197 (2):90.
- Lu CM. Pathology consultation on vitamin D testing: Clinical indications for 25(OH) vitamin D measurement [Letter to the editor]. *Am J Clin Pathol* [Internet]. 2012 May [cited 2012 Oct 12];137:831.
- Holick M, Binkley N, Bischoff-Ferrari H, Gordon CM, Hanley DA, Heaney RP, Murad MH, Weaver CM; Endocrine Society. Evaluation, treatment, and prevention of vitamin D deficiency: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* [Internet]. 2011 Jul [cited 2012 Oct 12];96(7):1911-1930.
- 2 Lee JW, Berkowitz Z, Saraiya M. Low-risk human papillomavirus testing and other non recommended human papillomavirus testing practices among U.S. health care providers. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2011 Jul;118(1):4-13.
- Saslow D, Solomon D, Lawson HW, Killackey M, Kulasingam SL, Cain J, Garcia FA, Moriarty AT, Waxman AG, Wilbur DC, Wentzensen N, Downs LS Jr, Spitzer M, Moscicki AB, Franco EL, Stoler MH, Schiffman M, Castle PE, Myers ER; ACS-ASCCP-ASCP Cervical Cancer Guideline Committee. American Cancer Society, American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology, and American Society for Clinical Pathology Screening Guidelines for the Prevention and early Detection of Cervical Cancer. *Am J Clin Pathol* [Internet]. 2012 May-Jun [cited 2012 Oct 12];137:516-542.
- Zhao C, Chen X, Onisko A, Kanbour A, Austin RM. Follow-up outcomes for a large cohort of U.S. women with negative imaged liquid-based cytology findings and positive high risk human papillomavirus test results. *Gynecol Oncol* [Internet]. 2011 Aug [cited 2012 Oct 12];122:291-296.
- American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. Descriptions of new FDA-approved HPV DNA tests. *HPV Genotyping Clinical Update* [Internet]. Frederick (MD): American Society for Colposcopy and Cervical Pathology. 2009. [Cited 2012 Oct 12]. Available from: www.asccp.org/ConsensusGuidelines/HPVGenotypingClinicalUpdate/tabid/5963/Default.aspx.
- 3 Keay L, Lindsley K, Tielsch J, Katz J, Schein O. Routine preoperative medical testing for cataract surgery. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. 2012, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD007293. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007293.pub3.
- Katz R, Dexter F, Rosenfeld K, Wolfe L, Redmond V, Agarwal D, Salik I, Goldsteen K, Goodman M, Glass PS. Survey study of anesthesiologists' and surgeons' ordering of unnecessary preoperative laboratory tests. *Anesth Analg*. 2011 Jan;112(1).
- Munro J, Booth A, Nicholl J. Routine preoperative testing: A systematic review of the evidence. *Health Technol Assessmen*. 1997;1(12).
- Reynolds TM. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence guidelines on preoperative tests: The use of routine preoperative tests for elective surgery. *Ann Clin Biochem* [Internet]. 2006 Jan [cited 2012 Oct 12];43:13-16.
- Capdenat Saint-Martin E, Michel P, Raymond JM, Iskandar H, Chevalier C, Petitpierre MN, Daubech L, Amouretti M, Maurette P. Description of local adaptation of national guidelines and of active feedback for rationalizing preoperative screening in patients at low risk from anaesthetics in a French university hospital. *Qual Health Care* [Internet]. 1998 Mar [cited 2012 Oct 12];7:5-11.
- 4 Rösch T, Church T, Osborn N, Wandell M, Lofton-Day C, Mongin S, Blumenstein BA, Allen JI, Snover D, Day R, Ransohoff DF. Prospective clinical validation of an assay for methylated SEPT9 DNA for colorectal cancer screening in plasma of average risk men and women over the age of 50. *Gut*. 2010;59(suppl III):A307.
- Ahlquist DA, Taylor WR, Mahoney DW, Zou H, Domanico M, Thibodeau SN, Boardman LA, Berger BM, Lidgard GP. The stool DNA test is more accurate than the plasma septic 9 test in detecting colorectal neoplasia. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* [Internet]. 2012 Mar [cited 2012 Oct 12];10(3):272-7.
- 5 Lehman CM, Blaylock RC, Alexander DP, Rodgers GM. Discontinuation of the bleeding time test without detectable adverse clinical impact. *Clin Chem* [Internet]. 2001;47(7) [cited 2012 Oct 12];1204-1211.
- Peterson P, Hayes TE, Arkin CF, Bovill EG, Fairweather RB, Rock WA Jr, Triplett DA, Brandt JT. The preoperative bleeding time test lacks clinical benefit. *Arch Surg* [Internet]. 1998 Feb [cited 2012 Oct 20];133(2):134-139.
- Lind SE. The bleeding time does not predict surgical bleeding. *Blood* [Internet]. 1991 Jun [cited 2012 Oct 20]; 77(12):2547-52.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About the American Society for Clinical Pathology

Founded in 1922 in Chicago, the American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP) is a medical professional society with more than 100,000 member board-certified anatomic and clinical pathologists, residents and fellows, laboratory professionals, and students. ASCP provides excellence in education, certification, and advocacy on behalf of patients, pathologists, and laboratory professionals.



American Society for Clinical Pathology

For more information, visit www.ascp.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society of Echocardiography



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1

Don't order follow up or serial echocardiograms for surveillance after a finding of trace valvular regurgitation on an initial echocardiogram.

Trace mitral, tricuspid and pulmonic regurgitation can be detected in 70% to 90% of normal individuals and has no adverse clinical implications. The clinical significance of a small amount of aortic regurgitation with an otherwise normal echocardiographic study is unknown.

2

Don't repeat echocardiograms in stable, asymptomatic patients with a murmur/click, where a previous exam revealed no significant pathology.

Repeat imaging to address the same question, when no pathology has been previously found and there has been no clinical change in the patient's condition, is not indicated.

3

Avoid echocardiograms for preoperative/perioperative assessment of patients with no history or symptoms of heart disease.

Perioperative echocardiography is used to clarify signs or symptoms of cardiovascular disease, or to investigate abnormal heart tests. Resting left ventricular (LV) function is not a consistent predictor of perioperative ischemic events; even reduced LV systolic function has poor predictive value for perioperative cardiac events.

4

Avoid using stress echocardiograms on asymptomatic patients who meet "low risk" scoring criteria for coronary disease.

Stress echocardiography is mostly used in symptomatic patients to assist in the diagnosis of obstructive coronary artery disease. There is very little information on using stress echocardiography in asymptomatic individuals for the purposes of cardiovascular risk assessment, as a stand-alone test or in addition to conventional risk factors.

5

Avoid transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) to detect cardiac sources of embolization if a source has been identified and patient management will not change.

Tests whose results will not alter management should not be ordered. Protocol-driven testing can be useful if it serves as a reminder not to omit a test or procedure, but should always be individualized to the particular patient. While TEE is safe, even the small degree of risk associated with a procedure is not justified if there is no expected clinical benefit.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Society of Echocardiography (ASE) identified these interventions after careful review of evidence and clinical guidelines. In particular, ASE's cardiovascular care experts reviewed the ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 Appropriateness Use Criteria for Echocardiography (AUC), which was published in March 2011. ASE's cardiovascular care scenarios were chosen based on the highest likelihood of improving patient care and reducing inappropriate test use. Leaders in the organization transformed the scenarios into plain language and produced the clinical explanations for each procedure.

ASE's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.asecho.org.

Sources

1 Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 appropriate use criteria for echocardiography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2011;24:229-67.

Bonow RO, Carabello BA, Chatterjee K, de Leon AC Jr, Faxon DP, Freed MD, Gaasch WH, Lytle BW, Nishimura RA, O'Gara PT, O'Rourke RA, Otto CM, Shah PM, Shanewise JS. 2008 focused update incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Develop Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008;52:e1-142. Available from: content.onlinejacc.org/article.aspx?articleid=1139232.

2 Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 appropriate use criteria for echocardiography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2011;24:229-67.

3 Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 appropriate use criteria for echocardiography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2011;24:229-67.

Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, Calkins H, Chaikof EL, Fleischmann KE, Freeman WK, Froehlich JB, Kasper EK, Kersten JR, Riegel B, Robb JF. 2009 ACC/AHA focused update on perioperative beta blockade incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for noncardiac surgery: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/ American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;54:e13-118. Available from: content.onlinejacc.org/article.aspx?articleid=1140211.

4 Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 appropriate use criteria for echocardiography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2011;24:229-67.

Gibbons RJ, Abrams J, Chatterjee K, Daley J, Deedwania PC, Douglas JS, Ferguson TB Jr, Fihn SD, Fraker TD Jr, Gardin JM, O'Rourke RA, Pasternak RC, Williams SV. ACC/AHA 2002 guideline update for the management of patients with chronic stable angina: a report of the American College of Cardiology/ American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee to Update the 1999 Guidelines for the Management of Patients with Chronic Stable Angina). 2002. Available from: www.cardiosource.org/~/media/Images/ACC/Science%20and%20Quality/Practice%20Guidelines/s/stable_clean.ashx.

Greenland P, Alpert JS, Beller GA, Benjamin EJ, Budoff MJ, Fayad ZA, Foster E, Hlatky MA, Hodgson McB, Kushner FG, Lauer MS, Shaw LJ, Smith SC, Jr, Taylor AJ, Weintraub WS, Wenger NK. 2010 ACCF/AHA guideline for assessment of cardiovascular risk in asymptomatic adults: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;56:e50-103. Available from: content.onlinejacc.org/article.aspx?articleid=1143997.

5 Douglas PS, Garcia MJ, Haines DE, Lai WW, Manning WJ, Patel AR, Picard MH, Polk DM, Ragosta M, Ward RP, Weiner RB. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 appropriate use criteria for echocardiography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, and Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr* 2011;24:229-67.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society of Echocardiography

As the largest global organization for cardiovascular ultrasound imaging, the American Society of Echocardiography (ASE) is the leader and advocate, setting clinical standards and guidelines with a commitment to improving the practice for better patient outcomes. ASE is devoted to ensuring patient access to excellence in the practice of Echocardiography around the world. Echocardiography provides an exceptional view of the cardiovascular system to safely and cost-effectively enhance patient care. Full text of ASE's guidelines is available at www.asecho.org/guidelines.



For more information about ASE, visit www.asecho.org. For patient-specific information on the practice of echocardiography, visit www.seemyheart.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society of Hematology



Ten Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't transfuse more than the minimum number of red blood cell (RBC) units necessary to relieve symptoms of anemia or to return a patient to a safe hemoglobin range (7 to 8 g/dL in stable, non-cardiac in-patients).

Transfusion of the smallest effective dose of RBCs is recommended because liberal transfusion strategies do not improve outcomes when compared to restrictive strategies. Unnecessary transfusion generates costs and exposes patients to potential adverse effects without any likelihood of benefit. Clinicians are urged to avoid the routine administration of 2 units of RBCs if 1 unit is sufficient and to use appropriate weight-based dosing of RBCs in children.

2 Don't test for thrombophilia in adult patients with venous thromboembolism (VTE) occurring in the setting of major transient risk factors (surgery, trauma or prolonged immobility).

Thrombophilia testing is costly and can result in harm to patients if the duration of anticoagulation is inappropriately prolonged or if patients are incorrectly labeled as thrombophilic. Thrombophilia testing does not change the management of VTEs occurring in the setting of major transient VTE risk factors. When VTE occurs in the setting of pregnancy or hormonal therapy, or when there is a strong family history plus a major transient risk factor, the role of thrombophilia testing is complex and patients and clinicians are advised to seek guidance from an expert in VTE.

3 Don't use inferior vena cava (IVC) filters routinely in patients with acute VTE.

IVC filters are costly, can cause harm and do not have a strong evidentiary basis. The main indication for IVC filters is patients with acute VTE and a contraindication to anticoagulation such as active bleeding or a high risk of anticoagulant-associated bleeding. Lesser indications that may be reasonable in some cases include patients experiencing pulmonary embolism (PE) despite appropriate, therapeutic anticoagulation, or patients with massive PE and poor cardiopulmonary reserve. Retrievable filters are recommended over permanent filters with removal of the filter when the risk for PE has resolved and/or when anticoagulation can be safely resumed.

4 Don't administer plasma or prothrombin complex concentrates for non-emergent reversal of vitamin K antagonists (i.e. outside of the setting of major bleeding, intracranial hemorrhage or anticipated emergent surgery).

Blood products can cause serious harm to patients, are costly and are rarely indicated in the reversal of vitamin K antagonists. In non-emergent situations, elevations in the international normalized ratio are best addressed by holding the vitamin K antagonist and/or administering vitamin K.

5 Limit surveillance computed tomography (CT) scans in asymptomatic patients following curative-intent treatment for aggressive lymphoma.

CT surveillance in asymptomatic patients in remission from aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma may be harmful through a small but cumulative risk of radiation-induced malignancy. It is also costly and has not been demonstrated to improve survival. Physicians are encouraged to carefully weigh the anticipated benefits of post-treatment CT scans against the potential harm of radiation exposure. Due to a decreasing probability of relapse with the passage of time and a lack of proven benefit, CT scans in asymptomatic patients more than 2 years beyond the completion of treatment are rarely advisable.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.



Ten Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Don't treat with an anticoagulant for more than three months in a patient with a first venous thromboembolism (VTE) occurring in the setting of a major transient risk factor.

6

Anticoagulation is potentially harmful and costly. Patients with a first VTE triggered by a major, transient risk factor such as surgery, trauma or an intravascular catheter are at low risk for recurrence once the risk factor has resolved and an adequate treatment regimen with anticoagulation has been completed. Evidence-based and consensus guidelines recommend three months of anticoagulation over shorter or longer periods of anticoagulation in patients with VTE in the setting of a reversible provoking factor. By ensuring a patient receives an appropriate regimen of anticoagulation, clinicians may avoid unnecessary harm, reduce health care expenses and improve quality of life. This *Choosing Wisely*® recommendation is not intended to apply to VTE associated with non-major risk factors (e.g., hormonal therapy, pregnancy, travel-associated immobility, etc.), as the risk of recurrent VTE in these groups is either intermediate or poorly defined.

7

Don't routinely transfuse patients with sickle cell disease (SCD) for chronic anemia or uncomplicated pain crisis without an appropriate clinical indication.

Patients with SCD are especially vulnerable to potential harms from unnecessary red blood cell transfusion. In particular, they experience an increased risk of alloimmunization to minor blood group antigens and a high risk of iron overload from repeated transfusions. Patients with the most severe genotypes of SCD with baseline hemoglobin (Hb) values in the 7-10 g/dL range can usually tolerate further temporary reductions in Hb without developing symptoms of anemia. Many patients with SCD receive intravenous fluids to improve hydration when hospitalized for management of pain crisis, which may contribute to a decrease in Hb by 1-2 g/dL. Routine administration of red cells in this setting should be avoided. Moreover, there is no evidence that transfusion reduces pain due to vaso-occlusive crises. For a discussion of when transfusion is indicated in SCD, readers are referred to recent evidence-based guidelines from the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) (see reference below).

8

Don't perform baseline or routine surveillance computed tomography (CT) scans in patients with asymptomatic, early-stage chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL).

In patients with asymptomatic, early-stage CLL, baseline and routine surveillance CT scans do not improve survival and are not necessary to stage or prognosticate patients. CT scans expose patients to small doses of radiation, can detect incidental findings that are not clinically relevant but lead to further investigations and are costly. For asymptomatic patients with early-stage CLL, clinical staging and blood monitoring is recommended over CT scans.

9

Don't test or treat for suspected heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) in patients with a low pre-test probability of HIT.

In patients with suspected HIT, use the "4T's" score to calculate the pre-test probability of HIT. This scoring system uses the timing and degree of thrombocytopenia, the presence or absence of thrombosis, and the existence of other causes of thrombocytopenia to assess the pre-test probability of HIT. HIT can be excluded by a low pre-test probability score (4T's score of 0-3) without the need for laboratory investigation. Do not discontinue heparin or start a non-heparin anticoagulant in these low-risk patients because presumptive treatment often involves an increased risk of bleeding, and because alternative anticoagulants are costly.

10

Don't treat patients with immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) in the absence of bleeding or a very low platelet count.

Treatment for ITP should be aimed at treating and preventing bleeding episodes and improving quality of life. Unnecessary treatment exposes patients to potentially serious treatment side effects and can be costly, with little expectation of clinical benefit. The decision to treat ITP should be based on an individual patient's symptoms, bleeding risk (as determined by prior bleeding episodes and risk factors for bleeding such as use of anticoagulants, advanced age, high-risk activities, etc.), social factors (distance from the hospital/travel concerns), side effects of possible treatments, upcoming procedures, and patient preferences. In the pediatric setting, treatment is usually not indicated in the absence of mucosal bleeding regardless of platelet count. In the adult setting, treatment may be indicated in the absence of bleeding if the platelet count is very low. However, ITP treatment is rarely indicated in adult patients with platelet counts greater than 30,000/microL unless they are preparing for surgery or an invasive procedure, or have a significant additional risk factor for bleeding. In patients preparing for surgery or other invasive procedures, short-term treatment may be indicated to increase the platelet count prior to the planned intervention and during the immediate post-operative period.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created (1–5)

The American Society of Hematology (ASH) *Choosing Wisely*® Task Force utilized a modified Delphi technique to collect suggestions from committee members and recipients of its clinically focused newsletter, the *ASH Practice Update*. Respondents were asked to consider the core values of harm, cost, strength of evidence, frequency and control. Fifty-nine of 167 ASH committee members (35%) and 2 recipients of the *ASH Practice Update* submitted 81 unique suggestions. The Task Force used a nominal group technique (NGT) to identify the top 20 items, which were scored by ASH committee and practice community members, with a 46 percent participation rate. ASH's Task Force reviewed all scores to develop a 10-item list. A professional methodologist conducted a systematic literature review on each of the 10 items; the Task Force chair served as the second reviewer. Evidence reviews and source material for the 10 items were shared with ASH's Task Force, which ranked the items according to the core values. The Task Force then identified the top 5 items plus 1 alternate. ASH member content experts provided external validation for the veracity and clarity of the items.

How this List was Created (6–10)

Suggestions for the second ASH *Choosing Wisely* list were solicited from members of the ASH Committee on Practice, the ASH Committee on Quality, the ASH *Choosing Wisely* Task Force, ASH Consult-a-Colleague volunteers and members of the ASH Practice Partnership. Six principles were used to prioritize items: avoiding harm to patients, producing evidence-based recommendations, considering both the cost and frequency of tests and treatments, making recommendations in the clinical purview of the hematologist, and considering the potential impact of recommendations. Harm avoidance was established as the campaign's preeminent guiding principle. Guided by the 6 principles, the ASH *Choosing Wisely* Task Force scored all suggestions. Modified group technique was used to select 10 semi-finalist items. Systematic reviews of the literature were then completed for each of the 10 semi-finalist items. Guided by the 6 core principles outlined above, and by the systematic reviews of the evidence, the ASH *Choosing Wisely* Task Force selected 5 recommendations for inclusion in ASH's second *Choosing Wisely* Campaign.

ASH's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.hematology.org.

Sources

1 Carson JL, Grossman BJ, Kleinman S, Tinmouth AT, Marques MB, Fung MK, Holcomb JB, Illoh O, Kaplan LJ, Katz LM, Rao SV, Roback JD, Shander A, Tobian AA, Weinstein R, Swinton McLaughlin LG, Djulbegovic B; Clinical Transfusion Medicine Committee of the AABB. Red blood cell transfusion: a clinical practice guideline from the AABB. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012 Jul 3;157(1):49–58.

Retter A, Wyncoll D, Pearse R, Carson D, McKechnie S, Stanworth S, Allard S, Thomas D, Walsh T; British Committee for Standards in Hematology. Guidelines on the management of anaemia and red cell transfusion in adult critically ill patients. *Br J Haematol*. 2013 Feb;160(4):445–64.

2 Chong LY, Fenu E, Stansby G, Hodgkinson S. Management of venous thromboembolic diseases and the role of thrombophilia testing: summary of NICE guidance. *BMJ*. 2012 Jun 27;344:e3979.

Baglin T, Gray E, Greaves M, Hunt BJ, Keeling D, Machin S, Mackie I, Makris M, Nokes T, Perry D, Tait RC, Walker I, Watson H; British Committee for Standards in Hematology. Clinical guidelines for testing for heritable thrombophilia. *Br J Haematol*. 2010 Apr;149(2):209–20.

3 Dupras D, Bluhm J, Felty C, Hansen C, Johnson T, Lim K, Maddali S, Marshall P, Messner P, Skeik N. Venous thromboembolism diagnosis and treatment. Bloomington (MN): Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement (ICSI); 2013 Jan. 90 p.

Kearon C, Akl EA, Comerota AJ, Prandoni P, Bounameaux H, Goldhaber SZ, Nelson ME, Wells PS, Gould MK, Dentali F, Crowther M, Kahn SR; American College of Chest Physicians. Antithrombotic therapy for VTE disease: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest*. 2012 Feb;141(2 Suppl):e419S–94S.

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Venous thromboembolic diseases: the management of venous thromboembolic diseases and the role of thrombophilia testing. 2012 Jun:NICE clinical guideline;no.144.

Jaff MR, McMurry MS, Archer SL, Cushman M, Goldenberg N, Goldhaber SZ, Jenkins JS, Kline JA, Michaels AD, Thistlethwaite P, Vedantham S, White RJ, Zierler BK; American Heart Association Council on Cardiopulmonary, Critical Care, Perioperative and Resuscitation; American Heart Association Council on Peripheral Vascular Disease; American Heart Association Council on Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology. Management of massive and submassive pulmonary embolism, iliofemoral deep vein thrombosis, and chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2011 Apr 26;123(16):1788–830.

4 Holbrook A, Schulman S, Witt DM, Vandvik PO, Fish J, Kovacs MJ, Svensson PJ, Veenstra DL, Crowther M, Guyatt GH; American College of Chest Physicians. Evidence-based management of anticoagulant therapy: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest*. 2012 Feb;141(2 Suppl):e152S–84S.

Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN). Antithrombotics: indications and management. Edinburgh (UK): 2012. 75 p. Report No. 129.

5 Zelenetz AD, Wierda WG, Abramson JS, Advani RH, Andreadis CB, Bartlett N, Bellam N, Byrd JC, Czuczmar MS, Fayad LE, Glenn MJ, Gockerman JP, Gordon LI, Harris NL, Hoppe RT, Horwitz SM, Kelsey CR, Kim YH, Krivacic S, LaCasce AS, Nademanee A, Porcu P, Press O, Pro B, Reddy N, Sokol L, Swinnen L, Tsien C, Vose JM, Yahalom J, Zafar N, Dwyer MA, Naganuma M; National Comprehensive Cancer Network. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology: non-Hodgkin's lymphomas: Version 1.2013. Fort Washington (PA): NCCN.2013.

Lin TL, Kuo MC, Shih LY, Dunn P, Wang PN, Wu JH, Tang TC, Chang H, Hung YS, Lu SC. Value of surveillance computed tomography in the follow-up of diffuse large B-cell and follicular lymphomas. *Ann Hematol*. 2012 Nov;91(11):1741–5.

Guppy AE, Tebbutt NC, Norman A, Cunningham D. The role of surveillance CT scans in patients with diffuse large B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2003 Jan;44(1):123–5.

Shenoy P, Sinha R, Tume JW, Lechowicz MJ, Flowers CR. Surveillance computed tomography scans for patients with lymphoma: is the risk worth the benefits? *Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk*. 2010 Aug;10(4):270–7.

6

Kearon C, Akl EA, Comerota AJ, Prandoni P, Bounameaux H, Goldhaber SZ, Nelson ME, Wells PS, Gould MK, Dentali F, Crowther M, Kahn SR; American College of Chest Physicians. Antithrombotic therapy for VTE disease: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines.[Erratum appears in Chest. 2012 Dec;142(6):1698-1704]. *Chest.* 2012 Feb;141(2 Suppl):e419S-94S.

Chalmers E, Ganesen V, Liesner R, Maroo S, Nokes T, Saunders D, Williams M; British Committee for Standards in Haematology. Guideline on the investigation, management and prevention of venous thrombosis in children. *Br J Haematol.* 2011 Jul;154(2):196-207.

Monagle P, Chan AK, Goldenberg NA, Ichord RN, Journey cake JM, Nowak-Göttl U, Vesely SK; American College of Chest Physicians. Antithrombotic therapy in neonates and children: Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest.* 2012 Feb;141(2 Suppl):e737S-801S.

7

Evidence-based management of sickle cell disease: expert panel report, 2014. Washington (DC): National Institutes of Health, National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute; 2014. 161 p.

Blood transfusion guideline. Dutch Institute for Healthcare Improvement CBO; 2011. 402 p.

8

Oscier D, Dearden C, Eren E, Fegan C, Follows G, Hillmen P, Illidge T, Matutes E, Milligan DW, Pettitt A, Schuh A, Wimperis J; British Committee for Standards in Haematology. Guidelines on the diagnosis, investigation and management of chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. *Br J Haematol.* 2012 Dec;159(5):541-64.

Eichhorst B, Hallek M, Dreyling M, Group EGW. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Ann Oncol.* 2010 May;21 Suppl 5:v162-4.

9

Watson H, Davidson S, Keeling D. Guidelines on the diagnosis and management of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia: second edition. *Br J Haematol.* 2012;159(5):528-40.

Cuker A, Gimotty PA, Crowther MA, Warkentin TE. Predictive value of the 4Ts scoring system for heparin-induced thrombocytopenia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Blood.* 2012;120:4160-7.

10

Neunert C, Lim W, Crowther M, Cohen A, Solberg L Jr., Crowther MA; American Society of Hematology. The American Society of Hematology 2011 evidence-based practice guideline for immune thrombocytopenia. *Blood.* 2011 Apr 21;117(16):4190-207.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society of Hematology

The American Society of Hematology (ASH) is the world's largest professional society of hematologists, serving more than 14,000 clinicians and scientists from around the world who are dedicated to furthering the understanding, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disorders affecting the blood.

For more than 50 years, the Society has led the development of hematology as a discipline by promoting research, patient care, education, training and advocacy in hematology. By providing a forum for clinicians and scientists to share the latest discoveries in the field, ASH is helping to improve care and possibly lead to cures for diseases that affect millions of people, including leukemia, lymphoma, myeloma, anemias and various bleeding and clotting disorders.

For more information, visit www.hematology.org.



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform routine cancer screening for dialysis patients with limited life expectancies without signs or symptoms.

Due to high mortality among end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients, routine cancer screening—including mammography, colonoscopy, prostate-specific antigen (PSA) and Pap smears—in dialysis patients with limited life expectancy, such as those who are not transplant candidates, is not cost effective and does not improve survival. False-positive tests can cause harm: unnecessary procedures, overtreatment, misdiagnosis and increased stress. An individualized approach to cancer screening incorporating patients' cancer risk factors, expected survival and transplant status is required.

2 Don't administer erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) to chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients with hemoglobin levels greater than or equal to 10 g/dL without symptoms of anemia.

Administering ESAs to CKD patients with the goal of normalizing hemoglobin levels has no demonstrated survival or cardiovascular disease benefit, and may be harmful in comparison to a treatment regimen that delays ESA administration or sets relatively conservative targets (9–11 g/dL). ESAs should be prescribed to maintain hemoglobin at the lowest level that both minimizes transfusions and best meets individual patient needs.

3 Avoid nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) in individuals with hypertension or heart failure or CKD of all causes, including diabetes.

The use of NSAIDs, including cyclo-oxygenase type 2 (COX-2) inhibitors, for the pharmacological treatment of musculoskeletal pain can elevate blood pressure, make antihypertensive drugs less effective, cause fluid retention and worsen kidney function in these individuals. Other agents such as acetaminophen, tramadol or short-term use of narcotic analgesics may be safer than and as effective as NSAIDs.

4 Don't place peripherally inserted central catheters (PICC) in stage III–V CKD patients without consulting nephrology.

Venous preservation is critical for stage III–V CKD patients. Arteriovenous fistulas (AVF) are the best hemodialysis access, with fewer complications and lower patient mortality, versus grafts or catheters. Excessive venous puncture damages veins, destroying potential AVF sites. PICC lines and subclavian vein puncture can cause venous thrombosis and central vein stenosis. Early nephrology consultation increases AVF use at hemodialysis initiation and may avoid unnecessary PICC lines or central/peripheral vein puncture.

5 Don't initiate chronic dialysis without ensuring a shared decision-making process between patients, their families, and their physicians.

The decision to initiate chronic dialysis should be part of an individualized, shared decision-making process between patients, their families, and their physicians. This process includes eliciting individual patient goals and preferences and providing information on prognosis and expected benefits and harms of dialysis within the context of these goals and preferences. Limited observational data suggest that survival may not differ substantially for older adults with a high burden of comorbidity who initiate chronic dialysis versus those managed conservatively.

