Publishing a Systematic Review

Systematic Review Training

Center for Knowledge Management

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

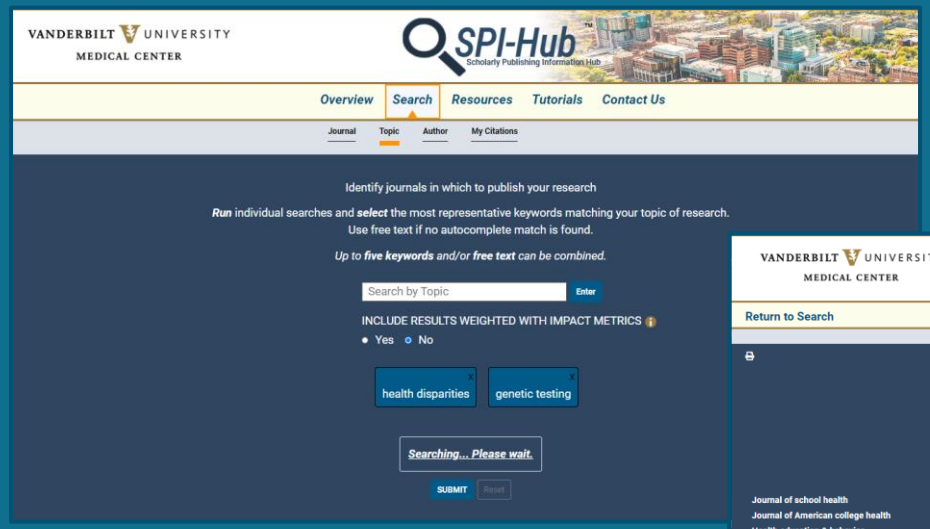
Objectives:

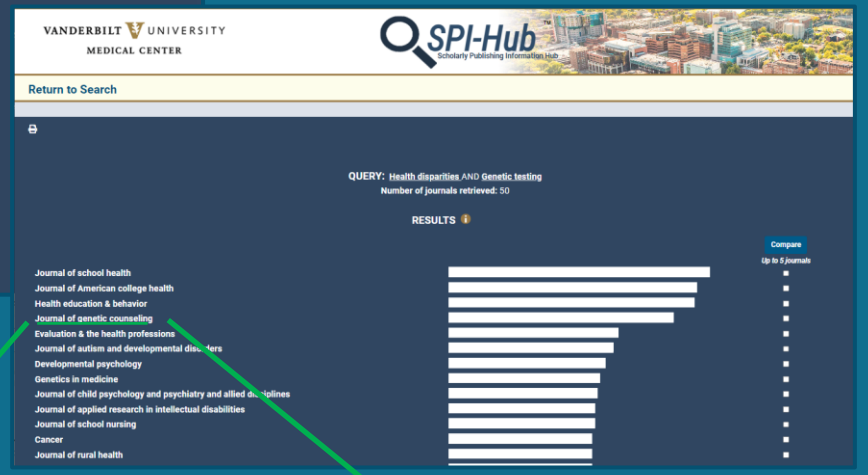
- ✓ *Describe reporting requirements for systematic reviews (PRISMA 2020 statement)*

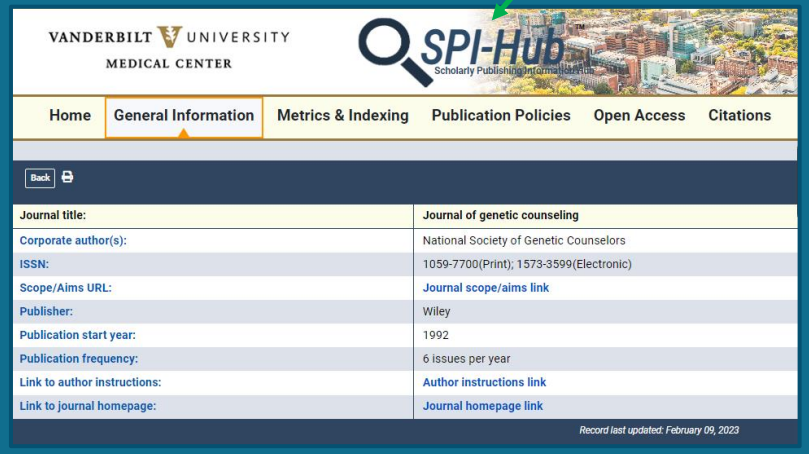
Selecting a Journal with SPI-Hub®

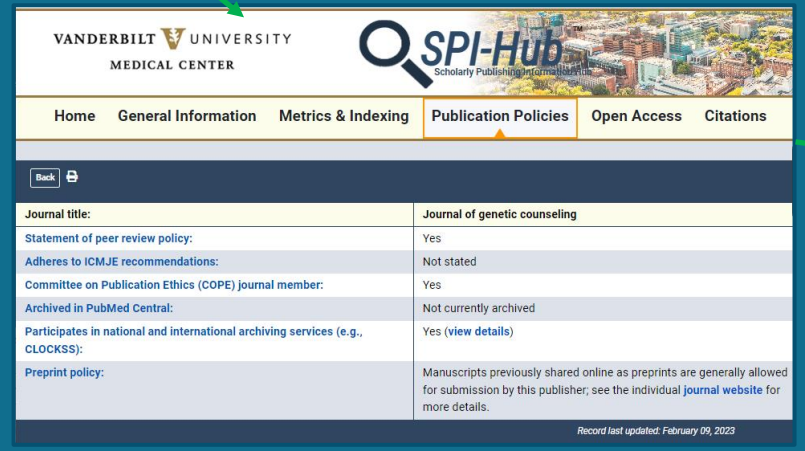
SPI-Hub®: Scholarly Publishing Information Hub [Internet]. Nashville (TN): Center for Knowledge Management [cited 2023 Oct 3]. Available from: https://spi-hub.app.vumc.org/

