Scoping Review

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Assalamualaikum

Are you ready?
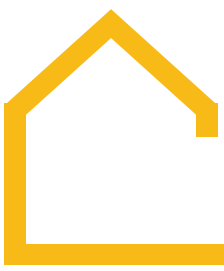
Topik

Pendahuluan

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	PRIMARY RESEARCH	SECONDARY RESEARCH
Meaning	Research conducted to gather first-hand information, for the current problem is called Primary Research.	Secondary Research is one that involves use of information gathered originally by primary research.
Based on	Raw data (questionnaires , survey, interview, observation data, map, picture etc)	Analysed and interpreted information (documents, reports, journal articles, public sector records, government reports, etc)
Carried on by	Researcher himself	Someone else
Data	Specific to the needs of researcher.	May or may not be specific to the needs of researcher.
Process	Very Involved	Rapid and Easy
Cost	High	Low
Time	Long	Short

(Prada-Ramallal, Guillermo et al, 2018)

Tipe Secondary Research

1. Meta analysis
2. Meta synthesis
3. Systematic review
4. Scoping review/ integrative review
5. Literature review/ Narrative Review
6. Intervention analysis
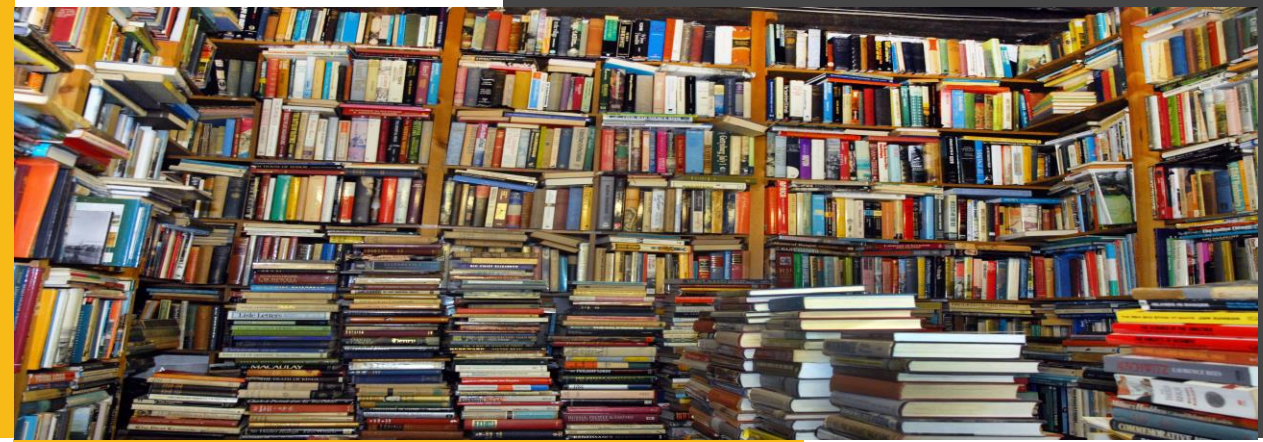7. Documents review
8. Policy review
9. Etc

(Prada-Ramallal, Guillermo et al, 2018)

