

13-00 Introduction and Overview

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Reader in Evidence Based Information
Practice

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Evidence Synthesis of Qualitative Research in Europe (ESQUIRE)

- To provide participants with state-of-the art perspective on methodology of qualitative systematic reviews (qualitative evidence syntheses).
- It will focus on methods that feature in the forthcoming guidance of the Cochrane Qualitative Research Methods Group but will also incorporate a broader perspective on available methods of qualitative synthesis.

339 records. Topic=("qualitative systematic review") OR Topic=("qualitative evidence synthesis") OR Topic=(metasynthesis) OR Topic=("meta synthesis")

Rank the records by this field:	Analyze:	Set display options:	Sort by:
Document Type General Categories Language Publication Year	Up to 500 records.	Show the top 50 results. Minimum record count (threshold): 2	<input type="radio"/> Record count <input checked="" type="radio"/> Selected field

Analyze

Use the checkboxes below to view the records. You can choose to view those selected records, or you can exclude them (and view the others).
Note: The number of records displayed may be greater than the listed Record Count if the original set contained more records than the number of records analyzed.

<input type="checkbox"/> View Records <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exclude Records	Field: Publication Year	Record Count	% of 339	Bar Chart	Save Analysis Data to File
<input type="checkbox"/>	1996	2	0.5900 %		
<input type="checkbox"/>	1997	6	1.7699 %		
<input type="checkbox"/>	1998	8	2.3599 %		
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<input type="checkbox"/>	2003	33	9.7345 %	■	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2004	23	6.7847 %	■	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2005	46	13.5693 %	■	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2006	30	8.8496 %	■	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2007	67	19.7640 %	■	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2008	58	17.1091 %	■	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2009	44	12.9794 %	■	

48% of total output in last (almost) three years. 75% in last 5.75 years.

Qualitative Evidence Synthesis

- Whereas quantitative meta-synthesis, or meta-analysis, aims to pool numerical results of individual quantitative studies, qualitative meta-synthesis looks for “themes” or “constructs” that lie in or across individual qualitative studies.
- Goal not aggregative in sense of “adding studies together,” as with meta-analysis. On the contrary, it is interpretative in broadening understanding of a particular phenomenon.
- Within this broader category of “qualitative meta-synthesis,” the narrow term “meta-ethnography” refers to the specific method of data synthesis most widely adopted in the literature to date.