How This List Was Created

The American Society of Nephrology (ASN) maintains a Quality and Patient Safety (QPS) Task Force that advances ASN's commitment to providing high-quality care to patients and to raising awareness of patient safety issues for all professionals administering care to kidney patients. Each of ASN's 10 advisory groups contributes expertise to the task force to ensure it addresses all areas of nephrology practice, and the society's president, public policy board and council also provide insights. The QPS task force centered its focus on five items most likely to positively impact and influence optimal patient care. The final list of five items was unanimously approved by the ASN public policy board and council. ASN's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.asn-online.org.

Sources

- 1 U.S. Renal Data System, American Society of Nephrology, American Society of Transplantation, *Archives of Internal Medicine, Seminars in Dialysis*.
- 2 U.S. Food and Drug Administration, *The New England Journal of Medicine* (multiple publications).
- 3 National Kidney Foundation Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) *Clinical Practice Guidelines for Chronic Kidney Disease; Chronic Kidney Disease in Adults: UK Guidelines for Identification, Management and Referral*; American Heart Association; *Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure; Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network on Management of Chronic Heart Failure*.
- 4 *Fistula First Breakthrough Initiative – National Coalition Recommendation for the Minimal Use of PICC Lines, American Society of Diagnostic and Interventional Nephrology: Guidelines for Venous Access in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease, Seminars in Dialysis, National Kidney Foundation Clinical Practice Guidelines for Vascular Access, The Renal Network, Inc. PICC Line Resource Toolkit, Clinical and Experimental Nephrology*.
- 5 Renal Physicians' Association End-of-Life Care Guidelines, *Pediatric Nephrology, Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, Journal of Pediatrics, Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation, Archives of Internal Medicine, Nephrology Dialysis and Transplant, New England Journal of Medicine, Palliative Medicine*.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society of Nephrology:

The American Society of Nephrology (ASN) represents nearly 14,000 professionals committed to curing kidney disease. The *Choosing Wisely* campaign reflects ASN's commitment to the highest quality care for the millions of kidney patients worldwide. ASN provides the most highly regarded education in kidney medicine, supports key kidney research, and advocates daily for policies that improve patients' lives and equip professionals to help those with kidney disease achieve the highest quality of life.



For more information or questions, please visit www.asn-online.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society of Nuclear Cardiology



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform stress cardiac imaging or coronary angiography in patients without cardiac symptoms unless high-risk markers are present.

Asymptomatic, low-risk patients account for up to 45 percent of inappropriate stress testing. Testing should be performed only when the following findings are present: diabetes in patients older than 40 years old, peripheral arterial disease, and greater than 2 percent yearly coronary heart disease event rate.

2 Don't perform cardiac imaging for patients who are at low risk.

Chest pain patients at low risk of cardiac death and myocardial infarction (based on history, physical exam, electrocardiograms and cardiac biomarkers) do not merit stress radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging or stress echocardiography as an initial testing strategy if they have a normal electrocardiogram (without baseline ST-abnormalities, left ventricular hypertrophy, pre-excitation, bundle branch block, intra-ventricular conduction delay, paced rhythm or on digoxin therapy) and are able to exercise.

3 Don't perform radionuclide imaging as part of routine follow-up in asymptomatic patients.

Performing stress radionuclide imaging in patients without symptoms on a serial or scheduled pattern (e.g., every one to two years or at a heart procedure anniversary) rarely results in any meaningful change in patient management. This practice may lead to unnecessary invasive procedures and excess radiation exposure without any proven impact on patients' outcomes. An exception to this rule would be for patients more than five years after a bypass operation.

4 Don't perform cardiac imaging as a pre-operative assessment in patients scheduled to undergo low- or intermediate-risk non-cardiac surgery.

Non-invasive testing is not useful for patients undergoing low-risk non-cardiac surgery or with no cardiac symptoms or clinical risk factors undergoing intermediate-risk non-cardiac surgery. These types of testing do not change the patient's clinical management or outcomes and will result in increased costs. Therefore, it is not appropriate to perform cardiac imaging procedures for non-cardiac surgery risk assessment in patients with no cardiac symptoms, clinical risk factors or who have moderate to good functional capacity.

5 Use methods to reduce radiation exposure in cardiac imaging, whenever possible, including not performing such tests when limited benefits are likely.

The key step to reduce or eliminate radiation exposure is appropriate selection of any test or procedure for a specific person, in keeping with medical society recommendations, such as appropriate use criteria. Health care providers should incorporate new methodologies in cardiac imaging to reduce patient exposure to radiation while maintaining high-quality test results.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Society of Nuclear Cardiology (ASNC) appointed a writing group of content experts to identify five areas in which to make recommendations. Areas were selected for the evidence-based data available to direct provider decision-making and the potential for improving patient selection and care by eliminating inappropriate testing. Specific recommendations were drafted for each subject area, accompanied by peer-reviewed literature citations. These recommendations were reviewed by the ASNC Quality Assurance Committee and Board of Directors prior to submission to the *Choosing Wisely* campaign. ASNC's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.asnc.org.

Sources

- 1 Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pelliukka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.
- 1 Hendel RC, Abbott BG, Bateman TM, et al. Role of radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging for asymptomatic individuals. *J Nucl Cardiol*. 2011;18:3-15.
- 2 Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pelliukka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.
- 2 Taylor AJ, Cerqueira M, Hodgson JM, Mark D, Min J, O'Gara P, Rubin GD. ACCF/SCCT/ACR/AHA/ASE/ASNC/SCAI/SCMR 2010 appropriate use criteria for cardiac computed tomography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;56:1864–94.
- 3 Anderson JL, Adams CD, Antman EM, Bridges CR, Califf RM, Casey DE Jr, Chavey WE II, Fesmire FM, Hochman JS, Levin TN, Lincoff AM, Peterson ED, Theroux P, Wenger NK, Wright RS. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines for the management of patients with unstable angina/non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines for the Management of Patients with Unstable Angina/Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction): developed in collaboration with the American College of Emergency Physicians, American College of Physicians, Society for Academic Emergency Medicine, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2007;50:e1-157.
- 3 Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pelliukka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.
- 4 Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pelliukka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.
- 4 Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, Calkins H, Chaikof EL, Fleischmann KE, Freeman WK, Froehlich JB, Kasper EK, Kersten JR, Riegel B, Robb JF. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for noncardiac surgery: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines on Perioperative Cardiovascular Evaluation for Noncardiac Surgery). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2007;50:e159-242.
- 5 Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pelliukka PA, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;53:2201–29.
- 5 Taylor AJ, Cerqueira M, Hodgson JM, Mark D, Min J, O'Gara P, Rubin GD. ACCF/SCCT/ACR/AHA/ASE/ASNC/SCAI/SCMR 2010 appropriate use criteria for cardiac computed tomography: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;56:1864–94.
- 5 Cerqueira MD, Allman KC, Ficaro EP, Hansen CL, Nichols KJ, Thompson RC, Van Decker WA, Yakovlevitch M. ASNC information statement: Recommendations for reducing radiation exposure in myocardial perfusion imaging. *J Nucl Cardiol* 2010;17:709-18.
- 5 Douglas PS, Carr JJ, Cerqueira MD, Cummings JE, Gerber TC, Mukherjee D, Taylor AJ. Developing an action plan for patient radiation safety in adult cardiovascular medicine: proceedings from the Duke University Clinical Research Institute/American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Think Tank held on February 28, 2011. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2012;59:In Press. (Published online March 22, 2012.)
- About the ABIM Foundation**
- The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.
- To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.
- About the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology:**
- The American Society of Nuclear Cardiology (ASNC) is the voice of more than 4,500 physicians, technologists and scientists dedicated to the science and practice of nuclear cardiology. Since 1993, ASNC has been establishing the standard for excellence in cardiovascular imaging through the development of clinical guidelines, professional education and research development.
- For more information or questions, please visit www.asnc.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society of Plastic Surgeons



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
PLASTIC SURGEONS®

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Avoid performing routine mammograms before breast surgery.

1

Mammograms should be ordered based on existing clinical practice guideline recommendations, for patients undergoing breast surgery, including non-complicated breast augmentation, mastopexy, and breast reduction. Existing clinical practice guidelines recommend annual screening mammograms for patients of specific age groups. There are no recommendations for patients undergoing elective breast surgery to undergo additional screening unless there are concerning aspects of the patient's history or findings during a physical exam which would suggest the need for further investigation.

2

Avoid using drains in breast reduction mammoplasty.

Although wound drains can minimize the amount of fluid at the surgical site, there is no evidence to support the use of drains. Evidence also indicates that the use of drains neither increases nor decreases postoperative complications, causes greater patient discomfort and possibly increases the length of the hospital stay. In patients that have liposuction as an adjunctive technique to the breast reduction, the decision to use drains is left to the surgeon's discretion.

3

Avoid performing routine and follow-up mammograms of reconstructed breasts after mastectomies.

Evidence indicates that clinical examination is sufficient to detect local cancer recurrence in patients undergoing breast reconstruction after complete mastectomy. Current clinical practice guidelines recommend regular clinical exams for detection of breast cancer and imaging studies are not recommended as a part of routine surveillance. However, diagnostic imaging is indicated if there are clinical findings and/or clinical concern for recurrence. In cases of breast reconstruction after partial mastectomy or lumpectomy, mammography is still recommended. It is also important to continue mammography of the opposite breast in women who had a unilateral mastectomy.

4

Avoid performing plain X-rays in instances of facial trauma.

Evidence currently indicates that maxillofacial computed tomography (CT) is available in most trauma centers and is the most sensitive method for detecting fractures, in instances of facial trauma. Evidence also indicates that the use of plain X-rays does not improve quality of care, causes unnecessary radiation exposure and leads to substantial increase in costs.

Use of plain X-rays for diagnosis and treatment is helpful in instances of dental and/or isolated mandibular injury or trauma.

5

Avoid continuing prophylactic antibiotics for greater than 24 hours after a surgical procedure.

Current evidence suggests that discontinuing antibiotic prophylaxis within 24 hours or less after surgery is sufficient in preventing surgical site infection compared to continuing antibiotic prophylaxis beyond 24 hours after surgery. Prolonged use of antibiotics may increase the occurrence of antibiotic resistant bacteria and increase the risk of other infections. This recommendation is also supported by the Surgical Care Improvement Project, which is a national quality partnership of organizations interested in improving surgical care by significantly improving surgical complications. In cases where a surgical drain is placed next to a prosthetic device (breast implant or tissue expander), there is not enough evidence to recommend discontinuing antibiotics and therefore the decision is left to the surgeon's discretion.

This recommendation does not apply to cardiothoracic surgical procedures.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The *Choosing Wisely®* initiative was initially reviewed by the American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS) Quality and Performance Measurement Committee and the Executive Committee. Once ASPS signed on to participate in the initiative, ASPS Quality staff solicited potential topic suggestions from the ASPS Health Policy, Patient Safety and Quality and Performance Measurement Committees. All topic suggestions were collected and collated with topics that were suggested by multiple committees or committee members being prioritized. A final list of prioritized topics was developed and compared to those currently included on lists that have been published by other specialty societies, to minimize any overlap. ASPS Quality staff then conducted a review of supporting evidence, including evidence-based clinical practice guidelines and systematic reviews. The draft topics/statements for the ASPS list were then narrowed down further, based on supporting evidence and a final review by the Quality and Performance Measurement Committee. The final suggested list was then shared with the active ASPS membership and approved by the ASPS Executive Committee.

The American Society of Plastic Surgeons' disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at PlasticSurgery.org.

Sources

1 American College of Radiology. ACR Practice Guideline for the performance of screening and diagnostic mammography [Internet]. Reston (VA): American College of Radiology; 2013 [cited 2013 Sep 20]. Available from: <http://www.acr.org/>/media/ACR/Documents/PGTS/guidelines/Screening_Mammography.pdf.

American Society of Breast Surgeons. Position statement on screening mammography. Columbia (MD): American Society of Breast Surgeons; 2011 Aug 15.

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG). Breast cancer screening. Washington (DC): American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG); 2011 Aug 11.

U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for breast cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendation statement. Ann Intern Med. 2009 Nov 17;151(10):716–26, W–236.

American Cancer Society. Breast cancer: early detection [Internet]. Atlanta (GA): American Cancer Society; 2013 [updated 2013 Oct 24; cited 2013 Nov 4]. Available from: <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/breastcancer/moreinformation/breastcancerearlydetection/breast-cancer-early-detection-toc>.

2 American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Evidence-based clinical practice guideline: reduction mammoplasty. Arlington Heights (IL): American Society of Plastic Surgeons; 2011 May. 16 p.

Stojkovic CA, Smeulders MJC, Van der Horst CM, Khan SM. Wound drainage after plastic and reconstructive surgery of the breast. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2013 Mar 28;3:CD007258.

Kosins AM, Scholz T, Cetinkaya M, Evans GRD. Evidence-based value of subcutaneous surgical wound drainage: the largest systematic review and meta-analysis. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2013 Aug;132(2):443–50.

3 American Society of Plastic Surgeons. Evidence-based clinical practice guideline: breast reconstruction with expanders and implants. Arlington Heights (IL): American Society of Plastic Surgeons; 2013 March. 23 p.

American College of Radiology. ACR Practice Guideline for the performance of screening and diagnostic mammography. Reston (VA): American College of Radiology; 2013 [cited 2013 Sep 20]. Available from: <http://www.acr.org/>/media/ACR/Documents/PGTS/guidelines/Screening_Mammography.pdf.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN). Clinical practice guidelines in oncology: breast cancer screening and diagnosis [Internet]. National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN); Version2.2013 [cited 2013 Sep 20]. Available from: http://www.nccn.org/professionals/physician_gls/pdf/breast-screening.pdf.

4 Sitzman TJ, Hanson SE, Alsheik NH, Gentry LR, Doyle JF, Gutowski KA. Clinical criteria for obtaining maxillofacial computed tomographic scans in trauma patients. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2011 Mar;127(3):1270–8.

Stacey DH, Doyle JF, Mount DL, Snyder MC, Gutowski KA. Management of mandible fractures. Plast Reconstr Surg. 2006 Mar;117(3):48e–60e.

5 Bratzler DW, Dellinger EP, Olsen KM, Perl TM, Auwaerter PG, Bolon MK, Fish DN, Napolitano LM, Sawyer RG, Slain D, Steinberg JP, Weinstein RA; American Society of Health-System Pharmacists; Infectious Disease Society of America; Surgical Infection Society; Society for Healthcare Epidemiology of America. Clinical practice guidelines for antimicrobial prophylaxis in surgery. Am J Health Syst Pharm. 2013 Feb 1;70(3):195–283.

Bratzler DW, Houck PM. Antimicrobial prophylaxis for surgery: an advisory statement from the National Surgical Infection Prevention Project. Clin Infect Dis. 2004 Jun 15;38(12):1706–15.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society of Plastic Surgeons

The American Society of Plastic Surgeons (ASPS) is composed of more than 94% of all board-certified plastic surgeons in the United States and Canada who perform aesthetic and reconstructive surgery. Representing more than 7,000 member surgeons, the Society is recognized as a leading voice for advancing quality care to plastic surgery patients by encouraging high standards of training, ethics and physician practice and research.



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
PLASTIC SURGEONS®

The *Choosing Wisely®* campaign dovetails with our own commitment to providing quality care to plastic surgery patients and helping them make the most informed decisions about procedures. The Society continuously works to improve evidence-based clinical guidelines, quality measures and quality improvement programs in order to better serve patients and to ensure their surgical goals are met. Our Symbol of Excellence is a promise that an ASPS member surgeon will be board certified in plastic surgery and meets strict requirements for training and ethics, including pre- and post-operative relationships with patients; procedures will be carried out only in accredited medical facilities; surgeons adhere to a strict code of ethics; and fulfill ongoing continuing education requirements, including patient safety techniques. For more information, find us at PlasticSurgery.org or on [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#) and [YouTube](#).

For more information or questions, please visit PlasticSurgery.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society for Radiation Oncology



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't initiate whole breast radiotherapy as a part of breast conservation therapy in women age ≥ 50 with early stage invasive breast cancer without considering shorter treatment schedules.

- Whole breast radiotherapy decreases local recurrence and improves survival of women with invasive breast cancer treated with breast conservation therapy. Most studies have utilized “conventionally fractionated” schedules that deliver therapy over 5–6 weeks, often followed by 1–2 weeks of boost therapy.
- Recent studies, however, have demonstrated equivalent tumor control and cosmetic outcome in specific patient populations with shorter courses of therapy (approximately 4 weeks). Patients and their physicians should review these options to determine the most appropriate course of therapy.

2 Don't initiate management of low-risk prostate cancer without discussing active surveillance.

- Patients with prostate cancer have a number of reasonable management options. These include surgery and radiation, as well as conservative monitoring without therapy in appropriate patients.
- Shared decision-making between the patient and the physician can lead to better alignment of patient goals with treatment and more efficient care delivery.
- ASTRO has published patient-directed written decision aids concerning prostate cancer and numerous other types of cancer. These types of instruments can give patients confidence about their choices, improving compliance with therapy.

3 Don't routinely use extended fractionation schemes (>10 fractions) for palliation of bone metastases.

- Studies suggest equivalent pain relief following 30 Gy in 10 fractions, 20 Gy in 5 fractions, or a single 8 Gy fraction.
- A single treatment is more convenient but may be associated with a slightly higher rate of retreatment to the same site.
- Strong consideration should be given to a single 8 Gy fraction for patients with a limited prognosis or with transportation difficulties.

4 Don't routinely recommend proton beam therapy for prostate cancer outside of a prospective clinical trial or registry.

- There is no clear evidence that proton beam therapy for prostate cancer offers any clinical advantage over other forms of definitive radiation therapy. Clinical trials are necessary to establish a possible advantage of this expensive therapy.

5 Don't routinely use intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) to deliver whole breast radiotherapy as part of breast conservation therapy.

- Clinical trials have suggested lower rates of skin toxicity after using modern 3-D conformal techniques relative to older methods of 2-D planning.
- In these trials, the term “IMRT” has generally been applied to describe methods that are more accurately defined as field-in-field 3-D conformal radiotherapy.
- While IMRT may be of benefit in select cases where the anatomy is unusual, its routine use has not been demonstrated to provide significant clinical advantage.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society for Radiation Oncology



Five More Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

6

Don't recommend radiation following hysterectomy for endometrial cancer patients with low-risk disease.

- Patients with low-risk endometrial cancer including no residual disease in hysterectomy despite positive biopsy, grade 1 or 2 with <50% myometrial invasion and no additional high risk features such as age >60, lymphovascular space invasion or cervical involvement have a very low risk of recurrence following surgery.
- Meta-analysis studies of radiation therapy for low-risk endometrial cancer demonstrate increased side effects with no benefit in overall survival compared with surgery alone.

7

Don't routinely offer radiation therapy for patients who have resected non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) negative margins N0-1 disease.

- Patients with early stage NSCLC have several management options following surgery. These options include: observation, chemotherapy and radiotherapy.
- Two meta-analysis studies of post-operative radiotherapy in early NSCLC with node negative or N1 disease suggest increased side effects with no benefit for disease-free survival or overall survival compared to observation.
- Patients with positive margins following surgery may benefit from post-operative radiotherapy to improve local control regardless of status of their nodal disease.

8

Don't initiate non-curative radiation therapy without defining the goals of treatment with the patient and considering palliative care referral.

- Well-defined goals of therapy are associated with improved quality of life and better understanding on the part of patients and their caregivers.
- Palliative care can be delivered concurrently with anti-cancer therapies.
- Early palliative care intervention may improve patient outcomes, including survival.

9

Don't routinely recommend follow-up mammograms more often than annually for women who have had radiotherapy following breast conserving surgery.

- Studies indicate that annual mammograms are the appropriate frequency for surveillance of breast cancer patients who have had breast conserving surgery and radiation therapy with no clear advantage to shorter interval imaging.
- Patients should wait 6-12 months after the completion of radiation therapy to begin their annual mammogram surveillance.
- Suspicious findings on physical examination or surveillance imaging might warrant a shorter interval between mammograms.

10

Don't routinely add adjuvant whole brain radiation therapy to stereotactic radiosurgery for limited brain metastases.

- Randomized studies have demonstrated no overall survival benefit from the addition of adjuvant whole brain radiation therapy (WBRT) to stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) in the management of selected patients with good performance status and brain metastases from solid tumors.
- The addition of WBRT to SRS is associated with diminished cognitive function and worse patient-reported fatigue and quality of life. These results are consistent with the worsened self-reported cognitive function and diminished verbal skills observed in randomized studies of prophylactic cranial irradiation for small cell or non-small-cell lung cancer.
- Patients treated with radiosurgery for brain metastases can develop metastases elsewhere in the brain. Careful surveillance and the judicious use of salvage therapy at the time of brain relapse allow appropriate patients to enjoy the highest quality of life without a detriment in overall survival. Patients should discuss these options with their radiation oncologist.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created (1–5)

Following approval of the participation of the American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) in the *Choosing Wisely* campaign, a survey was sent to ASTRO committees and panels related to health policy, government relations, and clinical affairs and quality in order to identify potential items for inclusion in the list. A work group, comprised of seven physicians drawn from these three areas, was also selected and convened. The work group members were asked to pick their top eight items from the total of 34 topics that had been suggested in the initial survey. The results were tabulated and a list of the highest scoring items generated, creating a short list of 13 draft items.

Three conference calls were subsequently held to further refine the list and finalize the wording of the items based on input from ASTRO's Board of Directors. A literature review was conducted for each topic by ASTRO staff and each work group member took the lead on writing text and selecting references for one or more draft items. The final items for submission were selected by ASTRO's Board of Directors. ASTRO's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at: www.astro.org.

How This List Was Created (6–10)

In January 2014, the American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) formed a group to develop its second *Choosing Wisely* list, which included representatives from health policy, government relations, and clinical affairs and quality. The work group began by narrowing a list of 28 draft concepts to nine potential *Choosing Wisely* items. Next, an electronic anonymous survey was sent to the ASTRO membership to rate the value and relevancy of each of the items. The survey also included an open text box for members to comment on the suggested items and to provide additional ideas for *Choosing Wisely* items. Based on the survey results, the work group submitted a short list of eight items to the ASTRO Board of Directors, from which the Board chose five items to move forward.

Literature reviews were conducted for the five *Choosing Wisely* items selected by the Board and the group drafted verbiage, bullet points and references for each item. Following a second review by the Board of Directors, one of the items was replaced with an alternate item from the short list. The final list received approval from the Board and was then submitted to the ABIM Foundation. ASTRO's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at: www.astro.org.

Sources

1 Clarke M, Collins R, Darby S, Davies C, Elphinstone P, Evans E, Godwin J, Gray R, Hicks C, James S, MacKinnon E, McGale P, McHugh T, Peto R, Taylor C, Wang Y; Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG). Effects of radiotherapy and of differences in the extent of surgery for early breast cancer on local recurrence and 15-year survival: an overview of the randomised trials. *Lancet*. 2005 Dec 17;366(9503):2087–2106.

Smith BD, Bentzen SM, Correa CR, Hahn CA, Hardenbergh PH, Ibbott GS, McCormick B, McQueen JR, Pierce LJ, Powell SN, Recht A, Taghian AG, Vicini FA, White JR, Haffty BG. Fractionation for whole breast irradiation: an American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiation Oncology Biol Phys*. 2011 Sep 1;81(1):59–68.

Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG), Darby S, McGale P, Correa C, Taylor C, Arrigada R, Clarke M, Cutler D, Davies C, Ewertz M, Godwin J, Gray R, Pierce L, Whelan T, Wang Y, Peto R. Effect of radiotherapy after breast-conserving surgery on 10-year recurrence and 15-year breast cancer death: meta-analysis of individual patient data for 10,801 women in 17 randomised trials. *Lancet*. 2011 Nov 12;378(9804):1707–16.

2 Dahabreh IJ, Chung M, Balk EM, Yu WW, Mathew P, Lau J, Ip S. Active surveillance in men with localized prostate cancer: a systematic review. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012 Apr 17;156(8):582–90.

Wilt TJ, Brawer MK, Jones KM, Barry MJ, Aronson WJ, Fox S, Gingrich JR, Wei JT, Gilhooly P, Grob BM, Nsouli I, Iyer P, Cartagena R, Snider G, Roehrborn C, Sharifi R, Blank W, Pandya P, Andriole GL, Culkin D, Wheeler T; Prostate Cancer Intervention versus Observation Trial (PIVOT) Study Group. Radical prostatectomy versus observation for localized prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2012 Jul 19;367(3):203–13.

Bill-Axelson A, Holmberg L, Ruutu M, Garmo H, Stark JR, Busch C, Nordling S, Häggman M, Andersson SO, Bratell S, Spångberg A, Palmgren J, Steineck G, Adami HO, Johansson JE; SPCG-4 Investigators. Radical prostatectomy versus watchful waiting in early prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2011 May 5;364(18):1708–17.

Thompson I, Thrasher JB, Aus G, Burnett AL, Canby-Hagino ED, Cookson MS, D'Amico AV, Dmochowski RR, Eton DT, Forman JD, Goldenberg SL, Hernandez J, Higano CS, Kraus SR, Moule JW, Tangen CM; AUA Prostate Cancer Clinical Guideline Update Panel. Guideline for the management of clinically localized prostate cancer: 2007 update. *J Urol*. 2007 Jun;177(6):2352–6.

Klotz L, Zhang L, Lam A, Nam R, Mamedov A, Loblaw A. Clinical results of long-term follow-up of a large, active surveillance cohort with localized prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010 Jan 1;28(1):126–31.

Stacey D, Bennett CL, Barry MJ, Col NF, Eden KB, Holmes-Rovner M, Llewellyn-Thomas H, Lyddiatt A, Légaré F, Thomson R. Decision aids for people facing health treatment or screening decisions. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2011 Oct 5;10:CD001431.

3 Lutz S, Berk L, Chang E, Chow E, Hahn C, Hoskin P, Howell D, Konski A, Kachnic L, Lo S, Sahgal A, Silverman L, von Gunten C, Mendel E, Vassil A, Bruner DW, Hartsell W; American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO). Palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases: an ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2011 Mar 15;79(5):965–76.

Expert Panel On Radiation Oncology-Bone Metastases, Lutz ST, Lo SS, Chang EL, Galanopoulos N, Howell DD, Kim EY, Konski AA, Pandit-Taskar ND, Ryu S, Silverman LN, Van Poznak C, Weber KL. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® non-spine bone metastases. *J Palliat Med*. 2012 May;15(5):521–26.

Chow E, Zheng L, Salvo N, Dennis K, Tsao M, Lutz S. Update on the systematic review of palliative radiotherapy trials for bone metastases. *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)*. 2012 Mar;24(2):112–24.

4 Mohler JL, Armstrong AJ, Bahnsen RR, Boston B, Busby JE, D'Amico A, Eastham JA, Enke CA, George D, Horwitz EM, Huben RP, Kantoff P, Kawachi M, Kuettel M, Lange PH, Macvicar G, Plimack ER, Pow-Sang JM, Roach M 3rd, Rohren E, Roth BJ, Shrieve DC, Smith MR, Srinivas S, Twardowski P, Walsh PC. NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology: prostate cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2010 Feb;8(2):162–200.

Sheets NC, Goldin GH, Meyer AM, Wu Y, Chang Y, Stürmer T, Holmes JA, Reeve BB, Godley PA, Carpenter WR, Chen RC. Intensity-modulated radiation therapy, proton therapy, or conformal radiation therapy and morbidity and disease control in localized prostate cancer. *JAMA*. 2012 Apr 18;307(15):1611–20.

Yu JB, Soulou PR, Herrin J, Cramer LD, Potosky AL, Roberts KB, Gross CP. Proton versus intensity-modulated radiotherapy for prostate cancer: patterns of care and early toxicity. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2013 Jan 2;105(1):25–32.

Coen JJ, Zietman AL, Rossi CJ, Grocela JA, Efsthathiou JA, Yan Y, Shipley WU. Comparison of high-dose proton radiotherapy and brachytherapy in localized prostate cancer: a case-matched analysis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012 Jan 1;82(1):e25–31.

Barnett GC, Wilkinson JS, Moody AM, Wilson CB, Twyman N, Wishart GC, Burnet NG, Coles CE. Randomized controlled trial of forward-planned intensity modulated radiotherapy for early breast cancer: interim results at 2 years. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012 Feb 1;82(2):715–23.

Donovan E, Bleakley N, Denholme E, Evans P, Gothard L, Hanson J, Peckitt C, Reise S, Ross G, Sharp G, Symonds-Taylor R, Tait D, Yarnold J; Breast Technology Group. Randomised trial of standard 2-D radiotherapy (RT) versus intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) in patients prescribed breast radiotherapy. *Radiother Oncol*. 2007 Mar;82(3):254–64.

Pignol JP, Olivotto I, Rakovitch E, Gardner S, Sixel K, Beckham W, Vu TT, Truong P, Ackerman I, Paszat L. A multicenter randomized trial of breast intensity-modulated radiation therapy to reduce acute radiation dermatitis. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008 May 1;26(13):2085–92.

