CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: REFERENCE LIST

Personal Protective Equipment for Health Care Workers Exposed to Opioids: Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines
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Acknowledgments:

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Research Questions
1. What is the clinical effectiveness on the use of personal protective equipment for health care workers working with patients who have used opioids?
2. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding the use of personal protective equipment for health care workers working with patients who have used opioids?

Key Findings
No relevant literature was identified regarding the use of personal protective equipment for health care workers working with patients who have used opioids.

Methods
A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, The Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2012 and August 31, 2017. Internet links were provided, where available.

Selection Criteria
One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Selection Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Comparator</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Study Designs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health care workers working with patients who have used opioids</td>
<td>Q1-2: Personal protective equipment</td>
<td>Q1: No personal protective equipment</td>
<td>Clinical effectiveness (benefit/harm), safety, dermal/mucous membrane/inhalation exposure to opioids</td>
<td>Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, evidence-based guidelines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, and evidence-based guidelines.

No relevant health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, or evidence-based guidelines were identified regarding the use of personal protective equipment for health care workers working with patients who have used opioids.

References of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Health Technology Assessments
No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses
No literature identified.

Randomized Controlled Trials
No literature identified.

Non-Randomized Studies
No literature identified.

Guidelines and Recommendations
No literature identified.
Appendix — Further Information

Additional References


