

Systematic reviews: Cultivating collaborations and developing capabilities

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Why systematic reviews?

1993

Cochrane
Collaboration

*....to promote
evidence-
informed health
decision-making*

1996

Joanna Briggs
Institute

*....improvements in the
quality and outcomes of
healthcare globally*

2000

Campbell
Collaboration

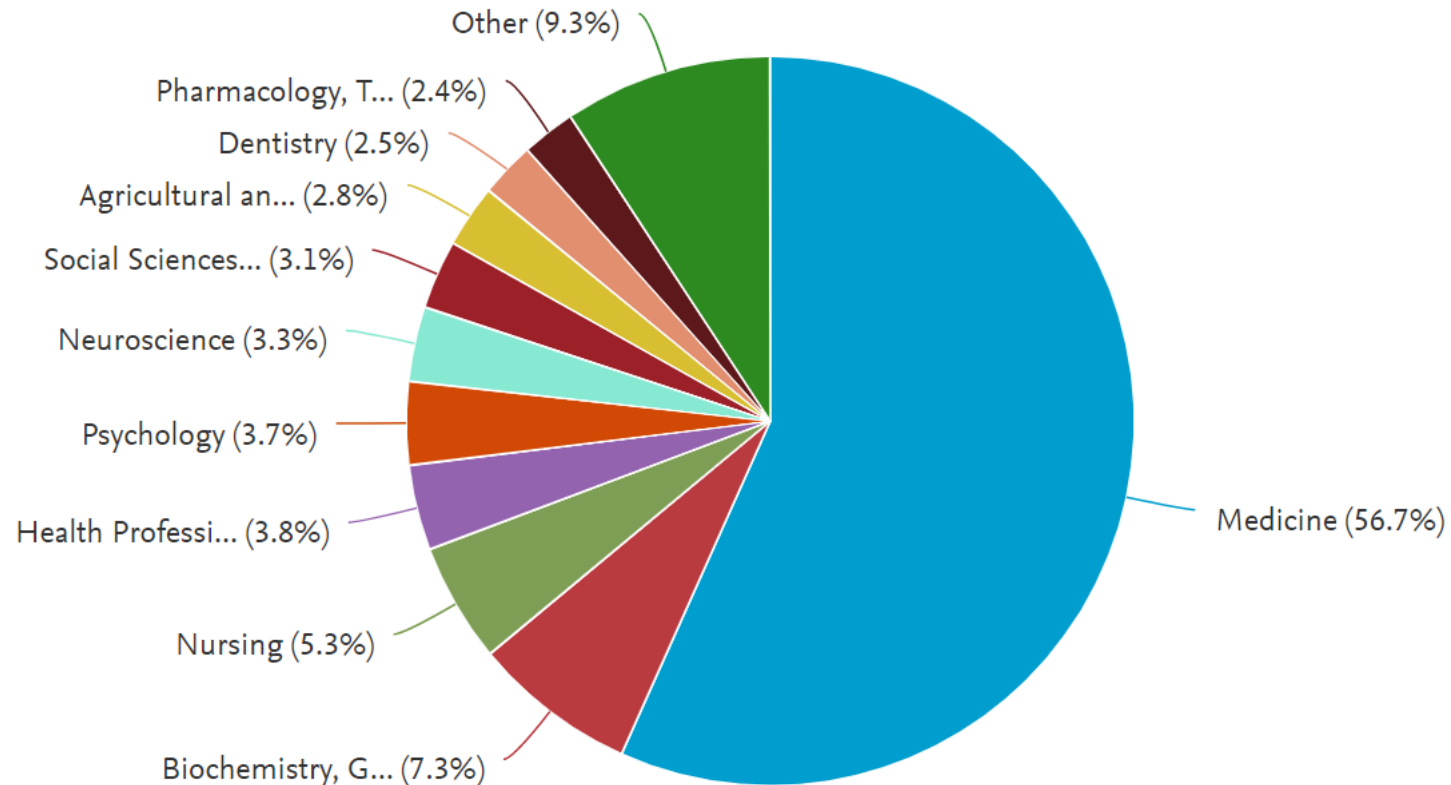
*... evidence synthesis for
decision making in policy
and practice*

2007

Collaboration for
environmental
evidence (CEE)

*... to promote and deliver
evidence syntheses on
issues of greatest
concern to environmental
policy and practice*

The systematic review family




2019 article¹ identified 48 review types, categorised into 7 families:

- Traditional (e.g. Critical)
- Systematic (e.g. Cochrane)
- Review of (e.g. Umbrella)
- Rapid
- Qualitative
- Mixed methods (e.g. Realist)
- Purpose specific (e.g. Scoping)

1889-2020 (125 000 “systematic review” documents in Scopus)

Librarian roles in systematic reviews

- Advice  Author
- 18 different librarian roles identified in 2018 article², including:
 - planning, question formulation, peer review, searching, source selection, evaluation
- Evidence of benefit/impact of our involvement

Systematic Reviews at Monash

“We’re planning to carry out a Critical Interpretive Synthesis on Can you assist?”

- Growing number of queries (and review types) from researchers across Faculties and Research Institutes
- Six broad core competencies for Health Librarians³.
- Professional development opportunities?

Systematic Review Community of Practice (SRCoP)

- Librarians from across Faculty teams facilitate, discuss, share, reflect, and learn together
- Initial survey to identify areas of interest
- Insights from sessions so far:
 - Review types (including purpose, methodology)
 - Systematic search strategies
 - Grey literature
 - Automation of reviews

A photograph of a park path. The path is a light-colored gravel or dirt trail that curves through a lush green landscape. On the left, a large, mature tree with a thick trunk and dense green foliage stands prominently. The path leads towards a weeping willow tree in the distance. To the right of the path, there is a black lamp post with a curved top and a bench. The grass is vibrant green, and the overall scene is bright and sunny, with dappled shadows from the trees. The text "Future pathways?" is overlaid in white at the bottom left of the image.

Future
pathways?

References

1. Sutton A, Clowes M, Preston L, Booth A (2019) Meeting the review family: exploring review types and associated information retrieval requirements, *Health Information and Libraries Journal*, **36**, 202-222.
2. Spencer A, Eldredge J (2018) Roles for librarians in systematic reviews: a scoping review, *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, **106**, 46-56.
3. Townsend W, Anderson P, Ginier E, MacEachern M, Saylor K, Shipman B, Smith J (2017) A competency framework for librarians involved in systematic reviews, *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, **105**, 268-75.

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