Smith B, Pan I, Shih Y, Smith GL, Harris JR, Punglia R, Pierce LJ, Jaggi R, Hayman JA, Giordano SH, Buchholz TA. Adoption of intensity-modulated radiation therapy for breast cancer in the United States. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2011 May 18;103(10):798–809.

6

- Diavolitsis V, Rademaker A, Lurain J, Hoekstra A, Strauss J, Small W Jr. Clinical outcomes in international federation of gynecology and obstetrics stage IA endometrial cancer with myometrial invasion treated with or without postoperative vaginal brachytherapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 2012 Oct 1;84(2):415–9.
- Johnson N, Cornes P. Survival and recurrent disease after postoperative radiotherapy for early endometrial cancer: systematic review and meta-analysis. *BJOG.* 2007 Nov;114(11):1313–20.
- Kong A, Johnson N, Kitchener HC, Lawrie TA. Adjuvant radiotherapy for stage I endometrial cancer: an updated Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2012 Nov 7;104(21):1625–34.
- Creutzberg CL, Nout RA. The role of radiotherapy in endometrial cancer: current evidence and trends. *Curr Oncol Rep.* 2011 Dec;13(6):472–8.
- Klopp A, Smith BD, Alektiar K, Cabrera A, Damato AL, et al. The role of postoperative radiation therapy for endometrial cancer: executive summary of an American Society for Radiation Oncology evidence-based guideline. *Pract Radiat Oncol.* 2014 May-Jun;4(3):137–44.

7

- Perry MC. A phase III study of surgical resection and paclitaxel/carboplatin chemotherapy with or without adjuvant radiation therapy for resected stage III non-small-cell lung cancer: cancer and leukemia group B 9734. *Clin Lung Cancer.* 2007 Jan; 8(4):268–72.
- Trodella L. Adjuvant radiotherapy in non-small cell lung cancer with pathological stage I: definitive results of a phase III randomized trial. *Radiother Oncol.* 2002;62(1):11–9.
- Keller SM. A randomized trial of postoperative adjuvant therapy in patients with completely resected stage II or IIIa non-small-cell lung cancer. Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group. *N Engl J Med.* 2000;343:1217–22.
- Feng QF. A study of postoperative radiotherapy in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer: a randomized trial. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 2000 Jul 1;47(4):925–9.
- Mayer R. Postoperative radiotherapy in radically resected non-small-cell lung cancer. *Chest.* 1997;112:954–9.

8

- WHO Definition of Palliative Care. World Health Organization. 2014 [cited on 2014 Aug 12]. Available from: <http://www.who.int/cancer/palliative/definition/en/>.
- Bakitas M, Lyons KD, Hegel MT. Effects of a palliative care intervention on clinical outcomes in patients with advanced cancer: the Project ENABLE II randomized controlled trial. *JAMA.* 2009;302:741–9.
- Higginson IJ, Evans CJ. What is the evidence that palliative care teams improve outcomes for cancer patients and their families? *Cancer J.* 2010;16:423–35.
- Temel JS, Greer JA, Muzikansky A. Early palliative care for patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2010;363:733–42.
- Smith T, Temin S, Alesi E. American Society of Clinical Oncology Provisional Clinical Opinion: the integration of palliative care into standard oncology care. *J Clin Oncol.* 2012;30:880–7.

9

- Khatcheressian JL. Breast cancer follow-up and management after primary treatment: an American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. *J Clin Oncol.* 2013 Mar 1;31(7):961–5.
- Grunfeld E. Cancer practice guidelines for the care and treatment of breast cancer: follow-up after treatment for breast cancer (summary of the 2005 update). *CMAJ.* 2005 May 10;172(10):1319–20.
- Gradishar WJ. NCCN Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology. *Breast Cancer.* Version 3.2014.
- Rojas MP. Follow-up strategies for women treated with early breast cancer. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2005;1:CD001768.
- McNaul D, Darke M, Garg M, Dale P. An evaluation of post-lumpectomy recurrence rates: is follow-up every 6 months for 2 years needed? *J Surg Oncol.* 2013;107(6):597–601.

10

- Soffietti R, Kocher M, Abacioglu UM, Villa S, Fauchon F, Baumert BG, Fariselli L, Tzuk-Shina T, Kortmann RD, Carrie C, Ben Hassel M, Kouri M, Valeinis E, van den Berge D, Mueller RP, Tridello G, Collette L, Bottomley A. A European organisation for research and treatment of cancer phase III trial of adjuvant whole-brain radiotherapy versus observation in patients with one to three brain metastases from solid tumors after surgical resection or radiosurgery: quality-of-life results. *J Clin Oncol.* 2013 Jan 1;31(1):65–72.
- Chang EL, Wefel JS, Hess KR, Allen PK, Lang FF, Korneguth DG, Arbuckle RB, Swint JM, Shiu AS, Maor MH, Meyers CA. Neurocognition in patients with brain metastases treated with radiosurgery or radiosurgery plus whole-brain irradiation: a randomized controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2009 Nov;10(11):1036–44.
- Aoyama H, Shirato H, Tago M, Nakagawa K, Toyoda T, Hatano K, Kenjiyo M, Oya N, Hirota S, Shioura H, Kunieda E, Inomata T, Hayakawa K, Katoh N, Kobashi G. Stereotactic radiosurgery plus whole-brain radiation therapy vs stereotactic radiosurgery alone for treatment of brain metastases: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA.* 2006 Dec 7;295(21):2483–91.
- Kocher M, Soffietti R, Abacioglu U, Villà S, Fauchon F, Baumert BG, Fariselli L, Tzuk-Shina T, Kortmann RD, Carrie C, Ben Hassel M, Kouri M, Valeinis E, van den Berge D, Collette S, Collette L, Mueller RP. Adjuvant whole-brain radiotherapy versus observation after radiosurgery or surgical resection of one to three cerebral metastases: results of the EORTC 22952–26001 study. *J Clin Oncol.* 2011 Jan 10;29(2):134–41.
- Gondi V, Paulus R, Bruner DW, Meyers CA, Gore EM, Wolfson A, Werner-Wasik M, Sun AY, Choy H, Movsas B. Decline in tested and self-reported cognitive functioning after prophylactic cranial irradiation for lung cancer: pooled secondary analysis of Radiation Therapy Oncology Group randomized trials 0212 and 0214. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.* 2013 Jul 15;86(4):656–64.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society for Radiation Oncology

ASTRO is the premier radiation oncology society in the world, with more than 10,000 members who are physicians, nurses, biologists, physicists, radiation therapists, dosimetrists and other health care professionals that specialize in treating patients with radiation therapies. As the leading organization in radiation oncology, the Society is dedicated to improving patient care through professional education and training, support for clinical practice and health policy standards, advancement of science and research, and advocacy. To learn more about ASTRO, visit www.astro.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society for Reproductive Medicine



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't perform routine diagnostic laparoscopy for the evaluation of unexplained infertility.

In patients undergoing evaluation for infertility, routine diagnostic laparoscopy should not be performed unless there is a suspicion of pelvic pathology based on clinical history, an abnormal pelvic exam or abnormalities identified with less invasive testing. In patients with a normal hysterosalpingogram or the presence of a unilaterally patent tube, diagnostic laparoscopy typically will not change the initial recommendation for treatment.

2 Don't perform advanced sperm function testing, such as sperm penetration or hemizona assays, in the initial evaluation of the infertile couple.

Studies document that extreme variability exists among these tests, with very little correlation between results and outcomes. They have also been shown not to be cost-effective and often lead to more expensive treatments.

3 Don't perform a postcoital test (PCT) for the evaluation of infertility.

The PCT suffers from poor reproducibility and its predictive value for pregnancy is no better than chance. Utilizing the PCT leads to more tests and treatments but yields no improvement in cumulative pregnancy rates.

4 Don't routinely order thrombophilia testing on patients undergoing a routine infertility evaluation.

There is no indication to order these tests, and there is no benefit to be derived in obtaining them in someone that does not have any history of bleeding or abnormal clotting and in the absence of any family history. This testing is not a part of the infertility workup. Furthermore, the testing is costly, and there are risks associated with the proposed treatments, which would also not be indicated in this routine population.

5 Don't perform immunological testing as part of the routine infertility evaluation.

Diagnostic testing of infertility requires evaluation of factors involving ovulation, fallopian tube patency and spermatogenesis based upon clinical history. Although immunological factors may influence early embryo implantation, routine immunological testing of couples with infertility is expensive and does not predict pregnancy outcome.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The Practice Committee of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) reviewed evidence from ASRM's practice documents to identify possible topics along with suggestions for possible topics from the ASRM Board of Directors. By consensus, the Practice Committee narrowed the list to the top five most overused tests within specified parameters. Additional input was sought from the ASRM Board of Directors and incorporated. The final list was reviewed and approved by the ASRM Board of Directors. The ASRM Board of Directors and Practice Committee are comprised of representatives from every aspect of reproductive medicine through our five affiliated societies including the Society for Assisted Reproductive Technology, the Society of Reproductive Surgeons, the Society for Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility, the Society for Male Reproduction and Urology and the Society of Reproductive Biologists and Technologists.

ASRM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.asrm.org.

Sources

- 1 Pavone ME, Hirshfeld-Cytron JE, Kazer RR. The progressive simplification of the infertility evaluation. *Obstet Gynecol Surv*. 2011 Jan;66(1):31–41.
Lavy Y, Lev-Sagie A, Holtzer H, Revel A, Hurwitz A. Should laparoscopy be a mandatory component of the infertility evaluation in infertile women with normal hysterosalpingogram or suspected unilateral distal tubal pathology? *Eur J Obstet Gynecol Reprod Biol*. 2004 May 10;114(1):64–8.
Badawy A, Khiary M, Ragab A, Hassan M, Sherif L. Laparoscopy - or not - for management of unexplained infertility. *J Obstet Gynaecol*. 2010;30(7):712–5.
Bosteels J, Van Herendael B, Weyers S, D'Hooghe T. The position of diagnostic laparoscopy in current fertility practice. *Hum Reprod Update*. 2007 Sep-Oct;13(5):477–85.
- 2 Male Infertility Best Practice Policy Committee of the American Urological Association; Practice Committee of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine. Report on optimal evaluation of the infertile male. *Fertil Steril*. 2004; 82(suppl 1):S123–S130 (updated 2010).
Oei SG, Helmerhorst FM, Keirse MJ. Routine postcoital testing is unnecessary. *Hum Reprod*. 2001;16:1051–3.
- 3 Leushuis E, van der Steeg JW, Steures P, Koks C, Oosterhuis J, Bourdrez P, Bossuyt PM, van der Veen F, Mol BW, Hompes PG. CECERM study group. Prognostic value of the postcoital test for spontaneous pregnancy. *Fertil Steril*. 2011;95:2050–5.
Oei SG, Helmerhorst FM, Keirse MJ. Routine postcoital testing is unnecessary. *Hum Reprod*. 2001;16:1051–3.
Oei SG, Helmerhorst FM, Bloemenkamp KW, Meerpoel DEM, Keirse MJNC. Effectiveness of the postcoital test: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ*. 1998;317:502–5.
Glatstein IZ, Best CL, Palumbo A, Sleeper LA, Friedman A, Hornstein MD. The reproducibility of the postcoital test: a prospective study. *Obstet Gynecol*. 1995;85:396–400.
Griffith CS, Grimes DA. The validity of the postcoital test. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 1990;162:615–20.
Collins JA, So Y, Wilson EH, Wrixon W, Casper RF. The postcoital test as a predictor of pregnancy among 355 infertile couples. *Fertil Steril*. 1984;41:703–8.
- 4 Lockwood C, Wendel G; Committee on Practice Bulletins—Obstetrics. Practice bulletin no. 124: inherited thrombophilias in pregnancy. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2011 Sept;118(3):730–40.
Casadei L, Puca F, Privitera L, Zamaro V, Emidi E. Inherited thrombophilia in infertile women: implication in unexplained infertility. *Fertil Steril*. 2010 Jul;94(2):755–7.
The Practice Committee of the American Society for Reproductive Medicine. Diagnostic evaluation of the infertile female: a committee opinion. *Fertil Steril*. 2012 Aug;98:302–7.
Baglin T, Gray E, Greaves M, Hunt B, Keeling D, Machin S, Mackie I, Makris M, Nokes T, Perry D, Tait RC, Walker I, Watson H. Clinical guidelines for testing for heritable thrombophilia. *Br J Haematol*. 2010;149:209–20.
- 5 Cervera R, Balasch J. Bidirectional effects on autoimmunity and reproduction. *Hum Reprod*. 2008;14:359–66.
Carp HJA, Selmi C, Shoenfel Y. The autoimmune bases of infertility and pregnancy loss. *J Autoimmun*. 2012;38:J266–74.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society for Reproductive Medicine

The American Society for Reproductive Medicine (ASRM) is a multidisciplinary organization dedicated to the advancement of the art, science and practice of reproductive medicine. The Society accomplishes its mission through the pursuit of excellence in education and research and through advocacy on behalf of patients, physicians and affiliated health care providers. The Society is committed to facilitating and sponsoring educational activities for the lay public and continuing medical education activities for professionals who are engaged in the practice of and research in reproductive medicine.

For more information about ASRM, visit www.asrm.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Society for Radiation Oncology



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't initiate whole breast radiotherapy as a part of breast conservation therapy in women age ≥ 50 with early stage invasive breast cancer without considering shorter treatment schedules.

- Whole breast radiotherapy decreases local recurrence and improves survival of women with invasive breast cancer treated with breast conservation therapy. Most studies have utilized “conventionally fractionated” schedules that deliver therapy over 5–6 weeks, often followed by 1–2 weeks of boost therapy.
- Recent studies, however, have demonstrated equivalent tumor control and cosmetic outcome in specific patient populations with shorter courses of therapy (approximately 4 weeks). Patients and their physicians should review these options to determine the most appropriate course of therapy.

2 Don't initiate management of low-risk prostate cancer without discussing active surveillance.

- Patients with prostate cancer have a number of reasonable management options. These include surgery and radiation, as well as conservative monitoring without therapy in appropriate patients.
- Shared decision-making between the patient and the physician can lead to better alignment of patient goals with treatment and more efficient care delivery.
- ASTRO has published patient-directed written decision aids concerning prostate cancer and numerous other types of cancer. These types of instruments can give patients confidence about their choices, improving compliance with therapy.

3 Don't routinely use extended fractionation schemes (>10 fractions) for palliation of bone metastases.

- Studies suggest equivalent pain relief following 30 Gy in 10 fractions, 20 Gy in 5 fractions, or a single 8 Gy fraction.
- A single treatment is more convenient but may be associated with a slightly higher rate of retreatment to the same site.
- Strong consideration should be given to a single 8 Gy fraction for patients with a limited prognosis or with transportation difficulties.

4 Don't routinely recommend proton beam therapy for prostate cancer outside of a prospective clinical trial or registry.

- There is no clear evidence that proton beam therapy for prostate cancer offers any clinical advantage over other forms of definitive radiation therapy. Clinical trials are necessary to establish a possible advantage of this expensive therapy.

5 Don't routinely use intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) to deliver whole breast radiotherapy as part of breast conservation therapy.

- Clinical trials have suggested lower rates of skin toxicity after using modern 3-D conformal techniques relative to older methods of 2-D planning.
- In these trials, the term “IMRT” has generally been applied to describe methods that are more accurately defined as field-in-field 3-D conformal radiotherapy.
- While IMRT may be of benefit in select cases where the anatomy is unusual, its routine use has not been demonstrated to provide significant clinical advantage.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

Following approval of the participation of the American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) in the *Choosing Wisely* campaign, a survey was sent to ASTRO committees and panels related to health policy, government relations, and clinical affairs and quality in order to identify potential items for inclusion in the list. A work group, comprised of seven physicians drawn from these three areas, was also selected and convened. The work group members were asked to pick their top eight items from the total of 34 topics that had been suggested in the initial survey. The results were tabulated and a list of the highest scoring items generated, creating a short list of 13 draft items.

Three conference calls were subsequently held to further refine the list and finalize the wording of the items based on input from ASTRO's Board of Directors. A literature review was conducted for each topic by ASTRO staff and each work group member took the lead on writing text and selecting references for one or more draft items. The final items for submission were selected by ASTRO's Board of Directors. ASTRO's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at: www.astro.org.

Sources

- 1 Clarke M, Collins R, Darby S, Davies C, Elphinstone P, Evans E, Godwin J, Gray R, Hicks C, James S, MacKinnon E, McGale P, McHugh T, Peto R, Taylor C, Wang Y; Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG). Effects of radiotherapy and of differences in the extent of surgery for early breast cancer on local recurrence and 15-year survival: an overview of the randomised trials. *Lancet*. 2005 Dec 17;366(9503):2087–2106.
- Smith BD, Bentzen SM, Correa CR, Hahn CA, Hardenbergh PH, Ibbott GS, McCormick B, McQueen JR, Pierce LJ, Powell SN, Recht A, Taghian AG, Vicini FA, White JR, Haffty BG. Fractionation for whole breast irradiation: an American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO) evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiation Oncology Biol Phys*. 2011 Sep 1;81(1):59–68.
- Early Breast Cancer Trialists' Collaborative Group (EBCTCG), Darby S, McGale P, Correa C, Taylor C, Arriagada R, Clarke M, Cutter D, Davies C, Ewertz M, Godwin J, Gray R, Pierce L, Whelan T, Wang Y, Peto R. Effect of radiotherapy after breast-conserving surgery on 10-year recurrence and 15-year breast cancer death: meta-analysis of individual patient data for 10,801 women in 17 randomised trials. *Lancet*. 2011 Nov 12;378(9804):1707–16.
- Dahabreh IJ, Chung M, Balk EM, Yu WW, Mathew P, Lau J, Ip S. Active surveillance in men with localized prostate cancer: a systematic review. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012 Apr 17;156(8):582–90.
- Wilt TJ, Brawer MK, Jones KM, Barry MJ, Aronson WJ, Fox S, Gingrich JR, Wei JT, Gilhooly P, Grob BM, Nsouli I, Iyer P, Cartagena R, Snider G, Roehrborn C, Sharifi R, Blank W, Pandya P, Andriole GL, Culkin D, Wheeler T; Prostate Cancer Intervention versus Observation Trial (PIVOT) Study Group. Radical prostatectomy versus observation for localized prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2012 Jul 19;367(3):203–13.
- Bill-Axelson A, Holmberg L, Ruutu M, Garmo H, Stark JR, Busch C, Nordling S, Häggman M, Andersson SO, Bratell S, Spångberg A, Palmgren J, Steineck G, Adami HO, Johansson JE; SPCG-4 Investigators. Radical prostatectomy versus watchful waiting in early prostate cancer. *N Engl J Med*. 2011 May 5;364(18):1708–17.
- Thompson I, Thrasher JB, Aus G, Burnett AL, Canby-Hagino ED, Cookson MS, D'Amico AV, Dmochowski RR, Eton DT, Forman JD, Goldenberg SL, Hernandez J, Higano CS, Kraus SR, Moul JW, Tangen CM; AUA Prostate Cancer Clinical Guideline Update Panel. Guideline for the management of clinically localized prostate cancer: 2007 update. *J Urol*. 2007 Jun;177(6):2352–6.
- Klotz L, Zhang L, Lam A, Nam R, Mamedov A, Loblaw A. Clinical results of long-term follow-up of a large, active surveillance cohort with localized prostate cancer. *J Clin Oncol*. 2010 Jan 1;28(1):126–31.
- Stacey D, Bennett CL, Barry MJ, Col NF, Eden KB, Holmes-Rovner M, Llewellyn-Thomas H, Lyddiatt A, Légaré F, Thomson R. Decision aids for people facing health treatment or screening decisions. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2011 Oct 5;10:CD001431.
- 2 Lutz S, Berk L, Chang E, Chow E, Hahn C, Hoskin P, Howell D, Konski A, Kachnic L, Lo S, Sahgal A, Silverman L, von Gunten C, Mendel E, Vassil A, Bruner DW, Hartsell W; American Society for Radiation Oncology (ASTRO). Palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases: an ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2011 Mar 15;79(5):965–76.
- Expert Panel On Radiation Oncology-Bone Metastases, Lutz ST, Lo SS, Chang EL, Galanopoulos N, Howell DD, Kim EY, Konski AA, Pandit-Taskar ND, Ryu S, Silverman LN, Van Poznak C, Weber KL. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® non-spine bone metastases. *J Palliat Med*. 2012 May;15(5):521–26.
- Chow E, Zheng L, Salvo N, Dennis K, Tsao M, Lutz S. Update on the systematic review of palliative radiotherapy trials for bone metastases. *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)*. 2012 Mar;24(2):112–24.
- 3 Mohler JL, Armstrong AJ, Bahnson RR, Boston B, Busby JE, D'Amico A, Eastham JA, Enke CA, George D, Horwitz EM, Huben RP, Kantoff P, Kawachi M, Kuettell M, Lange PH, Macvicar G, Plimack ER, Pow-Sang JM, Roach M 3rd, Rohren E, Roth BJ, Shrieve DC, Smith MR, Srinivas S, Twardowski P, Walsh PC. NCCN clinical practice guidelines in oncology: prostate cancer. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2010 Feb;8(2):162–200.
- Sheets NC, Goldin GH, Meyer AM, Wu Y, Chang Y, Stürmer T, Holmes JA, Reeve BB, Godley PA, Carpenter WR, Chen RC. Intensity-modulated radiation therapy, proton therapy, or conformal radiation therapy and morbidity and disease control in localized prostate cancer. *JAMA*. 2012 Apr 18;307(15):1611–20.
- Yu JB, Soulos PR, Herrin J, Cramer LD, Potosky AL, Roberts KB, Gross CP. Proton versus intensity-modulated radiotherapy for prostate cancer: patterns of care and early toxicity. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2013 Jan 2;105(1):25–32.
- Coen JJ, Zietman AL, Rossi CJ, Grocela JA, Efsthathiou JA, Yan Y, Shipley WU. Comparison of high-dose proton radiotherapy and brachytherapy in localized prostate cancer: a case-matched analysis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012 Jan 1;82(1): e25–31.
- 4 Barnett GC, Wilkinson JS, Moody AM, Wilson CB, Twyman N, Wishart GC, Burnet NG, Coles CE. Randomized controlled trial of forward-planned intensity modulated radiotherapy for early breast cancer: interim results at 2 years. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012 Feb 1;82(2):715–23.
- Donovan E, Bleakley N, Denholm E, Evans P, Gothard L, Hanson J, Peckitt C, Reise S, Ross G, Sharp G, Symonds-Tayler R, Tait D, Yarnold J; Breast Technology Group. Randomised trial of standard 2-D radiotherapy (RT) versus intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) in patients prescribed breast radiotherapy. *Radiother Oncol*. 2007 Mar;82(3):254–64.
- Pignol JP, Olivotto I, Rakovitch E, Gardner S, Sixel K, Beckham W, Vu TT, Truong P, Ackerman I, Paszat L. A multicenter randomized trial of breast intensity-modulated radiation therapy to reduce acute radiation dermatitis. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008 May 1;26(13): 2085–92.
- Smith B, Pan I, Shih Y, Smith GL, Harris JR, Punglia R, Pierce LJ, Jagis R, Hayman JA, Giordano SH, Buchholz TA. Adoption of intensity-modulated radiation therapy for breast cancer in the United States. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2011 May 18;103(10):798–809.
- 5 Barnett GC, Wilkinson JS, Moody AM, Wilson CB, Twyman N, Wishart GC, Burnet NG, Coles CE. Randomized controlled trial of forward-planned intensity modulated radiotherapy for early breast cancer: interim results at 2 years. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012 Feb 1;82(2):715–23.
- Donovan E, Bleakley N, Denholm E, Evans P, Gothard L, Hanson J, Peckitt C, Reise S, Ross G, Sharp G, Symonds-Tayler R, Tait D, Yarnold J; Breast Technology Group. Randomised trial of standard 2-D radiotherapy (RT) versus intensity modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) in patients prescribed breast radiotherapy. *Radiother Oncol*. 2007 Mar;82(3):254–64.
- Pignol JP, Olivotto I, Rakovitch E, Gardner S, Sixel K, Beckham W, Vu TT, Truong P, Ackerman I, Paszat L. A multicenter randomized trial of breast intensity-modulated radiation therapy to reduce acute radiation dermatitis. *J Clin Oncol*. 2008 May 1;26(13): 2085–92.
- Smith B, Pan I, Shih Y, Smith GL, Harris JR, Punglia R, Pierce LJ, Jagis R, Hayman JA, Giordano SH, Buchholz TA. Adoption of intensity-modulated radiation therapy for breast cancer in the United States. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2011 May 18;103(10):798–809.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Society for Radiation Oncology

ASTRO is the premier radiation oncology society in the world, with more than 10,000 members who are physicians, nurses, biologists, physicists, radiation therapists, dosimetrists and other health care professionals that specialize in treating patients with radiation therapies. As the leading organization in radiation oncology, the Society is dedicated to improving patient care through professional education and training, support for clinical practice and health policy standards, advancement of science and research, and advocacy. To learn more about ASTRO, visit www.astro.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Urological Association



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

A routine bone scan is unnecessary in men with low-risk prostate cancer.

Low-risk patients (defined by using commonly accepted categories such as American Urological Association and National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines) are unlikely to have disease identified by bone scan. Accordingly, bone scans are generally unnecessary in patients with newly diagnosed prostate cancer who have a PSA <20.0 ng/mL and a Gleason score 6 or less unless the patient's history or clinical examination suggests bony involvement. Progression to the bone is much more common in advanced local disease or in high-grade disease that is characterized by fast and aggressive growth into surrounding areas such as bones or lymph nodes.

1

Don't prescribe testosterone to men with erectile dysfunction who have normal testosterone levels.

While testosterone treatment is shown to increase sexual interest, there appears to be no significant influence on erectile function, at least not in men with normal testosterone levels. The information available in studies to date is insufficient to fully evaluate testosterone's efficacy in the treatment of men with erectile dysfunction who have normal testosterone levels.

2

Don't order creatinine or upper-tract imaging for patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).

When an initial evaluation shows only the presence of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), if the symptoms are not significantly bothersome to the patient or if the patient doesn't desire treatment, no further evaluation is recommended. Such patients are unlikely to experience significant health problems in the future due to their condition and can be seen again if necessary. [While the patient can often tell the provider if the symptoms are bothersome enough that he desires additional therapy, another possible option is to use a validated questionnaire to assess symptoms. For example, if the patient completes the International Prostate Symptom Scale (IPSS) and has a symptom score of 8 or greater, this is considered to be "clinically" bothersome.]

3

Don't treat an elevated PSA with antibiotics for patients not experiencing other symptoms.

It had previously been suggested that a course of antibiotics might lead to a decrease in an initially raised PSA and reduce the need for prostate biopsy; however, there is a lack of clinical studies to show that antibiotics actually decrease PSA levels. It should also be noted that a decrease in PSA does not indicate an absence of prostate cancer. There is no information available on the implications of deferring a biopsy following a decrease in PSA.

4

Don't perform ultrasound on boys with cryptorchidism.

Ultrasound has been found to have poor diagnostic performance in the localization of testes that cannot be felt through physical examination. Studies have shown that the probability of locating testes was small when using ultrasound, and there was still a significant chance that testes were present even after a negative ultrasound result. Additionally, ultrasound results are complicated by the presence of surrounding tissue and bowel gas present in the abdomen.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The American Urological Association (AUA) established a committee to review evidence from the association's guidelines and identify potential topics for nomination to the AUA's *Choosing Wisely* list. The committee reviewed a number of recommendations and through a consensus process identified the five tests or procedures that should be questioned. These recommendations were reviewed and approved by the AUA Board of Directors.

AUA's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.auanet.org.

Sources

- 1 American Urological Association. Prostate-Specific Antigen Best Practice Statement. Revised 2009. [Internet]. Linthicum (MD): AUA; 2009 [cited 2012 Oct 16]. Available from: www.auanet.org/content/guidelines-and-quality-care/clinical-guidelines/main-reports/psa09.pdf.
- 2 National Comprehensive Cancer Network. National Comprehensive Cancer Network clinical practice guidelines in oncology (NCCN Guidelines®): prostate cancer. Revised 2012 April. Fort Washington (PA): NCCN;2012.
- 3 American Urological Association. Management of Erectile Dysfunction Clinical Practice Guideline. Updated 2006. [Internet]. Linthicum (MD):AUA;2005 [cited 2012 Oct 16]. Available from: www.auanet.org/content/clinical-practice-guidelines/clinical-guidelines.cfm?sub=ed.
- 4 American Urological Association. Management of the Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia Clinical Practice Guideline. [Internet]. Linthicum (MD):AUA;2010[cited 2012 Oct 16]. Available from: www.auanet.org/content/guidelines-and-quality-care/clinical-guidelines.cfm?sub=bph.
- 5 Heldwein FL, Teloken PE, Hartmann AA, Rhoden EL, Teloken C. Antibiotics and observation have a similar impact on asymptomatic patients with a raised PSA. *BJU Int* [Internet]. 2011;107(10):1576-81.
Stopiglia RM, Ferreira U, Silva Jr. MM, Matheus WE, Denardi F, Reis LO. Prostate specific antigen decrease and prostate cancer diagnosis: Antibiotic versus placebo prospective randomized clinical trial. *J Urol* [Internet]. 2010 3;183(3):940-5.
Tasian G and Copp H: Diagnostic performance of ultrasound in Nonpalpable Cryptorchidism: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Pediatrics* [Internet]. 2011 Jan; 127(1): 119–128.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the American Urological Association

Founded in 1902 and headquartered near Baltimore, Maryland, the American Urological Association is a leading advocate for the specialty of urology, and has more than 18,000 members throughout the world. The AUA is a premier urologic association, providing invaluable support to the urologic community as it fosters the highest standards of urologic care through education, research and formulation of health policy.