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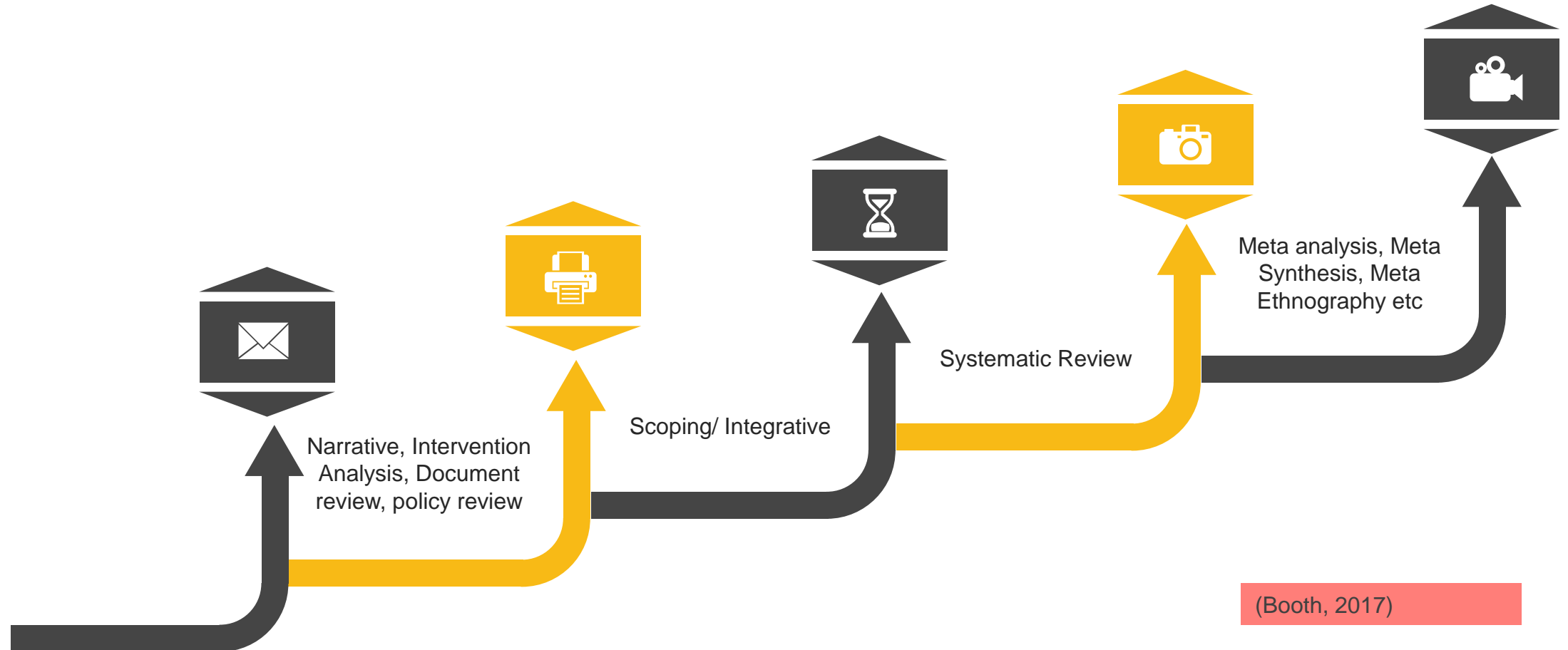
Konsep Review

Definisi

Any attempt to synthesize results and conclusions of 2 or more publications on a given topic

Can be grouped into 2 main categories; the '**traditional**' review and the '**systematic**' review with major differences between them

Review

Narrative, Intervention Analysis, Document review, policy review

Scoping/ Integrative

Systematic Review

Meta analysis, Meta Synthesis, Meta Ethnography etc

(Booth, 2017)

Perbedaan dan Persamaan

Narrative/ Intervention/policy analysis	Scoping/ Integrative	Systematic Review	Meta analysis/ Meta synthesis/ Meta ethnography etc
Tujuannya untuk merangkum materi tertentu dan menarasikannya terkait dengan topik yang diteliti	Tujuannya untuk memetakan evidence, melihat gap penelitian yang sudah terpublikasi terkait dengan topik yang diteliti	Tujuannya untuk mencari best evidence terkait dengan topik yang diteliti	Tujuannya untuk mencari best evidence terkait dengan topik yang diteliti
Pertanyaan penelitian yang luas, boleh memakai framework	Pertanyaan yang luas dan dikerucutkan dalam framework	Pertanyaan spesifik, di kerucutkan dalam framework	Pertanyaan spesifik, di kerucutkan dalam framework
Literature searching tidak diharuskan spesifik dan komprehensif dengan menggunakan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi	Literature searching secara systematis dan ditentukan (e.g menggunakan effective literature searching, menggunakan relevant databases, include/ exclude grey literature, dan kriteria in and ex yang lain)	Literature searching secara systematic dan exhaustive dan ditentukan (s.d.s. ditambah beberapa cara misalnya kontak author, atau mencari di reference list)	Literature searching secara systematic dan exhaustive dan ditentukan (s.d.s. ditambah beberapa cara misalnya kontak author, atau mencari di reference list)
Tidak memerlukan PRISMA flowchart namun disarankan untuk memberikan gambaran yang jelas tentang perolehan literature	Dianjurkan memakai PRISMA flowcahart	Diharuskan memakai PRISMA flowchart	Diharuskan memakai PRISMA flowchart
Tidak diwajibkan memakai critical appraisal	Boleh memakai atau boleh tidak memakai critical appraisal (jikapun memakai maka hanya untuk melihat sebaran kualitas bukan untuk exclusi)	Harus memakai critical appraisal, hanya artikel yang kualitas nya baik (A dan B) yang direview	Harus memakai critical appraisal, hanya artikel yang kualitas nya baik (A dan B) yang direview dan hanya yang homogen yang akan dipilin untuk dilanjutkan pada proses analisis
Analisis tidak terlalu kompleks, hanya diperlukan summary dari literature yang didapatkan sesuai topik	Analisis tidak terlalu komplek dan hasil dibuat tema-tema tertentu sesuai dengan artikel yang didapat	Data di extraksi, diolah kembali, ditampilkan (kualitatif dibuat tema-tema baru dari kutipan-kutipan yang ada, kuantitatif diolah Kembali misalnya frekuensi, variable, kekuatan hubungan dll), mixed methods di olah kembali dan dikelompokkan dan dianalisis sesuai kelompoknya	Data di extraksi, dan karena data homogen maka analisis akan menggunakan framework spesifik (meta analysis eg RevMan, meta ethnography:

