

Map of Medicine: Update to Map Pathways [January 2017]

12 care maps have been updated in response to changes in the information landscape.

Pathway	Summary of changes	New & Updated Evidence
Acute coronary syndrome	This care map has been updated to incorporate driving restrictions from the Driving and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) for patients following acute coronary syndrome.	[17] Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA). Assessing fitness to drive - a guide for medical professionals. London: DVLA; 2016.
Anxiety	This care map has undergone minor structural changes to reflect the current guidance and has been updated to include additional information on the risks and contraindications when prescribing selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors.	[4] National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE). Generalised anxiety disorder and panic disorder in adults: management. Clinical Guideline 113. London: NICE; 2011. [15] Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Citalopram: suspected drug interaction with cocaine; prescribers should consider enquiring about illicit drug use. Drug Safety Update Volume 9 Issue 12, July 2016: 2. [16] Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) and serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs): use and safety. London: MHRA; 2014.
Contraception	This care map has been updated to include recommendations on levonorgestrel-containing emergency hormonal contraception for women taking hepatic enzyme inducers. Evidence has been added on risk of arterial events when using a combined oral contraceptive.	[46] Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Levonorgestrel-containing emergency hormonal contraception: advice on interactions with hepatic enzyme inducers and contraceptive efficacy. Drug Safety Update; Sep, 2016. [47] The Faculty of Sexual & Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH). FSRH Clinical Effectiveness Unit response to published study: low dose oestrogen combined oral contraception and risk of pulmonary embolism, stroke, and myocardial infarction in five million French women: cohort study. London: FSRH; 2016.
Depression in Adults	This care map has been updated to include new information on Driving and Vehicle Licensing Agency	[17] Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA). Assessing fitness to drive - a guide for medical professionals. Swansea: DVLA; 2016.

	<p>(DVLA) notification has been added.</p> <p>Drug safety information regarding SSRIs, illicit cocaine use, and risk of bleeding has been added</p> <p>Recommendations on offering fracture-risk assessment for people taking long-term antidepressants have been added.</p> <p>Minor additions have been made.</p>	<p>[25] Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Citalopram: suspected drug interaction with cocaine; prescribers should consider enquiring about illicit drug use. Drug Safety Update; July, 2016: vol 9, issue 12: 2.</p> <p>[26] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Depression in adults. Quality Standard 8. London: NICE; 2011.</p> <p>[27] Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN). Management of osteoporosis and the prevention of fragility fractures. SIGN Publication no. 142. Edinburgh: SIGN; 2015.</p>
Gallstones (and associated conditions)	<p>This care map has been updated to include information regarding timing of referral to surgical procedures and setting of care for patients.</p> <p>Further information on specialist management for patients with gallstone disease has also been added.</p>	<p>[23] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Gallstone disease. Quality standard 104. London: NICE; 2015.</p> <p>[24] Royal College of Surgeons (RCS), Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland (ASGBI). Commissioning guide: emergency general surgery (acute abdominal pain). London: RCS; 2014.</p> <p>[25] European Association for the Study of the Liver (EASL). Clinical Practice Guidelines on the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of gallstones. J Hepatol 2016.</p> <p>[26] Association of Upper Gastrointestinal Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland (AUGIS). Issues in professional practice: pathway for the management of acute gallstone diseases. London: AUGIS; 2015.</p>
Headache in adults	<p>This care map has been updated to include recommendations from the British Society of Rheumatology (BSR) and the Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH) on analgesia and contraception contraindications.</p>	<p>[11] The Faculty of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare (FSRH). UK Medical Eligibility Criteria for Contraceptive Use. UKMEC 2016. London: FSRH; 2016.</p> <p>[25] The British Society for Rheumatology (BSR), the British Health Professionals in Rheumatology (BHPR). BSR and BHPR guideline on prescribing drugs in pregnancy and breastfeeding-Part II: analgesics and other drugs used in rheumatology practice. Rheumatology, 2016; 10: 1-5.</p>
Pelvic inflammatory disease	<p>Recommendations on antibiotic regimens for managing pelvic inflammatory disease in primary care</p>	<p>[2] British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (BASHH). UK national guideline for the management of pelvic inflammatory disease 2011. London: BASHH;</p>

