<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JLPID</th>
<th>Reference to LINC</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Link</th>
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</thead>
</table>

**UK0010 Lying With and Beyond Cancer**

- What are the best models for delivering long-term cancer care including screening, diagnosing, and managing long-term side-effects and late effects of cancer and its treatment? (e.g. primary care, secondary care, voluntary organisations, self-management, family involvement, use of digital technology, etc.)
- How can patients and caregivers be appropriately informed of cancer diagnosis, treatment, long-term side-effects and late effects of cancer? What are the different views of patients and caregivers about this? Is there a trend towards more shared decision making or a shift towards more unilateral decision making?
- What are the short-term and long-term side-effects of cancer treatment and how are these managed? (e.g. local therapy, biological therapy, psychological impact)
- What are the biological bases of side-effects of cancer treatment and how can this information be better understood and used to manage side-effects?
- How can we predict which people living with and beyond cancer will experience long-term side-effects (e.g. fatigue, late effects) which last for years after treatment?) and which people will experience late effects (e.g. late effects which do not appear until after treatment?)
- What are the best ways to manage persistent late effects caused by cancer or cancer treatment?
- What is the role and function of lifestyle choices in the management of late effects of cancer treatment?
- How can we predict which people living with and beyond cancer will experience long-term side-effects? (e.g. fatigue, late effects) which last for years after treatment?) and which people will experience late effects (e.g. late effects which do not appear until after treatment?)
- What are the best methods of diagnosis for late effects of cancer treatment (e.g. imaging, physical exam, etc.) in addition to any other treatments?
- Are there any new lifestyle habits that will identify patients with aggressive cancer as early as possible?

**UK0011 Mesothelioma Cancer**

- What is the relationship between environmental factors and the development of mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?
- What are the main environmental risk factors for developing mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?
- What is the role of environmental factors in the development of mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?
- What are the effects of environmental factors on the development of mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?
- What are the main environmental risk factors for developing mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?
- What is the role of environmental factors in the development of mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?
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- What is the role of environmental factors in the development of mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?
- What are the effects of environmental factors on the development of mesothelioma? Is there a trend towards more awareness of environmental risk factors?

**UK0012 Prostate Cancer**

- What is the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer? Is there a trend towards more awareness of the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer?
- What is the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer? Is there a trend towards more awareness of the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer?
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**UK0013 Granulosa Tumor Cancer**

- What is the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer? Is there a trend towards more awareness of the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer?
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**UK0014 Ovarian Cancer**

- What is the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer? Is there a trend towards more awareness of the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer?
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**UK0015 Female Reproductive Cancer**

- What is the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer? Is there a trend towards more awareness of the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer?
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- What is the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer? Is there a trend towards more awareness of the role of the immune system in metastatic breast cancer?
Physiotherapy

**Multiple Conditions in Later Life**

1. How can health systems be designed and implemented to ensure that patients with multiple conditions are managed effectively? How can the needs of older adults living with frailty, chronic disease, and social care needs be considered in service design?

2. How can care, treatments, and interventions be tailored to meet the needs of older adults living with frailty, and ensure that families and caregivers are supported?

3. What is the most effective way to improve service outcomes in older adults with multiple conditions? How can multidisciplinary teams, including physiotherapists, contribute to the management of these patients?

4. What are the most effective ways to engage and mobilize older adults in multidisciplinary teams? How can physiotherapists work alongside other professionals to support older adults with multiple conditions?

5. How can comprehensive, collaborative, and coordinated management of older people with multiple conditions be supported? What is the role of physiotherapists in the coordination of care across different settings?

6. When people with multiple conditions are discharged from hospital, how can they be supported to transition safely and effectively to community services?

7. What are the key steps in delivering physiotherapy to meet patients’ needs and improve outcomes for patients and caregivers?

8. What are the best ways to deliver physiotherapy to patients with multiple conditions in different settings (e.g., hospital, home, community)?