For information, visit www.auanet.org.



American
Urological
Association



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Commission on Cancer



Commission
on Cancer®

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 | Don't perform surgery to remove a breast lump for suspicious findings unless needle biopsy cannot be done.

- Needle biopsy is large bore core biopsy or vacuum-assisted large bore needle for histology or fine needle aspiration for cytology.
- Needle biopsy may be directed by breast imaging (ultrasound, mammographic, magnetic resonance imaging) or by direct palpation.
- Studies show that confirmation of breast cancer diagnosis prior to any surgery allows for complete multidisciplinary treatment counseling, reduces the overall number of surgical procedures needed for treatment, improves the cosmetic results of surgery and avoids mastectomy resulting from multiple surgical procedures.
- Use of needle biopsy also makes surgery altogether unnecessary for the majority of image-detected breast lesions that require biopsy but prove to be benign.
- Needle biopsy is generally less costly than open surgical biopsy.
- Some breast lesions require surgical biopsy because of a location in the breast that precludes image localization. This may apply to 10–15% of breast lesions. Surgeons performing surgical breast biopsy without preceding needle biopsy should document the reason for no needle biopsy.

2 | Don't initiate surveillance testing after cancer treatment without providing the patient a survivorship care plan.

- Inappropriate or overused testing after cancer treatment is common, but provides no value in surveillance for recurrence and often leads to other unnecessary tests, potential morbidity, anxiety, uncertainty and higher cost.
- A survivorship care plan provides the patient and their primary providers an evidence-based road map for surveillance testing and supportive care.
- The Institute of Medicine identified the need for a survivorship care plan as a key factor to help cancer patients transition to long-term surveillance care, avoid unnecessary services and seek appropriate rehabilitative care and emotional support.
- A survivorship care plan includes a summary of the type and stage of the cancer, treatment received, the plan for type and frequency of surveillance testing and information on resources for rehabilitative and supportive care.
- Templates for survivorship care plans are available from organizations including the Livestrong Foundation, the National Coalition for Cancer Survivorship and the American Society of Clinical Oncology.
 - LiveStrong Care Plan: www.livestrongcareplan.org
 - JourneyForward: www.journeyforward.org
 - American Society of Clinical Oncology: www.cancer.net/survivorship/asco-cancer-treatment-summaries

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

Don't use surgery as the initial treatment without considering presurgical (neoadjuvant) systemic and/or radiation for cancer types and stage where it is effective at improving local cancer control, quality of life or survival.

- In many cancer types, presurgical chemotherapy, hormone/endocrine therapy and/or radiation therapy followed by surgery is better than surgery as the first treatment. This often shrinks the cancer, allowing more limited surgery that maintains organ function, reduces the chances of cancer recurrence and spread and improves the quality of life.
- For example, presurgical therapy may make mastectomy unnecessary with breast cancer, a colostomy unnecessary with rectal cancer, voice-sparing surgery possible with laryngeal cancer and amputation unnecessary with extremity soft tissue sarcoma.
- When used appropriately, there is no evidence that the cancer spreads during presurgical therapy and that cancer survival is the same or better as with initial surgery.
- Despite its known advantages, many people are not provided the advantages of presurgical therapy.
- Disease sites where this should be considered include:
 - Clinical Stage IIB and IIIA Non Small Cell Lung Cancer
 - Clinical T2-4a; Any N positive esophageal cancer
 - Clinical T3 and T4 rectal cancer
 - Clinical T2, T3 or Stage III breast cancer
 - Head and Neck cancer
 - Resectable pancreas cancer
 - Extremity soft tissue sarcomas where resection may affect functional outcomes

3

Don't perform major abdominal surgery or thoracic surgery without a pathway or standard protocol for postoperative pain control and pneumonia prevention.

- Uncontrolled pain and pneumonia after major abdominal and thoracic surgery are factors that lead to other serious complications and prolonged hospitalization.
- Coordinated care efforts and established care pathways to control pain and prevent pneumonia reduce the frequency of complications and reduce length of hospital stay and should be in place.
- Fewer pulmonary complications occur when adequate analgesia is provided making postoperative pain protocol and pulmonary plan as essential elements of care.
 - Facilities that conduct flow analyses in patients with lung cancer have improved quality care.
- Institutions or hospitals in collaboration with the surgeons and other medical staff should develop these pathways, standard protocol or procedures and assure their implementation.
 - Improvement efforts need to address documentation and standardization of process of care.

4

Don't initiate cancer treatment without defining the extent of the cancer (through clinical staging) and discussing with the patient the intent of treatment.

- Treatment intent may be diagnostic, curative, maintenance or palliative.
- Many patients, especially those with advanced or metastatic cancer, do not have a full understanding of the intent of cancer treatment – they identify that treatment may be curative when in fact it is given only with palliative intent. They often do not understand the costs, risks and potential side effects of the treatment.
- Palliative therapy may provide relief of symptoms or short-term prolongation of survival, but often can cause substantial toxic effects and can interfere with the patient's quality of life.
- This directive should be applied to all phases of cancer treatment from initial therapy to treatment for recurrent and metastatic cancer.
- Clinical staging should be performed and documented using information from history and physical examination, relevant biopsy and appropriate imaging based on the type and stage (extent) of the cancer.

5

How This List Was Created

The American College of Surgeons concluded in its review of this opportunity that it was optimal to submit a separate list of interventions related to cancer from the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer. The Commission on Cancer appointed a multidisciplinary task force that met in person in September 2012 and subsequently by conference call and electronic communications.

Recommendations for candidate interventions were solicited from panel members and other leaders from the Commission on Cancer. These panel members were provided a written charge to identify measures that would support the Commission's standards for accreditation in use in more than 1,500 cancer programs across the U.S. In addition, panel members were provided with a full description of the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign and the interventions previously recommended by other organizations both for cancer and all other disorders.

Following initial submission of the candidate interventions, the panel discussed each intervention specifically evaluating the significance of the intervention, the potential scope of variation in care affected by the intervention, and the potential numbers of persons affected by this. The group also discussed the impact on short-term and long-term cost to be gained by implementation of each intervention. The panel voted on each intervention to select the final list of recommended interventions. The panel members then reviewed and refined the wording of each intervention and completed the bulleted supporting documentation and literature citations. The final list of interventions was then approved by the panel and submitted to the leadership of the American College of Surgeons for final approval. The Commission on Cancer's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.facs.org.

Commission on Cancer Panel Members

Stephen Edge, MD, FACS, Chair, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY

David Bentrem, MD, FACS, Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago, IL

Daniel Kollmorgen, MD, FACS, University of Iowa, Des Moines, IA

Daniel McKellar, MD, FACS, Wayne Healthcare, Greenville, OH

Christopher Pezzi, MD, FACS, Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, PA

Lee Wilke, MD, FACS, University of Wisconsin Health System, Madison, WI

David Winchester, MD, FACS, Medical Director, Cancer Programs, American College of Surgeons

Sources

Fries CR, Neville BA, Edge SB, Hassett MJ, Earle CC. Breast biopsy patterns and outcomes in Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Medicare data. *Cancer*. 2009 Feb 15;115(4):716-24.

Williams RT, Yao K, Stewart AD, Winchester DJ, Turk M, Gorchow A, Jaskowiak N, Winchester DP. Needle versus excisional biopsy for noninvasive and invasive breast cancer: report from the National Cancer Data Base, 2003 – 2008. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2011 Dec;18(13):3802-10.

James TA, Mace JL, Virnig BA, Geller BM. Preoperative needle biopsy improves the quality of breast cancer surgery. *J Am Coll Surg*. 2012;215(4):562-68.

Burkhardt JH, Sunshine JH. Core-Needle and surgical breast biopsy: comparison of three methods of assessing cost. *Radiology*. 1999;212:181-8.

Hewitt M, Greenfield S, Stovall E. From cancer patient to cancer survivor: lost in transition. Washington: National Academies Press; 2005, 506 p.

Hahn EE, Ganz PA. Survivorship programs and care plans in practice: variations on a theme. *J Oncol Practice*. 2011;7(2):70-5.

Ligibel JA, Denlinger CS. New NCCN guidelines for survivorship care. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw*. 2013;11(5 Suppl):640-4.

Cowens-Alvarado R, Sharpe K, Pratt-Champman M, Willis A, Gansler T, Ganz PA, Edge SB, McCabe MS, Stein K. Advancing survivorship care through the National Cancer Survivorship Resources Center: developing American Cancer Society guidelines for primary care providers. *CA Cancer J Clin*. 2013;63(3):147-50.

Khatcheressian JL, Hurley P, Bantug E, Esserman LJ, Grunfeld E, Halberg F, Hantel A, Henry NL, Muss HB, Smith TJ, Vogel VG, Wolff AC, Somerfield MR, Davidson NE; American Society of Clinical Oncology. Breast cancer follow-up and management after primary treatment: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline Update. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Mar;31(7):961-5.

Desch CE, Benson AB, Somerfield MR. Colorectal cancer surveillance: 2005 update of an American Society of Clinical Oncology practice guideline. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23:8512-19.

Ligibel JA, Denlinger CS. New NCCN Guidelines for Survivorship Care. *J Natl Compr Canc Netw* 2013;11(5 Suppl):640-4.

Cowens-Alvarado R, Sharpe K, Pratt-Champman M, Willis A, Gansler T, Ganz PA, Edge SB, McCabe MS, Stein K. Advancing survivorship care through the National Cancer Survivorship Resource Center: developing American Cancer Society guidelines for primary care providers. *CA Cancer J. Clin* 2013 May;63(3):147-50.

Khatcheressian JL, Hurley P, Bantug E, Esserman LJ, Grunfeld E, Halberg F, Hantel A, Henry NL, Muss HB, Smith TJ, Vogel VG, Wolff AC, Somerfield MR, Davidson NE; American Society of Clinical Oncology. Breast cancer follow-up and management after primary treatment: American Society of Clinical Oncology clinical practice guideline update. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013 Mar;31(7):961-5.

Desch CE, Benson AB, Somerfield MR. Colorectal cancer surveillance: 2005 update of an American Society of Clinical Oncology practice guideline. *J Clin Oncol*. 2005;23:8512-9.

Kaufmann M, von Minckwitz G, Mamounas EP, Cameron D, Carey LA, Cristofanilli M, Denkert C, Eiermann W, Gnant M, Harris JR, Karn T, Liedtke C, Mauri D, Rouzier R, Ruckhaeberle E, Semiglavov V, Symmans WF, Tutt A, Pusztai L. Recommendations from an international consensus conference on the current status and future of neoadjuvant systemic therapy in primary breast cancer. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2012 May;19(5):1508-16.

- Thompson DA, Makary MA, Dorman T, Pronovost PJ. Clinical and economic outcomes of hospital acquired pneumonia in intra-abdominal surgery patients. *Ann Surg.* 2006 Apr;243(4):547-52.
- Katlic MR, Facktor MA, Berry SA, McKinley KE, Bothe A Jr, Steele GD Jr. ProvenCare lung cancer: a multi-institutional improvement collaborative. *CA Cancer J Clin.* Nov-Dec;61(6):382-96.
- Cassivi SD, Allen MS, Vanderwaerd GD, Ewoldt LL, Cordes ME, Wigle DA, Nichols FC, Pairolo PC, Deschamps C. Patient-centered quality indicators for pulmonary resection. *Ann Thorac Surg.* 2008 Sep;86(3):927-32.
- Office of quality and performance. Timeliness of lung cancer care in veterans with lung cancer. Washington (DC): Veterans Health Administration. 2008 Apr 4,
- Quality of colorectal cancer care in the VA 2003-2006: national and VISN results of Office of Quality and Performance special study. Washington (DC): Veteran Health Affairs 2009. 10 p.
- Delaney CP, Zutshi M, Senagore AJ, Remzi FH, Hammel J, Fazio VW. Prospective, randomized, controlled trial between a pathway of controlled rehabilitation with early ambulation and diet and traditional postoperative care after laparotomy and intestinal resection. *Dis Colon Rectum.* 2003 Jul;46(7):851-9.
- Senagore AJ, Delaney CP, Mekhail N, Dugan A, Fazio VW. Randomized clinical trial comparing epidural anesthesia and patient-controlled analgesia after laparoscopic segmental colectomy. *Br J Surg.* 2003 Oct;90(10):1195-9.
- Lewis KS, Whipple JK, Michael KA, Quebbeman EJ. Effect of analgesic treatment on the physiological consequences of acute pain. *Am J Hosp Pharm.* 1994 Jun 15;51(12):1539-54.
- Weeks JC, Satalano PJ, Cronin A, Finkelman MD, Mack JW, Keating NL, Schrag D. Patients' expectations about effects of chemotherapy for advanced cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2012 Oct 25;367(17):1616-25.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Commission on Cancer

The Commission on Cancer (CoC) is a consortium of 50 professional organizations dedicated to improving survival and quality of life for cancer patients through standard-setting, prevention, research, education and the monitoring of comprehensive quality care.



Established by the American College of Surgeons in 1922, the multidisciplinary CoC establishes standards to ensure quality, multidisciplinary and comprehensive cancer care delivery in health care settings; conducts surveys in health care settings to assess compliance with those standards; collects standardized data from CoC-accredited health care settings to measure cancer care quality; uses data to monitor treatment patterns and outcomes and enhance cancer control and clinical surveillance activities, and develops effective educational interventions to improve cancer prevention, early detection, cancer care delivery and outcomes in health care settings. For more information, visit www.facs.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Heart Rhythm Society



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't implant pacemakers for asymptomatic sinus bradycardia in the absence of other indications for pacing.

While pacemaker implantation is clearly indicated in patients with symptomatic sinus node dysfunction, there is no clear evidence that pacemaker implantation benefits asymptomatic patients with sinus bradycardia who have no other reasons for pacing nor need for cardiac resynchronization. Although pacemaker implantation is a relatively low-risk surgical procedure, like any operation, there is both risk and cost. Furthermore, persistent inappropriate right ventricular pacing may have harmful effects on heart function. Current professional society clinical guidelines recommend against (Class III, contraindicated) pacemaker implantation in these patients where the risks outweigh the benefits.

2 Don't implant an implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) for the primary prevention of sudden cardiac death in patients with New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Class IV who are not candidates for either cardiac transplantation, a left ventricular assist device as destination therapy or cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT).

Because patients with severe (New York Heart Association functional class IV) congestive heart failure who are not eligible for advanced therapies such as ventricular assist devices, cardiac resynchronization or cardiac transplantation have extremely high mortality, they were not included in the primary prevention trials of ICD therapy. As such, current clinical professional society guidelines recommend against (Class III, contraindicated) implantation of an ICD in such patients.

3 Don't implant an ICD for the primary prevention of sudden cardiac death in patients unlikely to survive at least one year due to non-cardiac comorbidity.

Because the explicit goal of primary prevention of sudden death with an ICD is the prevention of death due to life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias in patients with an otherwise reasonable expectation of survival, current clinical professional society guidelines recommend against (Class III, contraindicated) implantation of an ICD when there is no reasonable expectation of survival from a non-cardiac illness for at least one year.

4 Don't ablate the atrioventricular node in patients with atrial fibrillation when both symptoms and heart rate are acceptably controlled by well-tolerated medical therapy.

Atrioventricular node ablation and pacemaker implantation may provide benefit in some patients when rate and related symptoms cannot be controlled by medication therapy (Class IIa, indicated) or when there is concern for possible tachycardia-induced cardiomyopathy (Class IIb, may be considered). However, according to current professional society clinical guidelines, the risks of AV node ablation outweigh the benefits among patients with no symptoms and who have appropriate rate control with well-tolerated medical therapy.

5 Don't use Vaughan-Williams Class Ic antiarrhythmic drugs as a first-line agent for the maintenance of sinus rhythm in patients with ischemic heart disease who have experienced prior myocardial infarction.

Class Ic antiarrhythmic agents (i.e., flecainide and encainide,) have been demonstrated to increase mortality in patients treated with these agents after myocardial infarction, and as a result, current clinical professional society guidelines recommend against (Class III, contraindicated) the use of these agents (and propafenone, because it is also a Class Ic agent) in patients with known coronary artery disease with left ventricular dysfunction or concern for possible ischemic myocardium at risk.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The Heart Rhythm Society (HRS) asked its standing [Quality Improvement Subcommittee](#), comprised of twelve experienced physicians and allied professionals, to recommend five procedures that should not be performed or should be performed more rarely and only in specific circumstances. The recommendations were identified based on existing appropriate use criteria and guidelines. The HRS [Health Policy Committee](#) then reviewed the five recommendations before sending the list to the HRS [Board of Trustees](#) for final review and approval.

HRS's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at

<http://www.hrs.org>About-HRS/Heart-Rhythm-Society-Governance/Disclosure-Policy#axzz2ILTZwIkZ>.

Sources

1 Epstein AE, DiMarco JP, Ellenbogen KA, Estes NA 3rd, Freedman RA, Gettes LS, Gillinov AM, Gregoratos G, Hammill SC, Hayes DL, Hlatky MA, Newby LK, Page RL, Schoenfeld MH, Silka MJ, Stevenson LW, Sweeney MO, Smith SC Jr, Jacobs AK, Adams CD, Anderson JL, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Faxon DP, Halperin JL, Hiratzka LF, Hunt SA, Krumholz HM, Kushner FG, Lytle BW, Nishimura RA, Ornato JP, Page RL, Riegel B, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW; American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 Guideline Update for Implantation of Cardiac Pacemakers and Antiarrhythmia Devices); American Association for Thoracic Surgery; Society of Thoracic Surgeons. ACC/AHA/HRS 2008 guidelines for device-based therapy of cardiac rhythm abnormalities: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines (writing committee to revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 guideline update for implantation of cardiac pacemakers and antiarrhythmia devices) developed in collaboration with the American Association for Thoracic Surgery and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2008 May 27;51(21):e1-62.

2 Epstein AE, DiMarco JP, Ellenbogen KA, Estes NA 3rd, Freedman RA, Gettes LS, Gillinov AM, Gregoratos G, Hammill SC, Hayes DL, Hlatky MA, Newby LK, Page RL, Schoenfeld MH, Silka MJ, Stevenson LW, Sweeney MO, Smith SC Jr, Jacobs AK, Adams CD, Anderson JL, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Faxon DP, Halperin JL, Hiratzka LF, Hunt SA, Krumholz HM, Kushner FG, Lytle BW, Nishimura RA, Ornato JP, Page RL, Riegel B, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW; American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 Guideline Update for Implantation of Cardiac Pacemakers and Antiarrhythmia Devices); American Association for Thoracic Surgery; Society of Thoracic Surgeons. ACC/AHA/HRS 2008 guidelines for device-based therapy of cardiac rhythm abnormalities: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines (writing committee to revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 guideline update for implantation of cardiac pacemakers and antiarrhythmia devices) developed in collaboration with the American Association for Thoracic Surgery and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2008 May 27;51(21):e1-62.

3 Epstein AE, DiMarco JP, Ellenbogen KA, Estes NA 3rd, Freedman RA, Gettes LS, Gillinov AM, Gregoratos G, Hammill SC, Hayes DL, Hlatky MA, Newby LK, Page RL, Schoenfeld MH, Silka MJ, Stevenson LW, Sweeney MO, Smith SC Jr, Jacobs AK, Adams CD, Anderson JL, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Faxon DP, Halperin JL, Hiratzka LF, Hunt SA, Krumholz HM, Kushner FG, Lytle BW, Nishimura RA, Ornato JP, Page RL, Riegel B, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW; American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 Guideline Update for Implantation of Cardiac Pacemakers and Antiarrhythmia Devices); American Association for Thoracic Surgery; Society of Thoracic Surgeons. ACC/AHA/HRS 2008 guidelines for device-based therapy of cardiac rhythm abnormalities: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines (writing committee to revise the ACC/AHA/NASPE 2002 guideline update for implantation of cardiac pacemakers and antiarrhythmia devices) developed in collaboration with the American Association for Thoracic Surgery and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2008 May 27;51(21):e1-62.

4 Fuster V, Rydén LE, Cannom DS, Crijns HJ, Curtis AB, Ellenbogen KA, Halperin JL, Kay GN, Le Huezey JY, Lowe JE, Olsson SB, Prystowsky EN, Tamargo JL, Wann LS, Smith SC Jr, Priori SG, Estes NA 3rd, Ezekowitz MD, Jackman WM, January CT, Lowe JE, Page RL, Slotwiner DJ, Stevenson WG, Tracy CM, Jacobs AK, Anderson JL, Albert N, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Guyton RA, Halperin JL, Hochman JS, Kushner FG, Ohman EM, Stevenson WG, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW; American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force. 2011 ACCF/AHA/HRS focused updates incorporated into the ACC/AHA/ESC 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with atrial fibrillation: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines. *Circulation.* 2011 Mar 15;123(10):e269-367.

5 The Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial (CAST) Investigators. Preliminary report: effect of encainide and flecainide on mortality in a randomized trial of arrhythmia suppression after myocardial infarction. The Cardiac Arrhythmia Suppression Trial (CAST) Investigators. *N Engl J Med.* 1989 Aug 10;321(6):406-12.

Fuster V, Rydén LE, Cannom DS, Crijns HJ, Curtis AB, Ellenbogen KA, Halperin JL, Kay GN, Le Huezey JY, Lowe JE, Olsson SB, Prystowsky EN, Tamargo JL, Wann LS, Smith SC Jr, Priori SG, Estes NA 3rd, Ezekowitz MD, Jackman WM, January CT, Lowe JE, Page RL, Slotwiner DJ, Stevenson WG, Tracy CM, Jacobs AK, Anderson JL, Albert N, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Guyton RA, Halperin JL, Hochman JS, Kushner FG, Ohman EM, Stevenson WG, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW; American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force. 2011 ACCF/AHA/HRS focused updates incorporated into the ACC/AHA/ESC 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with atrial fibrillation: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on practice guidelines. *Circulation.* 2011 Mar 15;123(10):e269-367.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Heart Rhythm Society

The Heart Rhythm Society is the international leader in science, education and advocacy for cardiac arrhythmia professionals and patients, and the primary information resource on heart rhythm disorders. Its mission is to improve the care of patients by promoting research, education and optimal health care policies and standards. Representing more than 5,800 heart rhythm professionals in more than 70 countries around the world, HRS is pleased to partner in the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign to help ensure that people living with heart rhythm disorders receive optimal care and improved quality of life. The Society also is a leader of the "Apples and Oranges" Sudden Cardiac Arrest Awareness Campaign aimed at sharing the differences between SCA and heart attack and the "AFib Feels Like" Awareness Campaign aimed at helping people understand the symptoms, risks and treatment options for Atrial Fibrillation, the most common heart rhythm disorder. For more information, follow HRS on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#) or [LinkedIn](#).





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

North American Spine Society



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't recommend advanced imaging (e.g., MRI) of the spine within the first six weeks in patients with non-specific acute low back pain in the absence of red flags.

In the absence of red flags, advanced imaging within the first six weeks has not been found to improve outcomes, but does increase costs. Red flags include, but are not limited to: trauma history, unintentional weight loss, immunosuppression, history of cancer, intravenous drug use, steroid use, osteoporosis, age > 50, focal neurologic deficit and progression of symptoms.

2 Don't perform elective spinal injections without imaging guidance, unless contraindicated.

Elective spinal injections, such as epidural steroid injections, should be performed under imaging guidance using fluoroscopy or CT with contrast enhancement (unless contraindicated) to ensure correct placement of the needle and to maximize diagnostic accuracy and therapeutic efficacy. Failure to use appropriate imaging may result in inappropriate placement of the medication, thereby decreasing the efficacy of the procedure and increasing the need for additional care.

3 Don't use Bone Morphogenetic Protein (rhBMP) for routine anterior cervical spine fusion surgery.

Bone Morphogenic Protein is a compound which stimulates bone formation and healing. Life-threatening complications have been reported in the routine use of recombinant human rhBMP in anterior cervical spine fusion surgery, due to swelling of the soft tissues. This may lead to difficulty swallowing or pressure on the airway.

4 Don't use electromyography (EMG) and nerve conduction studies (NCS) to determine the cause of axial lumbar, thoracic or cervical spine pain.

Electromyography and nerve conduction studies are measures of nerve and muscle function. They may be indicated when there is concern for a neurologic injury or disorder, such as the presence of leg or arm pain, numbness or weakness associated with compression of a spinal nerve. As spinal nerve injury is not a cause of neck, mid back or low back pain, EMG/NCS have not been found to be helpful in diagnosing the underlying causes of axial lumbar, thoracic and cervical spine pain.

5 Don't recommend bed rest for more than 48 hours when treating low back pain.

In patients with low back pain, bed rest exceeding 48 hours in duration has not been shown to be of benefit.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The North American Spine Society (NASS) appointed a multidisciplinary task force to identify five areas in which to make recommendations. Based on the scientific evidence, existing clinical practice recommendations and expert opinion, the task force collaboratively identified a draft list of nine recommendations that was subsequently submitted to the NASS Board of Directors for review and ranking. After further refinement, the final list was reviewed and approved by the NASS Board of Directors.

NASS' disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at: www.spine.org/Pages/PracticePolicy/EthicsProfConduct/NASSDisclosurePolicy.aspx.

Sources

- 1 Chou R, Qaseem A, Snow V, Casey D, Cross JT Jr, Shekelle P, Owens DK; Clinical Efficacy Assessment Subcommittee of the American College of Physicians; American College of Physicians; American Pain Society Low Back Pain Guidelines Panel. Diagnosis and treatment of low back pain: a joint clinical practice guideline from the American College of Physicians and the American Pain Society. Ann Intern Med. 2007 Oct 2;147(7):478-91.
- 2 Forseen S, Corey A. Clinical decision support and acute low back pain: evidence-based order sets. J Am Coll Radiol. 2012 Oct;9(10):704-12.
- 3 NASS Evidence-Based Guideline: North American Spine Society (NASS). Diagnosis and treatment of degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis. Burr Ridge (IL): North American Spine Society (NASS); 2011. 104 p.
- 4 U.S. Food & Drug Administration. FDA public health notification: life-threatening complications associated with recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein in cervical spine fusion [Internet]. Silver Spring (MD):U.S. Food and Drug Administration; 2008 Jul 1 [updated 2013 Mar 21; cited 2013 Jul 19]. Available from: <http://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/Safety/AlertsandNotices/PublicHealthNotifications/ucm062000.htm>.
- 5 Woo EJ. Recombinant human bone morphogenetic protein 2: adverse events reported to the Manufacturer and User Facility Device Experience database. Spine J. 2012 Oct;12(10):894-9.
- 6 Sandoval AE. Electrodiagnostics for low back pain. Phys Med Rehabil Clin N Am. 2010 Nov; 21(4):767-76.
- 7 NASS Evidence-Based Guideline: North American Spine Society (NASS). Diagnosis and treatment of degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis. Burr Ridge (IL): North American Spine Society (NASS); 2011. 104 p.
- 8 Dahm KT, Brurberg KG, Jamtvedt G, Hagen KB. Advice to rest in bed versus advice to stay active for acute low-back pain and sciatica. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010 Jun 16;(6):CD007612.
- 9 North American Spine Society. Acute low back pain [Internet]. Blue Ridge (IL): North American Spine Society; 2009. [cited 2012 November 7]. Available from: <http://www.knowyourback.org/Pages/SpinalConditions/LowBackPain/Acute.aspx>.

THIS CHOOSING WISELY DOCUMENT DOES NOT REPRESENT A "STANDARD OF CARE," nor is it intended as a fixed treatment protocol. It is anticipated that there will be patients who will require less or more treatment than the average. It is also acknowledged that in atypical cases, treatment falling outside this recommendation list will sometimes be necessary. This document should not be seen as prescribing the type, frequency or duration of intervention. Treatment should be based on the individual patient's need and physician's professional judgment. This document is designed to function as a guide and should not be used as the sole reason for denial of treatment and services. This document is not intended to expand or restrict a health care provider's scope of practice or to supersede applicable ethical standards or provisions of law, but to encourage discussion of these issues between physician and patient, encourage active patient participation in health care decision-making, and foster greater mutual understanding.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the North American Spine Society

NASS is a multidisciplinary medical organization dedicated to fostering the highest quality, evidence-based and ethical spine care by promoting education, research and advocacy. NASS is comprised of more than 7,500 members from several disciplines including orthopedic surgery, neurosurgery, physiatry, neurology, radiology, anesthesiology, research, physical therapy and other spine care professionals.

