

Question formulation and Searching for qualitative evidence

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**Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.**



Conflict of Interest Statement

I have no actual or potential conflicts of interest
in relation to this presentation

Andrew Booth





Cochrane Methods

Qualitative and
Implementation

Overview of whole program

1-2 pm 28th October, 2021

Introduction to qualitative research and qualitative evidence synthesis

Jane Noyes, Professor in Health and Social Services Research and Child Health, Bangor University, UK

Kate Flemming, Professor of Hospice Research, University of Liverpool, UK

February 2022 – Thematic synthesis

15th November, 2021

Question formulation and searching

Dr Andrew Booth, Reader in Evidence Based Information Practice, University of Sheffield, UK

March 2022 – Meta-ethnography

April 2022 – GRADE CERQual

13th December, 2021, 14:00 UTC [[Check details](#)]

Selecting studies and assessing methodological quality

Jane Noyes, Professor in Health and Social Services Research and Child Health, Bangor University, UK

May 2022 – Integrating qualitative and quantitative syntheses

20th January, 2022

Making Sense of Framework and Best Fit Framework Synthesis

Dr Andrew Booth, Reader in Evidence Based Information Practice & Director of Information, University of Sheffield, UK.

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Outline

[Abstract](#)

[Keywords](#)

1. Introduction
2. Problem framing
3. Constructing a preliminary framewo...
4. Developing an understanding of co...
5. Identifying potential lines of inquiry ...
6. Searching to explore the evidence base
7. Formulating and focusing questions
8. Developing the protocol
9. Methods
10. Conclusions

[Supplementary data](#)

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Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group Guidance Series

Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series—paper 2: methods for question formulation, searching, and protocol development for qualitative evidence synthesis

Janet L. Harris ^a  , Andrew Booth ^a, Margaret Cargo ^b, Karin Hannes ^c, Angela Harden ^d, Kate Flemming ^e, Ruth Garside ^f, Tomas Pantoja ^g, James Thomas ^h, Jane Noyes ⁱ

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A quick poll – How often?



Question Formulation

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Qualitative Synthesis Questions

- a. what do people think about having this condition?
- b. what's their experience of receiving the intervention?
- c. what is it about this intervention that works?
- d. for whom does it work?
- e. under what circumstances does it work?
- f. why does that matter?
- g. will it work around here?
- h. what's the best way to implement it?



Others?

Three Question Approaches

1. Separate Questions, Separate Reviews
(Effectiveness Review/ Acceptability Review
cp. Cochrane)
2. Separate SubQuestions, Combined Review
(Effectiveness and Acceptability of..... cp.
CADTH)
3. Combined Questions, Combined Review (The
Impact of.....; The Effects of)

Complementarity?

Effectiveness Question	Qualitative Question
KQ 1: What are the comparative effectiveness and harms of Prostate Cancer therapies?	How do the different Prostate Cancer Therapies compare in relation to acceptability to patients?

Expansion?

Effectiveness question

For people with dementia (PWD), what are the **benefits and harms** of care interventions aimed at treating behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) in PWD?

Effectiveness and Qualitative question




For people with dementia (PWD), what are the **benefits and harms** (*in terms of feasibility, acceptability and meaningfulness*) of care interventions aimed at treating behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) in PWD?

Integration?

Integrated Question

For people with dementia (PWD), what is the **impact/effect** of care interventions aimed at treating behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia (BPSD) in PWD?

Evidence to Decision Framework

Guideline considerations 	Evidence source for addressing these considerations 	Where to place this evidence in the evidence-to-decision framework 
<p>What outcomes are important to stakeholders?</p>	<p>Qualitative evidence synthesis or studies of utility value or choices at scoping stage of a guideline</p>	<p>How stakeholders value different outcomes*</p>
<p>What are the effects of an intervention?</p>	<p>Systematic review of intervention effectiveness¹</p>	<p>Desirable and undesirable effects of the intervention</p>
<p>What are the acceptability, feasibility, and equity implications of an intervention?</p>	<p>Qualitative evidence synthesis tailored to the guideline questions</p>	<p>Acceptability, feasibility and equity impacts of the intervention</p>
<p>What resources will an intervention use and is it cost-effective?</p>	<p>Systematic review of intervention resource use and cost-effectiveness</p>	<p>Resources required and cost-effectiveness of the intervention</p>

Guideline recommendation and implementation considerations

Text in red indicates where qualitative evidence can be used

*Findings from a qualitative evidence synthesis conducted at the scoping stage of a guideline can inform all aspects of the scope of a guideline, as described in paper 1 in this series

Structures for Question Formulation

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Cochrane Methods
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SPICE



ECLIPSE



PerSPE©TiF



PICo



CHIP



SPIDER



PICOC



BeHEMoTh

What Does a Question Framework Look Like?