9. What are the key steps in delivering physiotherapy to meet patients’ needs and improve outcomes for patients and caregivers?

10. What are the most effective ways to engage and mobilize older adults in multidisciplinary teams? How can multidisciplinary teams, including physiotherapists, contribute to the management of these patients?
### Blinding Disorders

**2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Clinical Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the role of technology in enabling patients to monitor their own health?</td>
<td>Evidence focused on wearable technology and mobile apps for managing chronic conditions.</td>
<td>Help patients monitor their health and self-manage conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the benefits of digital health interventions for patients?</td>
<td>Evidence on the impact of digital interventions on patient outcomes.</td>
<td>Improve patient outcomes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Broken Bones in Older People

**2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Clinical Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the best way to prevent falls in older people?</td>
<td>Evidence on fall prevention strategies, including environmental modifications and physical activity.</td>
<td>Reduce fall risk and injuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the most effective treatments for osteoporosis?</td>
<td>Evidence on the efficacy of different osteoporosis medications.</td>
<td>Treat osteoporosis effectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the role of nutrition in the management of osteoporosis?</td>
<td>Evidence on the importance of diet in preventing osteoporosis.</td>
<td>Promote bone health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diabetes (Type 1)

**2017**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Clinical Implications</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the role of insulin therapy in the management of diabetes?</td>
<td>Evidence on insulin type and dosing for optimal glucose control.</td>
<td>Optimize glucose control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the most effective strategies for preventing hypoglycemia?</td>
<td>Evidence on interventions to prevent hypoglycemia.</td>
<td>Prevent severe hypoglycemia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the impact of lifestyle interventions on diabetes management?</td>
<td>Evidence on the effectiveness of lifestyle changes on diabetes control.</td>
<td>Improve diabetes outcomes.</td>
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</table>

### Diabetes (Type 2)

**2017**

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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
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<th>Clinical Implications</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the role of lifestyle interventions in the management of diabetes?</td>
<td>Evidence on the effectiveness of lifestyle changes on diabetes control.</td>
<td>Improve diabetes outcomes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the most effective strategies for preventing weight gain?</td>
<td>Evidence on interventions to prevent weight gain.</td>
<td>Manage weight and improve diabetes control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the impact of medication on diabetes management?</td>
<td>Evidence on the efficacy of different diabetes medications.</td>
<td>Optimize diabetes control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Digital Technology for Mental Health

**2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
<th>Clinical Implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are the most effective strategies for preventing mental health problems?</td>
<td>Evidence on interventions to prevent mental health problems.</td>
<td>Prevent mental health issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acne

Vitiligo

Rare Musculoskeletal Diseases

Randomised Trials study

Parkinson’s

Palliative and end of life care

Dermatology, 2016; European setting-
setting-2016; BMJ Open, 14 setting-2016; http://www.jla.ac.uk/priority- top-10-priorities/setting-2016-priorities.htm

1. Would a national formal pathway for the treatment of acne exist in people with Parkinson’s?

2. Can the diagnostic accuracy of a history and examination improve with the addition of new elements and/or a national pathway?

3. What is the best way of managing hypothyroidism in people with rare metabolic bone diseases?

4. How effective are specialist services in preventing and treating acne?

5. How do adult social workers impact care coordination in people with Parkinson’s?

6. How are eligibility criteria for various rare conditions set and are there advantages to using centrally set criteria?

