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Rapid reviews methods series: guidance on rapid qualitative evidence synthesis

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Abstract

This paper forms part of a series of methodological guidance from the Cochrane Rapid Reviews Methods Group and addresses rapid qualitative evidence syntheses (QESs), which use modified systematic, transparent and reproducible methods to accelerate the synthesis of qualitative evidence when faced with resource constraints. This guidance covers the review process as it relates to synthesis of qualitative research. ‘Rapid’ or ‘resource-constrained’ QES require use of templates and targeted knowledge user involvement. Clear definition of perspectives and decisions on indirect evidence, sampling and use of existing QES help in targeting eligibility criteria. Involvement of an information specialist, especially in prioritising databases, targeting grey literature and planning supplemental searches, can prove invaluable. Use of templates and frameworks in study selection and data extraction can be accompanied by quality assurance procedures targeting areas of likely weakness. Current Cochrane guidance informs selection of tools for quality assessment and of synthesis method. Thematic and framework synthesis facilitate efficient synthesis of large numbers of studies or plentiful data. Finally, judicious use of Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation approach for assessing the Confidence of Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research assessments and of software as appropriate help to achieve a timely and useful review product.

Introduction

This paper forms part of a series from the Cochrane Rapid Reviews Methods Group providing methodological guidance for rapid reviews. While other papers in the series^{1–4} focus on generic considerations, we aim to provide in-depth recommendations specific to a resource-constrained (or rapid) qualitative evidence synthesis (rQES).⁵ This paper is accompanied by recommended resources (online supplemental appendix A) and an elaboration with practical considerations (online supplemental appendix B).

The role of qualitative evidence in decision-making is increasingly recognised.⁶ This, in turn, has led to appreciation of the value of qualitative evidence syntheses (QESs) that summarise findings

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

- ⇒ Rapid Qualitative Evidence Synthesis (QES) is a relatively recent innovation in evidence synthesis and few published examples currently exist.
- ⇒ Guidance for authoring a rapid QES is scattered and requires compilation and summary.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

- ⇒ This paper represents the first attempt to compile current guidance, illustrated by the experience of several international review teams.
- ⇒ We identify features of rapid QES methods that could be accelerated or abbreviated and where methods resemble those for conventional QESs.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

- ⇒ This paper offers guidance for researchers when conducting a rapid QES and informs commissioners of research and policy-makers what to expect when commissioning such a review.

across multiple contexts.⁷ Recognition of the need for such syntheses to be available at the time most useful to decision-making has, in turn, driven demand for rapid qualitative evidence syntheses.⁸ The breadth of potential rQES mirrors the versatility of QES in general (from focused questions to broad overviews) and outputs range from descriptive thematic maps through to theory-informed syntheses (see [table 1](#)).

As with other resource-constrained reviews, no one size fits all. A team should start by specifying the phenomenon of interest, the review question,⁹ the perspectives to be included⁹ and the sample to be determined and selected.¹⁰ Subsequently, the team must finalise the appropriate choice of synthesis.¹¹ Above all, the review team should consider the intended knowledge users,³ including requirements of the funder.

Table 1 Glossary of important terms (alphabetically)

Term	Definition
Framework synthesis	Applies primary research methods to map and interpret patterns of meaning (or 'themes') from multiple qualitative studies against a prespecified framework or theory
Mega-aggregation	Overview that applies methods that are more commonly used to aggregate (group together) findings from multiple primary qualitative studies to produce a synthesis of multiple qualitative evidence syntheses
Mega-ethnography	Overview that applies methods that are more commonly used to construct interpretations of findings (a line of argument) from multiple primary qualitative studies to produce a synthesis of multiple qualitative evidence syntheses
Meta-ethnography	Interpretive approach that synthesises qualitative research to 'translate' qualitative studies into one another and then bring the separate parts together to form a whole line of argument that is greater than the sum of its parts
Qualitative evidence synthesis (QES)	Umbrella term for process by which reviewers systematically review and synthesise data from individual qualitative studies on a shared topic of interest to create new understanding by comparing and analysing concepts and findings
Rapid qualitative evidence synthesis (rQES)	Synthesis product that employs accelerated and/or streamlined methods, to synthesise primary qualitative research data so that completion of the review output occurs earlier than with a typical qualitative evidence synthesis (QES)
Reflexivity	Ongoing, mutually shaping interaction between the researcher/reviewer and the research whereby primary research authors consider their relationship with the research context/participants and reviewers reflect on their relationship to the review topic and the studies under consideration
Thematic synthesis	Applies primary research methods to identify, analyse and interpret patterns of meaning (or 'themes') across multiple qualitative studies

An rQES team, in particular, cannot afford any extra time or resource requirements that might arise from either a misunderstanding of the review question, an unclear picture of user requirements or an inappropriate choice of methods. The team seeks to align the review question and the requirements of the knowledge user with available time and resources. They also need to ensure that the choice of data and choice of synthesis are appropriate to the intended 'knowledge claims' (epistemology) made by the rQES.¹¹ This involves the team asking 'what types of data are meaningful for this review question?', 'what types of data are trustworthy?' and 'is the favoured synthesis method appropriate for this type of data?'.¹² This paper aims to help rQES teams to choose methods that best fit their project while understanding the limitations of those choices. Our recommendations derive from current QES guidance,⁵ evidence on modified QES methods,^{8 13} and practical experience.^{14 15}

This paper presents an overview of considerations and recommendations as described in [table 2](#). Supplemental materials including additional resources details of our recommendations and practical examples are provided in online supplemental appendices A and B.

Setting the review question and topic refinement

Rapid reviews summarise information from multiple research studies to produce evidence for 'the public, researchers, policy-makers and funders in a systematic, resource-efficient manner'.¹⁶ Involvement of knowledge users is critical.³ Given time constraints, individual knowledge users could be asked only to feedback on very specific decisions and tasks or on selective sections of the protocol. Specifically, whenever a QES is abbreviated or accelerated, a team should ensure that the review question is agreed by a minimum number of knowledge users with expertise or experience that reflects all the important review perspectives and with authority to approve the final version^{2 5 11} ([table 2](#), item R1).

Involvement of topic experts can ensure that the rQES is responsive to need.^{14 17} One Cochrane rQES saved considerable time by agreeing the review topic within a single meeting and

one-phase iteration.⁹ Decisions on topics to be omitted are also informed by a knowledge of existing QESs.¹⁷

An information specialist can help to manage the quantity and quality of available evidence by setting conceptual boundaries and logistic limits. A structured question format, such as Setting-Perspective-Interest, phenomenon of-Comparison-Evaluation or Population-Interest, phenomenon of-Context helps in communicating the scope and, subsequently, in operationalising study selection.^{9 18}

Scoping (of review parameters) and mapping (of key types of evidence and likely richness of data) helps when planning the review.^{5 19} The option to choose purposive sampling over comprehensive sampling approaches, as offered by standard QES, may be particularly helpful in the context of a rapid QES.⁸ Once a team knows the approximate number and distribution of studies, perhaps mapping them against country, age, ethnicity, etc), they can decide whether or not to use purposive sampling.¹² An rQES for the WHO combined purposive with variation sampling. Sampling in two stages started by reducing the initial number of studies to a more manageable sampling frame and then sampling approximately a third of the remaining studies from within the sampling frame.²⁰

Sampling may target richer studies and/or privilege diversity.^{8 21} A rich qualitative study typically illustrates findings with verbatim extracts from transcripts from interviews or textual responses from questionnaires. Rich studies are often found in specialist qualitative research or social science journals. In contrast, less rich studies may itemise themes with an occasional indicative text extract and tend to summarise findings. In clinical or biomedical journals less rich findings may be placed within a single table or box.

No rule exists on an optimal number of studies; too many studies makes it challenging to 'maintain insight',²² too few does not sustain rigorous analysis.²³ Guidance on sampling is available from the forthcoming Cochrane-Campbell QES Handbook.

A review team can use templates to fast-track writing of a protocol. The protocol should always be publicly available

Table 2 Recommendations for resource-constrained qualitative evidence synthesis (rQES)

Recommendation number	Item
Setting the review question and topic refinement	
R1	Ensure involvement of knowledge users, even when the QES is abbreviated or accelerated; especially when setting the review question and refining the topic, to ensure key perspectives are included
R2	Use templates to fast-track writing of a protocol. The protocol should always be publicly available and should be registered if the rQES timescales permit
Setting eligibility criteria	
	Together with knowledge users
R3	Clearly define the <i>included perspectives</i> . A rapid QES (rQES) may need to limit the <i>number of perspectives</i> , with a focus on those most important for decision-making
R4	Define if ‘indirect evidence’ is to be used in the absence of direct evidence. An rQES may focus on direct evidence, except when only indirect evidence is available
R5	Consider <i>privileging rich qualitative studies</i> ; consider a stepwise approach to inclusion of qualitative data and explore the possibility of sampling
R6	Consider including multiple QES within a <i>mega-synthesis</i>
Searching	
R7	Involve an information specialist (eg, librarian) in prioritising sources and search methods
R8	Consider limiting database searching to two or three multidisciplinary databases and, if resources allow, searches of one or two specialised (subject or regional) databases
R9	Even when resources are limited, consider factoring in time for peer review of at least one search strategy
R10	Selectively target appropriate types of grey literature and supplemental searches, including citation chaining, especially for diffuse topics
Study selection	
<i>Title and abstract screening/full-text screening</i>	
R11	Use pre-prepared, pretested templates to limit the scale of piloting, calibration and testing
R12	Target and prioritise identified risks of either over-zealous inclusion or over-exclusion specific to each rQES
R13	Focus quality control procedures on specific threats (eg, use additional reviewers and report percentages for double screening)
Data extraction	
R14	Use a single reviewer to extract data using a piloted template, with a second reviewer for checking, or code data directly from full-text articles, again with checking. Limit data extraction to minimal essential items. Consider re-using data extracted from primary studies included in previous QESs
	Assessment of methodological limitations
R15	In the absence of validated risk of bias tools for qualitative studies, choose a tool according to CQIMG guidance together with expediency
R16	Use a single reviewer to assess methodological limitations, with verification of judgements (and support statements) by a second reviewer
Synthesis	
R17	Favour descriptive thematic synthesis or framework synthesis, except when theory generation (meta-ethnography or analytical thematic synthesis) is a priority
R18	Consider whether a conceptual model, theory or framework offers a rapid way to organise/code/interpret/present findings
R19	Target GRADE-CERQual assessments at findings most critical to decision-making. Additional reviewers could verify all, or a sample of, assessments. Consider reusing GRADE-CERQual assessments if findings are relevant and of demonstrable high quality
Additional considerations	
R20	Use review management software or qualitative analysis management software to streamline the process
CQIMG, Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group; GRADE-CERQual, Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation approach for assessing the Confidence of Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research; QES, qualitative evidence synthesis.	

(table 2, item R2).^{24 25} Formal registration may require that the team has not commenced data extraction but should be considered if it does not compromise the rQES timeframe. Time pressures may require that methods are left suitably flexible to allow well-justified changes to be made as a detailed picture of the studies and data emerge.²⁶ The first Cochrane rQES drew heavily on text from a joint protocol/review template previously produced within Cochrane.²⁴

Setting eligibility criteria

An rQES team may need to limit the number of perspectives, focusing on those most important for decision-making^{5 9 27} (table 2, item R3). Beyond the patients/clients each additional perspective

(eg, family members, health professionals, other professionals, etc) multiplies the additional effort involved.

