

Figure B2: Article Review Form

r6, Article screening - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

DistillerSR DistillerSR DistillerSR DistillerSR (18 unread) Shekinah Glo... Like Never B... CT Search of: "Y... U S Food and... This student... Futur

https://systematic-review.ca/Submit/ScreenArticles.php?set_id=21492

Most Visited Getting Started Latest Headlines Groupon Inbox Magic

Does this article POTENTIALLY apply to ANY of the key questions?

No

Yes

Yes: this article may apply to one or more of the following key questions

Key Question 1: In patients that undergo surgery for a renal mass suspicious for stage I or II renal cell carcinoma, how does the pathologic diagnosis compare to the likelihood of malignancy predicted by using a pre-operative composite profile of patient characteristics including demographics, clinical characteristics, blood/urine markers, and/or imaging? For the purpose of this question and further key questions, a renal mass suspicious for stage I or II re

Key Question 2a: What is the accuracy (i.e., sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value) of percutaneous renal mass sampling (fine needle aspiration or core biopsy, with cytopathology or surgical pathology) in the diagnosis (malignancy, histology and grade) of a renal mass suspicious for stage I or II renal cell carcinoma?

Key Question 2b: In patients with a renal mass suspicious for stage I or II renal cell carcinoma, what are the adverse effects associated with using renal mass sampling to estimate the risk of malignancy, including direct complications (e.g., pain, infection, hemorrhage, radiation exposure) and harms related to false positives, false negatives, or non-diagnostic results?

Key Question 3a: In patients with a renal mass suspicious for stage I or II renal cell carcinoma, what is the effectiveness and comparative effectiveness of the available management strategies on adverse effects and final health outcomes?

Available management strategies include: radical nephrectomy (open and minimally-invasive), partial nephrectomy (open and image-guided), thermal ablation (radiofrequency ablation or cryoablation; surgical or image-guided), and active surveillance.

Key Question 3b: Do the comparative benefits and harms of the available management strategies differ according to: A patient's demographic or clinical characteristics? Disease severity including clinical presentation, tumor characteristics (imaging), renal mass sampling results, or laboratory evaluations?

Potentially relevant NON-ENGLISH article - please specify the language

Diagnostic Test-Related Outcomes:

- False positives
- False negatives
- Radiation exposure

Adverse effects of percutaneous renal mass sampling:

- Pain
- Hemorrhage
- Tumor seeding

Final health outcomes:

- Oncologic efficacy
 - o Local recurrence-free survival
 - o Metastasis-free survival
 - o Cancer-specific survival
- Renal functional outcomes
 - o Glomerular filtration rate decline
 - o Incidence of chronic kidney disease
 - o Incidence of end-stage renal disease
- Overall survival
- Quality of Life

Adverse effects of management strategies:

- Urologic complications: hematuria, urine leak, loss of kidney, etc.
- Non-urologic complications: pneumonia, deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolus, etc.
- Need for subsequent interventions: embolization, drain placement, stent placement, etc.
- Severity of complications (Using the Clavien Grading System for classification of surgical complications)
- Peri-operative outcomes
 - o Blood loss
 - o Need for prolonged hospital stay
 - o Acute kidney injury
 - o Temporary dialysis

Submit Form and go to This Form - Next Reference or Skip to Next

start Windows Expl... Inbox - eiyoha1@... PW: Renal mass... r6, Article screeni... Microsoft Excel Microsoft Word Windows Softw...

10:59 AM