Langkah-Langkah scoping/ integrative review

Arskey and O' Malley (2005):

1

Identifying the research question

2

Searching for relevant studies

3

Selecting studies

4

Charting the data

5

Collating, summarizing and reporting the results

6

Consulting with stakeholders to inform or validate

http://www.prisma-statement.org/documents/PRISMA-ScR-Fillable-Checklist_11Sept2019.pdf

Bisa menggunakan Panduan Scoping review dari PRISMA ScR

PRISMA ScR

1. Title
2. Abstract
3. Introduction
4. Methods
5. Results
6. Discussions
7. Funding

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.	
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.	
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.	
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 conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.	

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.	
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.	
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.	
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
Selection of sources of evidence†	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	
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.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	
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).	
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	

SECTION	ITEM	PRISMA-ScR CHECKLIST ITEM	REPORTED ON PAGE #
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.	
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	
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.	
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	

DISCUSSION

Summary of evidence	19	Summarize 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.	
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	
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.	

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.	

JBI = Joanna Briggs Institute; PRISMA-ScR = Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews.
* Where *sources of evidence* (see second footnote) are compiled from, such as bibliographic databases, social media platforms, and Web sites.
† 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'Malley (6) and Levac and colleagues (7) and the JBI guidance (4, 5) 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).

1. Langkah Praktis Topik/ Pertanyaan Review

Gunakan framework: PICO, PEO, PICOT, SPIDER, SPICE, dll

ANEMIA Pada Ibu Hamil

Scoping:
1. Outcome kesehatan maternal pada ibu hamil dengan anemia

2. Faktor-faktor penyebab anemia pada ibu hamil di negara berkembang

3. Intervensi ibu hamil dengan anemia di negara berkembang

Systematic Review:
1. Keefektifan suplementasi tablet Fe dalam meningkatkatkan kadar Hb pada ibu hamil di negara berkembang

2. Keefektifan media promosi virtual dalam meningkatkan kesadaran tentang nutrisi sehat dalam kehamilan pada ibu hamil untuk menurungkan prevalensi anemia

3. Pengalaman ibu dengan anemia untuk mendapatkan akses dan support pelayanan kesehatan

Population/ Patients	Intervention or Exposure	Comparison	Outcome
Ibu hamil	anemia	Tidak anemia	Dampak kesehatan untuk ibu dan bayi

Pertanyaan: Bagaimana dampak ibu hamil dengan anemia?

Population/Patients	Exposure	Outcome	Study Design
Remaja	hamil	Dampak kesehatan fisik, psychosocial dan ekonomi	Semua study yang relevan

Pertanyaan: Bagaimana dampak kesehatan fisik, psychosocial dan ekonomi pada ibu hamil usia remaja?

EXAMPLE

Population/ Patients	Intervention or Exposure	Comparison	Outcome
Bayi	Pijat bayi	Tidak pijat	Kualitas tidur
Pertanyaan: Bagaimana kualitas tidur bayi yang diberikan pijat bayi?			

Population/Patients	Exposure	Outcome	Study Design
Bidan	Implementasi Midwifery led care	Faktor penghambat dan pendukung	Semua study yang relevan
Pertanyaan: Apakah faktor penghambat dan pendukung bidan untuk meneraplan midwifery led care?			

Activities: Please make your own scoping review's question........

Scientific/ Academic/ Scholarly

Text/ Reference Books
Journals
Research report (papers, thesis, disertation
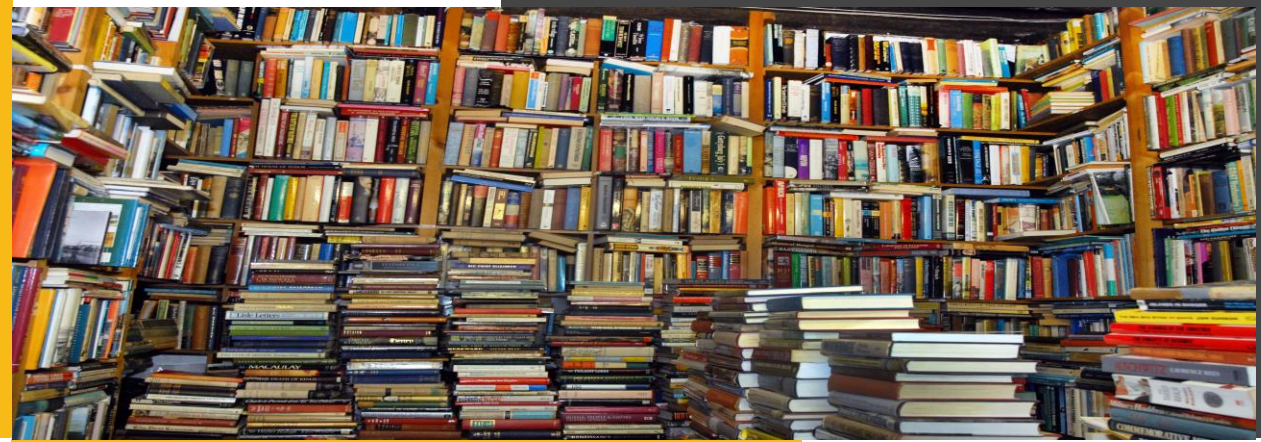
Non Scientific

