TYPES OF LITERATURE REVIEW

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REVIEW

WHAT IS LITERATURE REVIEW ???

- A **literature review** is both a summary and explanation of the complete and current state of knowledge, on a limited topic as found in academic books and journal articles.

What is Medical literature???

Medical literature

- **Published**

  22 000 biomedical journals

  ≈ 5 000 journals indexed in Medline

  17 000 biomedical books annually

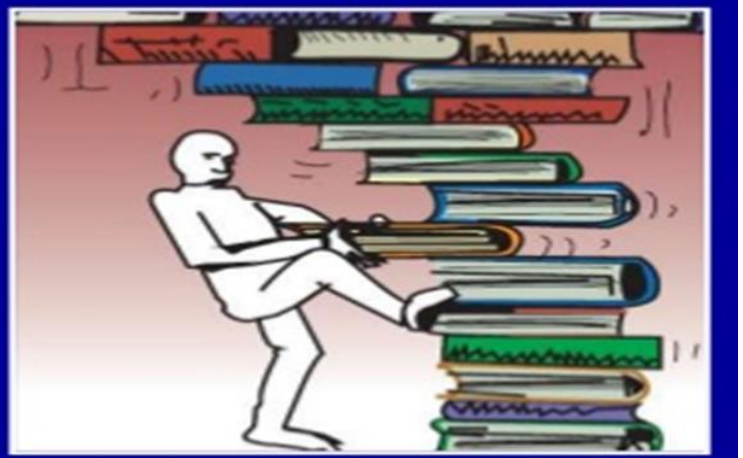
- **Gray literature**

  Conference proceedings

  Reports

  Theses

  Unpublished studies



Glasziou P et al. Systematic reviews in health Care – A practical guide. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1st edition, 2001

Why to do a **literature review**?

What's the purpose??

- **To see** what has and has not been investigated.
- **To identify** data sources that other researchers have used.
- **To learn** how others have defined and measured key concepts.
- **To develop** alternative research projects.
- **To contribute** to the field by moving research forward.
- **To provide** evidence that may be used to support your own findings.

- To understand your topic in the context of what is already known.

- **WHERE DO YOU FIND LITERATURE ?**

Sources of Literature

Primary

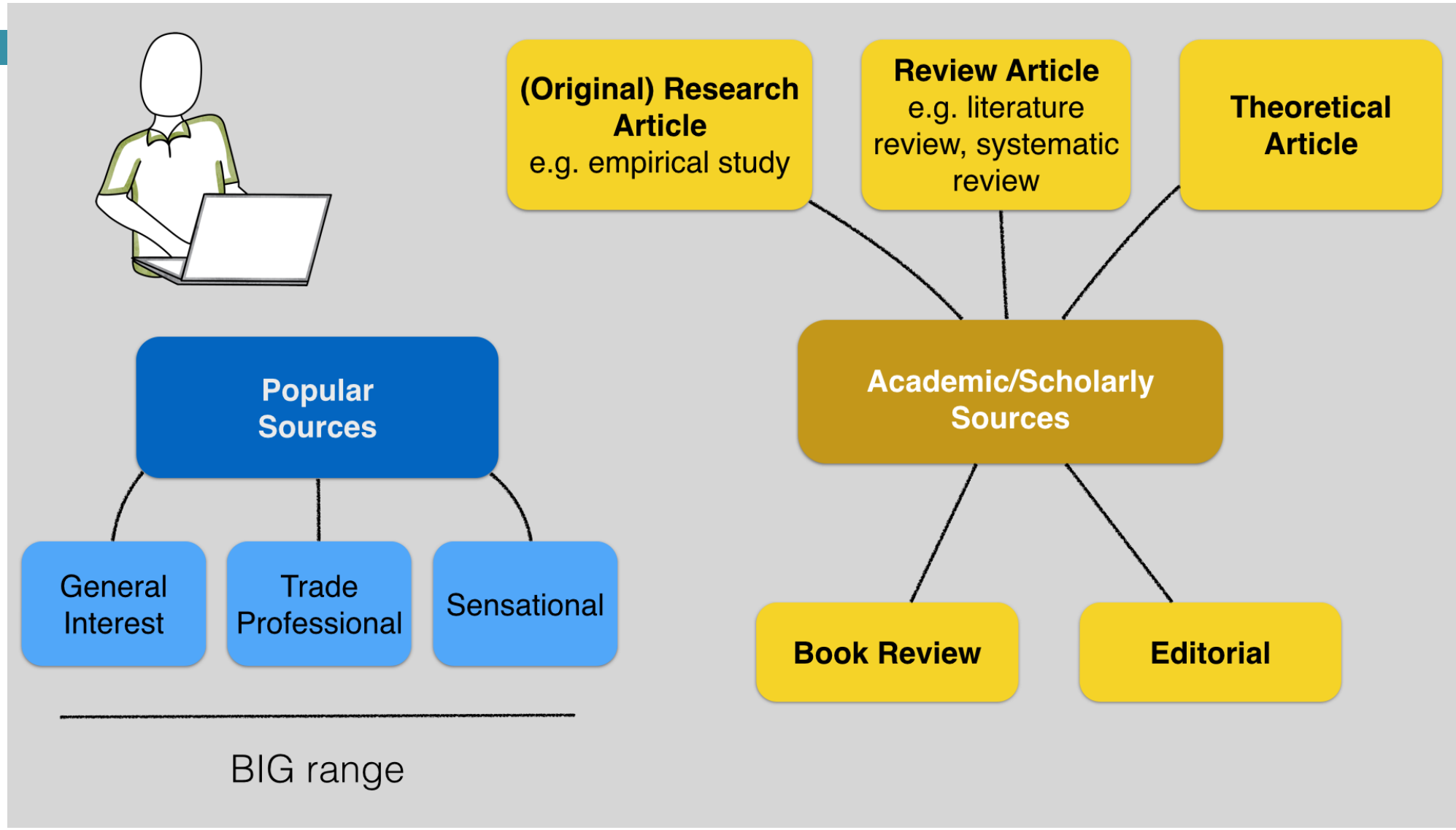
- Reports
- Theses
- E-mail, Memos, minutes
- Conference proceedings
- Company reports
- Unpublished manuscript sources
- Some government publications such as white paper etc.