1. A “Static” Framework (cp. **PICO** – **P**opulation **I**ntervention **C**omparison **O**utcomes for Effectiveness Reviews)
2. A Logic Model (especially for Complex Interventions)



Review of question frameworks (Booth et al, 2019)



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Formulating questions to explore complex interventions within qualitative evidence synthesis

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Department of Health Sciences, The University of York, York, UK

Can current methods of question formulation handle complexity? Rapid review of 38 different frameworks for formulating questions.

A question framework should (i) recognise setting, environment or context; (ii) acknowledge different stakeholder perspectives; (iii) accommodate time/timing and place; (iv) be sensitive to qualitative data. None of the 38 frameworks satisfied all four criteria.

Why PICo?/**Why not PICo?**

Familiar!

Structure is based on
Epidemiological model of
Research Study Design

Compatible with Inclusion and
Exclusion criteria and
descriptive Data Extraction

Very flexible (multiple variants
e.g. PICOS, PICOC, PiCo)

- Target Population not always Perspective of interest (e.g. Male Partners of Women with Breast Cancer; Families of Children with Cerebral Palsy)
- May imply (in Mixed Methods Reviews) that Quantitative and Qualitative review questions are co-terminous

PICo in Action

P atient/ P opulation	I nterest (Phenomenon of)	C ontext
Working Males	Implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD)	Change in Perception of Illness role

Why SPICE?/**Why not SPICE?**

- Memorable! “Tell me what you want....”
- Recognises that Qualitative research is **C**ontext-specific (Setting)
- Acknowledges the importance of **P**erspective
- Makes **C**omparison optional
- Uses “softer”, more encompassing, term of **E**valuation instead of “hard” term Outcomes
- Not designed originally for qualitative review questions (Origins in Evidence Based Librarianship)
- “I” originally represented Intervention – researchers from JBI then suggested phenomenon of Interest
- People struggle with identifying a Comparison
- Evaluation is challenging to complete (requires “Themes”, “Findings”, “Experiences”, “Attitudes” etcetera).

SPICE in Action

Setting	Perspective	Phenomenon of Interest/ Intervention	Comparison (optional)	Evaluation
Home Care	Male Partners	Women of 60+ who have suffered a Stroke	<i>(the Women themselves)</i>	Information Needs, Anxieties etc

What are the anxieties and information needs of male partners who are caring in their own homes for women of 60 plus who have suffered a stroke?

Why PerSPE©TiF?/**Why not PerSPE©TiF?**

- Most comprehensive, current and flexible question structure
- May be particularly suited to complex interventions
- May accommodate quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods questions
- Incorporates features of other structures (e.g. optional Comparison)
- “PerSPE©TiF” label emphasises subjectivity of qualitative questions
- High profile (WHO-endorsed)
- **Unfamiliar**
- **May not be memorable**
- **Overly elaborate? More elements than standard structures (7 versus 4 or 5)**
- **Notation overly complex? e.g. © Copyright symbol for optional Comparison**
- **Non-standard notation (Perspective, Timing)**