A rapid QES may require strict date and setting restrictions¹⁷ and language restrictions that accommodate the specific requirements of the review. Specifically, the team should consider whether changes in context over time or substantive differences between geographical regions could be used to justify a narrower date range or a limited coverage of countries and/or languages. The team should also decide if ‘indirect evidence’ is to substitute for the absence of direct evidence. An rQES typically focuses on direct evidence, except when only indirect evidence is available²⁸ (table 2, item R4). Decisions on relevance are challenging—precautions for swine influenza may inform precautions for bird

influenza.²⁸ A smoking ban may operate similarly to seat belt legislation, etc. A review team should identify where such shared mechanisms might operate.²⁸ An rQES team must also decide whether to use frameworks or models to focus the review. Theories may be unearthed within the topic search or be already known to team members, for example, Theory of Planned Behaviour.²⁹

Options for managing the quantity and quality of studies and data emerge during the scoping (see above). In summary, the review team should consider privileging rich qualitative studies²; consider a stepwise approach to inclusion of qualitative data and explore the possibility of sampling (table 2, item R5). For example, where data is plentiful an rQES may be limited to qualitative research and/or to mixed methods studies. Where data is less plentiful than surveys or other qualitative data sources may need to be included. Where plentiful reviews already exist, a team may decide to conduct a review of reviews⁵ by including multiple QES within a mega-synthesis^{28 29} (table 2, item R6).

Searching

Searching for QES merits its own guidance,^{21-23 30} this section reinforces important considerations from guidance specific to qualitative research. Generic guidance for rapid reviews in this series broadly applies to rapid QESs.¹

In addition to journal articles, by far the most plentiful source, qualitative research is found in book chapters, theses and in published and unpublished reports.²¹ Searches to support an rQES can (a) limit the number of databases searched, deliberately selecting databases from diverse disciplines, (b) use abbreviated study filters to retrieve qualitative designs and (c) employ high yield complementary methods (eg, reference checking, citation searching and Related Articles features). An information specialist (eg, librarian) should be involved in prioritising sources and search methods (table 2, item R7).^{11 14}

According to empirical evidence optimal database combinations include Scopus plus CINAHL or Scopus plus ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global (two-database combinations) and Scopus plus CINAHL plus ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global (three-database combination) with both choices retrieving between 89% and 92% of relevant studies.³⁰

If resources allow, searches should include one or two specialised databases (table 2, item R8) from different disciplines or contexts²¹ (eg, social science databases, specialist discipline databases or regional or institutional repositories). Even when resources are limited, the information specialist should factor in time for peer review of at least one search strategy (table 2, item R9).³¹ Searches for 'grey literature' should selectively target appropriate types of grey literature (such as theses or process evaluations) and supplemental searches, including citation chaining or Related Articles features (table 2, item R10).³² The first Cochrane rQES reported that searching reference lists of key papers yielded an extra 30 candidate papers for review. However, the team documented exclusion of grey literature as a limitation of their review.¹⁵

Study selection

Consistency in study selection is achieved by using templates, by gaining a shared team understanding of the audience and purpose, and by ongoing communication within, and beyond, the team.^{2 33} Individuals may work in parallel on the same task, as in the first Cochrane rQES, or follow a 'segmented' approach where each reviewer is allocated a different task.¹⁴ The use of machine learning in the specific context of rQES remains experimental. However, the possibility of developing qualitative study classifiers

comparable to those for randomised controlled trials offers an achievable aspiration.³⁴

Title and abstract screening

The entire screening team should use pre-prepared, pretested title and abstract templates to limit the scale of piloting, calibration and testing (table 2, item R11).^{1 14} The first Cochrane rQES team double-screened titles and abstracts within Covidence review software.¹⁴ Disagreements were resolved with reference to a third reviewer achieving a shared understanding of the eligibility criteria and enhancing familiarity with target studies and insight from data.¹⁴ The team should target and prioritise identified risks of either over-zealous inclusion or over-exclusion specific to each rQES (table 2, item R12).¹⁴ The team should maximise opportunities to capture divergent views and perspectives within study findings.³⁵

Full-text screening

Full-text screening similarly benefits from using a pre-prepared pretested standardised template where possible^{1 14} (table 2, item R11). If a single reviewer undertakes full-text screening,⁸ the team should identify likely risks to trustworthiness of findings and focus quality control procedures (eg, use of additional reviewers and percentages for double screening) on specific threats¹⁴ (table 2, item R13). The Cochrane rQES team opted for double screening to assist their immersion within the topic.¹⁴

Data extraction

Data extraction of descriptive/contextual data may be facilitated by review management software (eg, EPPI-Reviewer) or home-made approaches using Google Forms, or other survey software.³⁶ Where extraction of qualitative findings requires line-by-line coding with multiple iterations of the data then a qualitative data management analysis package, such as QSR NVivo, reaps dividends.³⁶ The team must decide if, collectively, they favour extracting data to a template or coding direct within an electronic version of an article.

Quality control must be fit for purpose but not excessive. Published examples typically use a single reviewer for data extraction⁸ with use of two independent reviewers being the exception. The team could limit data extraction to minimal essential items. They may also consider re-using descriptive details and findings previously extracted within previous well-conducted QES (table 2, item R14). A pre-existing framework, where readily identified, may help to structure the data extraction template.^{15 37} The same framework may be used to present the findings. Some organisations may specify a preferred framework, such as an evidence-to-decision-making framework.³⁸

Assessment of methodological limitations

The QES community assess 'methodological limitations' rather than use 'risk of bias' terminology. An rQES team should pick an approach appropriate to their specific review. For example, a thematic map may not require assessment of individual studies—a brief statement of the generic limitations of the set of studies may be sufficient. However, for any synthesis that underpins practice recommendations³⁹ assessment of included studies is integral to the credibility of findings. In any decision-making context that involves recommendations or guidelines, an assessment of methodological limitations is mandatory.^{40 41}

Each review team should work with knowledge users to determine a review-specific approach to quality assessment.²⁷

While 'traffic lights', similar to the outputs from the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool, may facilitate rapid interpretation, accompanying textual notes are invaluable in highlighting specific areas for concern. In particular, the rQES team should demonstrate that they are aware (a) that research designs for qualitative research seek to elicit divergent views, rather than control for variation; (b) that, for qualitative research, the selection of the sample is far more informative than the size of the sample; and (c) that researchers from primary research, and equally reviewers for the qualitative synthesis, need to be thoughtful and reflexive about their possible influences on interpretation of either the primary data or the synthesised findings.

Selection of checklist

Numerous scales and checklists exist for assessing the quality of qualitative studies. In the absence of validated risk of bias tools for qualitative studies, the team should choose a tool according to Cochrane Qualitative and Implementation Methods Group (CQIMG) guidance together with expediency (according to ease of use, prior familiarity, etc) (table 2, item R15).⁴¹ In comparison to the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklist which was never designed for use in synthesis,⁴² the Cochrane qualitative tool is similarly easy to use and was designed for QES use. Work is underway to identify an assessment process that is compatible with QESs that support decision-making.⁴¹ For now the choice of a checklist remains determined by interim Cochrane guidance and, beyond this, by personal preference and experience. For an rQES a team could use a single reviewer to assess methodological limitations, with verification of judgements (and support statements) by a second reviewer (table 2, item R16).

Synthesis

The CQIMG endorses three types of synthesis; thematic synthesis, framework synthesis and meta-ethnography (box 1).^{43 44} Rapid QES

Box 1 Choosing a method for rapid qualitative synthesis

Thematic synthesis: first choice method for rQES.⁴⁵ For example, in their rapid QES Crooks and colleagues⁴⁴ used a thematic synthesis to understand the experiences of both academic and lived experience coresearchers within palliative and end of life research.⁴⁵

Framework synthesis: alternative where a suitable framework can be speedily identified.⁴⁶ For example, Bright and colleagues⁴⁶ considered 'best-fit framework synthesis' as appropriate for mapping study findings to an 'a priori framework of dimensions measured by prenatal maternal anxiety tools' within their 'streamlined and time-limited evidence review'.⁴⁷

Less commonly, an adapted meta-ethnographical approach was used for an implementation model of social distancing where supportive data (29 studies) was plentiful.⁴⁸ However, this QES demonstrates several features that subsequently challenge its original identification as 'rapid'.⁴⁹

Abbreviations: QES, qualitative evidence synthesis; rQES, resource-constrained qualitative evidence synthesis.

favour descriptive thematic synthesis⁴⁵ or framework synthesis,^{46 47} except when theory generation (meta-ethnography^{48 49} or analytical thematic synthesis) is a priority (table 2, item R17).

The team should consider whether a conceptual model, theory or framework offers a rapid way for organising, coding, interpreting and presenting findings (table 2, item R18). If the extracted data appears rich enough to sustain further interpretation, data from a thematic or framework synthesis can subsequently be explored within a subsequent meta-ethnography.⁴³ However, this requires a team with substantial interpretative expertise.¹¹

Assessments of confidence in the evidence⁴ are central to any rQES that seeks to support decision-making and the QES-specific Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation approach for assessing the Confidence of Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative research (GRADE-CERQual) approach is designed to assess confidence in qualitative evidence.⁵⁰ This can be performed by a single reviewer, confirmed by a second reviewer.²⁶ Additional reviewers could verify all, or a sample of, assessments. For a rapid assessment a team must prioritise findings, using objective criteria; a WHO rQES focused only on the three 'highly synthesised findings'.²⁰ The team could consider reusing GRADE-CERQual assessments from published QESs if findings are relevant and of demonstrable high quality (table 2, item R19).⁵⁰ No rapid approach to full application of GRADE-CERQual currently exists.

Reporting and record management

Little is written on optimal use of technology.⁸ A rapid review is not a good time to learn review management software or qualitative analysis management software. Using such software for all general QES processes (table 2, item R20), and then harnessing these skills and tools when specifically under resource pressures, is a sounder strategy. Good file labelling and folder management and a 'develop once, re-use multi-times' approach facilitates resource savings.

Reporting requirements include the meta-ethnography reporting guidance (eMERGe)⁵¹ and the Enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research (ENTREQ) statement.⁵² An rQES should describe limitations and their implications for confidence in the evidence even more thoroughly than a regular QES; detailing the consequences of fast-tracking, streamlining or of omitting processes all together.⁸ Time spent documenting reflexivity is similarly important.²⁷ If QES methodology is to remain credible rapid approaches must be applied with insight and documented with circumspection.^{53 54} (56)

Correction notice Since this paper first published, updates have been made to the left hand column of table 2.

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Appendix A: Useful resources

Guidance for qualitative evidence synthesis

Biesty L, Meskell P, Glenton C, et al. A QuEST for speed: rapid qualitative evidence syntheses as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Sys Rev*. 2020 Dec;9(1):1-6.

Campbell, F., Weeks, L., Booth, A., et al. (2019). A scoping review found increasing examples of rapid qualitative evidence syntheses and no methodological guidance. *J Clin Epidemiol*, 115, 160-171.

Noyes J, Harden A, (eds) (2024) *Cochrane-Campbell Handbook of Qualitative Evidence Synthesis*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons.

Majid U, Weeks L. Rapid qualitative evidence syntheses (rQES) in health technology assessment: experiences, challenges, and lessons. *International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care*. 2021;37(1).

NHS Scotland (2019). *A guide to conducting rapid qualitative evidence synthesis for health technology assessment*. Healthcare Improvement Scotland.

