

Les synthèses méthodiques de la littérature scientifique

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Organisateur : *Research Unit for a life-Course perspective on Health & Education (RUCHE)*



- ▶ Profusion d'articles scientifiques, de qualité variable
 - Nombre d'articles abordant une thématique : bien souvent ↑
 - Pour le praticien tout comme pour le chercheur :

Intérêt des **synthèses**
de la littérature scientifique





Grant, M. J., & Booth, A. (2009). [A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies](#). *Health information and libraries journal*, 26(2), 91–108.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2009.00848.x>

Results: Fourteen review types and associated methodologies were analysed against the SALSA framework, illustrating the inputs and processes of each review type. A description of the key characteristics is given, together with perceived strengths and weaknesses. A limited number of review types are currently utilized within the health information domain.

Conclusions: Few review types possess prescribed and explicit methodologies and many fall short of being mutually exclusive. Notwithstanding such limitations, this typology provides a valuable reference point for those commissioning, conducting, supporting or interpreting reviews, both within health information and the wider health care domain.

Tricco, A. C., et al. (2016). [A scoping review identifies multiple emerging knowledge synthesis methods, but few studies operationalize the method](#). *Journal of clinical epidemiology*, 73, 19–28.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2015.08.030>

Results: In total, 409 articles reporting on 25 knowledge synthesis methods were included after screening of 17,962 titles and abstracts and 1,010 potentially relevant full-text articles. Most of the included articles were an application of the method (83.9%); only 3.7% were seminal articles that fully described the method (i.e., operationalized the steps). Most of the included articles were published after 2005. The methods were most commonly used across the fields of nursing, health care science and services, and health policy.

Conclusion: We found a lack of guidance on how to select a knowledge synthesis method. We propose convening an international group of leaders in the knowledge synthesis field to help clarify emerging approaches to knowledge synthesis.



<https://www.cochrane.org/>



<https://jbi.global/>



<https://www.campbellcollaboration.org/>



▶ *Systematic review*

▶ *Rapid review*

▶ *Scoping review*





Définition / objectif

- ▶ “Systematic reviews aim to provide a **comprehensive, unbiased synthesis** of many relevant studies in a single document **using rigorous and transparent methods**. A systematic review aims to synthesize and summarize existing knowledge. It attempts to uncover “all” of the evidence relevant to a question.”



Différentes étapes

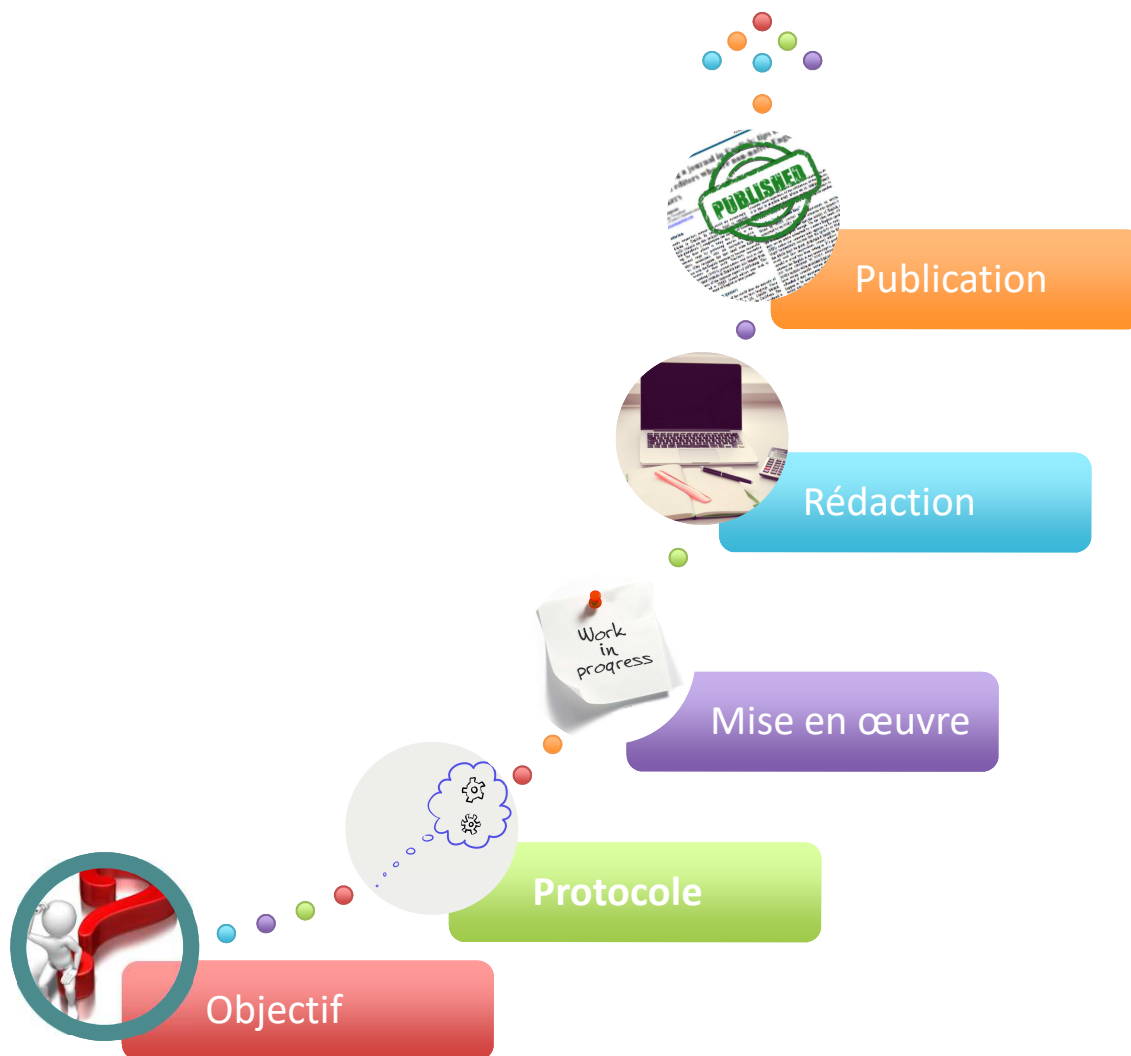
1. Formuler une question (précise)
2. Définir des critères d'inclusion / d'exclusion
3. Effectuer une recherche exhaustive des publications scientifiques
4. Sélectionner les études à inclure
5. Evaluer la qualité des études
6. Extraire les données
7. Analyser et synthétiser les données
8. Présenter et interpréter les résultats



“As with all research,
the value of a systematic review depends on
what was done, what was found,
and the clarity of reporting”



- ▶ L'investigateur « principal »
- ▶ Au moins un collègue expert dans la thématique de recherche de la synthèse méthodique
- ▶ Un collègue spécialisé dans la réalisation d'une synthèse méthodique (méthodologie)
- ▶ Toute autre personne qui pourra apporter sa contribution





- ▶ Le plus souvent : revue systématique évaluant les effets d'une intervention
 - Présentation narrative des résultats
 - Présenter le nombre d'études en faveur ou en défaveur de l'intervention
 - Essais contrôlés randomisés : *design* d'étude considéré comme le *gold standard* des études primaires pour évaluer l'efficacité d'un traitement
 - Discuter des discordances éventuelles entre ces études
 - Statuer sur un effet, si une tendance se dégage, mais sans discuter de l'intensité de cet effet