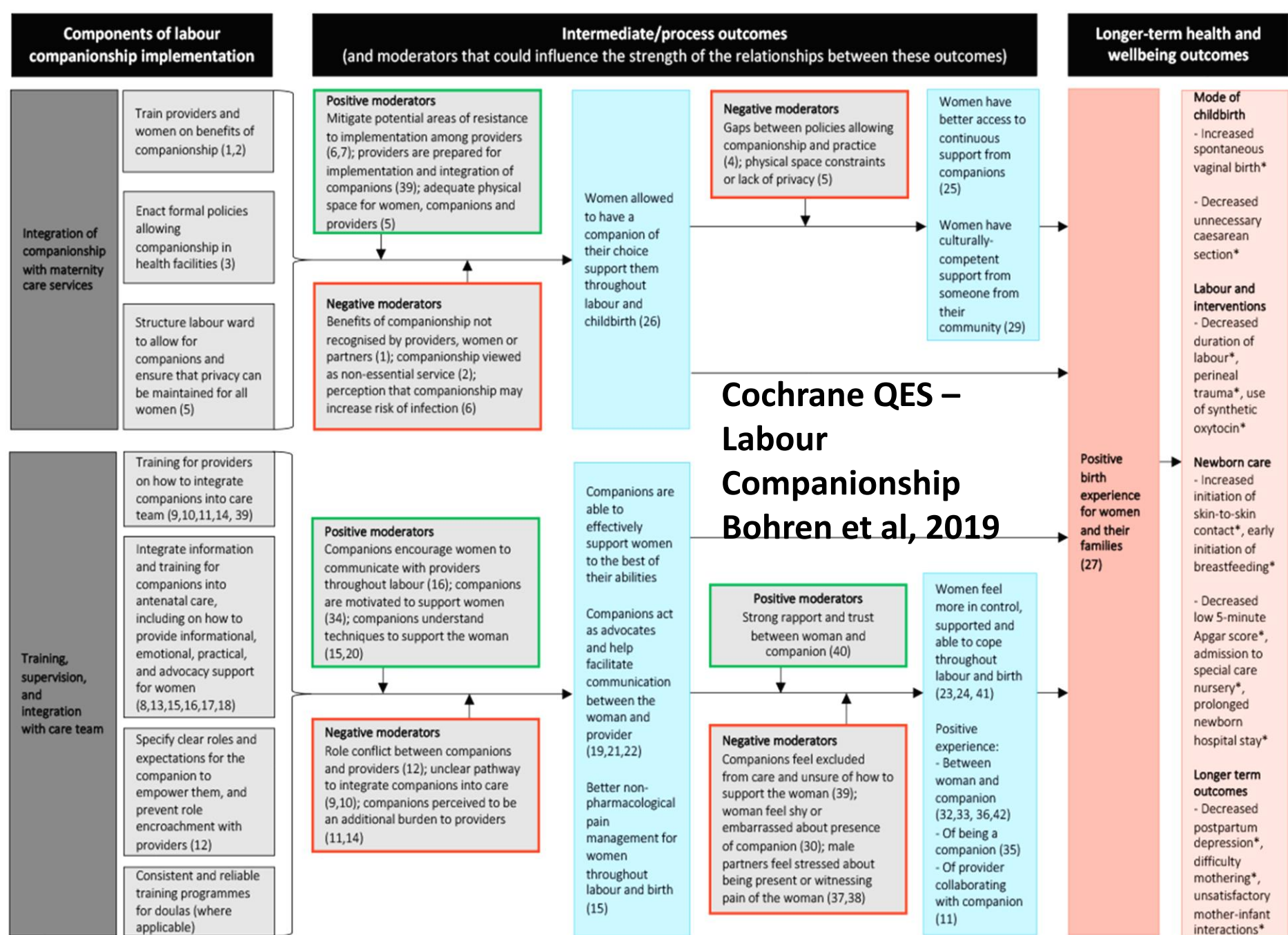
PerSPE(c)TiF in Action

Perspective	Setting	Phenomenon of Interest	Environment	Comparison – (optional)	Time/Timing	Findings
Men with Prostate Cancer	Hospital treatment	Acceptability of PCTs	Private Health-care	Hospital Provider characteristics	Early vs Late stage	Attitudes, Fears, Expectations

To what extent do male patient attitudes towards the acceptability of PCTs differ according to the staging of their cancer and the characteristics of their hospital/provider?