Shaw L, Nunns M, Briscoe S, et al. A "Rapid Best-Fit" model for framework synthesis: Using research objectives to structure analysis within a rapid review of qualitative evidence. *Research Synthesis Methods*. 2021 May;12(3):368-83.

Template for qualitative synthesis

Glenton C, Bohren MA, Downe S, et al, on behalf of Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC). *EPOC Qualitative Evidence Synthesis: Protocol and review template*. Version 1.1. EPOC Resources for review authors. Oslo: Norwegian Institute of Public Health; 2020. Available at: <http://epoc.cochrane.org/epoc-specific-resources-review-authors>

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Glenton C, Lewin S, Downe S, et al. Qualitative evidence syntheses within Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care: Developing a template and guidance. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*. 2021 Sep 29;20:16094069211041959.

Glenton C, Lewin S, Downe S, et al. Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC) Qualitative Evidence Syntheses, Differences From Reviews of Intervention Effectiveness and Implications for Guidance. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*. 2022 Feb 11;21:16094069211061950.

Checklists for assessment of methodological limitations

Cochrane Checklist (Recommended interim choice)

Documented in: Houghton C, Meskell P, Delaney H, et al. Barriers and facilitators to healthcare workers' adherence with infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines for respiratory infectious diseases: a rapid qualitative evidence synthesis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2020, 4:CD013582. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD013582.

<https://www.cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD013582/full#CD013582-tbl-0002>

CASP Checklist: 10 questions to help you make sense of a Qualitative research

https://casp-uk.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CASP-Qualitative-Checklist-2018_fillable_form.pdf

JBI Checklist: Checklist for Qualitative Research

https://jbi.global/sites/default/files/2019-05/JBI_Critical_Appraisal-Checklist_for_Qualitative_Research2017_0.pdf

Quality of Reporting Tool (QUART)

<http://quart.pbworks.com/>

Cochrane qualitative Methodological Limitations Tool (CAMELOT) project

Munthe-Kaas HM, Glenton C, Booth A, et al. Systematic mapping of existing tools to appraise methodological strengths and limitations of qualitative research: First stage in the development of the CAMELOT tool. *BMC Med Research Methodol.* 2019 Dec;19(1):1-3.

Appendix B: Elaboration and practical considerations

PREPARATION AND PLANNING

Although by definition rapid reviews are time-critical, with limited potential for preparation and planning, the effective functioning of a review team is critical to success. Optimal preparation for rQES is to establish review teams that are experienced at working together, that work to clear expectations of tasks and roles and that have procedures, processes and technologies already in place¹. Such experience is developed through day-to-day working on multiple types of synthesis. Many smart working procedures have been honed in response to the COVID19 pandemic^{2,3} and web-conferencing facilities and shared file spaces now characterise rapid team working. The first ever Cochrane rQES team describe constant communication between the core team (frequent emails, multiple daily videoconference meetings and text messages)⁴. In particular they advocate real-time conversations during the immersion required for intense analytical activity⁴. Other members of their extended team were required to answer email queries promptly, return feedback within hours, and to be “on call” for methodological or topic-specific questions⁴. The core team affirm the value of accessing topic and methodological expertise through online platforms⁵⁽⁵⁾. This hidden section of the iceberg is rarely reported⁴. The team also highlights the challenges of balancing time needed for thoughtfulness and comprehensiveness against the need for an urgent response. Benefits from collaborative working must be offset against enhanced consistency from using a limited number of reviewers⁶⁽⁶⁾.

SETTING THE REVIEW QUESTION AND TOPIC REFINEMENT

1. **Ensure involvement of knowledge users, even when the QES is abbreviated or accelerated; especially when setting the review question and refining the topic, to ensure key perspectives are included and to secure a mandate for key review decisions.**

Involvement of knowledge users, including consumers, in agreeing the research question is critical to the utility of a rapid review^{2,3,5}. A rapid review team should seek to involve an optimal number of knowledge users in reflecting important perspectives, agreeing the topic and signing off the review mandate^{2,5}. A review team can also ask knowledge users to review a selection of 25-40 results. They could use a short scoping exercise to surface complexities in how a topic is defined or its terminology and to understand the number of studies and the richness of data within those studies⁵.

2. Use templates to fast-track writing of a protocol. The protocol should always be publicly available and should be registered if the rQES timescales permit.

Cochrane guidance suggests use of a question formulation structure to refine the review question⁷. The SPICE (Setting, Perspective, Phenomenon of Interest, Comparison, Evaluation) framework, or variants⁸⁻¹⁰, are typically used. The Joanna Briggs Institute favours PICO (Population, Interest, Context) (See Table 1). Where data on a specific intervention are limited the team may need to extend their scope to include studies reporting experience of a target condition^{6,9,11}.

As with other systematic approaches, an rQES requires a protocol that conforms to PRISMA-P reporting guidelines¹². The *Cochrane EPOC Protocol and Review template* (<https://zenodo.org/record/5973704#.YkFpPSiMlb0>) guides reviewers through important review decisions¹³. However, the team must ensure that use of standard templates does not lead them to neglect either the specific requirements of the topic or the need for abbreviated or amended procedures. Use of the SPICE criteria also helps in communicating the scope of the rQES and, subsequently, in operationalising study selection⁹. Given that some aspects of the protocol may be contingent on the search results and study selection (e.g. richness of candidate data or value of a potential framework), it is helpful to frame choices as conditional and then document *post hoc* changes as they occur¹. The protocol should always be publicly available and should be formally registered if the rQES timescale permits. Formal registration will maximise the likelihood of the review being identified by other agencies and interested parties. This minimises duplication of effort and avoids research waste and is particularly important where the rQES is in response to an emergency or time-critical situation.

Table 1 - Sample SPICE/PICO Questions

What are the perceptions and experiences of online pain management interventions among people with persistent pain in hospital and community health-care settings?			
Setting:	Hospital and community health-care settings.	Population	Individuals with non-malignant chronic or persistent pain
Perspective:	Individuals with non-malignant chronic or persistent pain		
Interest, phenomenon of:	Individuals' experiences of online pain management interventions	Interest	<i>Individuals' experiences of online pain management interventions</i>
Comparison: interventions.	Face to face (usual) pain management	Context	Hospital and community health-care settings.
Evaluation:	Individual perceptions of: impact on individuals' capacity to self manage their pain condition;		

Scoping (of review parameters) and mapping (of key types of evidence) helps when planning the review. Once a team has mapped the approximate number and distribution of studies against key variables (e.g. country, age, ethnicity etc), they can decide whether or not to use purposive sampling ¹⁴.

Sampling for qualitative synthesis should privilege diversity across contexts and circumstances over opportunistically identifying “more of the same” ¹⁴. A review team should determine a meaningful sample. No rule determines a meaningful number of studies to be included; including too many studies may make the synthesis overly descriptive, too few might not sustain meaningful interpretations. Ten of thirteen reviews analysed in a methodological scoping review of rQES included no more than 20 studies. It was unclear whether this was achieved by focusing the question and inclusion criteria or through purposive sampling ¹⁵. The Cochrane rQES team identified an initial 36 studies and then sought to purposively sample to reduce that number to 20 studies factoring in relevance, geographical spread and interpretive value ⁴. Similarly, the CADTH team describe narrowing an initial trawl of 100 relevant studies by priority issues ⁶. Guidance on sampling is available from the Cochrane EPOC web-site and from the forthcoming *Cochrane-Campbell QES Handbook* (See Appendix A). Further empirical work is required on the impact of intentional sampling ¹⁴⁽⁹⁾ and on the unintentional implications of missing eligible studies ³. A team should consider how the amount of available data will impact on the choice of synthesis methods ^{14 16}. Evidence to date suggests that an overall synthesis that uses sampling approaches can prove suitably informative provided that the team is careful not to exclude specific populations – for example, by applying an arbitrary quality threshold ¹⁷.

SETTING ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Key decisions within the question formulation structure ⁸ can speed up resolution of scope. For example, new contexts or novel interventions may require that the team extend the scope beyond a narrow population who have experienced a specific *intervention* to include studies reporting experience of the *target condition* ¹¹. Will the review question be *directly* addressed by the research questions of included studies or will you have to trawl *broadly relevant* studies for specific data concealed within studies ¹⁸?

3. Clearly define the included perspectives. A rapid QES (rQES) may need to limit the number of perspectives, with a focus on those most important for decision-making.

Within a conventional QES a review team spends much time finalising a review question ¹⁹. Agreeing the question may involve multiple iterations between the team and those commissioning the review together with key knowledge users. For an rQES it is no less

imperative to establish exactly what those commissioning the review require. However, the review team and commissioners need to agree at what point, and after how many iterations, they can finalise the scope. One way of limiting workload is to define the number of perspectives that relate to the phenomenon of interest and specify which perspectives are to be included or not included. Topic experts can help to ensure that the rQES is responsive to need and to arbitrate between relevant and non-relevant topics ².

4. Define if “indirect evidence” is to be used in the absence of direct evidence. An rQES may focus on direct evidence, except when only indirect evidence is available.

A key consideration is whether “indirect” evidence is required in the absence of direct evidence ¹⁸. Relevance in QES is complex – a shared mechanism of action may link the phenomenon to comparable interventions or conditions. Such interventions or conditions may offer analogous insights and comparisons. Qualitative evidence claims transferability, not generalisability ¹⁸, and extends beyond similarity of interventions (intervention A is like intervention B) to include shared mechanisms (phenomenon of interest A operates in a similar way to phenomenon of interest B).

For example, in the absence of direct evidence relating to COVID-19 at the onset of the pandemic, the Cochrane rQES team broadened their scope to other respiratory infectious diseases. However they deliberately chose not to extend further to additional infectious diseases, concluding that infection prevention control guidelines are demonstrably different in these cases ^{4 20}. Likewise the Canadian CADTH team broadened population scope, following discussion with decision-makers, from cryptogenic stroke (3 studies) to similar experiences relating to heart failure and atrial fibrillation (a further 6 studies) ⁶. The urgent nature of many rQES may require that they explore topics that are not well-populated by qualitative evidence. Thin or indirect evidence may be preferable to a complete absence of evidence to inform decision-making.

The review team should aim to reach decisions on scope and included perspectives as practically and speedily as possible. Rather than engage in theoretical discussions of scope, it is preferable to focus on a set (25-40) of actual abstracts and to ask a diverse knowledge users to decide whether these use appropriate terminology or scope.

As with any rapid review the team needs to determine that any date and setting restrictions are appropriate ⁹ and that language restrictions balance practicalities with the specific requirements of the review. For example, an rQES of Zika virus specifically included Spanish and Portuguese languages alongside English in recognition of the condition's prevalence in South America ²¹. The CADTH team describe limiting the number of databases searched and using date limits (i.e., last 5 or 10 years), language limits (i.e., English only), and a

CADTH qualitative search filter⁶. An internal CADTH rule of thumb suggests that their teams cannot accommodate more than a thousand database hits within a 5 week timeframe, requiring iteration between question formulation and literature searching⁶.

