

Pengenalan dan Teknik Menulis Literatur Review sebagai suatu metoda

Ambar Yoganingrum

Cibinong, 2 Desember 2020

Sumber:

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9. Slide Pelatihan Literature Review PDII LIPI, 29 Agustus 2018
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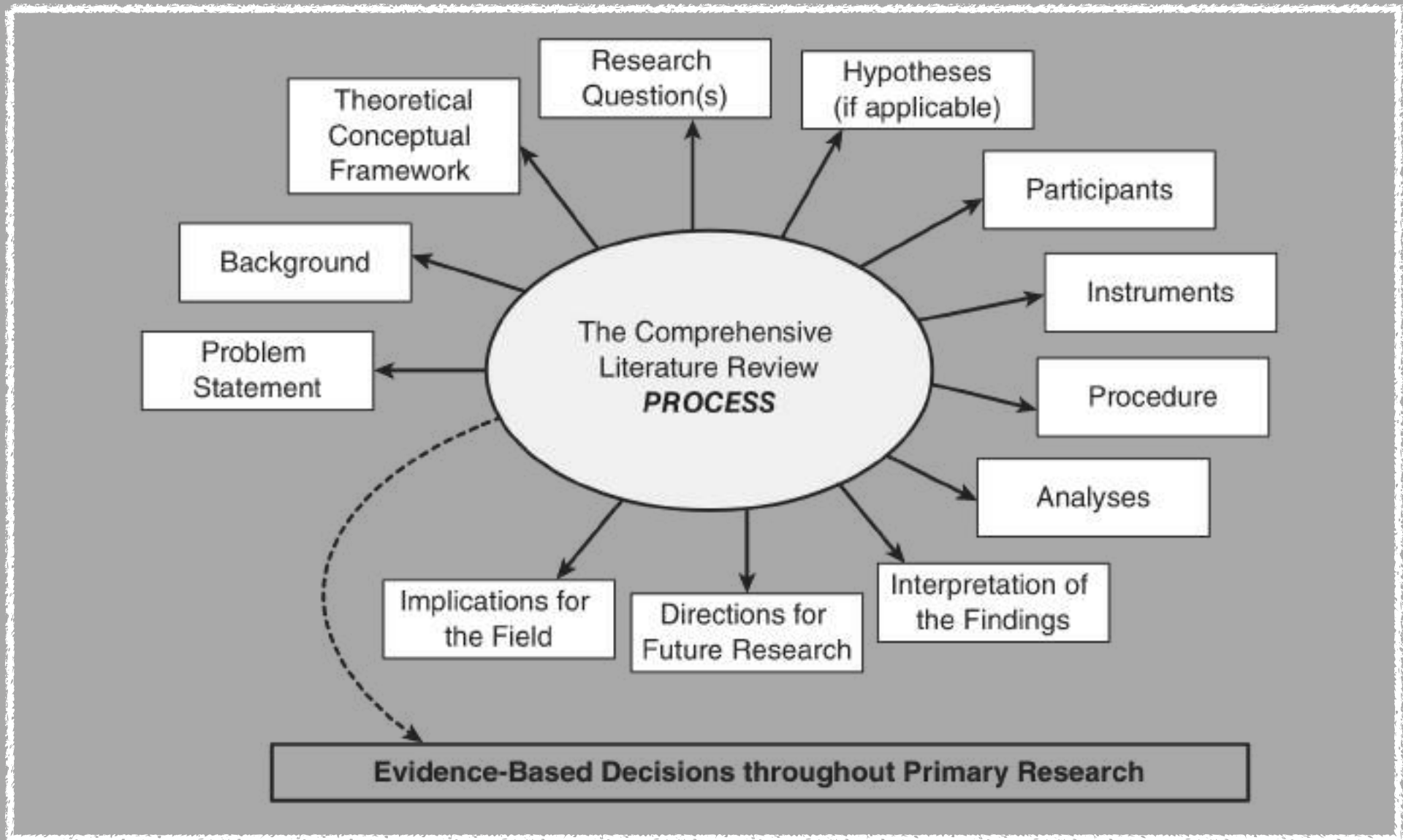
Agenda

- Definisi
- Manfaat
- Tahapan pembuatan secara umum
- Jenis
- Kriteria Pemilihan

