

EAC Orientation Tutorial 2020

Module 2: Evidence Analysis Center Scoping Reviews (Time: 6 minutes)

Slide Number	Title	Script
1	Module 2: Evidence Analysis Center Scoping Reviews	Welcome to Module 2 of the Evidence Analysis Center Orientation Tutorial. The title of this module is Evidence Analysis Center Scoping Reviews.
2	Module 2 Objectives	Upon completion of this module, you will understand the definition of a scoping review, how a scoping review differs from a systematic review, the Evidence Analysis Center’s process for conducting a scoping review and how the Evidence Analysis Center uses the scoping review results.
3	About Scoping Reviews	Let’s get started!
4	What is a scoping Review	A scoping review 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 a defined area or field by systematically searching, selecting, and synthesizing existing knowledge.
5	Why Conduct a Scoping Review	So why did the Academy start conducting scoping reviews? Here are 4 top reasons – 1. to examine the extent, range and nature of available research on a topic; 2. to summarize and disseminate research findings across a body of research evidence; 3. to identify research gaps in the literature to aid planning and commissioning of future research; and 4. to determine the value of undertaking a full systematic review.
6	Scoping Review vs Systematic Review	Scoping reviews are a relatively new approach. This table highlights several differences between a scoping review and a systematic review. A scoping review starts with a broad research question to investigate what research has been done in a field. Defining inclusion and exclusion criteria is fundamental for a rigorous search. A major difference between these two forms of review is that a risk of bias assessment is not required for a scoping review but is required for a systematic review. Also, a synthesis of findings from individual studies and the generation of a ‘summary of findings’ narrative and table is required for a systematic review.

		Scoping reviews can take 4-6 months to complete compared to a systematic review which can take 12-16 months to complete. Although conducted for different purposes, systematic reviews and scoping reviews both require rigorous and transparent methods to ensure that the results are trustworthy
7	EAC Scoping Review Process	We will now review the process followed by the Evidence Analysis Center
8	EAC Framework	In 2018, the Evidence Analysis Center developed this framework. As you can see, conducting a scoping review is one of the first phases in the process. The results will determine whether or not a systematic review is warranted.
9	EAC Process	These are the 5 steps in the Evidence Analysis Center process – Define the scope; collaborate with content advisors; develop the search strategy; extract and map the data; and finally, collate and summarize the results.
10	Teamwork	A scoping review requires teamwork. An Evidence Analysis Center scoping review project team is comprised of a project manager, lead analyst, content advisors, methodologist, and a medical librarian.
11	EAC Scoping Review Steps	Let's discuss the process in more detail. A scoping review will include 2-3 topic experts who are responsible for developing the research question. They help develop the search plan including identifying relevant search terms. The medical librarian conducts the comprehensive search using multiple databases and hand searches. It is not unusual for the search to produce 5,000, 10,000 or even 18,000 hits! The project manager and lead analyst screen the title, abstracts, and articles to determine inclusion or exclusion. Finally, they map the extracted data and publish the results.
12	Transparency	The scoping review is available on the Evidence Analysis Library. In this example, the topic list indicates when a scoping review is in progress. The review information is available within the project.
13	CD Scoping Review	This is an example from the celiac disease scoping review. Note the link to the scoping review information is located on the left navigation bar. Just a reminder that the most current information is located at the top. This scoping review will help focus the scope of the 2009 celiac disease guideline update.

14	Sample Bubble Chart	This is an example of a visual representation of scoping review results. This is a bubble chart of original research
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		published by year and topics for celiac disease scoping review. The bubble size is proportional to the number of original research studies published in the year and topic.
15	Sample Heat Map	This illustration is an example of a heat map representing the distribution of outcomes assessed in the included original intervention studies by study design and type of intervention. The Red section represents the highest number of studies. Yellow represents the number of studies at around the 50th percentile. Green represents the lowest number of studies. In the columns, ET represents experimental trials; OS=observational studies. T is the total number of studies within each type of intervention.
16	Sample Overview of Included Studies	This is an example of an overview of included research studies for the nutritional genomics scoping review. This information was used to develop the search criteria for the systematic review.
17	Published Scoping Reviews	Scoping review results are published in the Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.
18	After Scoping Review: Next Steps	Once the scoping review is complete, the project manager will use the results to determine the need for a systematic review. The results will be used to focus the scope of the systematic review and to develop the PICO questions. The results are promoted via articles in peer-reviewed journals and meeting presentations.
19	Thank you	This concludes Module 2. Please proceed to Module 3 - the Evidence Analysis Center Systematic Review. Thank you.