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**Background:** Currently, interventions for the treatment of mental disorders have been summarized in guidelines through the principles of EBM, this process is used to assist the professional decision-making process in considering the best available evidence, the patient characteristics and their preferences.

**Objective:** To evaluate the use of Cochrane SR in the process of developing mental health guidelines produced in Brazil.

**Method:** We conducted a retrospective cross-sectional study in which nine databases were elected in accordance with the objective of the study and inclusion criteria. The articles were selected and analyzed by compliance with the guidelines established in the search strategy designed, and with neurological disorders including psychological factors (eg Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis). Each product was evaluated considering the existence of Cochrane among his reference during their development process and those found in duplicate were counted only once. For each database was performed a specific analysis and benchmarking to the other.

**Results:** In a universe of 1,267 titles retrieved, 30 met the clinical protocols for pre-selection criteria, of which 46.66% used Cochrane as a source scientific basis, compared to 53.33% who did not. It was felt even among those who used the guidelines in their Cochrane review scientific framework, 83.33% (Ministry of Health) and 100% (National Health Agency) were linked to the government initiative.

**Conclusion:** Half of the Brazilian guidelines bothered to use the best scientific evidence and, therefore, take into consideration in its review Cochrane database in the search strategy. It is necessary a collective effort to raise awareness of the importance of calling insert themselves in the Cochrane SR in the development of guidelines, and promote its development so that we can achieve the answers to survey questions that have not been adequately answered.