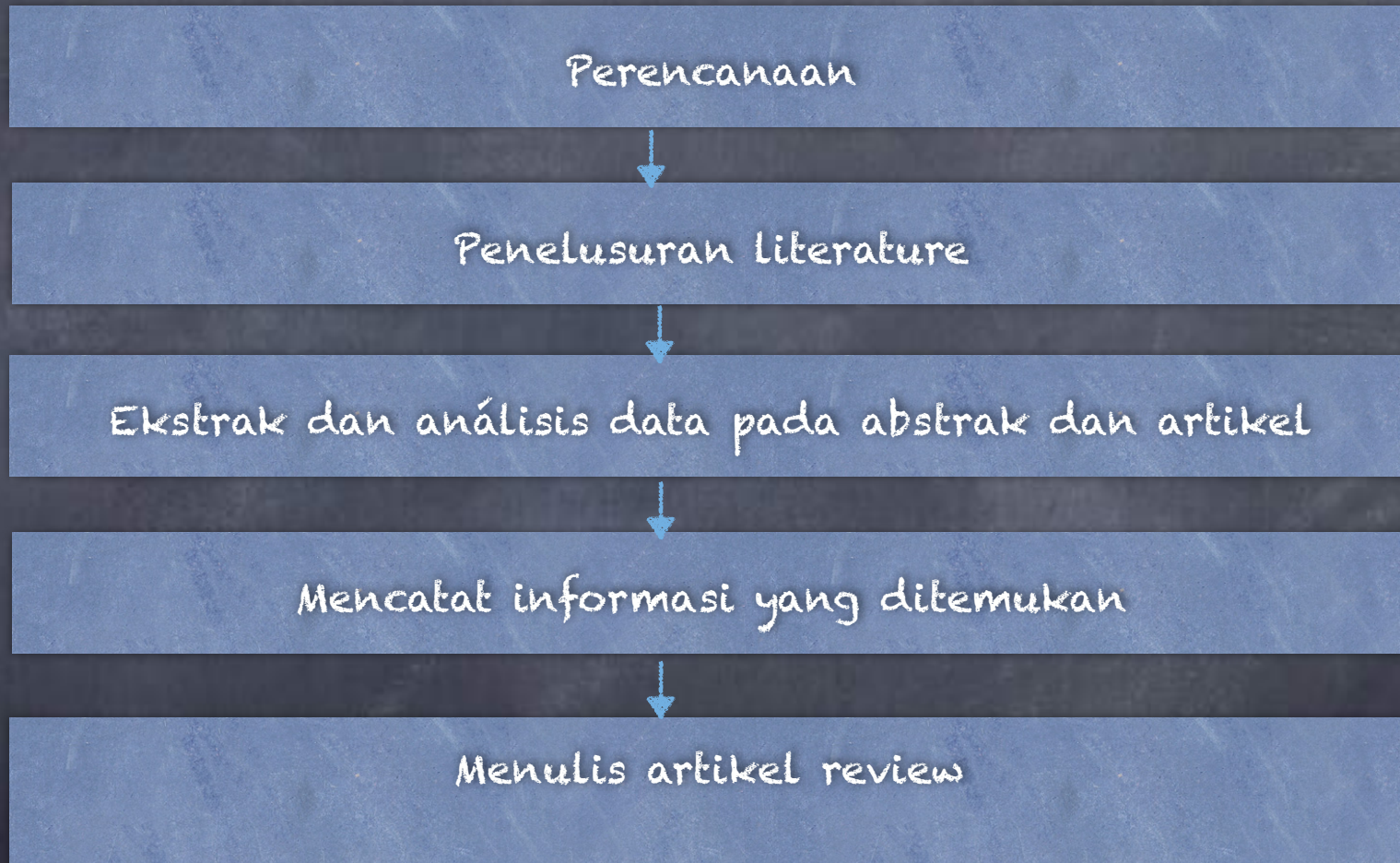
Definisi dan Manfaat

- kegiatan sistematis untuk mengumpulkan dan mensintesis hasil-hasil penelitian.
- memberikan landasan yang kokoh untuk memajukan pengetahuan dan memfasilitasi pengembangan teori.
- mengintegrasikan temuan dan pandangan dari banyak penelitian empiris, sehingga dapat menjawab pertanyaan penelitian
- membantu untuk menentukan ruang lingkup penelitian
- mengidentifikasi aspek-aspek yang telah ditulis/diteliti oleh suatu topik penelitian, sehingga dapat untuk analisis gap.
- mengungkapkan tren atau pola suatu topik penelitian
- menghasilkan kerangka dan teori baru
- pada penelitian sosial diakui kredibilitasnya, karena keseluruhan presentasi kuat, koheren, dan diartikulasikan dengan baik.

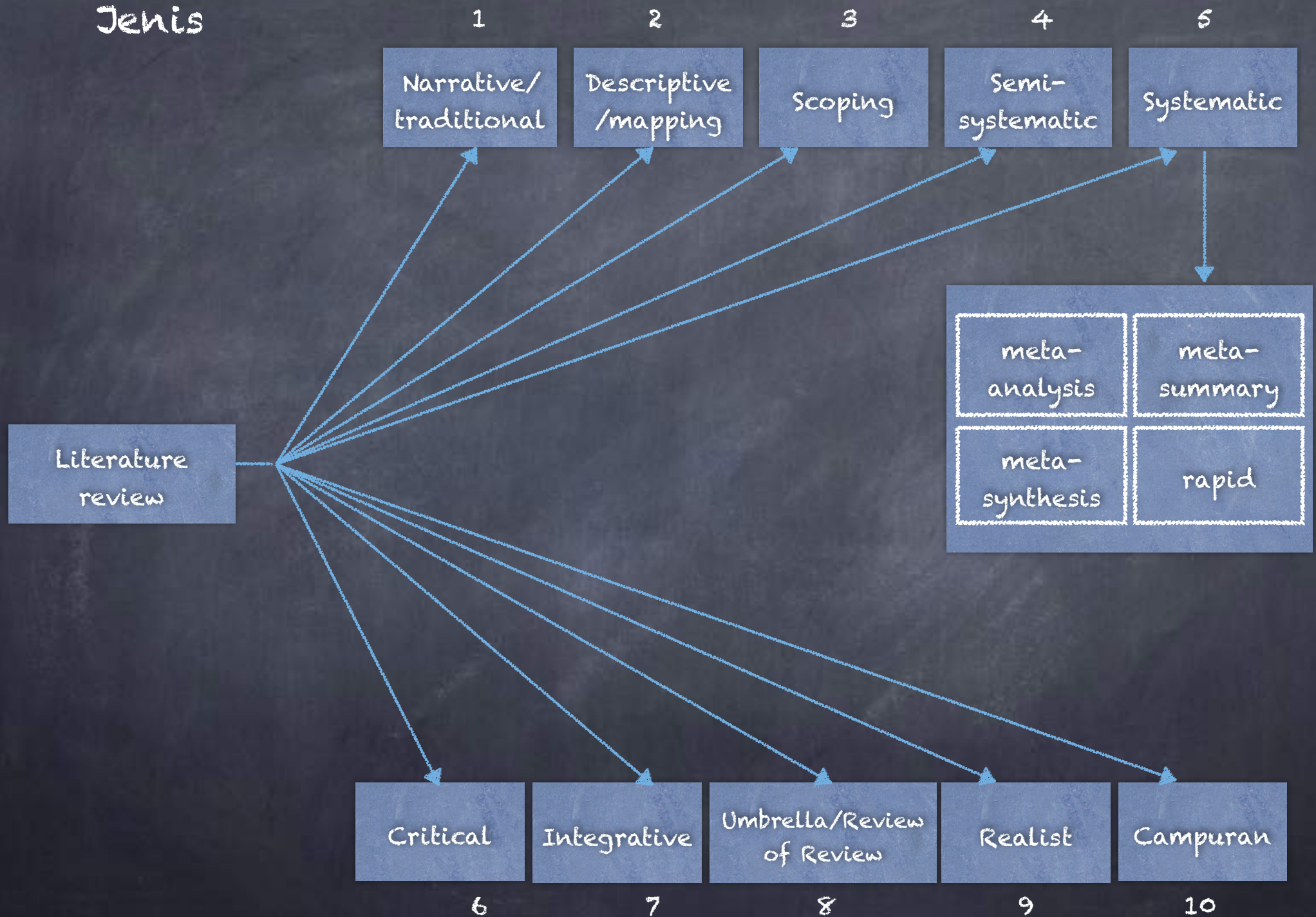
Manfaat



Tahapan pembuatan secara umum



Jenis



1. Narrative

Ciri-ciri:

- Bertujuan untuk meringkas atau mensintesis suatu topik tertentu.
- Tidak mencari generalisasi atau pemahaman yang komprehensif
- Tidak ada standar atau protokol penelitian untuk memandu.
- Umumnya digunakan untuk memahami konsep baru.