For more information, visit www.spine.org and find NASS on: Facebook www.facebook.com/NASS.Spine and Twitter www.twitter.com/NASSspine.



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Avoid performing routine stress testing after percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) without specific clinical indications.

1

In patients who have undergone successful revascularization with PCI and are now symptom free, routine screening via stress testing can lead to the performance of additional procedures with little clinical benefit. Therefore, testing should generally be limited to patients with changes in clinical status (for example: new symptoms or decreasing exercise tolerance).

2

Avoid coronary angiography in post-coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) and post-PCI patients who are asymptomatic, or who have normal or mildly abnormal stress tests and stable symptoms not limiting quality of life.

In the majority of patients who have been completely revascularized with PCI or CABG and are now symptom free, routine coronary angiography is unlikely to identify additional blockages that, if treated, will lead to treatments that will improve quality of life. Therefore, angiography should be limited to patients with changes in clinical status (for example: new symptoms or decreasing exercise tolerance, or significant abnormalities on clinically indicated stress testing).

3

Avoid coronary angiography for risk assessment in patients with stable ischemic heart disease (SIHD) who are unwilling to undergo revascularization or who are not candidates for revascularization based on comorbidities or individual preferences.

Physicians should discuss the goal of angiography with patients before it is performed, including the possible role of revascularization with bypass surgery or coronary intervention. For patients unwilling or unable to undergo revascularization, the need for angiography is less compelling.

4

Avoid coronary angiography to assess risk in asymptomatic patients with no evidence of ischemia or other abnormalities on adequate non-invasive testing.

Asymptomatic patients who have no evidence of ischemia or other abnormalities (for example: arrhythmias) on adequate non-invasive testing are at very low risk for cardiac events. In these patients, coronary angiography is unlikely to add appreciable prognostic value.

5

Avoid PCI in asymptomatic patients with stable SIHD without the demonstration of ischemia on adequate stress testing or with normal fractional flow reserve (FFR) testing.

For patients with stable ischemic heart disease, in the absence of symptoms, there is limited clinical benefit to PCI unless performed on a lesion with demonstrable hemodynamic significance ($FFR < 0.8$) or causing a significant amount of ischemia as assessed by non-invasive stress testing. Rare exceptions would be a significant left main coronary artery lesion or a $>90\%$ proximal lesion in a major coronary artery.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

Members of the SCAI Quality Improvement Committee reviewed the appropriate use criteria for catheterization and percutaneous coronary revascularization and the guidelines for stable ischemic heart disease and percutaneous coronary revascularization. The Committee extracted this list from these documents, which have been developed by the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, American College of Cardiology Foundation, American Heart Association and other professional societies over the past four years.

Appropriate use criteria grade clinical scenarios as appropriate, uncertain (or sometimes appropriate), or inappropriate (or rarely appropriate) for catheterization or coronary intervention. Guidelines describe circumstances when catheterization or coronary interventions are recommended (Class I), are probably recommended (Class IIa), may be reasonable (Class IIb), or are not recommended (Class III). The items in this *Choosing Wisely*® list were selected from among the scenarios rated as inappropriate (or rarely appropriate) by the appropriate use criteria or as Class III (not recommended) by the guidelines. These items were selected (rather than making new items for *Choosing Wisely*®) because these appropriate use criteria and guidelines have been carefully vetted, adjudicated and agreed upon by myriad experts from many societies.

The proposed *Choosing Wisely*® items were critiqued by the SCAI Quality Improvement Committee and several authors of documents cited in this list. They were approved by the SCAI Executive Committee. The Committees would like to emphasize that the science of guidelines and appropriate use criteria should be complementary to the art of clinical judgment for best care of the individual patient.

SCAI's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.scai.org.

Sources

- 1 Levine GN, Bates ER, Blankenship JC, Bailey SR, Bittl JA, CercekJ, Chambers CE, Ellis SG, Guyton RA, Hollenberg SM, Khot UN, Lange RA, Mauri L, Mehran R, Moussa ID, Mukherjee D, Nallamothu BK, Ting HH. 2011 ACCF/AHA/SCAI guideline for percutaneous coronary intervention: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2011;58:e44–122.
- 2 Wolk MJ, Bailey SR, Doherty JU, Douglas PS, Hendel RC, Kramer CM, Min JK, Patel MR, Rosenbaum L, Shaw LJ, Stainback RF, Allen JM. ACCF/AHA/ASE/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCT/SCMR/STS 2013 multimodality appropriate use criteria for the detection and risk assessment of stable ischemic heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Heart Association, American Society of Echocardiography, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2014;63(4):380-406.
- 3 Patel MR, Dehmer GJ, Hirshfeld JW, Smith PK, Spertus JA. ACCF/SCAI/STS/AATS/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/SCCT 2012 appropriate use criteria for coronary revascularization focused update: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Thoracic Surgeons, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, and the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2012 Feb 28;59(9):857–81.
- 4 Wolk MJ, Bailey SR, Doherty JU, Douglas PS, Hendel RC, Kramer CM, Min JK, Patel MR, Rosenbaum L, Shaw LJ, Stainback RF, Allen JM. ACCF/AHA/ASE/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCT/SCMR/STS 2013 multimodality appropriate use criteria for the detection and risk assessment of stable ischemic heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Heart Association, American Society of Echocardiography, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2014;63(4):380-406.
- 5 Patel MR, Dehmer GJ, Hirshfeld JW, Smith PK, Spertus JA. ACCF/SCAI/STS/AATS/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/SCCT 2012 appropriate use criteria for coronary revascularization focused update: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Thoracic Surgeons, American Association for Thoracic Surgery, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, and the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2012 Feb 28;59(9):857–81.
- Levine GN, Bates ER, Blankenship JC, Bailey SR, Bittl JA, CercekJ, Chambers CE, Ellis SG, Guyton RA, Hollenberg SM, Khot UN, Lange RA, Mauri L, Mehran R, Moussa ID, Mukherjee D, Nallamothu BK, Ting HH. 2011 ACCF/AHA/SCAI guideline for percutaneous coronary intervention: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines and the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2011;58:e44–122.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions

The Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions (SCAI) is the only U.S.-based professional medical society focused exclusively on adult and pediatric invasive/interventional cardiovascular care. For more than 35 years, SCAI has supported optimal patient care through education, advocacy and the advancement of quality standards. SCAI is a recognized leader in quality improvement and a proponent of efforts that help patients and their families make informed decisions about prevention, symptom recognition, testing and treatment. This is the primary goal of www.SecondsCount.org, SCAI's comprehensive website that encourages collaborative decision-making between patients and their healthcare providers. SCAI is pleased to join the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign and looks forward to furthering its goal of promoting conversations among patients and physicians.

For more information or questions, please visit www.scai.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Critical Care Societies Collaborative - Critical Care



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't order diagnostic tests at regular intervals (such as every day), but rather in response to specific clinical questions.

Many diagnostic studies (including chest radiographs, arterial blood gases, blood chemistries and counts and electrocardiograms) are ordered at regular intervals (e.g., daily). Compared with a practice of ordering tests only to help answer clinical questions, or when doing so will affect management, the routine ordering of tests increases health care costs, does not benefit patients and may in fact harm them. Potential harms include anemia due to unnecessary phlebotomy, which may necessitate risky and costly transfusion, and the aggressive work-up of incidental and non-pathological results found on routine studies.

2 Don't transfuse red blood cells in hemodynamically stable, non-bleeding ICU patients with a hemoglobin concentration greater than 7 g/dL.

Most red blood cell transfusions in the ICU are for benign anemia rather than acute bleeding that causes hemodynamic compromise. For all patient populations in which it has been studied, transfusing red blood cells at a threshold of 7 g/dL is associated with similar or improved survival, fewer complications and reduced costs compared to higher transfusion triggers. More aggressive transfusion may also limit the availability of a scarce resource. It is possible that different thresholds may be appropriate in patients with acute coronary syndromes, although most observational studies suggest harms of aggressive transfusion even among such patients.

3 Don't use parenteral nutrition in adequately nourished critically ill patients within the first seven days of an ICU stay.

For patients who are adequately nourished prior to ICU admission, parenteral nutrition initiated within the first seven days of an ICU stay has been associated with harm, or at best no benefit, in terms of survival and length of stay in the ICU. Early parenteral nutrition is also associated with unnecessary costs. These findings are true even among patients who cannot tolerate enteral nutrition. Evidence is mixed regarding the effects of early parenteral nutrition on nosocomial infections. For patients who are severely malnourished directly prior to their ICU admission, there may be benefits to earlier parenteral nutrition.

4 Don't deeply sedate mechanically ventilated patients without a specific indication and without daily attempts to lighten sedation.

Many mechanically ventilated ICU patients are deeply sedated as a routine practice despite evidence that using less sedation reduces the duration of mechanical ventilation and ICU and hospital length of stay. Several protocol-based approaches can safely limit deep sedation, including the explicit titration of sedation to the lightest effective level, the preferential administration of analgesic medications prior to initiating anxiolytics and the performance of daily interruptions of sedation in appropriately selected patients receiving continuous sedative infusions. Although combining these approaches may not improve outcomes compared to one approach alone, each has been shown to improve patient outcomes compared with approaches that provide deeper sedation for ventilated patients.

5 Don't continue life support for patients at high risk for death or severely impaired functional recovery without offering patients and their families the alternative of care focused entirely on comfort.

Patients and their families often value the avoidance of prolonged dependence on life support. However, many of these patients receive aggressive life-sustaining therapies, in part due to clinicians' failures to elicit patients' values and goals, and to provide patient-centered recommendations. Routinely engaging high-risk patients and their surrogate decision makers in discussions about the option of foregoing life-sustaining therapies may promote patients' and families' values, improve the quality of dying and reduce family distress and bereavement. Even among patients pursuing life-sustaining therapy, initiating palliative care simultaneously with ongoing disease-focused therapy may be beneficial.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

This document was prepared as an initiative of the Critical Care Societies Collaborative, which includes the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses, the American College of Chest Physicians, the American Thoracic Society and the Society of Critical Care Medicine. Each of these four societies was invited to nominate up to three members to join the taskforce. The final taskforce included 10 members representing all four societies and the disciplines of internal medicine, surgery, anesthesiology, emergency medicine and critical care nursing. Taskforce members initially proposed 58 items for consideration. The taskforce evaluated each item on five criteria (evidence, prevalence, cost, relevance, innovation), and agreed to narrow the list to 16 items. The taskforce debated the conceptual merits of these 16, and selected nine in which to pursue in-depth evidence reviews and consultations with external content experts. Taskforce members then independently scored each item on a scale from 1-9, rating each item on its overall impact as well as on each of the five criteria. The five items with the best mean overall scores were retained in the “penultimate” list. The taskforce then reviewed and edited the wording of items on the penultimate list, and submitted it to the four societies’ executive committees. The executive committees sought feedback from additional experts in the field, debated the items and provided written comments to the taskforce. The taskforce deliberated and incorporated these suggestions where appropriate to create the final list, resolving any conflicts through discussion. All four societies endorsed the final list.

Members of the taskforce were: Scott D. Halpern, MD, PhD (Chair), Deborah Becker, PhD, RN, J. Randall Curtis, MD, MPH, Robert Fowler, MD, Robert Hyzy, MD, Jeremy M. Kahn, MD, MSc, Lewis Kaplan, MD, Nishi Rawat, MD, Curtis Sessler, MD and Hannah Wunsch, MD, MSc.

The disclosure and conflict of interest policies for the American Association of Critical Care Nurses, the American College of Chest Physicians, the American Thoracic Society and the Society of Critical Care Medicine can be found at www.accn.org, www.chestnet.org, www.thoracic.org and www.sccm.org respectively.

Sources

- 1 Flabouris A, Bishop G, Williams L, Cunningham M. Routine blood test ordering for patients in intensive care. *Anaesth Intensive Care*. 2000;28(5):562-5.
- Ganapathy A, Adhikari NKJ, Spiegelman J, Scales DC. Routine chest x-rays in intensive care units: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Crit Care*. 2012;16(2):R68.
- May TA, Clancy M, Critchfield J, Ebeling F, Enriquez A, Gallagher C, Genevra J, Kloos J, Lewis P, Smith R, Ng VL. Reducing unnecessary inpatient laboratory testing in a teaching hospital. *Am J Clin Pathol*. 2006;126(2):200-6.
- 2 Corwin HL, Gettinger A, Pearl RG, Fink MP, Levy MM, Abraham E, MacIntyre NR, Shabot MM, Duh MS, Shapiro MJ. The CRIT Study: anemia and blood transfusion in the critically ill – current clinical practice in the United States. *Crit Care Med*. 2004;32(1):39-52.
- Carson JL, Terrin ML, Noveck H, Sanders DW, Chaitman BR, Rhoads GG, Nemo G, Dragert K, Beaupre L, Hildebrandt K, Macaulay W, Lewis C, Cook DR, Dobbin G, Zakriya KJ, Apple FS, Horney RA, Magaziner J, FOCUS Investigators. Liberal or restrictive transfusion in high-risk patients after hip surgery. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365(26):2453-62.
- Hajjar LA, Vincent JL, Galas F, Nakamura MH, Fukushima J, Kalil Filho R, Sierra DB, Lopes NH, Mauad T, Roquim AC, Sundin MR, Leão WC, Almeida JP, Pomerantz PM, Dallan LO, Jatene FB, Stolf NA, Auler JO Jr. Transfusion requirements after cardiac surgery: the TRACS randomized controlled trial. *JAMA-JAMA*. 2010;304(14):1559-67.
- Herbet PC, Wells G, Blajchman MA, Marshall J, Martin C, Pagliarello G, Tweeddale M, Schweitzer I, Yetisir E. A multicenter, randomized, controlled clinical trial of transfusion requirements in critical care. *N Engl J Med*. 1999;340(6):409-17.
- Villanueva C, Colomo A, Bosch A, Concepción M, Hernandez-Gea V, Aracil C, Graupera I, Poca M, Alvarez-Urturi C, Gordillo J, Guarner-Argente C, Santaló C, Muñiz E, Guarner C. Transfusion strategies for acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;368:11-21.
- Chatterjee S, Wetterslev J, Sharma A, Lichstein E, Mukherjee D. Association of blood transfusion with increased mortality in myocardial infarction. *JAMA*. 2013;310(1):132-39.
- 3 Casaeer MP, Mesotten D, Hermans G, Wouters PJ, Schetz M, Meyfroidt G, Van Cromphaut S, Ingels C, Meersseman P, Muller J, Vlasselaers D, Debaveye Y, Desmet L, Dubois J, Van Assche A, Vanderheyden S, Wilmer A, Van den Berghe G. Early versus late parenteral nutrition in critically ill adults. *N Engl J Med*. 2011;365:506-17.
- Heidegger CP, Berger MM, Graf S, Zingg W, Darmon P, Costanza MC, Thibault R, Pichard C. Optimisation of energy provision with supplemental parenteral nutrition in critically ill patients: a randomised controlled clinical trial. *Lancet*. 2013;381(9864):385-93.
- Martindale RG, McClave SA, Vanek VW, McCarthy M, Roberts P, Taylor B, Ochoa JB, Napolitano L, Cresci G; American College of Critical Care Medicine; A.S.P.E.N. Board of Directors. Guidelines for the provision and assessment of nutrition support therapy in the adult critically ill patient: Society of Critical Care Medicine and American Society for Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition: Executive Summary. *Crit Care Med*. 2009;37(5):1757-61.
- Singer P, Berger MM, Van den Berghe G, Biolo G, Calder P, Forbes A, Griffiths R, Kreyman G, Leverve X, Pichard C, ESPEN. ESPEN guidelines on parenteral nutrition: intensive care. *Clin Nutr*. 2009;28(4):387-400.
- Buzby GP. Overview of randomized clinical trials of total parenteral nutrition for malnourished surgical patients. *World J Surg*. 1993;17:173-7.
- 4 Brook AD, Ahrens TS, Schaffr R, Prentice D, Sherman G, Shannon W, Kollef MH. Effect of a nursing-implemented sedation protocol on the duration of mechanical ventilation. *Crit Care Med*. 1999;27:2609-15.
- Girard TD, Kress JP, Fuchs BD, Thomason JW, Schweickert WD, Pun BT, Taichman DB, Dunn JG, Pohlman AS, Kinniry PA, Jackson JC, Canonico AE, Light RW, Shintani AK, Thompson JL, Gordon SM, Hall JB, Dittus RS, Bernard GR, Ely EW. Efficacy and safety of a paired sedation and ventilator weaning protocol for mechanically ventilated patients in intensive care (Awakening and Breathing Controlled trial): a randomized controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2008;371(9607):126-34.
- Jacobi J, Fraser GL, Coursin DB, Riker RR, Fontaine D, Wittbrodt ET, Chalfin DB, Masica MF, Bjerke HS, Coplin WM, Crippen DW, Fuchs BD, Kelleher RM, Marik PE, Nasraway SA Jr, Murray MJ, Peruzzi WT, Lumb PD; Task Force of the American College of Critical Care Medicine (ACCM) of the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM), American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP), American College of Chest Physicians. Clinical practice guidelines for the sustained use of sedatives and analgesics in the critically ill adult. *Crit Care Med*. 2002;30(1):19-41.
- Kress JP, Pohlman AS, O'Connor MF, Hall JB. Daily interruption of sedative infusions in critically ill patients undergoing mechanical ventilation. *N Engl J Med*. 2000;342:1471-7.
- Mehta S, Burny L, Cook D, Ferguson D, Steinberg M, Granton J, Herridge M, Ferguson N, Devlin J, Tanios M, Dodek P, Fowler R, Burns K, Jacka M, Olafson K, Skrobik Y, Hébert P, Sabri E, Meade M; SLEAP Investigators; Canadian Critical Care Trials Group. Daily sedation interruption in mechanically ventilated critically ill patients cared for with a sedation protocol: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA*. 2012;308(19):1985-92.
- 5 Fields MJ, Cassel CK. Approaching death, improving care at the end of life. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press; 1997. 437 p.
- Angus DC, Barnato AE, Linde-Zwirble WT, Weissfeld LA, Watson RS, Ricert T, Rubenfeld GD; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation ICU End-Of-Life Peer Group. Use of intensive care at the end of life in the United States: an epidemiologic study. *Crit Care Med*. 2004;32(3):638-43.
- Curtis JR, Engelberg RA, Wenrich MD, Shannon SE, Treen PD, Rubenfeld GD. Missed opportunities during family conferences about end-of-life care in the intensive care unit. *Amer J Respir Crit Care Med*. 2005;171:844-9.
- Gries CJ, Engelberg RA, Kross EK, Zatzick D, Nielsen EL, Downey L, Curtis JR. Predictors of symptoms of posttraumatic stress and depression in family members after patient death in the ICU. *Chest*. 2010;137(2):280-7.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice. To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Collaborative Societies

The Critical Care Societies Collaborative (CCSC) was established in 2000 as a partnership among the four major professional and scientific societies whose members care for America’s critically ill and injured. These societies are: the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses (AACN), the American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP), the American Thoracic Society (ATS) and the Society of Critical Care Medicine (SCCM). The CCSC leverages its collective and multi-professional expertise through communication, education, research and advocacy efforts. The CCSC speaks with a unified voice representing more than 150,000 critical care professionals to bring important issues to the forefront in public policy and in the health care arena.

To learn more about the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses, the American College of Chest Physicians, the American Thoracic Society and the Society of Critical Care Medicine, please visit www.accn.org, www.chestnet.org, www.thoracic.org and www.sccm.org respectively.



We help the world breathe®
PULMONARY • CRITICAL CARE • SLEEP



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography



SOCIETY OF
CARDIOVASCULAR
COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't use coronary artery calcium scoring for patients with known coronary artery disease (including stents and bypass grafts).

Coronary artery calcium scoring is used for evaluation of individuals without known coronary artery disease and offers limited incremental prognostic value for individuals with known coronary artery disease, such as those with stents and bypass grafts.

2 Don't order coronary artery calcium scoring for preoperative evaluation for any surgery, irrespective of patient risk.

No evidence exists to support the diagnostic or prognostic potential of coronary artery calcium scoring in individuals in the preoperative setting. This practice may add costs and confound professional guideline-based evaluations.

3 Don't order coronary artery calcium scoring for screening purposes on low risk asymptomatic individuals except for those with a family history of premature coronary artery disease.

Net reclassification of risk by coronary artery calcium scoring, when added to clinical risk scoring, is least effective in low risk individuals.

4 Don't routinely order coronary computed tomography angiography for screening asymptomatic individuals.

Coronary computed tomography angiography findings of coronary artery disease stenosis severity rarely offer incremental discrimination over coronary artery calcium scoring in asymptomatic individuals.

5 Don't use coronary computed tomography angiography in high risk* emergency department patients presenting with acute chest pain.

To date, randomized controlled trials evaluating use of coronary computed tomography angiography for individuals presenting with acute chest pain in the emergency department have been limited to low or low-intermediate risk individuals.

* Risk defined by the Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction (TIMI) risk score for unstable angina/acute coronary syndromes.

How This List Was Created

The Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography (SCCT) formed a committee panel made up of expert members of its existing Guidelines Committee and Publications and Statements Committee that would be dedicated to recommending between five and 10 questions that should be considered when ordering Coronary CT angiography and coronary artery calcium scoring. The panel reviewed and referred to SCCT's existing and published guidelines, appropriate use criteria and support statements. Once questions were chosen, the list was referred to the SCCT Board of Directors, which then reviewed the draft list, offered feedback and narrowed the questions down to the five most important consideration points through online voting. The draft was returned to the working group panel, which fleshed out the chosen recommendations and cited its supporting evidence from currently published literature. The SCCT's Board of Directors and Executive Board each then reviewed the final five items and implemented another round of edits before voting for final review and approval.

SCCT's bylaws and its disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.scct.org.

Sources

1 Budoff MJ, Achenbach S, Blumenthal RS, Carr JJ, Goldin JG, Greenland P, Guerci AD, Lima JAC, Rader DJ, Rubin GD, Shaw LJ, Wieggers SE. Assessment of coronary artery disease by cardiac computed tomography: A scientific statement from the American Heart Association Committee on Cardiovascular Imaging and Intervention, Council on Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention, and Committee on Cardiac Imaging, Council on Clinical Cardiology. [Internet]. Circulation. 2006 [cited 2012 Nov 9]. p. 1761–91. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17015792.

Greenland P, Bonow RO, Brundage BH, Budoff MJ, Eisenberg MJ, Grundy SM, Lauer MS, Post WS, Raggi P, Redberg RF, Rodgers GP, Shaw LJ, Taylor AJ, Weintraub WS. ACCF/AHA 2007 clinical expert consensus document on coronary artery calcium scoring by computed tomography in global cardiovascular risk assessment and in evaluation of patients with chest pain: A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Clinical Expert Consensus Task Force (ACCF/AHA Writing Committee to Update the 2000 Expert Consensus Document on Electron Beam Computed Tomography) developed in collaboration with the Society of Atherosclerosis Imaging and Prevention and the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography. J Amer Coll Cardio [Internet]. 2007 Jan 23 [cited 2012 Nov 19];49(3):378–402. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17239724.

2 Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, Calkins H, Chaikof E, Fleischmann KE, Freeman WK, Froehlich JB, Kasper EK, Kersten JR, Riegel B, Robb JF, Smith SC, Jacobs AC, Adams CD, Anderson JL, Antman EM, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Faxon DP, Fuster V, Halperin JL, Hiratzka LF, Hunt SA, Lytle BW, Mishimura R, Ornato JP, Page RL, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for noncardiac surgery: A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines on Perioperative Cardiovascular Evaluation for Noncardiac Surgery): Developed in collaboration with the American Society of Echocardiography, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Rhythm Society, Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society for Vascular Medicine and Biology, and Society for Vascular Surgery. Circulation [Internet]. 2007 Oct 23 [cited 2012 Oct 26];116(17):e418–99. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17901357.

3 Budoff MJ, Achenbach S, Blumenthal RS, Carr JJ, Goldin JG, Greenland P, Guerci AD, Lima JAC, Rader DJ, Rubin GD, Shaw LJ, Wieggers SE. Assessment of coronary artery disease by cardiac computed tomography: A scientific statement from the American Heart Association Committee on Cardiovascular Imaging and Intervention, Council on Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention, and Committee on Cardiac Imaging, Council on Clinical Cardiology. [Internet]. Circulation. 2006 [cited 2012 Nov 9]. p. 1761–91. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17015792.

Shaw LJ, Raggi P, Schisterman E, Berman DS, Callister TQ. Prognostic value of cardiac risk factors and coronary artery calcium screening for all-cause mortality. Radiology [Internet]. 2003 Sep;228(3):826–33. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12869688.

4 Choi EK, Choi S, Rivera JJ, Nasir K, Chang SA, Chun EJ, Kim HK, Choi DJ, Blumenthal RS, Chang HJ. Coronary computed tomography angiography as a screening tool for the detection of occult coronary artery disease in asymptomatic individuals. J Am Coll Cardiol [Internet]. 2008;52:357–365. Available from: content.onlinejacc.org/article.aspx?articleid=1139078.

Taylor AJ, Cerqueira M, Hodgson JM, Mark D, Min J, O'Gara P, Rubin JD. ACCF/SCCT/ACR/AHA/ASE/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SCMR 2010 appropriate use criteria for cardiac computed tomography. A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the North American Society for Cardiovascular Imaging, the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. J Amer Coll Cardio [Internet]. 2010 Nov 23 [cited 2012 Nov 5];56(22):1864–94. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/2108772.

5 Goldstein JA, Chinnaian KM, Abidov A, Achenbach S, Berman DS, Hayes SW, Hoffmann U, Lesser JR, Mikati IA, O'Neil BJ, Shaw LJ, Shen MYH, Valeti US, Raff GL. The CT-STAT (Coronary Computed Tomographic Angiography for Systematic Triage of Acute Chest Pain Patients to Treatment) trial. J Amer Coll Cardio [Internet]. 2011 Sep 27 [cited 2012 Nov 28];58(14):1414–22. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21939822.

Hoffmann U, Truong QA, Schoenfeld DA, Chou ET, Woodard PK, Nagurney JT, Pope JH, Hauser TH, White CS, Weiner SG, Kalanjian S, Mullins ME, Mikati I, Peacock WF, Zakrofsky P, Hayden D, Goehler A, Lee H, Gazelle GS, Wivott SD, Fleg JL, Udelson JE. Coronary CT angiography versus standard evaluation in acute chest pain. N Eng J Med [Internet]. [cited 2012 Dec 7]. Available from: www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMoa1201161.

Litt HI, Gatsonis C, Snyder B, Singh H, Miller CD, Entrikin DW, Leaming JM, Gavin LJ, Pacella CB, Hollander JE. CT angiography for safe discharge of patients with possible acute coronary syndromes. N Eng J Med [Internet]. 2012 Apr 12;366(15):1393–403. Available from: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22449295.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography

The Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography (SCCT) is the professional society devoted exclusively to cardiovascular computed tomography (CCT), representing physicians, scientists and technologists advocating for research, education and clinical excellence in the use of CCT. With an expanding global membership, it is acknowledged and recognized as the representative and advocate for research, education, and clinical excellence in the use of cardiovascular computed tomography. SCCT's mission includes fostering optimal clinical effectiveness of CCT through professional education, establishment of standards for quality assurance and professional training, and development of evidence-based guidelines for its use to enhance patient care and improve the quality of cardiovascular medical practice. SCCT also serves as an advocate for cardiovascular CT in all interactions with the health care industry, medical policy development and reimbursement organizations.



Learn more at: www.SCCT.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance



SCMR

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1

Don't perform stress cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR) in the initial evaluation of chest pain patients with low pretest probability of coronary artery disease.

There are lower cost stress tests available for the initial evaluation of low-risk chest pain patients, particularly when they have a normal electrocardiogram and can exercise. Stress CMR can be valuable in evaluating intermediate-risk patients with abnormal electrocardiograms or who cannot exercise, or when initial test results are equivocal.

2

Don't perform stress CMR as a pre-operative assessment in patients scheduled to undergo low-risk, non-cardiac surgery.

Stress testing has not been shown to be useful in patients undergoing low-risk surgery. Therefore, stress CMR in these patients will not improve outcomes and will increase cost.

3

Don't perform stress CMR in patients with acute chest pain and high probability of coronary artery disease.

Stress testing can increase risk and delay therapy in patients with acute chest pain and markers of high risk, such as ST segment elevation and/or positive cardiac enzymes. After initial evaluation and therapy, non-stress CMR may aid in diagnosing ischemic or non-ischemic myocardial injury.

4

Don't perform coronary CMR in symptomatic patients with a history of coronary stents.

Coronary stents cause artifacts on CMR that preclude accurate evaluation. Therefore, coronary CMR in these patients will not be diagnostic.

5

Don't perform coronary CMR in the initial evaluation of asymptomatic patients.

