



# How to conduct Systematic Reviews

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### hat is a "Systematic Review" (SR)?

A: I have no clue

B: Vaguely aware what SRs are

C: Is familiar with identifying SRs

D: I have authored an SR myself

E: Don't know what SRs are and couldn't care less



#### Definition of Evidence-Based Dentistry



"...an approach to oral health care that requires the judicious integration of systematic assessments of clinically relevant scientific evidence, relating to the patient's oral and medical condition and history, with the dentist's clinical expertise and the patient's treatment needs and preferences."



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#### Systematic Reviews

Systematic reviews are designed to minimize bias inherent in traditional literature reviews

- incomplete identification of studies
  - thorough search
- subjective include/exclude decisions
  - formal inclusion criteria
- no / non-objective assessment of study strength
  - quality criteria
- subjective synthesis of individual studies
  - meta-analysis



- 1. Formulate key clinical question
- 2. State inclusion & exclusion criteria
- 3. Develop search strategy
- 4. Search and select studies
- 5. Extract data
- 6. Analyze and present results
- 7. Interpret the review results



#### Step 1: Key Clinical Question

- Population or patient type
   persons for whom an answer is sought
- Intervention or exposure treatment or clinical condition of interest
- Comparison
   alternative treatment or control condition
- Outcome
   measure(s) used to assess effects



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"What is the effectiveness of semiannual fluoride varnish compared to semiannual fluoride gel treatment in preventing dental caries in permanent teeth among caries-active adults?"



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Outcome



#### Example

"In patients requiring single tooth replacement, what are the outcomes of implant as compared with tooth supported restorations?"



#### Example #1

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**Population** 



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#### Example #1

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Outcome



#### Example #2

"How do smoking, diabetes, adverse loading, and periodontal disease affect outcomes?



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"How do smoking, diabetes, adverse loading, and periodontal disease affect outcomes?

Population?



#### Example #2

"How do smoking, diabetes, adverse loading, and periodontal disease affect outcomes?

Intervention?



#### Example #2

"How do smoking, diabetes, adverse loading, and periodontal disease affect outcomes?

Clinical conditions



#### Example #2

"How do smoking, diabetes, adverse loading, and periodontal disease affect outcomes?

Comparison?



#### Example #2

"How do smoking, diabetes, adverse loading, and periodontal disease affect outcomes?

**Outcome** 



#### Step 2: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

- key question PICO elements
- details of population / subject eligibility
- details of treatment procedures
- details of evaluation procedures
- language
- publication dates
- study design\*



#### Step 2: Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

study design---where to draw the line?

- 1. randomized controlled trials (RCTs)
- 2. observational studies

  Prospective Cohort

  Case-Control

  Retrospective Cohort

  Case
- 3. expert opinion



#### Step 3: Search Strategy

- electronic indices\* -- MEDLINE, EMBASE
- Cochrane library
- hand searching -- current & non-indexed journals
- reference listings
- gray literature -- theses, dissertations, conference reports, abstracts, unpublished studies



#### Step 3: Search Strategy

selecting search terms for electronic indices

Ideal: A and B and C and D

Actual: A or B or C or D

Searches are always sensitive but often not specific



#### Step 4: Select Studies from Search Results

- application of inclusion & exclusion criteria
- two reviewers independently
- rules for resolving disagreements
- two stages--title/abstract, full paper
- log of reasons for exclusion



#### Step 5: Extract Data

evidence table--detailed information about research design subjects methods results

- abstraction form
- two abstractors independently
- rules for resolving disagreements



#### Step 6: Analyze and Present Results

- evidence table(s)
- qualitative summary designs outcomes
- quantitative summary
   methodologic quality\*
   heterogeneity
   meta-analysis
   meta-regression
   sensitivity analysis



## Step 6: Analyze and Present Results methodologic quality--key elements for RCTs

- randomization
- blinding
- statistical analysis
- funding/sponsorship
- population (specificity)
- intervention (specificity)
- outcomes (specificity)



#### Step 7: Interpretation

- limitations of the review
- implications for needed research
- implications for the clinician
- strength of the evidence\*



Step 7: Interpretation strength of the evidence

- 1. Quantity

  n of studies

  sample size
- 2. Quality
- 3. Consistency