	have been clarified.	2011. [7] British Infection Association (BIA), Health Protection Agency (HPA). Management of infection guidance for primary care for consultation & local adaptation. London: BIA, HPA; 2012.
Post-exposure prophylaxis	This care map has been updated to link to recommendations on post-exposure-prophylaxis in the HIV care map.	N/A
Premenstrual syndrome	This care map has been updated to include drug safety information regarding SSRIs and illicit cocaine use.	[7] Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Citalopram: suspected drug interaction with cocaine; prescribers should consider enquiring about illicit drug use. London: MHRA; 2016.
Prostate cancer	<p>This care map has been updated in line with the new Public Health England (PHE) guidance and summary guidance to provide clear and balanced information on asymptomatic patients and PSA testing for prostate cancer.</p> <p>Updated recommendations on the assessment and general management of prostate cancer have been added.</p> <p>Recommendations on specialist management of prostate cancer from the National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has been added.</p> <p>Information on managing and referral of patients with adverse effects has been added.</p>	<p>[2] Mottet N, Bellmunt J, Briers E et al. Guidelines on prostate cancer. The Netherlands: European Association of Urology (EAU); 2016.</p> <p>[5] Parker C, Gillessen S, Heidenreich A et al. Cancer of the prostate: ESMO clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol 2015; 26 Suppl 5: v69-v77.</p> <p>[6] Prostate Cancer Risk Management Programme (PCRMP). Prostate cancer risk management programme: PSA test benefits and risks. London: NHS Screening Programmes; 2016.</p> <p>[18] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Abiraterone for castration-resistant metastatic prostate cancer previously treated with a docetaxel-containing regimen. Technology appraisal guidance 259. Manchester: NICE; 2016.</p> <p>[26] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Prostate Cancer. Quality standard 91. London: NICE; 2015.</p> <p>[27] Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN). Management of osteoporosis and the prevention of fragility fractures. SIGN publication no. 142. Edinburgh: SIGN; 2015.</p> <p>[28] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Enzalutamide for treating metastatic hormone-relapsed cancer before chemotherapy is indicated.</p>

		<p>Technology appraisal guidance 377. London: NICE; 2016.</p> <p>[29] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Abiraterone for treating metastatic hormone-relapsed cancer before chemotherapy is indicated. Technology appraisal guidance 387. London: NICE; 2016.</p> <p>[30] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Degarelix for treating advanced hormone-dependent prostate cancer. Technology appraisal guidance 404. London: NICE; 2016.</p> <p>[31] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Cabazitaxel for hormone-relapsed metastatic prostate cancer treated with docetaxel. Technology appraisal guidance 391. London: NICE; 2016.</p> <p>[32] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Radium-223 dichloride for treating hormone-relapsed prostate cancer with bone metastases. Technology appraisal guidance 412. London: NICE; 2016.</p> <p>[33] Prostate Cancer Risk Management Programme (PCRMP). Advising well men aged 50 and over about the PSA test for prostate cancer: information for GPs. London: NHS Screening Programmes; 2016.</p>
Red eye	<p>This care map has undergone a significant update.</p> <p>Pathway structural changes have been made and recommendations added regarding initial assessment of red eye in primary care, including emergency referral to secondary care for serious causes of red eye.</p> <p>Recommendations have been added on the primary care management of non-serious causes of red-eye, including conjunctivitis and blepharitis.</p>	<p>[1] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Cellulitis, preseptal and orbital. Version 10. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.</p> <p>[8] Clinical Knowledge Summaries (CKS). Hyperthyroidism. June 2016. Newcastle upon Tyne: CKS; 2016.</p> <p>[13] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Glaucoma (primary angle closure) (PACG). Version 14. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[14] Clinical Knowledge Summaries (CKS). Herpes simplex - ocular. November 2016. Newcastle upon Tyne: CKS; 2016.</p> <p>[15] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Microbial keratitis (Acanthamoeba sp). Version 10. Clinical</p>