5. Consider including multiple QES within a mega-aggregation or mega-ethnography.

If a topic is broad and evidence plentiful a review team may decide to synthesise existing QESs (i.e. to conduct a review (or overview) of qualitative reviews)¹⁰. For example, a review team conducting multiple rQESs of obesity in children and adolescents were variously able to re-use 40 QES of child and adolescent obesity to address diverse treatment options within mega-reviews (overviews)²². Overviews of qualitative reviews are becoming increasingly viable given increasing numbers of QES. As with all overviews the review team needs to decide whether to analyse the reviews in their own right or to simply use them as a rapid way of identifying primary qualitative studies. Time spent on assessing the quality of reviews for potential inclusion, using the SBU qualitative evidence checklist²³ is time well-spent in making this important call. A review team needs to determine *a priori* what types of review are eligible for inclusion; inclusion of at least one qualitative study, multiple qualitative studies within any form of synthesis (e.g., even within a narrative synthesis or a realist synthesis) or only reviews that *include primary qualitative studies that use recognisable qualitative methods of data collection and data analysis (the Cochrane QIMG definition) within a recognised method of qualitative evidence synthesis* e.g. framework synthesis, thematic synthesis, meta-ethnography or meta-aggregation.

6. Consider privileging rich qualitative studies; consider a stepwise approach to inclusion of qualitative data and explore the possibility of sampling.

A team may sample from richer primary qualitative studies¹⁴ or seek purposeful coverage of diverse cases. Qualitative data analysis requires extensive, iterative engagement with textual data in the studies and within the extracted data. The more data a reviewer is required to synthesise, the less nuance and richness they are likely to extract; large numbers of primary studies with a high volume of data therefore have the potential to overwhelm the quality of the synthesis. A stepwise sampling strategy will take these factors into account. For example, where data is plentiful an rQES may be limited to qualitative research (step 1) and/or to mixed methods studies (step 2). Where data is less plentiful then a team may need to include surveys (step three) or other qualitative data sources (step 4).

Alternatively, studies may be selected for their richness¹⁴ or study quality¹⁷. Ames and colleagues propose a richness scale that triages studies (Table 1)¹⁴

Table 1 - Richness scale from Ames and colleagues¹⁴

Score	Measure
1	Very little qualitative data presented that relate to the synthesis objective. Those findings that are presented are fairly descriptive.
2	Some qualitative data presented that relate to the synthesis objective
3	Reasonable amount of qualitative data that relate to the synthesis objective
4	Good amount and depth of qualitative data that relate to the synthesis objective
5	Large amount and depth of qualitative data that relate in depth to the synthesis objective.

The same review team identifies challenges that rapid QES teams should consider¹⁴:

- Sampling may mean that the team miss articles with information about particular populations, settings, or interventions¹⁷;
- Other (non-richness) considerations within the sampling framework (such as the need to cover certain geographical regions or populations) may result in sampling studies with thinner data;
- Sampling may impact on which and how many findings a study contributes to. In particular, GRADE-CERQual assessments otherwise supported by adequate and relevant data^{18 24} may be more thinly populated than if they were sampled comprehensively.

Work in support of WHO guidelines used a stepwise approach, moving from reviews of reviews to a rapid QES of primary studies. Although sufficient reviews (circa 15 reviews for each topic) existed for four out of five synthesis topics²², a fifth synthesis, on values and preferences for surgical and pharmaceutical interventions, identified only one vaguely relevant review. The team had to readjust to perform a stand-alone rapid QES of primary qualitative studies that was no longer standardised to methods used for the other four overviews.

SEARCHING

7. Involve an information specialist (e.g. librarian) in prioritising sources and search methods.

Involvement of information specialists (or librarians) is widely recommended in systematic search guidance, particularly for rapid reviews^{4 25}. They can advise on the implications of

choosing different study-specific filters to retrieve qualitative research, of including mixed-methods studies or surveys as well as exclusively qualitative research studies and on whether existing reviews in the topic are rare or plentiful. While full integration of the information specialist within the review team is best, possible engagement varies from design and peer review of search strategies, through running the searches, documentation and reference management, through to intensive searching of grey literature sources ²⁵.

Ideally, information specialists will draw upon experience of systematic review searching and yet still recognise the exacting requirements of searching and study selection for a resource-limited review ²⁶. Involvement of an information specialist can speed up construction of the search strategy and retrieval of bibliographic references and subsequent full-text literature. They can also help in deciding which sources should or should not be searched within the available resources.

Information specialists are less likely to be familiar with searching for qualitative research than for other types of literature. In this case they could familiarise themselves with the following three resources:

- an overview of qualitative searching produced for the HTA-I (Health Technology Assessment International) Information specialists group (<https://vortal.htai.org/index.php?q=node/1235>)
- qualitative filters as documented by the InterTASC Information Specialists' Sub-Group Search Filter Resource (<https://sites.google.com/a/york.ac.uk/issg-search-filters-resource/home/qualitative-research>)
- a methodological overview on qualitative searching rehearsing seven important considerations ²⁷.

Information specialists should become familiar with question formulation frameworks such as PICO and SPICE together with diverse sources and approaches for retrieving qualitative research ^{8 27}.

R8. Consider limiting database searching to two or three multidisciplinary databases and, if resources allow, searches of one or two specialized (subject or regional) databases.

Generic Cochrane rapid review guidance proposes that teams select a small number (at least 2) of information sources for relevant literature ²⁶. Empirical evidence suggests that two database strategies can retrieve up to 90% of includable qualitative publications (PubMed + CINAHL, 82%; Scopus + CINAHL or Scopus + ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global, both 89%) ²⁸. A three database combination (Scopus + CINAHL + ProQuest Dissertations

and Theses Global) extends this to 92%. Surprisingly the addition of PubMed to this combination only adds an extra 1%²⁸. The rQES team should make clear that limiting database searches in these ways will omit up to 10% of eligible studies; higher profile studies will be identified but important insights, contexts or populations may be missed.

In low resource-settings a search of the PubMed database alone would only offer retrieval of 72% of relevant studies²⁸. In these contexts, an rQES team should enhance coverage via locally-available and locally-relevant sources, available without subscription, such as regional databases and university repositories as well as resources such as Google Scholar.

The scoping review of rapid QESs reported typical numbers of between 3 to 7 databases¹⁵. The Cochrane rQES team deliberately searched only one formal database (MEDLINE), informed by published evidence on high yield, but compensated this with extensive supplementary strategies (citation searching; use of Publish or Perish to search Google Scholar)²⁷. An information specialist can use a specific study filter for identifying qualitative research from MEDLINE and other core databases, combining this with strategies relating to the phenomenon of interest. The NHS Improvement Scotland guidance reproduces such strategies for MEDLINE and PsycINFO⁹, extending these with filters for patient views and preferences.

If a topic is multidisciplinary and extends beyond health then a team may utilise a social science database such as Scopus or Web of Science. In addition, searching of specialized databases (e.g., PsycInfo²⁸ and CINAHL²⁸) is recommended for subject-specific topics. Regional databases may also be appropriate, particularly in covering evidence from low- and middle-income countries.

9. Even when resources are limited, consider factoring in time for peer review of at least one search strategy.

Given that searching for rQES may focus on a small number of databases¹⁵, and may bypass some of the cross-checking considered mandatory for a regular systematic review, it becomes particularly important to consider peer review of at least one search strategy (e.g., MEDLINE)^{4 25 27}. Ultimately, however, a review team must identify and mitigate where greatest risk lies of missing relevant studies. If the information specialist is very experienced in searching for qualitative evidence and the topic area they may decide to omit this step.

10. Selectively target appropriate types of grey literature and supplemental searches, including citation chaining, especially for diffuse topics.

Cochrane rapid review guidance recommends limiting grey literature and supplemental searching^{25 26}. We suggest that the review team consider which *specific types* of grey

literature are important for the phenomenon of interest²⁷. Rather than consuming valuable resource in both identifying and processing low-yield grey literature resources a team should decide whether government documents, theses or process evaluations are particularly useful to their specific review. Citation chaining (backwards via References and forwards via Citations) and Related Articles features may be particularly useful where the indexing terminology is diffuse.

STUDY SELECTION

Title and abstract screening

The Cochrane rQES used a core team of four individuals to conduct the subsequent processes of study selection, data extraction, quality assessment, synthesis and writing up within a two-week period. They contrast this with a segmented approach where reviewers are each allocated different tasks⁴.

11. Use pre-prepared, pre-tested title and abstract forms to limit the scale of piloting, calibration and testing.

Carefully designed and standardized forms are key, particularly saving time by adapting existing templates. Typically, the entire screening team conduct a pilot using 30-50 abstracts to calibrate and test the review form²⁵. Once the form is finalised two reviewers may independently screen a common set of 20% of abstracts, with conflicts resolved through discussion or third-party arbitration²⁵. Most published reviews use only a single reviewer for title and abstract screening^{4 15}, justifying this by the additional 'released' time for analyzing, writing, and reporting the findings⁴. While quantitative reviews stress the importance of consensus, an added feature of dual processes (e.g. study selection, quality assessment and data extraction) for qualitative reviews is in capturing divergent views and perspectives to enrich study findings²⁹.

Provided the team is familiar with how to upload references into review software, such as Covidence or Rayyan, or into Excel drop-down menus they can achieve faster screening at the title and abstract stage.

12. Target and prioritise identified risks for each specific rQES and corresponding quality control procedures (for example, use of additional reviewers and percentages for double screening) in preference to extensive generic quality assurance procedures.

Checking procedures should target aspects of screening considered at risk for overlooked or misclassified studies. For example, if the total number of included studies is small then the

principal risk lies in wrongly omitting relevant studies. In this scenario, 10% or 20% of the rejected studies may be reviewed by a second screener, as a pragmatic alternative to reviewing a random sample of all studies. Checking by a second screener would, in this instance, focus on a random sample of titles and abstracts *excluded* by the first screener and not on a random sample of *all* records.

Full-text screening

13. Use or adapt a pre-prepared pre-tested standardized full-text form as far as possible.

Full-text screening follows similar considerations. A standardized full text form is used to conduct a pilot exercise using 5-10 full-text articles so that the entire screening team can calibrate and test the review form ²⁵. For example, where inappropriate exclusion of relevant articles poses a specific threat, it may be appropriate to briefly review all full-text exclusions for eligibility, where feasible. Then one reviewer may singly screen included full text articles. Full-texts of included studies can be uploaded into review software, such as Covidence or Rayyan, or attached to a reference management database such as Endnote to facilitate retrieval and document management. Full text articles can be identified speedily by linking Google Scholar to the electronic journal collection of your organisation or using the Unpaywall browser extension to point to legal, author-posted manuscripts that are hosted on university and government web sites.

14. Identify likely risks to trustworthiness of findings and focus quality control procedures on specific threats (for example, use of additional reviewers and percentages for double screening).

If time allows, a second reviewer may screen all excluded full text articles to counter the likelihood of rejecting important studies ²⁵. However, most published examples use a single reviewer for full-text screening ¹⁵.

DATA EXTRACTION

15. Use a single reviewer to extract data using a piloted form, with a second reviewer for checking, or code data directly from full-text articles, again with checking. Limit data extraction to minimal essential items. Consider re-using data extracted from primary studies included in previous QESs.

At an early stage a review team must decide whether to perform data extraction or to import portable document format (pdf) files direct into qualitative analysis software such as NVivo ³⁰. Data extraction must balance quality control with expediency. If a review team decides to

extract data, a single reviewer might use a piloted form with a second reviewer checking data for correctness and completeness or they might code data directly from full-text articles, again with checking²⁵. Extracted data should clearly address the review question. Regardless of whether the team decides to use data extraction forms or to import pdfs into NVivo they need to produce a table of descriptive study characteristics.