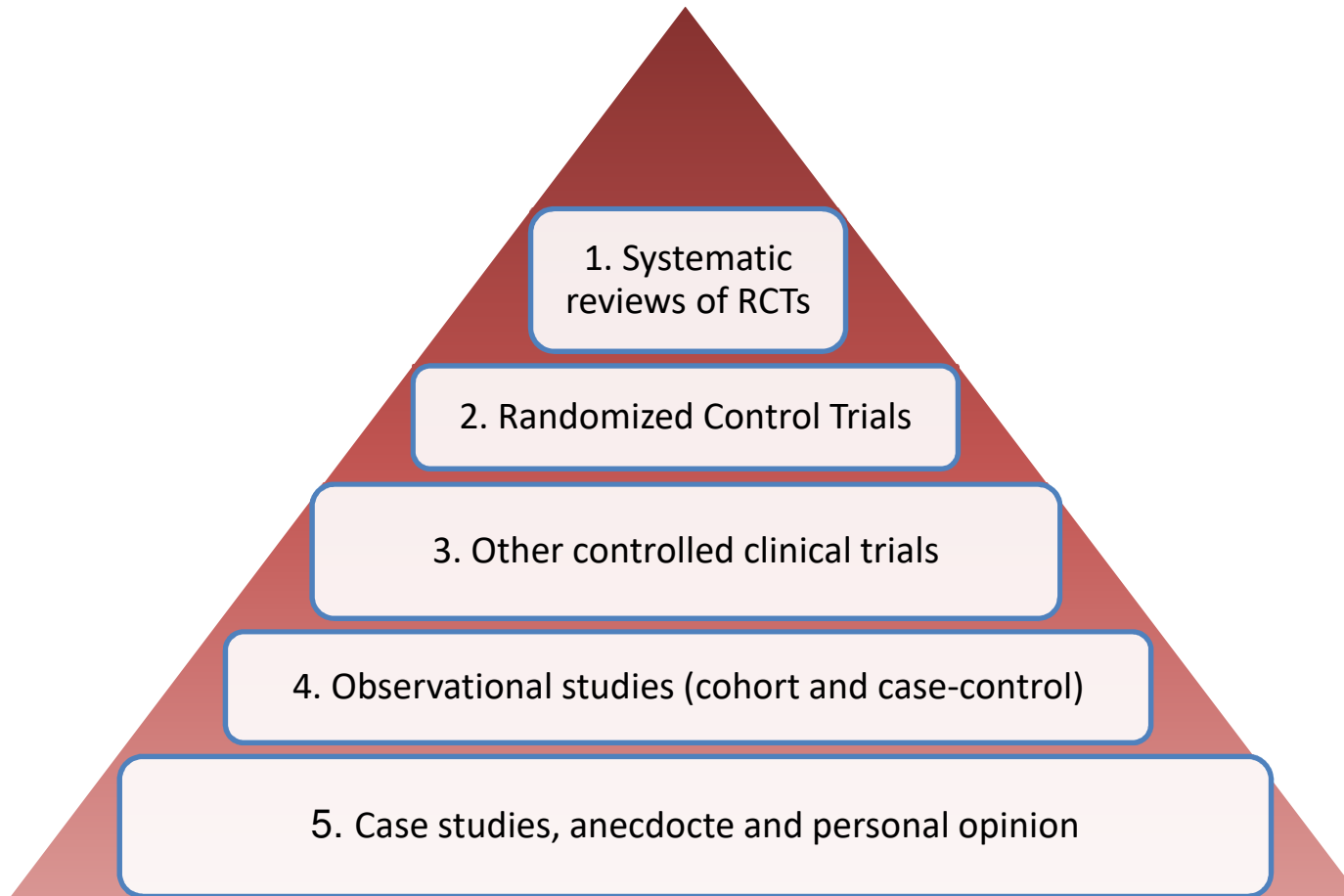


- Pour obtenir une estimation précise de la taille de l'effet de l'intervention

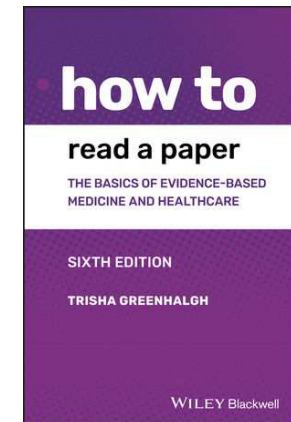
- Revue systématique complétée par une **méta-analyse**
 - Les résultats de toutes les études primaires répondant à la question posée sont sommés (poolés) et recalculés
 - Synthèse chiffrée / statistique



- ▶ *Design* d'étude considéré comme apportant des données d'un haut niveau de preuve



Tiré de :





Meta-Analysis > Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2021 Jan 18;1(1):CD013011.

doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD013011.pub2.

Immediate-release methylphenidate for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adults

Raissa Carolina F Cândido ¹, Cristiane A Menezes de Padua ¹, Su Golder ², Daniela R Junqueira ³

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33460048 PMID: [PMC8092481](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33460048/) DOI: [10.1002/14651858.CD013011.pub2](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD013011.pub2)

[Free PMC article](#)

Abstract

Background: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is characterized by symptoms of inattention or impulsivity or both, and hyperactivity, which affect children, adolescents, and adults. In some countries, methylphenidate is the first option to treat adults with moderate or severe ADHD. However, evidence on the efficacy and adverse events of immediate-release (IR) methylphenidate in the treatment of ADHD in adults is limited and controversial.

Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy and harms (adverse events) of IR methylphenidate for treating ADHD in adults.

Tiré de <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33460048/>



► Autres objectifs (1)

- examiner l'expérience ou la signification d'un phénomène particulier

► [JBI Database System Rev Implement Rep. 2019 Sep;17\(9\):1731-1769.](#)

doi: [10.11124/JBISRIR-2017-003909.](#)

New parents' experiences of postpartum depression: a systematic review of qualitative evidence

[Arja Holopainen](#) ^{1 2}, [Tuovi Hakulinen](#) ^{2 3}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31021977 DOI: [10.11124/JBISRIR-2017-003909](#)

Abstract

Objectives: The objective of the review was to synthesize the evidence on new mothers' and fathers' experiences of postpartum depression (PPD).

Tiré de <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31021977/>



► Autres objectifs (2)

- déterminer la prévalence et/ou l'incidence d'une certaine condition

► [JBI Evid Synth.](#) 2021 Dec 24. doi: 10.11124/JBIES-21-00120. Online ahead of print.

Prevalence and incidence of injuries among female cricket players: a systematic review and meta-analyses

Jolandi Jacobs ¹, Benita Olivier, Muhammad Dawood, Nirmala Kanthi Panagodage Perera

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 34954723 DOI: [10.11124/JBIES-21-00120](https://doi.org/10.11124/JBIES-21-00120)

Abstract

Objective: The objective of the review was to describe the incidence and prevalence of injuries among female cricket players of all ages, participating in all levels of play.

Tiré de <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34954723/>



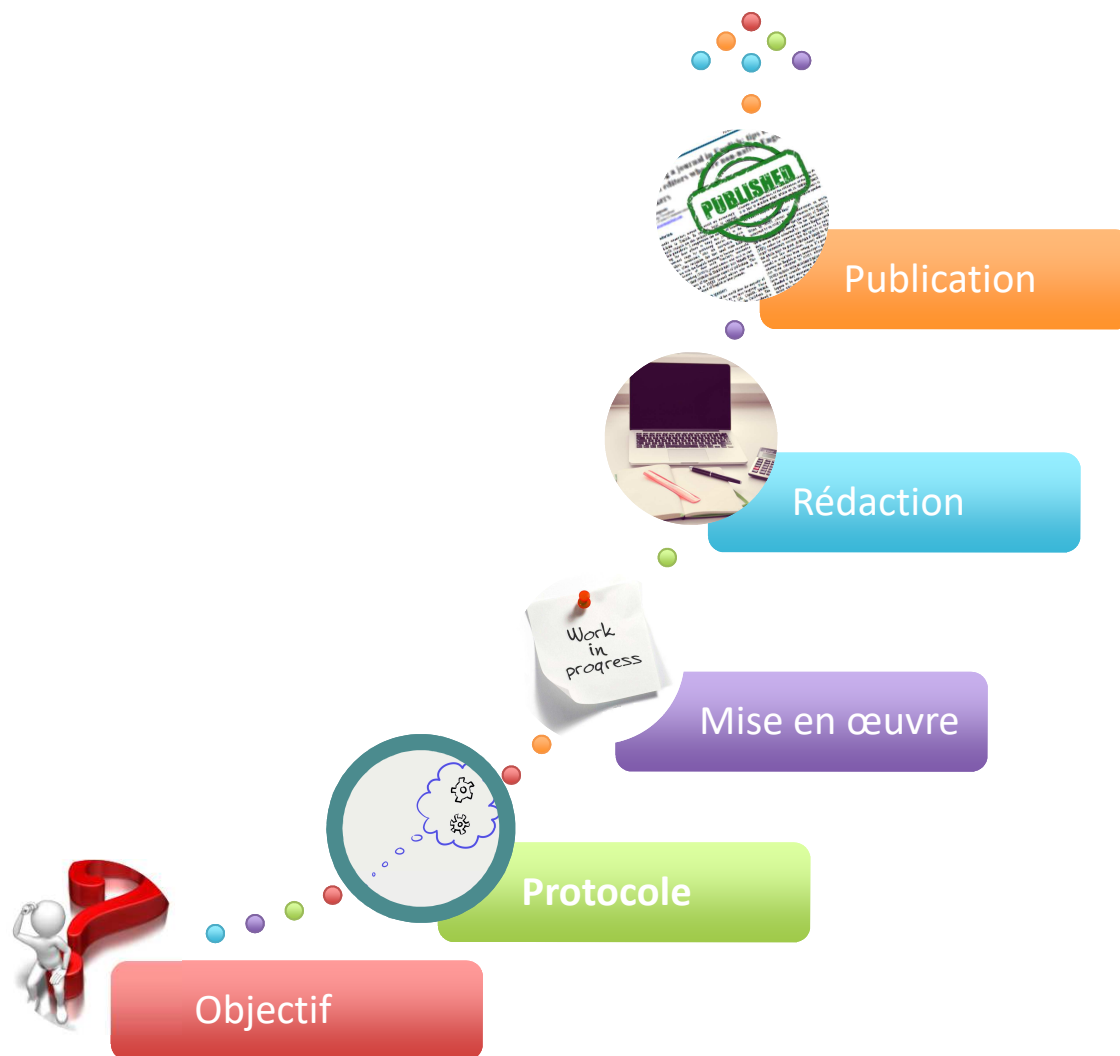
▶ Autres objectifs (3)

- déterminer l'association entre des expositions/facteurs de risque particuliers et les résultats
- étudier si et comment une intervention (ou une pratique) fonctionne et éclairer la prise de décisions cliniques complexes
- déterminer l'efficacité d'une approche ou d'une stratégie de traitement particulière, notamment en termes de rentabilité, d'utilité ou d'avantage



► Autres objectifs (4)

- déterminer l'efficacité d'un test de diagnostic en termes de sensibilité et de spécificité pour un diagnostic particulier
- évaluer les propriétés de mesure d'un ou de plusieurs tests, pour déterminer la fiabilité et la validité d'un test ou d'une évaluation particulière
- examiner et synthétiser l'opinion actuelle des experts, les textes ou les politiques sur un certain phénomène





How to...