A quick poll - Question formats





**Cochrane QES –
Labour
Companionship
Bohren et al, 2019**

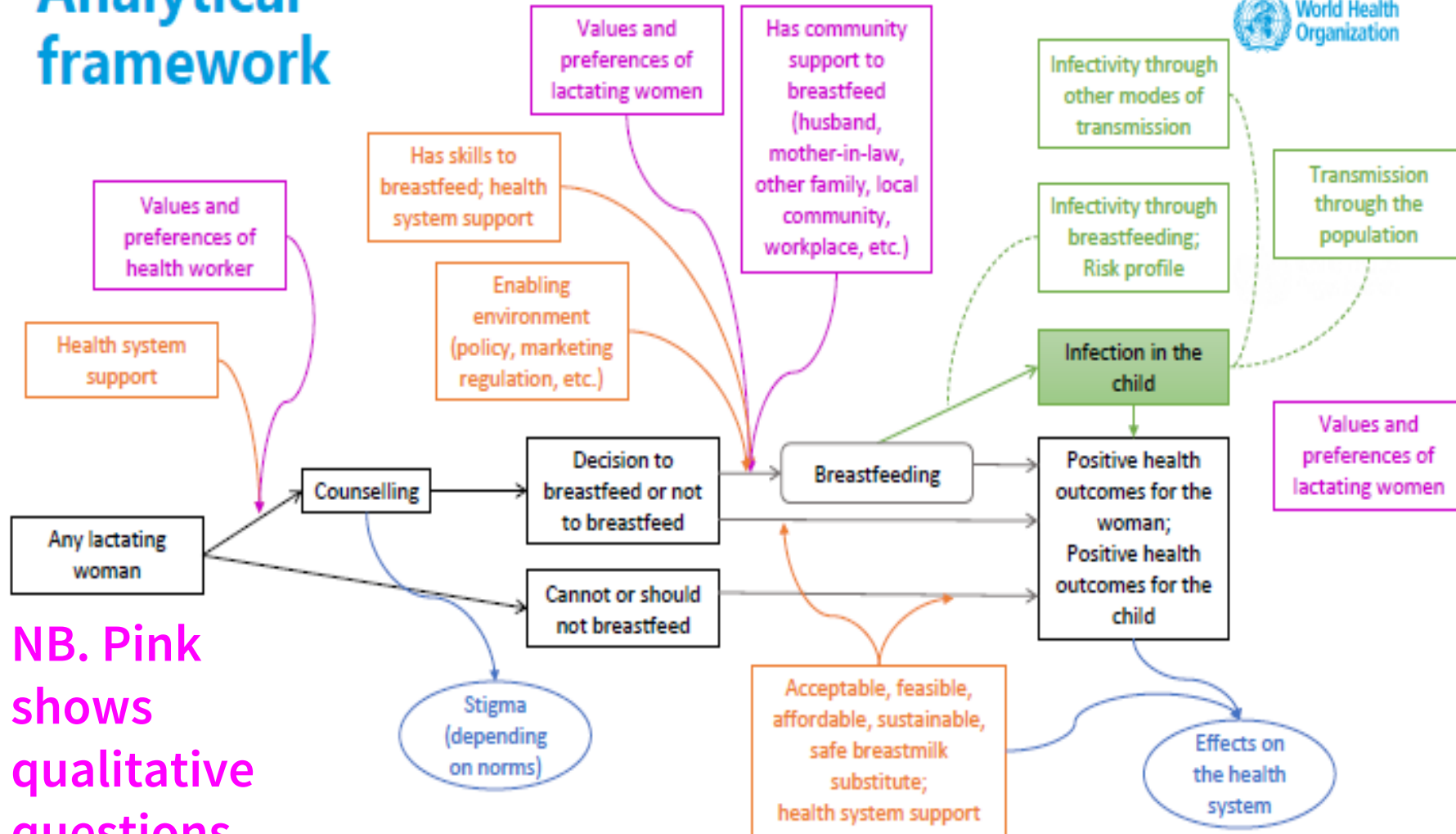
Legend

(#) = corresponding review finding from qualitative evidence synthesis; * = outcome from the intervention review



Alternatives – Logic Models

Analytical framework



NB. Pink shows qualitative questions

Take home message:

- Question formulation is not only important in its own right but also facilitates (i) **eligibility criteria**, (ii) **searching** (iii) **data extraction**
- All question formats possess their own **advantages and disadvantages**
- The choice of question format is probably less critical than going through the **process of question formulation**

Pause for questions



Searching for Qualitative Evidence

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The Context (21.7)

Procedures for retrieval of qualitative research relatively under-developed.

Particular challenges (Booth, 2016):

- non-informative titles and abstracts
- diffuse terminology
- poor indexing and
- overwhelming prevalence of quantitative studies within data sources

When planning search, consider **7S framework** (**S**tructured questions, **S**ampling, **S**ources,, **S**earch procedures, **S**trategies and filters, **S**upplementary strategies, **S**tandards for reporting) (Booth, 2016)



Things to consider when searching for qualitative research

- Is the review intended to be **aggregative or interpretive**?
- Is **theory** expected to play an important part in the review?
- Are **differences in context** important to understanding the phenomenon?

(Sutton et al 2019)

Similar or different?