Cara pencarian pustaka:

- tidak menggunakan strategi khusus
- Penulis biasanya memilih studi yang mendukung pandangan mereka

Cara menseleksi pustaka:

- Tidak ada kualitas tertentu atau penilaian bias

Sintesis dan penyajian hasil

- Umumnya dengan narasi

Cara Analisis

- Umumnya menganalisis aspek kronologis, tema, topik dsb.

Narrative Review



Review

Air travel and COVID-19 prevention in the pandemic and peri-pandemic period: A narrative review

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
COVID-19
In-flight transmission
Flying
Safety measures

ABSTRACT

Air travel during the COVID-19 pandemic is challenging for travellers, airlines, airports, health authorities, and governments. We reviewed multiple aspects of COVID peri-pandemic air travel, including data on traveller numbers, peri-flight prevention, and testing recommendations and in-flight SARS-CoV-2 transmission, photo-epidemiology of mask use, the pausing of air travel to mass gathering events, and quarantine measures and their effectiveness.

Flights are reduced by 43% compared to 2019. Hygiene measures, mask use, and distancing are effective, while temperature screening has been shown to be unreliable. Although the risk of in-flight transmission is considered to be very low, estimated at one case per 27 million travellers, confirmed in-flight cases have been published. Some models exist and predict minimal risk but fail to consider human behavior and airline procedures variations. Despite aircraft high-efficiency filtering, there is some evidence that passengers within two rows of an index case are at higher risk. Air travel to mass gatherings should be avoided. Antigen testing is useful but impaired by time lag to results. Widespread application of solutions such as saliva-based, rapid testing or even detection with the help of "sniffer dogs" might be the way forward. The "traffic light system" for traveling, recently introduced by the Council of the European Union is a first step towards normalization of air travel. Quarantine of travellers may delay introduction or re-introduction of the virus, or may delay the peak of transmission, but the effect is small and there is limited evidence. New protocols detailing on-arrival, rapid testing and tracing are indicated to ensure that restricted movement is pragmatically implemented. Guidelines from airlines are non-transparent. Most airlines disinfect their flights and enforce wearing masks and social distancing to a certain degree. A layered approach of non-pharmaceutical interventions, screening and testing procedures, implementation and adherence to distancing, hygiene measures and mask use at airports, in-flight and throughout the entire journey together with pragmatic post-flight testing and tracing are all effective measures that can be implemented.

Ongoing research and systematic review are indicated to provide evidence on the utility of preventive measures and to help answer the question "is it safe to fly?".

2. Descriptive/mapping

Ciri-ciri:

- Bertujuan untuk mempetakan atau mengelompokkan mengenai topik tertentu sehingga bisa terlihat pola
- Mengidentifikasi berbagai pola

Cara pencarian pustaka:

- Bisa komprehensif, bisa juga sampling

Cara seleksi:

Tidak ada kualitas tertentu atau penilaian bias

Sintesis dan penyajian hasil:

- Tabel
- Grafik

Cara analisis

- Secara kuantitatif atau kualitatif

Research



Injury-related deaths in Enugu, Nigeria from 2010 to 2016: a descriptive review

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Keywords: Injury-related, death, coroner, public health, descriptive, homicide, accidents

Copyright: Samuel Robsam Ohayi et al. Pan African Medical Journal (ISSN: 1937-8688). This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution International 4.0 License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Cite this article: Samuel Robsam Ohayi et al. Injury-related deaths in Enugu, Nigeria from 2010 to 2016: a descriptive review. Pan African Medical Journal. 2020;36(266). 10.11604/pamj.2020.36.266.25273

Available online at: <https://www.panafrican-med-journal.com//content/article/36/266/full>

3. Scoping

Ciri-ciri:

- Memberikan indikasi awal, misalnya tentang ukuran, cakupan, sifat dan luas dari suatu topik penelitian

Cara pencarian pustaka:

- Ada batasan waktu atau ruang lingkup
- Pencarian secara komprehensif
- proses pencarian bisa berulang untuk mengidentifikasi semua literatur yang relevan (diterbitkan dan tidak diterbitkan)

Cara seleksi:

- Tidak ada kualitas tertentu atau penilaian bias
- Ada kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi

Sintesis dan penyajian hasil:

- menggunakan tabel dan komentar

Cara analisis:

- menyediakan kerangka kerja analitik atau konstruksi tematik

Scoping Review

Library and Information Science Research 41 (2019) 102–108



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Library and Information Science Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/lisres



State of the art review

Librarians and health literacy: A scoping review

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4. Semi systematic

Ciri-ciri:

- Menyajikan pertanyaan penelitian yang bersifat luas.
- Topik yang dibahas umumnya mengenai perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan (misalnya melacak perkembangannya dari waktu ke waktu), tema-tema dalam pustaka, tinjauan sejarah, agenda penelitian, model teoritis dsb.

Cara pencarian pustaka:

- Bisa secara sistematis atau bisa juga tidak.
- Umumnya menggunakan bentuk artikel jurnal

Cara seleksi:

Tidak ada penilaian bias
memiliki kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi

Sintesis dan Penyajian hasil:

Narasi, tabel

Cara analisis:

- kuantitatif atau kualitatif

Semi-systematic Review



horticulturae



Review

A Semi-Systematic Review of Capillary Irrigation: The Benefits, Limitations, and Opportunities

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Abstract: Capillary irrigation systems have been investigated for some years as a means to deliver water to plants in container gardening. This review paper identifies that traditional capillary irrigation systems such as capillary wicks, capillary mats, and ebb and flow systems have been shown to produce higher crop yields and use less water than conventional irrigation methods. In addition, capillary irrigation offers an added advantage by reducing the volume of potentially harmful leachate into surrounding soil environments. However, these systems are basically limited to small pot sizes and are widely used for growing ornamental and nursery plants in glasshouse conditions. Further, the cost and complexity of Negative Pressure Difference Irrigation may have limited its practical use. Conversely, wicking beds (WBs) are low-tech and water-efficient systems which can be used for growing plants with different rooting depths. Irrespective of the wide acceptance of WBs among the growing community, this review recognises that there is no published research providing design recommendations for WBs and their expected performance relative to other irrigation systems. Therefore, some potential advantages of WBs are noted in the context of capillary irrigation research; however, a substantial knowledge gap exists relating to the optimised design and use of WBs.

