



Methods Support Unit web clinics

Considering scope at the review planning stage

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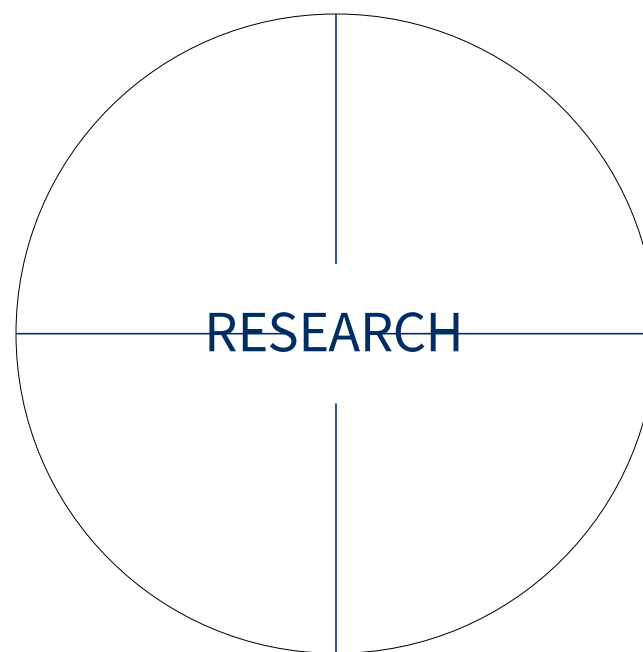
1st June 2023

Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.

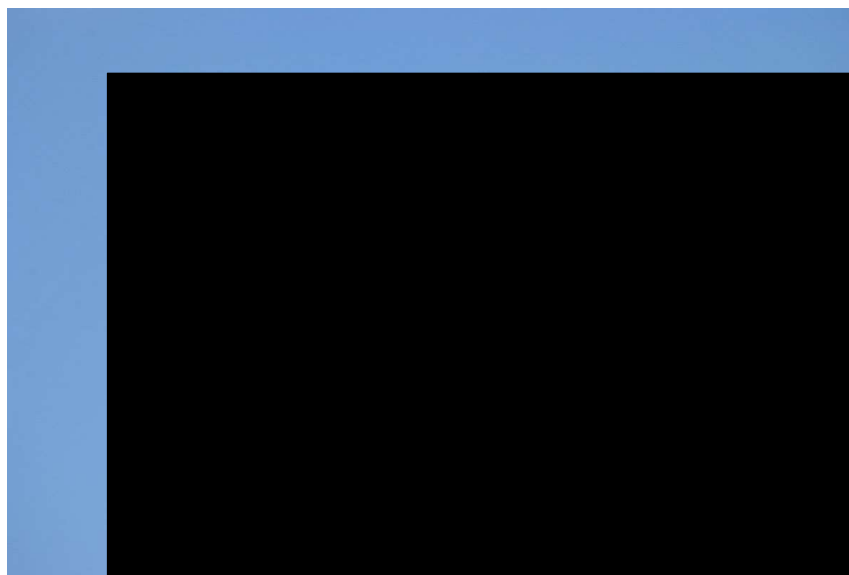


Overview

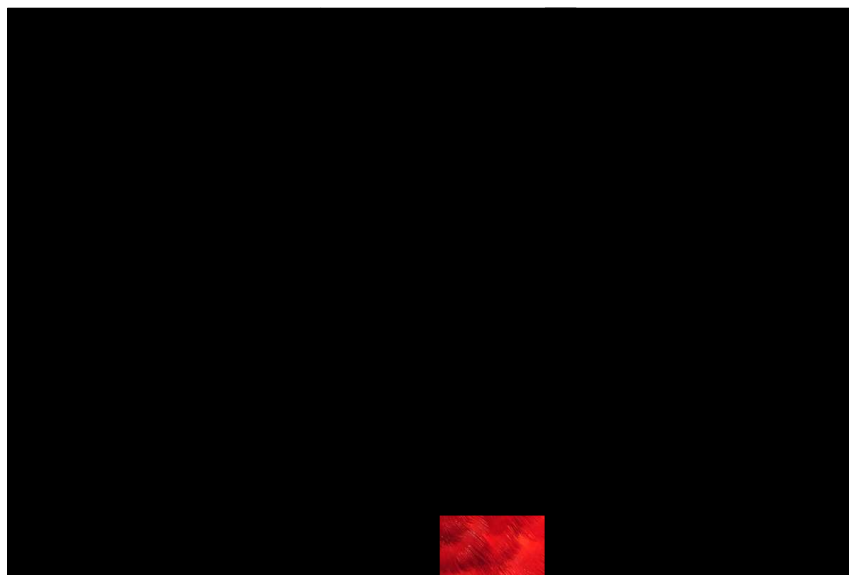
- What is scope?
- Before even doing a review
- Aims and objectives
- PICO inclusion criteria
- Analysis