Coronary CMR has not been well established for the evaluation of coronary atherosclerosis. Coronary CMR is primarily indicated for detecting and characterizing anomalous coronary arteries.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance (SCMR) has developed the following list of tests involving cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) thought to be overused or misused. This list was developed by a subcommittee of the SCMR and reviewed and approved by the SCMR Board of Trustees. The list was based primarily on appropriateness guidelines for CMR, published by both the American College of Cardiology and the American College of Radiology, with the goal of limiting the inappropriate use of expensive imaging testing in low-risk patients or where it is unlikely to add to clinical management.

SCMR's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.scmr.org.

Sources

Hendel RC, Patel MR, Kramer CM, Poon M, Hendel RC, Carr JC, Gerstad NA, Gillam LD, Hodgson JM, Kim RJ, Kramer CM, Lesser JR, Martin ET, Messer JV, Redberg RF, Rubin GD, Rumsfeld JS, Taylor AJ, Weigold WG, Woodard PK, Brindis RG, Hendel RC, Douglas PS, Peterson ED, Wolk MJ, Allen JM, Patel MR. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2006 Oct 3;48(7):1475-97.

American College of Radiology; Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography; Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; North American Society for Cardiac Imaging; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society of Interventional Radiology. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2006 Oct;3(10):751-71.

Gibbons RJ, Balady GJ, Bricker JT, Chaitman BR, Fletcher GF, Froelicher VF, Mark DB, McCallister BD, Mooss AN, O'Reilly MG, Winters WL, Gibbons RJ, Antman EM, Alpert JS, Faxon DP, Fuster V, Gregoratos G, Hiratzka LF, Jacobs AK, Russell RO, Smith SC. ACC/AHA 2002 guideline update for exercise testing: summary article. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2002 Oct 16;40(8):1531-40.

Gibbons RJ, Abrams J, Chatterjee K, Daley J, Deedwania PC, Douglas JS, Ferguson TB Jr, Fihn SD, Fraker TD Jr, Gardin JM, O'Rourke RA, Pasternak RC, Williams SV, Gibbons RJ, Alpert JS, Antman EM, Hiratzka LF, Fuster V, Faxon DP, Gregoratos G, Jacobs AK, Smith SC Jr. ACC/AHA 2002 guideline update for the management of patients with chronic stable angina—summary article. *Circulation.* 2003 Jan 7;107(1):149-58.

Hendel RC, Patel MR, Kramer CM, Poon M, Hendel RC, Carr JC, Gerstad NA, Gillam LD, Hodgson JM, Kim RJ, Kramer CM, Lesser JR, Martin ET, Messer JV, Redberg RF, Rubin GD, Rumsfeld JS, Taylor AJ, Weigold WG, Woodard PK, Brindis RG, Hendel RC, Douglas PS, Peterson ED, Wolk MJ, Allen JM, Patel MR. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2006 Oct 3;48(7):1475-97.

American College of Radiology; Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography; Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; North American Society for Cardiac Imaging; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society of Interventional Radiology. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2006 Oct;3(10):751-71.

Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, Calkins H, Chaikof EL, Fleischmann KE, Freeman WK, Froehlich JB, Kasper EK, Kersten JR, Riegel B, Robb JF, Smith SC Jr, Jacobs AK, Adams CD, Anderson JL, Antman EM, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Faxon DP, Fuster V, Halperin JL, Hiratzka LF, Hunt SA, Lytle BW, Nishimura R, Ornato JP, Page RL, Riegel B, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW. ACC/AHA 2007 Guidelines on Perioperative Cardiovascular Evaluation and Care for Noncardiac Surgery. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2007 Oct 23;50(17):1707-32.

Hendel RC, Patel MR, Kramer CM, Poon M, Hendel RC, Carr JC, Gerstad NA, Gillam LD, Hodgson JM, Kim RJ, Kramer CM, Lesser JR, Martin ET, Messer JV, Redberg RF, Rubin GD, Rumsfeld JS, Taylor AJ, Weigold WG, Woodard PK, Brindis RG, Hendel RC, Douglas PS, Peterson ED, Wolk MJ, Allen JM, Patel MR. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2006 Oct 3;48(7):1475-97.

American College of Radiology; Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography; Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; North American Society for Cardiac Imaging; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society of Interventional Radiology. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2006 Oct;3(10):751-71.

Anderson JL, Adams CD, Antman EM, Bridges CR, Califf RM, Casey DE Jr, Chavey WE 2nd, Fesmire FM, Hochman JS, Levin TN, Lincoff AM, Peterson ED, Theroux P, Wenger NK, Wright RS, Smith SC Jr. 2011 ACCF/AHA Focused Update Incorporated Into the ACC/AHA 2007 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Unstable Angina/Non-ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction. *Circulation.* 2011 May 10;123(18):e426-579.

Hendel RC, Patel MR, Kramer CM, Poon M, Hendel RC, Carr JC, Gerstad NA, Gillam LD, Hodgson JM, Kim RJ, Kramer CM, Lesser JR, Martin ET, Messer JV, Redberg RF, Rubin GD, Rumsfeld JS, Taylor AJ, Weigold WG, Woodard PK, Brindis RG, Hendel RC, Douglas PS, Peterson ED, Wolk MJ, Allen JM, Patel MR. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2006 Oct 3;48(7):1475-97.

American College of Radiology; Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography; Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; North American Society for Cardiac Imaging; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society of Interventional Radiology. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2006 Oct;3(10):751-71.

Pennell DJ, Sechtem UP, Higgins CB, Manning WJ, Pohost GM, Rademakers FE, van Rossum AC, Shaw LJ, Yucel EK. Clinical indications for cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR): Consensus Panel report. *J Cardiovasc Magn Reson.* 2004;6(4):727-65.

Hendel RC, Patel MR, Kramer CM, Poon M, Hendel RC, Carr JC, Gerstad NA, Gillam LD, Hodgson JM, Kim RJ, Kramer CM, Lesser JR, Martin ET, Messer JV, Redberg RF, Rubin GD, Rumsfeld JS, Taylor AJ, Weigold WG, Woodard PK, Brindis RG, Hendel RC, Douglas PS, Peterson ED, Wolk MJ, Allen JM, Patel MR. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* 2006 Oct 3;48(7):1475-97.

American College of Radiology; Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography; Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; North American Society for Cardiac Imaging; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society of Interventional Radiology. ACCF/ACR/SCCT/SCMR/ASNC/NASCI/SCAI/SIR 2006 appropriateness criteria for cardiac computed tomography and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2006 Oct;3(10):751-71.

Pennell DJ, Sechtem UP, Higgins CB, Manning WJ, Pohost GM, Rademakers FE, van Rossum AC, Shaw LJ, Yucel EK. Clinical indications for cardiovascular magnetic resonance (CMR): Consensus Panel report. *J Cardiovasc Magn Reson.* 2004;6(4):727-65.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance

Founded in 1994, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance (SCMR) is a professional association whose vision is to be the leading international representative and advocate for all physicians, scientists and technologists working in cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) to improve patient outcomes through excellence in education, training, standards, research and development. SCMR's membership includes professionals from around the globe. Among the primary activities of SCMR are its annual scientific sessions and other courses, the open access online *Journal of Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance* (www.jcmr-online.com) and the Society website (www.scmr.org).



For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society of General Internal Medicine



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't recommend daily home finger glucose testing in patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus not using insulin.

Self-monitoring of blood glucose (SMBG) is an integral part of patient self-management in maintaining safe and target-driven glucose control in type 1 diabetes. However, there is no benefit to daily finger glucose testing in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who are not on insulin or medications associated with hypoglycemia, and there is negative economic impact and potential negative clinical impact of daily glucose testing. SMBG should be reserved for patients during the titration of their medication doses or during periods of changes in patients' diet and exercise routines.

2 Don't perform routine general health checks for asymptomatic adults.

Routine general health checks are office visits between a health professional and a patient exclusively for preventive counseling and screening tests. In contrast to office visits for acute illness, specific evidence-based preventive strategies, or chronic care management such as treatment of high blood pressure, regularly scheduled general health checks without a specific cause including the "health maintenance" annual visit, have not shown to be effective in reducing morbidity, mortality or hospitalization, while creating a potential for harm from unnecessary testing.

3 Don't perform routine pre-operative testing before low-risk surgical procedures.

Pre-operative assessment is expected before all surgical procedures. This assessment includes an appropriately directed and sufficiently comprehensive history and physical examination, and, in some cases, properly includes laboratory and other testing to help direct management and assess surgical risk. However, pre-operative testing for low-risk surgical procedures (such as cataract extraction) results in unnecessary delays and adds to significant avoidable costs and should be eliminated.

4 Don't recommend cancer screening in adults with life expectancy of less than 10 years.

Screening for cancer can be lifesaving in otherwise healthy at-risk patients. While screening tests lead to a mortality benefit, which emerges years after the test is performed, they expose patients to immediate potential harms. Patients with life expectancies of less than 10 years are unlikely to live long enough to derive the distant benefit from screening. However, these patients are in fact more likely to experience the harms since patients with limited life expectancy are more likely to be frail and more susceptible to complications of testing and treatments. Therefore the balance of potential benefits and harms does not favor recommending cancer screening in patients with life expectancies of less than 10 years.

5 Don't place, or leave in place, peripherally inserted central catheters for patient or provider convenience.

Peripherally inserted central catheters (or "PICCs") are commonly used devices in contemporary medical practice that are associated with two costly and potentially lethal health care-acquired complications: central-line associated bloodstream infection (CLABSI) and venous thromboembolism (VTE). Given the clinical and economic consequences of these complications, placement of PICCs should be limited to acceptable indications (long-term intravenous antibiotics, total parenteral nutrition, chemotherapy and frequent blood draws). PICCs should be promptly removed when acceptable indications for their use ends.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

An ad hoc committee of the Society of General Internal Medicine (SGIM) was impaneled, taking advantage of the clinical expertise of members from the existing Clinical Practice and the Evidence-Based Medicine Committees within the Society. Members of the ad hoc committee were then solicited to determine possible topics for consideration. The topics chosen were selected to meet the goals of the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign, utilizing the unique clinical perspective of members of the Society in ambulatory General Medicine as well as hospital-based practice. The final topics were selected by a vote of committee members based on the strength of the existing evidence, the unique standing members of the Society have in addressing the clinical topics selected, as well as contributions the recommendations would make in terms of patient safety, quality and economic impact. The final recommendations were approved by the governing Council of SGIM.

For SGIM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy, please visit www.sgim.org.

Sources

- 1** American Diabetes Association. Standards of medical care in diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2013;36 Suppl:S11-66.
Karter AJ, Parker MM, Moffet HH, Spence MM, Chan J, Ettner SL, Selby JV. Longitudinal study of new and prevalent use of self-monitoring of blood glucose. *Diabetes Care*. 2006;29:1757-63.
Harris MI. Frequency of blood glucose monitoring in relation to glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2001;24:979-82.
Malanda UL, Welschen LMC, Riphagen II, Dekker JM, Nijpels G, Bot SDM. Self-monitoring of blood glucose in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who are not using insulin. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2012;1:1-88.
O'Kane MJ, Bunting B, Copeland M, Coates VE; ESMON study group. Efficacy of self-monitoring of blood glucose in patients with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes (ESMON study): randomised controlled trial. *BMJ*. 2008;336:1174-7.
Peel E, Douglas M, Lawton J. Self-monitoring of blood glucose in type 2 diabetes: longitudinal qualitative study of patients' perspectives. *BMJ*. 2007;335:493-8.
Cameron C, Coyle D, Ur E, Klarenback S. Cost-effectiveness of self-monitoring of blood glucose in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus managed without insulin. *CMAJ*. 2010;182(1):28-34.
- 2** Krogboll LT, Jorgensen KJ, Gronhoj Larsen C, Gotzsche PC. General health checks in adults for reducing morbidity and mortality from disease: Cochrane systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ*. 2012;345:e7191.
Boulware LE, Marinopoulos S, Phillips KA, Hwang CW, Maynor K, Merenstein D, Wilson RF, Barnes GJ, Bass EB, Powe NR, Daumit GL. Systematic review: the value of the periodic health evaluation. *Ann Intern Med*. 2007 Feb 20;146(4):289-300.
United States Preventive Services Task Force. Guide to clinical preventative services: an assessment of the effectiveness of 169 interventions. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1989.
Canadian Task Force on the Periodic Health Examination. The periodic health examination. *CMAJ*. 1979;121(9):1193-254.
- 3** Keay L, Lindsley K, Tielsch J, Katz J, Schein O. Routine preoperative medical testing for cataract surgery. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2012 Mar 14;3:CD007293.
Czoski-Murray C, Jones ML, McCabe C, Claxton K, Oluboyede Y, Roberts J, Nicholl JP, Rees A, Reilly CS, Young D, Fleming T. What is the value of routinely testing full blood count, electrolytes and urea, and pulmonary function tests before elective surgery in patients with no apparent clinical indication and in subgroups of patients with common comorbidities: a systematic review of the clinical and cost-effective literature. *Health Technol Assess*. 2012 Dec;16(50):1-159.
Fritsch G, Flamm M, Hepner DL, Panisch S, Seer J, Soennichsen A. Abnormal pre-operative tests, pathologic findings of medical history, and their predictive value for perioperative complications. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. 2012;56(3):339-50.
Benaroch-Gampel J, Sheffield KM, Duncan CB, Brown KM, Han Y, Townsend CM Jr, Riall TS. Preoperative laboratory testing in patients undergoing elective, low-risk ambulatory surgery. *Ann Surg*. 2012 Sep;256(3):518-28.
Van Veen JJ, Spahn DR, Makris M. Routine preoperative coagulation tests: an outdated practice? *Br J Anaesth*. 2011;106:1-3.
Chung F, Yuan H, Yin L, Vairavanathan S, Wong DT. Elimination of preoperative testing in ambulatory surgery. *Anesth Analg*. 2009 Feb;108(2):467-75.
Apfelbaum JL, Connis RT and the Committee on Standards and Practice Parameters. Practice advisory for preanesthesia evaluation: an updated report by the American Society of Anesthesiologists Task Force on Preanesthesia Evaluation. *Anesthesiology*. 2012 Mar;116:522-38.
- 4** Lee SJ, Boscardin WJ, Stijacic-Cenzer I, Conell-Price J, O'Brien S, Walter LC. Time lag to benefit after screening for breast and colorectal cancer: meta-analysis of survival data from the United States, Sweden, United Kingdom, and Denmark. *BMJ*. 2012 Jan 8;345:e8441.
Moyer VA, U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. Screening for prostate cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation Statement. *Ann Intern Med*. 2012 Jul 17;157(2):120-34.
Schröder FS, Hugesson J, Roobol MJ, Tammela TL, Ciatto S, Nelen V, Kwiatkowski M, Lujan M, Lilja H, Zappa M, Denis LJ, Recker F, Párez A, Määttänen L, Bangma CH, Aus G, Carlsson S, Villers A, Rebillard X, van der Kwast T, Kujala PM, Blijenberg BG, Stenman UH, Huber A, Taari K, Hakama M, Moss SM, de Koning HJ, Auvinen A; ESRPC Investigators. Prostate-cancer mortality at 11 years of follow-up. *N Eng J Med*. 2012 Mar 15;366(11):981-90.
Whitlock EP, Lin JS, Liles E, Beil TL, Fu R. Screening for colon cancer: a targeted updated systematic review for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Ann Intern Med*. 2008 Nov 4;149(9):638-58.
Walter LC and Covinsky KE. Cancer screening in elderly patients: a framework for individualized decision making. *JAMA*. 2001 Jun 6;285(21):2750-6.
- 5** Chopra V, Anand S, Krein SL, Chenoweth C, Saint S. Bloodstream infection, venous thrombosis, and peripherally inserted central catheters: reappraising the evidence. *Am J Med*. 2012;125(8):733-74.
Chopra V, Anand S, Hickner A, Buist M, Rogers MA, Saint S, Flanders SA. Risk of venous thromboembolism associated with peripherally inserted central catheters: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet*. 2013 May 17; pii: S0140-6736(13)60592-9. ePubMed ahead of print.
Safdar N, Maki DG. Risk of catheter-related bloodstream infection with peripherally inserted central venous catheters used in hospitalized patients. *Chest*. 2005;128(2):489-95.
Tejedor SC, Tong D, Stein J, Payne C, Dressler D, Xue W, Steinberg JP. Temporary central venous catheter utilization patterns in a large tertiary care center: tracking the "idle central venous catheter". *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol*. 2012 Jan;33(1):50-57.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About the Society of General Internal Medicine

The membership of the Society of General Internal Medicine (SGIM) consists of academic general internal medicine faculty practicing, teaching and conducting research in outpatient settings as well as in our nation's teaching hospitals. As leading teachers of the next generation of physicians, we are committed to moving the practice of medicine to a more evidence-based approach. We are deeply committed to using science to improve our knowledge-base so that our patients can receive the best treatments, the optimal prevention care and the highest quality of life. We believe that the *Choosing Wisely* campaign mirrors these same commitments to the evidence-based practice of medicine for the benefit of our patients.



To learn more about the SGIM, visit www.sgim.org.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society of Gynecologic Oncology



Society of Gynecologic Oncology

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't screen low risk women with CA-125 or ultrasound for ovarian cancer.

CA-125 and ultrasound in low risk, asymptomatic women have not led to diagnosis of ovarian cancer in earlier stages of disease or reduced ovarian cancer mortality. False positive results of either test can lead to unnecessary procedures, which have risks of complication.

2 Don't perform Pap tests for surveillance of women with a history of endometrial cancer.

Pap testing of the top of the vagina in women treated for endometrial cancer does not improve detection of local recurrence. False positive Pap smears in this group can lead to unnecessary procedures such as colposcopy and biopsy.

3 Don't perform colposcopy in patients treated for cervical cancer with Pap tests of low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL) or less.

Colposcopy for low-grade abnormalities in this group does not detect recurrence unless there is a visible lesion and is not cost effective.

4 Avoid routine imaging for cancer surveillance in women with gynecologic cancer, specifically ovarian, endometrial, cervical, vulvar and vaginal cancer.

Imaging in the absence of symptoms or rising tumor markers has shown low yield in detecting recurrence or impacting overall survival.

5 Don't delay basic level palliative care for women with advanced or relapsed gynecologic cancer, and when appropriate, refer to specialty level palliative medicine.

There is now an evidence-based consensus among physicians who care for cancer patients that palliative care improves symptom burden and quality of life. Palliative care empowers patients and physicians to work together to set appropriate goals for care and outcomes. Palliative care can and should be delivered in parallel with cancer directed therapies in appropriate patients.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The Society of Gynecologic Oncology (SGO) created a “Cost of Care” workgroup in response to the ABIM Foundation’s *Choosing Wisely*® campaign. Workgroup members are comprised of the Society’s clinical practice committee that is made up of gynecologic oncologists, medical oncologists, nurse practitioners, pharmacists and other allied health providers. A literature review was conducted to identify areas of overutilization or unproven clinical benefit and areas of underutilization in the presence of evidence-based guidelines. The workgroup then evaluated these data and presented a list of five topics to the membership of the clinical practice committee and then to the SGO Board of Directors for approval. The five selected interventions were agreed upon as the most important components for women with gynecologic malignancies and their providers to consider.

SGO's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.sgo.org.

Sources

- 1 Barton MB, Lin K. Screening for ovarian cancer: Evidence update for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force reaffirmation recommendation statement [Internet]. Rockville (MD); 2012 Apr. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; AHRQ Publication No. 12-05165-EF3. Available from: <http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/uspstf12/ovarian/ovarcancers.htm>.
- Buyss SS, Partridge E, Black A, Johnson CC, Lamerato L, Isaacs C, Reding DJ, Greenlee RT, Yokochi LA, Kessel B, Crawford ED, Church TR, Andriole GL, Weissfeld JL, Fouad MN, Chia D, O'Brien B, Ragaini LR, Clapp JD, Rathmell JM, Riley TL, Hartge P, Pinsky PF, Zhu CS, Izmirlian G, Kramer BS, Miller AB, Xu JL, Prorok PC, Gohagan JK, Berg CD; PLCO Project Team. Effect of screening on ovarian cancer mortality: the Prostate, Lung, Colorectal and Ovarian (PLCO) Cancer Screening Randomized Controlled Trial. *JAMA*. 2011 Jun 8;305(22):2295–303.
- American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Gynecologic Practice. The role of the obstetrician-gynecologist in the early detection of epithelial ovarian cancer. Committee Opinion No. 477. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2011 Mar;117(3):742–6.
- 2 Salani R, Backes FJ, Fung MF, Holschneider CH, Parker LP, Bristow RE, Goff BA. Posttreatment surveillance and diagnosis of recurrence in women with gynecologic malignancies: Society of Gynecologic Oncologists recommendations. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2011;204:466–78.
- Salani R, Nagel CI, Drennen E, Bristow RE. Recurrence patterns and surveillance for patients with early stage endometrial cancer. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2011;123:205–7.
- Bristow RE, Purinton SC, Santillan A, Diaz-Montes TP, Gardner GJ, Giuntoli RL, 2nd. Cost-effectiveness of routine vaginal cytology for endometrial cancer surveillance. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2006; 103:709–13.
- 3 Rimel BJ, Ferda A, Erwin J, Dewdney SB, Seamon L, Gao F, DeSimone C, Cotney KK, Huh W, Massad LS. Cervicovaginal cytology in the detection of recurrence after cervical cancer treatment. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2011;118:548–53.
- Tergas A HL, Guntupalli SR, Huh WK, Massad LS, Fader AN, Rimel BJ. A cost analysis of colposcopy following abnormal cytology in posttreatment surveillance for cervical cancer. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2013.
- 4 Sartori E, Pasinetti B, Carrara L, Gambino A, Odicino F, Pecorelli S. Pattern of failure and value of follow up procedures in endometrial and cervical cancer patients. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2007;107:S241–7.
- Berchuck A, Anspach C, Evans AC, Soper JT, Rodriguez GC, Dodge R, Robboy S, Clarke-Pearson DL. Postsurgical surveillance of patients with FIGO stage I/II endometrial adenocarcinoma. *Gynecol Oncol*. 1995;59:20–4.
- Bhosale P, Peungjesada S, Wei W, Levenback CF, Schmeler K, Rohren E, Macapinlac HA, Iyer RB. Clinical utility of positron emission tomography/computed tomography in the evaluation of suspected recurrent ovarian cancer in the setting of normal CA125 levels. *Int J Gynecol Cancer*. 2010;20:936–44.
- Havrilesky LJ, Wong TZ, Alvarez Secord A, Berchuck A, Clarke-Pearson DL, Jones E. The role of PET scanning in the detection of recurrent cervical cancer. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2003;90:186–90.
- Rimel BJ, Ferda A, Erwin J, Dewdney SB, Seamon L, Gao F, DeSimone C, Cotney KK, Huh W, Massad LS. Cervicovaginal cytology in the detection of recurrence after cervical cancer treatment. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2011;118:548–53.
- 5 Smith TJ, Temin S, Alesi ER, Abernethy AP, Balboni TA, Basch EM, Ferrell BR, Loscalzo M, Meier DE, Paice JA, Peppercorn JM, Somerfield M, Stovall E, Von Roenn JH. American Society of Clinical Oncology provisional clinical opinion: the integration of palliative care into standard oncology care. *J Clin Oncol*. 2012 Mar 10;30 (8):880–7.
- Rezk Y, Timmins PF, Smith HS. Review article: palliative care in gynecologic oncology. *Am J Hosp Palliat Care*. 2011 Aug;28(5):356–74.
- Lewin SN, Buttin BM, Powell MA, Gibb RK, Rader JS, Mutch DG, Herzog TJ. Resource utilization for ovarian cancer patients at the end of life: how much is too much? *Gynecol Oncol*. 2005 Nov;99(2):261–6.
- Delgado-Guay MO, Parson HA, Li Z, Palmer LJ, Bruera E. Symptom distress, intervention and outcomes of intensive care unit cancer patients referred to a palliative care consult team. *Cancer*. 2009;115:37–445.
- Temel JS, Greer JA, Muzikansky A, Gallagher ER, Admane S, Jackson VA, Dahlin CM, Blidnerman CD, Jacobsen J, Pirl WF, Billings JA, Lynch TJ. Early palliative care for patients with metastatic non-small-cell lung cancer. *N Engl J Med* 2010;363:733–42.
- Elsayem A, Swint K, Fisch MJ, Palmer JL, Reddy S, Walker P, Zhukovsky D, Knight P, Bruera E. Palliative care inpatient services in a comprehensive cancer center: clinical and financial outcomes. *J Clin Oncol*. 2004 May 14;22(10):2008–14.
- Fauci J, Schneider K, Walters C, Boone J, Whitworth J, Killian E, Straughn JM Jr. The utilization of palliative care in gynecologic oncology patients near the end of life. *Gynecol Oncol*. 2012;127:175–9.
- Albanese TH, Radwany SM, Mason H, Gayomali C, Dieter K. Assessing the financial impact of an inpatient acute palliative care unit in a tertiary care teaching hospital. *J Palliat Med*. 2013;16:289–94.
- Quill TE, Anerethy AP. Generalist plus specialist palliative care—creating a more sustainable model. *N Engl J Med*. 2013;368:1173–75.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society of Gynecologic Oncology

- The Society of Gynecologic Oncology (SGO) is a 501(c) 6 national medical specialty organization of physicians and allied health care professionals who are trained in the comprehensive management of women with malignancies of the reproductive tract. The Society's membership, totaling more than 1,600, is primarily comprised of gynecologic oncologists, as well as other related medical specialists including medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, nurses, social workers and pathologists. SGO members provide multidisciplinary cancer treatment including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, surgery and supportive care.
- For more information, please visit www.sgo.org.



About the Foundation for Gynecologic Oncology

- The Foundation for Gynecologic Oncology is a 501(c) 3 organization that ensures that SGO meets the needs and provides the resources for members and the women's cancer care community.
- For more information, please visit www.sgo.org/foundation.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society of Hospital Medicine – **Adult Hospital Medicine**



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't place, or leave in place, urinary catheters for incontinence or convenience or monitoring of output for non-critically ill patients (acceptable indications: critical illness, obstruction, hospice, perioperatively for <2 days for urologic procedures; use weights instead to monitor diuresis).

Catheter Associated Urinary Tract Infections (CAUTIs) are the most frequently occurring health care acquired infection (HAI). Use of urinary catheters for incontinence or convenience without proper indication or specified optimal duration of use increases the likelihood of infection and is commonly associated with greater morbidity, mortality and health care costs. Published guidelines suggest that hospitals and long-term care facilities should develop, maintain and promulgate policies and procedures for recommended catheter insertion indications, insertion and maintenance techniques, discontinuation strategies and replacement indications.

2 Don't prescribe medications for stress ulcer prophylaxis to medical inpatients unless at high risk for GI complications.

According to published guidelines, medications for stress ulcer prophylaxis are not recommended for adult patients in non-ICU settings. Histamine-2 receptor antagonists (H2RAs) and proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs), commonly used to treat stress ulcers, are associated with adverse drug events and increased medication costs, and commonly enhance susceptibility to community-acquired nosocomial pneumonia and Clostridium difficile. Adherence to therapeutic guidelines will aid health care providers in reducing treatment of patients without clinically important risk factors for gastrointestinal bleeding.

3 Avoid transfusions of red blood cells for arbitrary hemoglobin or hematocrit thresholds and in the absence of symptoms of active coronary disease, heart failure or stroke.

The AABB recommends adhering to a restrictive transfusion strategy (7 to 8 g/dL) in hospitalized, stable patients. The AABB suggests that transfusion decisions be influenced by symptoms as well as hemoglobin concentration. According to a National Institutes of Health Consensus Conference, no single criterion should be used as an indication for red cell component therapy. Instead, multiple factors related to the patient's clinical status and oxygen delivery should be considered.

4 Don't order continuous telemetry monitoring outside of the ICU without using a protocol that governs continuation.

Telemetric monitoring is of limited utility or measurable benefit in low risk cardiac chest pain patients with normal electrocardiogram. Published guidelines provide clear indications for the use of telemetric monitoring in patients which are contingent upon frequency, severity, duration and conditions under which the symptoms occur. Inappropriate use of telemetric monitoring is likely to increase cost of care and produce false positives potentially resulting in errors in patient management.

5 Don't perform repetitive CBC and chemistry testing in the face of clinical and lab stability.

Hospitalized patients frequently have considerable volumes of blood drawn (phlebotomy) for diagnostic testing during short periods of time. Phlebotomy is highly associated with changes in hemoglobin and hematocrit levels for patients and can contribute to anemia. This anemia, in turn, may have significant consequences, especially for patients with cardiorespiratory diseases. Additionally, reducing the frequency of daily unnecessary phlebotomy can result in significant cost savings for hospitals.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The Society of Hospital Medicine (SHM) created a *Choosing Wisely*® subcommittee comprised of representatives of the Hospital Quality and Patient Safety committee and included diverse representation of academic, community and adult hospitalists. SHM committee members submitted 150 recommendations for consideration, which were discussed for frequency of occurrence, the uniqueness of the tests and treatments and whether the cost burden for a specific test or treatment proved to be significant, narrowing the list to 65 items. The *Choosing Wisely* subcommittee ranked these items and a survey was sent to all SHM members to arrive at 11 recommendations, of which the final five were determined utilizing the Delphi method. SHM's Board approved the final recommendations.

