The Hierarchy of Evidence

The Hierarchy of evidence is based on summaries from the National Health and Medical Research Council (2009), the Oxford Centre for Evidence-based Medicine Levels of Evidence (2011) and Melynyk and Fineout-Overholt (2011).

I Evidence obtained from a systematic review of all relevant randomised control trials.

II Evidence obtained from at least one well designed randomised control trial.

III Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomisation.

IV Evidence obtained from well-designed cohort studies, case control studies, interrupted time series with a control group, historically controlled studies, interrupted time series without a control group or with case- series

V Evidence obtained from systematic reviews of descriptive and qualitative studies

VI Evidence obtained from single descriptive and qualitative studies

VII Expert opinion from clinicians, authorities and/or reports of expert committees or based on physiology

Reference *(include title, author, journal title, year of publication, volume and issue, pages)*	**Evidence level** **(I-VII)**	**Key findings, outcomes or recommendations**
Fierson, W. M. (2018, December). Screening Examination of Premature Infants for Retinopathy of Prematurity. *American Academy of Pediatrics, 142*(6). doi:https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2018-3061	I	Statement revises a previous statement on screening of preterm infants for retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) that was published in 2013 Early treatment for ROP randomised trial confirmed the efficacy of treatment of high risk pre threshold ROP and redefined indications for treatment New recommendations for timing of first eye examination based on gestational age at birth
Susan Carden – Consultant Ophthalmologist – The Royal Children's Hospital	VII	Expert opinion on the process of neonatal eye examinations on the Butterfly Ward at the Royal Children's Hospital.