Fiction, Magazines, Newpapers

PICO/ PEOS element	Keywords	Search Strategy	
Remaja	Adolescent	adolescen* OR you* OR teen*	**Use AND**
Hamil	Pregnancy	pregnan* OR antenatal* OR prenatal	
Dampak kesehatan fisik, psychosocial dan ekonomi	Maternal and Neonatal Outcome	maternal outcome* OR neonatal outcome* OR outcome*	
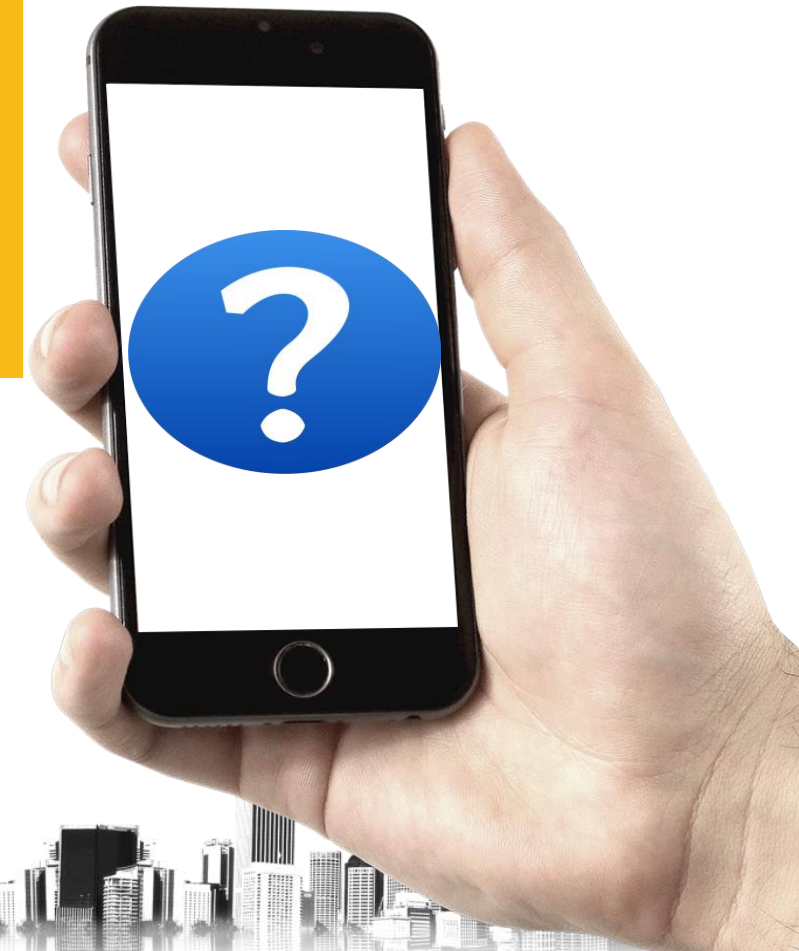
Activities: Please make your own……..

