Evidence gap identifier	INEWS 8
Brief title	Clinical effectiveness of acute healthcare early warning systems for adults (efferent limb (i.e. emergency response systems))
Report	The Irish National Early Warning System (INEWS)
Date identified	19/02/2018
Identified by	CICER
Supported by	Systematic review
Population	Adults
Intervention	Early warning systems (EWSs) (efferent limb, resposible for responding to afferent limns detection of clinical deterioration)
Comparator	Standard care, other EWS
Outcome(s)	Clinical deterioration and outcomes including mortality, cardiac arrest, length of stay, transfer/admission to the intensive care or high-dependency units ICU or HDU
Setting	Acute healthcare
Study design	Effectiveness studies, development and validation studies
Further information	Existing evidence was characterised by small sample sizes, and low event rates; variations in EWS used, definitions of outcomes, populations, and settings. Further research is needed to address these limitations, ideally through study designs of a more rigorous methodological quality, preferably RCTs.