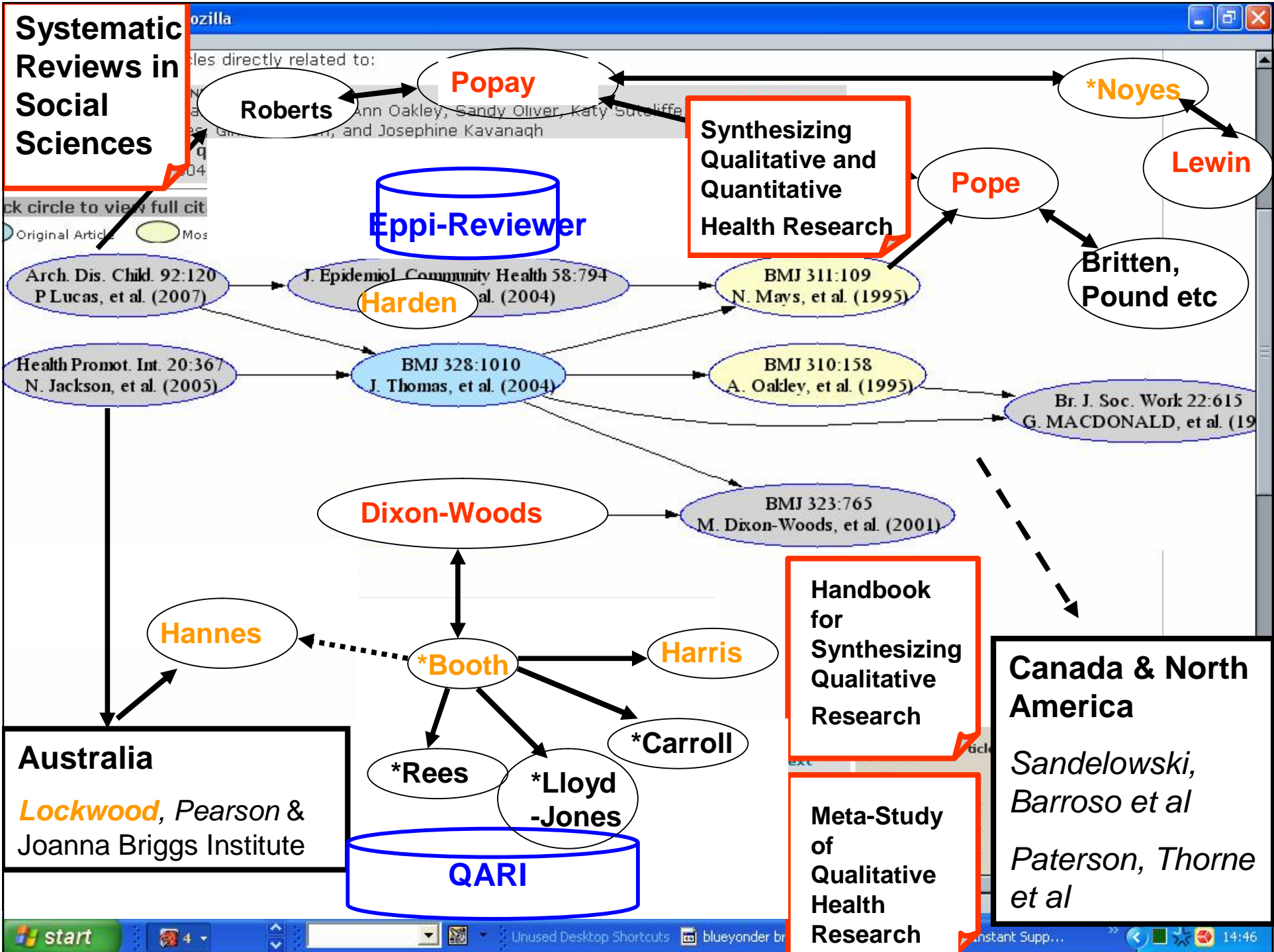
An Example

- Paterson and colleagues identified thirty-eight studies examining the firsthand experience of living with diabetes.
- They found that the prevailing metaphor was the concept of “balance” and specific subthemes identified across multiple studies included “knowing one's body,” “learning how to manage diabetes,” and “fostering supportive, collaborative relationships with others.”

Stages of a Qualitative Evidence Synthesis?

- Formulating the review question
- Conducting a systematic literature search
- Screening and selecting appropriate research articles
- Analyzing and synthesizing qualitative findings
- Maintaining quality control
- Presenting findings

(Sandelowski & Barroso, 2007)



Plethora of terminology

- Meta-Ethnography (1988)
- Meta-Study (2001)
- Narrative Synthesis (2002)
- Realist Synthesis (2002)
- Critical Interpretative Synthesis (2006)
- Qualitative Evidence Synthesis (2007)

Qualitative Metasynthesis

- An interpretation of qualitative findings that are themselves interpretive syntheses of data including phenomenologies, ethnographies, grounded theories, and other integrated and coherent descriptions or explanations of phenomena, events, or cases that are the hallmarks of qualitative research (Sandelowski & Barroso, 2007, p. 151)

Expected outcomes of this Programme:

By end of this programme participants will be able to:

- Describe main methods of evidence synthesis in terms of their strengths and weaknesses**
- Rehearse stages of systematic review process, specifically in relation to methodological challenges associated with synthesis of qualitative evidence**
- Distinguish between aggregative and interpretive approaches to qualitative evidence synthesis**
- Identify circumstances under which framework analysis or grounded theory-based approaches to synthesis are most appropriate**
- Describe requirements for presenting data and disseminating findings of qualitative evidence syntheses, both as stand-alone reviews and when integrating with outputs of quantitative systematic reviews.**