SHM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.hospitalmedicine.org/industry.

Sources

- 1 Hooton TM, Bradley SF, Cardena DD, Colgan R, Geerlings SR, Rice JC, Saint S, Schaeffer AJ, Tambayah PA, Tenke P, Nicolle LE. Diagnosis, Prevention, and Treatment of Catheter-Associated Urinary Tract Infection in Adults: 2009 International Clinical Practice Guidelines from the Infectious Diseases Society of America Clin Infect Dis [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2012 Sep 4];50(5): 625-663.
- 2 Saint S, Meddings JA, Calfee D, Kowalski CP, Krien SL. Catheter-associated Urinary Tract Infection and the Medicare Rule Changes. Ann Intern Med [Internet]. 2009 Jun 16 [cited 2012 Sep 4];150(12): 877-884.
- 3 Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Joint Commission. Standards for hospital care, surgical care improvement project (SCIP), SCIP-Inf-9; Performance Measure Name: Urinary catheter removed on Postoperative Day 1 (POD 1) or Postoperative Day 2 (POD 2) with day of surgery being day zero. 2013. 2013 Joint Commission National Hospital Inpatient Quality Measures Specification Manual, version 4.11.
- 4 American Society of Health System Pharmacists. ASHP Therapeutic Guidelines on Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis ASHP therapeutic guidelines on stress ulcer prophylaxis: ASHP commission on therapeutics and approved by the ASHP Board of Directors on November 14, 1998. Am J Health Syst Pharm [Internet]. 1999 Feb 1 [cited 2012 Sep 4];56: 347-379.
- 5 Carson JL, Grossman BJ, Kleinman S, Tinmouth AT, Marques MB, Fung MK, Holcomb JB, Illoh O, Kaplan LJ, Katz LM, Rao SV, Roback JD, Shander A, Tobian AA, Weinstein R, Swinton McLaughlin LG, Djulbegovic B; Clinical Transfusion Medicine Committee of the AABB. Red blood cell transfusion: A clinical practice guideline from the AABB. Ann Intern Med [Internet]. 2012 Jul 3 [cited 2012 Sep 4];157(1):49-58.
- 6 Consensus conference. Perioperative red blood cell transfusion. JAMA. 1988 Nov 11; 260(18):2700-3.
- 7 Advancing Transfusion and Cellular Therapies Worldwide. AABB name change. [Internet]. 2012 [Cited 2012 Oct 15]. Available from: www.aabb.org/about/who/Pages/namechange.aspx.
- 8 Drew BJ, Calif RM, Funk M, Kaufman ES, Krucoff MW, Laks MW, Macfarlane PW, Sommargren C, Swiryn S, Van Hare GF. Practice standards for electrocardiographic monitoring in hospital settings: an American Heart Association scientific statement from the Councils on Cardiovascular Nursing, Clinical Cardiology, and Cardiovascular Disease in the Young: endorsed by the International Society of Computerized Electrocardiology and the American Association of Critical-Care Nurses. Circ [Internet]. 2004 [cited 2012 Sep 4];110:2721-2746.
- 9 Crawford MH, Bernstein SJ, Deedwania PC, DiMarco JP, Ferrick KJ, Garson A Jr, Green LA, Greene HL, Silka MJ, Stone PH, Tracy CM, Gibbons RJ, Alpert JS, Eagle KA, Gardner TJ, Gregoratos G, Russell RO, Ryan TJ, Smith SC. ACC/AHA guidelines for ambulatory electrocardiography: Executive summary and recommendations a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee to Revise the Guidelines for Ambulatory Electrocardiography) developed in collaboration with the North American Society for Pacing and Electrophysiology. Circ [Internet]. 1999 Aug 24 [cited 2012 Sep 4];100(8):886-93.
- 10 Snider A, Papaleo M, Beldner S, Park C, Katechis D, Galinkin D, Fein A. Is telemetry monitoring necessary in low-risk suspected acute chest pain syndromes? Chest [Internet]. 2002 Aug [cited 2012 Sep 4];122(2):517-523.
- 11 Henriques-Forsythe MN, Ivonye CC, Jamched U, Kamuguisha LKK, Onwuanyi AE. Is telemetry overused? Is it as helpful as thought? Cleve Clin J Med [Internet]. 2009 Jun [cited 2012 Sep 4];368-372.
- 12 Adams HP Jr, del Zoppo G, Alberts MJ, Bhatt DL, Brass L, Furlan A, Grubb RL, Higashida RT, Jauch EC, Kidwell C, Lyden PD, Morgenstern LB, Qureshi AI, Rosenwasser RH, Scott PA, Wijdicks EF, American Heart Association, American Stroke Association Stroke Council, Clinical Cardiology Council. Guidelines for the early management of adults with ischemic stroke: a guideline from the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association Stroke Council, Clinical Cardiology Council, Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention Council, and the Atherosclerotic Peripheral Vascular Disease and Quality of Care Outcomes in Research Interdisciplinary Working Groups: the American Academy of Neurology affirms the value of this guideline as an educational tool for neurologists. Stroke [Internet]. 2007 May [cited 2012 Sep 4];38(5):1655-711.
- 13 Salisbury AC, Reid KJ, Alexander KP, Masoudi FA, Lai SM, Chan PS, Bach RG, Wang TY, Spertus JA, Kosiborod M. Diagnostic blood loss from phlebotomy and hospital-acquired anemia during Acute Myocardial Infarction. Arch Intern Med [Internet]. 2011 Oct 10 [cited 2012 Sep 4];171(18):1646-1653.
- 14 Thavendiranathan P, Bagai A, Ebidia A, Detsky AS, Choudhry NK. Do blood tests cause anemia in hospitalized patients?: The effect of diagnostic phlebotomy on hemoglobin and hematocrit levels. J Gen Intern Med [Internet]. 2005 June [cited 2012 Sep 4];20(6):520-524.
- 15 Stuebing EA, Miner TJ. Surgical vampires and rising health care expenditure: reducing the cost of daily phlebotomy. Arch Surg [Internet]. 2011 May [cited 2012 Sep 4];146(5):524-7.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society of Hospital Medicine

Representing the fastest growing specialty in modern healthcare, the Society of Hospital Medicine (SHM) is the leading medical society for more than 34,000 hospitalists and their patients. SHM is dedicated to promoting the highest quality care for all hospitalized patients and overall excellence in the practice of hospital medicine through quality improvement, education, advocacy and research. Over the past decade, studies have shown that hospitalists can contribute to decreased patient lengths of stay, reductions in hospital costs and readmission rates, and increased patient satisfaction.

For more information about SHM and hospital medicine, visit www.hospitalmedicine.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society of Hospital Medicine – **Pediatric Hospital Medicine**



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1

Don't order chest radiographs in children with uncomplicated asthma or bronchiolitis.

National guidelines articulate a reliance on physical examination and patient history for diagnosis of asthma and bronchiolitis in the pediatric population. Multiple studies have established limited clinical utility of chest radiographs for patients with asthma or bronchiolitis. Omission of the use of chest radiography will reduce costs, but not compromise diagnostic accuracy and care.

2

Don't routinely use bronchodilators in children with bronchiolitis.

Published guidelines do not advocate the routine use of bronchodilators in patients with bronchiolitis. Comprehensive reviews of the literature have demonstrated that the use of bronchodilators in children admitted to the hospital with bronchiolitis has no effect on any important outcomes. There is limited demonstration of clear impact of bronchodilator therapy upon the course of disease. Additionally, providers should consider the potential impact of adverse events upon the patient.

3

Don't use systemic corticosteroids in children under 2 years of age with an uncomplicated lower respiratory tract infection.

Published guidelines recommend that corticosteroid medications not be used routinely in the management of bronchiolitis. Furthermore, additional studies in patients with other viral lower respiratory tract infections have failed to demonstrate any benefits.

4

Don't treat gastroesophageal reflux in infants routinely with acid suppression therapy.

Antireflux therapy has been demonstrated to have no effect in reducing the symptoms of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in children. Concerns regarding the use of proton-pump inhibitor therapy in infants include an inability to definitively diagnose pediatric patients according to the established criteria of GERD, lack of documented efficacy of acid suppression therapy in infants and the potential adverse effects associated with acid suppression therapy.

5

Don't use continuous pulse oximetry routinely in children with acute respiratory illness unless they are on supplemental oxygen.

The utility of continuous pulse oximetry in pediatric patients with acute respiratory illness is not well established. Use of continuous pulse oximetry has been previously associated with increased admission rates and increased length of stay. The clinical benefit of pulse oximetry is not validated or well documented.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

A Delphi panel of pediatric hospital medicine physicians with wide geographic representation was convened by the Society of Hospital Medicine (SHM). The panel developed an initial list of 20 items with input from colleagues at each of the panelists' home institutions, which was then discussed and reduced to 11 items via consensus of the panel. A comprehensive literature review was undertaken for these 11 items, while they were concurrently circulated on the electronic listservs of SHM's Pediatric Committee and the American Academy of Pediatrics' Section on Hospital Medicine. The collated comments along with the results of the evidence review were then presented to the members of the panel.

Two rounds of Delphi voting took place via electronic submission of votes by the panel. Validity and feasibility of each item was assessed by the Delphi panel on a nine-point scale for each of the 11 items and the mean of each item was obtained. The aggregate score of the means of validity and feasibility decided the final five items. These recommendations were then submitted to the SHM Board for review and approval.

SHM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.hospitalmedicine.org/industry.

Sources

- 1 American Academy of Pediatrics. Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis, Subcommittee on Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis, Pediatrics. 2006 Oct; 118(4):1774-93.
National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, National Asthma Education and Prevention Program. Expert panel report 3: Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of asthma. Bethesda (MD): National Institutes of Health; 2007 Aug. 417 p. Report No.: 07-4051.
- Dawson KP, Long A, Kennedy J, Mogridge N. The chest radiograph in acute bronchiolitis. *J Paediatr Child Health*. 1990 26(4): 209-211.
- Roback MG, Dreitlein DA. Chest radiograph in the evaluation of first time wheezing episodes: review of current clinical efficacy. *Pediatr Emerg Care*. 1998 Jun;14(3):181-4.
- 2 American Academy of Pediatrics. Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis, Subcommittee on Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis, Pediatrics. 2006 Oct;118(4):1774-93.
Gadomski AM, Brower M. Bronchodilators for bronchiolitis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2010;(12):CD001266.
- 3 American Academy of Pediatrics. Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis, Subcommittee on Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis. Pediatrics. 2006 Oct;118(4):1774-93.
Klassen TP, Sutcliffe T, Watters LK, Wells GA, Allen UD, Li MM. Dexamethasone in salbutamol-treated inpatients with acute bronchiolitis: A randomized, controlled trial. *J Pediatr*. 1997 Feb;130(2):191-6.
Patel H, Platt R, Lozano JM, Wang EE. Glucocorticoids for acute viral bronchiolitis in infants and young children. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2004;(3):CD004878.
De Boeck K, Van der Aa N, Van Lierde S, Corbeel L, Eeckels R. Respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis: a double-blind dexamethasone efficacy study. *J Pediatr*. 1997 Dec;131(6):919-21.
Von Woensel JB, van Aalderen WM, Kimpen JL. Viral lower respiratory tract infection in infants and young children. *BMJ* 2003 Jul 5;327(7405):36-40.
Panicker J, Lakhanpaul M, Lambert PC, Kenia P, Stephenson T, Smyth A, Grigg J. Oral prednisolone for preschool children with acute virus-induced wheezing. *N Engl J Med*. 2009 Jan 22;360(4):329-38.
- 4 Vandenplas Y, Rudolph CD, Di Lorenzo C, Hassall E, Liptak G, Mazur L, Sondheimer J, Staiano A, Thomson M, Veereman-Wauters G, Wenzl TG, North American Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology and Nutrition, European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology and Nutrition. Pediatric gastroesophageal reflux clinical practice guidelines: joint recommendations of the North American Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition (NASPGHAN) and the European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, and Nutrition (ESPGHAN). *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*. 2009;49:498-547.
van der Pol RJ, Smits MJ, van Wijk MP, Omari TI, Tabbers MM, Benninga MA. Efficacy of proton-pump inhibitors in children with gastroesophageal reflux disease: a systematic review. *Pediatrics*. 2011 May;127(5):925-35.
Gibbons TE, Gold BD. The use of proton pump inhibitors in children: a comprehensive review. *Paediatr Drugs*. 2003;5(1):25-40.
Orenstein SR, Hassall E. Infants and proton pump inhibitors: tribulations, no trials. *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr*. 2007;45:395-8.
Khoshoo V, Edell D, Thompson A, Rubin M. Are we overprescribing antireflux medications for infants with regurgitation? *Pediatrics*. 2007 Nov;120:946-9.
- 5 American Academy of Pediatrics. Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis, Subcommittee on Diagnosis and Management of Bronchiolitis. Pediatrics. 2006 Oct;118(4):1774-93.
Schroeder AR, Marmor AK, Pantell RH, Newman TB. Impact of pulse oximetry and oxygen therapy on length of stay in bronchiolitis hospitalizations. *Arch Ped Adolesc Med*. 2004 Jun;158(6):527-530.
Hunt CE, Corwin MJ, Lister G, Weese-Mayer DE, Neuman MR, Tinsley L, Baird TM, Keens TG, Cabral HJ. Longitudinal assessment of hemoglobin oxygen saturation in healthy infants during the first 6 months of age. *J Pediatr*. 1999 Nov;135(5):580-6.
Alverson BK, McCullough RJ, Koehn KL. Continuous versus intermittent pulse oximetry monitoring of children hospitalized for bronchiolitis. Abstract presented at IDWeek 2012. San Diego (CA). 2012 Oct 19.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society of Hospital Medicine

Representing the fastest growing specialty in modern healthcare, the Society of Hospital Medicine (SHM) is the leading medical society for more than 34,000 hospitalists and their patients. SHM is dedicated to promoting the highest quality care for all hospitalized patients and overall excellence in the practice of hospital medicine through quality improvement, education, advocacy and research. Over the past decade, studies have shown that hospitalists can contribute to decreased patient lengths of stay, reductions in hospital costs and readmission rates, and increased patient satisfaction.

For more information about SHM and hospital medicine, visit www.hospitalmedicine.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't do an inherited thrombophilia evaluation for women with histories of pregnancy loss, intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), preeclampsia and abruption.

Scientific data supporting a causal association between either methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) polymorphisms or other common inherited thrombophilias and adverse pregnancy outcomes, such as recurrent pregnancy loss, severe preeclampsia and IUGR, are lacking. Specific testing for antiphospholipid antibodies, when clinically indicated, should be limited to lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin antibodies and beta 2 glycoprotein antibodies.

2 Don't place a cerclage in women with short cervix who are pregnant with twins.

Women with a short cervical length who are pregnant with twins are at very high risk for delivering preterm, but the scientific data, including a meta-analysis of data published on this issue, shows that cerclage in this clinical situation not only is not beneficial, but may in fact be harmful, i.e., associated with an increase in preterm births.

3 Don't offer noninvasive prenatal testing (NIPT) to low-risk patients or make irreversible decisions based on the results of this screening test.

NIPT has only been adequately evaluated in singleton pregnancies at high risk for chromosomal abnormalities (maternal age >35, positive screening, sonographic findings suggestive of aneuploidy, translocation carrier at increased risk for trisomy 13, 18 or 21, or prior pregnancy with a trisomy 13, 18 or 21). Its utility in low-risk pregnancies remains unclear. False positive and false negative results occur with NIPT, particularly for trisomy 13 and 18. Any positive NIPT result should be confirmed with invasive diagnostic testing prior to a termination of pregnancy. If NIPT is performed, adequate pretest counseling must be provided to explain the benefits and limitations.

4 Don't screen for intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) with Doppler blood flow studies.

Studies that have attempted to screen pregnancies for the subsequent occurrence of IUGR have produced inconsistent results. Furthermore, no standards have been established for the optimal definition of an abnormal test, best gestational age for the performance of the test or the technique for its performance. However, once the diagnosis of IUGR is suspected, the use of antenatal fetal surveillance, including umbilical artery Doppler flow studies, is beneficial.

5 Don't use progestogens for preterm birth prevention in uncomplicated multifetal gestations.

The use of progestogens has not been shown to reduce the incidence of preterm birth in women with uncomplicated multifetal gestations.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

As a national medical specialty society, the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine relies on the input of any number of its committees in the development of various documents. In the case of the items included in this list, the Publications Committee reviewed the literature and evidence from SMFM's published documents for possible topics. A sub-group of the Committee initially developed a list of 10 items that the Committee then ranked for the top five with input and suggestions by the Society's Executive Committee. The final list has been reviewed and approved by the Society's Risk Management Committee and Executive Committee.

SMFM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.smfm.org.

Sources

1 Dizon-Townson D, Miller C, Sibai B, Spong CY, Thom E, Wendel G Jr, Wenstrom K, Samuels P, Cotroneo MA, Moawad A, Sorokin Y, Meis P, Miodovnik M, O'Sullivan MJ, Conway D, Wapner RJ, Gabbe SG; Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network (NICHD MFMU). The relationship of the factor V Leiden mutation and pregnancy outcomes for mother and fetus. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2005 Sep;106(3):517–24.

Silver RM, Zhao Y, Spong CY, Sibai B, Wendel G Jr, Wenstrom K, Samuels P, Caritis SN, Sorokin Y, Miodovnik M, O'Sullivan MJ, Conway D, Wapner RJ; Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units (NICHD MFMU) Network. Prothrombin gene G20210A mutation and obstetric complications. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2010 Jan;115(1):14–20.

Kupferminc MJ, Eldor A, Steinman N, Many A, Bar-Am A, Jaffa A, Fait G, Lessing JB. Increased frequency of genetic thrombophilia in women with complications of pregnancy. *N Engl J Med*. 1999 Jan;340(1):9–13. [published erratum appears in *N Engl J Med* 1999 Jul 29;341(5):384].

2 Durnwald CP, Momirova V, Rouse DJ, Caritis SN, Peaceman AM, Sciscione A, Varner MW, Malone FD, Mercer BM, Thorp JM Jr, Sorokin Y, Carpenter MW, Lo J, Ramin SM, Harper M, Spong CY; Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network (NICHD MFMU). Second trimester cervical length and risk of preterm birth in women with twin gestations treated with 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone caproate. *J Matern Fetal Neonatal Med*. 2010 Dec;23(12):1360–4.

Berghella V, Odibo AO, To MS, Rust OA, Althuisius SM. Cerclage for short cervix on ultrasonography: meta-analysis of trials using individual patient-level data. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2005;106:181–9.

3 American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists Committee on Genetics. Noninvasive prenatal testing for fetal aneuploidy. Committee Opinion No. 545. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2012 Dec;120(6):1532–4.

4 Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine Publications Committee, Berkley E, Chauhan SP, Abuhamad A. Doppler assessment of the fetus with intrauterine growth restriction. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2012 Apr;206(4):300–8.

5 Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine Publications Committee, Berghella V. Progesterone and preterm birth prevention: translating clinical trials data into clinical practice. *Am J Obstet Gynecol* 2012 May;206(5):376–86.

Combs CA, Garite T, Maurel K, Das A, Porto M; Obstetrix Collaborative Research Network. 17-hydroxyprogesterone caproate for twin pregnancy: a double-blind, randomized clinical trial. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2011 Mar;204(3):221.e1–8.

Combs CA, Garite T, Maurel K, Das A, Porto M; Obstetrix Collaboration Research Network. Failure of 17-hydroxyprogesterone to reduce neonatal morbidity or prolong triplet pregnancy: a double-blind, randomized clinical trial. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2010 Sep;203(3):248.e1–9.

Caritis SN, Rouse DJ, Peaceman AM, Sciscione A, Momirova V, Spong CY, Iams JD, Wapner RJ, Varner M, Carpenter M, Lo J, Thorp J, Mercer BM, Sorokin Y, Harper M, Ramin S, Anderson G; Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Maternal-Fetal Medicine Units Network (NICHD MFMU). Prevention of preterm birth in triplets using 17 alpha-hydroxyprogesterone caproate: a randomized controlled trial. *Obstet Gynecol*. 2009 Feb;113(2 Pt 1):285–92.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine

The Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM) is a society of physicians and scientists who are dedicated to the optimization of pregnancy and perinatal outcomes. SMFM was established in 1977 and is the membership organization for obstetricians/gynecologists who have additional formal education and training in maternal-fetal medicine. There are currently about 2,000 active members of SMFM. The Society hosts an annual scientific meeting in which new ideas and research in the area of maternal-fetal medicine are presented. The Society is also an advocate for improving public policy and expanding research funding and opportunities in the area of maternal-fetal medicine.

For more information about SMFM, visit www.smfm.org.

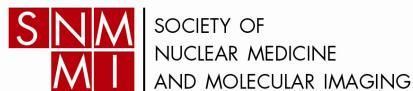


Society for
Maternal-Fetal
Medicine



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't use PET/CT for cancer screening in healthy individuals.

- The likelihood of finding cancer in healthy adults is extremely low (around 1%), based on studies using PET/CT for screening.
- Imaging without clear clinical indication is likely to identify harmless findings that lead to more tests, biopsy or unnecessary surgery.

2 Don't perform routine annual stress testing after coronary artery revascularization.

- Routine annual stress testing in patients without symptoms does not usually change management.
- This practice may lead to unnecessary testing without any proven impact on patient management.

3 Don't use nuclear medicine thyroid scans to evaluate thyroid nodules in patients with normal thyroid gland function.

- Nuclear medicine thyroid scanning does not conclusively determine whether thyroid nodules are benign or malignant.
- Cold nodules on thyroid scans will still require biopsy.
- Nuclear medicine thyroid scans are useful to evaluate the functional status of thyroid nodules in patients who are hyperthyroid.

4 Avoid using a computed tomography angiogram to diagnose pulmonary embolism in young women with a normal chest radiograph; consider a radionuclide lung study ("V/Q study") instead.

- When the clinical question is whether or not pulmonary emboli are present, a V/Q study can provide the answer with lower overall radiation dose to the breast than can CTA, even when performed with a breast shield.

5 Don't use PET imaging in the evaluation of patients with dementia unless the patient has been assessed by a specialist in this field.

- Without objective evidence of dementia, the potential benefit of PET is unlikely to justify the cost or radiation risk.
- Dementia subtypes have overlapping patterns in PET imaging. Clinical evaluation and imaging often provide additive information and should be assessed together to make a reliable diagnosis and to plan care.
- For β-amyloid PET imaging, it is not currently known what a positive PET result in a cognitively normal person means; this method is not established for an individual prediction.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The president of the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (SNMMI) appointed a Steering Committee, led by the president-elect, to develop the “Top 5” list. This committee solicited input from five SNMMI clinical specialty councils (cardiovascular, brain, nuclear oncology, general nuclear medicine, pediatric) and our PET Center of Excellence. A task force made up of the Steering Committee and specialty council/center leadership convened, and its members also provided recommendations. The Steering Committee reviewed and ranked the submissions and presented the five highest-ranked statements to the SNMMI Board of Directors and House of Delegates.

SNMMI's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be obtained by contacting the organization (email@snmmi.org).

Sources

- 1 Lee JW, Kang KW, Paeng JC, Lee SM, Jang SJ, Chung JK, Lee MC, Lee DS. Cancer screening using 18F-FDG PET/CT in Korean asymptomatic volunteers: a preliminary report. *Ann Nucl Med* [Internet]. 2009 Sep [cited 2012 Oct 19];23(7):685-91.
- 2 Minamimoto R, Senda M, Terauchi T, Jinnouchi S, Inoue T, Iinuma T, Inoue T, Ito K, Iwata H, Uno K, Oku S, Oguchi K, Tsukamoto E, Nakashima R, Nishizawa S, Fukuda H, Murano T, Yoshida T. Analysis of various malignant neoplasms detected by FDG-PET cancer screening program: based on a Japanese Nationwide Survey. *Ann Nucl Med* [Internet]. 2011 Jan [cited 2012 Oct 19];25(1):45-54.
- 3 Hendel RC, Berman DS, Di Carli MF, Heidenreich PA, Henkin RE, Pohost GM, Williams KA. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 appropriate use criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging: a report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance, and the Society of Nuclear Medicine. *J Am Coll Cardiol* [Internet]. 2009 Feb [cited 2012 Oct 19];53:2201-29.
- 4 Welker MJ, Orlov D. Thyroid Nodules. *Am Fam Physician* [Internet]. 2003 Feb 1 [cited 2012 Oct 19]; 67(3):559-567.
- 5 Cooper DS, Doherty GM, Haugen BR, Kloos RT, Lee SL, Mandel SJ, Mazzaferri EL, McIver B, Pacini F, Schlumberger M, Sherman SI, Steward DL, Tuttle RM, American Thyroid Association (ATA) Guidelines Taskforce on Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer. Revised American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Patients with Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer. *Thyroid* [Internet]. 2009 Nov [cited 2012 Oct 19];19(11):1167-214.
- 6 Lee JC, Harris AM, Khafagiminimum FA. Thyroid Scans. *Aust Fam Physician* [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2012 Oct 19];41(8): 586.
- 7 International Commission on Radiological Protection. Radiation dose to patients from radiopharmaceuticals (Addendum to ICRP Publication 53). ICRP Publication 80. 1998. Ann. ICRP 28 (3). McCollough CH, Primak AN, Braun N, Kofler J, Yu L, Christner J. Strategies for reducing radiation dose in CT. *Radiol Clin North Am* [Internet]. 2009 Jan [cited 2012 Oct 19];47:27-40.
- 8 McCollough CH, Primak AH, Braun N, Kofler J, Yu L, Christner J. Strategies for reducing radiation dose in CT. *Radiol Clin North Am*. 2009;47:27-40.
- 9 Hurwitz LM, Yoshizumi TT, Goodman PC, Nelson RC, Toncheva G, Nguyen GB, Lowry C, Anderson-Evans C. Radiation dose savings for adult pulmonary embolus 64-MDCT using bismuth breast shields, lower peak kilovoltage, and automatic tube current modulation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* [Internet]. 2009 Jan [cited 2012 Oct 19];192(1):244-53.
- 10 Stein EG, Haramati LB, Chamathy M, Spraregen S, Davitt MM, Freeman LM. Success of a safe and simple algorithm to reduce use of CT pulmonary angiography in the emergency department. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* [Internet]. 2010 Feb [cited 2012 Oct 19];194:392-397.
- 11 Parker MS, Hui FK, Camacho MA, Chung JK, Broga DW, Sethi NN. Female breast radiation exposure during CT pulmonary angiography. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* [Internet]. 2005 Nov [cited 2012 Oct 19];185:1228-1233.
- 12 Niemann T, Nicolas G, Roser HW, Müller-Brand J, Bongartz G. Imaging for suspected pulmonary embolism in pregnancy—what about the fetal dose? A comprehensive review of the literature. *Insights Imaging* [Internet]. 2010 Nov [cited 2012 Oct 19];1:361-372.
- 13 Freeman LM, Haramati LB. V/Q scintigraphy: alive, well and equal to the challenge of CT angiography. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*. 2009 Mar [cited 2012 Oct 19];36:499-504.
- 14 Brenner DJ, Hall EJ. Computed tomography—an increasing source of radiation exposure. *N Engl J Med* [Internet]. 2007 Nov 29 [cited 2012 Oct 19];357:2277-2284.
- 15 Freeman LM, Stein EG, Spraregen S, Chamathy M, Haramati LB. The current and continuing role of ventilation-perfusion scintigraphy in evaluating patients with suspected pulmonary embolism. *Semin Nucl Med* [Internet]. 2008 Nov [cited 2012 Oct 19];38(6):432-440.
- 16 Burns SK, Haramati LB. Diagnostic imaging and risk stratification of patients with acute pulmonary embolism. *Cardiol Rev* [Internet]. 2012 Jan-Feb [cited 2012 Oct 19];20(1):15-24.
- 17 Herholz K, Carter SF, Jones M. Positron emission tomography imaging in dementia. *Br J Radiol* [Internet]. 2007 Dec [cited 2012 Oct 19]; 80:S160-7.
- 18 Drzezga A. Amyloid-plaque imaging in early and differential diagnosis of dementia. *Ann Nucl Med* [Internet]. 2010 Feb [cited 2012 Oct 19];24:55-66.
- 19 Drzezga, A. Basic pathologies of neurodegenerative dementias and their relevance for state-of-the-art molecular imaging studies. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging* [Internet]. 2008 Mar [cited 2012 Oct 19];35 (Suppl 1):S4-S11.
- 20 Schroeter ML, Raczka K, Neumann J, Yves von Cramon D. Towards a nosology for frontotemporal lobar degenerations—a meta-analysis involving 267 subjects. *Neuroimage* [Internet]. 2007 Jul 1 [cited 2012 Oct 19];36(3):497-510.
- 21 Vlassenko AG, Mintun MA, Xiong C, Sheline YI, Goate AM, Benzinger TL, Morris JC. Amyloid-beta plaque growth in cognitively normal adults: longitudinal [¹¹C]Pittsburgh compound B data. *Ann Neurol* [Internet]. 2011 Nov [cited 2012 Oct 19];70(5):857-61.

