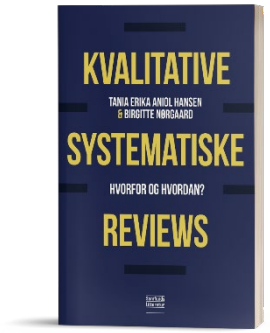

Kvalitative systematiske reviews – hvorfor og hvordan

NEFUS konference, 2. november, 2023

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Synopsis til Lærebogsprisen (samfundslitteratur) 2021

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- Stigende krav til litteratursøgningen i specialer og masterprojekter
- Stigende antal studerende udarbejder systematiske reviews som deres speciale eller masterprojekt – ofte med efterfølgende publicering
- Udvikling af valgfag
- Stringensen i såvel metode som afrapportering kan opleves som vanskelig og uopnåelig – som omvendt er det bærende element i systematiske reviews

Systematiske reviews - hvorfor

- Udviklet op gennem 1970erne
- En del af klinisk beslutningstagen i 1990erne
- Mange, mange review-typer – og flere på vej…
- Ingen international konsensus om reviewtyper
- Præsenterer ikke nye data, men samler evidensen inden for et felt

Moher D, Stewart L, Shekelle P. All in the Family: systematic reviews, rapid reviews, scoping reviews, realist reviews, and more. Systematic reviews. 2015;4:183

Systematiske reviews - hvorfor

Systematiske reviews har til formål at besvare et **præcist defineret forskningsspørgsmål**, ved at **indsamle al evidens**, der passer ind i specifikt definerede kriterier

For at sikre kvalitet og minimere bias, udarbejdes et systematisk review ud fra forudgående **systematiske, transparente og entydige metoder**

Kvalitative systematiske reviews - hvorfor

En generel opblomstring i og øget efterspørgsel efter:

- Systematiske reviews og den vidensform, de kan bidrage med indenfor sundhedsvidenskab
- Kvalitative studier og den vidensform, de kan bidrage med indenfor sundhedsvidenskab

= øget efterspørgsel efter og relevans af synteser af kvalitative studier / kvalitative systematiske reviews

ELSEVIER

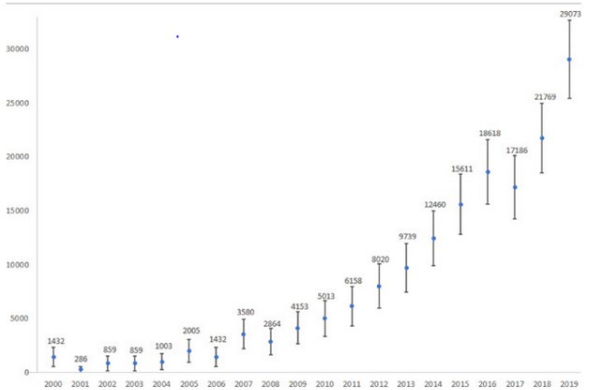
Journal of Clinical Epidemiology
Volume 138, October 2021, Pages 1-11

JCE

Original article

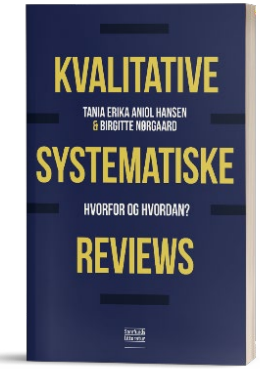
Nearly 80 systematic reviews were published each day: Observational study on trends in epidemiology and reporting over the years 2000-2019

Falk Hoffmann [a], Katharina Allers [a], Tanja Rombey [b, c], Jasmin Helbach [a], Amrei Hoffmann [a], Tim Mathes [b], Dawid Pieper [b]



Kvalitative systematiske reviews – hvorfor og hvordan

- Introduktion
- Kap.1 – Design, protokol og registrering
- Kap. 2 – Søgestrategi
- Kap. 3 – Screening, Inklusion og kvalitetsvurdering
- Kap. 4 – Data – definition og ekstraktion
- Kap. 5 – Datasyntese og analyse
- Kap. 6 – Afrapportering
- Ordliste



Kvalitative Systematiske Reviews

Level of evidence (LOE)	Description
Level I	Evidence from a systematic review or meta-analysis of all relevant RCTs (randomized controlled trial) or evidence-based clinical practice guidelines based on systematic reviews of RCTs or three or more RCTs of good quality that have similar results.
Level II	Evidence obtained from at least one well-designed RCT (e.g. large multi-site RCT).
Level III	Evidence obtained from well-designed controlled trials without randomization (i.e. quasi-experimental).
Level IV	Evidence from well-designed case-control or cohort studies.
Level V	Evidence from systematic reviews of descriptive and qualitative studies (meta-synthesis).
Level VI	Evidence from a single descriptive or qualitative study.
Level VII	Evidence from the opinion of authorities and/or reports of expert committees.

