Systematic, scoping & evidence syntheses: Getting started

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Housekeeping

 The presentation will be recorded and shared with participants
 Keep your microphone on mute until the question breaks
 Post questions and comments in the chat function

Evidence syntheses

As described in the pre-workshop material the methods covered in today's session apply across a broad range of evidence reviews, including, but not limited to:

- Systematic Reviews
- Scoping Reviews
- Rapid Reviews

Plan for today

Key aspects of the search process

- Formulating a question
- Scoping searches
- Registering a protocol
- Developing multi-database search strategies
- Preparing a plan for grey literature
- Managing results
- Documenting the search

NOT in the Plan for today

Additional aspects of the review process

- Screening records
- Data extraction
- Risk of Bias assessment
- Results synthesis
 - Writing up and publication strategy

Formulating a question

The question you ask will influence how you conduct the review:

- Search terms used and databases searched
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria selected for screening studies
- Fields included in the data extraction form
- Choice of quality appraisal tool
- Methods used to synthesise the findings

Formulating a question: Frameworks

- PICO = Population, intervention, control, outcome
- **PECO** = Population, exposure, control, outcome
- PIRT = Population, index test, reference test, target condition
- **PCC** = Population, Concept, Context
- SPIDER = Sample, phenomenon of interest, design, evaluation, research type

Formulating a question: PICO

How do delayed antibiotic prescriptions for respiratory infections affect patient & service outcomes compared to immediate /no prescription?

- P = Respiratory infections
- I = Delayed antibiotic prescription
- **C** = Immediate or no prescription
- O = symptom resolution, side effects, hospitalisations, costs...

Formulating a question: PCC

What are the barriers and facilitators to implementing delayed antibiotic prescription to patients with respiratory infections attending primary care?

- P=Patients with RTI
- C= Barriers/facilitators to implementing delayed antibiotic prescriptions
- C= Primary care

Formulating a question: SPiDER

What are the barriers and facilitators to implementing delayed antibiotic prescription to patients with respiratory infections attending primary care?

- S=Patients with RTI presenting to primary care
- Pi=Delayed antibiotic prescription
- D=Interviews, focus groups
- E=Barriers/Facilitators
- R=Qualitative, mixed methods

Scoping search

Simple searches of key database(s)

- Double-check there aren't any existing reviews on the question
- Estimate the breadth of the topic
- Identify a small group (5-10) key papers
- Mine those papers for potential search terms

Writing & registering a protocol

After scoping the literature, start a protocol

- Helps to further clarify the question
- Identifies what you need to do at each stage of the process
- Makes the review easier to publish

Look at our Libguide for information on where to register your protocol

Developing the search: Method

- Identify the key elements of the question
- Brainstorm keywords
- Find subject headings
- Apply search filters [Hedges] for study type (if appropriate)
- Combine the search strings
- Weigh up whether to apply limits to your search...bias

Search History (8) 🔨

Medline (OvidSP)

#▲	Searches	Results
1	exp Respiratory Tract Infections/	664518
2	(respiratory infection* or respiratory tract infection* or common cold or tonsillitis or pharyngitis or sore throat or strep throat).mp.	110702
3	1 or 2	701784
4	exp Anti-Bacterial Agents/	845528
5	(antibiotic* or anti-biotic*).ti.	127206
6	4 or 5	870622
7	(delay* adj15 prescri*).mp.	1817
8	3 and 6 and 7	167

Search History (8) 🔨

Medline (OvidSP)

🔺 Searches

Results

1	exp Respiratory Tract Infections/	Subject heading search (MeSH) 66	54518
2	(respiratory infection* or respiratory tract infection pharyngitis or sore throat or strep throat).mp.	Includes title, abstract & author keyword search	10702
3	1 or 2	Combined search for RTI 70	01784
4	exp Anti-Bacterial Agents/	Subject heading search (MeSH) 84	+5528
5	(antibiotic* or anti-biotic*).ti.	Title search 12	27206
6	4 or 5	Combined search for antibiotics 87	70622
7	(delay* adj15 prescri*).mp.	Proximity search (15 words)	1817
8	3 and 6 and 7	Final search	167

Editing & finalising the search

- Test the search
 - Does it capture key papers?
 - Are there too many irrelevant papers?
- Share your search strategy with colleagues or a librarian
 - Ask for comments on coverage, relevance, accuracy...
- Review & finalise iterative process

Multi-database searching: process

- Choose which databases to search
- Adapt the search for each database
- Manage results export and deduplicate records
- Document the search ready for writing up your methods

Choosing databases

- ASSIA social care & social work
- CAB Abstracts agriculture, environment & nutrition
- Cochrane Library systematic reviews & trials
- CINAHL nursing & allied health
- Embase health & medicine
- Global Health population health
- Medline health & medicine
- PEDRO physiotherapy
- PsycINFO psychiatry & psychology
- Science Citation Index science
- Scopus multidisciplinary

Grey literature: What is it?

Research not commercially published

- Conference abstracts
- Theses
- Study protocols
- Preprints
- Official documents reports, statistics, case studies...
- Organisational reports



Grey literature: How to find it?

- Hand-searching conference reports & journals
- Searching trial registers
- Searching preprint archives & research repositories
- Overton & Policy Commons
- Web searching
- Contacting authors, experts & organisations

Additional search methods: Snowballing

Have you missed anything relevant?

- Citation searching
 - Backward
 - Forward
 - PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus,
 Google Scholar, Citation Chaser...
 - Related article searching
 - PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar...

Managing your results

- Reference management software is essential
 - Endnote, Refworks, Zotero...
- **De-duplicating results**
- Screening
- Locating & storing PDFs
- Writing up your review

Managing your review: process

- A gold standard systematic review is conducted by a team:
 - Double screening
 - Double data extraction
 - Double quality assessment
- You can use a combination of
 reference management, ExCel, Word...
 Review management software makes
 this easier

Managing your review: software

- Things to consider:
 - Ease of use
 - Cost Free, one off payment, subscription...
 - Compatibility with other software & devices
 - User support
 - Examples of software:
 - Covidence, EPPI-Reviewer, Rayyan

Documenting your search – PRISMA-S

You need to record:

- Databases searched
- Search terms used
- Date of last search
- Additional search methods used
- Total number of references retrieved
- Number of duplicates excluded
- Number of references excluded at Title/Abstract and Full-text stage
- Final number included in analysis

Document your search - summary

- Include a summary of the search methods in the body of your review
- Include the numbers in a flow chart
 - Include a full copy of the exact search strategies for all databases in an appendix

Additional support

- Attend further searching and advanced systematic review <u>iSkills</u> workshops
 - Look at our <u>Libguide</u> for guidance on data extraction, Risk of Bias and synthesis...
 - Contact your <u>outreach librarian</u> for 1-2-1 support



