

# Création d'un service de revue systématique

Jill Boruff, MLIS, AHIP  
Bibliothécaire associée  
jill.boruff@mcgill.ca

Bibliothèque Schulich des sciences  
physiques, des sciences de la vie, et  
de génie



**McGill** Library  
Bibliothèque

# La synthèse des connaissances

- Revues systématiques et méta-analyses
- Examens de la portée
- Lignes directrices sur les pratiques

# La synthèse des connaissances

- Un chercheur ou une clinicienne peut lire une synthèse [which provides a summary and quality assessment of multiple primary studies. Therefore, it saves time and improves patient care.]
- Requiert des stratégies de recherche sensibles pour trouver des études pouvant satisfaire aux critères d'admissibilité
- Cochrane Collaboration recommande que la stratégie de recherche soit "approfondie, objective et reproductible"

# Rôle des bibliothécaires



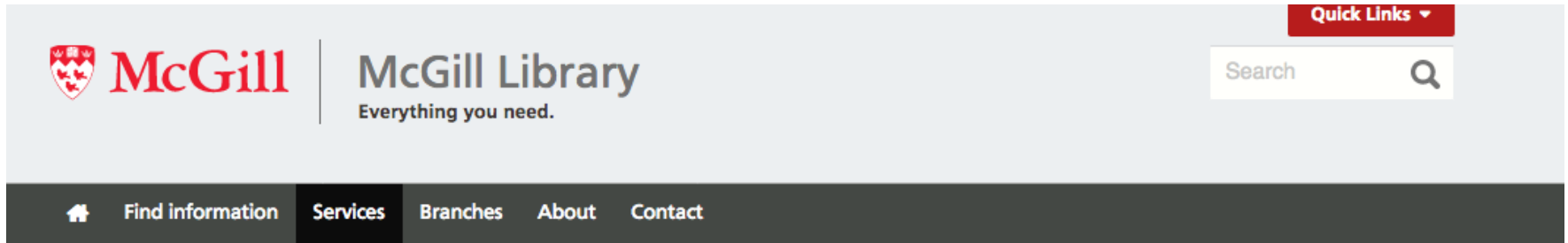
- Formuler la question de recherche
- Développer la stratégie de recherche
  - Sélectionner les bases de données (selon le domaine de recherche).
  - Utiliser le vocabulaire contrôlé des bases de données et des termes libres.
  - Adapter la stratégie à d'autre base de données
  - Exporter les résultats vers un logiciel bibliographique
- Rédiger l'article et le soumettre à une revue pour publication

<http://guides.bib.umontreal.ca/disciplines/584-Rediger-une-revue-systematique>

# Contexte de McGill

- Équipe de 6 bibliothécaires de sciences de la santé
- 4-7 revues par année, par personne, pour lesquelles nous collaborons comme co-auteurs avec les professeurs et professeures
- Bibliothécaires de psychologie et travail social ont aussi de la demande
- Beaucoup de demande de la part des étudiant(e)s en 2e et 3e cycle

# Création d'un service avec lignes directrices



The screenshot shows the top portion of the McGill Library website. On the left is the McGill logo. To its right is the text "McGill Library" and "Everything you need." In the top right corner, there is a "Quick Links" dropdown menu and a search bar with the word "Search" and a magnifying glass icon. Below this is a dark navigation bar with white text for "Find information", "Services" (which is highlighted), "Branches", "About", and "Contact".

McGill.CA / MCGILL LIBRARY / Services

## Systematic Review Service

Guidelines for librarian involvement (academic staff)

Guidelines for librarian involvement (students)

## Systematic Review Service

The Systematic Review Service is offered by librarians at the McGill Library to support academic staff and students in conducting well-designed knowledge syntheses such as **systematic reviews, scoping reviews, realist reviews, and practice guidelines**.

**Information on conducting knowledge synthesis can be found on [our guide on this topic](#). If you are interested in using this service, please contact your [liaison librarian](#).**

Academic staff looking for assistance with their own research, or research assistants looking on behalf of an academic staff member can learn more about the process in the [Guidelines for librarian involvement--Academic staff](#).

Students looking for assistance with their own research projects can consult the [Guidelines for librarian involvement--Students](#).

<https://www.mcgill.ca/library/services/systematic-review-service>

# Création d'un service avec lignes directrices: professeur(e)s

- Se mettre d'accord pour développer la stratégie de recherche, adapter la stratégie, exporter les résultats, rédiger la méthode pour l'article, et, donc, être auteur.
- Où décider de faire moins et ne pas être auteur

## Using this service

If you are interested in using this service, please fill out [this work plan form](#) and submit it along with [your protocol](#) by email to your [liaison librarian](#).

## Outline of librarian involvement in the process

There are many steps to conducting a systematic review; more information about the process can be found on [our guide](#).