This level of effectiveness rating scheme is based on the following: Ackley, B. J., Swan, B. A., Ladwig, G., & Tucker, S. (2008).Evidence-based nursing care guidelines: Medical-surgical interventions.(p. 7).St. Louis, MO: Mosby Elsevier.

- ”er en metode til at integrere eller sammenligne fund fra kvalitative studier” (vores oversættelse)

Grant, M.J., Booth. A. (2009). A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. Health Info LibrJ.;26(2):91-108

Bruger- og klinikerperspektiver/overvejelser i relation til forskellige sygdomme og interventioner

Felt

- Undersøge barrierer og facilitatorer ift. at yde en konkret indsats
- Undersøgelse af brugerperspektiver
- Undersøge opfattelser af nye roller
- Informere om prioritering af forskellige indsatser, hvor evidensen er ens, og hvor præferencer og holdninger bliver afgørende faktorer[1]

Table 2. Suggested search terms relating to qualitative methodology and social phenomena

- Qualitative research
- Interview
- Focus groups
- Thematic/theme
- Grounded theory
- Phenomenology
- Content analysis
- Ethnography
- Decision making
- Illness behaviour
- Knowledge
- Attitudes
- Social psychology
- Decision-making
- Health belief
- Social belief
- Lifestyle
- Life changing events
- Quality of life
- Psychological adaptation
- Anxiety/depression
- Social support
- Social adjustment
- Communication
- Emotions
- Interpersonal relations
- Satisfaction
- Self-esteem
- Employment

1 Grant, M.J., Booth. A. (2009). A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. Health Info LibrJ.;26(2):91-108
2 Table 2: Tong A, Palmer S, Craig JC, Strippoli GF. A guide to reading and using systematic reviews of qualitative research. NephrolDial Transplant. 2016;31(6):897-903

Data – definition og ekstraktion

Den systematik der anvendes ved identificering og vurdering af hvilke tekstdele af artiklerne, der er relevante i forhold til reviewets formål og forskningsspørgsmål…

