

Daily evidence digest

4 April 2020

The daily evidence digest collates recently released reports and evidence – provision of these links does not imply endorsement nor recommendation.

NICE Guideline, mental health, telehealth, ethics

NICE has published guidelines to maximise the safety of patients who need haemopoietic stem cell transplantation, and make the best use of available resources, while protecting staff from infection [click here](#)

A pre-print version of an article on the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and implications for clinical practice highlights the psychosocial consequences for:

- those who have had direct or indirect contact with the virus
- those who are already vulnerable to biological or psychosocial stressors (including people affected by mental health problems)
- health professionals, (because of higher exposure)
- those who are following the news through numerous media channels [click here](#)

Guidance released includes:

- Active and effective measures for the care of patients with cancer during the COVID-19 spread in China [click here](#)
- Advice from the American Academy of Dermatology regarding telehealth [click here](#)
- an Ethics Framework for Making Resource Allocation Decisions within Clinical Care: Responding to COVID-19 from the Sydney Health Ethics Centre [click here](#)
- A range of clinical practice guidelines from the US are available [here](#)

Case studies:

A case study in NEJM described uncomplicated labour and vaginal delivery in a woman [click here](#)
And one in JAMA described the use of convalescent plasma in the treatment of five critically ill patients [click here](#)

Twitter

There has been increased activity on paediatric mental health due to the loss of routine, school closures and exam cancellations, as well as health concerns.

Emerging discussions	Source
NHS is treating the virus with COVID-19 Mobile Health Centre https://twitter.com/nwhealth/status/1245342148855201795	@nwhealth
Healthcare staff in the West Midlands have been told not to start chest compressions or ventilation in patients who are in cardiac arrest if they have suspected or diagnosed COVID-19 unless they are in the emergency department and staff are wearing full personal protective equipment (PPE). https://www.bmj.com/content/bmj/368/bmj.m1282.full.pdf .	@bmj_latest