Librarians may be involved in any or all of the following steps in the SR process:

1. Formulate a suitable research question
2. Check for the existence of published or in-process SR on the same topic
3. \* Design the search strategies and arrange for peer review
4. \* Run searches in appropriate bibliographic databases
5. Provide guidance on searching the grey literature
6. Provide citations for all search results in agreed upon format
7. \* Participate in compiling the PRISMA flow diagram
8. Re-run the search to retrieve newly published information
9. \* Write the methods section of the resulting manuscript
10. \* Review the final manuscript

A librarian who accepts responsibility for those steps marked with (\*) above should be offered co-authorship of the final publication. The librarian may accept or decline co-authorship at their discretion. Researchers conducting biomedical SRs may wish to consult the ICMJE statement on "[Defining the Role of Authors and Contributors](#)" for more information or clarification.

A [Memorandum of Understanding](#) will be reviewed by the librarian and the researcher at the first meeting, to insure that both parties understand their responsibilities in the project.



# Création d'un service avec lignes directrices: étudiant(e)s

- Assister avec la développement de sa stratégie de recherche et la compréhension du processus, mais ne pas faire le travail pour eux
- 5 heures d'assistance par projet

## Using this service

If you are interested in using this service, please fill out [this work plan form](#) and submit it along with [your protocol](#) by email to your [liaison librarian](#).

## Outline of librarian involvement in the process

There are many steps to the process of conducting a systematic review; more information about the process can be found on [our guide](#).

For doctoral students, master's students, and undergraduate students, where the review project is part of your dissertation, thesis or coursework, librarians are available for consultation on the following aspects of systematic reviews; additional help may be available on a case-by-case basis:

1. Discussion on the formulation of a suitable research question
2. Guidance on checking for published or in-process SR on the same topic
3. Guidance on designing and running the search strategies
4. Providing resources to answer other questions about the SR process

Students are limited to 5 hours of consultation time (in person or via email) per project. No-shows or last minute cancellations count toward the 5 hours.

Before the first meeting with the librarian, the student will be required fill out [this work plan form](#) and to provide, by email, a draft review protocol with the following information:

- Background justification for the review
- Draft research question
- Draft inclusion and exclusion criteria

Information about [writing a protocol](#) can be found on [our guide](#) to conducting knowledge syntheses.

You are encouraged to take an [EndNote workshop](#) to learn how to manage the large amount of citations you will find in your review.





# Création d'un guide sur les synthèses



MC GILL LIBRARY / Guides / Systematic Reviews, Scoping Reviews, and other Knowledge Syntheses / Home

## Systematic Reviews, Scoping Reviews, and other Knowledge Syntheses

- Home
- Purpose of this guide
- Types of knowledge syntheses covered in this guide
- Types of knowledge syntheses
- How to conduct a knowledge synthesis
- Identifying the research question
- Developing the protocol
- Searching for studies
  - Advanced tools for building the search
  - Grey literature and supplemental searching
  - Documenting the search methods
  - Exporting search results to EndNote
  - Deduplicating in EndNote
  - Updating the database searches
- Tools for screening, appraisal, and synthesis
- Writing the review

**Purpose of this guide**

### PROCESS

QUESTION → PROTOCOL → SEARCH → SCREENING → APPRAISAL → SYNTHESIS → WRITING

This guide was created to help students and faculty learn more about types of knowledge syntheses and the process of conducting them.

[CIHR defines knowledge synthesis](#) as "the contextualization and integration of research findings of individual research studies within the larger body of knowledge on the topic. A synthesis must be reproducible and transparent in its methods, using quantitative and/or qualitative methods." Systematic reviews, scoping reviews, realist syntheses, narrative syntheses, meta-analyses, meta-syntheses and practice guidelines are all forms of synthesis.

For more information about librarian assistance in conducting a knowledge synthesis, please visit our [systematic review services](#) page.

**Types of knowledge syntheses covered in this guide**

### Information covered in this guide


- Resources for an **overview on knowledge synthesis** methods can be found on [this page of our guide](#). [Start here](#) if you do not know where to begin.
- A **systematic review** is designed to answer precisely defined, narrow questions and may be limited to specific study designs. More information on this type of review can be found on [this page of our guide](#).

**Contact us**

[Find a librarian](#) in your subject area to help you with your knowledge synthesis project.

Or contact the librarians at the **Schulich Library of Physical Sciences, Life Sciences, and Engineering**  
[schulich.library@mcgill.ca](mailto:schulich.library@mcgill.ca)  
514-398-4769

**Need help? Ask us!**

 Need help? Ask us!

# Expériences actuelles et orientations futures

- Temps épargné grâce au protocole requis avant la 1<sup>re</sup> réunion
- Besoin rare de mettre des limites auprès des étudiants, mais notre politique nous en donne la possibilité
- Transformation prochaine du plan de travail en modèle de protocole accompagné d'une liste de vérification
- Mise en place une communauté de pratique pour les bibliothécaires de McGill et des hôpitaux affiliés