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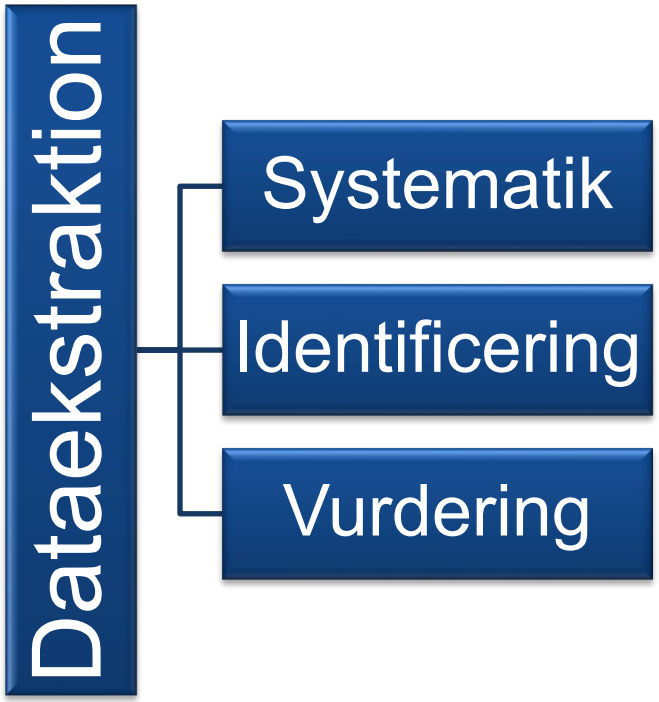
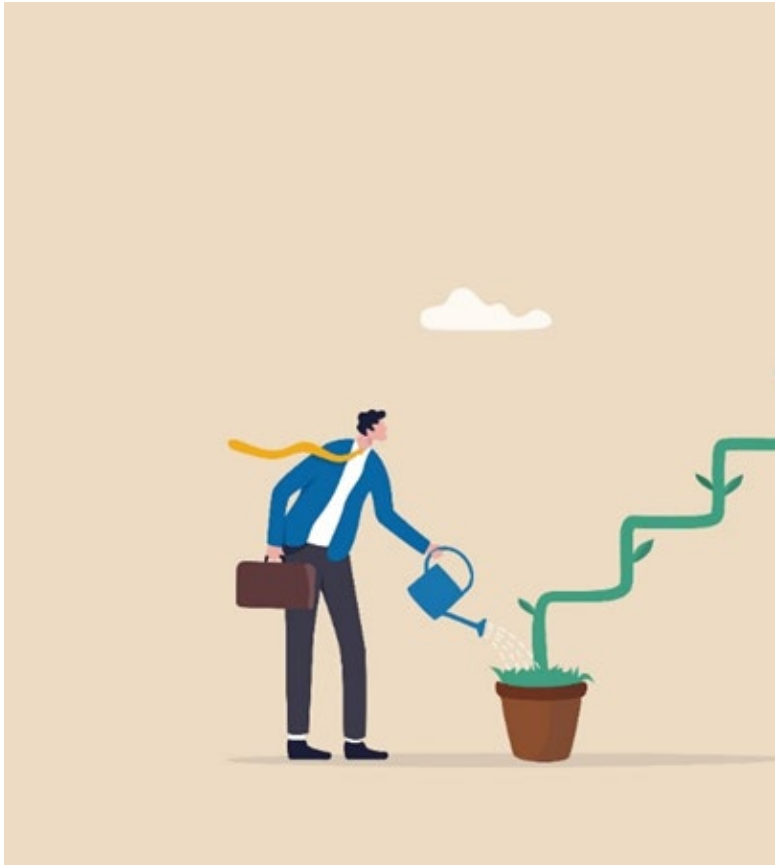


Data – definition og ekstraktion

- 1) en deskriptiv gennemgang af de inkluderede artikler (deskriptiv tabel = generiske data, kontekst og deltagere, design og metoder),
- 2) en beslutning om, hvilken form for data der skal ekstraheres, samt
- 3) selve dataekstraktionen



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Data – definition og ekstraktion

Single eller double

Kan nogle gange være den løsning, der (tidsmæssigt) er mulig

Kan øge risikoen for fejl og mistolkning

Litteraturen anbefaler generelt, at to personer ekstraherer uafhængigt af hinanden ⇒ sammenligning ⇒ diskussion eller tredje person løser eventuelle uenigheder

At være to minimerer fejl og understøtter kvalitet

Data – definition og ekstraktion
Opmærksomhedspunkter

- Betydningsfulde data kan ‘gemme sig’ i andre dele af primær artiklen – fx i abstrakt, metode- eller diskussionsafsnittet
- Definition af data og hvor der ekstraheres fra er en central beslutning – skal fremgå tydeligt af metodeafsnittet og følges konsekvent

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Data – definition og ekstraktion

”What counts as data”

1. Hvilke afsnit i artiklerne skal data ekstraheres fra?

    - abstrakt, resultatafsnit og/eller diskussionsafsnit

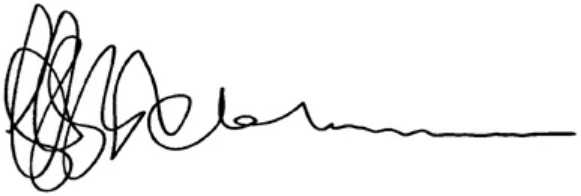
2. Hvilken form for data vil man ekstrahere?

    - hovedtemaer, alle temaer, citater, feltnoter, eller forfatternes synteser

> Data on patients' perspectives were extracted by both authors as first-order constructs (participants' citations) and second-order constructs (researcher interpretation, including themes, subthemes and statements) (9).

Boks 4.1. Eksempel på beskrivelse af dataekstraktion.