- ▶ conduct a systematic review (protocol)

Recommandations → exemples :

- **JB**I Manual for Evidence Synthesis
Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>
- *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions*
Available from www.training.cochrane.org/handbook
- *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Diagnostic Test Accuracy*
Available from <https://methods.cochrane.org/sdt/handbook-dta-reviews>
(version 1)
Available from <https://training.cochrane.org/handbook-diagnostic-test-accuracy>
(version 2)



- ✓ Chapter 3: Systematic reviews of effectiveness
 - 3.1 Introduction to quantitative evidence and evidence-based...
 - ✓ 3.2 Development of a protocol for a systematic review of effectiveness...
 - 3.2.1 Title of the systematic review protocol
 - 3.2.2 Review question(s)
 - 3.2.3 Introduction
 - > 3.2.4 Inclusion criteria
 - 3.2.5 Search strategy
 - 3.2.6 Selection of studies
 - 3.2.7 Critical appraisal
 - 3.2.8 Data extraction
 - 3.2.9 Data synthesis
 - > 3.3 Meta-analysis

- ✓ Chapter 5: Systematic reviews of prevalence and incidence
 - 5.1 Introduction to systematic reviews of prevalence and incidence
 - 5.2 Study designs reporting prevalence and incidence data
 - > 5.3 Systematic reviews of prevalence and incidence
 - ✓ 5.4 Developing a review protocol
 - 5.4.1 Protocol and review title
 - 5.4.2 Review question
 - > 5.4.3 Inclusion criteria
 - 5.4.4 Search strategy
 - 5.4.5 Assessment of methodological quality
 - 5.4.6 Data extraction
 - 5.4.7 Data synthesis
 - > 5.5 Conducting and reporting systematic reviews of prevalence a...

- ✓ Chapter 9: Diagnostic test accuracy systematic reviews
 - > 9.1 Background
 - ✓ 9.2 Protocol and title development
 - 9.2.1 Title
 - 9.2.2 Review question or objective
 - > 9.2.3 Inclusion/exclusion criteria
 - 9.2.4 Search strategy
 - 9.2.5 Assessment of methodological quality
 - 9.2.6 Data extraction
 - > 9.2.7 Data synthesis
 - 9.2.8 References



Contexte et question de recherche

- ▶ Justifier l'intérêt de la revue systématique
 - Pourquoi réaliser une telle étude ? Quel est le besoin ?
 - A vérifier : pas de synthèse déjà publiée ou en cours ?
- ▶ Formuler la question de recherche

PICO

Population

Intervention

Intervention de comparaison

Outcomes (issue clinique - critères de jugement)



Meta-Analysis > Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2021 Jan 18;1(1):CD013011.

doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD013011.pub2.

Immediate-release methylphenidate for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adults

Raissa Carolina F Cândido¹, Cristiane A Menezes de Padua¹, Su Golder², Daniela R Junqueira³

Question suivant le “PICO mnemonic”

Population	adultes avec TDAH
Intervention	méthylphénidate à libération immédiate
Comparison	placebo ou autres interventions pharmacologiques (incluant le méthylphénidate à libération prolongée)
Outcomes	1. Efficacité : changements dans les symptômes du TDAH 2. Inconvénients : tous les événements indésirables
Type of studies	Essais contrôlés randomisés



Critères de sélection

- ▶ Critères d'inclusion et (si nécessaire) d'exclusion

utiles dans le processus de sélection des études





► Deux catégories de critères

Caractéristiques des études	Caractéristiques des publications
Participants et contextes (P)	Date de publication
Types d'interventions (I)	Langue
Comparateurs (C)	Types de publications (publiés ou non publiés)
Mesures des résultats (O)	
Les types d'études (<i>study designs</i>)	



Stratégies de recherche

! Recherche exhaustive de la littérature !

- ▶ Liste des sources qui (seront) consultées
- ▶ Stratégies de recherche



► Liste des sources (qui seront) consultées



— À sélectionner en fonction de la question posée

- Bases de données bibliographiques
 - Préciser si possible les années de couverture et l'interface de recherche (ex. : Ovid[®], ProQuest[®], Ebsco[®] ...)
- Registres de RCT (si RCT est un critère d'inclusion), moteurs de recherche, sites web...
- Liste des références bibliographiques des études incluses



- ▶ Stratégies de recherche dans chaque ressource sélectionnée
 - Conseil : pour chaque source consultée
 - Accepter un minimum de BRUIT pour éviter du SILENCE
 - Maîtriser les spécificités de recherche de l'outil
 - Langage contrôlé, langage libre, troncatures, opérateurs booléens, opérateurs de proximité...
 - Etre méthodique !
 - Rigueur et cohérence entre les stratégies
 - Sauvegarder vos stratégies de recherche
 - Noter les détails de la recherche
 - Date, nombre de références trouvées à chaque équation...



Sélection des études

- ▶ Processus pour l'identification et la suppression des doublons
- ▶ Processus de sélection des études

- Deux personnes
 - de manière indépendante
 - puis mise en commun après chaque étape
 - si désaccord : consensus, voire intervention d'une 3^e personne
- Deux étapes



Note : préciser le ou les logiciels utilisés (Zotero, Covidence, Sumari...)



► Sélection des études : étape 1



- sur base du titre et du résumé
 - Exclure les références qui ne répondent pas aux critères d'inclusion
 - Si doute : sélectionner la référence (afin qu'elle passe à l'étape 2)

► Sélection des études : étape 2



- sur base de la lecture du texte intégral
 - Exclure les références qui ne répondent pas aux critères d'inclusion
 - Préciser les raisons d'exclusion



Lecture critique des études sélectionnées

- ▶ Processus pour évaluer la qualité méthodologique de chaque étude et identifier les éventuels biais (conception, conduite et analyse)
 - par deux personnes
 - de manière indépendante puis mise en commun
 - Si désaccord : consensus, voire intervention d'une 3^e personne



Note : préciser si et comment les résultats de l'évaluation critique seront utilisés pour exclure des études



- ▶ Outils pour réaliser l'évaluation de chaque étude (en fonction de son *design*)
 - Exemples pour RCT
 - JBI Critical appraisal checklist for randomized controlled trials

JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Randomized Controlled Trials				
Reviewer _____		Date _____		
Author _____		Year _____		Record _____
Number _____				
	Yes	No	Unclear	NA
1. Was true randomization used for assignment of participants to treatment groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Was allocation to treatment groups concealed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Were treatment groups similar at the baseline?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Were participants blind to treatment assignment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Were those delivering treatment blind to treatment assignment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Extraction des données

- ▶ Processus pour extraire les données de chaque étude sélectionnée
 - par deux personnes
 - de manière indépendante puis mise en commun
 - Si désaccord : consensus, voire intervention d'une 3^e personne
 - préciser s'il est prévu de contacter les auteurs des études sélectionnées en cas de besoin (clarifier des données, obtenir des données manquantes ou supplémentaires)

- ▶ Logiciel(s) utilisé(s)





- ▶ Types de données à extraire
 - Caractéristiques des publications
(date, langue...)
 - Caractéristiques des études
(participants, intervention, comparateur, *outcomes*...)

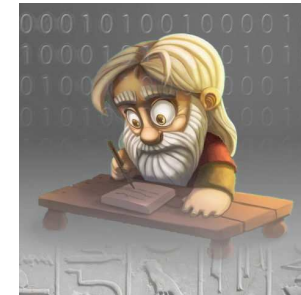


Synthèse des données

- ▶ Processus pour synthétiser les résultats
 - Eventuellement : synthèse statistique (méta-analyse)
 - Synthèse narrative

Remarque

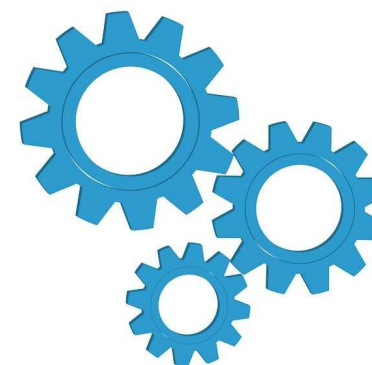
Si plusieurs *study designs* retenus,
ne pas mélanger des pommes et des poires





IMPORTANT

- ▶ Réaliser une phase pilote sur un échantillon d'études
 - Intérêt de la question posée ?
 - Pertinence des critères de sélection ?
 - Exhaustivité grâce aux stratégies de recherche ?
 - Pertinence du choix de la grille (des grilles) d'évaluation des études ?
 - ...





How to...

► report a systematic review protocol

The screenshot shows the PRISMA website interface. At the top, the PRISMA logo is displayed with the tagline 'TRANSPARENT REPORTING OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND META-ANALYSES'. Below the logo is a navigation menu with tabs for 'HOME', 'PRISMA STATEMENT', 'EXTENSIONS', 'TRANSLATIONS', 'PROTOCOLS', 'ENDORSEMENT', and 'News'. The 'PROTOCOLS' tab is currently selected. Underneath the main navigation, there is a secondary menu with various sub-topics: 'Abstracts', 'Acupuncture', 'Diagnostic Test Accuracy', 'EcoEvo', 'Equity', 'Harms', 'Individual Patient Data', 'Network Meta-Analysis', 'Protocols', 'Scoping Reviews', 'Searching', and 'In Development'. The main content area displays the title 'PRISMA for systematic review protocols (PRISMA-P)' and provides information about its publication in 2015. It includes links to the 'Statement paper' and 'Explanation and Elaboration paper', both with author names and DOIs. A 'Key Documents' section lists links for 'Checklist - PDF | Word', 'Statement', 'E&E', and 'Operationalized Checklist from BMC Systematic Reviews'.



- ▶ Le protocole doit être **ENREGISTRÉ** !

PROSPERO
International prospective register of systematic reviews

NHS
National Institute for
Health Research

PROSPERO is an international database of prospectively registered systematic reviews in health and social care, welfare, public health, education, crime, justice, and international development, where there is a health related outcome. Key features from the review protocol are recorded and maintained as a permanent record. PROSPERO aims to provide a comprehensive listing of systematic reviews registered at inception to help avoid duplication and reduce opportunity for reporting bias by enabling comparison of the completed review with what was planned in the protocol.

PROSPERO is produced by CRD and funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR).

