

Scoping reviews (mapping reviews)

What are they and what goes into a protocol

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What is a scoping review?

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What is a scoping review?

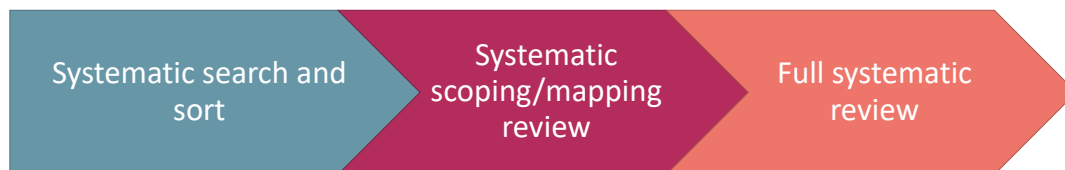
Also known as a mapping review

- «A scoping review or scoping study is a form of knowledge synthesis that addresses an exploratory research question aimed at mapping key concepts, types of evidence and gaps in research related to related to a defined area or field by systematically searching , selecting and synthesizing existing knowledge» (Colquhoun et al 2014)
- «Scoping reviews are used to map the concepts underpinning a research area and the main sources and types of evidence available» (Arksey and O'Malley 2005)
- The Joanna Briggs Institute has published a guidance document for the conduct of a scoping review
 - (Tricco, Lillie et al. 2016)
 - <https://knowledgetranslation.net/portfolios/the-prisma-scr2/>

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Where do they fit in the evidence ecosystem?

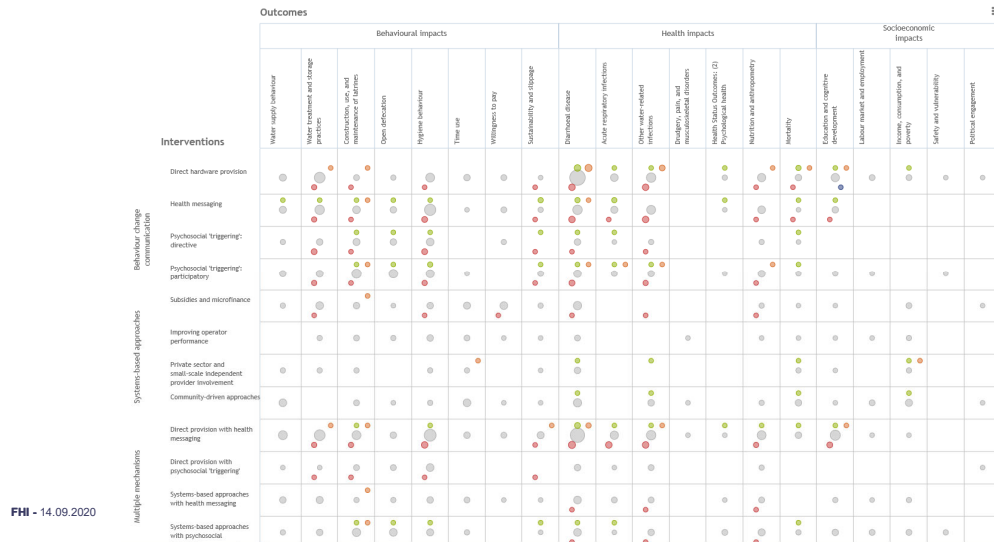


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Evidence gap maps

Available at 3ie (<http://www.3ieimpact.org/en/evidence/gap-maps/>)



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Conducting a scoping review

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The scoping review framework

Peters et al 2015 building on Arksey and O'Malley 2005

1. Defining and aligning the objective(s) and question(s)
2. Developing and aligning the inclusion criteria with the objective(s) and question(s)
3. Describing the planned approach to evidence searching and selection
4. Searching for the evidence
5. Selecting the evidence
6. Extracting the evidence
7. Charting the evidence
8. Summarizing the evidence in relation to objective(s) and question(s)

Consultation with information specialists, experts and other people with knowledge of methodology or topic throughout the process

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Parts of the protocol

What should your protocol contain?

- Title, objective and question
- Background – defining and explaining the problem and key related terminology
- Methods section
- Time plan
- References

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PRISMA extension for scoping reviews checklist

- 20 essential reporting items and 2 optional items
- Examples and text descriptions
- You can find the checklist here:
- <https://knowledgetranslation.net/portfolios/the-prisma-scr2/>

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Annals of Internal Medicine RESEARCH AND REPORTING METHODS

PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR): Checklist and Explanation

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Scoping reviews, a type of knowledge synthesis, follow a systematic approach to map evidence on a topic and identify main concepts, theories, sources, and knowledge gaps. Although more scoping reviews are being done, their methodological and reporting quality need improvement. This document presents the PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews) checklist and explanation. The checklist was developed by a 24-member expert panel and 2 research teams following published guidance from the EQUATOR (Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency of Health Research) Network. The final checklist contains 20 essential reporting items and 2 optional items. The authors provide a rationale and an example of good reporting for each item. The intent of the PRISMA-ScR is to help readers (including researchers, publishers, commissioners, policymakers, health care providers, guideline developers, and patients or consumers) develop a greater understanding of relevant terminology, core concepts, and key items to report for scoping reviews.