Search Tools

Catalog	Web Search Engine	Manual Search
Bibliographic	Google Scholar	Reference list
	Databases: Medline, EBSCO, Proquest, EMBASE, CINAHL, ScienceDirect, PubMed, PsycInfo	Contact author/ expert by phone or email
		Specific Websites
		Specific journals
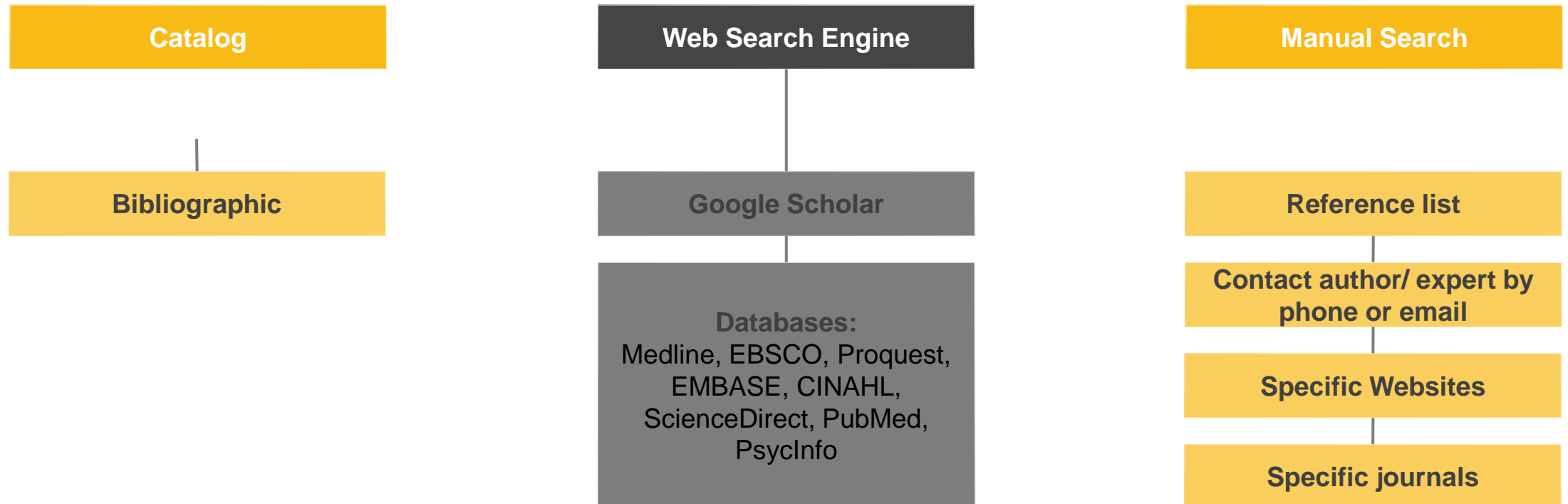
SEARCH TERMS: Keywords

1. Merupakan sebuah topic keyword yang akan dicari

2. Menggunakan keyword dalam pencarian literature adalah sangat "PENTING"

3. Sehingga sebelum mencari literature sebaiknya menentukan dulu keywords yang akan digunakan

4. SUBJECT HEADINGS: we can use MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)

MeSH

BOOLEAN LOGIC

Boolean is a system logic developed by English mathematician George Boole (1815-64): yang bisa digunakan untuk mengkombinasikan kata-kata atau frase pada saat mencari sesuatu pada online catalog atau bibliographic database menggunakan keywords
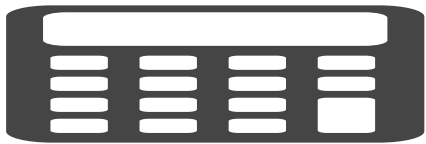
Logical commands or operators commonly used in searching are "AND, OR and NOT
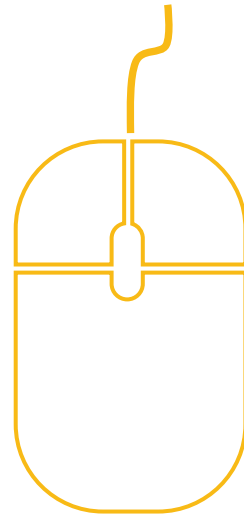
Pada beberapa databases AND operator direpresentasikan dengan symbol +

Truncation/ Wildcard

01   **Truncation adalah sebuah teknik pencarian literature yang diletakkan pada akhir keywords**

02   **Symbol of truncation can be (*), (?), or ($) depending on the databases**

03   **Example**
Ketika diketik child*: childcare, child, children, childhood

04   **Example**
Ketika di ketik teen* there will be teenage, teens, teenager, teenage