5. Systematic

Ciri-ciri:

- Bertujuan menilai suatu topik secara kritis berdasarkan bukti empiris yang memenuhi serangkaian kriteria yang telah ditentukan sehingga mampu menjawab pertanyaan penelitian secara mendalam
- Memformulasi pertanyaan penelitian secara jelas
- Menggunakan instrumen/protokol penelitian yang telah divalidasi (misalnya, PRISMA, AMSTAR dan GRADE).

Cara pencarian pustaka

- Lengkap dan menyeluruh
- Memiliki kerangka pencarian

Cara seleksi

- Mengumpulkan dan menseleksi pustaka secara kritis dan memiliki kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi yang jelas dan terjustifikasi

Sintesis dan Penyajian hasil:

- Naratif dilengkapi dengan tabel

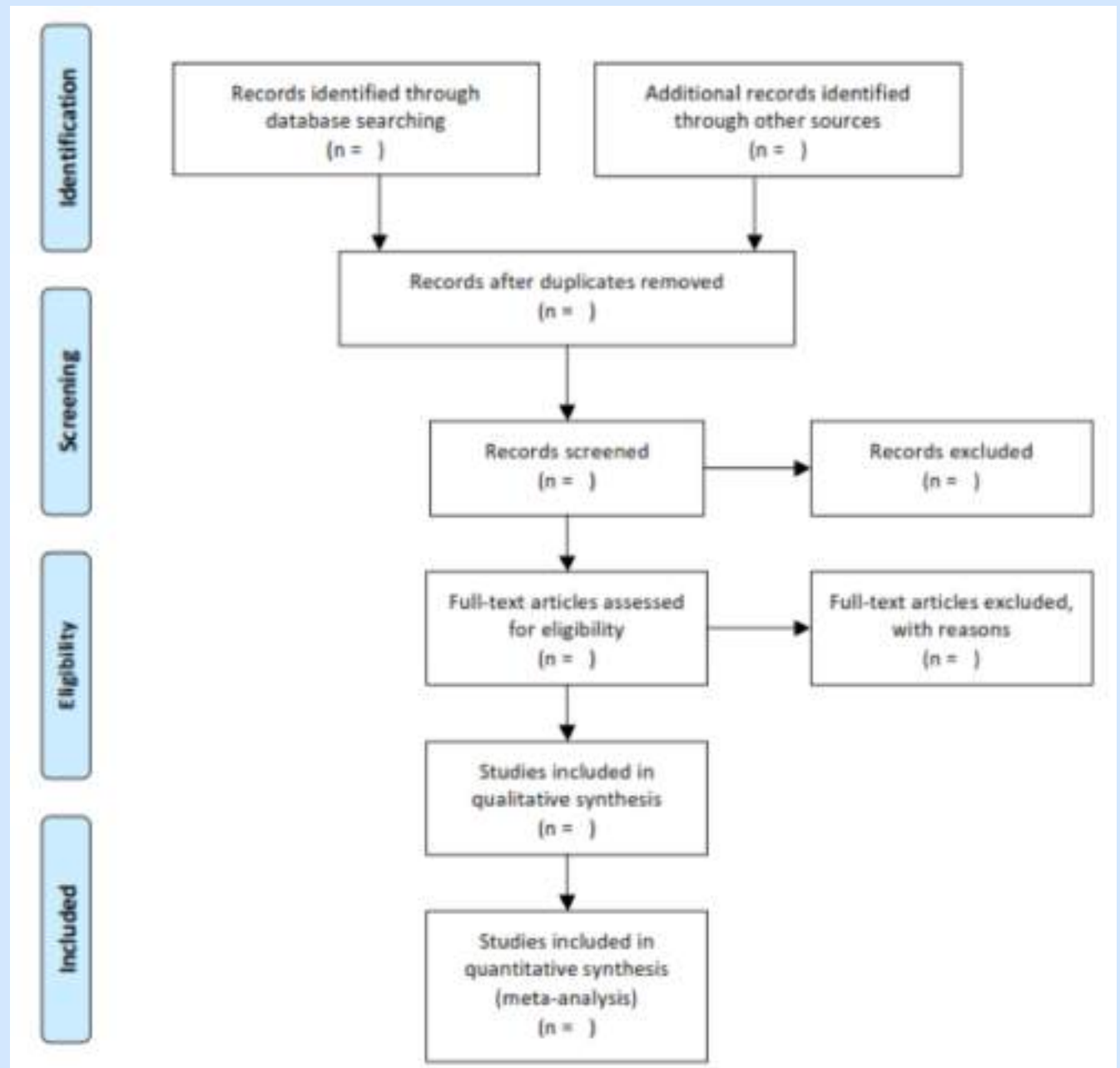
Cara analisis:

- Kualitatif dan kuantitatif

Protokol penelitian

1. PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses)
2. AMSTAR (A Measurement Tool to Assess systematic Reviews)
https://amstar.ca/Amstar_Checklist.php
3. Grade, pendekatan sistematis untuk menilai bukti ilmiah dalam tinjauan sistematis

Protokol penelitian PRISMA



Sumber: Slide Pelatihan Literature
Review PDII LIPI, 29 Agustus 2018

Perencanaan dalam melakukan Systematic Review



Sumber: Slide Pelatihan literature
Review PDII LIPI, 29 Agustus 2018

PRISMA Checklist

Section/topic	#	Checklist Item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review, meta-analysis, or both.	
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.	
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of questions being addressed with reference to participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, and study design (PICOS).	
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.	
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.	
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.	
Search	8	Present full electronic search strategy for at least one database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	
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).	
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.	
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought (e.g., PICOS, funding sources) and any assumptions and simplifications made.	
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.	
Summary measures	13	State the principal summary measures (e.g., risk ratio, difference in means).	
Synthesis of results	14	Describe the methods of handling data and combining results of studies, if done, including measures of consistency (e.g., I^2) for each meta-analysis.	