7. What are the best ways of predicting and planning care for people with psoriasis?

8. What are the best ways to support people with psoriasis 

9. What are the best ways to support people with Parkinson’s?

10. What are the best ways to support people with Parkinson’s in the patient’s home setting?

1. What are the best ways to support people at the end of life, in terms of communication and psychosocial support?

2. What are the best ways to support people with Parkinson’s in the patient’s home setting?
| Alcohol-related Liver Disease | Complete Bank | First published 2018 | | A literature review was undertaken to assess the evidence on the effectiveness of strategies to reduce alcohol-related liver disease. The literature review identified 206 studies that were assessed for eligibility. Of these, 175 studies were included in the review. The review found that there is moderate to strong evidence that strategies to reduce alcohol-related liver disease are effective. The review also found that there is limited evidence on the effectiveness of strategies to reduce alcohol-related liver disease in specific populations, such as young people and those with mental health conditions. | |  |

| Alcohol | Complete | Public Health England 2018 | 4th published 2016 | 1. Alcohol is the leading cause of preventable death in the UK. 2. Alcohol use is associated with a range of health problems, including cardiovascular disease, cancer, and mental health conditions. 3. Alcohol-related liver disease is the leading cause of preventable liver disease in the UK. 4. Alcohol use is associated with a range of other health problems, including depression, anxiety, and substance misuse. | |  |

| Blood pressure in pregnancy | Complete | Public Health England 2015 | 2017 | 1. Blood pressure in pregnancy refers to the blood pressure measured during pregnancy. 2. It is important to monitor blood pressure in pregnancy because it can affect the health of both the mother and the baby. 3. High blood pressure in pregnancy can increase the risk of complications for the mother and the baby. 4. Low blood pressure in pregnancy can also be a concern, as it may indicate underlying health problems. | |  |

| Blood Thrombosis and Blood Vessels | Complete | Public Health England 2018 | 2018 | 1. Blood thrombosis and blood vessels refer to the blood vessels that are involved in the process of blood clotting. 2. They play a crucial role in maintaining blood flow and preventing bleeding. 3. Blood thrombosis and blood vessels can be affected by various factors, including age, gender, and lifestyle. 4. Understanding the mechanisms underlying blood clotting and blood vessels is essential for the development of effective treatments and strategies to prevent blood clotting and blood vessel abnormalities. | |  |

| Broken Bones of the Upper Limb in People over 18 | Complete | Public Health England 2018 | 2018 | 1. Broken bones of the upper limb in people over 18 are a common type of injury that can occur due to a variety of factors, including falls, accidents, and sports injuries. 2. They can range from minor injuries to more severe fractures that require medical attention. 3. It is important to understand the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to these injuries in order to develop effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Cerebrovascular disease (Canada) | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Cerebrovascular disease refers to a range of conditions that affect the blood vessels in the brain, leading to reduced blood flow and poor function. 2. It includes conditions such as stroke and transient ischaemic attack (TIA). 3. Cerebrovascular disease can have a significant impact on individuals and their families, and it is important to understand the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to these conditions in order to develop effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Childbirth | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Childbirth refers to the process of giving birth to a baby. 2. It is a complex and dynamic process that involves both physical and psychological aspects. 3. Childbirth can be affected by various factors, including maternal health, environmental factors, and social and cultural influences. 4. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to childbirth is essential for the development of effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Childhood obesity | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Childhood obesity refers to the accumulation of excess body fat in children and young people. 2. It is a significant public health problem that affects millions of children and young people worldwide. 3. Childhood obesity can have a range of negative health outcomes, including increased risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and certain types of cancer. 4. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to childhood obesity is essential for the development of effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Dementia | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Dementia refers to a range of conditions that affect the brain and lead to a progressive loss of cognitive function. 2. It can have a significant impact on individuals and their families, and it is important to understand the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to these conditions in order to develop effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Depression | Complete | Public Health England 2015 | 2015 | 1. Depression is a mental health disorder characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and a loss of interest in activities that were previously enjoyable. 2. It can have a significant impact on individuals, affecting their ability to function and engage in daily activities. 3. Depression can be associated with a range of physical and mental health problems, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and suicide. 4. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to depression is essential for the development of effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Drug misuse | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Drug misuse refers to the non-medical use of substances, including alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. 2. It can have a significant impact on individuals, affecting their ability to function and engage in daily activities. 3. Drug misuse can be associated with a range of physical and mental health problems, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and suicide. 4. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to drug misuse is essential for the development of effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Heart failure | Complete | Public Health England 2015 | 2015 | 1. Heart failure refers to a condition in which the heart is unable to pump enough blood to meet the body’s needs. 2. It can be a serious and life-threatening condition that affects millions of people worldwide. 3. Heart failure can lead to a range of complications, including heart attack, stroke, and kidney failure. 4. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to heart failure is essential for the development of effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Mental health | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Mental health refers to the state of a person’s emotional, psychological, and social well-being. 2. It includes a range of conditions such as anxiety disorders, mood disorders, and personality disorders. 3. Mental health can have a significant impact on individuals and their families, and it is important to understand the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to these conditions in order to develop effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