USING BOOLEAN AND TRUNCATION

Adolescen*: adolescent, adolescents, adolescence, adolescences

OR

teen*: teen,teens, teenage, teenager, teenagers

OR
you*: young, youth, younger, youngers

AND

Pregnan*: pregnancy, pregnancies, pregnant

OR

Prenatal*: prenatal, prenatal care

OR

Antenatal*: antenatalcare
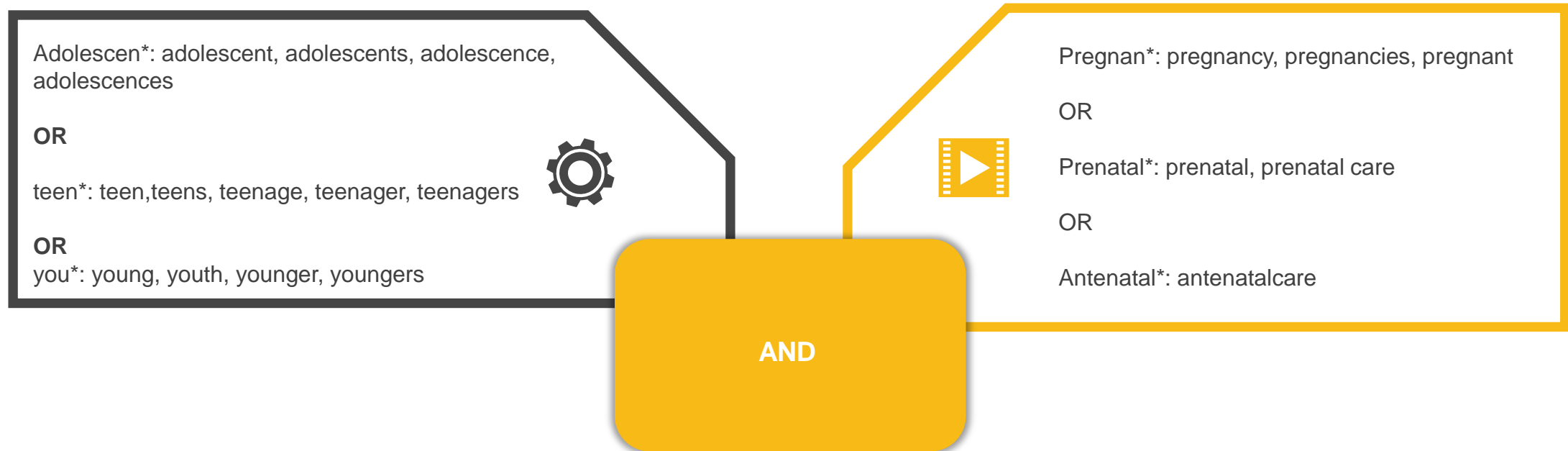
EXAMPLE: adolescent pregnancy

LIMITS/ FILTER

MOST DATABASES OFFER LIMIT FUNCTION TO HELP USERS LIMIT SEARCH THAT ARE TOO BROAD OR TOO MANY

DATE PUBLICATION	TYPE OF PUBLICATION	AGE GROUP LANGUAGE	TYPE OF FILES

Melalui Google Cendekia/ Google Scholar

Melalui http://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id

Melalui PNRI

1. Pertama kali kita daftar sebagai keanggotaan online melalui alamat berikut ini

2. Klik pada bagian daftar, kemudia lanjutkan pendaftaran, Isi pada form pendaftaran secara lengkap, jangan lupa siapkan KTP/SIM atau kartu identitas lainnya untuk pendaftaran, kemudian klik tombol daftar

3. Jika berhasil akan mucul ucapan selamat, dan catat nomor keanggotaan, dan jangan lupa password yang telah dimasukkan sebelumnya juga diingat.

4. Kemudian coba login ke   , dengan nomor anggota dan password yang telah anda punya.

5. Jika anda berhasil login, sekarang anda bisa mencari dan browse jurnal-jurnal online baik nasional maupun internasional yang disediakan dan dilanggan oleh Perpusnas.

Koleksi PNRI

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/

https://www.sciencedirect.com/#health-sciences

Effective search

One	Two	Three	Four
Mengguna-kan keyword yang spesifik dan tidak terlalu panjang	Menggunakan thesaurus, bolean operator dan truncation	Use limits/ filter functions as necessary	Create an account. Most online databases allow you to sign up for an account/ personal folder in their database that helps you manage searches, search results, or references, set up preferences, alert and many others

3. Selecting Studies

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Gunakan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dalam pencarian artikel. Contoh: Bahasa, Tahun Publikasi, fokus topik, fokus populasi pada artikel yang dicari