→ Garantir une meilleure rigueur scientifique et la transparence dans le processus

- ▶ Il est parfois également publié



Click to [show your search history and hide search results](#). Open the **Filters** panel to find records with specific characteristics (e.g. all reviews about cancer or all diagnostic reviews etc)

Click to [hide the standard search and use the Covid-19 filters](#).

(page 1 of 22)

1074 records found for **MeSH DESCRIPTOR Anxiety Disorders EXPLODE ALL TREES**

[Show checked records only](#) | [Export](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Registered	Title	Type	Review status
<input type="checkbox"/>	04/05/2022	The prevalence of psychological stress in student populations during the COVID-19 epidemic: a systematic review and meta-analysis [CRD42022330225]		Review Ongoing
<input type="checkbox"/>	03/05/2022	Understanding the impact of COVID-19 on mental health in children and adolescents: a systematic review and meta-analysis of risk and protective factors for depression and anxiety [CRD42022316746]		Review Ongoing
<input type="checkbox"/>	29/04/2022	The impact of success of blinding on medication and placebo response in patients with anxiety disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis. [CRD42022328750]		Review Ongoing
<input type="checkbox"/>	28/04/2022	Do single-case experimental designs (SCEDs) lead to randomised controlled trials (RCTs) of CBT interventions for adolescent anxiety disorders recommended in the NICE guidelines? [CRD42022320071]		Review Ongoing



Effectiveness of ventilation tube insertion for conductive hearing loss in children with chronic otitis media with effusion and non-syndromic cleft palate: a

1 **systematic review protocol.**

Cite Maina G, Pollock D, Lockwood C, Ooi E.

Share JBI Evid Synth. 2022 Feb 25. doi: 10.11124/JBIES-21-00217. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 35220383

Prevalence and incidence of chemotherapy-induced taste alterations in adult cancer patients: a **systematic review protocol.**

2 Cite Corremans M, Mortelmans D, Geurden B, Luyten S, Bekkering G.

Share JBI Evid Synth. 2022 Feb 23. doi: 10.11124/JBIES-21-00197. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 35199656

Lifestyle interventions for type 2 diabetes prevention in children and adolescents of African descent in OECD countries: a **systematic review protocol.**

3 Cite Iduye D, Wild S, Ostrishko K, Macdonald M, Helwig M, Iduye S, Jefferies K.

Share JBI Evid Synth. 2022 Feb 23. doi: 10.11124/JBIES-21-00179. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 35199655

Patient-reported outcome measures of digitally versus conventionally constructed removable dentures: a **systematic review protocol.**

4 Cite Geerts G, Kimmie-Dhansay F.

Share JBI Evid Synth. 2022 Feb 18. doi: 10.11124/JBIES-21-00287. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 35184101

Experiences of birthing care during COVID-19: a **systematic review protocol.**

5 Cite Macdonald D, Snelgrove-Clarke E, Ross-White A, Bigelow-Talbert K.

Share JBI Evid Synth. 2022 Feb 18. doi: 10.11124/JBIES-21-00300. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 35184100



1,758 results Page 1 of 176

- 1 **Non-pharmacological interventions in primary care to improve the quality of life of older patients with palliative care needs: a **systematic review protocol**.**

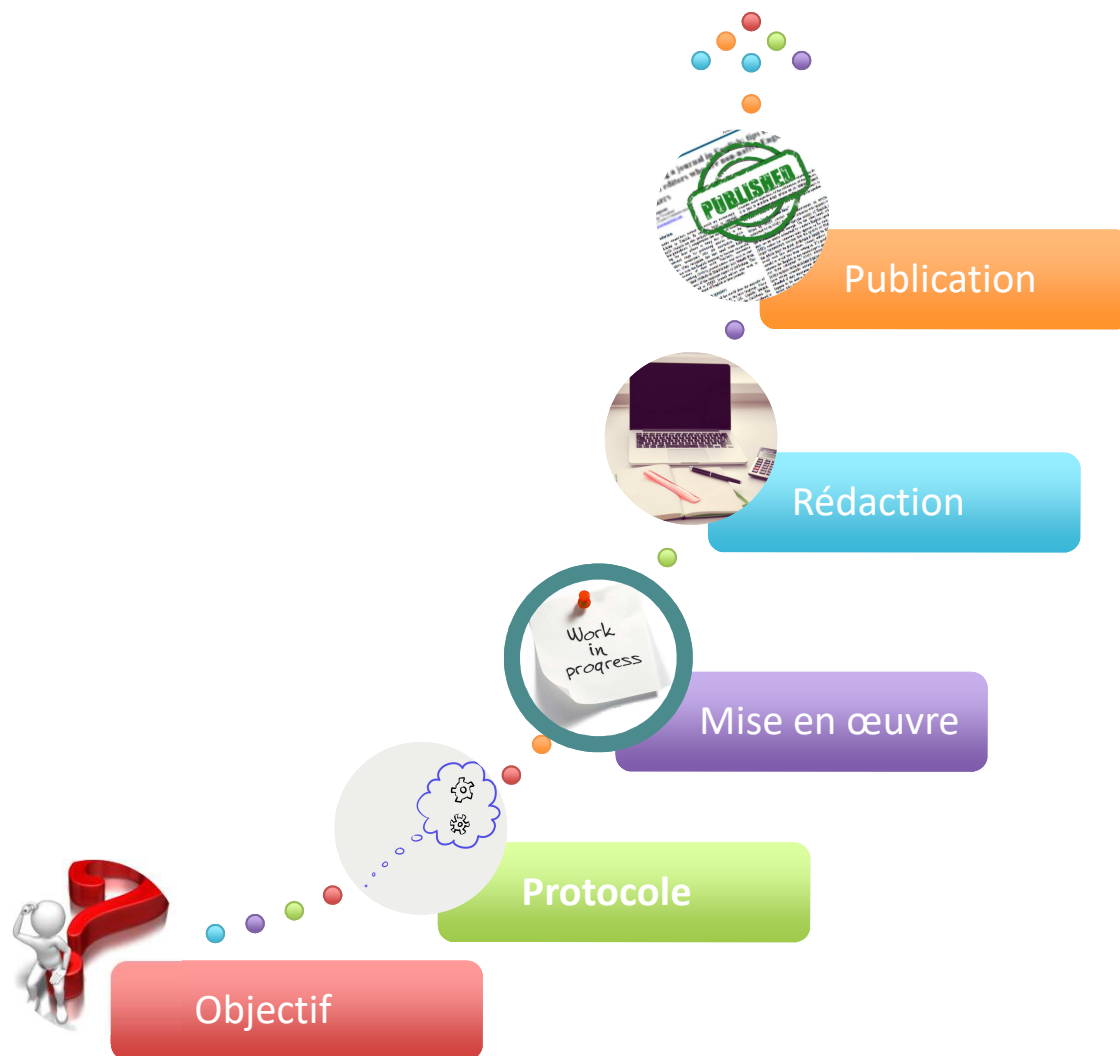
Cite Seïça Cardoso C, Monteiro-Soares M, Rita Matos J, Prazeres F, Martins C, Gomes B.
 BMJ Open. 2022 May 4;12(5):e060517. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-060517.
 Share PMID: 35508348
- 2 **The Relationship of Ethnic, Racial, and Cultural Concordance to Physician-Patient Communication: A Mixed-Methods **Systematic Review Protocol**.**

Cite Miller AN, Todd A, Toledo R, Duvuuri VNS.
 Health Commun. 2022 May 3:1-7. doi: 10.1080/10410236.2022.2070449. Online ahead of print.
 Share PMID: 35502565
- 3 **Prevalence of cannabis use among tobacco smokers: a **systematic review protocol**.**

Cite Skelton E, Rich J, Handley T, Bonevski B.
 BMJ Open. 2022 May 2;12(5):e050681. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-050681.
 Share PMID: 35501085 **Free article.**
- 4 **Missed nursing care in acute care hospital settings in low-middle income countries: a **systematic review protocol**.**

Cite Imam A, Obiesie S, Aluvaala J, Maina M, Gathara D, English M.
 Wellcome Open Res. 2022 Apr 5;6:359. doi: 10.12688/wellcomeopenres.17431.2. eCollection 2021.
 Share PMID: 35495089 **Free PMC article.**
- 5 **Online synchronous chat counselling for young people aged 12-25: a mixed methods **systematic review protocol**.**

