CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: REFERENCE LIST

Nabilone for the Treatment of Nausea and Vomiting, or Anorexia: Clinical Effectiveness and Guidelines
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Acknowledgments:

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About CADTH: CADTH is an independent, not-for-profit organization responsible for providing Canada’s health care decision-makers with objective evidence to help make informed decisions about the optimal use of drugs, medical devices, diagnostics, and procedures in our health care system.
Research Questions

1. What is the clinical effectiveness of nabilone for the treatment of nausea and vomiting, or anorexia in adults and adolescents?

2. What are the evidence-based guidelines associated with the use of nabilone for the treatment of nausea and vomiting, or anorexia in adults and adolescents?

Key Findings

One systematic review and two randomized controlled trials were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of nabilone for the treatment of nausea and vomiting, or anorexia in adults and adolescents. No evidence-based guidelines were identified.

Methods

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, The Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2012 and June 9, 2017. Internet links were provided, where available.

Selection Criteria

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

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<th>Table 1: Selection Criteria</th>
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<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
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Results

Rapid Response reports are organized so that the higher quality evidence is presented first. Therefore, health technology assessment reports, systematic reviews, and meta-analyses are presented first. These are followed by randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, and evidence-based guidelines.

One systematic review and two randomized controlled trials were identified regarding the clinical effectiveness of nabilone for the treatment of nausea and vomiting, or anorexia in adults and adolescents. No evidence-based guidelines were identified.

Additional references of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses


Randomized Controlled Trials


Non-Randomized Studies

No literature identified.

Guidelines and Recommendations

No literature identified.
Appendix — Further Information

Previous CADTH Reports


Review Articles

