

Síntese de evidências: orientações para indexação de acordo com a Metodologia LILACS

Nota Técnica
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SÍNTESE DE EVIDÊNCIAS

Objetivo: Orientar a análise e leitura técnica dos documentos para identificação e indexação dos estudos de *Síntese de Evidências*.

Público-alvo: Profissionais da informação que atuam na indexação de documentos usando a Metodologia LILACS ou na elaboração de estratégias de busca na LILACS e nas Bibliotecas Virtuais em Saúde (BVS).

Conteúdo: Metodológico

Data de criação: dezembro 2021

Introdução

Síntese de evidências é definida como o processo de reunir informação de variadas fontes e disciplinas para promover debates e decisões em questões específicas.¹ No contexto da saúde, é uma ferramenta para combinar informações de múltiplos estudos, que abordaram o mesmo problema, e trazê-los para um entendimento/resultados mais amplo. Isso ajuda a determinar o quanto efetivo pode ser um tratamento ou medicamento ou a vivência de pessoas sobre uma condição particular de saúde ou tratamento.² As sínteses de evidências são essenciais para aqueles que estão fora do ambiente acadêmico, como gestores e tomadores de decisão em saúde, pois elas traduzem o conhecimento de estudos primários em informações relevantes para políticas de saúde.³

Historicamente, as revisões foram o primeiro tipo de ferramenta para elaboração da síntese de evidências. Em seguida, as meta-análises complementaram os refinados tipos de revisões. Recentemente, as metodologias nesse campo de pesquisa se expandiram e surgiram então as revisões guarda-chuva, revisão de revisões e os estudos meta-epidemiológicos como importantes ferramentas para elaboração das sínteses.⁴

As ferramentas para elaboração da síntese de evidências são muitas e podem incluir: revisão narrativa, revisão de escopo, revisão rápida, revisão sistemática, revisão guarda-chuva, metanálise, entre outras.⁵

Ashrafian, Darzi e Athanasiou⁶ (2011) apresentaram 20 diferentes técnicas para síntese de evidências para cuidados em saúde, considerando estudos quantitativos e qualitativos: Revisão narrativa, Síntese narrativa e revisão sistemática, Metanálise, Teoria fundamentada, Análise de conteúdo, Análise temática, Síntese realista, Meta-etnografia, Síntese interpretativa crítica,

Meta-estudo, Meta-narrativa, Análise de Casos-Cruzados de Miles e Huberman, Framework Synthesis, Case Survey, Análise comparativa qualitativa, Metanálise Bayesiana, Triangulação ecológica, Qualitative Meta-summary, Análise de custo-efetividade e Meta-interpretação.

Características estruturais e de conteúdo permitem ao indexador identificar se tratar de uma síntese de evidência, selecionando descritores específicos relacionados diretamente à técnica utilizada para elaboração do estudo.

Características dos estudos de síntese de evidências

Xiao H, Xu D, Mao R, Xiao M, Fang Y, Liu Y. Platelet-Rich Plasma in Facial Rejuvenation: A Systematic Appraisal of the Available Clinical Evidence. Clin Cosmet Investig Dermatol. 2021;14:1697-724.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8606573/>

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REVIEW

Platelet-Rich Plasma in Facial Rejuvenation: A Systematic Appraisal of the Available Clinical Evidence

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Purpose: Platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is a promising noninvasive treatment for facial rejuvenation. This systematic literature review aims to appraise published evidence evaluating the effectiveness and safety of PRP. **Patients and Methods:** A systematic literature review was conducted using the search terms "Platelet-rich plasma AND Facial rejuvenation" in PubMed and Embase. The outcomes after PRP-based facial rejuvenation either as monotherapy or in combination with other treatment modalities were included. Studies evaluating wound-healing properties of PRP were excluded. The outcomes included both patient-reported and physician-assessed outcomes. Nonstatistical synthesis of evidence was performed by qualitative assessment. The results are reported by the Synthesis Without Meta-analysis (SWiM) reporting standard.

Results
The systematic search yielded a total of 161 articles that were subjected to preliminary screening based on the title and abstract. A total of 36 studies were included for the evidence synthesis, of which, 18 studies were interventional, whereas 17 were observational studies; the remaining 1 study was a case report. The baseline trial characteristics of the studies included in the analysis are represented in Table 1. Among the 36 studies, 9 (25%) studies used PRP as monotherapy and 23 (80%) studies used PRP in combination with other techniques such as micro-needling, CO₂ laser treatment, or hyaluronic acid, growth factors, and Botox. PRP was used for treating acne scars in 17 studies (47.22%), facial aging in 17 studies (47.22%), and loss of tissue volume in 2 studies (5.56%). Except for 7 studies (19.44%), all studies reported a significant improvement after PRP application either as monotherapy or combination therapy in various conditions of facial rejuvenation including facial wrinkles, aging, pigmentation, nasolabial folds, acne scars, and tissue volume.