Data extraction should accommodate (i) descriptive details of context, participants and phenomenon of interest (Table 2), as well as (ii) qualitative data of the findings together (Table 3) with (iii) reviewer interpretations and/or comments³⁰. The overall aim is to help reviewers to identify patterns in the data and to minimise repeated returns to the source study.

Table 2 - Data extraction for descriptive variables

First author (year)	Location	Study sample	Study design	Data collection method	Sampling method	Data analysis method	Quality rating (CASP checklist)
Booth et al (2022)	South Yorkshire, UK	Teenage mothers	Qualitative	Focus Groups	Intensity Sampling	Thematic analysis	Low risk to rigour

Pre-existing frameworks may shape the findings section of the data extraction form for framework synthesis¹⁰. For example, the Cochrane rQES team categorised their data against a 'best fit' framework during extraction, allowing "a seamless progression to the 'best fit' a priori framework approach to analyse and synthesise findings"⁴. Otherwise it is relatively easy to create sets of related data fields for each theme, author observations and verbatim participant extracts for thematic synthesis or meta-ethnography¹⁰.

A review team may reuse data from existing high-quality QESs, particularly if a complete record of extractions is available as a supplement or report appendix²⁵.

Table 3 - Sample of Data Extraction of Findings against a framework

Professional-Patient Relations		
Definition	Verbatim Text Extracts	Author's Observations
Impact of technology on healthcare professional and patient relationship	<i>We thought they would be able to manage better and take their own medicine even if they were allowed to use the medicine dispenser. Because in that way, we would be able to control whether they took their medicines (Assistant nurse).</i>	As long as healthcare professionals felt that patients could be helped even by means of additional surveillance possibilities, then implementing technology was not portrayed as a problem:
Information and consultation		
Usefulness and accessibility of information about the technology.	<i>Certainly this assistive technology was something that by that time I almost think that, you know, they introduced it too late, and I didn't know what it was anyway. (Carer).</i>	Family carers who tried to seek information from health services reported minimal advice regarding what was available and also about how and when it could be used to help with care. Several also felt frustrated about formal technology being introduced too late to help, especially if the technology was introduced following a crisis.

Review management software such as EPPI-Reviewer may speed up data extraction, particularly when integrated with subsequent synthesis. The Cochrane rQES team extracted data to Google Forms and then exported data to Excel spreadsheets for subsequent manipulation⁴. Yet another option is coding full-texts within NVivo³⁰; the Cochrane rapid review team suggest that it is more effective to design extraction forms within the software package as they encountered formatting difficulties when Word forms are imported⁴. However, many teams do not extract data at all, coding each pdf either inductively or deductively from within the NVivo package. Whatever method of data extraction is chosen it should accommodate descriptive study details (first author, publication year, country where the research was conducted, study objectives, study design or analytic approach, study setting, sample size, inclusion criteria, and data collection method(s) etc) and descriptive participant details (age range in years, gender distribution, and type of intervention)⁶ as well as the qualitative data of the findings. A team may achieve efficiencies by combining extraction of study details with quality assessment⁶. Ideally, data extraction should protect against the need to revisit the source articles⁶.

ASSESSMENT OF METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

16. In the absence of validated risk of bias tools for qualitative studies, choose a tool according to CQIMG guidance together with expediency.

Assessment of methodological limitations is one of several strategies used to establish trustworthiness³¹ within a QES.

Table 4 – Trustworthiness³¹ - indicators of quality within a qualitative evidence synthesis

Indicator	How operationalised within a QES
Credibility	through formal assessment of methodological limitations (excluding Applicability – see Transferability) using checklists ³²
Transferability	through analysis of contexts (cp. GRADE-CERQual Relevance) ¹⁸
Dependability	linked to richness ¹⁴ (cp. GRADE-CERQual Adequacy) ²⁴
Confirmability	looking for patterns within and across multiple included studies
Reflexivity	prospective at start of review, retrospective on completion ³³ (See EPOC Protocol template) ³⁴

Given the lack of consensus on tools for assessing methodological limitations of qualitative research it is important to consider *why* quality assessment is being conducted. Studies considered 'low quality' due to methodological flaws may provide valuable insights¹⁷.

Assessment of methodological limitations may involve use of a checklist such as the CASP tool³⁵. As a minimum, a structured, standardized approach facilitated by checklists can ensure that reviewers engage with, and better understand, "the methodological strengths

and limitations of primary studies and how these limitations play out at the level of review findings”⁹.

The Cochrane EPOC group has adapted the CASP Qualitative checklist for use with its own QES. This approach was used by the Cochrane rQES team⁴. Completion of the CASP checklist for qualitative studies may prove relatively rapid but may encourage superficial tick-box responses.

Table 2 - Assessment of methodological limitations (Cochrane EPOC tool)

Study ID	Context ¹	Sampling strategy ²	Data collection ³	Data analysis ⁴	Findings ⁵	Researcher reflexivity ⁶	Ethical issues ⁷	Overall assessment ⁸
Booth (2011)	Y	Y	Unclear	Unclear	Y	N	N	Major Concerns
Campbell (2015)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Minor Concerns
Houghton (2020)	Y	Unclear	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Moderate Concerns
Noyes (2010)	Y	Y	Y	Unclear	Y	N	Y	Moderate Concerns
Sommer (2018)	Y	Y	Y	Unclear	Unclear	N	Y	Moderate Concerns

Items

1. Was the context described?
2. Was the sampling strategy appropriate and described?
3. Was the data collection strategy appropriate and described?
4. Was the data analysis appropriate and described?
5. Were the findings supported by evidence?
6. Is there evidence of researcher reflexivity?
7. Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?
8. Overall assessment of methodological limitations

Where the emphasis focuses on reporting study quality rather than formally assessing methodological limitations a team could use a more limited tool, such as the Quality of Reporting Tool (QuART)¹⁷. So Health Improvement Scotland guidance⁹ and CADTH experience⁶ suggests that a team could avoid judgements on study quality and simply present verbatim detail of methods in a structured format using the QUART tool, allowing the reader to form their own verdicts. To support the GRADE-CERQual assessment, the team

should focus on threats to particular types of findings rather than globally at an individual study level ³².

Another approach to methodological limitations is to consider six domains that impact on the rigour of a qualitative study; the setting, the participants, the research team, appropriateness of methodology, the data and the phenomenon. Rather than complete questions from an itemised checklist a review team could reflect on methodological limitations associated with each “threat”. Box 1 offers possible areas of reflection for each domain without prescribing specific issues for consideration.

Box 1- Issues for reflection associated with each methodological domain

Setting – privacy, comfort of participant with surroundings
Participants – how selected, credentials in relation to the phenomenon, whether sufficient to reflect diversity of potential viewpoints
Research team – reflexivity, positionality in relation to the phenomenon, conflicts of interest
Appropriateness of methodology – appropriateness to review question, appropriateness to setting, appropriateness to participants, appropriateness to phenomenon
Data – reliability of data collection, reliability of data analysis and interpretation
Phenomenon – sensitivities, whether controversial

Two external threats to rigour relate to the positionality of the review team (reflexivity) and the potential for dissemination bias. The Cochrane EPOC group acknowledges the value of reflexivity – documented upon initiation of the QES project and later, following analysis and interpretation of QES findings ^{13 33}. Publication bias within qualitative research remains imperfectly understood ³⁶⁻³⁹ but a team can reflect on the implications of searching a limited number and type of sources compared with a non-rapid systematic review and suggest how these decisions might impact on the inclusion or exclusion of different types of publication and data ³⁶.

17. Use a single reviewer to assess methodological limitations, with verification of judgments (and support statements) by a second reviewer.

A single experienced qualitative researcher may assess methodological limitations, verifying judgements against a second reviewer ²⁵. The Cochrane rQES team used independent appraisal by two team members but reflect that single reviewer assessment and verification would probably have sufficed ^{4 20}. Assessment is often expected by the commissioners (9), by the practical need to populate the GRADE-CERQual component of methodological

limitations³² or the aspiration to subsequently publish the rQES output. Only three of thirteen published examples omitted quality assessment with most using the CASP instrument¹⁵.

SYNTHESIS

18. Favour descriptive thematic synthesis or framework synthesis, except when theory generation (meta-ethnography or analytical thematic synthesis) is a priority.

The Cochrane QIMG endorses three types of synthesis; thematic synthesis, framework synthesis and meta-ethnography^{40 41}. Of these, thematic and framework synthesis are commonly considered rapid approaches to qualitative synthesis^{10 41}. Published rQES employ descriptive approaches to synthesis, such as thematic synthesis, more frequently than interpretive approaches, such as meta-ethnography¹⁵. Health Improvement Scotland has proposed a common framework to underpin all their rapid QES⁹. “Rapid best fit synthesis” has similarly been proposed⁴². The Cochrane rQES team utilised a variant of “best fit” framework synthesis, favouring its pragmatism⁴. Using a framework means that reviewers can independently code against the different domains of the framework, supported by online discussions to achieve consistency and reduce overlap in findings⁴. “Contemporaneous critical peer review” is essential to success of the method, strengthening the coherence and relevance of the rQES⁴. Even rQES that are largely the work of a single reviewer require a consultative discussion with a second reviewer to probe emergent themes and seek alternative configurations and explanations^{6 9}.

Table 5 Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses of different synthesis methods

Method of Synthesis	Strengths	Weaknesses
Thematic synthesis	Most accessible form of synthesis. Clear approach, suitable with ‘thin’ data to produce descriptive themes and with ‘thicker’ data to develop descriptive themes in to more in-depth analytic themes. Themes are then integrated within the quantitative synthesis.	Limited interpretive ‘power’ and risks over-simplistic use and thus not truly informing decision making such as guidelines. Complex synthesis process requires experienced team. Theoretical findings may combine empirical evidence, expert opinion and conjecture to form hypotheses. Work needed on applying GRADE CERQual to theoretical findings. Unclear how higher-level findings translate into actionable points.
Framework synthesis	Framework approach accommodates complexity for reviews of complex interventions, including representation of theory. Framework offers clear mechanism to integrate qualitative and quantitative evidence in an aggregative way. Works well when broad agreement about the nature of interventions and their desired impacts.	Requires identification, selection and justification of framework. A review team may only identify that a framework is inappropriate once extraction/synthesis is underway. Risk of simplistically forcing data into a framework for expediency.
Meta-ethnography	Primarily interpretive synthesis method leading to creation of descriptive as well as new high order constructs. Descriptive and theoretical findings can	Complex methodology and synthesis process requiring highly experienced team. Can take more time and resources than other methodologies.

	help inform decision making such as guidelines. Explicit reporting standards (eMERGe) have been developed ⁴³ .	Theoretical findings may combine empirical evidence, expert opinion and conjecture to form hypotheses. May not satisfy requirements for an audit trail (although eMERGE reporting guidelines help overcome this ⁴³ . More work needed on how to apply GRADE-CERQual to theoretical findings. Unclear how higher-level findings translate into actionable points.
Meta-aggregation	Identifies meanings from qualitative studies from different methodologies and further abstracts those meanings into categories that are then synthesized. Process is not linear but iterative and interpretive, producing statements that are useful for action and therefore for evidence-based practice.	Mainly relies on themes identified from primary studies. Some concern about limited interpretive power. Some criticism for disregarding outlying results and context-specific findings, potentially resulting in broad generalizations

Alternatively meta-aggregation, avoids reinterpretation of included studies but seeks to accurately and reliably present findings from the original authors as extracted from included studies ^{16 44}. However, expertise in meta-aggregation is concentrated within the JBI Network. The RETREAT framework offers guidance on when individual types of synthesis are considered suitable or not ¹⁶.