Data – definition og ekstraktion
Vilkår og opmærksomheder



Sjældent en lineær proces

Den måde data ekstraheres på skal fremgå tydeligt af metodebeskrivelsen

Betydningsfulde data kan 'gemme sig' i andre dele af artiklen – fx i metode eller diskussionsafsnittet

Betydningsfulde data afhænger af forskningsspørgsmål/reviewets formål

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Datasyntese og analyse

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- En syntesemetode betegner processen, hvor resultaterne fra de inkluderede studier kombineres, opsummeres og integreres…

SYSTEMATIK

Datasyntese og analyse
Uanset reviewtype

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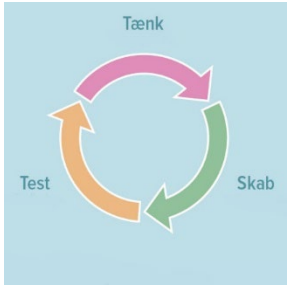
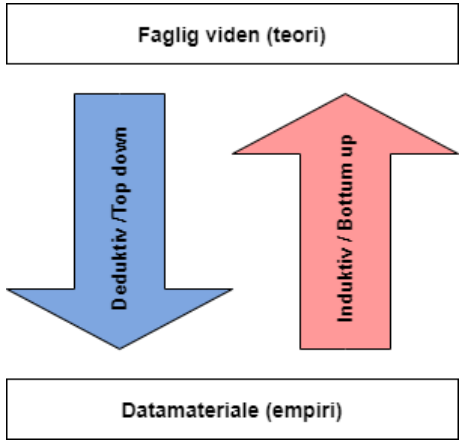
- Hvilke ekstraherede data, der danner grundlag for syntesen? (overlap med dataekstraktion)
- Hvordan data er grupperet og kategoriseret?
- Hvordan kategorierne er udviklet? Er det en eller flere personer, der har udviklet og/eller opnå konsensus om de pågældende kategorier?
- Hvordan er de syntetiserede fund og medfølgende beskrivelser udarbejdet?
- Hvor ses eventuelle variationer i data, og hvilken betydning det har for resultaterne af syntesen?

Datasyntese og analyse



Er en iterativ proces - validering af tolkninger



Induktiv eller deduktiv kodning

Den måde data analyseres på skal fremgå tydeligt af metodebeskrivelsen

Dataanalyse afhænger af forskningsspørgsmål/reviewets formål

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Afrapportering

Guidelines til afrapportering

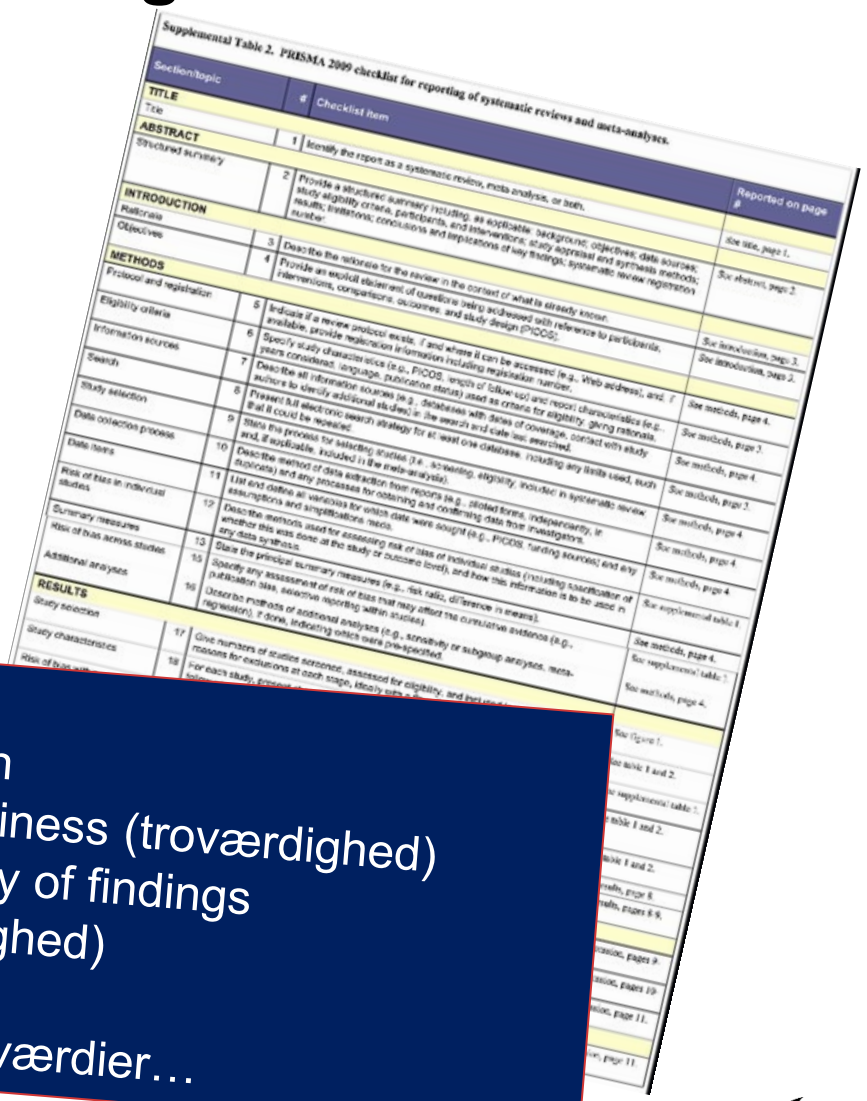
- Kan hjælpe forskere til at forbedre såvel udførelse som rapportering af kvalitative systematiske reviews
- Kan hjælpe læseren til at opnå en bedre forståelse for processen i udviklingen af et kvalitativt systematisk review
- Øger transparensen i afrapporteringen af kvalitative systematiske reviews
- Øger tilliden til fundene i et kvalitativt systematisk review

