



Bilaga 2 Exkluderade studier och studier med hög risk för snedvridning

1 (6)

SBU Utvärderar: Diagnostik och behandling av provocerad vulvodyni/Diagnostics and treatment of provoked vestibulodynia

Rapport nr 326

Appendix 2 Excluded studies and studies with high risk of bias

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Studies with high risk of bias page 6.

This list consists of articles not included in SBU's report. It has two parts:

Excluded studies

This part consists of articles considered relevant in terms of abstract and/or title, but the full-text articles were considered to be irrelevant to the research question and other inclusion criteria, after assessment.

Studies with high risk of bias

This part consists of articles that were relevant in terms of abstract and full-text, but after quality assessment considered to be studies with high risk of bias.

Excluded studies

Reference	Main reason for exclusion
Patient education. Reduce your symptoms of vulvar vestibulitis. <i>Nurse Practitioner</i> , 2002; 27 (7): 32-32.	Wrong publication type
Andrews JC. Vulvodynia interventions--systematic review and evidence grading. <i>Obstetrical & Gynecological Survey</i> , 2011; 66 (5): 299-315.	Wrong population
Bachmann GA, Brown CS, Phillips NA, Rawlinson LA, Yu X, Wood R, et al. Effect of gabapentin on sexual function in Vulvodynia: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 2019; 74 (2): 82-83.	Wrong publication type
Bardin M, Giraldo PC, Martinho N, Morin M. 013 Pelvic Floor Biometry Assessed Using 3D Translabial Ultrasound in Women with Vulvodynia Submitted to Physical Therapy: a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of sexual medicine</i> , 2019; 16 (6): S6-S7.	Wrong publication type
Bazin S, Lefebvre J, Fortier M, Brisson J, Brouillette F, Bujold E, et al. Evaluation of an estrogen vaginal cream for the treatment of provoked vestibulodynia: A double-blind randomized trial. <i>Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada</i> , 2011; 33 (8): 838-43.	Wrong language
Bergeron S, Binik YM, Khalife S, Pagidas K, Glazer HI. Vulvar vestibulitis syndrome: reliability of diagnosis and evaluation of current diagnostic criteria. <i>Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> , 2001; 98 (1): 45-51.	Wrong study design
Bohm-Starke N, Brodda-Jansen G, Linder J, Danielsson I. The result of treatment on vestibular and general pain thresholds in women with provoked vestibulodynia. <i>Clinical Journal of Pain</i> , 2007; 23 (7): 598-604.	Wrong study design
Bornstein J, Abramovici H. Combination of subtotal perineoplasty and interferon for the treatment of vulvar vestibulitis. <i>Gynecologic & Obstetric Investigation</i> , 1997; 44 (1): 53-56.	Wrong outcome
Bornstein J, Livnat G, Stolar Z, Abramovici H. Pure versus complicated vulvar vestibulitis: a randomized trial of fluconazole treatment. <i>Gynecologic & Obstetric Investigation</i> , 2000; 50 (3): 194-97.	Wrong population
Brotto LA, Zdaniuk B, Rietchel L, Basson R, Bergeron S. Moderators of Improvement From Mindfulness-Based vs Traditional Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for the Treatment of Provoked Vestibulodynia. <i>Journal of Sexual Medicine</i> 2020;17:2247-59.	Wrong outcome
Brown CS, Bachmann GA, Bachour C, Rawlinson L, Wan J, Foster DC. A randomized controlled trial of gabapentin in provoked vulvodynia: racial differences. <i>Journal of lower genital tract disease</i> , 2017; 21 (4): S25-.	Wrong outcome
Brown CS, Bachmann GA, Wan J, Foster DC. Gabapentin for the Treatment of Vulvodynia: A Randomized	Wrong publication type