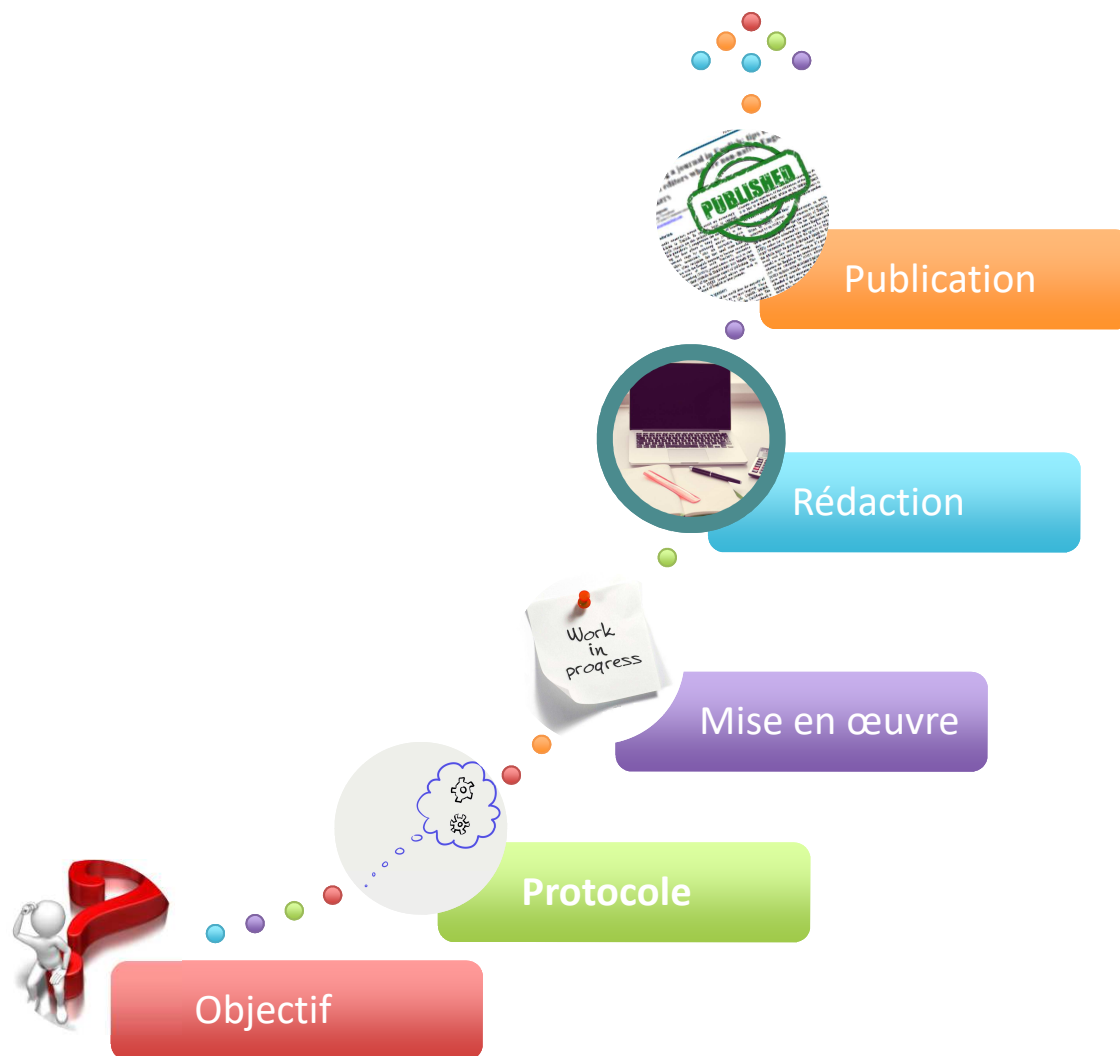
Cite Tibbs M, O'Reilly A, Dwan O'Reilly M, Fitzgerald A.
 BMJ Open. 2022 Apr 25;12(4):e061084. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2022-061084.
 Share PMID: 35470202 **Free article.**





► Attention :

modification(s) par rapport au protocole
à mentionner et justifier dans le document final





How to...

► report a systematic review

The screenshot shows the PRISMA website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the following links: HOME, PRISMA STATEMENT, EXTENSIONS, TRANSLATIONS, PROTOCOLS, and ENDORSEMENT. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Welcome to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) website!**

PRISMA is an evidence-based minimum set of items for reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses. PRISMA primarily focuses on the reporting of reviews evaluating the effects of interventions, but can also be used as a basis for reporting systematic reviews with objectives other than evaluating interventions (e.g. evaluating aetiology, prevalence, diagnosis or prognosis).
- Who should use PRISMA?**
 - Authors: PRISMA aims to help authors improve the reporting of systematic reviews and meta-analyses.
 - Journal Peer reviewers and editors: PRISMA may also be useful for critical appraisal of published systematic reviews, although it is not a quality assessment instrument to gauge the quality of a systematic review.
- News Feed**
 - PRISMA Website re-design**

The PRISMA website underwent a much-needed update in October 2015 to update the content of the website. We have updated the look of the site and added the PRISMA extensions, translations, and information about review protocols.
 - PRISMA Extensions!**

Several PRISMA extensions have been published in 2015 so far.

 - PRISMA-P for developing review protocols was published in January 2015 in *Systematic Reviews and the BMJ*.
 - PRISMA-IPD (individual patient data) was published in *JAMA* in April
 - PRISMA-NMA (Network Meta-Analyses) was published in *Annals of Internal Medicine* in June

These are in addition to the PRISMA Abstract and Equity extensions, all found on the PRISMA website, [here](#).

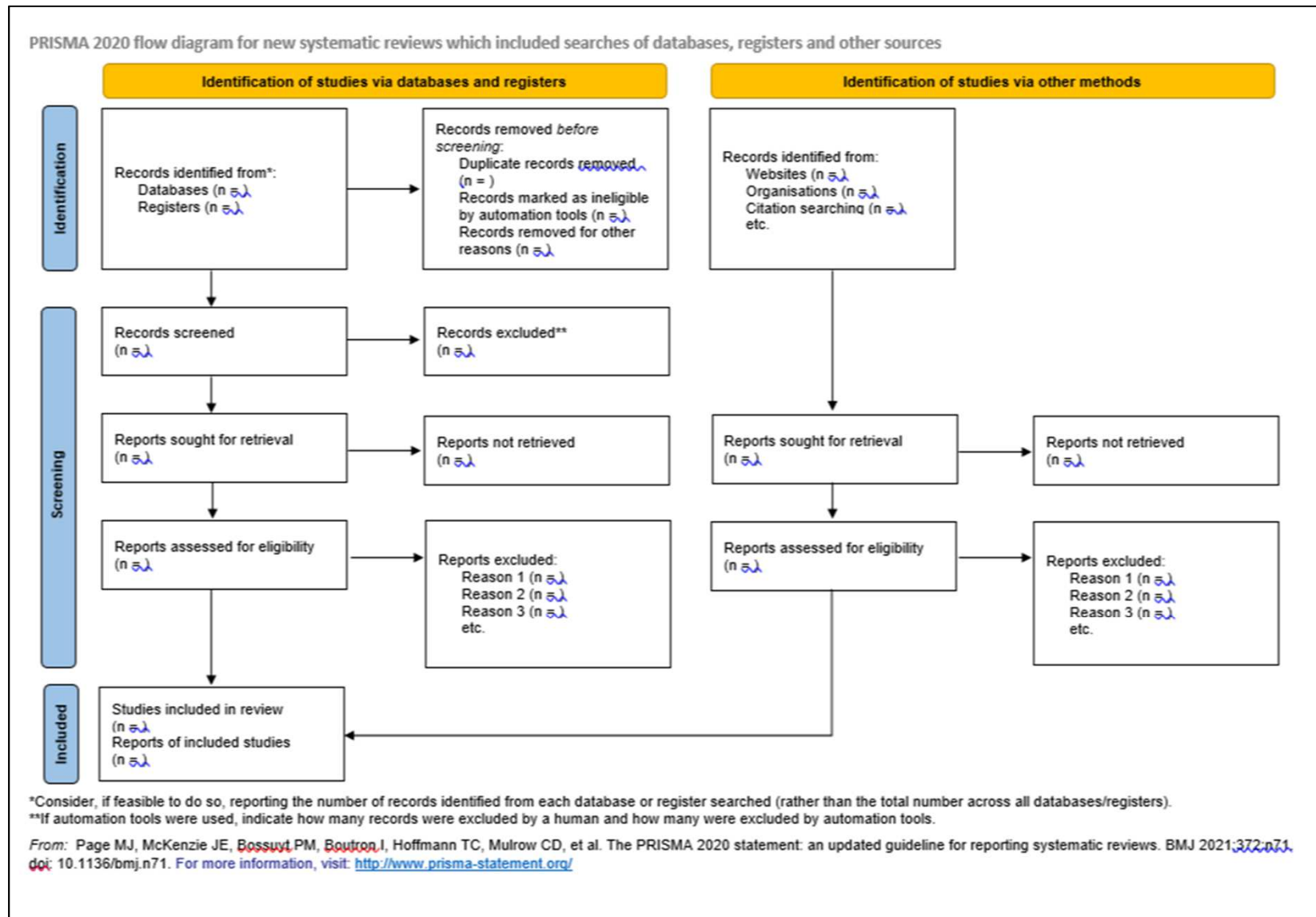
[Read more...](#)

On the right side of the page, there are several featured content blocks:

- Key Documents**
 - PRISMA 2020 Checklist
 - PRISMA 2020 flow diagram
 - PRISMA 2020 Statement
 - PRISMA 2020 Explanation and Elaboration
- PROSPERO**

International prospective register of systematic reviews
- equator network**
- Tweets by @PRISMAStatement**
 - PRISMA Statement Retweeted
 - PRISMA-S**
@PRISMAsearch
Now available:
PRISMA 2020 and PRISMA-S: common questions on tracking records and the flow diagram ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC...#sysrev #prisma-s #reporting