Afrapportering

PRISMA Guideline
Preferred **R**eporting **I**tems for
Systematic
Reviews and **M**eta-**A**nalyses

27 items

1 - Titel
2 – Abstrakt
3 - Introduktion
4 - Metode
5 – Resultater
6 – Diskussion
7 – Andre informationer


Supplemental Table 2. PRISMA 2009 checklist for reporting of systematic reviews and meta-analyses.

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	See title, page 1.
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary including, as applicable: background; objectives; data sources; study eligibility criteria, participants, and interventions; study appraisal and synthesis methods; results; limitations; conclusions and implications of key findings; systematic review registration number.	See abstract, page 2.
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	See introduction, page 3.
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	See introduction, page 3.
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate if a review protocol exists, if and where it can be accessed (e.g., Web address), and, if available, provide registration information including registration number.	See methods, page 4.
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify study characteristics (e.g., PICOS, length of follow-up) and report characteristics (e.g., years considered, language, publication status) used as criteria for eligibility, giving rationale.	See methods, page 3.
Information sources	7	Describe all information sources (e.g., databases with dates of coverage, contact with study authors to identify additional studies) in the search and date last searched.	See methods, page 4.
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	See methods, page 3.
Study selection	9	State the process for selecting studies (i.e., screening, eligibility, included in systematic review, and, if applicable, included in the meta-analysis).	See methods, page 4.
Data collection process	10	Describe method of data extraction from reports (e.g., piloted forms, independently, in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	See methods, page 3.
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	See methods, page 4.
Risk of bias in individual studies	12	Describe methods used for assessing risk of bias of individual studies (including specification of whether this was done at the study or outcome level), and how this information is to be used in any data synthesis.	See methods, page 4.
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	See methods, page 4.
Risk of bias across studies	14	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	See supplemental table 1.
Additional analyses	15	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	See methods, page 4.
RESULTS			
Study selection	16	Give numbers of studies screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally with a flow diagram.	See supplemental table 1.
Study characteristics	17	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	See methods, page 4.
Risk of bias within studies	18	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	See supplemental table 1.

Værdier
- Replication
- Trustworthiness (troværdighed)
- Applicability of findings (anvendelighed)

= kvantitative værdier…

Afrapportering (og kvalitetsvurdering)
- kvalitative systematiske reviews

ENTREQ
The **En**hancing **t**ransparency in **re**porting the
synthesis of **q**ualitative research

5 domæner - 21 items

1 - Introduktion
2 - Metode og metodologi
3 - Litteratursøgning og selektion
4 - Kvalitetsvurdering
5 - Syntese

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/23185978/

Table 1 Enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research: the ENTREQ statement