Secondary

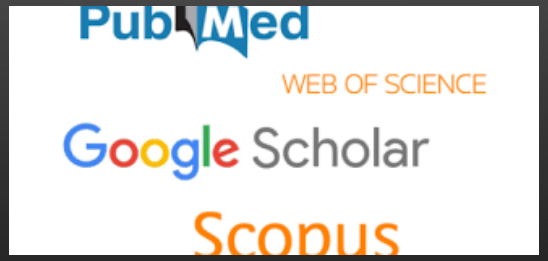
- Books
- Journals
- Newspapers
- Some government Publications

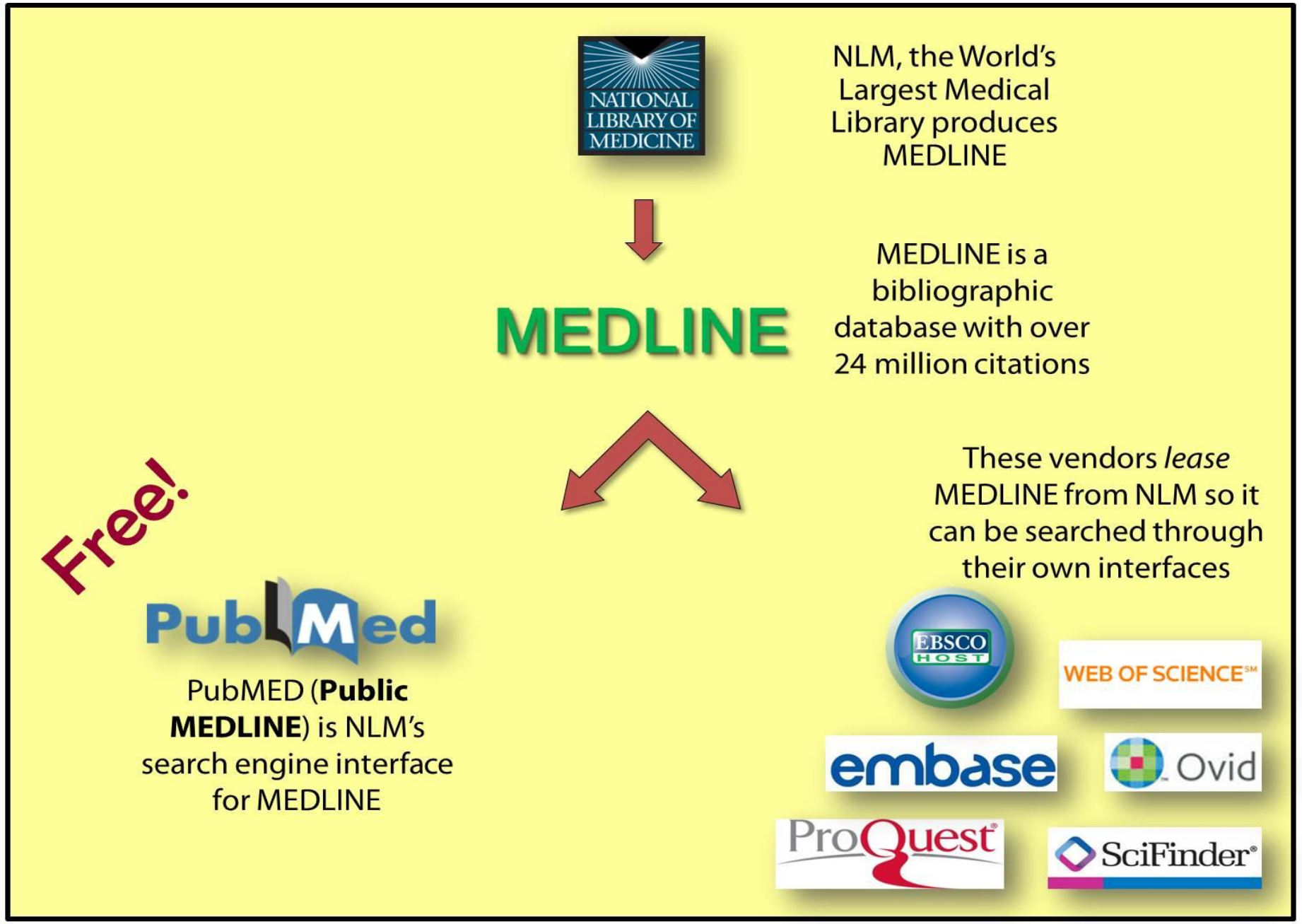
Tertiary

- Indexes
- Abstracts
- Catalogues
- Encyclopedia
- Dictionaries
- Bibliographies
- Citation Indexes


(Original) Research Article
e.g. empirical study
Review Article
e.g. literature review, systematic review
Theoretical Article
Academic/Scholarly Sources
Book Review
Editorial
Popular Sources
General Interest
Trade Professional
Sensational
BIG range