Sumber: Slide Pelatihan literature Review PDII LIPI, 29 Agustus 2018

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Reported on page #
Risk of bias across studies	15	Specify any assessment of risk of bias that may affect the cumulative evidence (e.g., publication bias, selective reporting within studies).	
Additional analyses	16	Describe methods of additional analyses (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression), if done, indicating which were pre-specified.	
RESULTS			
Study selection	17	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.	
Study characteristics	18	For each study, present characteristics for which data were extracted (e.g., study size, PICOS, follow-up period) and provide the citations.	
Risk of bias within studies	19	Present data on risk of bias of each study and, if available, any outcome level assessment (see item 12).	
Results of individual studies	20	For all outcomes considered (benefits or harms), present, for each study: (a) simple summary data for each intervention group (b) effect estimates and confidence intervals, ideally with a forest plot.	
Synthesis of results	21	Present results of each meta-analysis done, including confidence intervals and measures of consistency.	
Risk of bias across studies	22	Present results of any assessment of risk of bias across studies (see item 15).	
Additional analysis	23	Give results of additional analyses, if done (e.g., sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression [see item 16]).	
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	24	Summarize the main findings including the strength of evidence for each main outcome; consider their relevance to key groups (e.g., healthcare providers, users, and policy makers).	
Limitations	25	Discuss limitations at study and outcome level (e.g., risk of bias), and at review-level (e.g., incomplete retrieval of identified research, reporting bias).	
Conclusions	26	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence, and implications for future research.	
FUNDING			
Funding	27	Describe sources of funding for the systematic review and other support (e.g., supply of data); role of funders for the systematic review.	

Sumber: Slide Pelatihan literature Review PDII LIPI, 29 Agustus 2018

Systematic Review

Library and Information Science Research 40 (2018) 53–60



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State of the Art Review

Account of methodologies and methods applied in LIS research: A systematic review



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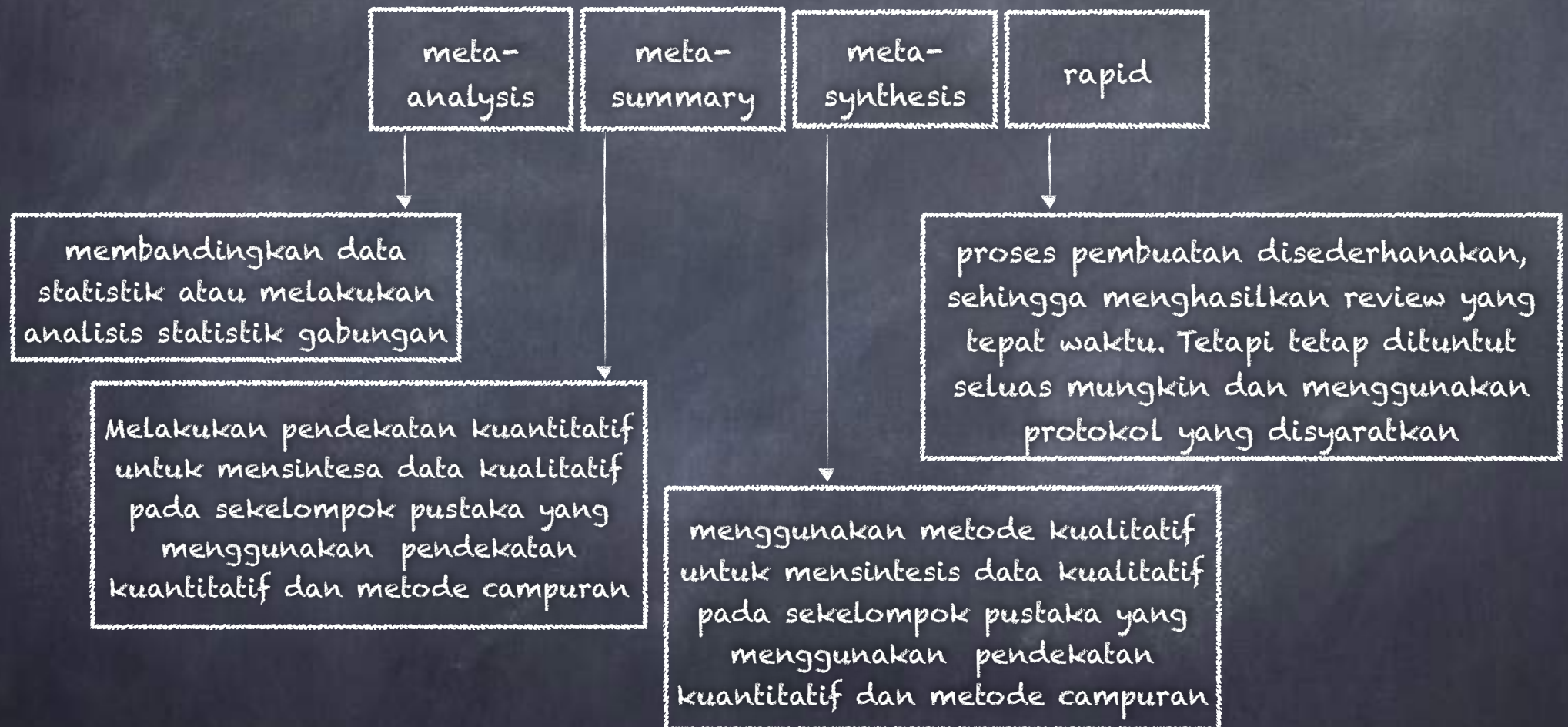
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ABSTRACT

The use of appropriate methodology is a necessary component of reliable and valid research. A comprehensive account of methods used in library and information science (LIS) research was conducted using quantitative systematic review. Exhaustive searching techniques were employed to gather relevant literature. Of this body of work, more than half did not develop or apply a taxonomy of methods. By contrast, this review used three taxonomies to categorize methods. The findings reveal that empirical, descriptive, and quantitative research methodologies were used in that majority of LIS research. Survey was the most widely research method and descriptive statistics were used by majority of LIS authors for data analysis. This review contributes a comprehensive list of methodologies and methods used in LIS research and can help to identify strengths and gaps in the use of methodology. Documentation of methods used in LIS research can help the research community make decisions about future practice in the areas of methods, measures, and reporting.

