

Cochrane Reviews für den Fachbereich Physiotherapie

Ressourcen zur Evidenzbasierung
in den Gesundheitsfachberufen

Nutzerspezifische
Cochrane Reviews

Januar bis März 2017



Cochrane Deutschland analysiert monatlich alle [neu erschienenen Cochrane Reviews](#) nach Relevanz für die Gesundheitsfachberufe (GFB). Die Relevanz für die Disziplinen wird jeweils durch zwei Experten der GFB unabhängig voneinander beurteilt. Ebenso prüft Cochrane Deutschland, in wie weit die jeweiligen Cochrane Reviews für AWMF-Leitlinien relevant sind und ob sie dort zitiert werden.

Die Berichte können eine aktuelle und berufsspezifische Basis für Übersetzungsaktivitäten und andere Nutzungen von Cochrane Reviews in Forschung und Praxis werden. Für die Erarbeitung von Leitlinien können diese Übersichten ebenfalls hilfreich sein.

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Physiotherapie-relevante Cochrane Reviews (CR)

Ng L, Khan F, Young CA, Galea M. Symptomatic treatments for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis/motor neuron disease. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD011776. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011776.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011776.pub2/full>

Publiziert 01_2017 Studien bis 2016

This overview has highlighted the lack of robust evidence in Cochrane Systematic Reviews on interventions to manage symptoms resulting from MND. It is important to recognise that clinical trials may fail to demonstrate efficacy of an intervention for reasons other than a true lack of efficacy, for example because of insufficient statistical power, the wrong choice of dose, insensitive outcome measures or inappropriate participant eligibility. The trials were mostly too small to reliably assess adverse effects of the treatments. The nature of MND makes it difficult to research clinically accepted or recommended practice, regardless of the level of evidence supporting the practice. It would not be ethical, for example, to design a placebo-controlled trial for treatment of pain in MND or to withhold multidisciplinary care where such care is available. It is therefore highly unlikely that there will ever be classically designed placebo-controlled RCTs in these areas.

We need more research with appropriate study designs, robust methodology, and of sufficient duration to address the changing needs—of people with MND and their caregivers—associated with MND disease progression and mortality. There is a significant gap in studies assessing the effectiveness of interventions for symptoms relating to MND, such as pseudobulbar emotional lability and cognitive and behavioural difficulties. Future studies should use appropriate outcome measures that are reliable, have internal and external validity, and are sensitive to change in what is being measured (such as quality of life).

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Geneen LJ, Moore RA, Clarke C, Martin D, Colvin LA, Smith BH. Physical activity and exercise for chronic pain in adults: an overview of Cochrane Reviews. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD011279. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011279.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011279.pub2/full>

Publiziert 01_2017 Studien bis 2016

The quality of the evidence examining physical activity and exercise for chronic pain is low. This is largely due to small sample sizes and potentially underpowered studies. A number of studies had adequately long interventions, but planned follow-up was limited to less than one year in all but six reviews.

There were some favourable effects in reduction in pain severity and improved physical function, though these were mostly of small-to-moderate effect, and were not consistent across the reviews. There were variable effects for psychological function and quality of life.

The available evidence suggests physical activity and exercise is an intervention with few adverse events that may improve pain severity and physical function, and consequent quality of life. However, further research is required and should focus on increasing participant numbers, including participants with a broader spectrum of pain severity, and lengthening both the intervention itself, and the follow-up period.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Physiotherapie-relevante Cochrane Reviews (CR)

Cramer H, Lauche R, Klose P, Lange S, Langhorst J, Dobos GJ. Yoga for improving health-related quality of life, mental health and cancer-related symptoms in women diagnosed with breast cancer. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD010802. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010802.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010802.pub2/full>

Publiziert 01_2017 Studien bis 2016

Moderate-quality evidence supports the recommendation of yoga as a supportive intervention for improving health-related quality of life and reducing fatigue and sleep disturbances when compared with no therapy, as well as for reducing depression, anxiety and fatigue, when compared with psychosocial/educational interventions. Very low-quality evidence suggests that yoga might be as effective as other exercise interventions and might be used as an alternative to other exercise programmes.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Harvey LA, Katalinic OM, Herbert RD, Moseley AM, Lannin NA, Schurr K. Stretch for the treatment and prevention of contractures. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD007455. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007455.pub3.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD007455.pub3/full>

Publiziert 01_2017 Studien bis 2015

There was high-quality evidence that stretch did not have clinically important effects on joint mobility in people with or without neurological conditions if performed for less than seven months. Sensitivity analyses indicate results were robust in studies at risk of selection and detection biases in comparison to studies at low risk of bias. Sub-group analyses also suggest the effect of stretch is consistent in people with different types of neurological or non-neurological conditions. The effects of stretch performed for periods longer than seven months have not been investigated. There was moderate- and high-quality evidence that stretch did not have clinically important short-term effects on quality of life or pain in people with non-neurological conditions, respectively. The short-term effects of stretch on quality of life and pain in people with neurological conditions, and the short-term effects of stretch on activity limitations and participation restrictions for people with and without neurological conditions are uncertain.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Wieland LS, Skoetz N, Pilkington K, Vempati R, D'Adamo CR, Berman BM. Yoga treatment for chronic non-specific low back pain. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD010671. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010671.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010671.pub2/full>