7S Components	
Structured questions	○
Sampling	○
Sources	○
Search procedures	○
Strategies and filters	○
Supplementary strategies	○
Standards for Reporting	○



The process of identifying qualitative research is less clear than for identifying studies reporting randomised controlled trials. Poor reporting of qualitative research in studies (3, 6, 7), limited indexing of studies (3, 8, 9), apparent confusion in the reporting of methods of data collection (interviews, focus groups) and synthesis (e.g. thematic synthesis, meta-ethnography) in studies (10, 11), and a need to search beyond primary biomedical databases (12, 13), are some of the reasons that qualitative research is more challenging to identify (2). Moreover, methodological guidance on 'how to' literature search for qualitative research is limited where it does exist (c.f. (3, 14)) (2).

Research supporting the process of searching for qualitative research was reviewed and summarised in a methodological review by Booth (2016) (2). This review forms the basis for the original version of this chapter.

At the outset of this chapter, we thoroughly recommend contacting an information professional or researcher with experience in literature searching for qualitative research.

Sources to search

Bibliographic

A consensus has not been reached on the number of databases, or which databases, to be searched when conducting a literature search for qualitative research. Wright et al. (2014), in a retrospective case-study to consider the contribution of CINAHL when identifying qualitative research, indicated review teams searched between 3 and 20 databases to identify qualitative research (15).

The CRD handbook (3) currently recommends that searches should include the following databases for reviews and primary studies:

- MEDLINE
- Embase



7S Components - Sampling

7S Components

Structured questions

Sampling

Sources

Search procedures

Strategies and filters

Supplementary strategies

Standards for Reporting



Sampling (21.7)

Key decision:

- comprehensive, exhaustive approaches (characterize quantitative searches) or
- purposive sampling (more sensitive to qualitative paradigm) (Suri 2011).

Purposive sampling used to generate an interpretative understanding, (e.g. generating theory – meta-ethnography or realist synthesis), draws upon theoretical sampling, maximum variation sampling and intensity sampling.



7S Components - Sources

7S Components

Structured questions

Sampling

Sources

Search procedures

Strategies and filters

Supplementary strategies

Standards for Reporting

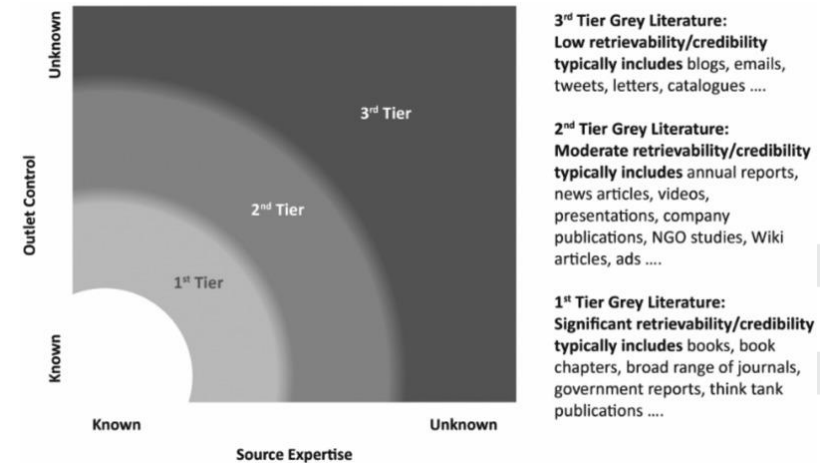
Sources (21.7)

More likely to include

- book chapters,
- theses and
- grey literature reports

Search strategy should place extra emphasis on these sources.

Maximum **core database recall** approx. 90% (2 databases = 89.1%; 3 databases = 92%; 4 databases = 93.1%). 6.9% = 1.3% across five databases + 5.6% not indexed in any of nine databases) (Frandsen et al, 2019)



Adams et al, 2016

Databases

Core health databases: CINAHL, Embase, MEDLINE, PsycINFO

Generic Subject Databases: Scopus, Web of Science

Subject specific databases: ERIC, Social Services Abstracts, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, Sociological Abstracts.

Local databases particularly valuable given criticality of **Context** (Stansfield et al 2012; Booth et al, 2019a).

**Take Home Point: Sample for Diversity NOT
homogeneity**

Dissertations and Books

ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global database

Specialist Library Collections

NLM Catalog

Library of Congress

National, Academic and Specialist library catalogues

University Repositories

Grey literature/“Fugitive” literature

Evidence unlikely to be found from bibliographic databases
...defined as “materials not published commercially or indexed by major databases.” (Giustini, 2011).

