eviQ Limited Evidence Template

Protocols based on limited evidence will have the table below completed and displayed within the evidence section.

A search of the literature did not find strong evidence to support the use of XXX in the treatment of XXX cancer. The expert reference panel supported publication of the protocol on the basis of the information summarised below.

Source	Study & Year Published	Supports Use Yes/No/NA	Is the dose and regimen consistent with the protocol? Yes/No	Comments
Phase II trials	Study name	Yes	No.	
Case series	-	NA		
Observational studies	-	NA		
Guidelines	**Date published/revised**	**Supports Use** Yes/No/NA	**Is the dose and regimen consistent with the protocol?**	
NCCN*	-	Yes	Yes.	
BCCA*	-	NA	-	
CCO*	v.2 2009	No	-	

*examples of providers of International guidelines [National Comprehensive Cancer Network, British Columbia Cancer Agency, Cancer Care Ontario]

The "NHMRC Evidence Hierarchy" is used as the criteria for completion of the limited evidence template within a protocol:

- protocols based on Level I, II and III-1 will display the eviQ **standard evidence template**
- protocols based on Level III-2, III-3 and IV will display the **limited evidence template**

Table 1 NHMRC Evidence Hierarchy: designations of 'levels of evidence' according to type of research question (including explanatory notes)

Level	Intervention [1]	Diagnostic accuracy [2]	Prognosis	Aetiology [3]	Screening Intervention
I [4]	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies	A systematic review of level II studies
II	A randomised controlled trial	A study of test accuracy with: an independent, blinded comparison with a valid reference standard,[5] among consecutive persons with a defined clinical presentation[6]	A prospective cohort study[7]	A prospective cohort study	A randomised controled trial
III-1	A pseudorandomised controlled trial (i.e. alternate allocation or some other method)	A study of test accuracy with: an independent, blinded comparison with a valid reference standard,[5] among non-consecutive persons with a defined clinical presentation[6]	All or none[8]	All or none[8]	A pseudorandomised controlled trial (i.e. alternate allocation or some other method)
III-2	A comparative study with concurrent controls: • Non-randomised, experimental trial[9] • Cohort study • Case-control study • Interrupted time series with a control group	A comparison with reference standard that does not meet the criteria required for Level II and III-1 evidence	Analysis of prognostic factors amongst persons in a single arm of a randomised controlled trial	A retrospective cohort study	A comparative study with concurrent controls: • Non-randomised, experimental trial • Cohort study • Case-control study
III-3	A comparative study without concurrent controls: • Historical control study • Two or more single arm study[10] • Interrupted time series without a parallel control group	Diagnostic case-control study[5]	A retrospective cohort study	A case-control study	A comparative study without concurrent controls: • Historical control study • Two or more single arm study
IV	Case series with either post-test or pre-test/post-test outcomes	Study of diagnostic yield (no reference standard)[11]	Case series, or cohort study of persons at different stages of disease	A cross-sectional study or case series	Case series

NHMRC Evidence Hierarchy https://www.nhmrc.gov.au/sites/default/files/images/NHMRC Levels and Grades (2009).pdf (accessed online August 2022)