Day One – Tuesday 15th September

***13:00 p.m. – 16:30 p.m. Overview, Focusing the
Question and Searching***

13:00 Introduction and Overview Andrew Booth

13:30 Focusing the Question Andrew Booth

14:15 Searching – The Basics (Sources & Strategies)
Angie Rees

15:00 Tea

15:30 Searching – Filters & Supplementary Methods
Angie Rees

16:15 Question & Answer Session

19:00 Course Dinner -Platillos



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Square
Sheffield, S1
0114 276
3412

Day Two - Wednesday 16th September 2009

09:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. Data Extraction and Quality Assessment

09:30 a.m. Challenges of Data Extraction Myfanwy Lloyd-Jones

09:50 a.m. Data Extraction Practical Myfanwy Lloyd-Jones

10:45 a.m. – 11:15 a.m. Coffee

11:15 a.m. Quality Assessment – Practical & Andrew Booth
Myfanwy Lloyd-Jones

12:15 Question & Answer Session
LUNCH

13:30 p.m. – 16:30 p.m. Analysis and Synthesis

13:30 Challenges of Synthesis: Case Study of Contraception Review Jane Noyes

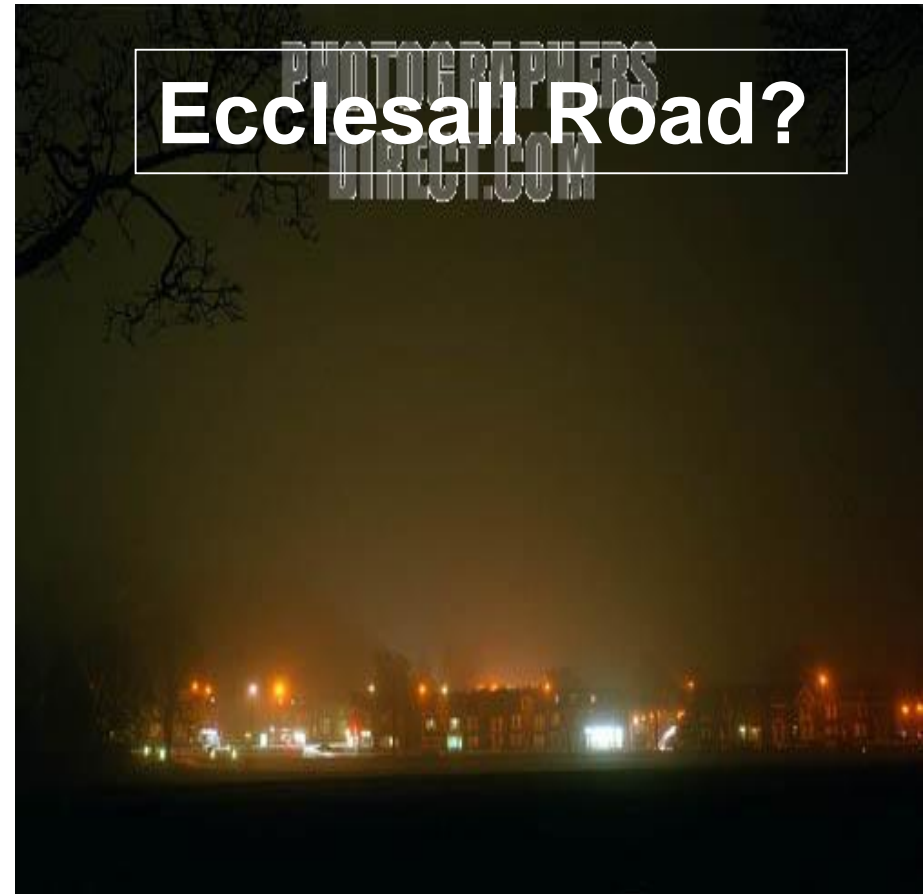
14:45 Synthesis Practical (Including Tea 3:15 to 3:45)

16:15 Question & Answer Session

Free Evening



West Street?



Ecclesall Road?