Selecting a journal



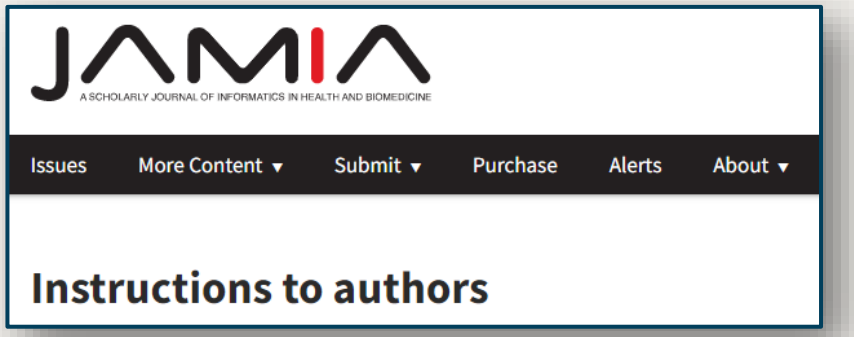






SPI-Hub: Scholarly Publishing Information Hub [Internet]. Nashville (TN): Center for Knowledge Management [cited 2023 Oct 3]. Available from: https://spi-hub.app.vumc.org/

Review journal requirements



Reviews

Review articles contain systematic or scoping reviews of the literature or concise tutorials on topics of broad interest to the readers.

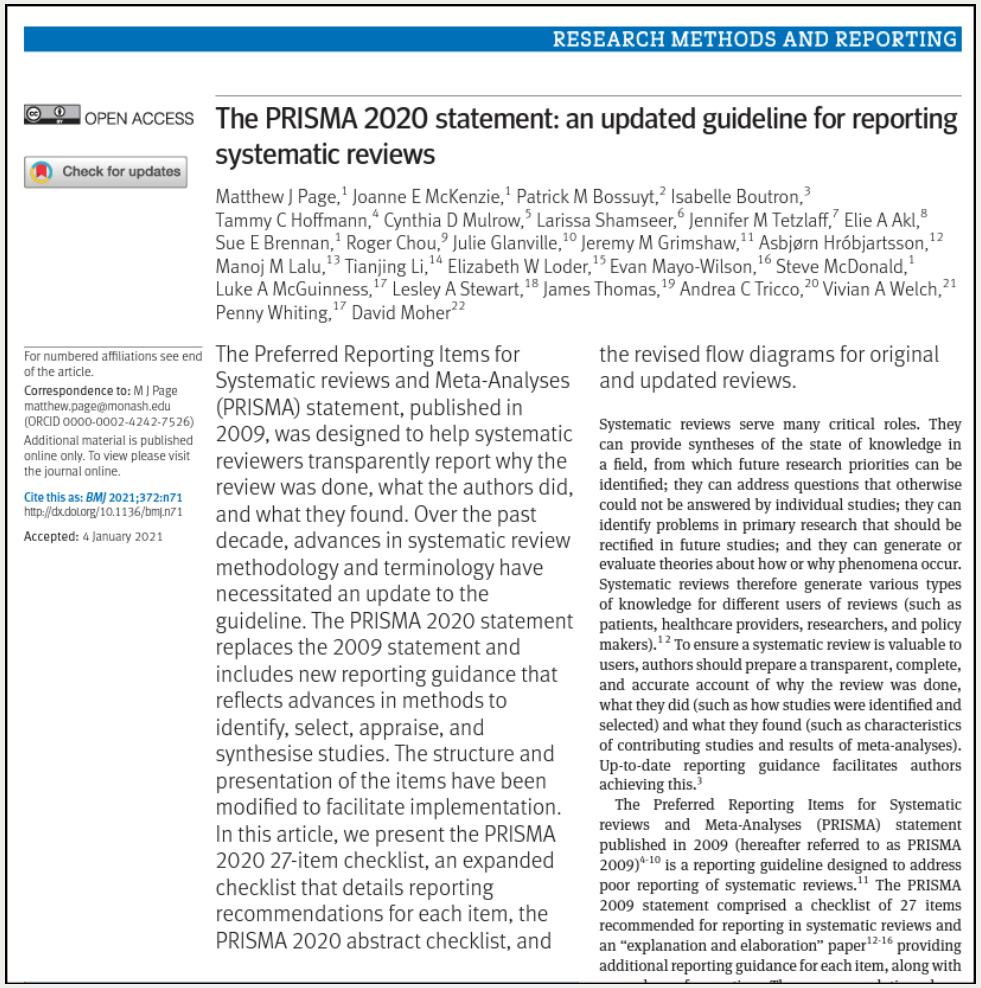
The structured abstract for a review should contain the headings: Objectives, Methods, Results, and Discussion. It is suggested that systematic reviews follow Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines.

Word count: up to 4000 words.
Structured abstract: up to 250 words.
Tables: up to 4.
Figures: up to 6.
References: unlimited.