| Neurodisability | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Neurodisability refers to a range of conditions that affect the nervous system and lead to a range of limitations in daily activities. 2. It includes conditions such as cerebral palsy, multiple sclerosis, and spinal cord injuries. 3. Neurodisability can have a significant impact on individuals, affecting their ability to function and engage in daily activities. 4. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to neurodisability is essential for the development of effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |

<p>| Substance misuse | Complete | Public Health England 2016 | 2016 | 1. Substance misuse refers to the non-medical use of substances, including alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. 2. It can have a significant impact on individuals, affecting their ability to function and engage in daily activities. 3. Substance misuse can be associated with a range of physical and mental health problems, including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and suicide. 4. Understanding the underlying mechanisms and factors that contribute to substance misuse is essential for the development of effective strategies for prevention and management. | |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Updated</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>References</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cleft Lip and Palate</td>
<td>completed 2018</td>
<td>The Lancet</td>
<td>1. What is the optimal management and treatment of balance disorders?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Gastroscopes</td>
<td>completed 2022</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>5. What methods are most effective for eradicating Pseudomonas aeruginosa in patients with early OA?</td>
<td>provides an overview of the latest research and evidence related to the management of balance disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osteoarthritis</td>
<td>completed 2018</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>7. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney Disease</td>
<td>completed 2017</td>
<td>Journal of Pediatric Nephrology</td>
<td>6. After dementia is diagnosed, how effective are interventions for dementia care and their friends, carers, and others?</td>
<td>provides an overview of the latest research and evidence related to the management of balance disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer (Breast, Colon, Prostate)</td>
<td>completed 2018</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>1. What is the most effective way of reducing the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Disease</td>
<td>completed 2017</td>
<td>The Lancet</td>
<td>6. What is the best way of delivering effective psychological treatments for dementia, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>provides an overview of the latest research and evidence related to the management of balance disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>completed 2018</td>
<td>Lancet Diabetes</td>
<td>1. What is the optimal management and treatment of balance disorders?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cystic Fibrosis</td>
<td>completed 2017</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>2. How effective are interventions for dementia care and their friends, carers, and others?</td>
<td>provides an overview of the latest research and evidence related to the management of balance disorders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovarian Cancer</td>
<td>completed 2016</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>6. Which patients with acute OA require hospitalisation, and what is the most effective way of reducing the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>completed 2017</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>5. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinoid Tumours</td>
<td>completed 2016</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>7. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celiac Disease</td>
<td>completed 2016</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>8. What is the best way of reducing the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skin Disease</td>
<td>completed 2017</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>9. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthritis</td>
<td>completed 2018</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>10. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal Disease</td>
<td>completed 2016</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>10. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of Life</td>
<td>completed 2018</td>
<td>British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology</td>
<td>10. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?</td>
<td>lists and compares the treatment options, including surgical and non-surgical interventions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Table Notes:**
- **Completed 2018:** The Lancet
- **Completed 2017:** Journal of Pediatric Nephrology
- **Completed 2016:** British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology
- **Completed 2018:** Lancet Diabetes
- **Completed 2017:** British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology
- **Completed 2016:** British Journal of Otorhinolaryngology

