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Title

INAHTA Brief

[Clinical effectiveness of newborn screening for severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID)]

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- ReferenceCantero-Muñoz P, Puñal Ri obóo J. Efecti vidad clínica del cribado neonatal para la detección precoz de las
inmunodeficiencias combinadas graves (IDCG). Red Española de Agencias de Evaluación de Tecnologías Sanitarias y
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Científico-técnico, avalia-t; Madrid: Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social. 2018.
Available from: https://avalia-t.sergas.gal/DXerais/776/avalia-t201706CribadoIDCG.pdf

Aim: The main objective of this study was to assess the clinical effectiveness of newborn screening for severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID).

Conclusions and results:

The evidence of the effectiveness of screening programmes of inborn errors of metabolism assessed in this review was of low quality and was based on observational studies with direct evidence being furnished in only some cases.

Recommendations (if any)

Methods: Systematic literature review of the principal biomedical databases: Medline, Embase, Cochrane Library Plus, HTA, DARE, NHSEED, ISI Web of Science and Scopus, a mong others. Two search strategies were used, one centred on epidemiology, natural history, morbidity, mortality, diagnosis and treatment, and the other centred on the screening of each disease. To retrieve all existing systematic reviews and assessment reports on screening programmes, we updated the bibliographic searches of the avalia-t reports until April 2018. Studies were selected on the basis of a series of inclusion/exclusion criteria. This procedure was completed by a manual review of the bibliographic references cited in the papers selected. As final conclusions, the 18 national screening criteria set out in the "Framework Document" were answered. These criteria provide guidance for strategic decision to implement screening population programs.

Further research/reviews required: not applicable.

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