JAMIA Open. Instructions to authors [Internet]. Oxford University Press [cited 2023 Oct 3]. Available from: https://academic.oup.com/jamiaopen/pages/General_Instructions

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

Originally released in 2009; updated in 2020



RESEARCH METHODS AND REPORTING

OPEN ACCESS

Check for updates

The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews

Matthew J Page,[1] Joanne E McKenzie,[1] Patrick M Bossuyt,[2] Isabelle Boutron,[3] Tammy C Hoffmann,[4] Cynthia D Mulrow,[5] Larissa Shamseer,[6] Jennifer M Tetzlaff,[7] Elie A Akl,[8] Sue E Brennan,[1] Roger Chou,[9] Julie Glanville,[10] Jeremy M Grimshaw,[11] Asbjørn Hróbjartsson,[12] Manoj M Lalu,[13] Tianjing Li,[14] Elizabeth W Loder,[15] Evan Mayo-Wilson,[16] Steve McDonald,[1] Luke A McGuinness,[17] Lesley A Stewart,[18] James Thomas,[19] Andrea C Tricco,[20] Vivian A Welch,[21] Penny Whiting,[17] David Moher[22]

For numbered affiliations see end of the article.

Correspondence to: M J Page matthew.page@monash.edu (ORCID 0000-0002-4242-7526)

Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online.

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Accepted: 4 January 2021

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement, published in 2009, was designed to help systematic reviewers transparently report why the review was done, what the authors did, and what they found. Over the past decade, advances in systematic review methodology and terminology have necessitated an update to the guideline. The PRISMA 2020 statement replaces the 2009 statement and includes new reporting guidance that reflects advances in methods to identify, select, appraise, and synthesise studies. The structure and presentation of the items have been modified to facilitate implementation. In this article, we present the PRISMA 2020 27-item checklist, an expanded checklist that details reporting recommendations for each item, the PRISMA 2020 abstract checklist, and the revised flow diagrams for original and updated reviews.

Systematic reviews serve many critical roles. They can provide syntheses of the state of knowledge in a field, from which future research priorities can be identified; they can address questions that otherwise could not be answered by individual studies; they can identify problems in primary research that should be rectified in future studies; and they can generate or evaluate theories about how or why phenomena occur. Systematic reviews therefore generate various types of knowledge for different users of reviews (such as patients, healthcare providers, researchers, and policy makers).[1 2] To ensure a systematic review is valuable to users, authors should prepare a transparent, complete, and accurate account of why the review was done, what they did (such as how studies were identified and selected) and what they found (such as characteristics of contributing studies and results of meta-analyses). Up-to-date reporting guidance facilitates authors achieving this.[3]

The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) statement published in 2009 (hereafter referred to as PRISMA 2009)[4-10] is a reporting guideline designed to address poor reporting of systematic reviews.[11] The PRISMA 2009 statement comprised a checklist of 27 items recommended for reporting in systematic reviews and an "explanation and elaboration" paper[12-16] providing additional reporting guidance for each item, along with

What is PRISMA?:

"PRISMA is an evidence-based ***minimum set of items for reporting*** in ***systematic reviews*** and meta-analyses. PRISMA primarily focuses on the reporting of reviews evaluating the effects of interventions but can also be used as a basis for reporting systematic reviews with objectives other than evaluating interventions (e.g., evaluating aetiology, prevalence, diagnosis or prognosis)."

Who Uses:

- Journal editors, peer reviewers, authors

What it is ***not***: "a quality assessment instrument to gauge the quality of a systematic review"

https://www.prisma-statement.org/

*Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2021 Sep;74(9):790-799. English, Spanish. doi: 10.1016/j.rec.2021.07.010. Erratum in: Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2022 Feb;75(2):192. PMID: 34446261.

PRISMA 2020 Checklist

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item
TITLE		
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.
ABSTRACT		
Abstract	2	See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist.
INTRODUCTION		
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowle
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the rev
METHODS		
Eligibility criteria	5	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how stu
Information sources	6	Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lis date when each source was last searched or consulted.
Search strategy	7	Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and web
Selection process	8	Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusio and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if
Data collection process	9	Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from st process.
Data items	10a	List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whe study were sought (e.g. for all measures, time points, analyses), and
	10b	List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g. pa assumptions made about any missing or unclear information.
Study risk of bias assessment	11	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studie study and whether they worked independently, and if applicable, deta
Effect measures	12	Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g. risk ratio, mean
Synthesis methods	13a	Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible fo comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)).
	13b	Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation c conversions.
	13c	Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display results of i
	13d	Describe any methods used to synthesize results and provide a ratio model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical h
	13e	Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogene
	13f	Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess robustness of
Reporting bias assessment	14	Describe any methods used to assess risk of bias due to missing res
Certainty assessment	15	Describe any methods used to assess certainty (or confidence) in the

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item
RESULTS		
Study selection	16a	Describe the results of the search and selection process, from the number of records identified in the search to the number of studies included in the review, ideally using a flow diagram.
	16b	Cite studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded.
Study characteristics	17	Cite each included study and present its characteristics.
Risk of bias in studies	18	Present assessments of risk of bias for each included study.
Results of individual studies	19	For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots.
Results of syntheses	20a	For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies.
	20b	Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect.
	20c	Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results.
	20d	Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results.
Reporting biases	21	Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed.
Certainty of evidence	22	Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed.
DISCUSSION		
Discussion	23a	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence.
	23b	Discuss any limitations of the evidence included in the review.
	23c	Discuss any limitations of the review processes used.
	23d	Discuss implications of the results for practice, policy, and future research.
OTHER INFORMATION		
Registration and protocol	24a	Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered.
	24b	Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared.
	24c	Describe and explain any amendments to information provided at registration or in the protocol.
Support	25	Describe sources of financial or non-financial support for the review, and the role of the funders or sponsors in the review.
Competing interests	26	Declare any competing interests of review authors.
Availability of data, code and other materials	27	Report which of the following are publicly available and where they can be found: template data collection forms; data extracted from included studies; data used for all analyses; analytic code; any other materials used in the review.

Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2021 Sep;74(9):790-799. English, Spanish. doi: 10.1016/j.rec.2021.07.010. Erratum in: Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2022 Feb;75(2):192. PMID: 34446261.

PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

PRISMA 2020 Checklist

http://prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.	
ABSTRACT			
Abstract	2	See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist.	
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	
METHODS			

Title

Item 1. Identify the report as a systematic review

Explanation: Inclusion of "systematic review" in the title facilitates identification by potential users (patients, healthcare providers, policy makers, etc) and appropriate indexing in databases. Terms such as "review," "literature review," "evidence synthesis," or "knowledge synthesis" are not recommended because they do not distinguish systematic and non-systematic approaches. We also discourage using the terms "systematic review" and "meta-analysis" interchangeably because a systematic review refers to the entire set of processes used to identify, select, and synthesise evidence, whereas meta-analysis refers only to the statistical synthesis. Furthermore, a meta-analysis can be done outside the context of a systematic review (for example, when researchers meta-analyse results from a limited set of studies that they have conducted).

Essential elements

- Identify the report as a systematic review in the title.
- Report an informative title that provides key information about the main objective or question that the review addresses (for reviews of interventions, this usually includes the population and the intervention(s) that the review addresses).

Additional elements

- Consider providing additional information in the title, such as the method of analysis used (for example, "a systematic review with meta-analysis"), the designs of included studies (for example, "a systematic review of randomised trials"), or an indication that the review is an update of an existing review or a continually updated ("living") systematic review.

Example of item 1 of PRISMA 2020 checklist

"Comparison of the therapeutic effects of rivaroxaban versus warfarin in antiphospholipid syndrome: a systematic review"[167]

1 Cite Share

The Value of Applying Machine Learning in Predicting the Time of Symptom Onset in Stroke Patients: **Systematic Review** and Meta-Analysis.

Feng J, Zhang Q, Wu F, Peng J, Li Z, Chen Z.

J Med Internet Res. 2023 Oct 12;25:e44895. doi: 10.2196/44895.

PMID: 37824198

Access Options Review.

2 Cite Share

Researched Apps Used in Dementia Care for People Living With Dementia and Their Informal Caregivers: **Systematic Review** on App Features, Security, and Usability.

Ye B, Chu CH, Bayat S, Babineau J, How TV, Mihailidis A.

J Med Internet Res. 2023 Oct 12;25:e46188. doi: 10.2196/46188.

PMID: 37824187

Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2021 Sep;74(9):790-799. English, Spanish. doi: 10.1016/j.rec.2021.07.010. Erratum in: Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2022 Feb;75(2):192. PMID: 34446261.

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Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	
METHODS			

Rationale

Item 3. Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge

Explanation: Describing the rationale should help readers understand why the review was conducted and what the review might add to existing knowledge.

Essential elements

- Describe the current state of knowledge and its uncertainties.
- Articulate why it is important to do the review.
- If other systematic reviews addressing the same (or a largely similar) question are available, explain why the current review was considered necessary (for example, previous reviews are out of date or have discordant results; new review methods are available to address the review question; existing reviews are methodologically flawed; or the current review was commissioned to inform a guideline or policy for a particular organisation). If the review is an update or replication of a particular systematic review, indicate this and cite the previous review.
- If the review examines the effects of interventions, also briefly describe how the intervention(s) examined might work.

Additional elements

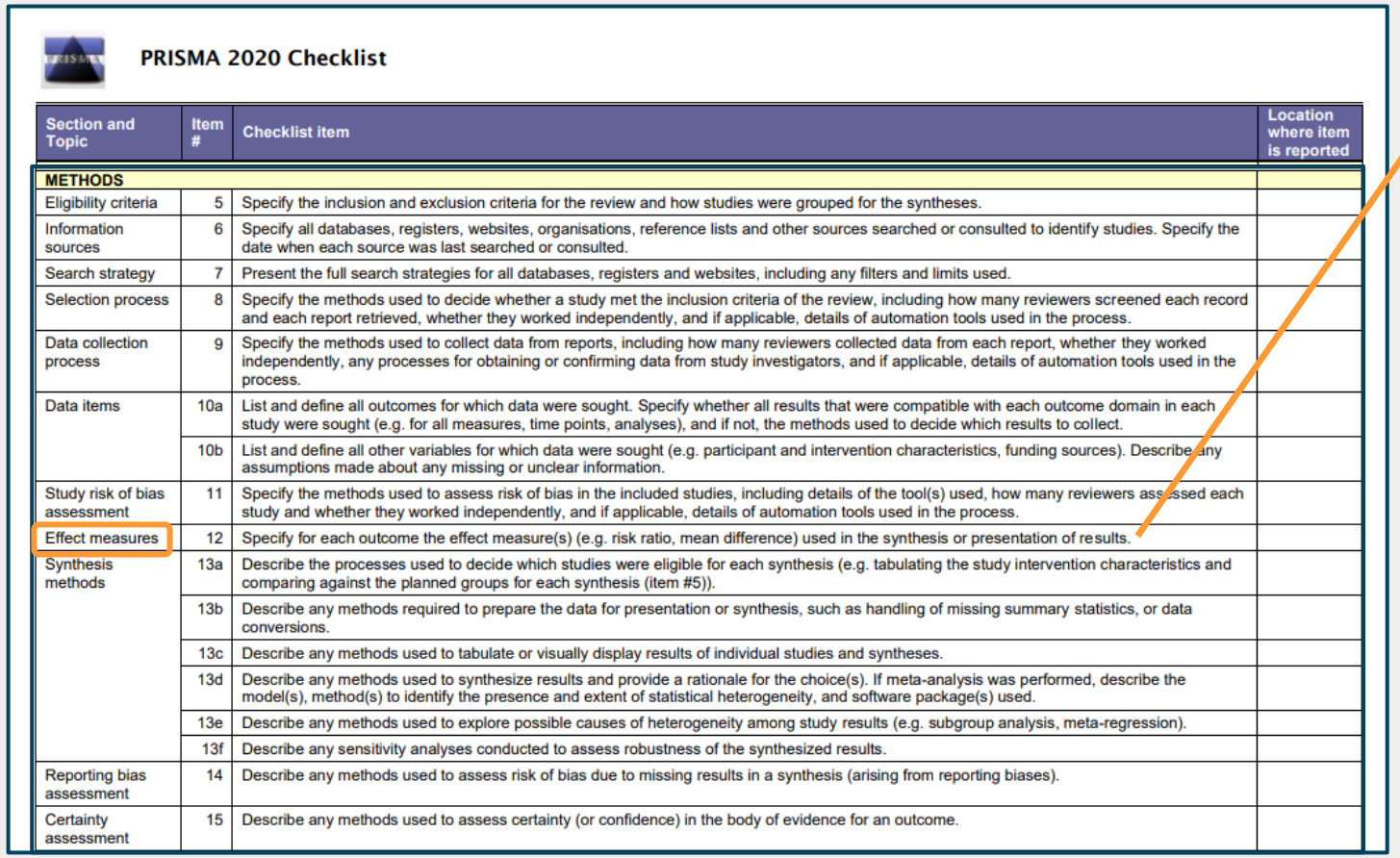
- If there is complexity in the intervention or context of its delivery, or both (such as multi-component interventions, interventions targeting the population and individual level, equity considerations[30]), consider presenting a logic model (sometimes referred to as a conceptual framework or theory of change) to visually display the hypothesised relationship between intervention components and outcomes.[31 32]

