

EBVM Toolkit 12

Diagnostic test study checklist

There are five key steps to follow in Evidence-based Veterinary Medicine (EBVM).

- 1. Asking an answerable clinical question
- 2. Finding the best available evidence to answer the question
- 3. Critically appraising the evidence for validity
- 4. Applying the results to clinical practice
- 5. Evaluating performance

This handout is designed to help you appraise the report of a diagnostic test study. Answering the questions will help you to reflect on how valid the results might be, how well reported they are and whether they are applicable to your local circumstances.

Introduction

Diagnostic tests may take many forms, including tests run on biological samples, such as blood or urine; imaging studies, such as radiographs or ultrasound; histopathology; and even aspects of the clinical examination. While there may be papers written about various aspects of all of these, for the purposes of this checklist we are assuming that you wish to critically appraise a paper that is reporting on the diagnostic accuracy of a test in order to assess whether it will be useful in guiding diagnosis in your practice.

es	No	Not sure	Reason
			sure

Is this test potentially relevant to		
your practice? Will it help you		
identify a treatable disorder, if so what		
benefit does it have over the test you		
currently use? (e.g. earlier detection,		
lower cost or less invasive)		
Will it change your treatment plan?		
Was the methodology clearly		
described?		
This should include information about		
the test, the population, the setting		
and the outcomes. Check that the test		
being validated (or a variant of it) is		
not being used to contribute to the		
definition of the reference standard.		
Was there a comparison with an		
appropriate reference standard?		
Is this reference test(s) the best		
available indicator in the		
circumstances?		
If not, have the authors justified the		
criteria against which the new test has		
been assessed?		
Did this study include an		
appropriate spectrum of subjects		
that is clearly defined? The study		
should state the animals included and		
the spectrum of disease, e.g. mild,		
severe, treated, untreated,		
comorbidities and commonly		
confused conditions.		
Has the disease prevalence been made		
clear?		

Did all animals get the new		
diagnostic test and the reference		
standard?		
Standard.		
Could the results of the test have		
been influenced by the results of		
the reference standard? Did the		
people who interpreted the tests know		
the result of the other test for that		
patient? i.e. were the assessments		
blinded?		
billided:		
Were the methods for		
performing the test described in		
sufficient detail to allow		
replication?		
Has the test been repeated and what is		
the variability? Was the test shown to		
be reproducible both within and		
between observers? If this test will be		
done in practice will you be able to		
reproduce the results?		
And the modulte programts dis-		
Are the results presented in a		
clear way? What are the features of the test as		
derived from this study?		
Are the sensitivity and specificity and		
positive and negative predictive values		
presented?		
Are these acceptable given the disease		
condition and underlying prevalence?		

How sure are you about the			
results? Could they have occurred by			
chance?			
Were confidence intervals given for			
sensitivity, specificity and other			
features of the test?			
300000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Were all outcomes important to			
the individual or population			
considered? For example, the costs			
and invasiveness of the procedure in			
comparison to other tests.			
Can the results be applied to			
your practice? Are the animals			
similar to your population? Does your			
setting differ significantly?			
What would be the impact of			
using this test on your			
patients/population? Will the			
knowledge of the test result lead to a			
change in patient management?			
	<u> </u>		

Wanto to try it out?

You could use the following paper to try out the questions:

Hall, J. et al. (2014) Comparison of serum concentrations of symmetric dimethylarginine and creatinine as kidney function biomarkers in cats with chronic kidney disease. *Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine* 28(6) pp 1676-1683. https://doi.org/10.1111/jvim.12445

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We welcome comments and suggestions for improvement to this guide.

Please email ebvm@rcvsknowledge.org