Grey Matters: a practical tool for searching health-related grey literature <https://www.cadth.ca/resources/finding-evidence/grey-matters>

Topic related websites e.g. National Obesity Observatory, **Campbell Collaboration, EPPI Centre**

Google Scholar, **Publish or Perish**
<https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish>

List *types of evidence* you hope to find, and sites where you might expect to find them.

7S Components - Search procedures

7S Components

Structured questions

Sampling

Sources

Search procedures

Strategies and filters

Supplementary strategies

Standards for Reporting

Search Procedures (21.7)

CLUSTER method for tracking down **associated or sibling reports** (Booth et al 2013):

Citations,

Lead authors

Unpublished materials

[Google] **S**cholar

Theories

Early examples (Ancestry searching)

Related projects

BeHEMOTH approach for identifying **explicit use of theory** (Booth and Carroll 2015)
[**Model* OR Theor* OR Concept* OR Framework***].

7S Components - Strategies and filters

7S Components

Structured questions

Sampling

Sources

Search procedures

Strategies and filters

Supplementary strategies

Standards for Reporting

Strategies and Filters (21.7)

A hedge or filter is a “standardised search strategy that is designed to be used in conjunction with a subject search to retrieve eligible studies” (uses study designs/publication types OR index terms/free text

Search filters for qualitative studies lack specificity of quantitative counterparts.

Filters may facilitate efficient retrieval by study type (e.g. qualitative (Rogers et al 2018) or mixed methods (El Sherif et al 2016) or by perspective (e.g. patient preferences (Selva et al 2017))

Particularly useful when quantitative literature is overwhelmingly large and increases Number Needed to Retrieve.

Identifying Qualitative Research – Terminology – ESCAPADE

Generic terms: e.g. “qualitative” plus

Exploratory Methods: Focus group, Grounded theory, Research, Content analysis, Thematic analysis

Software: Nudist or NVivo

Citations: Glaser & Strauss

Application: Ethnology, Psychology

Phenomenon: Perceptions, Attitudes, User Views, Standpoint, Viewpoint

Approaches: Ethnographic

Data: Stories, Narratives, Descriptions, Themes, Findings

Experiences: Encounters, Experiences

Action



Example Methodological filters

1. qualitative\$
2. findings
3. interview\$
4. interviews.DE.
5. 1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4

Grant MJ. “How does your searching grow? A survey of search preferences and the use of optimal search strategies in the identification of qualitative research.” *Health Info Libr J.* 2004 Mar; 21(1):21-32.

Each Question requires a different solution...

- Findings showed that a simple search strategy (broad-based terms - 3 search terms) was as effective as a complex one (free text - 48 search terms) in locating qualitative research on patients' experiences of living with a leg ulcer.
- Replication of findings with other nursing topics is required.

Flemming K, Briggs M. Electronic searching to locate qualitative research: evaluation of three strategies. *J Adv Nurs*. 2007 Jan;57(1):95-100.

Other pages

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[How to cite this site](#)

[What is the ISSG Search Filter Resource?](#)

[Search Filters by Study Design](#)

[Critical Appraisal of Search Filters](#)

[Investigating the Impact of Search Filters](#)

[Methods of Developing Search Filters](#)

[Surveys of Search Filter Performance](#)

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Filters to Identify Qualitative Research

Inclusion of a search filter on this site is not an endorsement of its validity or a recommendation for its use by the editors of this site, by the InterTASC Information Specialists SubGroup or by the (UK) National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). For suggestions on the appraisal of filters see the [ISSG Search Filter Appraisal Checklist](#).

This page shows publications that have reviewed search filter performance and individual search filters.

Publications that review search filter performance

Rosumeck S, Wagner M, Wallraf S, Euler U. [A validation study revealed differences in design and performance of search filters for qualitative research in PsycINFO and CINAHL](#). J Clin Epidemiol. 2020 Sep 25:S0895-4356(20)31117-3. doi: 10.1016/j.jclinepi.2020.09.031. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 32987157.

Wagner M, Rosumeck S, Kuffmeier C, et al. [A validation study revealed differences in design and performance of MEDLINE search filters for qualitative research](#). J Clin Epidemiol. 2020;120: 17-24.