Controlled Trial. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 2018; 73 (9): 525-27.	
Brown CS, Wan J, Bachmann G, Rosen R. Self-management, amitriptyline, and amitriptyline plus triamcinolone in the management of vulvodynia. <i>Journal of Women's Health</i> , 2009; 18 (2): 163-69.	Wrong population
Devitt M. Acupuncture for vulvar vestibulitis treatment improves quality of life in female patients. <i>Acupuncture Today</i> , 2001; 2 (7): 1-16.	Wrong control
Donders GG, Bellen G. Assessing severity of pain in women with focal provoked vulvodynia: are von Frey filaments suitable devices? <i>Journal of Reproductive Medicine</i> , 2014; 59 (3): 134-38.	Wrong study design
Donders GG, Dreher F, Bellen G, Fievs S. Safety and efficacy of human fibroblast lysate cream for provoked localized vulvodynia. <i>Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology</i> , 2013; 68 (4): AB62.	Wrong publication type
Foster DC, Kotok MB, Huang LS, Watts A, Oakes D, Howard FM, et al. The tampon test for vulvodynia treatment Wrong outcomes research: reliability, construct validity, and responsiveness. <i>Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> , 2009; 113 (4): 825-32.	Wrong study design
Friedman M, Ben-David B, Siegler E. Amitriptyline versus placebo for treatment of vulvodynia: a prospective study. <i>Journal of Lower Genital Tract Disease</i> , 1999; 3 (1): 36.	Wrong publication type
Glazer HI, Rodke G, Swencionis C, Hertz R, Young AW. Treatment of vulvar vestibulitis syndrome with electromyographic biofeedback of pelvic floor musculature. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 1995; 50 (9): 658-59.	Wrong publication type
Goldfinger CA. A randomized comparison of individual cognitive-behavioural therapy and pelvic floor rehabilitation in the treatment of provoked vestibulodynia. Queen's University (Canada), 2014, pp. 0 p-0 p.	Wrong publication type
Goldstein AT, Burrows LJ, Kellogg-Spadt S. Intralevator injection of botulinum toxin for the treatment of hypertonic pelvic floor muscle dysfunction and vestibulodynia. <i>Journal of Sexual Medicine</i> , 2011; 8 (5): 1287-90.	Wrong publication type
Goldstein I, Goldstein S, Kellogg Spadt S, Murina F. Three Site Prospective Double-blind, Sham-controlled Pilot Study to Examine the Safety and Efficacy of CO2 Fractional Laser Therapy to the Vestibule in Women with Distress from Vestibulodynia: interim Analysis of Vulvoscopic Photographic Images. <i>Journal of sexual medicine</i> , 2019; 16 (4): S71-.	Wrong publication type
Goldstein I, Goldstein S, Kim N, Spadt SK, Murina F. Safety and efficacy of CO2 fractional laser therapy in women with vestibulodynia: an interim analysis. <i>Journal of urology</i> , 2019; 201 (4): e380-.	Wrong publication type
Goldstein S, Goldstein I, Kim N, Kellogg Spadt S, Murina F. 022 Three Site, Prospective, Double-blind, Sham-Controlled Proof-of-Principle Study of the Safety	Wrong publication type

and Efficacy of CO2 Fractional Laser Therapy in Women with Vestibulodynia: an Interim Analysis. <i>Journal of sexual medicine</i> , 2019; 16 (6): S10-S11.	
Goldstein S, Kellogg Spadt S, Murina F, Kim N, Goldstein I. 019 Safety and Efficacy of CO2 Fractional Laser Therapy in Women with Vestibulodynia. <i>Journal of sexual medicine</i> , 2020; 17 (1): S9.	Wrong publication type
Holt LH, Bukar M, Ragin A. Sustained improvement in vulvodynia symptoms with interferon injections. <i>Journal of Lower Genital Tract Disease</i> , 1999; 3 (1): 56.	Wrong population
Hurt K, Zahalka F, Halaska M, Rakovicova I, Krajcova A. Extracorporeal shock wave therapy for treatment of vulvodynia: a prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. <i>European journal of physical & rehabilitation medicine.</i> , 2020; 56 (2): 169-74.	Wrong population
Jeon Y, Kim Y, Shim B, Yoon H, Park Y, Shim B, et al. A retrospective study of the management of vulvodynia. <i>Korean Journal of Urology</i> , 2013; 54 (1): 48-52.	Wrong study design
Kehoe S, Luesley D. An evaluation of modified vestibulectomy in the treatment of vulvar vestibulitis: preliminary results. <i>Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 1996; 75 (7): 676-77.	Wrong study design
Marinoff SC, Turner ML, Hirsch RP, Richard G. Intralesional alpha interferon. Cost-effective therapy for vulvar vestibulitis syndrome. <i>Journal of Reproductive Medicine</i> , 1993; 38 (1): 19-24.	Wrong study design
Masheb RM, Kerns RD, Lozano C, Minkin MJ, Richman S. A randomized clinical trial for women with vulvodynia: Cognitive-behavioral therapy vs. supportive psychotherapy. <i>Pain</i> , 2009; 141 (1): 31-40.	Wrong population
Masheb RM, Kerns RD, Lozano C, Minkin MJ, Richman S. A randomized clinical trial for women with vulvodynia: Cognitive-behavioral therapy vs. supportive psychotherapy. <i>Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey</i> , 2009; 64 (5): 305-06.	Wrong publication type
Morin M, Carroll MS, Bergeron S. Systematic Review of the Effectiveness of Physical Therapy Modalities in Women With Provoked Vestibulodynia. <i>Sexual Medicine Reviews</i> , 2017; 5 (3): 295-322.	Wrong study design
Morin M, Dumoulin C, Bergeron S, Mayrand M, Khalife S, Waddell G, et al. Randomized controlled trial of multimodal physiotherapy treatment compared to overnight topical lidocaine in women suffering from provoked vestibulodynia. <i>International urogynecology journal and pelvic floor dysfunction</i> , 2015; 26 (1): S47-S49.	Wrong publication type
Morin M, Dumoulin C, Bergeron SB, Mayrand MH, Khalifé S, Waddell G, et al. Efficacy of multimodal physiotherapy treatment compared to overnight topical lidocaine in women with provoked vestibulodynia: a bi-center randomized controlled trial. <i>Journal of sexual medicine</i> , 2016; 13 (6): S243-.	Wrong publication type
Nct. A Randomized Clinical Trial for Women With Vulvodynia. https://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT00607490 , 2008.	Wrong publication type

