

编号: YY005-20190923001

标题: Exclusive: Government spending on management consultants trebles in three years

简介: The government's spending on management consultants in the NHS has trebled during 2016-19 despite pledges by successive health secretaries to curb spending on external advisers.

全文链接: <https://www.bmj.com/content/366/bmj.l5404>

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标题: The rationale and design of the personal diet study, a randomized clinical trial evaluating a personalized approach to weight loss in individuals with pre-diabetes and early-stage type 2 diabetes

简介: Weight loss reduces the risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) in overweight and obese individuals. Although the physiological response to food varies among individuals, standard dietary interventions use a "one-size-fits-all" approach. The Personal Diet Study aims to evaluate two dietary interventions targeting weight loss in people with prediabetes and T2D: (1) a low-fat diet, and (2) a personalized diet using a machine-learning algorithm that predicts glycemic response to meals. Changes in body weight, body composition, and resting energy expenditure will be compared over a 6-month intervention period and a subsequent 6-month observation period intended to assess maintenance effects. The behavioral intervention is delivered via mobile health technology using the Social Cognitive Theory. Here, we describe the design, interventions, and methods used.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=44497

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标题: The Use of Patient Self-Testing in Low- and Middle-Income Countries A Systematic Scoping Review

简介: Background: Improving access to health through use of innovative health technologies such as points-of-care testing is 1 global health priority. Patient self-testing (PST) is one of the point-of-care testing strategies that was shown to have an ability to improve access to diagnostic testing, autonomy and allow access to health care for hard-to-reach populations in resource-limited settings. However, the level of evidence on the use of PST for diagnosis and management of diseases in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) is unknown. We mapped literature on evidence of the use of PST in LMICs. Methods: Data were sourced from the following databases: PubMed; EBSCOhost (Medline, health source: Nursing), WEB of Science; Science Direct; and Google Scholar. Eligibility criteria for this study included: studies that focused on PST, reported on evidence on use of PST, conducted in LMICs, comparing PST with facility-based testing. Thematic analysis was performed to identify the patterns of use of PST. The mixed method quality appraisal tool version 2011 was used to assess the quality of the included primary studies. Results: Eight studies met the inclusion criteria. Studies included populations from the following LMICs: Kenya; South Africa; Uganda; Bulgaria; and Malawi. Of the 18,816 total participants in all included primary studies, 57% were males. Overall, 7 (87.5%) of the 8 included studies reported on human immunodeficiency virus (HTV) self-testing using the following: oral fluid HTV self-test (HTVST), OraQuick in Home Rapid HTV-1/2 Antibody Test, OraQuick O-HTVST, oral fluid, and Fingerstick HTV self-tests. One (12.5%) of the 8 included studies reported on colorectal carcinoma using rapid immunochemical fecal occult blood tests. Although the findings of this study shows high usage of HTVST, it also demonstrates poor level of use of PST for other communicable and noncommunicable diseases in LMICs. We extracted the following themes; use of PST, feasibility of PST, and linkage to care from the included studies. Of t

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标题: Future Costs in Cost-Effectiveness Analyses: Past, Present, Future

简介: There has been considerable debate on the extent to which future costs should be

included in cost-effectiveness analyses of health technologies. In this article, we summarize the theoretical debates and empirical research in this area and highlight the conclusions that can be drawn for current practice. For future related and future unrelated medical costs, the literature suggests that inclusion is required to obtain optimal outcomes from available resources. This conclusion does not depend on the perspective adopted by the decision maker. Future non-medical costs are only relevant when adopting a societal perspective; these should be included if the benefits of non-medical consumption and production are also included in the evaluation. Whether this is the case currently remains unclear, given that benefits are typically quantified in quality-adjusted life-years and only limited research has been performed on the extent to which these (implicitly) capture benefits beyond health. Empirical research has shown that the impact of including future costs can be large, and that estimation of such costs is feasible. In practice, however, future unrelated medical costs and future unrelated non-medical consumption costs are typically excluded from economic evaluations. This is explicitly prescribed in some pharmaco-economic guidelines. Further research is warranted on the development and improvement of methods for the estimation of future costs. Standardization of methods is needed to enhance the practical applicability of inclusion for the analyst and the comparability of the outcomes of different studies. For future non-medical costs, further research is also needed on the extent to which benefits related to this spending are captured in the measurement and valuation of health benefits, and how to broaden the scope of the evaluation if they are not sufficiently captured.

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标题: Design of a mobile-based learning management system for incorporating employment demands: Case context of an Australian University

简介: Mobile technologies have created enormous opportunities for improving information delivery and dissemination processes among individuals. While studies of the mobile-based technologies in health and businesses have been proliferated, research on mobile applications for education are still at its emergent stage, however, for developing user-centric support to enhance individual's involvements in learning and teaching purposes. Moreover, formal methods of learning management systems (LMS) for supporting students and academics to achieve industry demands are still yet to be developed for higher education institutes. This study develops and evaluates an innovative mobile-based technology for enhancing current approaches of LMS by linking relevant industry into learning and teaching procedure in a case context of an Australian University. The solution artefact as a model can be viewed as an industry-enabled LMS that captures and processes data from students' teaching materials, exercises and participation contents in order to develop assistive information which is directly related to the employers' requirements. Design science method is adopted for designing and evaluating the solution artefact that meets the key requirements of the stakeholders. It is anticipated that the developed artefact would be applicable across Australian higher education sectors for enhancing industry uptake into improving pedagogy of learning.

全文链接: http://pan.ckcest.cn/rcservice//doc?doc_id=44498