SEARCH ENGINES AND DATA BASES

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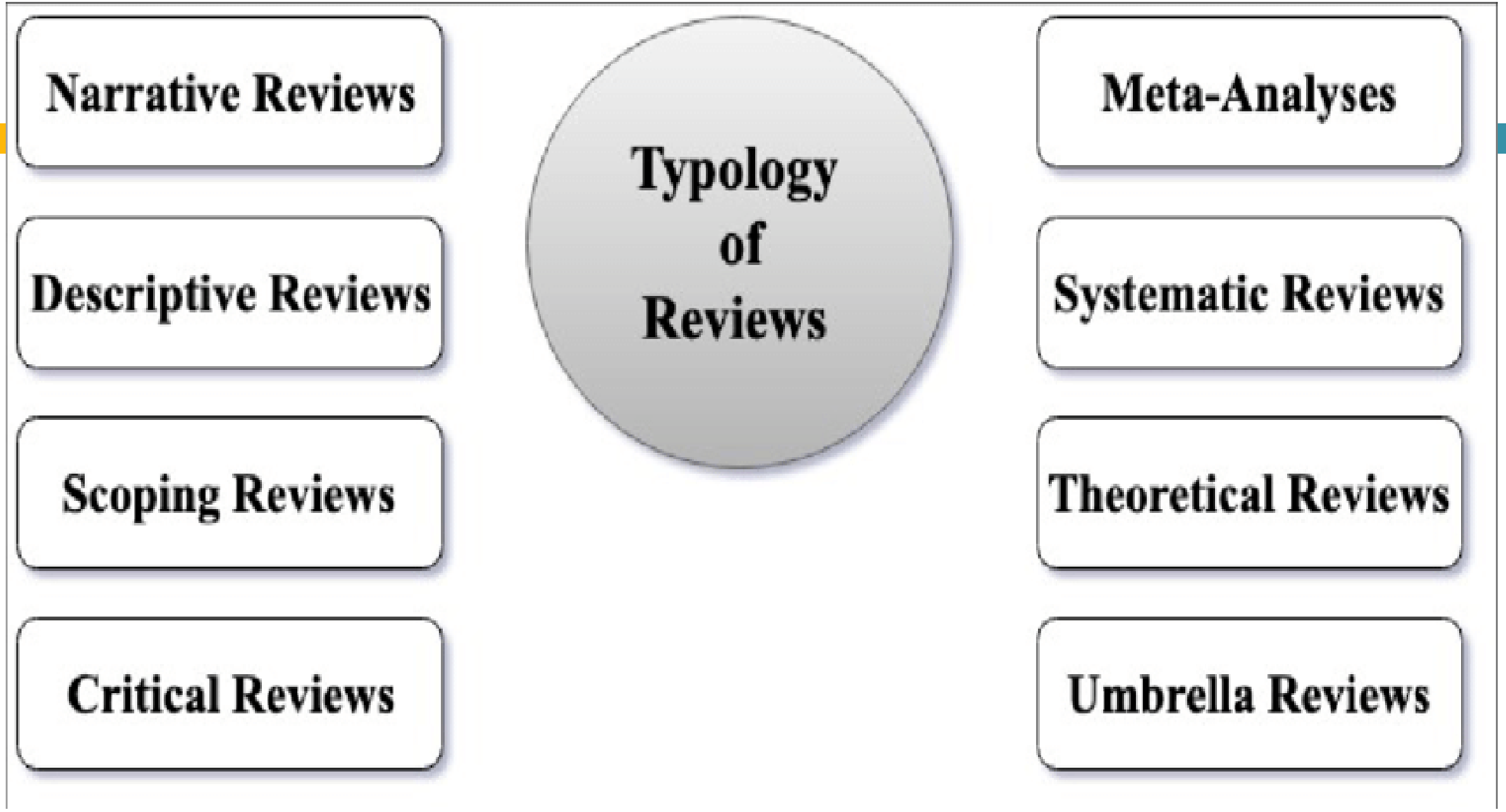
Typology of Reviews
Narrative Reviews
Descriptive Reviews
Scoping Reviews
Critical Reviews
Meta-Analyses
Systematic Reviews
Theoretical Reviews
Umbrella Reviews

Narrative Review

- It summarizes information from multiple sources
- Provides overview of a particular topic
- They can help to identify gaps in the literature
- Provide context for new research
- Offer insight into the current sate of knowledge on a topic.
- However, as it rely on author's interpretation of the literature ,they can be subject to bias. May not be rigorous or reproducible
- E.G"The effects of mindfulness meditation on reducing anxiety"

Descriptive or Mapping reviews

- It aims to provide an overview of the literature on particular topic.
- It is more systematic in approach.
- Systematic search of relevant databases.
- Literature is organized and summarize e.g creating tables ,diagrams .
- Goal is to provide comprehensive overview on a specific topic .research methods and study designs .
- E.g “ The effectiveness of different intervention for managing chronic pain in older adults”

Scoping Review

- The goal is to identify the depth of literature on a topic .
- Useful in identifying research gaps and area for future research.
- It provides an overview of existing literature on a topic when is new or complex.
- E.g “ use of telemedicine for managing chronic conditions in rural population”

Systematic Review

- It uses rigorous and structured approach to identify all relevant literature on a research topic .
- It provides comprehensive and unbiased summary of the current evidence on a topic.
- It includes ,inclusion and exclusion criteria for selecting studies
- Use standardized tool to extract data from each article.
- It informs clinical practice ,policy decisions or future research directions.
- E.g “ effectiveness of CBT for depression in children :a

Meta-analyses

- When a statistical technique is used to combine the results of multiple studies that has investigated the same research topic/question .
- It provides unbiased summary of the evidence on a particular topic .
- E.g “ effectiveness of vitamin c supplements on cold”

Conclusion

- Critical analysis → **Narrative review**
- Synthesis of the findings → **descriptive/mapping review**
- Depth of literature → **scoping review**
- Use specific methods to analyze studies → **systematic review**
- Use statistical technique to draw conclusion → **meta-**

- 1. A Literature review that uses a specific methods to search , select and analyze relevant studies is known as:

- A. narrative review
- B. scoping review
- C. descriptive review
- D. systematic review

- 1. A Literature review that combines statistical results from multiple studies to draw conclusions is known as :

- A. narrative review
- B. scoping review
- C. descriptive review
- D. systematic review
- E. meta-analysis

Thank
you!!