Conclusion: PRP is a promising noninvasive treatment for facial rejuvenation. This systematic literature review aims to appraise published evidence evaluating the effectiveness and safety of PRP. The outcomes after PRP-based facial rejuvenation either as monotherapy or in combination with other treatment modalities were included. Studies evaluating wound-healing properties of PRP were excluded. The outcomes included both patient-reported and physician-assessed outcomes. Nonstatistical synthesis of evidence was performed by qualitative assessment. The results are reported by the Synthesis Without Meta-analysis (SWiM) reporting standard.

Keywords: hyaluronic acid, platelet-rich plasma, rejuvenation, wound healing

Indicação de revisão sistemática

Menção de síntese de evidência

Características dos estudos de síntese de evidências

Kuusisto-Gussmann E, Höckelmann C, von der Lühse V, Schmädig R, Baltes M, Stephan A. Patients' experiences of delirium: A systematic review and meta-summary of qualitative research. J Adv Nurs. 2021;77(9):3692-3706. doi: 10.1111/jan.14865
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/jan.14865>

REVIEW

JAN WILEY

Patients' experiences of delirium: A systematic review and meta-summary of qualitative research

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Abstract

Aims: The purpose of this systematic review and meta-summary was the aggregation of the empirical qualitative literature on patients' experiences of delirium in order to support the development and implementation of patient-oriented delirium management and to guide future research.

Design: We conducted a systematic literature review of qualitative research published between January 1980 and June 2019.

Data sources: In June 2019, we searched in Medline, CINAHL, SSCI and identify relevant reports. In addition, we conducted searches in three databases (BASE, DART and ProQuest) and Google Scholar.

Review methods: We used methods developed by Sandelowski and Barbour to construct a meta-summary of the findings by extracting them from the reports, grouping them into meta-findings and calculating their manifest interstudy frequency effect sizes.

Results: Out of the 742 identified records, 24 reports based on delirium experience accounts of 483 patients met our criteria and were included. One thousand ninety-seven findings were extracted from these reports and abstracted into 92 meta-findings. These were grouped to the five emerging themes 'perception', 'emotions', 'interaction with others', 'dealing with delirium' and 'influence on further life'.

Conclusion: Delirium is commonly perceived as an overall distressing condition, which can accompany and influence patients even after hospital discharge.

Impact: This systematic review and meta-summary is the most comprehensive aggregation of qualitative research of the patient delirium experience to date. It allows us to better understand, extract meaning from, and weigh the qualitative findings in their context by calculating their manifest frequency effect sizes. This can be used to support the development and implementation of delirium management concepts.

Indicação de revisão sistemática

Meta-summary é uma das ferramentas usadas para a construção de síntese de evidências

A indexação

As sínteses de evidências compreendem uma grande variedade de tipos de estudos e não são categorizados como um tipo de publicação específico para o DeCS/MeSH. A amplitude do conceito e as muitas técnicas e metodologias usadas não permitem que se estabeleça um padrão na indexação desses documentos.

A indexação das sínteses de evidências deve considerar o documento, principalmente a metodologia do estudo e as características e termos utilizados pelo autor. Esses documentos poderão ser indexados com REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA [Tipo de publicação], METANÁLISE [Tipo de publicação], REVISÃO [Tipo de publicação]. Consulte as notas técnicas 04/2021 e 05/2021.

Tipos de publicação e descritores prováveis

REVISÃO [Tipo de publicação]

Artigo ou livro publicado após exame do material já publicado sobre um assunto. Pode ser abrangente em vários graus e o intervalo de tempo do material pesquisado pode ser amplo ou restrito, mas as revisões mais frequentemente desejadas são revisões da literatura atual. O material do texto examinado pode abarcar, especificamente em medicina, material clínico assim como pesquisa experimental ou relatos de caso. Revisões do estado-da-arte tendem a tratar de assuntos mais atuais. A revisão da literatura deve ser diferenciada do ARTIGO HISTÓRICO sobre o mesmo tema, mas uma revisão de literatura histórica também está incluída no escopo deste tipo de publicação

REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA [Tipo de publicação]

Revisão de literatura original em saúde e política de saúde que objetiva identificar, avaliar e sintetizar todas as evidências empíricas que vão de encontro aos critérios de elegibilidade para responder uma determinada pergunta de pesquisa. Sua orientação utiliza métodos explícitos que visam minimizar o viés a fim de produzir resultados mais confiáveis sobre os efeitos de intervenções de prevenção, tratamento e reabilitação que podem ser usados para informar a tomada de decisão.

