

Parce que notre monde bouge



Faire du sens avec la littérature existante

Des leçons apprises

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Contenu proposé

- Types de revues de littérature
- Processus de recherche documentaire
- EndNote comme un outil de classement et de tri de la littérature
- D'EndNote à Nvivo : analyser la littérature

AVERTISSEMENT !

Le contenu de ce PPT
est basé uniquement
sur des
connaissances
expérimentelles





Types de revue de littérature

Types de revue de littérature



PLUSIEURS TYPOLOGIES



CLASSIFICATION DE GRANT
ET SES COLLÈGUES (2009)

Le type de revue définit la méthode à suivre !

Critical review

Literature review

Mapping
review/systematic
map

Meta-analysis

Mixed studies
review/mixed
methods review

Overview

Qualitative
systematic
review/qualitative
evidence
synthesis

Rapid review

Scoping review

Sate-of-the-art-
review

Systematic review

Systematic search
and review

Systematized
review

Umbrella review

Table 1 Main review types characterized by methods used

Label	Description	Methods used (SALSA)			
		Search	Appraisal	Synthesis	Analysis
Critical review	Aims to demonstrate writer has extensively researched literature and critically evaluated its quality. Goes beyond mere description to include degree of analysis and conceptual innovation. Typically results in hypothesis or model	Seeks to identify most significant items in the field	No formal quality assessment. Attempts to evaluate according to contribution	Typically narrative, perhaps conceptual or chronological	Significant component: seeks to identify conceptual contribution to embody existing or derive new theory
Literature review	Generic term: published materials that provide examination of recent or current literature. Can cover wide range of subjects at various levels of completeness and comprehensiveness. May include research findings	May or may not include comprehensive searching	May or may not include quality assessment	Typically narrative	Analysis may be chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc.
Mapping review/ systematic map	Map out and categorize existing literature from which to commission further reviews and/or primary research by identifying gaps in research literature	Completeness of searching determined by time/scope constraints	No formal quality assessment	May be graphical and tabular	Characterizes quantity and quality of literature, perhaps by study design and other key features. May identify need for primary or secondary research
Meta-analysis	Technique that statistically combines the results of quantitative studies to provide a more precise effect of the results	Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching. May use funnel plot to assess completeness	Quality assessment may determine inclusion/exclusion and/or sensitivity analyses	Graphical and tabular with narrative commentary	Numerical analysis of measures of effect assuming absence of heterogeneity
Mixed studies review/mixed methods review	Refers to any combination of methods where one significant component is a literature review (usually systematic). Within a review context it refers to a combination of review approaches for example combining quantitative with qualitative research or outcome with process studies	Requires either very sensitive search to retrieve all studies or separately conceived quantitative and qualitative strategies	Requires either a generic appraisal instrument or separate appraisal processes with corresponding checklists	Typically both components will be presented as narrative and in tables. May also employ graphical means of integrating quantitative and qualitative studies	Analysis may characterise both literatures and look for correlations between characteristics or use gap analysis to identify aspects absent in one literature but missing in the other
Overview	Generic term: summary of the [medical] literature that attempts to survey the literature and describe its characteristics	May or may not include comprehensive searching (depends whether systematic overview or not)	May or may not include quality assessment (depends whether systematic overview or not)	Synthesis depends on whether systematic or not. Typically narrative but may include tabular features	Analysis may be chronological, conceptual, thematic, etc.
Qualitative systematic review/qualitative evidence synthesis	Method for integrating or comparing the findings from qualitative studies. It looks for 'themes' or 'constructs' that lie in or across individual qualitative studies	May employ selective or purposive sampling	Quality assessment typically used to mediate messages not for inclusion/exclusion	Qualitative, narrative synthesis	Thematic analysis, may include conceptual models