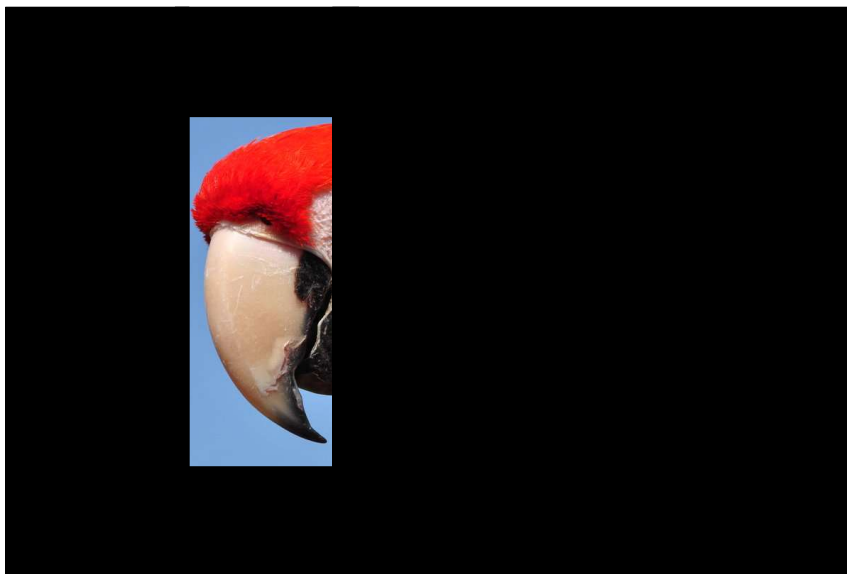
What is scope



What is scope



What is scope



What is scope



What is scope





Breakout session (5 mins)

How do you think scope impacts the review development process?





Before even doing a review...





Feasible
Interesting
Novel
Ethical
Relevant



C1: Formulating review questions (Mandatory)

Ensure that the review question and particularly the outcomes of interest, address issues that are important to review users such as consumers, health professionals and policy makers.

Cochrane Reviews are intended to support clinical practice and policy, not just scientific curiosity. The needs of consumers play a central role in Cochrane Reviews and they can play an important role in defining the review question. Qualitative research, i.e. studies that explore the experience of those involved in providing and receiving interventions, and studies evaluating factors that shape the implementation of interventions, might be used in the same way.

C3: Considering potential adverse effects (Mandatory)

Consider any important potential adverse effects of the intervention(s) and ensure that they are addressed.