Gunakan PRISMA Flowchart

PRISMA flowchart untuk transparansi pencarian dan pemilihan study

Gunakan Zotero/ EndNote

Digunakan untuk management artikel dan remove duplication

PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram
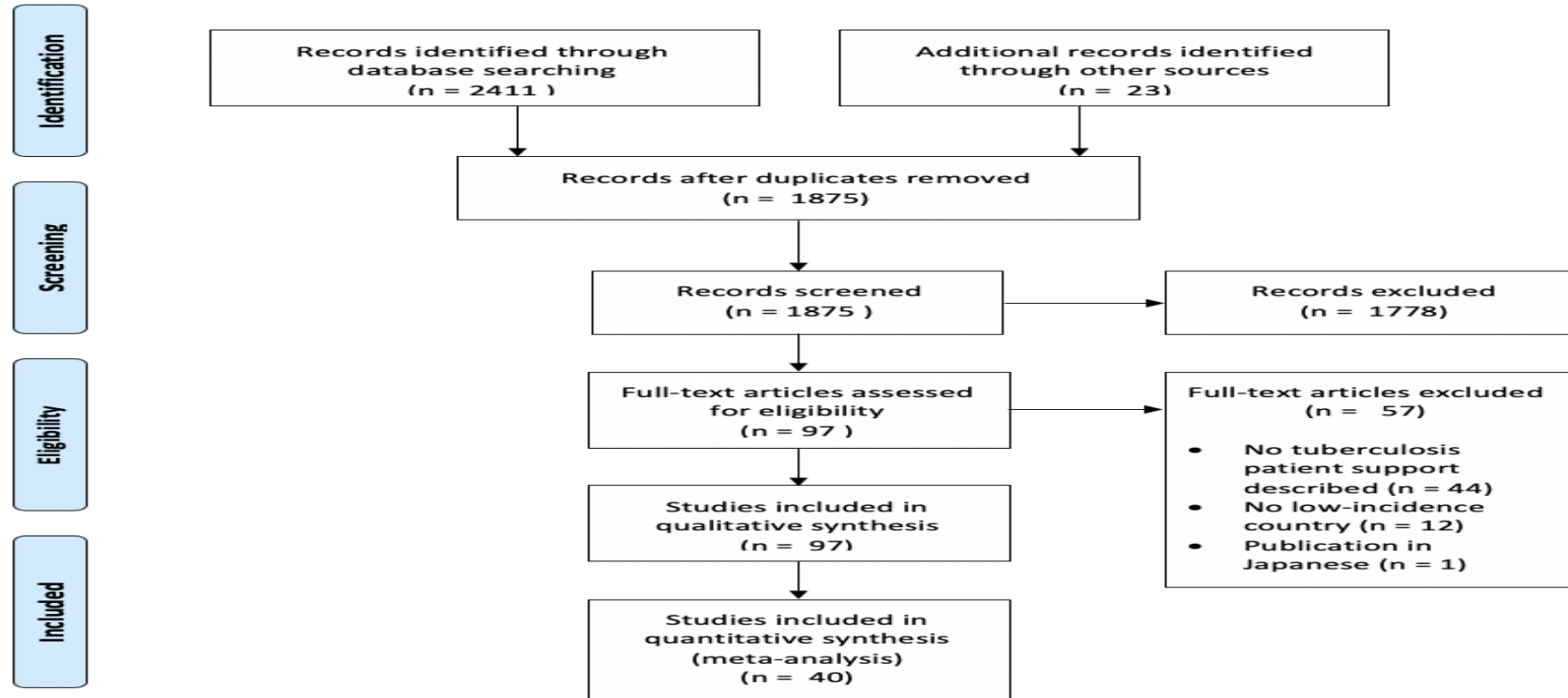
Identification

Records identified through database searching
(n = 2411)

Additional records identified through other sources
(n = 23)

Screening

Records after duplicates removed
(n = 1875)

Records screened
(n = 1875)

Records excluded
(n = 1778)

Eligibility

Full-text articles assessed for eligibility
(n = 97)

Full-text articles excluded
(n = 57)

- No tuberculosis patient support described (n = 44)
- No low-incidence country (n = 12)
- Publication in Japanese (n = 1)

Included

Studies included in qualitative synthesis
(n = 97)

Studies included in quantitative synthesis (meta-analysis)
(n = 40)

4. Charting Data and Critical Appraisal

No/ Kode	Judul/ Peneliti/ Tahun/ Tingkatan	Negara	Tujuan Penelitian	Desain Penelitian	Pengumpulan Data	Sampel	Hasil Penelitian

