Appraisal of Guidelines using the AGREE instrument

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What is the quality of these guidelines?

Are there differences between:

- Evidence based Guidelines
- Good Practice Guidelines by Consensus
- Guidelines produced by individual experts
- Standards
- Protocols

How to appraise guidelines?

APPRAISAL OF GUIDELINES
for RESEARCH & EVALUATION
(AGREE)
INSTRUMENT

The AGREE Collaboration

September 2001

AGREE

AGREE Instrument

- Appraisal instrument for clinical guidelines to be developed and tested internationally
- Translated into 7 European languages & Japanese
- Formally recommended by the the Council of Europe
- Adopted by WHO to assess their guidelines

AGREE APPRAISAL INSTRUMENT

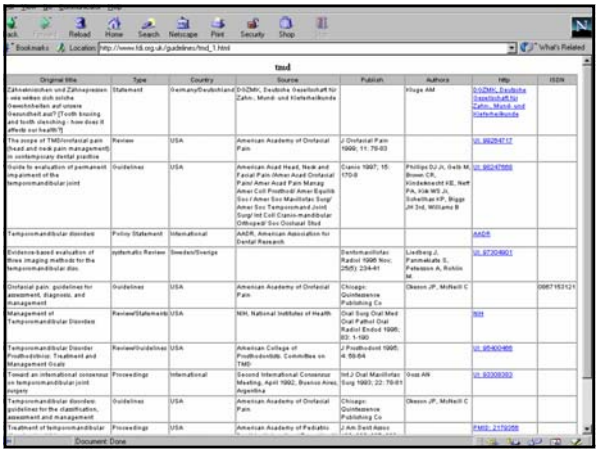
23 criteria within 6 domains

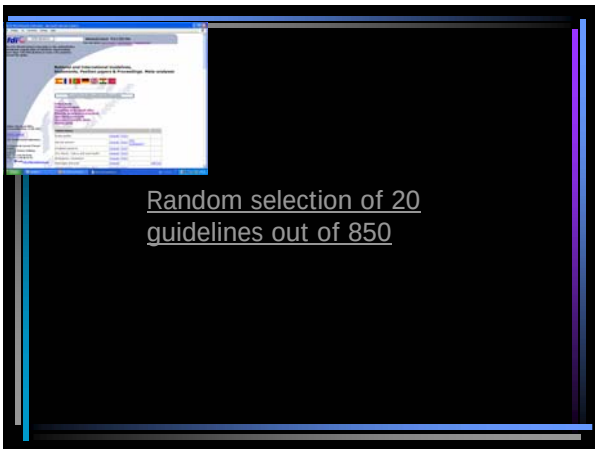
1. SCOPE AND PURPOSE (3)
2. STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT (4)
3. RIGOUR OF DEVELOPMENT (7)
4. CLARITY AND PRESENTATION (4)
5. APPLICABILITY (3)
6. EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE (2)

Each criteria ranked on a scale:
Strongly Agree | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | Strongly Disagree

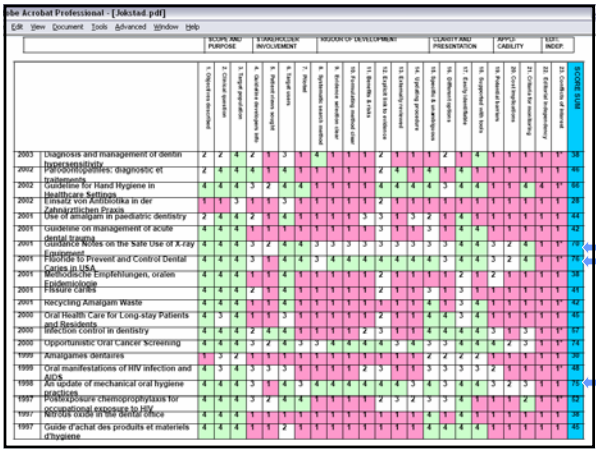
OVERALL ASSESSMENT
- ☐ Would you recommend these guidelines for use in practice?
- ☐ Strongly recommend
- ☐ Recommend (with provisos or alterations)
- ☐ Would not recommend
- ☐ Unsure

Quality of clinical guidelines in dentistry?





		of dentin hypersensitivity		
2	2002	Guideline for Hand Hygiene in Healthcare Settings	USA	CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3	2002	Einsatz von Antibiotika in der Zahnärztlichen Praxis	Germany	DGZMK, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde.
4	2001	Recycling Amalgam Waste and other best management practices for your dental office	USA	New York State Dental Association & Western Lake Superior Sanitary District
5	2001	Recommendations for Clinical Practice	International	Academy of Operative Dentistry
6	2001	The use of amalgam in paediatric dentistry	United Kingdom	British Society of Paediatric Dentistry
7	2001	Methodische Empfehlungen und Forschungsbedarf in der oralen Epidemiologi	Germany	DGZMK, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde
8	2001	Recommendations for Using Fluoride to Prevent and Control Dental Caries in the United States	USA	CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
9	2001	Management alternatives for the Carious Lesion. International Symposium, 9.2000	International	Symposium proceedings
10	2000	Infection control in dentistry	United Kingdom	BDA, British Dental Association
11	2000	Guidelines for Oral Health Care for Long-stay Patients and Residents	United Kingdom	British Society for Disability and Oral Health
12	2000	Opportunistic Oral Cancer Screening. A management strategy for dental practice	United Kingdom	BDA, British Dental Association
13	2000	Caries preventive strategies	International	ILSI Europe Oral Health Task Force
14	1999	UK National Clinical Guidelines in Paediatric Dentistry. Stainless steel preformed crowns for primary molars	United Kingdom	British Society of Paediatric Dentistry
15	1999	Amalgames dentaires. Donnes scientifique, recommendations et information des patients	France	Conseil National De L'ordre des Chirurgiens Dentistes
16	1999	Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of the oral manifestations of HIV infection and AIDS	South Africa	WHO Collaborating Centre for Oral Health
17	1999	Guidance on the assessment of efficacy of toothpastes	International	FDI Science Commission
18	1998	An update of mechanical oral hygiene practices: evidence-based recommendations for disease prevention	Canada	
19	1997	Guide d'achat des produits et materiels d'hygiene et asepsie au cabinet dentaire	France	ADF, Groupe de travail Hygiene et Asepsie
20	1997	Nitrous oxide in the dental office	USA	ADA, American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs
21	1997	Postexposure chemoprophylaxis for occupational exposure to HIV in the dental office	USA	



Guidelines in Dentistry

- High scores were obtained for the domains: Scope and purpose & Clarity and presentation
- Mediocre scores were obtained for the domains: Stakeholder involvement & Rigour of development
- Low scores were obtained for: Applicability and Editorial independence
- Four of the evaluated guidelines could be strongly recommended for use, three could be recommended and as many as 13 should not be recommended.
- Particularly the criteria lack of independence from sponsoring body and conflict of interest scored low.
- Very few of the guidelines contained explicit links to the scientific evidence.
- The strength of recommendations were seldom presented