

Whiplash Traumatology and Treatment Best Practice: Clinical Practice Guidelines.

- Clinical Practice Guidelines are clinical tools addressed to medical and health professionals and are normally employed to improve quality and safety of diagnostic and therapeutical procedures. [2]
- “Clinical practice guidelines are systematically developed statements to assist practitioner and patient decisions about appropriate health care for specific clinical circumstances.” (*Institute of Medicine, 1990*) [1]
- These guidelines define the role of specific diagnostic and treatment modalities in the diagnosis and management of patients.
- The statements contain recommendations that are based on evidence from a rigorous systematic review and synthesis of the published medical literature.
- Review by regulatory authorities: Within GCP (Good Clinical Practice), studies must undergo review by regulatory authority(ies) for use of the investigational product or intervention. (WHO) [3]

Why do we need CPG?

“Clinicians can no longer stay abreast of the rapidly expanding knowledge bases related to health. The number of randomized controlled trials published in MEDLINE (a medical literature database) grew from 5,000 per year in 1978–1985 to 25,000 per year in 1994–2001.

Furthermore, contentions that much of the literature may be biased and not applicable to important subsets of target populations have caused its quality to be suspect. Overall, clinicians increasingly are barraged with a vast volume of evidence of uncertain value. Hence, critically appraised and synthesized scientific evidence has become fundamental to clinical practice.”[1]

Clinical practice guidelines, include standard treatment guidelines are a document with the aim of guiding decisions and criteria regarding diagnosis, management, and treatment in specific areas of healthcare.[4] A healthcare provider is obliged to know the medical guidelines of his or her profession. [4].

What is the new standard of CPG?

“Clinical practice guidelines are statements that include recommendations intended to optimize patient care that are informed by a systematic review of evidence and an assessment of the benefits and harms of alternative care options.”[1] The new definition provides a clear distinction between the term “CPG” and other forms of clinical guidance derived from widely disparate development processes (e.g., consensus statements, expert advice, and appropriate use criteria).” [1]

Past and Present Whiplash Traumatology Clinical Practice Guidelines Comparison Chart

Dr. Jason Mazzarella, DC North American Spine Institute, Inc	Quebec Task Force on Whiplash Associated Disorders
Post Graduate Medical and Chiropractic Educational Seminar	Journal Publication
Medical and Chiropractic Continuing Education Accreditation: 2008-2010: University at Buffalo School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences. National University of Health Sciences	Non-University affiliations with several Societies and Associations that do not provide Medical or Chiropractic Education. Argentine Society for the Study of Spine Pathology Asia Pacific Orthopaedic Association – Spinal Section

<p>The American Academy of Family Physicians The American Chiropractic Association</p> <p>2022 - Present:</p> <p>Michigan State University School of Medical and Osteopathic Medicine NorthEast College of Chiropractic European Chiropractors' Union McMasters Medical School (Academic Endorsement)</p> <p>Clinically Accredited for Medical and Chiropractic Education in 29 countries.</p>	<p>Cervical Spine Research Society Chinese Orthopaedic Association Finnish Spine Research Society International Society for the Study of the Lumbar Spine Japan Spine Research Society Korean Society of Spine Surgery Scoliosis Research Society Spine Section of the Hellenic Orthopaedic Association Spine Society of Australia Spine Society of Europe</p> <p><small>* Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spine_(journal)</small></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment Guidelines are based on the most up-to date current research regarding whiplash traumatology, treatment, and injury. • Treatment Guidelines are based on clinical practice, treatment, and assessment of over 40,000 patients. • Treatment Guidelines are based on recent advancements in neurodiagnostic and functional special testing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment recommendations were based off of research conducted in 1993 and published in 1995. • This was 4 years before Yale Medical School discovered the injury mechanism associated with whiplash traumatology. • This was 5 years before Yale Medical School confirmed the injury mechanism associated with whiplash traumatology. • This was 21 years before Whiplash injury causation was determined. • Authors were not practising doctors. • Recommendations were based on a consensus basis which is not considered "evidence based" • Treatment guidelines pre-dated most special imaging testing we have today included neurodiagnostic and functional special imaging testing.

1. Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Standards for Developing Trustworthy Clinical Practice Guidelines; Graham R, Mancher M, Miller Wolman D, et al., editors. Clinical Practice Guidelines We Can Trust. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2011. Summary.
2. Moreschi C, Broi UD. Linee guida: aspetti giuridici e medico legali nella valutazione della colpa professionale in ambito sanitario [Clinical practice guidelines: juridical and medico legal issues in health care malpractice liability]. Assist Inferm Ric. 2014 Oct-Dec;33(4):208-13. Italian.
3. World Health Organization: HANDBOOK FOR GOOD CLINICAL RESEARCH PRACTICE (GCP) GUIDANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION. WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data 2002
4. Council of Europe. Developing a methodology for drawing up guidelines on best medical practice. Recommendation Rec(2001)13 and explanatory memorandum. Strasbourg: Council of Europe Publishing, 2002