Example of item 3 of PRISMA 2020 checklist

"To contain widespread infection and to reduce morbidity and mortality among health-care workers and others in contact with potentially infected people, jurisdictions have issued conflicting advice about physical or social distancing. Use of face masks with or without eye protection to achieve additional protection is debated in the mainstream media and by public health authorities, in particular the use of face masks for the general population; moreover, optimum use of face masks in health-care settings, which have been used for decades for infection prevention, is facing challenges amid personal protective equipment (PPE) shortages. Any recommendations about social or physical distancing, and the use of face masks, should be based on the best available evidence. Evidence has been reviewed for other respiratory viral infections, mainly seasonal influenza, but no comprehensive review is available of information on SARS-CoV-2 or related betacoronaviruses that have caused epidemics, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) or Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). We, therefore, systematically reviewed the effect of physical distance, face masks, and eye protection on transmission of SARS-CoV-2, SARS-CoV, and MERS-CoV."[169]

Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2021 Sep;74(9):790-799. English, Spanish. doi: 10.1016/j.rec.2021.07.010. Erratum in: Rev Esp Cardiol (Engl Ed). 2022 Feb;75(2):192. PMID: 34446261.

PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses



PRISMA 2020 Checklist

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
METHODS			
Eligibility criteria	5	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses.	
Information sources	6	Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted.	
Search strategy	7	Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used.	
Selection process	8	Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	
Data collection process	9	Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	
Data items	10a	List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results that were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g. for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect.	
	10b	List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g. participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information.	
Study risk of bias assessment	11	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies, including details of the tool(s) used, how many reviewers assessed each study and whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	
Effect measures	12	Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g. risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results.	
Synthesis methods	13a	Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g. tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)).	
	13b	Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions.	
	13c	Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display results of individual studies and syntheses.	
	13d	Describe any methods used to synthesize results and provide a rationale for the choice(s). If meta-analysis was performed, describe the model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical heterogeneity, and software package(s) used.	
	13e	Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogeneity among study results (e.g. subgroup analysis, meta-regression).	
	13f	Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess robustness of the synthesized results.	
Reporting bias assessment	14	Describe any methods used to assess risk of bias due to missing results in a synthesis (arising from reporting biases).	
Certainty assessment	15	Describe any methods used to assess certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for an outcome.	

http://prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/

Effect measures

Item 12. Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (such as risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results

Explanation: To interpret a synthesised or study result, users need to know what effect measure was used. Effect measures refer to statistical constructs that compare outcome data between two groups. For instance, a risk ratio is an example of an effect measure that might be used for dichotomous outcomes.[89] The chosen effect measure has implications for interpretation of the findings and might affect the meta-analysis results (such as heterogeneity[90]). Authors might use one effect measure to synthesise results and then re-express the synthesised results using another effect measure. For example, for meta-analyses of standardised mean differences, authors might re-express the combined results in units of a well known measurement scale, and for meta-analyses of risk ratios or odds ratios, authors might re-express results in absolute terms (such as risk difference).[91] Furthermore, authors need to interpret effect estimates in relation to whether the effect is of importance to decision makers. For a particular outcome and effect measure, this requires specification of thresholds (or ranges) used to interpret the size of effect (such as minimally important difference; ranges for no/trivial, small, moderate, and large effects).[91]

Essential elements

- Specify for each outcome or type of outcome (such as binary, continuous) the effect measure(s) (such as risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results.
- State any thresholds or ranges used to interpret the size of effect (such as minimally important difference; ranges for no/trivial, small, moderate, and large effects) and the rationale for these thresholds.
- If synthesised results were re-expressed to a different effect measure, report the methods used to re-express results (such as meta-analysing risk ratios and computing an absolute risk reduction based on an assumed comparator risk).

Additional elements

- Consider providing justification for the choice of effect measure. For example, a standardised mean difference may have been chosen because multiple instruments or scales were used across studies to measure the same outcome domain (such as different instruments to assess depression).