Day Three – Thursday 17th September 2009

***09:30 a.m. – 13:00 p.m. Data Presentation, Integration and
Dissemination***

09:30 Data Presentation Andrew Booth

10:00 Integrating Your Data Practical Andrew Booth

10:45 Writing Up and Dissemination Andrew Booth

11:00 Coffee

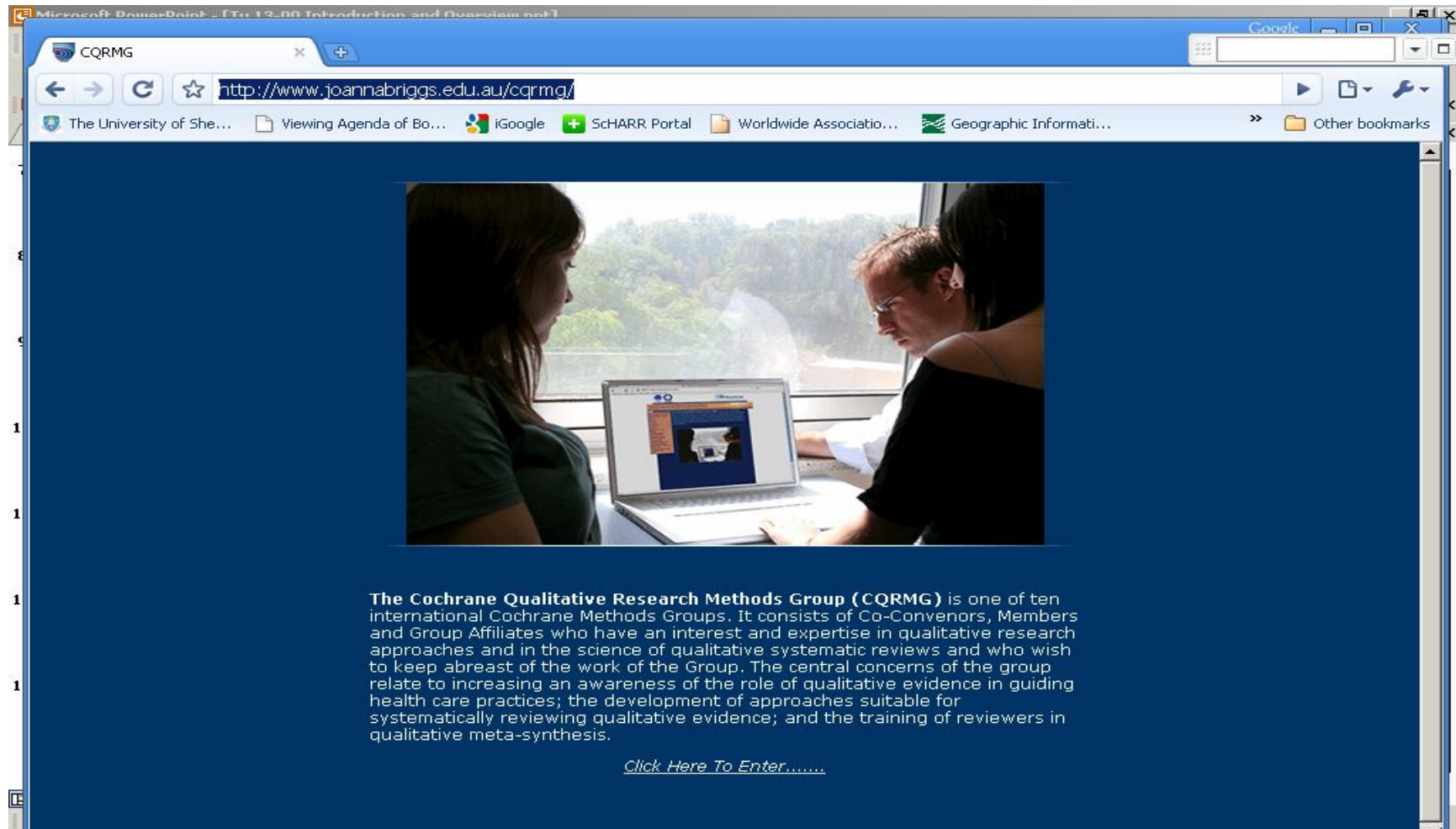
**11:30 Methodological Challenges Andrew Booth &
Jane Noyes**

