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Question: Heparin compared to placebo for ambulatory patients with cancer who have no therapeutic or prophylactic indication for anticoagulation Setting:

Bibliography: AkI EA, Kahale L, Ballout RA, Barba M, Yosuico VE D, van Doormaal FF, Kuipers S, Middeldorp S, Dickinson HO, Bryant A, Schünemann H. Parenteral anticoagulation in ambulatory patients with cancer who have no therapeutic or prophylactic indication for anticoagulation . Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].

Quality assessment							№ of patients		Effect			
№ of studies	Study design	Risk of bias	Inconsistency	Indirectness	Imprecision	Other considerations	Heparin	placebo	Relative (95% CI)	Absolute (95% Cl)	Quality	Importance
Mortality at 12 months												
13	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious 1	none	1683/3667 (45.9%)	1580/3346 (47.2%)	RR 0.97 (0.92 to 1.01)	14 fewer per 1000 (from 5 more to 38 fewer)		
Mortality at 24 months												
7	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious 1	none	608/791 (76.9%)	677/830 (81.6%)	RR 0.95 (0.90 to 1.00)	41 fewer per 1000 (from 0 fewer to 82 fewer)		
Symptomatic DVT												
9	randomised trials	not serious	not serious ²	not serious	not serious	none	50/3277 (1.5%)	100/2932 (3.4%)	RR 0.49 (0.28 to 0.86)	17 fewer per 1000 (from 5 fewer to 25 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕⊕	
Symptomatic PE												
9	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious 3	none	29/3294 (0.9%)	46/2951 (1.6%)	RR 0.59 (0.37 to 0.96)	6 fewer per 1000 (from 1 fewer to 10 fewer)		
Major bleeding												
15	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious 4	none	72/3847 (1.9%)	66/3516 (1.9%)	RR 1.14 (0.70 to 1.85)	3 more per 1000 (from 6 fewer to 16 more)		
Minor bleeding												
13	randomised trials	not serious	not serious	not serious	serious 3	none	164/3595 (4.6%)	99/3289 (3.0%)	RR 1.32 (1.02 to 1.71)	10 more per 1000 (from 1 more to 21 more)		

CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk ratio; HR: Hazard Ratio

1. Confidence interval includes values suggesting clinically significant benefit and values suggesting no effect

2. 12=50%

Confidence interval includes values suggesting clinically significant harm and values suggesting no effect Confidence interval includes values suggesting clinically significant benefit and values suggesting harm 3.

4.