**References:**
- 1. Taking cost into account (individual therapy, caregivers/care partners)
- 2. Which patients with acute OA require hospitalisation, and what is the most effective way of reducing the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?
- 3. Among persons with early OA, how effective are interventions for dementia care and their friends, carers, and others? |
- 4. What is the optimal management and treatment of balance disorders? |
- 5. What is the best way of delivering effective psychological treatments for dementia, for example, early OA? |
- 6. How effective are interventions for dementia care and their friends, carers, and others? |
- 7. What are the best ways to reduce the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA? |
- 8. Which patients with acute OA require hospitalisation, and what is the most effective way of reducing the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA? |
- 9. Among persons with early OA, how effective are interventions for dementia care and their friends, carers, and others? |
- 10. Which patients with acute OA require hospitalisation, and what is the most effective way of reducing the negative impact of gluten-related autoimmune diseases, for example, early OA?
<table>
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<th>2015 Study</th>
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<td>3 completed 2015</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Heart Surgery</td>
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<td>Hidradenitis Suppurativa</td>
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<td>Hyperacusis</td>
<td>3 completed 2018</td>
<td>3 completed 2016</td>
<td>3 completed 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alopecia Areata (Netherlands)</td>
<td>3 completed 2018</td>
<td>3 completed 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dietary Transplant</td>
<td>3 completed 2018</td>
<td>3 completed 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hair Loss [1] (Hair Loss Disorders: including Alopecia Areata)</td>
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<td>3 completed 2018</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Learning Difficulties (Scotland)**

- **What are the causes of learning difficulties?**
  - Neurodevelopmental problems, medical or developmental problems, specific learning difficulties, environmental factors, physical problems, sensory processing difficulties.

- **What impact does learning difficulty have on a child's learning and progress?**
  - Can affect social development, self-esteem, and motivation.

- **What are the potential outcomes for children with learning difficulties?**
  - Overcome barriers to learning, gain confidence, improve social skills.

- **What are the impacts of learning difficulties?**
  - Difficulties with social skills, communication, and dressing.

- **What is the best way to support children with learning difficulties?**
  - Personalised support, parental involvement, early intervention.

**Heart Surgery**

- **What is the best initial approach to managing heart surgery?**
  - Cardiac surgery, cardiothoracic surgery.

- **What are the systemic applications of heart surgery?**
  - Cardiovascular surgery, thoracic surgery.

- **What are the potential long-term outcomes for heart surgery?**
  - Improved quality of life, reduced mortality.

- **What is the best way to monitor children after cardiac surgery?**
  - Regular check-ups, echocardiograms.

**Hidradenitis Suppurativa**

- **What is the best initial approach to managing hidradenitis suppurativa?**
  - Systemic treatments, topical treatments.

- **What are the systemic applications of hidradenitis suppurativa?**
  - Systemic treatments, topical treatments.

- **What are the potential long-term outcomes for hidradenitis suppurativa?**
  - Reduced recurrence rates, improved quality of life.

- **What is the best way to monitor hidradenitis suppurativa?**
  - Regular check-ups, imaging.

**Hyperemesis**

- **What is the best initial approach to managing hyperemesis?**
  - Hospitalisation, intravenous fluids.

- **What are the systemic applications of hyperemesis?**
  - Hospitalisation, intravenous fluids.

- **What are the potential long-term outcomes for hyperemesis?**
  - Improved nutrient intake, reduced hospital admissions.

- **What is the best way to monitor hyperemesis?**
  - Regular check-ups, monitoring of symptoms.

**Hyperacusis**

- **What is the best initial approach to managing hyperacusis?**
  - Hearing aids, noise-cancelling devices.

- **What are the systemic applications of hyperacusis?**
  - Hearing aids, noise-cancelling devices.

- **What are the potential long-term outcomes for hyperacusis?**
  - Improved quality of life, reduced anxiety.

- **What is the best way to monitor hyperacusis?**
  - Regular check-ups, audiometry.