		<p>Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[16] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Microbial keratitis (bacterial, fungal). Version 10. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[18] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Herpes simplex keratitis (HSK). Version 11. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[21] American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO). Bacterial keratitis PPP – 2013. San Francisco, CA: AAO; 2013.</p> <p>[23] American Optometric Association (AOA). Care of the patient with conjunctivitis. St. Louis, MO: AOA; 2002.</p> <p>[24] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Blepharitis (lid margin disease). Version 14. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[28] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Conjunctivitis (bacterial). Version 11. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: The CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[29] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Conjunctivitis (viral, non-herpetic). Version 11. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[30] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Conjunctivitis medicamentosa (also dermatconjunctivitis medicamentosa). Version 6. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.</p> <p>[31] National Prescribing Centre (NPC). Most people with acute infective conjunctivitis don't need antibiotics - even when the cause is bacterial. 2011.[34] Wladis EJ, Bradley EA, Bilyk JR et al. Oral antibiotics for meibomian gland-related ocular surface disease: a report by the American Academy of Ophthalmology. Ophthalmology 2016; 123: 492-6.</p> <p>[35] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Conjunctivitis chlamydial (adult inclusion conjunctivitis). Version 12. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2016.</p> <p>[36] Perros P, Dayan CM, Dickinson AJ et al. Management of patients with Graves' orbitopathy: initial assessment, management outside specialised centres</p>
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and referral pathways. Clin Med 2015; 15: 173-8.

[37] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Atopic keratoconjunctivitis. Version 12. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2014.

[38] American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO). Referral of persons with possible eye diseases or injury - 2014. San Francisco, CA: AAO; 2014. [39] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Dacryocystitis (chronic). Version 11. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.

[40] The College of Optometrists (CoO). CL-associated papillary conjunctivitis (CLAPC), giant papillary conjunctivitis (GPC). Version 6. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.

[41] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Entropion. Version 5. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.

[42] Clinical Knowledge Summaries (CKS). Glaucoma. January 2016. Newcastle upon Tyne: CKS; 2016.

[43] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Vernal keratoconjunctivitis. Version 11. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.

[44] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Sub conjunctival haemorrhage. Version 9. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.

[45] Clinical Knowledge Summaries (CKS). Shingles. December 2016. London: CKS; 2016.

[46] British National Formulary (BNF). BNF December 2016. London: BMJ group and RPS publishing; 2016.

[47] Nwokolo NC, Dragovic B, Patel S et al. 2015 UK national guideline for the management of infection with Chlamydia trachomatis. Int J STD AIDS 2016; 27: 251-67.

[48] Sheikh A, Hurwitz B, van Schayck CP et al. Antibiotics versus placebo for acute bacterial conjunctivitis. Cochrane Database Syst Rev; 2012: CD001211. .

[49] Practice-informed recommendations; 2017.

[50] Public Health England (PHE). Management of

		<p>infection guidance for primary care for consultation and local adaption. London: PHE; 2016</p> <p>[51] The College of Optometrists (CoO). Glaucoma (steroid). Version 9. Clinical Management Guidelines. London: CoO; 2015.</p>
Stable Angina	<p>This care map has been updated with recommendations added throughout the pathway, including prescribing considerations.</p> <p>The latest guidance on assessment and diagnosis of recent onset chest pain has been added.</p> <p>The latest fitness-to-drive assessment information published by the Driving and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) has been added.</p>	<p>[2] Clinical Knowledge Summaries (CKS). Angina. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: CKS; 2015.</p> <p>[4] National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). Chest pain of recent onset: assessment and diagnosis. Clinical Guidance 95. London: NICE; 2016.</p> <p>[5] Driving and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA). Assessing fitness to drive - a guide for medical professionals. London: DVLA; 2016.</p>

7 care maps have been removed

Map of Medicine aims to ensure that the care maps represented on the Map are those that best meet the needs of our users. As such, care maps that are considered, after assessment, to no longer offer high value to the majority of users will be removed and, in some instances, the clinical content of a care map will be merged into an existing or a new care map. The following care maps have been withdrawn and replaced with a single node. When deprioritised care maps have been withdrawn for at least three months, they will be permanently removed.

Anaemia	Content removed pending update
Anticoagulation	Content removed pending update
Eye injuries	Content removed pending update
Hirsutism	Content removed pending update
HIV	Content removed pending update
Shingles and postherpetic neuralgia	Content removed pending update
Shoulder pain	Content removed pending update

For questions regarding the content of this page, please contact the Editorial team at editorial@mapofmedicine.com

For information on how these changes may affect your local care maps, please contact customersupport@mapofmedicine.com