Systematic Review



Supporting the Decision Making of Children With Cancer: A Meta-synthesis

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Abstract

Background: Recently, awareness of children's decision making has increased in an effort to enhance palliative care. However, the conceptual framework for decision making among children with cancer remains unclear. **Aims:** We clarified the decision-making process of children with cancer regarding their care, treatment, and support from family and health care professionals, and identified their needs and preferences. **Design:** We used metaethnography to conduct a metasynthesis of relevant studies. **Data sources:** We searched PubMed, EMBASE, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, and CINAHL. This report was prepared in accordance with the PRISMA statement. **Results:** Of the 7,237 retrieved studies, 27 met our inclusion criteria. Four themes emerged that reflected the decision-making process of children with cancer: (a) facing changes brought about by a health threat, (b) preparing for action, (c) asserting one's choice, and (d) internal and external influences. **Conclusion:** Children with cancer initially undergo a decision-making process. Respecting children's preferences, values, and emotions may help build trusting relationships and promote their decision-making capability. Future research should focus on children's emotions, cognition, development, and interactions with parents and health care professionals.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Heart & Lung

journal homepage: www.heartandlung.com



Meta-summary

Coronavirus-induced myocarditis: A meta-summary of cases

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Myocarditis

Meta-summary

ABSTRACT

Background: Myocarditis caused by SARS-CoV-2 infection was proposed to account for a proportion of cardiac injury in patients with COVID-19. However, reports of coronavirus-induced myocarditis were scarce. The aim of this review was to summarise the published cases of myocarditis and describe their presentations, diagnostic processes, clinical characteristics and outcomes.

Methods: A literature search of MEDLINE, EMBASE, Scopus, Web of Science, CENTRAL and OpenGrey on was performed on 3 June 2020. Studies of myocarditis in patients with COVID-19 were included, and those only reporting cardiac injury or heart failure were excluded. Cases were “confirmed” myocarditis if diagnosed on cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (CMR) or histopathology. Those without were grouped as “possible” myocarditis.

Results: A total of 31 studies on 51 patients were included; 12 cases were confirmed myocarditis while 39 had possible myocarditis. The median age was 55 and 68% were male. The most common presenting symptoms were fever, shortness of breath, cough and chest pain. Electrocardiogram changes included non-specific ST-segment and T-wave changes and ventricular tachycardia. Most patients had elevated cardiac and inflammatory biomarkers. Left ventricular dysfunction and hypokinesia was common. CMR established the diagnosis in 10 patients, with features of cardiac oedema and cardiac injury. Five patients had histopathological examination. Some cases required mechanical ventilation and extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, and 30% of patients recovered but 27% died.

Conclusions: COVID-19 myocarditis was associated with ECG, cardiac biomarker and echocardiographic changes, and the manifestation could be severe leading to mortality. Endomyocardial biopsy was not available in most cases but CMR was valuable.

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Rapid review

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Clinicians' experience of providing care: a rapid review



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Abstract

Background: Health care services internationally are refocussing care delivery towards patient centred, integrated care that utilises effective, efficient and innovative models of care to optimise patient outcomes and system sustainability. Whilst significant efforts have been made to examine and enhance patient experience, to date little has progressed in relation to provider experience. This review aims to explore this knowledge gap by capturing evidence of clinician experience, and how this experience is defined and measured in the context of health system change and innovation.

Methods: A rapid review of published and grey literature review was conducted utilising a rapid evidence assessment methodology. Seventy-nine studies retrieved from the literature were included in the review. Fourteen articles were identified from the grey literature search and one article obtained via hand searching. In total, 94 articles were included in the review. This study was commissioned by and co-designed with the New South Wales, Ministry of Health.

Results: Clinician experience of delivering health care is inconsistently defined in the literature, with identified articles lacking clarity regarding distinctions between experience, engagement and work-related outcomes such as job satisfaction. Clinician experience was commonly explored using qualitative research that focused on experiences of discrete health care activities or events in which a change was occurring. Such research enabled exploration of complex experiences. In these contexts, clinician experience was captured in terms of self-reported information that clinicians provided about the health care activity or event, their perceptions of its value, the lived impacts they experienced, and the specific behaviours they displayed in relation to the activity or event. Moreover, clinician's experience has been identified to have a paucity of measurement tools.

Conclusion: Literature to date has not examined clinician experience in a holistic sense. In order to achieve the goals identified in relation to value-based care, further work is needed to conceptualise clinician experience and understand the nature of measurement tools required to assess this. In health system application, a broader 'clinician pulse' style assessment may be valuable to understand the experience of clinical work on a continuum rather than in the context of episodes of change/care.

Keywords: Value based Health care, Clinician experience, Rapid evidence assessment

Meta-analysis

Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety 208 (2021) 111644



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Research paper

Assessing the effects of elevated ozone on physiology, growth, yield and quality of soybean in the past 40 years: A meta-analysis

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Meta-analysis

ABSTRACT

Soybean (*Glycine max*) production is seriously threatened by ground-level ozone (O_3) pollution. The goal of our study is to summarize the impacts of O_3 on physiology, growth, yield, and quality of soybean, as well as root parameters. We performed meta-analysis on the collated 48 peer-reviewed papers published between 1980 and 2019 to quantitatively summarize the response of soybean to elevated O_3 concentrations ($[O_3]$). Relative to charcoal-filtered air (CF), elevated $[O_3]$ significantly accelerated chlorophyll degradation, enhanced foliar injury, and inhibited growth of soybean, evidenced by great reductions in leaf area (-20.8%), biomass of leaves (-13.8%), shoot (-22.8%), and root (-16.9%). Shoot of soybean was more sensitive to O_3 than root in case of biomass. Chronic ozone exposure of about 75.5 ppb posed pronounced decrease in seed yield of soybean (-28.3%). In addition, root environment in pot contributes to higher reduction in shoot biomass and yield of soybean. Negative linear relationships were observed between yield loss and intensity of O_3 treatment, AOT40. The larger loss in seed yield was significantly associated with higher reduction in shoot biomass and other yield component. This meta-analysis demonstrates the effects of elevated O_3 on soybean were pronounced, suggesting that O_3 pollution is still a soaring threat to the productivity of soybean in regions with high ozone levels.