No	Item	Guide and description
1	Aim	State the research question the synthesis addresses.
2	Synthesis methodology	Identify the synthesis methodology or theoretical framework which underpins the synthesis, and describe the rationale for choice of methodology *(e.g. meta-ethnography, thematic synthesis, critical interpretive synthesis, grounded theory synthesis, realist synthesis, meta-aggregation, meta-study, framework synthesis).*
3	Approach to searching	Indicate whether the search was pre-planned *(comprehensive search strategies to seek all available studies)* or iterative *(to seek all available concepts until they theoretical saturation is achieved).*
4	Inclusion criteria	Specify the inclusion/exclusion criteria *(e.g. in terms of population, language, year limits, type of publication, study type).*
5	Data sources	Describe the information sources used (e.g. *electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, psycINFO, Econlit), grey literature databases (digital thesis, policy reports), relevant organisational websites, experts, information specialists, generic web searches (Google Scholar) hand searching, reference lists)* and when the searches conducted; provide the rationale for using the data sources.
6	Electronic Search strategy	Describe the literature search *(e.g. provide electronic search strategies with population terms, clinical or health topic terms, experiential or social phenomena related terms, filters for qualitative research, and search limits).*
7	Study screening methods	Describe the process of study screening and sifting *(e.g. title, abstract and full text review, number of independent reviewers who screened studies).*
8	Study characteristics	Present the characteristics of the included studies *(e.g. year of publication, country, population, number of participants, data collection, methodology, analysis, research questions).*
9	Study selection results	Identify the number of studies screened and provide reasons for study exclusion *(e.g. for comprehensive searching, provide numbers of studies screened and reasons for exclusion indicated in a figure/flowchart; for iterative searching describe reasons for study exclusion and inclusion based on modifications t the research question and/or contribution to theory development).*
10	Rationale for appraisal	Describe the rationale and approach used to appraise the included studies or selected findings *(e.g. assessment of conduct (validity and robustness), assessment of reporting (transparency), assessment of content and utility of the findings).*
11	Appraisal items	State the tools, frameworks and criteria used to appraise the studies or selected findings *(e.g. Existing tools: CASP, QARI, COREQ, Mays and Pope [25]; reviewer developed tools; describe the domains assessed: research team, study design, data analysis and interpretations, reporting).*
12	Appraisal process	Indicate whether the appraisal was conducted independently by more than one reviewer and if consensus was required.
13	Appraisal results	Present results of the quality assessment and indicate which articles, if any, were weighted/excluded based on the assessment and give the rationale.
14	Data extraction	Indicate which sections of the primary studies were analysed and how were the data extracted from the primary studies? *(e.g. all text under the headings "results /conclusions" were extracted electronically and entered into a computer software).*
15	Software	State the computer software used, if any.
16	Number of reviewers	Identify who was involved in coding and analysis.
17	Coding	Describe the process for coding of data *(e.g. line by line coding to search for concepts).*
18	Study comparison	Describe how were comparisons made within and across studies *(e.g. subsequent studies were coded into pre-existing concepts, and new concepts were created when deemed necessary).*
19	Derivation of themes	Explain whether the process of deriving the themes or constructs was inductive or deductive.
20	Quotations	Provide quotations from the primary studies to illustrate themes/constructs, and identify whether the quotations were participant quotations of the author's interpretation.
21	Synthesis output	Present rich, compelling and useful results that go beyond a summary of the primary studies *(e.g. new interpretation, models of evidence, conceptual models, analytical framework, development of a new theory or construct).*

Afrapportering
- centrale værdier

Credibility – kan vi stole på resultaterne?	• Definition af data, detaljeret beskrivelse af fundene, refleksioner om bias og forfatternes forforståelser beskrives
Dependability – er processen logisk og reproducerbar?	• Eksplicit søgestrategi, kvalitetsvurdering, in- og eksklusionskriterier og softwareanvendelse
Transferability – er fundene overførbare til den konkrete setting?	• Beskrivelse af studiekarakteristika og kontekst
Confirmability – er fundene og fortolkningerne linket til data?	• Tjek citater, temaer og fortolkninger

Tong A, Palmer S, Craig JC, Strippoli GF. A guide to reading and using systematic reviews of qualitative research. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 2016;31(6):897-903.

Anvendelsen af kvalitative synteser

- Informere shared decision-making
- Udvikle patientuddannelser
- Indhold i guidelines
- Beslutninger i sundhedsvæsnet (policy-makers)

Det vi ville…

- Udarbejde en instruktiv, hands-on og let tilgængelig bog, der understøtter systematikken i arbejdet med kvalitative systematiske reviews
- Der kan anvendes af såvel uddannelsessøgende, undervisere og forskere
- Med henblik på at bidrage til evidensbaseret praksis

Tak for opmærksomheden