Papoutsis D, Antonakou A. The Q-tip test of the vulva as a diagnostic aid for vulvodynia: sensitivity, specificity and predictive values. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> , 2019; 40 (2): 90.	Wrong publication type
Petersen CD, Kristensen E, Lundvall L, Giraldi A. A retrospective study of relevant diagnostic procedures in vulvodynia. <i>Journal of Reproductive Medicine</i> , 2009; 54 (5): 281-87.	Wrong population
Rajalaxmi V, Shalini V, Yuvarani G, Tharani G, Dhanalakshmi S. Impact of pelvic floor muscle training with behavioral modification and yoga on pain and psychological distress in vulvodynia-A double blinded randomized control trials. <i>Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology</i> , 2018; 11 (10): 4447-51.	Wrong population
Reed BD, Haefner HK, Harlow SD, Gorenflo DW, Sen A. Reliability and validity of self-reported symptoms for predicting vulvodynia. <i>Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> , 2006; 108 (4): 906-13.	Wrong population
Reed BD, Plegue MA, Harlow SD, Haefner HK, Sen A. Does Degree of Vulvar Sensitivity Predict Vulvodynia Characteristics and Prognosis? <i>Journal of Pain</i> , 2017; 18 (2): 113-23.	Wrong population
Schlaeger JM, Xu N, Mejta CL, Park CG, Wilkie DJ. Acupuncture for the treatment of vulvodynia: a randomized wait-list controlled pilot study. <i>Journal of Sexual Medicine</i> , 2015; 12 (4): 1019-27.	Wrong population
Stenson A, Goetsch M, Leclair C. A comparison of the lidocaine test to the vulvalgesiometer for the diagnosis of localized provoked vulvodynia (LPV). <i>Journal of lower genital tract disease</i> , 2017; 21 (4): S3-.	Wrong publication type
Stolar AG, Stewart JT. Nortriptyline for depression and vulvodynia. <i>American Journal of Psychiatry</i> , 2002; 159 (2): 316-17.	Wrong publication type
Tieu KD, MacGregor JL. Successful treatment of vulvodynia with botulinum toxin A. <i>Archives of Dermatology</i> , 2011; 147 (2): 251-52.	Wrong study design
Tympanidis P, Terenghi G, Dowd P. Increased innervation of the vulval vestibule in patients with vulvodynia. <i>British Journal of Dermatology</i> , 2003; 148 (5): 1021-27.	Wrong study design
Vieira-Baptista P, Lima-Silva J, Beires J, Donders G. Women without vulvodynia can have a positive 'Q-tip test': a cross sectional study. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> , 2017; 38 (4): 256-59.	Wrong population
z42q RBR. Evaluation of a type of therapy for the treatment of vaginal pain during intercourse. http://www.who.int/trialsearch/Trial2.aspx?TrialID=RBR-6z42q3 , 2012.	Wrong publication type

Studies with high risk of bias

Bardin MG, Giraldo PC, Martinho N. Pelvic Floor Biometric Changes Assessed by 4D Translabial Ultrassound in Women With Vulvodynia Submitted to Physical Therapy: A Pilot Study of a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Journal of sexual medicine</i> , 2020; 17 (11): 2236-2246.
Bornstein J, Goldschmid N, Sabo E. Hyperinnervation and mast cell activation may be used as histopathologic diagnostic criteria for vulvar vestibulitis. <i>Gynecologic & Obstetric Investigation</i> , 2004; 58 (3): 171-78.
Bornstein J, Zarfati D, Goldik Z, Abramovici H. Perineoplasty compared with vestibuloplasty for severe vulvar vestibulitis. <i>British Journal of Obstetrics & Gynaecology</i> , 1995; 102 (8): 652-55.
Brotto LA, Basson R, Smith KB, Driscoll M, Sadownik L. Mindfulness-based group therapy for women with provoked vestibulodynia. <i>Mindfulness</i> , 2015; 6 (3): 417-32.
Kamdar N, Fisher L, MacNeill C. Improvement in vulvar vestibulitis with montelukast. <i>Journal of Reproductive Medicine</i> , 2007; 52 (10): 912-16.
Tommola P, Unkila-Kallio L, Paavonen J. Long-term well-being after surgical or conservative treatment of severe vulvar vestibulitis. <i>Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2012; 91 (9): 1086-93.
Weijmar Schultz WC, Gianotten WL, van der Meijden WI, van de Wiel HB, Blindeman L, Chadha S, et al. Behavioral approach with or without surgical intervention to the vulvar vestibulitis syndrome: a prospective randomized and non-randomized study. <i>Journal of Psychosomatic Obstetrics & Gynecology</i> , 1996; 17 (3): 143-48.