

INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Conflicts of interest:
None declared.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: Objective To explore effect of Xuebijing and Western medicine in treating disseminated intravascular coagulation.

Condition being studied: Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is the

Effect of Xuebijing and Western medicine in treating disseminated intravascular coagulation: Meta-analysis

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Review question / Objective: Objective To explore effect of Xuebijing and Western medicine in treating disseminated intravascular coagulation.

Condition being studied: Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) is the systemic activation of the coagulation system, resulting in microvascular thrombosis and potentially life-threatening bleeding due to the depletion of platelets and coagulation factors. It is a serious disease with poor prognosis. Removing the incentive and treating the primary disease are the basic principles, and supplementary therapy with coagulation factors and platelets is used as needed . In addition, anticoagulation is also the main treatment measure, and the commonly used clinical method is subcutaneous injection of unfractionated heparin or low molecular weight heparin . However, the treatment efficiency is not high.

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 18 July 2022 and was last updated on 18 July 2022 (registration number INPLASY202270088).

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platelets is used as needed . In addition, anticoagulation is also the main treatment measure, and the commonly used clinical method is subcutaneous injection of unfractionated heparin or low molecular weight heparin . However, the treatment efficiency is not high.

METHODS

Participant or population: Adult patients with Disseminated intravascular coagulation.

Intervention: Xuebijing + Western medicine.

Comparator: Western medicine.

Study designs to be included: RCT.

Eligibility criteria: Inclusion criteria: ① DIC patients, regardless of race or gender; ② Randomized controlled trials, language limited to Chinese and English; ③ The experimental group was treated with Xuebijing combined with western medicine, and the control group was treated with western medicine, and the treatment course of the two groups was 7-14 days; ④ Reports studies on efficacy, platelets, and fibrinogen changes. Exclusion criteria: ①Patients younger than 18 years old, patients with long-term and recent anticoagulation therapy; ②Malignant tumors; ③No primary outcome indicators; ④The type of literature design is not a randomized controlled trial.

Information sources: Computer searched EMbase, PubMed, The Cochrane Library, Web of Science, China Journal Full-text Database (CNKI), Wanfang Database, Chinese Science and Technology Periodical Database (VIP), China Biomedical Literature Database (CBM)

Main outcome(s): The period of literature retrieval is from the establishment of the database to December 2021.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis:

The Jadad scale was used to evaluate the quality of the included literature, including randomization, concealed grouping, blinding, withdrawal and withdrawal. The total score is 7 points, with ≥ 4 points as high quality.

Strategy of data synthesis: Meta-analysis was performed using RevMan5.0 statistical software. First, the clinical heterogeneity test was performed on the included studies. If $P \geq 0.05$, $I^2 \leq 50\%$, the fixed-effect model was used for meta-analysis; $P > 0.05$, $I^2 > 50\%$, the random-effects model was used for meta-analysis, and Stata14.0 was used for meta-analysis. The software evaluates its publication bias and draws a funnel plot.

Subgroup analysis: No Subgroup analysis.

Sensitivity analysis: First, the clinical heterogeneity test was performed on the included studies. If $P \geq 0.05$, $I^2 \leq 50\%$, the fixed-effect model was used for meta-analysis; $P > 0.05$, $I^2 > 50\%$, the random-effects model was used for meta-analysis, and Stata14.0 was used for meta-analysis. The software evaluates its publication bias and draws a funnel plot. Inspection level $\alpha = 0.05$.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: Xuebijing, disseminated intravascular coagulation, Meta-analysis

Contributions of each author:

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Author 2 - Yang FF.

Author 3 - Zhang YP.