Example of item 12 of PRISMA 2020 checklist

"We planned to analyse dichotomous outcomes by calculating the risk ratio (RR) of a successful outcome (i.e. improvement in relevant variables) for each trial...Because the included resilience-training studies used different measurement scales to assess resilience and related constructs, we used standardised mean difference (SMD) effect sizes (Cohen's d) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for continuous data in pair-wise meta-analyses."[179]

There are two broad categories of data synthesis.

PRISMA 2020 Checklist

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
	13a	Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g. tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)).	
	13b	Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions.	
	13c	Describe any methods used to tabulate or visually display results of individual studies and syntheses.	
	13d	Describe any methods used to synthesise results and provide a rationale for the choice(s). If meta-analysis was performed, describe the model(s), method(s) to identify the presence and extent of statistical heterogeneity, and software package(s) used.	
	13e	Describe any methods used to explore possible causes of heterogeneity among study results (e.g. subgroup analysis, meta-regression).	
	13f	Describe any sensitivity analyses conducted to assess robustness of the synthesised results.	

Page, M.J., McKenzie, J.E., Bossuyt, P.M. *et al.* The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *Syst Rev* **10**, 89 (2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-021-01626-4

PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

PRISMA 2020 Checklist

Items 16-27

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
RESULTS			
Study selection	16a	Describe the results of the search and selection process, from the number of records identified in the search to the number of studies included in the review, ideally using a flow diagram.	
	16b	Cite studies that might appear to meet the inclusion criteria, but which were excluded, and explain why they were excluded.	
Study characteristics	17	Cite each included study and present its characteristics.	
Risk of bias in studies	18	Present assessments of risk of bias for each included study.	
Results of individual studies	19	For all outcomes, present, for each study: (a) summary statistics for each group (where appropriate) and (b) an effect estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval), ideally using structured tables or plots.	
Results of syntheses	20a	For each synthesis, briefly summarise the characteristics and risk of bias among contributing studies.	
	20b	Present results of all statistical syntheses conducted. If meta-analysis was done, present for each the summary estimate and its precision (e.g. confidence/credible interval) and measures of statistical heterogeneity. If comparing groups, describe the direction of the effect.	
	20c	Present results of all investigations of possible causes of heterogeneity among study results.	
	20d	Present results of all sensitivity analyses conducted to assess the robustness of the synthesized results.	
Reporting biases	21	Present assessments of risk of bias due to missing results (arising from reporting biases) for each synthesis assessed.	
Certainty of evidence	22	Present assessments of certainty (or confidence) in the body of evidence for each outcome assessed.	
DISCUSSION			
Discussion	23a	Provide a general interpretation of the results in the context of other evidence.	
	23b	Discuss any limitations of the evidence included in the review.	
	23c	Discuss any limitations of the review processes used.	
	23d	Discuss implications of the results for practice, policy, and future research.	
OTHER INFORMATION			
Registration and protocol	24a	Provide registration information for the review, including register name and registration number, or state that the review was not registered.	
	24b	Indicate where the review protocol can be accessed, or state that a protocol was not prepared.	
	24c	Describe and explain any amendments to information provided at registration or in the protocol.	
Support	25	Describe sources of financial or non-financial support for the review, and the role of the funders or sponsors in the review.	
Competing interests	26	Declare any competing interests of review authors.	
Availability of data, code and other materials	27	Report which of the following are publicly available and where they can be found: template data collection forms; data extracted from included studies; data used for all analyses; analytic code; any other materials used in the review.	

From: Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. BMJ 2021;372:n71. doi: 10.1136/bmj.n71

For more information, visit: http://www.prisma-statement.org/

http://prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/

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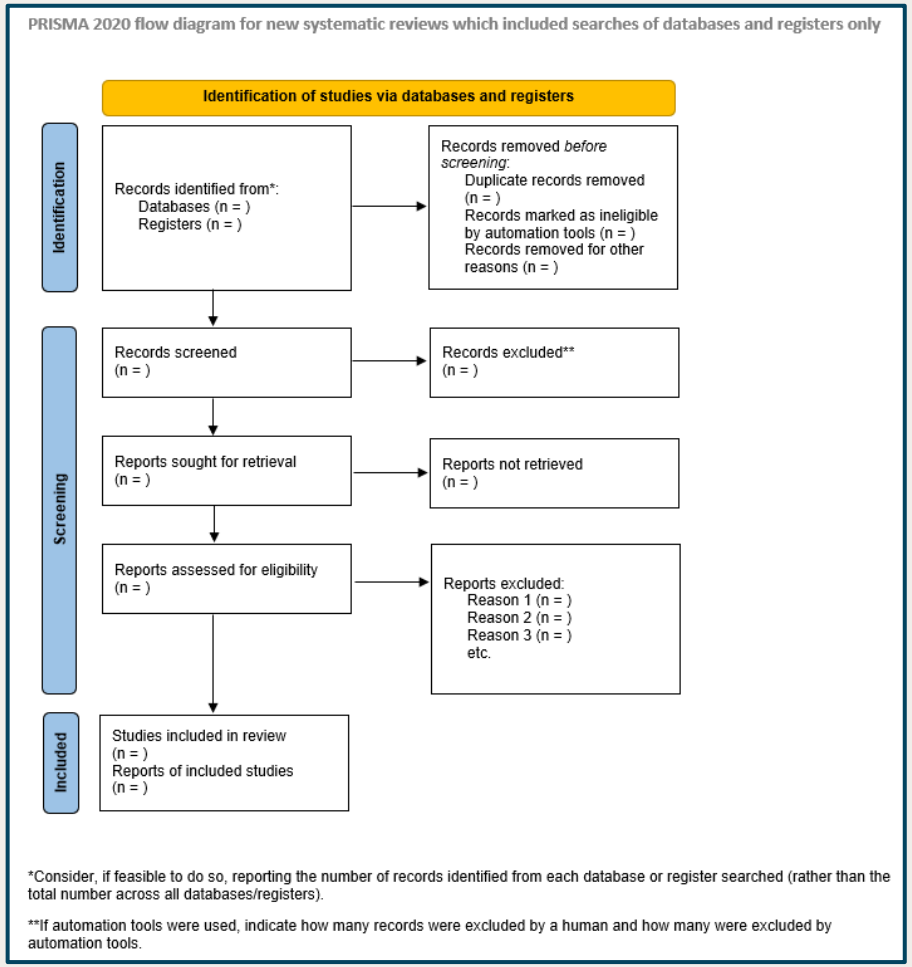
PRISMA Flow Diagram