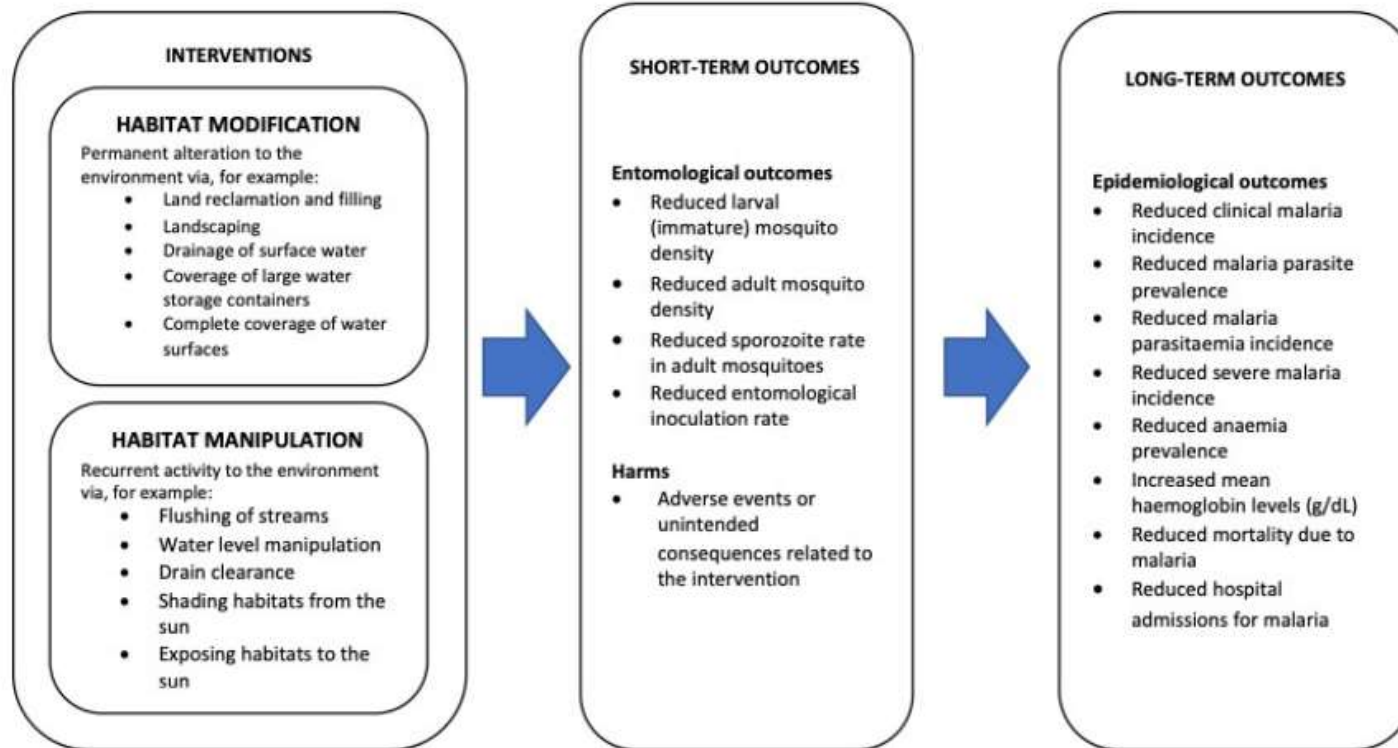
It is important that adverse effects are addressed in order to avoid one-sided summaries of the evidence. At a minimum, the review will need to highlight the extent to which potential adverse effects have been evaluated in any included studies. Sometimes data on adverse effects are best obtained from non-randomized studies, or qualitative research studies. This does not mean however that all reviews must include non-randomized studies.



Aim and objectives

- Consider what makes the review ‘useful’
- Don’t have unnecessary objectives just because these have been in previous reviews
- Are effect modifiers of particular interest?





Logic model of the anticipated effects of habitat modification and habitat manipulation intervention.

PICO inclusion criteria

- Link this back to:
 - The background section
 - Your aims and objectives



Table 1. Types of house modifications to prevent malaria

[Open in table viewer](#)

Intervention	Modification
Primary construction	
Wall	Mud or thatch replaced with wood, cement or brick
Door	Different door designs for doors and door frames exist, and some may reduce the space or time period at which mosquitoes can enter compared to traditional designs
Elevation	House built above ground level on stilts
Windows	Fewer or smaller windows
Modifications to existing homes	
Screening	Covering of potential entry points (ceilings, eaves, doors, windows gable ends) with: commonly PVC-coated fibreglass or metal mesh, or alternative materials found around the home
Roof	Thatch replaced with corrugated iron or tiles
Eave tubes	Eaves are closed and tubes with insecticide-coated electrostatic netting are inserted

PVC: polyvinyl chloride

Analysis

Does it match your objectives?





Future

- 4th- 6th September: Cochrane Colloquium workshop ‘Considering scope in the planning and completion of systematic reviews’



Thank you!