Dans les résultats





- ▶ Sans oublier le *template* recommandé par le périodique

Exemple

- *JBI Evidence Synthesis (author guidelines)*

Article types and templates

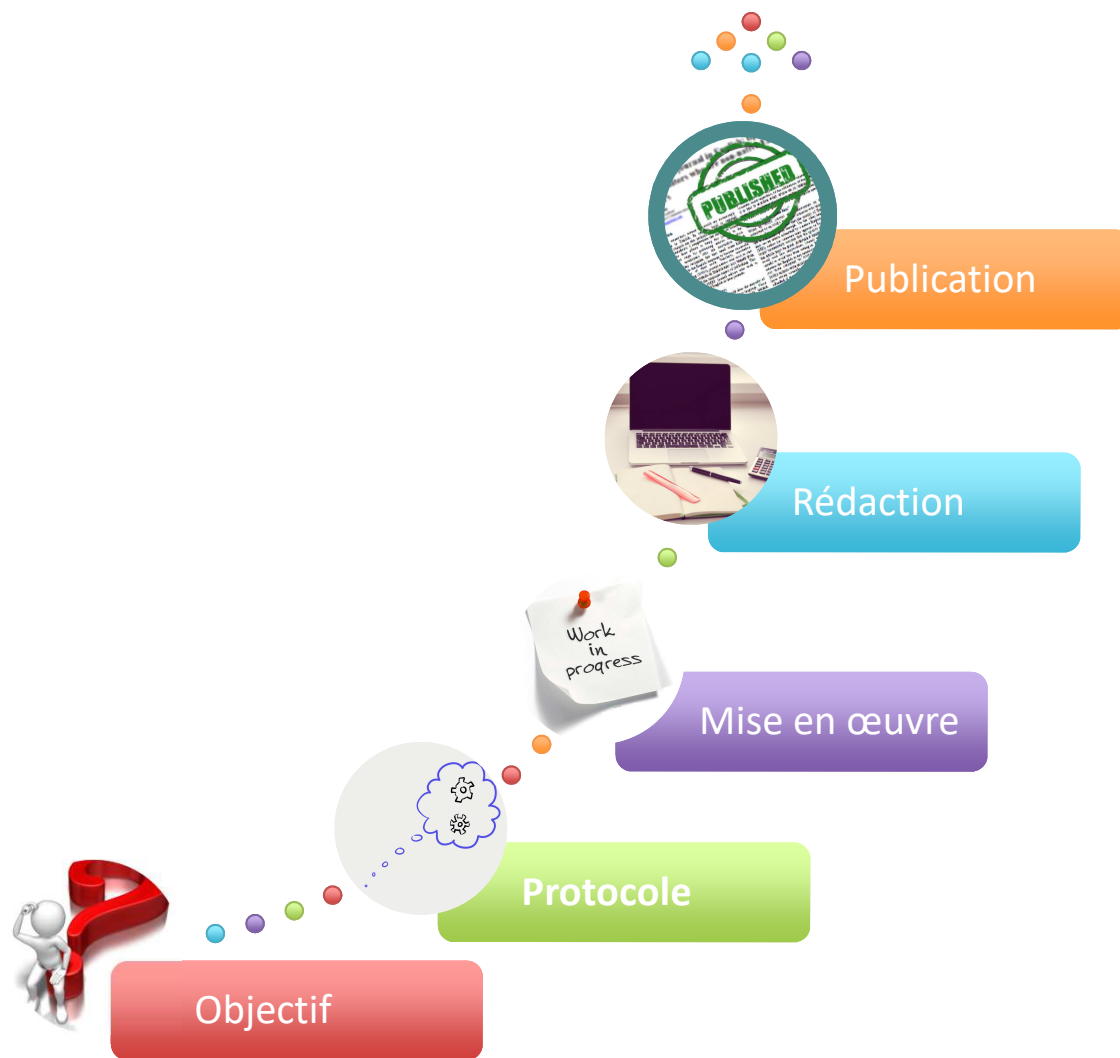
JBI systematic review of effects

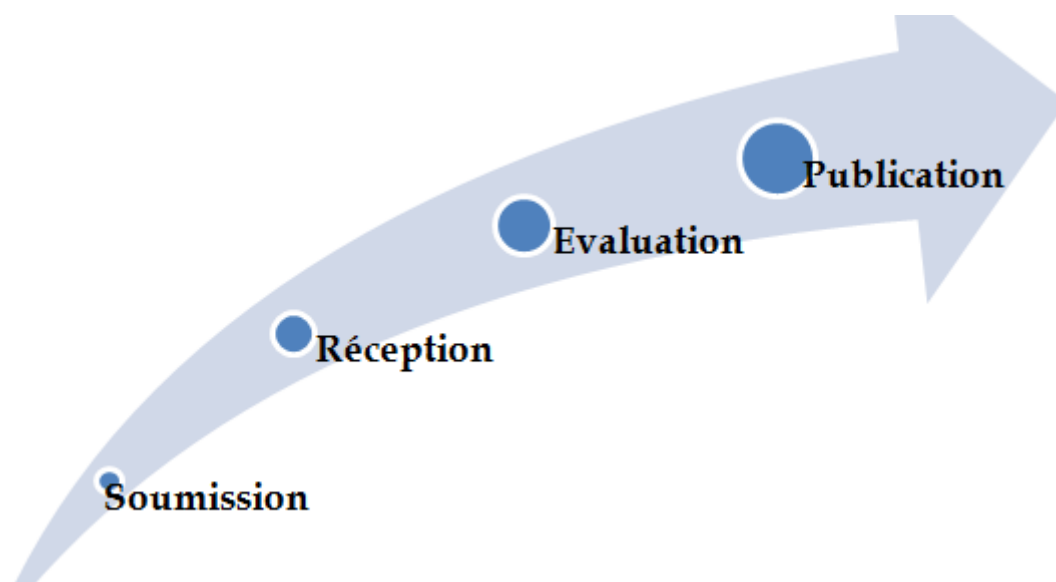
[Methodological guidance](#)

[Protocol template](#)

[Review template](#)

[Interactive Summary of Findings instructions](#)







Analysis of the time and workers needed to conduct systematic reviews of medical interventions using data from the PROSPERO registry

Rohit Borah^{1, 2}, Andrew W Brown^{2, 3}, Patrice L Capers^{2, 3}, Kathryn A Kaiser^{2, 3}

Correspondence to Dr Kathryn A Kaiser; kakaiser@quab.edu

Abstract

Objectives To summarise logistical aspects of recently completed systematic reviews that were registered in the International Prospective Register of Systematic Reviews (PROSPERO) registry to quantify the time and resources required to complete such projects.

Design Meta-analysis.

Data sources and study selection All of the 195 registered and completed reviews (status from the PROSPERO registry) with associated publications at the time of our search (1 July 2014).

Data extraction All authors extracted data using registry entries and publication information related to the data sources used, the number of initially retrieved citations, the final number of included studies, the time between registration date to publication date and number of authors involved for completion of each publication. Information related to funding and geographical location was also recorded when reported.

Results The mean estimated time to complete the project and publish the review was 67.3 weeks (IQR=42). The number of studies found in the literature searches ranged from 27 to 92 020; the mean yield rate of included studies was 2.94% (IQR=2.5); and the mean number of authors per review was 5, SD=3. Funded reviews took significantly longer to complete and publish (mean=42 vs 26 weeks) and involved more authors and team members (mean=6.8 vs 4.8 people) than those that did not report funding (both $p<0.001$).



How to...

- ▶ critically appraise a systematic review

<https://amstar.ca/Amstar-2.php>

<https://jbi.global/critical-appraisal-tools>

AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both

1. Did the research questions and inclusion criteria for the review include the components of PICO?

For Yes:	Optional (recommended)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Population	<input type="checkbox"/> Timeframe for follow-up	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Intervention		<input type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> Comparator group		
<input type="checkbox"/> Outcome		

2. Did the report of the review contain an explicit statement that the review methods were established prior to the conduct of the review and did the report justify any significant deviations from the protocol?

For Partial Yes: The authors state that they had a written protocol or guide that included ALL the following:	For Yes: As for partial yes, plus the protocol should be registered and should also have specified:	
<input type="checkbox"/> review question(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> a meta-analysis/synthesis plan, if appropriate, <i>and</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> a search strategy		<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Yes
		<input type="checkbox"/> No

JBI CRITICAL APPRAISAL CHECKLIST FOR SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND RESEARCH SYNTHESSES

Reviewer _____ Date _____

Author _____ Year _____ Record Number _____

	Yes	No	Unclear	Not applicable
1. Is the review question clearly and explicitly stated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Were the inclusion criteria appropriate for the review question?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Was the search strategy appropriate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. <u>Were the sources and resources used to search for</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Et les « umbrella reviews » ?

- ▶ “An overview of existing systematic reviews”
(Aromataris et al., 2020)





JBI MANUAL FOR EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS

Chapter 10: Umbrella reviews



Créé par Zachary Munn (Unlicensed)
🕒 Dernière mise à jour par Sarah Silver 2 juillet, 2020 • 1 minute de lecture

Edoardo Aromataris, Ritin Fernandez, Christina Godfrey, Cheryl Holly, Hanan Khalil, Patraporn Tungpunkom

How to cite:

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Chapter 10: Contents

- > 10.1 Umbrella reviews and evidence-based practice
- > 10.2 Development of an Umbrella review protocol
- > 10.3 Umbrella Review and Summary of the evidence of research syntheses
- 10.4 Chapter references
- Appendix 10.1 JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for Systematic reviews and Research Syntheses
- Appendix 10.2. Discussion of JBI Critical Appraisal Checklist for systematic reviews and research syntheses
- Appendix 10.3 JBI Data Extraction Form for Review for Systematic Reviews and Research Syntheses



▶ *Systematic review*

▶ *Rapid review*

▶ *Scoping review*





Définition / objectif

- ▶ *Working definitions* et pas de consensus quant à la réalisation d'une *rapid review* → méthodologies variables

(Tricco et al., 2015)

- ▶ Définition formelle (Hamel et al., 2021)

“A rapid review is a form of knowledge synthesis that accelerates the process of conducting a traditional systematic review through streamlining or omitting a variety of methods to produce evidence in a resource-efficient manner.”



Différentes étapes

► Recommandations



The screenshot shows the top section of the Cochrane Methods Rapid Reviews website. On the left is the logo, which consists of a blue circle with a white vertical line and the text 'Cochrane Methods Rapid Reviews' in blue. To the right of the logo is the tagline: 'Trusted evidence. Informed decisions. Better health.' Below this is a blue navigation bar with white text for 'About us', 'RR Methods Guidance', 'Publications', and 'Join Cochrane'. Underneath the navigation bar is a white text box with a black border containing a welcome message: 'Welcome to the **Cochrane Rapid Reviews Methods Group (RRMG)** website. The RRMG is one of 17 Cochrane Method Groups world-wide comprised of individuals with an interest and expertise in the science of systematic reviews.'