6. Integrative

Ciri-ciri

- bertujuan untuk menilai, mengkritik, dan mensintesis informasi agar kerangka dan perspektif teoritis baru menjadi muncul. Umumnya mengangkat topik mengenai model teoritis atau framework
- Pertanyaan penelitiannya bisa luas bisa fokus

Cara pencarian pustaka

- tidak sistematis
- Pada contoh, menggunakan strategi penelusuran

Cara seleksi:

memiliki kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi

Sintesis dan Penyajian hasil:

Narasi

Cara analisis:

1. Pendekatan yang digunakan kualitatif
2. Seringkali, jenis review ini hanya menyajikan ringkasan dan tidak benar-benar integratif.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Patients' experiences of eHealth in palliative care: an integrative review



Cecilia Widberg¹, Birgitta Wiklund¹ and Anna Klarare^{2,3*} 

Abstract

Background: With a growing world population, a longer life expectancy, and more deaths due to chronic diseases, the need for palliative care is increasing. Palliative care aims to alleviate suffering and to promote well-being for patients with progressive, incurable disease or injury. E-Health entails using of information and communication technology for healthcare provision. It is unclear to how patients experience use of eHealth technology within palliative care.

Methods: The aim of this study was to describe patients' experiences of eHealth in palliative care. A systematic integrative review was performed using six databases: Cinahl Complete; MEDLINE; PubMed; Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection; Nursing and Allied Health; and PsycINFO. Twelve studies met the inclusion criteria of adult patients in palliative care, English language, published 2014–2019; comprising 397 patients. Six studies were from European countries, four from North America, one from South America and one from Oceania. Seven were feasibility or pilot studies.

Results: The findings are synthesized in the main theme: *E-health applications – promoting communication on patients' and families' terms*, and three sub- themes: usability and feasibility of eHealth applications; symptom control and individualized care; and use of eHealth applications increased sense of security and patient safety. Patients' experiences were that eHealth promoted individualized care, sense of security, better symptom management and participation in care. Communication was facilitated by the inherent flexibility provided by technology.

Conclusions: E-Health applications seem promising in promoting equal, individualized care, and may be a tool to endorse accessibility and patient participation in palliative care settings. Indications are that eHealth communication resulted in patients and families receiving more information, which contributed to experiences of patient safety and feelings of security. At organizational and societal levels, eHealth may contribute to sustainable development and more efficient use of resources.

Keywords: eHealth, Palliative care, Patient, Literature review, Nursing

7. Umbrella

Ciri-ciri:

- merupakan ikhtisar dari systematic review
- bertujuan untuk membandingkan dan membedakan temuan dari berbagai systematic review dan meta-analisis
- Proses pembuatannya seperti systematic review

Umbrella- Systematic and meta-analysis Review

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio and cancer prognosis: an umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses of observational studies

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Abstract

Background: Although neutrophils have been linked to the progression of cancer, uncertainty exists around their association with cancer outcomes, depending on the site, outcome and treatments considered. We aimed to evaluate the strength and validity of evidence on the association between either the neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) or tumour-associated neutrophils (TAN) and cancer prognosis.

Methods: We searched MEDLINE, Embase and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews from inception to 29 May 2020 for systematic reviews and meta-analyses of observational studies on neutrophil counts (here NLR or TAN) and specific cancer outcomes related to disease progression or survival. The available evidence was graded as strong, highly suggestive, suggestive, weak or uncertain through the application of pre-set GRADE criteria.

Results: A total of 204 meta-analyses from 86 studies investigating the association between either NLR or TAN and cancer outcomes met the criteria for inclusion. All but one meta-analyses found a hazard ratio (HR) which increased risk ($HR > 1$). We did not find sufficient meta-analyses to evaluate TAN and cancer outcomes ($N = 9$). When assessed for magnitude of effect, significance and bias related to heterogeneity and small study effects, 18 (9%) associations between NLR and outcomes in composite cancer endpoints (combined analysis), cancers treated with immunotherapy and some site specific cancers (urinary, nasopharyngeal, gastric, breast, endometrial, soft tissue sarcoma and hepatocellular cancers) were supported by strong evidence.

Conclusion: In total, 60 (29%) meta-analyses presented strong or highly suggestive evidence. Although the NLR and TAN hold clinical promise in their association with poor cancer prognosis, further research is required to provide robust evidence, assess causality and test clinical utility.

Trial registration: PROSPERO [CRD42017069131](https://doi.org/10.1186/1745-6215-131).

Keywords: Cancer, Neutrophils, Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio, Tumour-associated neutrophils, Prognosis, Umbrella review

8. Realist

Ciri-ciri

- Tinjauan interpretatif berbasis teori
- Bertujuan untuk menginformasikan, meningkatkan, memperluas, atau melengkapi suatu review yang konvensional dengan memasukkan bukti dari studi kuantitatif dan kualitatif

Cara pencarian pustaka

- Bisa sistematis dan komprehensif yang bertujuan untuk memberikan interpretasi holistik atas suatu fenomena melalui kejenuhan teoritis.

Cara seleksi:

- Memiliki penilaian kualitas atau risiko bias menggunakan instrumen

Sintesis

interpretatif

Cara analisis:

menggunakan analisis isi, kerangka kerja konseptual, serta pendekatan metode interpretatif dan campuran

Realist Review



Review article

Understanding the role of Indigenous community participation in Indigenous prenatal and infant-toddler health promotion programs in Canada: A realist review



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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Striking disparities in Indigenous maternal-child health outcomes persist in relatively affluent nations such as Canada, despite significant health promotion investments. The aims of this review were two-fold: 1. To identify Indigenous prenatal and infant-toddler health promotion programs in Canada that demonstrate positive impacts on prenatal or child health outcomes. 2. To understand how, why, for which outcomes, and in what contexts Indigenous prenatal and infant-toddler health promotion programs in Canada positively impact Indigenous health and wellbeing.

Methods: We systematically searched computerized databases and identified non-indexed reports using key informants. Included literature evaluated a prenatal or child health promoting program intervention in an Indigenous population in Canada. We used realist methods to investigate how, for whom, and in what circumstances programs worked. We developed and appraised the evidence for a middle range theory of Indigenous community investment-ownership-activation as an explanation for program success.

Findings: Seventeen articles and six reports describing twenty programs met final inclusion criteria. Program evidence of local Indigenous community investment, community perception of the program as intrinsic (mechanism of community ownership) and high levels of sustained community participation and leadership (community activation) was linked to positive program change across a diverse range of outcomes including: birth outcomes; access to pre- and postnatal care; prenatal street drug use; breastfeeding; dental health; infant nutrition; child development; and child exposure to Indigenous languages and culture.

Conclusions: These findings demonstrate Indigenous community investment-ownership-activation as an important pathway for success in Indigenous prenatal and infant-toddler health programs.