(also called disposition of citations)



PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

PRISMA Endorsers

Several editorial organization and several hundered journals publishing systematic reviews endorse the PRISMA Statement, as listed below.

To find out more about endorsement and how your organization or journal can become an endorser, click here.

Editorial Organizations

Centre for Reviews and Dissemination
Cochrane Collaboration
Council of Science Editors
National Evidence-based Healthcare Collaborating Agency (NECA)
World Association of Medical Editors

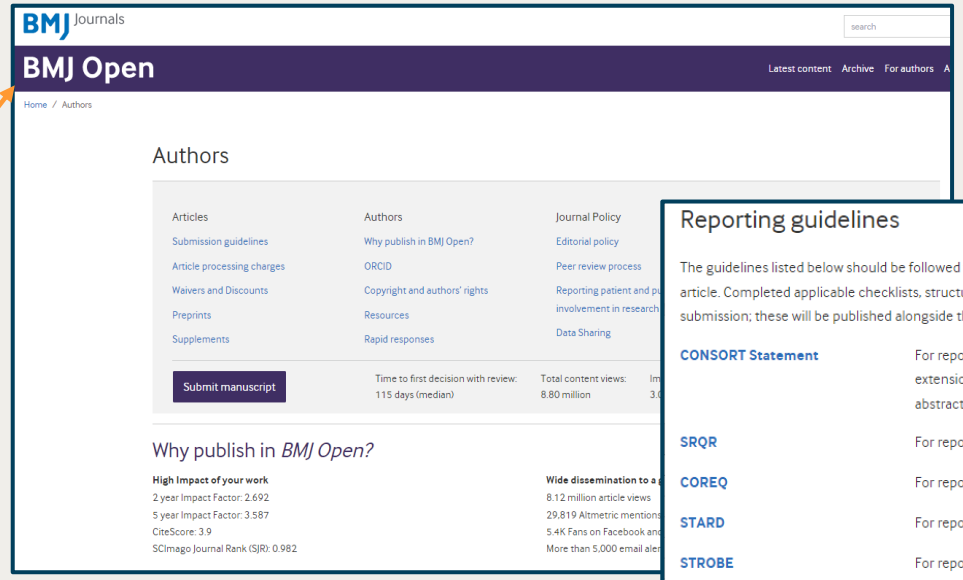
Journals

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica
AIDS Research and Therapy
Algerian Journal of Chemical Engineering
Alimentary Pharmacology and Therapeutics
Allergy, Asthma & Clinical Immunology
Alzheimer's Research & Therapy
American Society for Quality (ASQ)
Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials
Annals of Emergency Medicine
Annals of General Psychiatry
Annals of Surgical Innovation and Research
Annals of Translational Medicine
Archives of Disease in Childhood
Archives of Disease in Childhood. Fetal and neonatal edition
Asia Pacific Family Medicine
AUTISM
Automated Experimentation

List of journals endorsing PRISMA:
http://www.prisma-statement.org/Endorsement/PRISMAEndorsers