The screenshot shows a snippet of a research article. At the top, there is a citation: '> J Clin Epidemiol. 2021 Feb;130:13-22. doi: 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2020.10.007. Epub 2020 Oct 15.' Below this is the article title in bold black text: 'Cochrane Rapid Reviews Methods Group offers evidence-informed guidance to conduct rapid reviews'. Under the title is the author list: 'Chantelle Garritty¹, Gerald Gartlehner², Barbara Nussbaumer-Streit³, Valerie J King⁴, Candyce Hamel⁵, Chris Kamel⁶, Lisa Affengruber³, Adrienne Stevens⁷'. Below the authors is the text 'Affiliations + expand'. At the bottom of the snippet are the identifiers: 'PMID: 33068715 PMCID: PMC7557165 DOI: 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2020.10.007' and a link that says 'Free PMC article'.

**Table 1.** Cochrane rapid review methods recommendations

Setting the research question—topic refinement

- Involve key stakeholders (e.g., review users such as consumers, health professionals, policymakers, decision-makers) to set and refine the review question, eligibility criteria, and the outcomes of interest. Consult with stakeholders throughout the process to ensure the research question is fit for purpose, and regarding any ad-hoc changes that may occur as the review progresses. (R1)
- Develop a protocol that includes review questions, PICOS, and inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Setting eligibility criteria

- Together with key stakeholders:

Clearly define the population, intervention, comparator and outcomes.

- Limit the number of interventions (R2) and comparators (R3).
- Limit the number of outcomes, with a focus on those most important for decision-making. (R4)
- Consider date restrictions with a clinical or methodological justification. (R5)
- Setting restrictions are appropriate with justification provided. (R6)
- Limit the publication language to English; add other languages only if justified. (R7)
- Systematic reviews (SRs)^a should be considered a relevant study design for inclusion. (R8)
- Place emphasis on higher quality study designs (e.g., SRs or RCTs); consider a stepwise approach to study design inclusion. (R9)

Searching

- Involve an information specialist.
- Limit main database searching to CENTRAL, MEDLINE (e.g., via PubMed), and Embase (if available access). (R10)
- Searching of specialized databases (e.g., PsycInfo and CINAHL) is recommended for certain topics but should be restricted to 1–2 additional sources, or omitted if time and resources are limited. (R11)
- Consider peer review of at least one search strategy (e.g., MEDLINE). (R12)
- Limit gray literature and supplemental searching (R13). If justified, search study registries and scan the reference lists of other SRs, or included studies after screening of the abstracts and full-texts.

Study selection

Title and abstract screening

- Using a standardized title and abstract form, conduct a pilot exercise using the same 30–50 abstracts for the entire screening team to calibrate and test the review form.
- Use two reviewers for dual screen of at least 20% (ideally more) of abstracts, with conflict resolution.
- Use one reviewer to screen the remaining abstracts and a second reviewer to screen all excluded abstracts, and if needed resolve conflicts. (R14)

Full-text screening

- Using a standardized full-text form, conduct a pilot exercise using the same 5–10 full-text articles for the entire screening team to calibrate, and test the review form.
- Use one reviewer to screen all included full-text articles and a second reviewer to screen all excluded full-text articles. (R15)



• Use one reviewer to screen all included full-text articles and a second reviewer to screen all excluded full-text articles. (R15)

Data extraction

- Use a single reviewer to extract data using a piloted form. Use a second reviewer to check for correctness and completeness of extracted data. (R16)
- Limit data extraction to a minimal set of required data items. (R17)
- Consider using data from existing SRs to reduce time spent on data extraction. (R18)

Risk of bias assessment

- Use a valid risk of bias tool, if available for the included study designs.
- Use a single reviewer to rate risk of bias, with full verification of all judgments (and support statements) by a second reviewer. (R19)
- Limit risk of bias ratings to the most important outcomes, with a focus on those most important for decision-making. (R20)

Synthesis

- Synthesize evidence narratively.
- Consider a meta-analysis only if appropriate (i.e., studies are similar enough to pool). (R21) Standards for conducting a meta-analysis for an SR equally apply to an RR.
- Use a single reviewer to grade the certainty of evidence, with verification of all judgments (and footnoted rationales) by a second reviewer. (R22)

Other considerations for Cochrane RRs

RRs should be preceded by a protocol submitted to and approved by Cochrane (R23); the protocol should be published (e.g., PROSPERO or Open Science Framework) (R24); allow for post hoc changes to the protocol (eligibility criteria etc.) as part of an efficient and iterative process (R25); document all post hoc changes; and incorporate use of online SR software (e.g., Covidence, DistillerSR, and EPPI-Reviewer) to streamline the process (R26).

^a To be considered a systematic review (SR) for screening purposes, studies need to clearly report inclusion/exclusion criteria; search at least two databases; conduct risk of bias assessment; and provide a list and synthesis of included studies.



Exemples de questions traitées



1 <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Digital contact tracing technologies in epidemics: a rapid review</p> <p>Andrew Anglemyer, Theresa HM Moore, Lisa Parker, Timothy Chambers, Alice Grady, Kellia Chiu, Matthew Parry, Magdalena Wilczynska, Ella Flemyng, Lisa Bero</p> <p>Rapid Review 18 August 2020</p> <p>Show PICOs Show preview</p>	<p>Objectifs</p> <p>Évaluer les bénéfices, les risques et l'acceptabilité des moyens numériques individuels de traçage pour repérer les contacts d'un cas confirmé positif à une maladie infectieuse.</p>
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Video calls for reducing social isolation and loneliness in older people: a rapid review</p> <p>Chris Noone, Jenny McSharry, Mike Smalle, Annet</p> <p>Rapid Review 22 May 2020</p> <p>Show PICOs Show preview</p>	<p>Objectifs</p> <p>L'objectif premier de cette revue rapide est d'évaluer l'efficacité des appels en vidéo pour réduire l'isolement social et la solitude des personnes âgées. La revue a également cherché à examiner l'efficacité des appels en vidéo sur la réduction des symptômes de dépression et sur l'amélioration de la qualité de vie.</p>
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Measures implemented in the school setting to contain the COVID-19 pandemic: a rapid review</p> <p>Shari Krishnaratne, Hannah Littlecott, Kerstin Sell Michaela Coenen, Karin Geffert, Anna Helen Boge Strahwald, Ben Verboom, Eva Rehfuess, Renke L E</p> <p>Rapid Review 17 January 2022</p> <p>Show PICOs Show preview</p>	<p>Objectifs</p> <p>Identifier et tracer de manière exhaustive les données probantes évaluant les effets des mesures mises en œuvre dans le milieu scolaire pour rouvrir les écoles ou les garder ouvertes, ou les deux, pendant la pandémie du SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19, en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur les types de mesures mises en œuvre dans différents milieux scolaires, les critères de jugement utilisés pour mesurer leurs effets et les types d'études utilisées pour les évaluer.</p>

→ Pour traiter notamment des problèmes de santé urgents et émergents et des questions jugées hautement prioritaires



METHODOLOGY

Rapid reviews and the methodological rigor of evidence synthesis: a JBI position statement

- ▶ Importance de la rigueur et transparence !
- ▶ Sources intéressantes dans l'urgence
- ▶ Idéalement à faire évoluer ensuite en *systematic review*



Remarque

- ▶ Le protocole d'une *rapid review*

PROSPERO
International prospective register of systematic reviews

doit être **ENREGISTRÉ** !



est parfois également publié



▶ *Systematic review*

▶ *Rapid review*

▶ *Scoping review*





Définition

- ▶ *“Scoping reviews are a type of evidence synthesis that aims to systematically identify and map the breadth of evidence available on a particular topic, field, concept, or issue, often irrespective of source (ie, primary research, reviews, non-empirical evidence) within or across particular contexts. Scoping reviews can clarify key concepts/definitions in the literature and identify key characteristics or factors related to a concept, including those related to methodological research.”*



- ▶ Question de recherche « large », par exemple :
 - Quelle est la nature des données scientifiques pour cette intervention ?
 - Que sait-on à propos de ce concept ?

- ▶ Méthodologie rigoureuse et transparente

nombreux points communs avec celle de la revue systématique



Objectifs

(Munn et al., 2018)

Systematic review	vs	Scoping review
1. Uncover the international evidence		1. To identify the types of available evidence in a given field
2. Confirm current practice/ address any variation/ identify new practices		2. To clarify key concepts/ definitions in the literature
3. Identify and inform areas for future research		3. To examine how research is conducted on a certain topic or field
4. Identify and investigate conflicting results		4. To identify key characteristics or factors related to a concept
5. Produce statements to guide decision-making		5. As a precursor to a systematic review
		6. To identify and analyse knowledge gaps



> JBI Evid Synth. 2021 Dec 16. doi: 10.11124/JBIES-20-00413. Online ahead of print.