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9. Critical

Ciri-ciri:

- Meneliti pustaka secara komprehensif dan mengevaluasi kualitasnya secara kritis.
- Biasanya menghasilkan hipotesis atau model

Cara pencarian pustaka

- mengidentifikasi sejumlah artikel yang mewakili yang dapat mengilustrasikan dari suatu topik
- bisa atau tidak komprehensif

Cara seleksi:

Tidak ada kualitas tertentu atau penilaian bias dari pustaka yang akan direview

Cara analisis:

menggunakan metode yang beragam, tergantung dari penelitiannya, misalnya content analysis dan frekuensi atau interpretasi (metaethnography, critical interpretive)



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The uses of phenomenology and phenomenography: A critical review

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, phenomenology and phenomenography have gained traction in a wide range of scholarly journals just as confusion has increased about them. Meanwhile, inquiry examining both approaches has been given far less attention. Each of these approaches considers variation, namely, the qualitatively different ways of experiencing, as a central point of research. This paper examines the characteristics of phenomenology and sketches its rapports with phenomenography. The information science literature in six major scholarly journals of information research is examined to appraise the accounts of phenomenology and phenomenography. For the sake of clarity, uses of phenomenology and phenomenography are discussed in light of the concept positivism. It is observed that phenomenography is a subset of phenomenology. In addition, phenomenographic discourse is shown to relay positivism. Under-utilized areas of phenomenology are identified, and paths of future work for information research are proposed.

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10. Campuran

Mengacu pada kombinasi jenis review, di mana salah satunya biasanya, systematic review. Selanjutnya mengikuti ketentuan dari jenis review yang dikombinasikan.

Rapid narrative Review

REVIEW

Open Access



Virtual adaptation of traditional healthcare quality improvement training in response to COVID-19: a rapid narrative review

Zuneera Khurshid^{1*}, Aoife De Brún², Gemma Moore³ and Eilish McAuliffe²

Abstract

Background: Information and communication technology are playing a major role in ensuring continuity of healthcare services during the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic has also disrupted healthcare quality improvement (QI) training and education for healthcare professionals and there is a need to rethink the way QI training and education is delivered. The purpose of this rapid evidence review is to quickly, but comprehensively collate studies to identify what works and what does not in delivering QI training and education using distance learning modalities.

Methods: Three healthcare databases were searched along with grey literature sources for studies published between 2015 and 2020. Studies with QI training programmes or courses targeting healthcare professionals and students with at least one component of the programme being delivered online were included.

Results: A total of 19 studies were included in the review. Most studies had a mixed methods design and used blended learning methods, combining online and in-person delivery modes. Most of the included studies reported achieving desired outcomes, including improved QI knowledge, skills and attitudes of participants and improved clinical outcomes for patients. Some benefits of online QI training delivery include fewer required resources, reduced need for on-site instructors, increased programme reach, and more control and flexibility over learning time for participants. Some limitations of online delivery modes include limited learning and networking opportunities, functional and technical problems and long lead time for content adaptation and customisation.

Discussion: The review highlights that distance learning approaches to QI help in overcoming barriers to traditional QI training. Some important considerations for those looking to adapt traditional programmes to virtual environments include balancing virtual and non-virtual methods, using suitable technological solutions, customising coaching support, and using multiple criteria for programme evaluation.

Conclusion: Virtual QI and training of healthcare professionals and students is a viable, efficient, and effective alternative to traditional QI education that will play a vital role in building their competence and confidence to improve the healthcare system in post-COVID environment.

Keywords: Quality improvement, Online learning, Medical education, Quality improvement training

Systematic dan Meta-summary

Journal of Thrombosis and Thrombolysis
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COVID-19 and ischemic stroke: a systematic review and meta-summary of the literature

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Abstract

Acute ischemic stroke (AIS) is a life-threatening complication of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection. Increasing reports suggest an association between COVID-19 and AIS, although the underlying mechanism remains uncertain. We performed a systematic review to characterize the clinical characteristics, neuroimaging findings, and outcomes of AIS in COVID-19 patients. A literature search was performed in PubMed and Embase using a suitable keyword search strategy from 1st December 2019 to 29th May 2020. All studies reporting AIS occurrence in COVID-19 patients were included. A total of 39 studies comprising 135 patients were studied. The pooled incidence of AIS in COVID-19 patients from observational studies was 1.2% (54/4466) with a mean age of 63.4 ± 13.1 years. The mean duration of AIS from COVID-19 symptoms onset was 10 ± 8 days, and the mean NIHSS score was 19 ± 8 . Laboratory investigations revealed an elevated mean D-dimer (9.2 ± 14.8 mg/L) and fibrinogen (5.8 ± 2.0 g/L). Antiphospholipid antibodies were detected in a significant number of cases. The majority of AIS neuroimaging patterns observed was large vessel thrombosis, embolism or stenosis (62.1%, 64/103), followed by multiple vascular territory (26.2%, 27/103). A high mortality rate was reported (38.0%, 49/129). We report the pooled incidence of AIS in COVID-19 patients to be 1.2%, with a high mortality rate. Elevated D-dimer, fibrinogen and the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies appear to be prominent in COVID-19 patients with concomitant AIS, but further mechanistic studies are required to elucidate their role in pathogenesis.

Semi-systematic scoping Review

Systematic Review



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Mental health research in Botswana: a semi-systematic scoping review

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Abstract

Mental and substance use disorders are a leading cause of disability worldwide. Despite this, there is a paucity of mental health research in low- and middle-income countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. We carried out a semi-systematic scoping review to determine the extent of mental health research in Botswana. Using a predetermined search strategy, we searched the databases Web of Science, PubMed, and EBSCOhost (Academic Search Complete, CINAHL with Full Text, MEDLINE, MEDLINE with Full Text, MLA International Bibliography, Open Dissertations) for articles written in English from inception to June 2020. We identified 58 studies for inclusion. The most researched subject was mental health aspects of HIV/AIDS, followed by research on neurotic and stress-related disorders. Most studies were cross-sectional and the earliest published study was from 1983. The majority of the studies were carried out by researchers affiliated to the University of Botswana, followed by academic institutions in the USA. There seems to be limited mental health research in Botswana, and there is a need to increase research capacity.

Kriteria Pemilihan

1. Apa tujuan melakukan review?
2. Pendekatan apa yang ingin diadopsi?
3. Berapa lama waktu yang dibutuhkan?
4. Sumber pustaka (Database) apa saja yang tersedia?
5. Berapa jumlah penulis yang akan terlibat?
6. Jurnal apa yang akan dituju?

Terima Kasih