About the ABIM Foundation

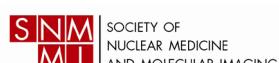
The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging

The Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (SNMMI) is a nonprofit scientific and professional organization dedicated to the science, technology and practical application of nuclear medicine and molecular imaging, with the ultimate goal of improving human health. Founded in 1960, SNMMI represents more than 19,000 nuclear medicine and molecular imaging professionals worldwide.



For more information about nuclear medicine and molecular imaging, please visit SNMMI's consumer website, www.discoverMI.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons



The Society
of Thoracic
Surgeons

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Patients who have no cardiac history and good functional status do not require preoperative stress testing prior to non-cardiac thoracic surgery.

- Functional status has been shown to be reliable for prediction of perioperative and long-term cardiac events. In highly functional asymptomatic patients, management is rarely changed by preoperative stress testing. It is therefore appropriate to proceed with the planned surgery without it.
- Unnecessary stress testing can be harmful because it increases the cost of care and delays treatment without altering surgical or perioperative management in a meaningful way. Furthermore, low-risk patients who undergo preoperative stress testing are more likely to obtain additional invasive testing with risks of complications.
- Cardiac complications are significant contributors to morbidity and mortality after non-cardiac thoracic surgery, and it is important to identify patients preoperatively who are at risk for these complications. The most valuable tools in this endeavor include a thorough history, physical exam and resting EKG. Cardiac stress testing can be an important adjunct in this evaluation, but it should only be used when clinically indicated.

Don't initiate routine evaluation of carotid artery disease prior to cardiac surgery in the absence of symptoms or other high-risk criteria.

- Carotid stenosis with symptoms (stroke or transient ischemic attacks [TIA]) is a known risk for cardiovascular accident and appropriate for preoperative testing.
- The presence of a carotid bruit does not equate to an increased risk of stroke after cardiac surgery.
- Patients with carotid stenosis have a higher rate of cerebrovascular complications after cardiac surgery, but there is no evidence that prophylactic or concomitant carotid surgery decreases this rate of complications in asymptomatic patients.

ACC/AHA 2011 guidelines for coronary artery bypass graft surgery indicate carotid artery duplex scanning is reasonable in selected patients who are considered to have high-risk features. However, this was based on a consensus and a low level of evidence. In addition, a recent consensus report from the United Kingdom questioned whether neurologic sequelae developing in cardiac surgery patients with asymptomatic carotid disease are due to the carotid artery disease or rather act as a surrogate for an increased stroke risk from atherosclerotic issues with the aorta.

The Northern Manhattan Stroke Study concluded that carotid auscultation had poor sensitivity and positive predictive value for carotid stenosis and so decisions on obtaining carotid duplex studies should be considered based on symptoms or risk factors rather than findings on auscultation.

Don't perform a routine pre-discharge echocardiogram after cardiac valve replacement surgery.

- Pre-discharge cardiac echocardiography is useful after cardiac valve repair. It provides information regarding the integrity of the repair and allows the opportunity for early identification of problems that may need to be addressed surgically during the index hospitalization. Unlike valve repair, there is a lack of evidence that supports the routine use of cardiac echocardiography pre-discharge after cardiac valve replacement.
- Scenarios that would justify the use of pre-discharge cardiac echocardiography include: inability to perform intraoperative transesophageal echocardiography, clinical signs and symptoms worrisome for valvular malfunction or infection, or a large pericardial effusion.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

4

Patients with suspected or biopsy proven Stage I NSCLC do not require brain imaging prior to definitive care in the absence of neurologic symptoms.

- The incidence of occult brain metastasis in Stage I lung cancer is low (<3%) and so routine brain imaging results in increased costs, delays in therapy and rarely changes patient management.
- False-positive studies occur in up to 11% of patients resulting in further invasive testing or incorrect over staging, with potentially tragic effects on treatment decisions and outcomes.

Some clinicians perform routine screening by brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) or computed tomography (CT) scans to rule out occult brain metastasis in asymptomatic patients prior to surgical resection of early stage lung cancer. This practice of routine screening for occult brain metastases has not been evaluated by a randomized clinical trial and may not be cost-effective or medically necessary.

Pooled data from retrospective studies that included a comprehensive clinical evaluation demonstrated that only 3% of patients who have a negative neurologic evaluation present with intracranial metastasis. One study, limited to Stage I patients, reported a prevalence of 1.3%. The joint statement of the American Thoracic Society and the European Respiratory Society did not advocate preoperative imaging of the brain in patients with NSCLC who present without neurologic symptoms, and the current National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) non-small cell lung cancer guidelines do not recommend preoperative brain imaging for asymptomatic patients with Stage IA non-small cell lung carcinoma.

5

Prior to cardiac surgery, there is no need for pulmonary function testing in the absence of respiratory symptoms.

- PFTs can be helpful in determining risk in cardiac surgery, but patients with no pulmonary disease are unlikely to benefit and do not justify testing.
- Symptoms attributed to cardiac disease that are respiratory in nature should be better characterized with PFTs.

Risk models for cardiac surgery developed from review of The Society of Thoracic Surgeons Adult Cardiac Surgery Database incorporate a variable for chronic lung disease. Only recently have actual FEV1 and DLCO data been collected in the database. In the absence of respiratory symptoms or suggestive medical history, pulmonary function testing is quite unlikely to change patient management or assist in risk assessment. Although some data are beginning to emerge about preoperative pulmonary rehabilitation prior to cardiac surgery for patients with even mild to moderate obstructive disease, this does not directly extrapolate to asymptomatic patients.

How This List Was Created

The Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) list development process was led by the First Vice-President, and involved input from multiple workforces, including the Workforce on Adult Cardiac and Vascular Surgery, Workforce on General Thoracic Surgery, and Workforce on Evidence Based Surgery, and was staffed by STS' Director of Quality. The initial 17 recommendations from these Workforces were narrowed down to eight based upon frequency, clinical guidelines and potential impact. STS leadership approved these eight recommendations for presentation to members in an online survey. The results of the survey, as well as research and systematic literature review by the Workforce on Evidence Based Surgery, were presented to the STS Executive Committee, which approved the five final recommendations.

Sources

Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, Calkins H, Chaikof E, Fleischmann KE, Freeman WK, Froehlich JB, Kasper EK, Kersten JR, Riegel B, Robb JF, Smith SC Jr, Jacobs AK, Adams CD, Anderson JL, Antman EM, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Faxon DP, Fuster V, Halperin JL, Hiratzka LF, Hunt SA, Lytle BW, Nishimura R, Ornato JP, Page RL, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for non-cardiac surgery: A report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 2002 Guidelines on Perioperative Cardiovascular Evaluation for Non-cardiac Surgery). *Circulation*. 2007 Oct 23;116:e418-99.

Poldermans D, Bax JJ, Boersma E, De Hert S, Euckhout E, Fowkes G, Gorenek B, Hennerici MG, Iung B, Kelm M, Per Kjeldsen K, Kristensen SD, Lopez-Sendon J, Pelosi P, Philippe F, Pierard L, Ponikowski P, Schmid J-P, Sellevold OFM, Sicari R, Van den Berghe G, Vermassen F. Guidelines for preoperative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery. The task force for preoperative cardiac risk assessment and perioperative cardiac management in non-cardiac surgery of the European Society of Cardiology and endorsed by the European Society of Anaesthesiology. *Eur Heart J*. 2009;30:2769-812.

Brunelli A, Varela G, Salati M, Jimenez MF, Pompili C, Novoa N, Sabbatini A. Recalibration of the revised cardiac risk index in lung resection candidates. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2010;90:199-203.

Wijeyasundera DN, Beattie WS, Elliot RF, Austin PC, Hux JE, Laupacis A. Non-invasive cardiac stress testing before elective major non-cardiac surgery: Population based cohort study. *BMJ*. 2010;340:b5526.

American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. 2011 ACCF/AHA Guideline for Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery. *Circulation*. 2011;124(23):e652-e735.

Stansby G, Macdonald S, Allison R, de Belder M, Brown MM, Dark J, Featherstone R, Flather M, Ford GA, Halliday A, Malik I, Naylor R, Pepper J, Rothwell PM. Asymptomatic carotid disease and cardiac surgery consensus. *Angiology*. 2011;62:457-460.

Tarakji KG, Sabik JF, Bhudia SK, Batizy LH, Blackstone EH. Temporal onset, risk factors, and outcomes associated with stroke after coronary artery bypass grafting. *JAMA*. 2011;305:381-390.

2

Naylor AR, Bown MJ. Stroke after cardiac surgery and its association with asymptomatic carotid disease: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg*. 2011;41:607-624.

Cournot M, Boccalon H, Cambou JP, Guilloux J, Taraszkiewicz D, Hanaire-Broutin H, Chamontin B, Galinier M, Ferrières J. Accuracy of the screening physical examination to identify subclinical atherosclerosis and peripheral arterial disease in asymptomatic subjects. *J Vasc Surg*. 2007 Dec;46:1215-21.

Ratchford EV, Jin Z, Di Tullio MR, Salameh MJ, Homma S, Gan R, Boden-Albala B, Sacco RL, Rundek T. Carotid bruit for detection of hemodynamically significant carotid stenosis: The Northern Manhattan Study. *Neurology*. 2009;31:748-752.

Zoghbi WA, Chambers JB, Dumesnil JG, Foster E, Gottdiener JS, Grayburn PA, Khandheria BK, Levine RA, Marx GR, Miller FA Jr, Nakatani S, Quiñones MA, Rakowski H, Rodriguez LL, Swaminathan M, Waggoner AD, Weissman NJ, Zabalgoitia M. Recommendations for evaluation of prosthetic valves with echocardiography and doppler ultrasound: A report from the American Society of Echocardiography's Guidelines and Standards Committee and the Task Force on Prosthetic Valves, developed in conjunction with the American College of Cardiology Cardiovascular Imaging Committee, Cardiac Imaging Committee of the American Heart Association, the European Association of Echocardiography, a registered branch of the European Society of Cardiology, the Japanese Society of Echocardiography and the Canadian Society of Echocardiography, endorsed by the American College of Cardiology Foundation, American Heart Association, European Association of Echocardiography, a registered branch of the European Society of Cardiology, the Japanese Society of Echocardiography, and Canadian Society of Echocardiography. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr*. 2009 Sep;22(9):975-1014.

American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines; Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society of Thoracic Surgeons. ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease: A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (writing committee to revise the 1998 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease): Developed in collaboration with the Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists: Endorsed by the Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions and the Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *Circulation*. 2006 Aug 1;114(5):e84-231.

3

Bonow RO, Carabello BA, Chatterjee K, de Leon AC Jr, Faxon DP, Freed MD, Gaasch WH, Lytle BW, Nishimura RA, O'Gara PT, O'Rourke RA, Otto CM, Shah PM, Shanewise JS. 2008 focused update incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease: a report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Writing Committee to Revise the 1998 Guidelines for the Management of Patients With Valvular Heart Disease): Endorsed by the Society of Cardiovascular Anesthesiologists, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, and Society of Thoracic Surgeons. *Circulation*. 2008 Oct 7;118(15):e523-661.

American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force; American Society of Echocardiography; American Heart Association; American Society of Nuclear Cardiology; Heart Failure Society of America; Heart Rhythm Society; Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions; Society of Critical Care Medicine; Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography; Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance; American College of Chest Physicians. ACCF/ASE/AHA/ASNC/HFSA/HRS/SCAI/SCCM/SCCT/SCMR 2011 Appropriate Use Criteria for Echocardiography. A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, American Society of Echocardiography, American Heart Association, American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, Heart Failure Society of America, Heart Rhythm Society, Society for Cardiovascular Angiography and Interventions, Society of Critical Care Medicine, Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance American College of Chest Physicians. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr*. 2011 Mar;24(3):229-267.

4

Silvestri GA, Gould MK, Margolis ML, Tanoue LT, McCrory D, Toloza E, Detterbeck F. Noninvasive staging of non-small cell lung cancer. ACCP Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines (2nd Edition). *Chest*. 2007;132(3suppl):178S-201S.

Tanaka K, Kubota K, Kodama T, Nagai K, Nishiwaki Y. Extrathoracic staging is not necessary for non-small-cell lung cancer with clinical stage T1–2 N0. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 1999 Sep;68(3):1039-1042.

American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society Consensus Report. Pretreatment evaluation of non-small cell lung cancer. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1997;156:320-332.

Toloza EM, Harpole L, and McCoy DC. Noninvasive staging of non-small cell lung cancer: A review of the current evidence. *Chest*. 2003;123;(1 Suppl):137S-146S.

National Comprehensive Cancer Network. National Comprehensive Cancer Network clinical practice guidelines in oncology (NCCN Guidelines®): Non-small cell lung cancer. Fort Washington (PA): NCCN;2012.

Colice GL, Birkmeyer JD, Black WC, Littenberg B, Silvestri G. Cost-effectiveness of head CT in patients with lung cancer without clinical evidence of metastases. *Chest*. 1995;108(5):1264-1271.

5

Shahian DM, O'Brien SM, Filardo G, Ferraris VA, Haan CK, Rich JB, Normand SL, DeLong ER, Shewan CM, Dokholyan RS, Peterson ED, Edwards FH, Anderson RP. The society of thoracic surgeons 2008 cardiac surgery risk models: Part 1-coronary artery bypass grafting surgery. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2009 Jul;88:S2-22.

O'Brien SM, Shahian DM, Filardo G, Ferraris VA, Haan CK, Rich JB, Normand SL, DeLong ER, Shewan CM, Dokholyan RS, Peterson ED, Edwards FH, Anderson RP. The society of thoracic surgeons 2008 cardiac surgery risk models: Part 2-isolated valve surgery. *Ann Thorac Surg*. 2009 Jul;88:S23-42.

Ried M, Unger P, Puehler T, Haneya A, Schmid C, Diez C. Mild-to-moderate copd as a risk factor for increased 30-day mortality in cardiac surgery. *Thorac Cardiovasc Surg*. 2010 Oct;58:387-391.

Adabag AS, Wassif HS, Rice K, Mithani S, Johnson D, Bonawitz-Conlin J, Ward HB, McFalls EO, Kuskowski MA, Kelly RF. Preoperative pulmonary function and mortality after cardiac surgery. *Am Heart J*. 2010 Apr;159(4):691-697.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.



To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.

About The Society of Thoracic Surgeons

Founded in 1964, The Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) is an international not-for-profit organization representing more than 6,500 cardiothoracic surgeons, researchers and other health care professionals who are part of the cardiothoracic surgery team. STS members are dedicated to ensuring the best possible outcomes for surgeries of the heart, lung and esophagus, as well as other surgical procedures within the chest.



The Society
of Thoracic
Surgeons

For more information about cardiothoracic surgery procedures, visit www.sts.org/patients.

For more information or to see other lists of Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question, visit www.choosingwisely.org.



An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society for Vascular Medicine



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Don't do work up for clotting disorder (order hypercoagulable testing) for patients who develop first episode of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) in the setting of a known cause.

Lab tests to look for a clotting disorder will not alter treatment of a venous blood clot, even if an abnormality is found. DVT is a very common disorder, and recent discoveries of clotting abnormalities have led to increased testing without proven benefit.

2 Don't reimagine DVT in the absence of a clinical change.

Repeat ultrasound images to evaluate "response" of venous clot to therapy does not alter treatment.

3 Avoid cardiovascular testing for patients undergoing low-risk surgery.

Pre-operative stress testing does not alter therapy or decision-making in patients facing low-risk surgery.

4 Refrain from percutaneous or surgical revascularization of peripheral artery stenosis in patients without claudication or critical limb ischemia.

Patients without symptoms will not benefit from attempts to improve circulation. No evidence exists to support improving circulation to prevent progression of disease. There is no proven preventive benefit, only symptomatic benefit.

5 Don't screen for renal artery stenosis in patients without resistant hypertension and with normal renal function, even if known atherosclerosis is present.

Performing surgery or angioplasty to improve circulation to the kidneys has no proven preventive benefit, and shouldn't be considered unless there is evidence of symptoms, such as elevated blood pressure or decreased renal function.

These items are provided solely for informational purposes and are not intended as a substitute for consultation with a medical professional. Patients with any specific questions about the items on this list or their individual situation should consult their physician.

How This List Was Created

The Society for Vascular Medicine (SVM) looked to the leadership of its Board of Trustees and input from its members to develop the list of five things physicians and patients should question. Suggestions from SVM members were solicited through an e-mail blast, and a second e-mail was sent to the SVM Board of Trustees seeking volunteers and suggestions.

A committee, consisting of four members of the Board of Trustees, narrowed an initial list down to seven recommendations. The full Board of Trustees voted on the recommendations using the Delphi method of choice, arriving at the five that became SVM's list as part of the *Choosing Wisely*® campaign.

SVM's disclosure and conflict of interest policy can be found at www.vascularmed.org.

Sources

- 1 Dalen JE. Should patients with venous thromboembolism be screened for thrombophilia? Am J Med [Internet]. 2008 Jun [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 121(6):458–463.
- 2 Baglin T, Luddington R, Brown K, Baglin C. Incidence of recurrent venous thromboembolism in relation to clinical and thrombophilic risk factors: prospective cohort study. Lancet [Internet]. 2003 Aug 16 [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 362:523–526.
- 3 Ho WK, Hankey GJ, Quinlan DJ, Eikelboom JW. Risk of recurrent venous thromboembolism in patients with common thrombophilia. Arch Intern Med [Internet]. 2006 Apr 10 [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 166:729–736.
- 4 Baglin T, Gray E, Greaves M, Hunt BJ, Keeling D, Machin S, Mackie I, Makris M, Nokes T, Perry D, Tait RC, Walker I, Watson H. Clinical guidelines for testing for heritable thrombophilia; Br J Haematol [Internet]. 2010 Apr [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 149:209–220.
- 5 Bates SM, Jaeschke R, Stevens SM, Goodacre S, Wells PS, Stevenson MD, Kearon C, Schunemann HJ, Crowther M, Pauker SG, Makdissi R, Guyatt GH. Diagnosis of DVT Antithrombotic Therapy and Prevention of Thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines Practice Guidelines. Chest. [Internet]. 2012 Feb [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 141(2)(Suppl):e351S–e418S.
- 6 Fleisher LA, Beckman JA, Brown KA, Calkins H, Chaikof EL, Fleischmann KE, Freeman WK, Froehlich JB, Kasper EK, Kersten JR, Riegel B, Robb JF, Smith SC Jr, Jacobs AK, Adams CD, Anderson JL, Antman EM, Buller CE, Creager MA, Ettinger SM, Faxon DP, Fuster V, Halperin JL, Hiratzka LF, Hunt SA, Lytle BW, Nishimura R, Ornato JP, Page RL, Riegel B, Tarkington LG, Yancy CW. ACC/AHA 2007 guidelines on perioperative cardiovascular evaluation and care for noncardiac surgery. J Am Coll Cardiol [Internet]. 2007 Oct 23 [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 50:e159–241.
- 7 ACC/AHA 2005 practice guidelines for the management of patients with peripheral arterial disease (lower extremity, renal, mesenteric, and abdominal aortic): Executive summary. Circ [Internet]. 2006 Mar 21 [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 113:1474–1547.
- 8 ACC/AHA 2005 practice guidelines for the management of patients with peripheral arterial disease (lower extremity, renal, mesenteric, and abdominal aortic): Executive summary. Circ [Internet]. 2006 Mar 21 [cited 2012 Oct 18]; 113:1474–1547.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society for Vascular Medicine

The Society for Vascular Medicine (SVM) is a nonprofit medical society comprised of physicians, surgeons, nurses, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and vascular interventionists. For nearly 25 years, one of the goals of the Society has been to maintain high standards of clinical vascular medicine. The Society believes that optimal vascular care is best accomplished by the collegial interaction of a community of vascular professionals working with the patient. The Society recognizes the importance of individuals with diverse backgrounds in achieving ideal standards of research and clinical practice. The society believes that partnerships between patients and health care providers are crucial to improving vascular health, achieving better outcomes and lowering health care costs.

For more information, visit www.vascularmed.org.





An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

Society for Vascular Surgery



Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

Avoid routine venous ultrasound tests for patients with asymptomatic telangiectasia.

Routine testing could result in unnecessary saphenous vein ablation procedures. Telangiectasia treatment can be considered for cosmetic improvement unless associated with bleeding.

Telangiectasia are usually asymptomatic blemishes found on the legs but can also involve other areas such as the face and chest. They almost never cause pain and seldom bleed. They are treated primarily for cosmetic purposes by injection or laser therapy. Although occasionally associated with disorders of the larger leg veins (saphenous, perforator and deep), treating the underlying leg vein problem is seldom necessary.

Even if an incompetent saphenous vein is identified and treated by ablation or removal, the telangiectasia will still remain. Since the saphenous vein can be used as a replacement artery for blocked coronary or leg arteries, it should be preserved whenever possible.

Therefore, an ultrasound test to diagnose saphenous vein or deep venous incompetence is not required when the CEAP (a classification system based on clinical severity, etiology, anatomy and pathophysiology) is less than 2.

Avoid routine ultrasound and fistulogram evaluations of well-functioning dialysis accesses.

2

Unfortunately, angioaccess for hemodialysis fails at a high annual rate. Therefore, it is appropriate to evaluate access sites with an ultrasound test whenever they appear to be malfunctioning. However, this is only necessary if the dialysis center notices unusual function on the machine (flow rates <300 or >1000, recirc >10%), abnormal bleeding after dialysis, or other clinical indicators such as enlarging pseudoaneurysm, pain, and/or suspected graft infection.

Under some circumstances, a fistulogram may be required. However, these invasive procedures have slight risks and are more costly than ultrasound studies. Therefore, they should not be performed routinely but only when clinically indicated and usually after a confirmatory ultrasound test. Performing ultrasounds at set intervals when the function of the access is normal is not needed.

3

Don't use IVC filters as primary prevention of pulmonary emboli in the absence of an extremity clot or prior pulmonary embolus.

The inferior vena cava (IVC) filter is placed during a minimally invasive procedure which has low, but not zero, risk. Long-term placement of an IVC filter can lead to other complications such as organ injury or vessel clotting. IVC filters should not be used as primary form of prophylaxis of pulmonary embolus if no extremity clot exists, even in trauma and neurosurgery patients who cannot receive anticoagulants. Other means, especially leg compression devices, can be helpful in preventing deep vein thrombosis (DVT).

An IVC filter may be appropriate in cases with high-risk features such as acute DVT, prior DVT, history of prior pulmonary embolus or other high-risk features.

4

Don't use interventions (including surgical bypass, angiogram, angioplasty or stent) as a first line of treatment for most patients with intermittent claudication.

A trial of smoking cessation, risk factor modification, diet and exercise, as well as pharmacologic treatment should be attempted before any procedures. When indicated, the type of intervention (surgery or angioplasty) depends on several factors.

Intermittent claudication can vary due to several factors. The life-time incidence of amputation in a patient with claudication is less than 5% with appropriate risk factor modification.

Procedures for claudication are usually not limb-saving, but, rather, lifestyle-improving. However, interventions are not without risks, including worsening the patient's perfusion, and should be reserved until a trial of conservative management has been attempted. Many people will actually realize an increase in their walking distance and pain threshold with exercise therapy. In cases where the claudication limits a person's ability to carry out normal daily functions, it is appropriate to intervene.

Depending upon the characteristics of the occlusive process, and patient comorbidities, the best option for treatment may be either surgical or endovascular.

5

Avoid use of ultrasound for routine surveillance of carotid arteries in the asymptomatic healthy population at any time.

The presence of a bruit alone does not warrant serial duplex ultrasounds in low-risk, asymptomatic patients, unless significant stenosis is found on the initial duplex ultrasound.

The presence of asymptomatic severe carotid artery disease in the general population yields a risk of neurologic events which is <2%. Even in patients who have a bruit, if no other risk factors exist, the incidence is only 2%. Age (over 65), coronary artery disease, need for coronary bypass, symptomatic lower extremity arterial occlusive disease, history of tobacco use and high cholesterol would be appropriate risk factors to prompt ultrasound in patients with a bruit. Otherwise, these ultrasounds may prompt unnecessary and more expensive and invasive tests, or even unnecessary surgery. In general population-based studies, the prevalence of severe carotid stenosis is not high enough to make bruit alone an indication for carotid screening. With these facts in mind, screening should be pursued only if a bruit is associated with other risk factors for stenosis and stroke, or if the primary care physician determines you are at increased risk for carotid artery occlusive disease.

How This List Was Created

The Society for Vascular Surgery (SVS) formed a task force to gather initial recommendations for a list of procedures that should not be performed, performed rarely or performed only under certain circumstances. These draft recommendations were then sent to the Public and Professional Outreach Committee, which refined them before presenting them to its reporting council, the Clinical Practice Council. The Council reviewed the citations and ensured all recommendations aligned with SVS Clinical Practice Guidelines before submitting them to the Executive Committee of the SVS Board of Directors for approval. You can review the society's conflict of interest and disclosure policy at www.vsweb.org/COIpolicy.

Sources

- 1 Khilnani NM, Min RJ. Imaging of venous insufficiency. *Semin Intervent Radiol.* 2005 Sep;22(3):178-84.
Chiesa R, Marone EM, Limoni C, Volontè M, Petrini O. Chronic venous disorders: correlation between visible signs, symptoms, and presence of functional disease. *J Vasc Surg.* 2007 Aug;46(2):322-30.
- 2 Navuluri R, Regalado S. The KDOQI 2006 Vascular Access Update and Fistula First Program Synopsis. *Semin Intervent Radiol.* 2009 Jun;26(2):122-4.
Sidawy AN, Spergel LM, Besarab A, Alton M, Jennings WC, Padberg FT Jr, Murad MH, Montori VM, O'Hare AM, Calligaro KD, Macsata RA, Lumsden AB, Ascher E; Society for Vascular Surgery. The Society for Vascular Surgery: clinical practice guidelines for the surgical placement and maintenance of arteriovenous hemodialysis access. *J Vasc Surg.* 2008 Nov;48(5 Suppl):2S-25S.
Update on Dialysis Intervention: surveillance of hemodialysis vascular access. *Semin Intervent Radiol.* Jun 2009; 26(2): 130-8.
- 3 Kearon C, Akl EA, Comerota AJ, Prandoni P, Bounameaux H, Goldhaber SZ, Nelson ME, Wells PS, Gould MK, Dentali F, Crowther M, Kahn SR; American College of Chest Physicians. Antithrombotic therapy for VTE disease: antithrombotic therapy and prevention of thrombosis, 9th ed: American College of Chest Physicians Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Chest.* 2012 Feb;141(2 Suppl):e419S-94S.
- 4 Adam DJ, Beard JD, Cleveland T, Bell J, Bradbury AW, Forbes JF, Fowkes FG, Gillespie I, Ruckley CV, Raab G, Storkey H; BASIL trial participants. Bypass versus angioplasty in severe ischaemia of the leg (BASIL): multicentre, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet.* 2005 Dec 3;366(9501):1925-34.
Norgren L, Hiatt WR, Dormandy JA, Nehler MR, Harris KA, Fowkes FG; TASC II Working Group. Inter-Society Consensus for the Management of Peripheral Arterial Disease (TASC II). *J Vasc Surg.* 2007 Jan;45 Suppl:S5-67.
- 5 Ricotta JJ, Aburahma A, Ascher E, Eskandari M, Faries P, Lal BK; Society for Vascular Surgery. Updated Society for Vascular Surgery guidelines for management of extracranial carotid disease. *J Vasc Surg.* 2011 Sep;54(3):e1-31.
Jacobowitz GR, Rockman CB, Gagne PJ, Adelman MA, Lamparello PJ, Landis R, Riles TS. A model for predicting occult carotid artery stenosis: screening is justified in a selected population. *J Vasc Surg.* 2003 Oct;38(4):705-9.
Qureshi AI, Janardhan V, Bennett SE, Luft AR, Hopkins LN, Guterman LR. Who should be screened for asymptomatic carotid artery stenosis? Experience from the Western New York stroke screening program. *J Neuroimaging.* 2001 Apr;11(2):105-11.

About the ABIM Foundation

The mission of the ABIM Foundation is to advance medical professionalism to improve the health care system. We achieve this by collaborating with physicians and physician leaders, medical trainees, health care delivery systems, payers, policymakers, consumer organizations and patients to foster a shared understanding of professionalism and how they can adopt the tenets of professionalism in practice.

To learn more about the ABIM Foundation, visit www.abimfoundation.org.



About the Society for Vascular Surgery

The Society for Vascular Surgery advances the care and knowledge about vascular disease, which affects the veins and arteries of the body, to improve lives everywhere. It counts more than 5,000 medical professionals worldwide as members, including surgeons, physicians and nurses.

For more information about vascular health and the society, please visit the society's website, www.vascularweb.org.