19. Consider whether a conceptual model, theory or framework offers a rapid way to organise/code/interpret/present findings.

A team should consider whether to use a framework as a lens or scaffold with which to explore extracted data. Conceptual frameworks may (i) appear (or be cited) in studies that are included in the rapid QES; (ii) they may appear (or be cited) in papers in the reference management database that have been excluded (for example, editorials, theoretical contributions or discussion pieces, (iii) they may be included in reviews on the topic ^{45 46}.

Methods exist for supplementary searching for models, theories or frameworks ⁴⁵. The best available models or frameworks may be specific to the phenomenon of interest or may be generic frameworks e.g. Theory of Planned Behaviour. For example, the Cochrane rQES used the 'Theoretical Model to Explain Self-Protection Behaviour at Work', a generic model, subsequently 'validated' by use within the context of infection control ²⁰.

20. Target GRADE-CERQual assessments at findings most critical to decision-making. Additional reviewers could verify all, or a sample of, assessments. Consider reusing GRADE-CERQual assessments if findings are relevant and of demonstrable high quality.

Because rapid reviews often seek to support decision-making a review team typically uses GRADE-CERQual to grade confidence in the evidence ⁴⁷. Typically assessments are

performed by a single reviewer, verifying all judgements and rationales using a second reviewer²⁵. The Cochrane rQES team members applied GRADE-CERQual to domains for which they had extracted data before completing a final consensual assessment^{4,20}. The team found GRADE-CERQual processes time-consuming, supporting a need to develop rapid approaches to grading confidence in qualitative findings.

REPORTING AND RECORD MANAGEMENT

21. Use review management software or qualitative analysis management software to streamline the process.

Technology for rapid review processes receives relatively little coverage¹⁵. Teams must trade-off gains from accelerated processes against the cognitive load of having to acquire new skills and familiarity with the technology. Frequent use of, and familiarity with, software, apps and tools makes them easier to use when under time pressures. Very few technologies relate specifically to rQES but citation chasers, templates and forms can be harnessed for all types of rapid review. Importantly, a review management package such as Covidence, Rayyan or Eppi-Reviewer may come into its own, not simply for its functionality but also for its file organisation and management. It is also useful to create numbered folders (e.g. 00 Protocol, 01 Searching, 02 Selection) to standardise file management for every project.

The need to identify actionable findings often underpins rapid reviews. The Cochrane rQES team worked with the Cochrane EPOC group to develop implications for practice⁴. This required production of an evidence summary and critical reading of this by a panel representing target audiences. The Cochrane team utilised an infographic to communicate their findings and integrated their urgent content within a regular webinar series hosted by Evidence Synthesis Ireland. Non-English language versions were produced as well as a podcast. Given the important role of commissioners and users in specifying an rQES, further development of knowledge translation mechanisms is integral to the rapid rQES process⁹.

Reporting requirements do not necessarily differ between non-rapid and rapid versions of QES. Generally speaking more attention should be paid in an rQES to description of methodology and, more importantly, the implications for the synthesis. Reporting standards such as the meta-ethnography reporting guidance (eMERGe)⁴³ and the Enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research (ENTREQ) statement⁴⁸ apply equally to rQES. It is not yet clear how the planned PRISMA extension for Rapid Reviews will impact upon rQES. A particularly important consideration is the enhanced need to report limitations, either the consequences of fast-tracking or streamlining or of omitting processes all together. A review team should reflect, in turn, on each of the main review processes

(such as identification, screening, eligibility etc) and analysis and consider where they have had to compromise on methods and/or reduce confidence in the certainty of the evidence. This should also inform team observations on reflexivity^{33 34}.

CONCLUSION

As with rapid effectiveness reviews many of the techniques used by rQES are adapted from the full version of the review methodology. Time economies come from the efficient team working of experienced QES teams who have honed their procedures within the standard use of evidence synthesis. Sidestepping quality procedures, such as omitting peer review of search strategies or double screening at title and abstract or full-text, carries implications for the quality of the final review product. Re-use of data from existing reviews surrenders control of an important part of the data acquisition process. However, all the above are potentially justified when providing timely insights into the experience of those receiving or delivering health services. The key is not only to document the adaptations or deviations made but also to provide a robust defence for the actions taken and a thoughtful consideration of how these impact on the final review product.

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Appendix A: Useful resources

Guidance for qualitative evidence synthesis

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Template for qualitative synthesis

Glenton C, Bohren MA, Downe S, et al, on behalf of Effective Practice and Organisation of Care (EPOC). *EPOC Qualitative Evidence Synthesis: Protocol and review template*. Version 1.1. EPOC Resources for review authors. Oslo: Norwegian Institute of Public Health; 2020. Available at: <http://epoc.cochrane.org/epoc-specific-resources-review-authors>

https://epoc.cochrane.org/sites/epoc.cochrane.org/files/public/uploads/Resources-for-authors2017/epoc_qes_protocol_and_review_template.docx

Glenton C, Lewin S, Downe S, et al. Qualitative evidence syntheses within Cochrane Effective Practice and Organisation of Care: Developing a template and guidance. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*. 2021 Sep 29;20:16094069211041959.

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Checklists for assessment of methodological limitations

Cochrane Checklist (Recommended interim choice)

Documented in: Houghton C, Meskell P, Delaney H, et al. Barriers and facilitators to healthcare workers' adherence with infection prevention and control (IPC) guidelines for respiratory infectious diseases: a rapid qualitative evidence synthesis. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2020, 4:CD013582. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD013582.

<https://www.cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD013582/full#CD013582-tbl-0002>

CASP Checklist: 10 questions to help you make sense of a Qualitative research

https://casp-uk.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/CASP-Qualitative-Checklist-2018_fillable_form.pdf

JBI Checklist: Checklist for Qualitative Research

https://jbi.global/sites/default/files/2019-05/JBI_Critical_Appraisal-Checklist_for_Qualitative_Research2017_0.pdf

Quality of Reporting Tool (QUART)

<http://quart.pbworks.com/>

CochrAne qualitative MEthodological LimitatiOns Tool (CAMELOT) project

Munthe-Kaas HM, Glenton C, Booth A, et al. Systematic mapping of existing tools to appraise methodological strengths and limitations of qualitative research: First stage in the development of the CAMELOT tool. *BMC Med Research Methodol.* 2019 Dec;19(1):1-3.

Appendix B: Elaboration and practical considerations

PREPARATION AND PLANNING

Although by definition rapid reviews are time-critical, with limited potential for preparation and planning, the effective functioning of a review team is critical to success. Optimal preparation for rQES is to establish review teams that are experienced at working together, that work to clear expectations of tasks and roles and that have procedures, processes and technologies already in place¹. Such experience is developed through day-to-day working on multiple types of synthesis. Many smart working procedures have been honed in response to the COVID19 pandemic^{2,3} and web-conferencing facilities and shared file spaces now characterise rapid team working. The first ever Cochrane rQES team describe constant communication between the core team (frequent emails, multiple daily videoconference meetings and text messages)⁴. In particular they advocate real-time conversations during the immersion required for intense analytical activity⁴. Other members of their extended team were required to answer email queries promptly, return feedback within hours, and to be “on call” for methodological or topic-specific questions⁴. The core team affirm the value of accessing topic and methodological expertise through online platforms⁵⁽⁵⁾. This hidden section of the iceberg is rarely reported⁴. The team also highlights the challenges of balancing time needed for thoughtfulness and comprehensiveness against the need for an urgent response. Benefits from collaborative working must be offset against enhanced consistency from using a limited number of reviewers⁶⁽⁶⁾.

SETTING THE REVIEW QUESTION AND TOPIC REFINEMENT

1. **Ensure involvement of knowledge users, even when the QES is abbreviated or accelerated; especially when setting the review question and refining the topic, to ensure key perspectives are included and to secure a mandate for key review decisions.**

Involvement of knowledge users, including consumers, in agreeing the research question is critical to the utility of a rapid review^{2,3,5}. A rapid review team should seek to involve an optimal number of knowledge users in reflecting important perspectives, agreeing the topic and signing off the review mandate^{2,5}. A review team can also ask knowledge users to review a selection of 25-40 results. They could use a short scoping exercise to surface complexities in how a topic is defined or its terminology and to understand the number of studies and the richness of data within those studies⁵.

2. Use templates to fast-track writing of a protocol. The protocol should always be publicly available and should be registered if the rQES timescales permit.

Cochrane guidance suggests use of a question formulation structure to refine the review question ⁷. The SPICE (Setting, Perspective, Phenomenon of Interest, Comparison, Evaluation) framework, or variants ⁸⁻¹⁰, are typically used. The Joanna Briggs Institute favours PICO (Population, Interest, Context) (See Table 1). Where data on a specific intervention are limited the team may need to extend their scope to include studies reporting experience of a target condition ^{6 9 11}.

As with other systematic approaches, an rQES requires a protocol that conforms to PRISMA-P reporting guidelines ¹². The *Cochrane EPOC Protocol and Review template* (<https://zenodo.org/record/5973704#.YkFpPSiMlb0>) guides reviewers through important review decisions ¹³. However, the team must ensure that use of standard templates does not lead them to neglect either the specific requirements of the topic or the need for abbreviated or amended procedures. Use of the SPICE criteria also helps in communicating the scope of the rQES and, subsequently, in operationalising study selection ⁹. Given that some aspects of the protocol may be contingent on the search results and study selection (e.g. richness of candidate data or value of a potential framework), it is helpful to frame choices as conditional and then document *post hoc* changes as they occur ¹. The protocol should always be publicly available and should be formally registered if the rQES timescale permits. Formal registration will maximise the likelihood of the review being identified by other agencies and interested parties. This minimises duplication of effort and avoids research waste and is particularly important where the rQES is in response to an emergency or time-critical situation.

Table 1 - Sample SPICE/PICO Questions

What are the perceptions and experiences of online pain management interventions among people with persistent pain in hospital and community health-care settings?			
Setting:	Hospital and community health-care settings.	Population	Individuals with non-malignant chronic or persistent pain
Perspective:	Individuals with non-malignant chronic or persistent pain		
Interest, phenomenon of:	Individuals' experiences of online pain management interventions	Interest	<i>Individuals' experiences of online pain management interventions</i>
Comparison: interventions.	Face to face (usual) pain management	Context	Hospital and community health-care settings.
Evaluation:	Individual perceptions of: impact on individuals' capacity to self manage their pain condition;		

Scoping (of review parameters) and mapping (of key types of evidence) helps when planning the review. Once a team has mapped the approximate number and distribution of studies against key variables (e.g. country, age, ethnicity etc), they can decide whether or not to use purposive sampling ¹⁴.