Tabel 2.9 Data Charting

No/ Kode	Judul/ Peneliti/ Tahun/ Tingkatan	Negara	Tujuan Penelitian	Desain Penelitian	Pengumpulan Data	Sampel	Hasil Penelitian
A1	Clinical characteristics and intrauterine vertical transmission potential of COVID-19 infection in nine pregnant women: a retrospective review of medical records / (H. Chen et al., 2020) / 2020 / Q1	China	Untuk mengevaluasi karakteristik klinis COVID-19 pada kehamilan dan potensi penularan vertikal infeksi COVID-19 intrauterin	Case series	Rekam medis rumah sakit dari tanggal 20 – 31 Januari 2020	9 wanita hamil Karakteristik: rentang usia 26-40 tahun, usia kehamilan 36-39 minggu	Sembilan ibu hamil menjalani operasi caesar pada trimester ke-3. Gejala demam (7), batuk (4), myalgia (3), sakit tenggorokan (2) dan malaise (2). Pemeriksaan labor: limfopenia pada lima pasien dan peningkatan aminotrans ferase pada 3 pasien. Tidak ada pasien dengan COVID-19 parah atau meninggal. Bayi lahir hidup, tidak ada asfiksia neonatal dengan skor apgar yang baik. Pemeriksaan penularan vertikal dengan hasil negatif pada cairan ketuban, darah tali pusat, swab tenggorokan neonatal dan ASI (6).
A2	Clinical features and obstetric and neonatal outcomes of pregnant patients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective, single-centre, descriptive study / (Yu et al., 2020) / 2020 / Q1	China	Untuk mengklarifikasi gambaran klinis dan hasil obstetri dan neonatal pasien hamil dengan COVID-19.	Case series	Rekam medis rumah sakit dari tanggal 1 Januari – 8 Februari 2020	7 wanita hamil Karakteristik: rentang usia 29-34 tahun, usia kehamilan berkisar 37-41 minggu, tiga pasien primipara dan empat multipara	Manifestasi klinis adalah demam (86%), batuk (14%), sesak napas (14%), dan diare (14%). Semua pasien menjalani operasi caesar dengan hasil ibu dan neonatus baik. Tiga neonatus dites SARS-CoV-2 dan satu neonatus terinfeksi pada 36 jam setelah lahir.
A3	Pregnancy and Perinatal Outcomes of Women With Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pneumonia: A Preliminary Analysis / (D. Liu et al., 2020) / 2020 / Q1	China	Untuk memandu pengobatan ibu hamil dengan pneumonia COVID-19.	Case series	Rekam medis rumah sakit dari tanggal 20 Januari – 10 Februari 2020	15 wanita hamil Karakteristik: rentang usia 23-40 tahun, usia kehamilan berkisar 12-38 minggu	Sebelas pasien melahirkan (10 sesar dan 1 pervaginam) selama masa studi, dan empat pasien masih hamil (3 pada TM2 dan 1 pada TM3). Tidak ada kasus asfiksia neonatal, kematian neonatal, lahir mati, atau aborsi yang dilaporkan. Temuan awal yang paling umum pada CT dada adalah ground glass opacity (GGO). Gejala awal COVID-19 adalah demam (13/15 pasien) dan batuk (9/15 pasien). Temuan laboratorium abnormal yakni limfositopenia (12/15 pasien). Ke-4 pasien yang masih hamil pada akhir penelitian tidak diberi terapi antivirus dan tetap pulih dengan baik

Critical appraisal

- A process of *constructive* review or criticism
  - ❖ To *come to a judgement* about the quality / value of a piece of work / research study/ evidence
  - ❖ That is, is it a 'good' study/ evidence or not? Can I rely on its findings? Can these be transferred to my work setting?

- A process of identifying *strengths* as well as *weaknesses* <u>and</u> to suggest *ways to overcome* identified weaknesses

- *Constructive evaluation* requires an explanation of *how* and *why* this judgement was arrived at

Contd….

- Critical appraisal is the process of carefully and systematically analyze the research paper to judge its trustworthiness, and its value and relevance in a particular context.

"Critical appraisal is the process of systematically examining research evidence to assess its validity, results, and relevance before using it to inform adecision" (Hill and Spittlehouse, 2001, p.1).

The **Critical Appraisal aims to help** people
develop the necessary skills to make sense of scientific evidence based on **validity or trustworthiness, results and relevance.**

Why should you appraise the evidence?

✓Research involves gathering of data, collection of data and analysis of the data to produce meaningful information.

✓However, many of the research are not in good quality and many studies are biased and their results are untrue.

✓This can lead us to draw false conclusions

Contd….

✓Critical appraisal is an essential step in the process of putting research into practice.

✓ Asking questions about an article's research methodology

✓Scrutinizing its data collection and analysis methods

✓And evaluating how its findings are presented will help you to determine whether that article's conclusions should influence practical decision-making

Tools for critical appraisal

- https://casp-uk.net/casp-tools-checklists/

- http://joannabriggs.org/research/critical-appraisal-tools.html

- https://www.cebm.net/2014/06/critical-appraisal/

- http://mixedmethodsappraisaltoolpublic.pbworks.com/w/file/fetch/127916259/MMAT_2018_criteria-manual_2018-08-01_ENG.pdf

5. Collating, summarizing and reporting the results

Hasil

Berdasarkan karakteristiknya. Contoh: jenis studi, negara, tahun publikasi, dll

Tema

Berdasarkan tema dari included artikel

Pembahasan

Dibahas secara komprehensif, boleh menggunakan artikel diluar included studies untuk membahasnya.

Gap, Saran dan Rekomendasi

Dijelaskan gap dari scoping review, saran dan rekomendasi

5. Consulting with stakeholders to inform or validate

Pemberi dana scoping, pembimbing jika students, pemangku kepentingan, grup riset dll.

THANK YOU

Wassalamu'alaikum