Out-of-pocket expenses related to aging in place for frail older people: a scoping review

Elaine Moody ¹, Rebecca Ganann, Ruth Martin-Misener, Jenny Ploeg, Marilyn Macdonald, Lori E Weeks, Elizabeth Orr, Shelley McKibbon, Keisha Jefferies

Question suivant le “PCC mnemonic”

Population	Personnes âgées (60 ou plus) en situation de fragilité et leurs aidants
Concept	Dépenses liées au vieillissement (dépenses prises en charge par les personnes et non par les assurances etc.)
Context	Personnes vivant à leur domicile
Types of studies	Etudes primaires ou documents stratégiques (<i>policy papers</i>) publiés ou non publiés

Tiré de <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34738979/>

Tiré de https://journals.lww.com/jbisrir/Abstract/9000/Out_of_pocket_expenses_related_to_aging_in_place.99548.aspx



► Frameworks / recommendations

- Arksey, H., & O'Malley, L. (2005). Scoping studies: Towards a methodological framework. *International Journal of Social Research Methodology*, 8(1), 19-32.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/1364557032000119616>
- Levac, D., Colquhoun, H., & O'Brien, K. K. (2010). Scoping studies: Advancing the methodology. *Implementation Science*, 5, 69.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/1748-5908-5-69>
- Peters MDJ, Godfrey C, McInerney P, Munn Z, Tricco AC, Khalil, H. **Chapter 11: Scoping Reviews** (2020 version). In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). **JBIManual for Evidence Synthesis**, JBI, 2020. Available from <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>





JBI MANUAL FOR EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS

Chapter 11: Scoping reviews



Créé par Zachary Munn (Unlicensed)

© Dernière mise à jour par Sarah Silver 2 juillet, 2020 • 2 minute de lecture

Micah DJ Peters, Christina Godfrey, Patricia McInerney, Zachary Munn, Andrea C. Tricco, Hanan Khalil

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Updated from:

Peters MDJ, Godfrey C, McInerney P, Baldini Soares C, Khalil H, Parker D. Chapter 11: Scoping Reviews. In: Aromataris E, Munn Z (Editors). *Joanna Briggs Institute Reviewer's Manual*, JBI, 2017

Chapter 11: Contents

- > 11.1 Introduction to Scoping reviews
- > 11.2 Development of a scoping review protocol
- > 11.3 The scoping review and summary of the evidence
 - 11.4 Chapter references
 - Appendix 11.1 JBI template source of evidence details, characteristics and results extraction instrument
 - Appendix 11.2 PRISMA ScR Extension Fillable Checklist



Remarque

- ▶ Le protocole



doit être **ENREGISTRÉ** !



est parfois également publié



How to...

► report a scoping review

The screenshot shows the PRISMA website interface. At the top, the PRISMA logo is displayed with the tagline 'TRANSPARENT REPORTING OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS AND META-ANALYSES'. Below the logo is a navigation menu with tabs for HOME, PRISMA STATEMENT, EXTENSIONS (which is currently selected), TRANSLATIONS, PROTOCOLS, ENDORSEMENT, and News. Under the EXTENSIONS tab, there is a sub-menu with various categories: Abstracts, Acupuncture, Diagnostic Test Accuracy, EcoEvo, Equity, Harms, Individual Patient Data, Network Meta-Analysis, Protocols, Scoping Reviews (highlighted), Searching, and In Development.

The main content area is titled 'PRISMA for Scoping Reviews'. It includes a paragraph explaining that the PRISMA extension for scoping reviews was published in 2018 and contains 20 essential reporting items and 2 optional items. Below this, there is a section for 'Statement / Explanatory paper' with a citation: 'Tricco, AC, Lillie, E, Zarin, W, O'Brien, KK, Colquhoun, H, Levac, D, Moher, D, Peters, MD, Horsley, T, Weeks, L, Hempel, S et al. PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR): checklist and explanation. Ann Intern Med. 2018;169(7):467-473. doi:10.7326/M18-0850.'

There is also a 'Key Documents' section with two links: 'Fillable Checklist - PDF | Word' and 'Statement / Explanation'.

At the bottom, there is a video player for 'PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) video'. The video thumbnail shows a person and the text 'Terminologies' and 'Core Concepts'.



Dernières « petites » choses... (1)

► Narrative review

Aussi appelée “traditional review” ou “literature review”

- Description / vue d’ensemble d’un sujet donné
 - Sujet clairement défini mais pas de manière spécifique
 - Généralement pas de méthodologie déterminée
Mais conseillé d’explicitier par exemple la méthode pour la sélection des articles
- Biais possibles liés à la subjectivité des chercheurs



Normative Principles for Decision-Making in Natural Environments

Christopher Summerfield¹, Paula Parpart¹

Abstract

The decisions we make are shaped by a lifetime of learning. Past experience guides the way that we encode information in neural systems for perception and valuation, and determines the information we retrieve when making decisions. Distinct literatures have discussed how lifelong learning and local context shape decisions made about sensory signals, propositional information, or economic prospects. Here, we build bridges between these literatures, arguing for common principles of adaptive rationality in perception, cognition, and economic choice. We discuss how a single common framework, based on normative principles of efficient coding and Bayesian inference, understand a myriad of human decision biases, including sensory illusions, adaptive a choice history biases, central tendency effects, anchoring effects, contrast effects, fram congruency effects, reference-dependent valuation, nonlinear utility functions, and dis heuristics. We describe a simple computational framework for explaining these pheno

Keywords: decision-making; ecological approach; efficient coding; optimality; psycho valuation.

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Tiré de

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34555286/>

<https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev-psych-020821-104057>



Rem. : tendance vers la systématisation des revues narratives

Tableau 2 Quelques caractéristiques des revues narratives selon une approche traditionnelle ou orientée vers la systématisation

Revue narratives

Approche traditionnelle

N'ont pas un format standard ou de structure prédéfinie ni de guide formel pour leur rédaction (Conn & Coon Sells, 2014; Gregory & Denniss, 2018).

Ne retiennent pas de processus structuré, ni de protocole de recherche systématique ou critères explicites pour la sélection des études et l'évaluation de la preuve (Cronin *et al.*, 2008; Ferrari, 2015; Heyn *et al.*, 2019; Kastner *et al.*, 2012).

Présentent une vue d'ensemble de l'état de la science sur un sujet (Cronin *et al.*, 2008; Heyn *et al.*, 2019; Murphy, 2012; Needleman *et al.*, 2013).

N'adoptent pas de protocole de recherche systématique (Heyn *et al.*, 2019) et peuvent inclure la recherche en « boule de neige » (Horsley, 2019).

Ne permettent pas de juger sur la qualité de la preuve, sur l'exhaustivité de la recherche ni sur les biais potentiels (Heyn *et al.*, 2019; Kastner *et al.*, 2012; Needleman *et al.*, 2013).

Revue narratives

Orienté vers une approche systématisée

Peuvent être présentées de façon systématique selon l'objectif, la méthode et le contexte (Greenhalgh *et al.*, 2018; Needleman *et al.*, 2013).

Comportent une description de la méthodologie dans une section Méthode ce qui ajoute de la clarté aux messages clés de la revue (Ferrari, 2015)⁸.

Présentent une synthèse d'articles scientifiques avec interprétation et critique (Aaron, 2008; Cronin *et al.*, 2008; Greenhalgh *et al.*, 2018; Kastner *et al.*, 2012).

Peuvent présenter une évaluation critique (Derish & Annesley, 2011; Greenhalgh *et al.*, 2018; Needleman *et al.*, 2013).

Peuvent incorporer des éléments de la revue systématique afin de limiter le biais de l'auteur (Murphy, 2012).

Peuvent rapporter la méthode de recherche pour plus de transparence et de reproductibilité (Aaron, 2008; Ferrari, 2015; Murphy, 2012).



Dernières « petites » choses... (2)

- ▶ Living systematic / scoping reviews

- Mise à jour en continu (Kelly et al., 2022)

Plus d'infos ?

Kelly, S. E., Curran, J. A., & Tricco, A. C. (2022). Managing unmanageable loads of evidence: are living reviews the answer?. *JBI evidence synthesis*, 20(1), 1–2.
<https://doi.org/10.11124/JBIES-21-00458>

Ressources de la Cochrane :

<https://community.cochrane.org/review-production/production-resources/living-systematic-reviews#what>





Dernières « petites » choses... (3)

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Right Review website. At the top left is the logo 'Right Review' with a magnifying glass icon over the 'Q' in 'Review'. To the right is a navigation menu with links for 'Home', 'About Us', 'Knowledge Synthesis Methods', 'Glossary of Terms', and 'Testimonials'. The main heading is 'Right Review' in a large, bold font, with the 'Q' in 'Review' being a magnifying glass. Below this is a horizontal line and the text 'Previously known as "What Review is Right for You?"'. The main body of text states: 'This tool is designed to provide guidance and supporting material to reviewers on methods for the conduct and reporting of knowledge synthesis.' Below this is the prompt 'Select the type of review:' followed by two blue buttons labeled 'Quantitative' and 'Qualitative'. At the bottom, there is contact information for Dr. Andrea Tricco and a link to complete an evaluation survey.

Right Review

Home About Us Knowledge Synthesis Methods Glossary of Terms Testimonials

Right Review

Previously known as "What Review is Right for You?"

This tool is designed to provide guidance and supporting material to reviewers on methods for the conduct and reporting of knowledge synthesis.

Select the type of review:

Quantitative Qualitative

Please contact Dr. Andrea Tricco at KnowledgeSynthesis@smh.ca for more information on this tool.

If you have used this tool, please consider completing the optional evaluation form. Any feedback is greatly appreciated! [Click here to complete the survey.](#)

<https://rightreview.knowledgetranslation.net/>



Dernières « petites » choses... (4)





- ▶ Une question ?
- ▶ Un commentaire ?
- ▶ Un projet ? Une collaboration ?



Références

- Aromataris, E., Fernandez, R., Godfrey, C., Holly, C., Khalil, H., & Tungpunkom, P. (2020). Chapter 10: Umbrella Reviews. In E. Aromataris & Z. Munn (Eds.), *JBI Manual for Evidence Synthesis*. <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>
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Merci pour votre attention

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