

Doing a systematic review

To produce a systematic stand-alone review we have to work through the following steps:

Systematic reviews – the steps			
I	 First, generate ideas. Then, use those ideas to hone a research question and sub-questions that will drive, and give clear focus to, your review 		
2	Planning your search Design a clear protocol, in which you describe how you'll carry out your review: the steps you'll take and the procedure you'll follow. At the very least, set out: What steps you'll need to follow Whether the review will be broad or narrow Where you will search for literature Which major keywords will dictate the material to be retrieved What screening criteria each paper needs to pass to be considered How you will record the screening qualifications of each paper		
3	 Searching and screening Decide, in view of the purpose of the review, which papers are worth reading further. Use this screening list as a guide: Journals – you might limit your search to certain trusted ones Date of publication Named authors – you might limit your search to certain authors whose work is well-known in this area Location – where the research was undertaken (e.g. a hospital, health department, factory etc.) Funding – consider whether it was funded by a commercial concern, which might affect its impartiality Research question – you might only consider those that address a research question relevant to yours Type of methodology Population and sampling methodology – consider what size of sample was chosen and how the subjects were selected Intervention – consider what sort of intervention was involved and how the data was analysed 		
4	 Deciding what sources to use Extract the data Assess the quality of the source 		
5	Planning your review Make connections between the literature using techniques designed for qualitative and quantitative studies.		



6	Writing the first draft	
7	Editing	

For more information, see How to Write Your Literature Review, Chapter 2.