### **Review Question**

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#### Introduction

#### Primary studies and Secondary studies



#### Systematic Review & Meta-Analysis

Systematic Review: A systematic search for evidences based on a predetermined strategy

- •High reliability
- •High specificity

Meta-Analysis: Statistical methods for summarize the results

### **Besearch** guestion

#### A good research topic

- An interesting one
- There is a controversy
- Enough studies
- Considerable implementation
- Good background information

#### **Question components : PICO**

- What types of **Participants**?
- What types of Interventions?
- What types of **Comparisons**?
- What types of **Outcomes**?
- Time & type of Study

#### question

•Is Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT) in post menopause women reduce the risk of femoral fracture?

#### PICO

- Population
  Post menopause women
- •Intervention HRT
- •Comparison group no HRT
- •Outcome Femoral fracture risk

Question Type	Р	1	С	0	
	Patient, Problem or Population	Intervention or Exposure	Comparison or Control	Example Outcome Measures	
Therapy (Treatment)	Patient's disease or condition.	A therapeutic measure, e.g., medication, surgical intervention, or life style change.	Standard care, another intervention, or a placebo.	Mortality rate, number of days off work, pain, disability.	
Prevention	Patient's risk factors and general health condition.	A preventive measure, e.g., A lifestyle change or medication.	Another preventative measure OR maybe not applicable.	Mortality rate, number of days off work, disease incidence.	
Diagnosis	Specific disease or condition.	A diagnostic test or procedure.	Current "reference standard" or "gold standard" test for that disease or condition.	Measures of the test utility, i.e. sensitivity, specificity, odds ratio.	
Prognosis (Forecast)	Duration and severity of main prognostic factor or clinical problem.	Usually time or "watchful waiting".	Usually not applicable.	Survival rates, mortality rates, rates of disease progression.	
Etiology (Causation) Patient's risk factors, current health disorders, or general health condition.		The intervention or exposure of interest. Includes an indication of the strength/dose of the risk factor and the duration of the exposure.	Usually not applicable.	Survival rates, mortality rates, rates of disease progression.	



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In patients with ostheoarthritis of the knee, is hydrotherapy more effective than traditional physiotherapy in reliving pain?

- P: patients with ostheoarthritis of the knee
- I: hydrotherapy
- C: traditional physiotherapy
- O: pain

Question Type	Р	1	С	0	
	Patient, Problem or	Intervention or	Comparison or	Example Outcome	
	Population	Exposure	Control	Measures	
Prevention	Patient's risk factors	A preventive measure,	Another preventative	Mortality rate, number	
	and general health	e.g., A lifestyle change	measure OR maybe	of days off work,	
	condition.	or medication.	not applicable.	disease incidence.	

For obese children does the use of community recreation activities compared to educational programs on lifestyle changes reduce the risk of diabetes mellitus?

- P: obese children
- I: community recreation activities
- C: educational programs on lifestyle changes
- O: risk of diabetes mellitus

Question Type	Р	1	С	0	
	Patient, Problem or Population	Intervention or Exposure	Comparison or Control	Example Outcome Measures	
Diagnosis	Specific disease or condition.	A diagnostic test or procedure.	Current "reference standard" or "gold standard" test for that disease or condition.	Measures of the test utility, i.e. sensitivity, specificity, odds ratio.	

For deep vein thrombosis is D-dimmer testing or ultrasound more accurate for diagnosis?

- P: diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis
- I: D-dimer testing
- C: ultrasound

O: sensitivity/specificity/ other measures of acuracy

Question Type	Р	1	С	0	
	Patient, Problem or Population	Intervention or Exposure	Comparison or Control	Example Outcome Measures	
Prognosis (Forecast)	Duration and severity of main prognostic factor or clinical problem.	Usually time or "watchful waiting".	Usually not applicable.	Survival rates, mortality rates, rates of disease progression.	

In healthy older women that suffer hip factures within the year after injury what is the risk of death ?

#### P: older women with hip fractures

**I**:

**C**:

O: survival rate/ mortality rate

Question Type	Р	1	С	O Example Outcome Measures	
10	Patient, Problem or Population	Intervention or Exposure	Comparison or Control		
Etiology (Causation)	Patient's risk factors, current health disorders, or general health condition.	The intervention or exposure of interest. Includes an indication of the strength/dose of the risk factor and the duration of the exposure.	Usually not applicable.	Survival rates, mortality rates, rates of disease progression.	

Do adults who suffer Vitamin D deficiency are at higher risk of mortality from COVID-19?

P: COVID-19 patients

I: Vitamin D deficiency

C: who do not suffer Vitamin D deficiency

O: higher mortality

#### Process of formulating a question

•Developing a good research question is not a straightforward process and requires engaging with the literature as you refine and rework your idea.

#### YOU HAVE AN IDEA FOR A REVIEW TOPIC!

### Process of formulating a question



ONCE YOU HAVE A DRAFT PROTOCOL, LIBRARIANS ARE AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATIONS ON NEXT STEPS.

### Drafting the question:

- Does the question fit into the PICO question format?
- Have you defined all of your terms? (Even if your question does not fit into a PICO, it can be helpful to think about whether you have defined your population, intervention, etc.)
  - What age group?
  - What type or types of conditions?
  - What intervention? How else might it be described?
  - What outcomes? How else might they be described?
  - What is the relationship between the different elements of your question?

#### Drafting the question:

- •Do you have several questions lumped into one?
  - If so, should you split them into more than one review?
  - •Alternatively, do you have many questions that could be lumped into one review?

#### A good knowledge synthesis question

- •Be focused on a specific question with a meaningful answer
- •Retrieve a number of results that is manageable for the research team (is the number of results on your topic feasible for you to finish the review?

# Has your review or synthesis already been done?

- It is important to make sure your project has not already been recently and successfully undertaken; published or in the process of being published
- Even if you do find another review or synthesis on your topic it may be sufficiently out of date or you may find other defendable reasons to perform it again.
- In addition, looking at other knowledge syntheses published around your topic may also help you refocus your question or redirect your research toward other gaps in the literature.

#### • PROSPERO



https://www.crd.york.ac.uk/prospero/ )SPERO accepts registrations for systematic reviews, rapid reviews and umbrella reviews. PROSPERO does not accept

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