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For author affiliations, see end of text.
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Scoping reviews can be conducted to meet various objectives. They may examine the extent (that is, size), range (breadth), and nature (characteristics) of the evidence on a topic or question; determine the value of undertaking a systematic review; summarize findings from a body of knowledge that is heterogeneous in methods or disciplines; or identify gaps in the literature to aid the planning and commissioning of future research (1, 2). A recent scoping review by members of our team suggested that although the number of scoping reviews in the literature is increasing steadily, methodological and reporting quality needs to improve in order to facilitate complete and transparent reporting (3). Results from a survey on scoping review terminology, definitions, and methods showed a lack of consensus on how to conduct and report scoping reviews (3).

The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) published a guidance document for the conduct of scoping reviews (4) updated in 2017 (5) based on earlier work by Akl and O'Malley (6) and Lewis and colleagues (7). However, a reporting guideline for scoping review research currently does not exist.

Reporting guidelines outline a minimum set of items to include in research reports and have been shown to increase methodological transparency and uptake of research findings (8, 9). Although a reporting guideline exists for systematic reviews, the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses) statement (10)–scoping reviews serve a different purpose (11). Systematic reviews are useful for answering clearly defined questions (for example, "Does this intervention improve specified outcomes when compared with a given comparator in this population?"), whereas scoping reviews are useful for answering much broader questions (such as "What is the nature of the evidence for this intervention?" or "What

is known about this concept?"). Given the difference in objectives, and therefore in the methodological approach (such as presence vs. absence of a risk of bias assessment or meta-analysis), scoping reviews should have different essential reporting items from systematic reviews. Consequently, some PRISMA items may not be appropriate, whereas other important considerations may be missing (12–14). It was decided that a PRISMA extension for scoping reviews was needed to provide reporting guidance for this specific type of knowledge synthesis. This extension is also intended to apply to evidence maps (15, 16), which share similarities with scoping reviews and involve a systematic search of a body of literature to identify knowledge gaps, with a visual representation of results (such as a figure or graph).

Methods
The PRISMA-ScR (PRISMA extension for Scoping Reviews) was developed according to published guidance by the EQUATOR (Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency of Health Research) Network for the development of reporting guidelines (9). The St. Michael's Hospital Research Ethics Board granted research ethics approval for this study on 15 August 2016.

See also:
Editorial comment 502
Web-Only
Appendix: Explanation and Elaboration
Supplement

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Methods section

- Setting the frame or scope of your scoping review

- **Population**
- **Concept**
- **Context**
 - Study design
 - Language
 - Date

Interventions against welfare fraud: A mapping review

Population	The general public, the actual users of the state system (those receiving support)
Concept	Interventions to prevent or discover/catch fraud before or after payment for different types of welfare payments. Experiences with working on interventions to prevent welfare fraud
Context	Europe, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand
Study design	All empirical research, independent of design
Language	English, French and Scandinavian Languages
Date	No limitations

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Methods section continued

- Inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Search strategy
- Screening and study selection
- Data extraction
- Sorting and summarization
- Transparently and clearly described

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A scoping review (usually) does not....

- Have a critical assessment of the included studies
- Conduct a full synthesis or meta analysis of the results

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Group work

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Group work steps

1. Read the description of the problem
2. Discuss the description as a group. What terms are important
3. Read the short background provided and discuss
4. Create a research plan by agreeing on your population, concept and context table



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The problem and short background

How to understand and treat/deal with children who resist post separation parental contact?



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- Those working in the area of conversations with children are reporting that therapists and social workers in the family services have a need for more knowledge about how they can understand and treat/deal with/help children who resist post separation parental contact. There can be a large variation in these types of cases and it is often difficult to discover the child's reason for refusing to meet their parent.
- Some children may have been influence or manipulated by the parent they live with to refuse visitation with the other parent, whereas other children could have had negative experiences with the thother parent and are protecting themselves. Refusal to meet can also be related to avoidance behaviours, where children have had negative experiences with a parent tha they have not receive support for or help to solve or deal with. Finally, it may also be that the child wishes to meet the other parent but that the parent they are with is against this and does not allow contact.

Search terms: enmeshment, parental alienationt, estrangement, diagnosis, tools, symptoms