Publiziert 01_2017 Studien bis 2016

There is low- to moderate-certainty evidence that yoga compared to non-exercise controls results in small to moderate improvements in back-related function at three and six months. Yoga may also be slightly more effective for pain at three and six months, however the effect size did not meet predefined levels of minimum clinical importance. It is uncertain whether there is any difference between yoga and other exercise for back-related function or pain, or whether yoga added to exercise is more effective than exercise alone. Yoga is associated with more adverse events than non-exercise controls, but may have the same risk of adverse events as other back-focused exercise. Yoga is not associated with serious adverse events. There is a need for additional high-quality research to improve confidence in estimates of effect, to evaluate long-term outcomes, and to provide additional information on comparisons between yoga and other exercise for chronic non-specific low back pain.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Physiotherapie-relevante Cochrane Reviews (CR)

Morris NR, Kermeen FD, Holland AE. Exercise-based rehabilitation programmes for pulmonary hypertension. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD011285. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011285.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011285.pub2/full>

Publiziert 01_2017 Studien bis 2016

In people with PH, exercise-based rehabilitation results in clinically relevant improvements in exercise capacity. Exercise training was not associated with any serious adverse events. Whilst most studies reported improvements in HRQoL, these may not be clinically important. Overall, we assessed the quality of the evidence to be low. The small number of studies and lack of information on participant selection makes it difficult to generalise these results across the spectrum of people with PH.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Bell JM, Shields MD, Watters J, Hamilton A, Beringer T, Elliott M, Quinlivan R, Tirupathi S, Blackwood B. Interventions to prevent and treat corticosteroid-induced osteoporosis and prevent osteoporotic fractures in Duchenne muscular dystrophy. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 1. Art. No.: CD010899. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD010899.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD010899.pub2/full>

Publiziert 01_2017 Studien bis 2016

We know of no high-quality evidence from RCTs to guide use of treatments to prevent or treat corticosteroid-induced osteoporosis and reduce the risk of fragility fractures in children and adults with DMD; only limited results from two trials reported in abstracts were available. We await formal trial reports. Findings from two ongoing relevant studies and two trials, for which only abstracts are available, will be important in future updates of this review.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Karkou V, Meekums B. Dance movement therapy for dementia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD011022. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011022.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011022.pub2/full>

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Trials of high methodological quality, large sample sizes and clarity in the way the intervention is put together and delivered are needed to assess whether dance movement therapy is an effective intervention for dementia.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Physiotherapie-relevante Cochrane Reviews (CR)

Risom SS, Zwisler AD, Johansen PP, Sibilitz KL, Lindschou J, Gluud C, Taylor RS, Svendsen JH, Berg SK. Exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation for adults with atrial fibrillation. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD011197. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011197.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011197.pub2/full>

Publiziert 02_2017 Studien bis 2016

Due to few randomised patients and outcomes, we could not evaluate the real impact of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation on mortality or serious adverse events. The evidence showed no clinically relevant effect on health-related quality of life. Pooled data showed a positive effect on the surrogate outcome of physical exercise capacity, but due to the low number of patients and the moderate to very low-quality of the underpinning evidence, we could not be certain of the magnitude of the effect. Future high-quality randomised trials are needed to assess the benefits and harms of exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation for adults with atrial fibrillation on patient-relevant outcomes.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Moran F, Bradley JM, Piper AJ. Non-invasive ventilation for cystic fibrosis. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 2. Art. No.: CD002769. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002769.pub5.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD002769.pub5/full>

Publiziert 02_2017 Studien bis 2016

Non-invasive ventilation may be a useful adjunct to other airway clearance techniques, particularly in people with cystic fibrosis who have difficulty expectorating sputum. Non-invasive ventilation, used in addition to oxygen, may improve gas exchange during sleep to a greater extent than oxygen therapy alone in moderate to severe disease. The effect of NIV on exercise is unclear. These benefits of non-invasive ventilation have largely been demonstrated in single treatment sessions with small numbers of participants. The impact of this therapy on pulmonary exacerbations and disease progression remain unclear. There is a need for long-term randomised controlled trials which are adequately powered to determine the clinical effects of non-invasive ventilation in cystic fibrosis airway clearance and exercise.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

CR IN

CR OUT

Vogel N, Schandlmaier S, Zumbrunn T, Ebrahim S, de Boer WEL, Busse JW, Kunz R. Return-to-work coordination programmes for improving return to work in workers on sick leave. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2017, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD011618. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD011618.pub2.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD011618.pub2/full>

Publiziert 03_2017 Studien bis 2016

Offering return-to-work coordination programmes for workers on sick leave for at least four weeks results in no benefits when compared to usual practice. We found no significant differences for the outcomes time to return to work, cumulative sickness absence, the proportion of participants at work at end of the follow-up or the proportion of participants who had ever returned to work at short-term, long-term or very long-term follow-up. For patient-reported outcomes, we found only marginal effects below the MID. The quality of the evidence ranged from very low to moderate across all outcomes.

Relevante AWMF-Leitlinien, die das Cochrane Review enthalten (CR IN) bzw. nicht enthalten (CR OUT):

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