BMJ's Author Instructions page: https://bmjopen.bmj.com/pages/authors

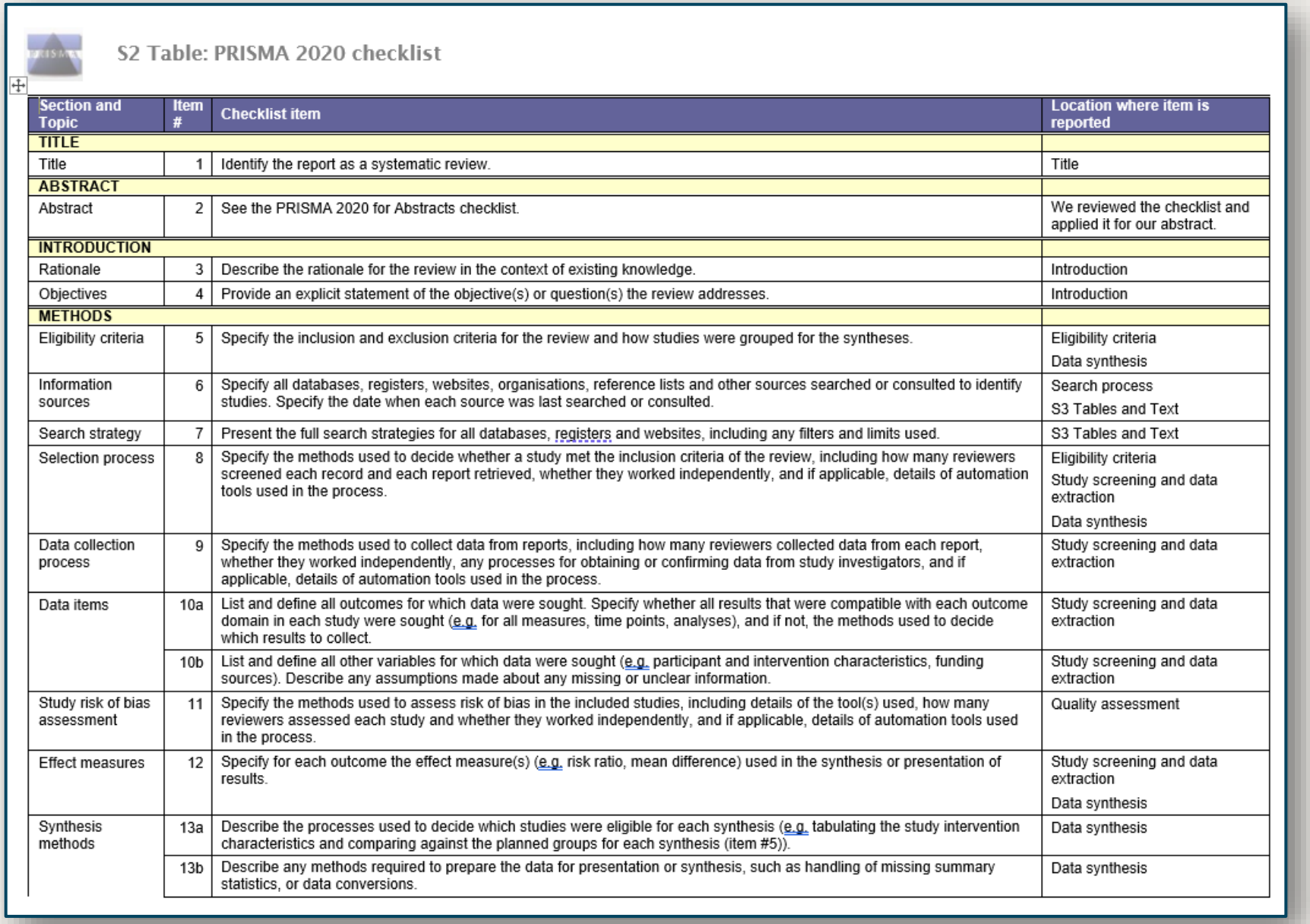


Reporting guidelines

The guidelines listed below should be followed where appropriate. Please use these guidelines to structure your article. Completed applicable checklists, structured abstracts and flow diagrams should be uploaded with your submission; these will be published alongside the final version of your paper.

CONSORT Statement	For reporting of randomised controlled trials: please use the appropriate extension to the CONSORT statement, including the extension for writing abstracts
SRQR	For reporting qualitative research
COREQ	For reporting qualitative research
STARD	For reporting of diagnostic accuracy studies
STROBE	For reporting of observational studies in epidemiology Checklist for cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies (combined) Checklist for cohort studies Checklist for case-control studies Checklist for cross-sectional studies
PRISMA	For reporting of systematic reviews
PRISMA-P	For reporting of systematic review and meta-analysis protocols
PRISMA-ScR	For reporting of scoping reviews
MOOSE	For reporting of meta-analyses of observational studies
SPIRIT	For reporting protocols for RCTs
STREGA	For reporting of gene-disease association studies
TRIPOD	For reporting of studies developing, validating, or updating a prediction model, whether for diagnostic or prognostic purposes.
CHEERS	For reporting of health economic evaluations

The Equator Network (Enhancing the Quality and Transparency Of Health Research) provides a comprehensive list of reporting guidelines.



S2 Table: PRISMA 2020 checklist

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist item	Location where item is reported
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.	Title
ABSTRACT			
Abstract	2	See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist.	We reviewed the checklist and applied it for our abstract.
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.	Introduction
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	Introduction
METHODS			
Eligibility criteria	5	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses.	Eligibility criteria Data synthesis
Information sources	6	Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted.	Search process S3 Tables and Text
Search strategy	7	Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used.	S3 Tables and Text
Selection process	8	Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	Eligibility criteria Study screening and data extraction Data synthesis
Data collection process	9	Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	Study screening and data extraction
Data items	10a	List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results that were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g. for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect.	Study screening and data extraction
	10b	List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g. participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information.	Study screening and data extraction
Study risk of bias assessment	11	Specify the methods used to assess risk of bias in the included studies, including details of the tool(s) used, how many reviewers assessed each study and whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	Quality assessment
Effect measures	12	Specify for each outcome the effect measure(s) (e.g. risk ratio, mean difference) used in the synthesis or presentation of results.	Study screening and data extraction Data synthesis
Synthesis methods	13a	Describe the processes used to decide which studies were eligible for each synthesis (e.g. tabulating the study intervention characteristics and comparing against the planned groups for each synthesis (item #5)).	Data synthesis
	13b	Describe any methods required to prepare the data for presentation or synthesis, such as handling of missing summary statistics, or data conversions.	Data synthesis

Umeukeje EM, Koonce TY, Kusnoor SV, Ulasi II, Kostelanetz S, Williams AM, Blasingame MN, Epelbaum MI, Giuse DA, Apple AN, Kaur K, González Peña T, Barry D, Eisenstein LG, Nutt CT, Giuse NB. Systematic review of international studies evaluating MDRD and CKD-EPI estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) equations in Black adults. PLoS One. 2022 Oct 18;17(10):e0276252. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0276252. PMID: 36256652; PMCID: PMC9578594.

Several extensions of the PRISMA Statement have been developed to facilitate the reporting of different types or aspects of systematic reviews.

http://prisma-statement.org/Extensions/

Objectives:

- ✓ *Describe reporting requirements for systematic reviews (PRISMA 2020 statement)*

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