Table 1 Continued

Label	Description	Methods used (SALSA)			
		Search	Appraisal	Synthesis	Analysis
Rapid review	Assessment of what is already known about a policy or practice issue, by using systematic review methods to search and critically appraise existing research	Completeness of searching determined by time constraints	Time-limited formal quality assessment	Typically narrative and tabular	Quantities of literature and overall quality/direction of effect of literature
Scoping review	Preliminary assessment of potential size and scope of available research literature. Aims to identify nature and extent of research evidence (usually including ongoing research)	Completeness of searching determined by time/scope constraints. May include research in progress	No formal quality assessment	Typically tabular with some narrative commentary	Characterizes quantity and quality of literature, perhaps by study design and other key features. Attempts to specify a viable review
State-of-the-art review	Tend to address more current matters in contrast to other combined retrospective and current approaches. May offer new perspectives on issue or point out area for further research	Aims for comprehensive searching of current literature	No formal quality assessment	Typically narrative, may have tabular accompaniment	Current state of knowledge and priorities for future investigation and research
Systematic review	Seeks to systematically search for, appraise and synthesis research evidence, often adhering to guidelines on the conduct of a review	Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching	Quality assessment may determine inclusion/exclusion	Typically narrative with tabular accompaniment	What is known; recommendations for practice. What remains unknown; uncertainty around findings, recommendations for future research
Systematic search and review	Combines strengths of critical review with a comprehensive search process. Typically addresses broad questions to produce 'best evidence synthesis'	Aims for exhaustive, comprehensive searching	May or may not include quality assessment	Minimal narrative, tabular summary of studies	What is known; recommendations for practice. Limitations
Systematized review	Attempt to include elements of systematic review process while stopping short of systematic review. Typically conducted as postgraduate student assignment	May or may not include comprehensive searching	May or may not include quality assessment	Typically narrative with tabular accompaniment	What is known; uncertainty around findings; limitations of methodology
Umbrella review	Specifically refers to review compiling evidence from multiple reviews into one accessible and usable document. Focuses on broad condition or problem for which there are competing interventions and highlights reviews that address these interventions and their results	Identification of component reviews, but no search for primary studies	Quality assessment of studies within component reviews and/or of reviews themselves	Graphical and tabular with narrative commentary	What is known; recommendations for practice. What remains unknown; recommendations for future research



Être conscient de son besoin
Bien choisir le type de revue

Si vous n'êtes pas certain.e,

- Choisissez un type plus exploratoire qui vous sera utile si vous décidez de passer à une revue plus systématique



Processus de recherche documentaire



Peu importe le type de revue de littérature, préparer un plan de processus de recherche documentaire

Pourquoi?

- En cas de roulement au niveau de l'équipe
- Afin de mettre à jour la revue de littérature quelques mois, années plus tard
- Afin d'uniformiser le processus de sélection des textes à analyser
- Etc.

Composantes essentielles d'un processus de recherche documentaire

Choix préliminaires

- Question de recherche
- Requête ou stratégie de recherche
- Types de littérature
- Bases de données
- Critères d'inclusion et d'exclusion

Étapes

- Recension des écrits
- Sélection des écrits
- Lecture des textes complets
- Extraction des données
- Analyse des données
- Rédaction de la revue de littérature

Avant d'aller loin, prenez du temps pour une requête préliminaire, peut-être que votre sujet a déjà fait l'objet d'une revue de littérature récente ou moins récente, mais utile pour votre stratégie de recherche

Plus vos choix préliminaires sont claires, plus les étapes sont faciles à réaliser (pas nécessairement rapides)

Si vous avez accès à une bibliothécaire, profitez-en !

Si c'est un sujet de votre programmation de recherche, programmez des alertes, c'est utile pour les mises à jour ou gardez précieusement vos stratégies de recherche!





*EndNote comme un outil
de classement et de tri de
la littérature*

EndNote : un outil de gestion de vos références

Exportez les résultats de vos recherches sur EndNote directement

Utilisez la méthode de Bramer et ses collègues (2016) pour la déduplication

Gardez une trace de vos sources (bases de données, revues, etc.)

Réalisez toutes les étapes de la revue de littérature sur EndNote en gardant la même version



EXEMPLE

Base de données
EndNote : les
réseaux de
services intégrés
santé mentale
jeunes 12-25 ans



D'Endnote à NVivo : analyser la littérature



Procédure technique
*à suivre pour
exporter vos
références
bibliographiques vers
NVivo*

N'exportez vos références vers Nvivo que lorsque vous avez finalisé toutes les autres étapes et que votre échantillon final à analyser est définitif

Il est possible de créer sur Nvivo des sous-dossiers avec vos références par date, cela vous permet d'ajouter au même projet d'autres mises à jour en gardant le même arbre de codification

Utilisez Nvivo selon vos besoins, il s'adapte bien!



EXEMPLE

Projet Nvivo : les
réseaux de
services intégrés
santé mentale
jeunes 12-25 ans

Codifier de façon déductive ou inductive ou abductive!

Faites évoluer vos noeuds/thématiques

Profiter de l'option exportation de l'arbre de codification en Word



Références

14 avril 2021

22

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