Sampling for qualitative synthesis should privilege diversity across contexts and circumstances over opportunistically identifying “more of the same” ¹⁴. A review team should determine a meaningful sample. No rule determines a meaningful number of studies to be included; including too many studies may make the synthesis overly descriptive, too few might not sustain meaningful interpretations. Ten of thirteen reviews analysed in a methodological scoping review of rQES included no more than 20 studies. It was unclear whether this was achieved by focusing the question and inclusion criteria or through purposive sampling ¹⁵. The Cochrane rQES team identified an initial 36 studies and then sought to purposively sample to reduce that number to 20 studies factoring in relevance, geographical spread and interpretive value ⁴. Similarly, the CADTH team describe narrowing an initial trawl of 100 relevant studies by priority issues ⁶. Guidance on sampling is available from the Cochrane EPOC web-site and from the forthcoming *Cochrane-Campbell QES Handbook* (See Appendix A). Further empirical work is required on the impact of intentional sampling ¹⁴⁽⁹⁾ and on the unintentional implications of missing eligible studies ³. A team should consider how the amount of available data will impact on the choice of synthesis methods ^{14 16}. Evidence to date suggests that an overall synthesis that uses sampling approaches can prove suitably informative provided that the team is careful not to exclude specific populations – for example, by applying an arbitrary quality threshold ¹⁷.

SETTING ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Key decisions within the question formulation structure ⁸ can speed up resolution of scope. For example, new contexts or novel interventions may require that the team extend the scope beyond a narrow population who have experienced a specific *intervention* to include studies reporting experience of the *target condition* ¹¹. Will the review question be *directly* addressed by the research questions of included studies or will you have to trawl *broadly relevant* studies for specific data concealed within studies ¹⁸?

3. Clearly define the included perspectives. A rapid QES (rQES) may need to limit the number of perspectives, with a focus on those most important for decision-making.

Within a conventional QES a review team spends much time finalising a review question ¹⁹. Agreeing the question may involve multiple iterations between the team and those commissioning the review together with key knowledge users. For an rQES it is no less

imperative to establish exactly what those commissioning the review require. However, the review team and commissioners need to agree at what point, and after how many iterations, they can finalise the scope. One way of limiting workload is to define the number of perspectives that relate to the phenomenon of interest and specify which perspectives are to be included or not included. Topic experts can help to ensure that the rQES is responsive to need and to arbitrate between relevant and non-relevant topics ².

4. Define if “indirect evidence” is to be used in the absence of direct evidence. An rQES may focus on direct evidence, except when only indirect evidence is available.

A key consideration is whether “indirect” evidence is required in the absence of direct evidence ¹⁸. Relevance in QES is complex – a shared mechanism of action may link the phenomenon to comparable interventions or conditions. Such interventions or conditions may offer analogous insights and comparisons. Qualitative evidence claims transferability, not generalisability ¹⁸, and extends beyond similarity of interventions (intervention A is like intervention B) to include shared mechanisms (phenomenon of interest A operates in a similar way to phenomenon of interest B).

For example, in the absence of direct evidence relating to COVID-19 at the onset of the pandemic, the Cochrane rQES team broadened their scope to other respiratory infectious diseases. However they deliberately chose not to extend further to additional infectious diseases, concluding that infection prevention control guidelines are demonstrably different in these cases ^{4 20}. Likewise the Canadian CADTH team broadened population scope, following discussion with decision-makers, from cryptogenic stroke (3 studies) to similar experiences relating to heart failure and atrial fibrillation (a further 6 studies) ⁶. The urgent nature of many rQES may require that they explore topics that are not well-populated by qualitative evidence. Thin or indirect evidence may be preferable to a complete absence of evidence to inform decision-making.

The review team should aim to reach decisions on scope and included perspectives as practically and speedily as possible. Rather than engage in theoretical discussions of scope, it is preferable to focus on a set (25-40) of actual abstracts and to ask a diverse knowledge users to decide whether these use appropriate terminology or scope.

As with any rapid review the team needs to determine that any date and setting restrictions are appropriate ⁹ and that language restrictions balance practicalities with the specific requirements of the review. For example, an rQES of Zika virus specifically included Spanish and Portuguese languages alongside English in recognition of the condition's prevalence in South America ²¹. The CADTH team describe limiting the number of databases searched and using date limits (i.e., last 5 or 10 years), language limits (i.e., English only), and a

CADTH qualitative search filter⁶. An internal CADTH rule of thumb suggests that their teams cannot accommodate more than a thousand database hits within a 5 week timeframe, requiring iteration between question formulation and literature searching⁶.

5. Consider including multiple QES within a mega-aggregation or mega-ethnography.

If a topic is broad and evidence plentiful a review team may decide to synthesise existing QESs (i.e. to conduct a review (or overview) of qualitative reviews)¹⁰. For example, a review team conducting multiple rQESs of obesity in children and adolescents were variously able to re-use 40 QES of child and adolescent obesity to address diverse treatment options within mega-reviews (overviews)²². Overviews of qualitative reviews are becoming increasingly viable given increasing numbers of QES. As with all overviews the review team needs to decide whether to analyse the reviews in their own right or to simply use them as a rapid way of identifying primary qualitative studies. Time spent on assessing the quality of reviews for potential inclusion, using the SBU qualitative evidence checklist²³ is time well-spent in making this important call. A review team needs to determine *a priori* what types of review are eligible for inclusion; inclusion of at least one qualitative study, multiple qualitative studies within any form of synthesis (e.g., even within a narrative synthesis or a realist synthesis) or only reviews that *include primary qualitative studies that use recognisable qualitative methods of data collection and data analysis (the Cochrane QIMG definition) within a recognised method of qualitative evidence synthesis* e.g. framework synthesis, thematic synthesis, meta-ethnography or meta-aggregation.

6. Consider privileging rich qualitative studies; consider a stepwise approach to inclusion of qualitative data and explore the possibility of sampling.

A team may sample from richer primary qualitative studies¹⁴ or seek purposeful coverage of diverse cases. Qualitative data analysis requires extensive, iterative engagement with textual data in the studies and within the extracted data. The more data a reviewer is required to synthesise, the less nuance and richness they are likely to extract; large numbers of primary studies with a high volume of data therefore have the potential to overwhelm the quality of the synthesis. A stepwise sampling strategy will take these factors into account. For example, where data is plentiful an rQES may be limited to qualitative research (step 1) and/or to mixed methods studies (step 2). Where data is less plentiful then a team may need to include surveys (step three) or other qualitative data sources (step 4).

Alternatively, studies may be selected for their richness¹⁴ or study quality¹⁷. Ames and colleagues propose a richness scale that triages studies (Table 1)¹⁴

Table 1 - Richness scale from Ames and colleagues ¹⁴

Score	Measure
1	Very little qualitative data presented that relate to the synthesis objective. Those findings that are presented are fairly descriptive.
2	Some qualitative data presented that relate to the synthesis objective
3	Reasonable amount of qualitative data that relate to the synthesis objective
4	Good amount and depth of qualitative data that relate to the synthesis objective
5	Large amount and depth of qualitative data that relate in depth to the synthesis objective.

The same review team identifies challenges that rapid QES teams should consider ¹⁴:

- Sampling may mean that the team miss articles with information about particular populations, settings, or interventions ¹⁷;
- Other (non-richness) considerations within the sampling framework (such as the need to cover certain geographical regions or populations) may result in sampling studies with thinner data;
- Sampling may impact on which and how many findings a study contributes to. In particular, GRADE-CERQual assessments otherwise supported by adequate and relevant data ^{18 24} may be more thinly populated than if they were sampled comprehensively.

Work in support of WHO guidelines used a stepwise approach, moving from reviews of reviews to a rapid QES of primary studies. Although sufficient reviews (circa 15 reviews for each topic) existed for four out of five synthesis topics ²², a fifth synthesis, on values and preferences for surgical and pharmaceutical interventions, identified only one vaguely relevant review. The team had to readjust to perform a stand-alone rapid QES of primary qualitative studies that was no longer standardised to methods used for the other four overviews.

SEARCHING

7. Involve an information specialist (e.g. librarian) in prioritising sources and search methods.

Involvement of information specialists (or librarians) is widely recommended in systematic search guidance, particularly for rapid reviews ^{4 25}. They can advise on the implications of

choosing different study-specific filters to retrieve qualitative research, of including mixed-methods studies or surveys as well as exclusively qualitative research studies and on whether existing reviews in the topic are rare or plentiful. While full integration of the information specialist within the review team is best, possible engagement varies from design and peer review of search strategies, through running the searches, documentation and reference management, through to intensive searching of grey literature sources²⁵.

Ideally, information specialists will draw upon experience of systematic review searching and yet still recognise the exacting requirements of searching and study selection for a resource-limited review²⁶. Involvement of an information specialist can speed up construction of the search strategy and retrieval of bibliographic references and subsequent full-text literature. They can also help in deciding which sources should or should not be searched within the available resources.

Information specialists are less likely to be familiar with searching for qualitative research than for other types of literature. In this case they could familiarise themselves with the following three resources:

- an overview of qualitative searching produced for the HTA-I (Health Technology Assessment International) Information specialists group (<https://vortal.htai.org/index.php?q=node/1235>)
- qualitative filters as documented by the InterTASC Information Specialists' Sub-Group Search Filter Resource (<https://sites.google.com/a/york.ac.uk/issg-search-filters-resource/home/qualitative-research>)
- a methodological overview on qualitative searching rehearsing seven important considerations²⁷.

Information specialists should become familiar with question formulation frameworks such as PICO and SPICE together with diverse sources and approaches for retrieving qualitative research^{8 27}.

R8. Consider limiting database searching to two or three multidisciplinary databases and, if resources allow, searches of one or two specialized (subject or regional) databases.

Generic Cochrane rapid review guidance proposes that teams select a small number (at least 2) of information sources for relevant literature²⁶. Empirical evidence suggests that two database strategies can retrieve up to 90% of includable qualitative publications (PubMed + CINAHL, 82%; Scopus + CINAHL or Scopus + ProQuest Dissertations and Theses Global, both 89%)²⁸. A three database combination (Scopus + CINAHL + ProQuest Dissertations

and Theses Global) extends this to 92%. Surprisingly the addition of PubMed to this combination only adds an extra 1%²⁸. The rQES team should make clear that limiting database searches in these ways will omit up to 10% of eligible studies; higher profile studies will be identified but important insights, contexts or populations may be missed.

In low resource-settings a search of the PubMed database alone would only offer retrieval of 72% of relevant studies²⁸. In these contexts, an rQES team should enhance coverage via locally-available and locally-relevant sources, available without subscription, such as regional databases and university repositories as well as resources such as Google Scholar.

The scoping review of rapid QESs reported typical numbers of between 3 to 7 databases¹⁵. The Cochrane rQES team deliberately searched only one formal database (MEDLINE), informed by published evidence on high yield, but compensated this with extensive supplementary strategies (citation searching; use of Publish or Perish to search Google Scholar)²⁷. An information specialist can use a specific study filter for identifying qualitative research from MEDLINE and other core databases, combining this with strategies relating to the phenomenon of interest. The NHS Improvement Scotland guidance reproduces such strategies for MEDLINE and PsycINFO⁹, extending these with filters for patient views and preferences.

If a topic is multidisciplinary and extends beyond health then a team may utilise a social science database such as Scopus or Web of Science. In addition, searching of specialized databases (e.g., PsycInfo²⁸ and CINAHL²⁸) is recommended for subject-specific topics. Regional databases may also be appropriate, particularly in covering evidence from low- and middle-income countries.

9. Even when resources are limited, consider factoring in time for peer review of at least one search strategy.

Given that searching for rQES may focus on a small number of databases¹⁵, and may bypass some of the cross-checking considered mandatory for a regular systematic review, it becomes particularly important to consider peer review of at least one search strategy (e.g., MEDLINE)^{4 25 27}. Ultimately, however, a review team must identify and mitigate where greatest risk lies of missing relevant studies. If the information specialist is very experienced in searching for qualitative evidence and the topic area they may decide to omit this step.