DeJean D, Giacomini M, Simeonov D, Smith A. [Finding qualitative research evidence for health technology assessment](#). Qual Health Res. 2016;26(10):1307-17

<https://sites.google.com/a/york.ac.uk/issg-search-filters-resource/filters-to-identify-qualitative-research>

[Individual search filters](#)

7S Components - Supplementary strategies

7S Components

Structured questions

Sampling

Sources

Search procedures

Strategies and filters

Supplementary strategies

Standards for Reporting

Supplementary Strategies (21.7)

Poor indexing of qualitative studies makes **Citation Searching** (forward and backward) and **Related Articles** features particularly useful (Cooper et al 2017).

Supplementary strategies uniquely identified 5 qualitative studies: 3 studies of good quality, one moderate quality, and one excluded from synthesis due to poor quality.

All 4 included qualitative studies made significant contributions to synthesis (Cooper et al, 2018).



Process Evaluations (Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group) (21.7.1)

Four potential approaches to identify process evaluations.

Identify studies at point of study selection (sensitive topic search without any study design filter – for a review question with multiple publication types (e.g. RCT, qualitative research and economic evaluations)).

Restrict process evaluations to those conducted within RCTs (using standard search filters - see Chapter 4, Section 4.4.7).

Use unevaluated filter terms (e.g. ‘process evaluation’, ‘program(me) evaluation’, ‘feasibility study’, ‘implementation’, ‘proof of concept’ etc) [Experimental]. Need to develop and test such filters. Filters derived from study type (process evaluation), data type (process data) or application (implementation) (Robbins et al 2011).

Rely on citations-based approaches to identify linked reports, published or unpublished (Booth et al 2013 - CLUSTER) with implementation or process data (Bonell et al 2013).

Detailed guidance in **SG4** (Cargo et al 2018).

When can I stop searching?

Consider: is it worthwhile continuing my search further?

- “theoretical saturation” (when you are confident you will only find more of the same interpretations) – but sample for dissonance and diversity
- “bibliographic sufficiency” (when the same references keep coming up) – but sample for dissonance and diversity
- when you have no more questions to answer

7S Components - Standards for Reporting

7S Components

Structured questions

Sampling

Sources

Search procedures

Strategies and filters

Supplementary strategies

Standards for Reporting

Reporting Standards (SG6)

Some authors focus on reporting individual aspects of synthesis (e.g. searching). Many QES “offered no defense of their lack of explicitness in describing their techniques of searching; nearly 40% did not describe how studies were identified at all” (Dixon-Woods et al, 2007).

Fulfillment, or **otherwise!**, of search criteria documented. Developed mnemonic **STARLITE (Standards for Reporting Literature Searches (Sampling strategy, Type of study, Approaches, Range of years, Limits, Inclusion and exclusions, Terms used, Electronic sources))**.

STARLITE, being unfunded, did not use consensual methods now recognised as good practice when developing reporting standards

STARLITE continues to be cited to support transparency of reporting and **recommended for use with qualitative and implementation syntheses.**

PRISMA – S (for Searching)

But no recognition
of Sampling

Section/topic	#	Checklist item	Location(s) Reported
INFORMATION SOURCES AND METHODS			
Database name	1	Name each individual database searched, stating the platform for each.	
Multi-database searching	2	If databases were searched simultaneously on a single platform, state the name of the platform, listing all of the databases searched.	
Study registries	3	List any study registries searched.	
Online resources and browsing	4	Describe any online or print source purposefully searched or browsed (e.g., tables of contents, print conference proceedings, web sites), and how this was done.	
Citation searching	5	Indicate whether cited references or citing references were examined, and describe any methods used for locating cited/citing references (e.g., browsing reference lists, using a citation index, setting up email alerts for references citing included studies).	
Contacts	6	Indicate whether additional studies or data were sought by contacting authors, experts, manufacturers, or others.	
Other methods	7	Describe any additional information sources or search methods used.	
SEARCH STRATEGIES			
Full search strategies	8	Include the search strategies for each database and information source, copied and pasted exactly as run.	
Limits and restrictions	9	Specify that no limits were used, or describe any limits or restrictions applied to a search (e.g., date or time period, language, study design) and provide justification for their use.	
Search filters	10	Indicate whether published search filters were used (as originally designed or modified), and if so, cite the filter(s) used.	
Prior work	11	Indicate when search strategies from other literature reviews were adapted or revised for a substantive part or all of the search, citing the previous review(s).	
Updates	12	Report the methods used to update the search(es) (e.g., rerunning searches, email alerts).	
Dates of searches	13	For each search strategy, provide the date when the last search occurred.	
PEER REVIEW			
Peer reviewer	14	Describe any search peer review process.	
MANAGING RECORDS			
Total Records	15	Document the total number of records identified from each database and other information sources.	
Deduplication	16	Describe the processes and any software used to deduplicate records from multiple database searches and other information sources.	