12:20 Summary of Workshop, Discussion and Questions

**12:45 The Way Forward – Taking Your Interest Further
Jane Noyes**

13:00 Brown bag lunch and Depart

Resources - CQRMG

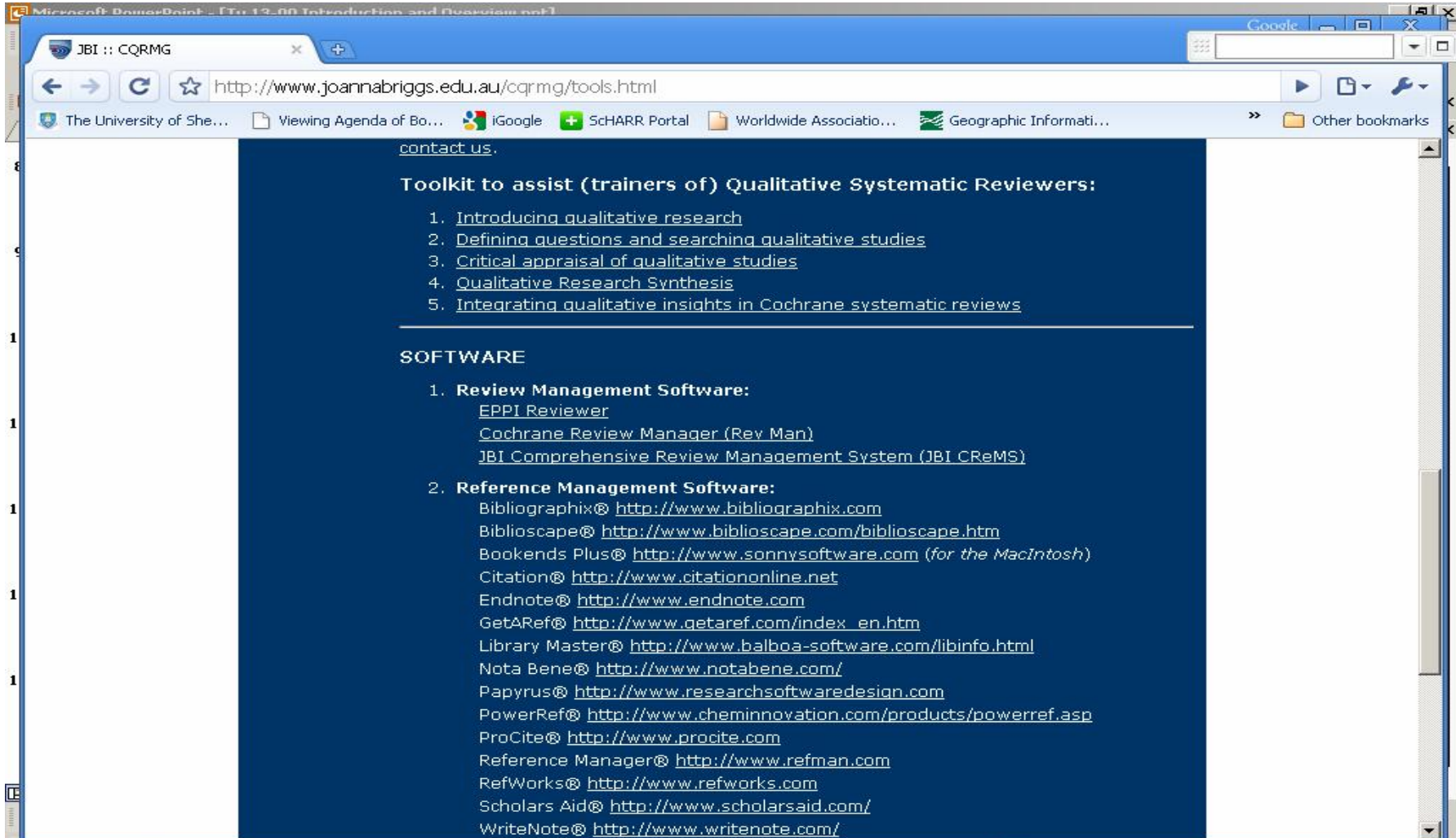


The Cochrane Qualitative Research Methods Group (CQRMG) is one of ten international Cochrane Methods Groups. It consists of Co-Convenors, Members and Group Affiliates who have an interest and expertise in qualitative research approaches and in the science of qualitative systematic reviews and who wish to keep abreast of the work of the Group. The central concerns of the group relate to increasing an awareness of the role of qualitative evidence in guiding health care practices; the development of approaches suitable for systematically reviewing qualitative evidence; and the training of reviewers in qualitative meta-synthesis.

[Click Here To Enter.....](#)

<http://www.joannabriggs.edu.au/cqrmg/>

Includes CQRMG Toolkit:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying <http://www.joannabriggs.edu.au/cqrmg/tools.html>. The page content is as follows:

contact us.

Toolkit to assist (trainers of) Qualitative Systematic Reviewers:

1. [Introducing qualitative research](#)
2. [Defining questions and searching qualitative studies](#)
3. [Critical appraisal of qualitative studies](#)
4. [Qualitative Research Synthesis](#)
5. [Integrating qualitative insights in Cochrane systematic reviews](#)

SOFTWARE

1. **Review Management Software:**
 - [EPPI Reviewer](#)
 - [Cochrane Review Manager \(Rev Man\)](#)
 - [JBI Comprehensive Review Management System \(JBI CReMS\)](#)
2. **Reference Management Software:**
 - Bibliographix@ <http://www.bibliographix.com>
 - Biblioscape@ <http://www.biblioscape.com/biblioscape.htm>
 - Bookends Plus@ <http://www.sonnysoftware.com> (for the MacIntosh)
 - Citation@ <http://www.citationonline.net>
 - Endnote@ <http://www.endnote.com>
 - GetARef@ http://www.getaref.com/index_en.htm