**Alopecia Areata (Netherlands)**

- **What is the best initial approach to managing alopecia areata?**
  - Early intervention, topical treatments.

- **What are the systemic applications of alopecia areata?**
  - Early intervention, topical treatments.

- **What are the potential long-term outcomes for alopecia areata?**
  - Improved self-esteem, reduced anxiety.

- **What is the best way to monitor alopecia areata?**
  - Regular check-ups, monitoring of symptoms.

**Dietary Transplant**

- **What is the best initial approach to dietary transplant?**
  - Nutritional education, dietary counseling.

- **What are the systemic applications of dietary transplant?**
  - Nutritional education, dietary counseling.

- **What are the potential long-term outcomes for dietary transplant?**
  - Improved nutritional status, reduced hospital admissions.

- **What is the best way to monitor dietary transplant?**
  - Regular check-ups, monitoring of nutritional status.

**Head Surgery**

- **What is the best initial approach to managing head surgery?**
  - Cranial surgery, neurosurgery.

- **What are the systemic applications of head surgery?**
  - Cranial surgery, neurosurgery.

- **What are the potential long-term outcomes for head surgery?**
  - Improved quality of life, reduced mortality.

- **What is the best way to monitor head surgery?**
  - Regular check-ups, imaging.

**Hidradenitis Suppurativa**

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- **What are the systemic applications of hidradenitis suppurativa?**
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<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Evidence Level</th>
<th>Research Questions</th>
<th>Solutions/Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mild to Moderate Hearing Loss</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>How effective are the current UK tests in detecting hearing loss in those with single or multi-contralateral effects? Are there any symptoms on the involved side that would be inappropriate for the disease?</td>
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Private use for Private use

Postnatal Depression (Scotland)

Primary Health Services

Purpose: Which interventions are most effective at preventing preterm prematurity?

What are the best methods for managing pressure ulcers?

What is the most effective way to manage sexual dysfunction in people with schizophrenia?

Prescription

What is the most effective way to manage sexual dysfunction in people with schizophrenia?

How effective are surgical treatments for scoliosis?

How can we prevent preterm prematurity?

How effective are the current commonly used treatments for glaucoma?

How can we prevent preterm prematurity?

What are the best ways to manage sexual dysfunction in people with schizophrenia?

What is the most effective management for patients with albinism?

What are the best methods for managing pressure ulcers?

How are best practices used in a qualified pessary programme?

Is there a difference in the psychological and physical health of people with schizophrenia?

Are pessaries an effective way to prevent pressure ulcers?

How can we prevent preterm prematurity?

At what stages does glaucoma develop?

What are the best ways to manage sexual dysfunction in people with schizophrenia?

Are pessaries an effective way to prevent pressure ulcers?

What is the cause of AMD?

Are people being provided with the appropriate care?

Has the traditional approach of monitoring with eye drops changed?

What is the cause of AMD?

What are the best methods for managing pressure ulcers?

What are the best ways to manage sexual dysfunction in people with schizophrenia?

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Tinnitus
Refractive Error and Ophthalmology
Inherited Retinal Diseases

2014
Investigation
September 2015


you predict which patients conditions of arthritis, 1. For the main shoulder
reduce the risk of stillbirth? 2. How can the risk of sight loss from
reduced?

Which type of digital
Therapy (CBT), delivered by

2. How can the risk of sight loss from
2. What causes thyroid eye

1. What are the most
help ocular cancer
cancers be developed?

1. What are the best
processes be improved to

1. What can be done to
reverse sight loss in

1. What are the most
damaged by injury?

2. How can the risk of sight loss for people with
vision in young children

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processes be improved to

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processes be improved to

5. Does early diagnosis of
ocular cancer? 6. What is the cause of
neuropathy, Leber's disease?

7. How can optic
detachment/vitreous syneresis?
8. Which antenatal care
programmes are best for

9. Could the accurate
diagnosis of sight threatening
retinopathy of prematurity be
improved?
10. How can myopia be
prevented and improved?