ENTREQ (SG6)

3	Approach to searching	Indicate whether the search was pre-planned (<i>comprehensive search strategies to seek all available studies</i>) or iterative (<i>to seek all available concepts until theoretical saturation is achieved</i>).
4	Inclusion criteria	Specify the inclusion/exclusion criteria (<i>e.g. in terms of population, language, year limits, type of publication, study type</i>).
5	Data sources	Describe the information sources used (<i>e.g. electronic databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, psycINFO, Econlit), grey literature databases (digital thesis, policy reports), relevant organisational websites, experts, information specialists, generic web searches (Google Scholar) hand searching, reference lists</i>) and when the searches conducted; provide the rationale for using the data sources.
6	Electronic Search strategy	Describe the literature search (<i>e.g. provide electronic search strategies with population terms, clinical or health topic terms, experiential or social phenomena related terms, filters for qualitative research, and search limits</i>).



The 7S Framework for qualitative searching (Noyes et al, 2021)

Sampling	Where approaches other than comprehensive sampling are used, reviewers must justify their sampling strategy, match it to their synthesis method and describe fully how it was implemented
Sources	For health topics, MEDLINE and CINAHL are considered a minimum, augmented by topic-specific and setting-specific sources. Devise specific strategies to find specified types of grey literature, where included
Structured questions	Your question structure should match the purpose and focus of the review. When paired with an intervention review, the qualitative question may be coterminous or could seek broader aspects of the focus of interest
Search procedures	Given comparatively low yield of qualitative topic-based searches, reviewers should privilege specificity (retrieval of relevant items). You can use relevant items to develop supplementary search strategies. You should compensate for indexing deficiencies using well-chosen supplementary strategies



Search strategies and filters	Filters should match the intended purpose of the review. When extensive supplementary strategies are used to improve sensitivity, topic-based searches may use a simple filter (using terms such as qualitative OR findings OR interview)
Supplementary strategies	Reference checking is a default for every review. For diffuse topics, or those with significant variation in terminology, tables of contents, citation searching or contact with authors/experts may be productive. Where context or theory is important, the CLUSTER method may be appropriate. Study identifiers may be useful for sibling or kinship studies
Standards	In the absence of a consensual standard for reporting, you should use ENTREQ, eMERGe supplemented by PRISMA-P and STARLITE to report your search

(Noyes et al, 2021)

The CQIMG Search Guidance Triptych

The Guidance	The Detail (SG2, SG4, SG6)	The Evidence Base
<p>Noyes J, Booth A, Cargo M, et al. Chapter 21: Qualitative evidence. In: Higgins JPT, Thomas J, Chandler J, Cumpston M, Li T, Page MJ, Welch VA (editors). <i>Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions</i> version 6.1 (updated September 2020). Cochrane, 2020. Available from www.training.cochrane.org/handbook.</p>	<p>Harris JL, Booth A, Cargo M, et al. Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group guidance series-paper 2: methods for question formulation, searching, and protocol development for qualitative evidence synthesis. <i>Journal of Clinical Epidemiology</i> 2018; 97: 39-48. Also Paper 4 for Process Evaluations; Paper 6 Reporting</p>	<p>Booth, A. (2016). Searching for qualitative research for inclusion in systematic reviews: a structured methodological review. <i>Systematic reviews</i>, 5(1), 74. 7S framework – Sampling, Sources, Structured questions, Search procedures, Strategies and filters, Supplementary strategies, Standards for reporting</p>

(A quick poll – Sampling?)





Cochrane Methods

Qualitative and
Implementation

Overview of whole program

1-2 pm 28th October, 2021

Introduction to qualitative research and qualitative evidence synthesis

Jane Noyes, Professor in Health and Social Services Research and Child Health, Bangor University, UK

Kate Flemming, Professor of Hospice Research, University of Liverpool, UK

February 2022 – Thematic synthesis

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13th December, 2021, 14:00 UTC [[Check details](#)]

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20th January, 2022

Making Sense of Framework and Best Fit Framework Synthesis

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Covers Question Formulation, Literature Searching,
Writing a Protocol and Sampling:

<http://esquiresheffield.pbworks.com/w/file/Cochrane%20CQIMG%20Bibliography.docx>



Pause for questions

