

# Validation of Clinical Content

OSMA (02-10-A)

- 1. All recommendations involving clinical medicine in a CME activity must be based on evidence that is accepted within the profession of medicine as adequate justification for their indications and contraindications in the care of patients.**
- 2. All scientific research referred to, reported or used in CME in support or justification of a patient care recommendation must conform to the generally accepted standards of experimental design, data collection and analysis.**
- 3. Providers are not eligible for OSMA accreditation or re-accreditation if they present activities that promote recommendations, treatment or manners of practicing medicine that are not within the definition of CME, or known to have risks or dangers that outweigh the benefits or known to be ineffective in the treatment of patients. (ACCME 02-B-09)**

## Evidence-Based Medicine

### Definition

**Evidence-based Medicine (EBM) is the explicit use of current, best scientific evidence from clinical care research in making decisions about the care of individual patients.**

Re: Sackett WS et al. BMJ 1996; 312: 71–72

### Text

- EBM excludes reliance on anecdotal observations and experience for patient care decisions.**
- EBM authority is based on systematic reviews and/or double-blind studies of clinical cases that have been objectively evaluated for efficacy and published in scientific peer-reviewed journals.**

Re: Sackett WS, Richardson WS, Rosenberg WMC, and Haynes, RB.

“Evidence-Based Medicine: How to practice and teach EBM,  
London: Churchill-Livingstone, 2012.