REVISÕES SISTEMÁTICAS COMO ASSUNTO [Descritor]

Trabalhos sobre uma revisão de literatura original em saúde e política de saúde que objetiva identificar, avaliar e sintetizar todas as evidências empíricas que vão de encontro aos critérios de elegibilidade para responder uma determinada pergunta de pesquisa. Sua orientação utiliza métodos explícitos que visam minimizar o viés a fim de produzir resultados mais confiáveis sobre os efeitos de intervenções de prevenção, tratamento e reabilitação que podem ser usados para informar a tomada de decisão.

METANÁLISE [Tipo de publicação]

Trabalhos que consistem em estudos que utilizam um método quantitativo de combinação dos resultados de estudos independentes (normalmente tirados da literatura publicada) e que sintetizam resumos e conclusões, que podem ser usados para avaliar a eficiência de terapias, planejar novos estudos, etc. É frequentemente uma revisão de ensaios clínicos. Geralmente é chamado de metanálise pelo autor ou patrocinador e deve ser diferenciado das revisões da literatura.

ENSAIOS CLÍNICOS CONTROLADOS ALEATÓRIOS COMO ASSUNTO [Descritor]

Trabalhos sobre ensaios clínicos que envolvem pelo menos um tratamento teste e um tratamento controle, com matrícula simultânea e acompanhamento de grupos testes e de tratamento controle, e nos quais os tratamentos a serem administrados são selecionados por um processo randômico, como o uso de uma tabela de números randômicos.

Exemplo de indexação de documento

Gustafsson SA, Stenström K, Olofsson H, Pettersson A, Wilbe Ramsay K. Experiences of eating disorders from the perspectives of patients, family members and health care professionals: a meta-review of qualitative evidence syntheses. J Eat Disord. 2021;9(1):156.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1186/s40337-021-00507-4>

Gustafsson et al. *Journal of Eating Disorders* (2021) 9:156
https://doi.org/10.1186/s40337-021-00507-4

Journal of Eating Disorders

REVIEW Open Access

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Experiences of eating disorders from the perspectives of patients, family members and health care professionals: a meta-review of qualitative evidence syntheses

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Abstract

Background: Eating disorders are serious conditions that cause major suffering for patients and their families. Better knowledge about perceptions of eating disorders and their treatment, and which factors that facilitate or hinder recovery, is desired in order to develop the clinical work. We aimed to explore and synthesise experiences of eating disorders from the perspectives of those suffering from an eating disorder, their family members and health care professionals through an overarching meta-review of systematic reviews in the field.

Methods: A systematic literature search was conducted in the databases PubMed, PsycInfo, Scopus, and CINAHL. Inclusion criteria were systematic reviews of qualitative research on experiences, perceptions, needs, or desires related to eating disorders from the perspective of patients, family members or health care professionals. Systematic reviews that fulfilled the inclusion criteria were assessed for relevance and methodological limitations by at least two researchers independently. The key findings were analysed and synthesised into themes.

Results: We identified 17 systematic reviews that met our inclusion criteria. Of these, 13 reviews reported on the patients' perspective, five on the family members' perspective, and three on the health care professionals' perspective. The study population in the reviews was predominantly girls and young women with anorexia nervosa, whilst systematic reviews focusing on other eating disorders were scarce. The findings regarding each of the three perspectives resulted in themes that could be synthesised into three overarching themes: 1) being in control or being controlled, 2) balancing physical recovery and psychological needs, and 3) trusting relationships.

Conclusions: There were several similarities between the views of patients, family members and health care professionals, especially regarding the significance of building trustful therapeutic alliances that also included family members. However, the informants sometimes differed in their views, particularly on the use of the biomedical model, which was seen as helpful by health care professionals, while patients and family members felt that it failed to address their psychological distress. Acknowledging these differences is important for the understanding of anorexia nervosa and other eating disorders, and may help clinicians to broaden treatment approaches to meet the expectations of patients and family members.

Keywords: Eating disorders, Anorexia nervosa, Evidence synthesis, Qualitative research, Meta-review, Meta-synthesis

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Tipo de Publicação

Revisão

Pré-codificados

Humanos

Descritores Primários

Transtornos da Alimentação e da Ingestão de Alimentos/psicologia
Família/psicologia
Pessoal de Saúde/psicologia

Descritores Secundários

Pesquisa Qualitativa
Revisões Sistemáticas como Assunto
Relações Familiares/psicologia

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