 - Library Master@ <http://www.balboa-software.com/libinfo.html>
 - Nota Bene@ <http://www.notabene.com/>
 - Papyrus@ <http://www.researchsoftwaredesign.com>
 - PowerRef@ <http://www.cheminnovation.com/products/powerref.asp>
 - ProCite@ <http://www.procite.com>
 - Reference Manager@ <http://www.refman.com>
 - RefWorks@ <http://www.refworks.com>
 - Scholars Aid@ <http://www.scholarsaid.com/>
 - WriteNote@ <http://www.writenote.com/>

<http://www.joannabriggs.edu.au/cqrmg/tools.html>

ASQUS Discussion List

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/cgi-bin/webadmin?A0=asqus>. The page is titled "ASQUS List" and is part of the JISCmail National Academic Mailing List Service. The user is logged in as A.Booth@sheffield.ac.uk (Owner - Moderator). The page features a navigation menu with options like "List Management", "List Moderation", "Subscriber's Corner", "Email Lists", "JISCmail Tools", "Preferences", and "Log Out". The main content area includes the ASQUS List logo, the list name "ASQUS@JISCMAIL.AC.UK", and a description: "Advice and Support in QUALitative evidence Synthesis". It also mentions the "Cochrane Qualitative Research Methods Group (CQRMG) Website". A sidebar on the right contains links to various services: Depot | Help, Discussion Room | Help, Files Area | Help, JISC infoNet | Help, Make a Meeting | Help, Procureweb | Help, and Surveys | Help. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several desktop shortcuts, and the system clock displaying 11:34 Friday.

<http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/asqus>

References

- Booth A. "Brimful of STARLITE": toward standards for reporting literature searches. *J Med Libr Assoc.* 2006 Oct;94(4):421-9,
- Paterson BL, Thorne S, Dewis M. Adapting to and managing diabetes. *Image J Nurs Sch.* 1998; 30 (1): 57–62.
- Sandelowski, M. and Barroso, J. (2007) *Handbook for Synthesizing Qualitative Research.* New York: Springer Publishing Company.