

Synthesising evidence – part 2

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In my editorial for issue 2 of this year, the plan for our journey to once again apply for Medline indexing was discussed. This includes the critical role of synthesising evidence upon which our journal readers can evaluate for use in their practice. Herein, scoping reviews using PRISMA are explained to differentiate them from systematic reviews.

The way evidence is gathered, analysed and reported on is of critical importance in the field of health-related sciences and clinical care. Scoping reviews, which are different from systematic reviews, should, however, still follow a systematic process to investigate, analyse and report on identified topics or questions¹. The PRISMA-ScR (PRISMA extension for Scoping Reviews) has been developed as an extension to PRISMA to enhance consistency in implementing or validating scoping reviews. The PRISMA-ScR checklist for scoping reviews is presented here¹.

Complexity of care is a recurrent theme in the case studies presented by Diniz IV et al and Gün E et al who address surgical dehiscence after herniorrhaphy and diverting end-colostomy in critically ill children with severe perianal wound infection respectively. The difficulties in classifying pemphigus vulgaris from a nursing perspective are discussed by Costa MTF et al while Summa S et al report on their study of an ostomy barrier with pH buffering.

With Kind Regards

Jenny

REFERENCE

1. Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, 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.

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Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) Checklist

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR checklist item	Reported on page #
Title			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	5
Abstract			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.	6
Introduction			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	7
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualise the review questions and/or objectives.	7
Methods			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.	9
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language and publication status) and provide a rationale.	10
Information sources*	7	Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.	11
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	11
Selection of sources of evidence [†]	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	12
Data charting process [‡]	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	11
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	12
Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence [§]	12	If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate).	12
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarising the data that were charted.	12
Results			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	NA
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	NA
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	NA

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR checklist item	Reported on page #
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.	NA
Synthesis of results	18	Summarise and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	NA
Discussion			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarise the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives and consider the relevance to key groups.	NA
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	13
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	NA
Funding			
Funding	22	Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	14

* Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms and websites.

† A more inclusive/heterogeneous term used to account for the different types of evidence or data sources (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion and policy documents) that may be eligible in a scoping review as opposed to only studies. This is not to be confused with *information sources* (see first footnote).

‡ The frameworks by Arksey and O'Malley²⁶ and Levac et al.²⁷ and the JBI guidance^{28,29} refer to the process of data extraction in a scoping review as data charting.

§ The process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results and relevance before using it to inform a decision. This term is used for items 12 and 19 instead of "risk of bias" (which is more applicable to systematic reviews of interventions) to include and acknowledge the various sources of evidence that may be used in a scoping review (e.g., quantitative and/or qualitative research, expert opinion and policy document).