10. Selectively target appropriate types of grey literature and supplemental searches, including citation chaining, especially for diffuse topics.

Cochrane rapid review guidance recommends limiting grey literature and supplemental searching^{25 26}. We suggest that the review team consider which *specific types* of grey

literature are important for the phenomenon of interest²⁷. Rather than consuming valuable resource in both identifying and processing low-yield grey literature resources a team should decide whether government documents, theses or process evaluations are particularly useful to their specific review. Citation chaining (backwards via References and forwards via Citations) and Related Articles features may be particularly useful where the indexing terminology is diffuse.

STUDY SELECTION

Title and abstract screening

The Cochrane rQES used a core team of four individuals to conduct the subsequent processes of study selection, data extraction, quality assessment, synthesis and writing up within a two-week period. They contrast this with a segmented approach where reviewers are each allocated different tasks⁴.

11. Use pre-prepared, pre-tested title and abstract forms to limit the scale of piloting, calibration and testing.

Carefully designed and standardized forms are key, particularly saving time by adapting existing templates. Typically, the entire screening team conduct a pilot using 30-50 abstracts to calibrate and test the review form²⁵. Once the form is finalised two reviewers may independently screen a common set of 20% of abstracts, with conflicts resolved through discussion or third-party arbitration²⁵. Most published reviews use only a single reviewer for title and abstract screening^{4 15}, justifying this by the additional 'released' time for analyzing, writing, and reporting the findings⁴. While quantitative reviews stress the importance of consensus, an added feature of dual processes (e.g. study selection, quality assessment and data extraction) for qualitative reviews is in capturing divergent views and perspectives to enrich study findings²⁹.

Provided the team is familiar with how to upload references into review software, such as Covidence or Rayyan, or into Excel drop-down menus they can achieve faster screening at the title and abstract stage.

12. Target and prioritise identified risks for each specific rQES and corresponding quality control procedures (for example, use of additional reviewers and percentages for double screening) in preference to extensive generic quality assurance procedures.

Checking procedures should target aspects of screening considered at risk for overlooked or misclassified studies. For example, if the total number of included studies is small then the

principal risk lies in wrongly omitting relevant studies. In this scenario, 10% or 20% of the rejected studies may be reviewed by a second screener, as a pragmatic alternative to reviewing a random sample of all studies. Checking by a second screener would, in this instance, focus on a random sample of titles and abstracts *excluded* by the first screener and not on a random sample of *all* records.

Full-text screening

13. Use or adapt a pre-prepared pre-tested standardized full-text form as far as possible.

Full-text screening follows similar considerations. A standardized full text form is used to conduct a pilot exercise using 5-10 full-text articles so that the entire screening team can calibrate and test the review form²⁵. For example, where inappropriate exclusion of relevant articles poses a specific threat, it may be appropriate to briefly review all full-text exclusions for eligibility, where feasible. Then one reviewer may singly screen included full text articles. Full-texts of included studies can be uploaded into review software, such as Covidence or Rayyan, or attached to a reference management database such as Endnote to facilitate retrieval and document management. Full text articles can be identified speedily by linking Google Scholar to the electronic journal collection of your organisation or using the Unpaywall browser extension to point to legal, author-posted manuscripts that are hosted on university and government web sites.

14. Identify likely risks to trustworthiness of findings and focus quality control procedures on specific threats (for example, use of additional reviewers and percentages for double screening).

If time allows, a second reviewer may screen all excluded full text articles to counter the likelihood of rejecting important studies²⁵. However, most published examples use a single reviewer for full-text screening¹⁵.

DATA EXTRACTION

15. Use a single reviewer to extract data using a piloted form, with a second reviewer for checking, or code data directly from full-text articles, again with checking. Limit data extraction to minimal essential items. Consider re-using data extracted from primary studies included in previous QESs.

At an early stage a review team must decide whether to perform data extraction or to import portable document format (pdf) files direct into qualitative analysis software such as NVivo³⁰. Data extraction must balance quality control with expediency. If a review team decides to

extract data, a single reviewer might use a piloted form with a second reviewer checking data for correctness and completeness or they might code data directly from full-text articles, again with checking²⁵. Extracted data should clearly address the review question. Regardless of whether the team decides to use data extraction forms or to import pdfs into NVivo they need to produce a table of descriptive study characteristics.

Data extraction should accommodate (i) descriptive details of context, participants and phenomenon of interest (Table 2), as well as (ii) qualitative data of the findings together (Table 3) with (iii) reviewer interpretations and/or comments³⁰. The overall aim is to help reviewers to identify patterns in the data and to minimise repeated returns to the source study.

Table 2 - Data extraction for descriptive variables

First author (year)	Location	Study sample	Study design	Data collection method	Sampling method	Data analysis method	Quality rating (CASP checklist)
Booth et al (2022)	South Yorkshire, UK	Teenage mothers	Qualitative	Focus Groups	Intensity Sampling	Thematic analysis	Low risk to rigour

Pre-existing frameworks may shape the findings section of the data extraction form for framework synthesis¹⁰. For example, the Cochrane rQES team categorised their data against a 'best fit' framework during extraction, allowing "a seamless progression to the 'best fit' a priori framework approach to analyse and synthesise findings"⁴. Otherwise it is relatively easy to create sets of related data fields for each theme, author observations and verbatim participant extracts for thematic synthesis or meta-ethnography¹⁰.

A review team may reuse data from existing high-quality QESs, particularly if a complete record of extractions is available as a supplement or report appendix²⁵.

Table 3 - Sample of Data Extraction of Findings against a framework

Professional-Patient Relations		
Definition	Verbatim Text Extracts	Author's Observations
Impact of technology on healthcare professional and patient relationship	<i>We thought they would be able to manage better and take their own medicine even if they were allowed to use the medicine dispenser. Because in that way, we would be able to control whether they took their medicines (Assistant nurse).</i>	As long as healthcare professionals felt that patients could be helped even by means of additional surveillance possibilities, then implementing technology was not portrayed as a problem:
Information and consultation		
Usefulness and accessibility of information about the technology.	<i>Certainly this assistive technology was something that by that time I almost think that, you know, they introduced it too late, and I didn't know what it was anyway. (Carer).</i>	Family carers who tried to seek information from health services reported minimal advice regarding what was available and also about how and when it could be used to help with care. Several also felt frustrated about formal technology being introduced too late to help, especially if the technology was introduced following a crisis.

Review management software such as EPPI-Reviewer may speed up data extraction, particularly when integrated with subsequent synthesis. The Cochrane rQES team extracted data to Google Forms and then exported data to Excel spreadsheets for subsequent manipulation⁴. Yet another option is coding full-texts within NVivo³⁰; the Cochrane rapid review team suggest that it is more effective to design extraction forms within the software package as they encountered formatting difficulties when Word forms are imported⁴. However, many teams do not extract data at all, coding each pdf either inductively or deductively from within the NVivo package. Whatever method of data extraction is chosen it should accommodate descriptive study details (first author, publication year, country where the research was conducted, study objectives, study design or analytic approach, study setting, sample size, inclusion criteria, and data collection method(s) etc) and descriptive participant details (age range in years, gender distribution, and type of intervention)⁶ as well as the qualitative data of the findings. A team may achieve efficiencies by combining extraction of study details with quality assessment⁶. Ideally, data extraction should protect against the need to revisit the source articles⁶.

ASSESSMENT OF METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS

16. In the absence of validated risk of bias tools for qualitative studies, choose a tool according to CQIMG guidance together with expediency.

Assessment of methodological limitations is one of several strategies used to establish trustworthiness³¹ within a QES.

Table 4 – Trustworthiness³¹ - indicators of quality within a qualitative evidence synthesis

Indicator	How operationalised within a QES
Credibility	through formal assessment of methodological limitations (excluding Applicability – see Transferability) using checklists ³²
Transferability	through analysis of contexts (cp. GRADE-CERQual Relevance) ¹⁸
Dependability	linked to richness ¹⁴ (cp. GRADE-CERQual Adequacy) ²⁴
Confirmability	looking for patterns within and across multiple included studies
Reflexivity	prospective at start of review, retrospective on completion ³³ (See EPOC Protocol template) ³⁴

Given the lack of consensus on tools for assessing methodological limitations of qualitative research it is important to consider *why* quality assessment is being conducted. Studies considered 'low quality' due to methodological flaws may provide valuable insights¹⁷.

Assessment of methodological limitations may involve use of a checklist such as the CASP tool³⁵. As a minimum, a structured, standardized approach facilitated by checklists can ensure that reviewers engage with, and better understand, "the methodological strengths

and limitations of primary studies and how these limitations play out at the level of review findings”⁹.

The Cochrane EPOC group has adapted the CASP Qualitative checklist for use with its own QES. This approach was used by the Cochrane rQES team⁴. Completion of the CASP checklist for qualitative studies may prove relatively rapid but may encourage superficial tick-box responses.

Table 2 - Assessment of methodological limitations (Cochrane EPOC tool)

Study ID	Context ¹	Sampling strategy ²	Data collection ³	Data analysis ⁴	Findings ⁵	Researcher reflexivity ⁶	Ethical issues ⁷	Overall assessment ⁸
Booth (2011)	Y	Y	Unclear	Unclear	Y	N	N	Major Concerns
Campbell (2015)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Minor Concerns
Houghton (2020)	Y	Unclear	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Moderate Concerns
Noyes (2010)	Y	Y	Y	Unclear	Y	N	Y	Moderate Concerns
Sommer (2018)	Y	Y	Y	Unclear	Unclear	N	Y	Moderate Concerns

Items

1. Was the context described?
2. Was the sampling strategy appropriate and described?
3. Was the data collection strategy appropriate and described?
4. Was the data analysis appropriate and described?
5. Were the findings supported by evidence?
6. Is there evidence of researcher reflexivity?
7. Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?
8. Overall assessment of methodological limitations

Where the emphasis focuses on reporting study quality rather than formally assessing methodological limitations a team could use a more limited tool, such as the Quality of Reporting Tool (QuART)¹⁷. So Health Improvement Scotland guidance⁹ and CADTH experience⁶ suggests that a team could avoid judgements on study quality and simply present verbatim detail of methods in a structured format using the QUART tool, allowing the reader to form their own verdicts. To support the GRADE-CERQual assessment, the team

should focus on threats to particular types of findings rather than globally at an individual study level ³².

Another approach to methodological limitations is to consider six domains that impact on the rigour of a qualitative study; the setting, the participants, the research team, appropriateness of methodology, the data and the phenomenon. Rather than complete questions from an itemised checklist a review team could reflect on methodological limitations associated with each “threat”. Box 1 offers possible areas of reflection for each domain without prescribing specific issues for consideration.

Box 1- Issues for reflection associated with each methodological domain

Setting – privacy, comfort of participant with surroundings
Participants – how selected, credentials in relation to the phenomenon, whether sufficient to reflect diversity of potential viewpoints
Research team – reflexivity, positionality in relation to the phenomenon, conflicts of interest
Appropriateness of methodology – appropriateness to review question, appropriateness to setting, appropriateness to participants, appropriateness to phenomenon
Data – reliability of data collection, reliability of data analysis and interpretation
Phenomenon – sensitivities, whether controversial

Two external threats to rigour relate to the positionality of the review team (reflexivity) and the potential for dissemination bias. The Cochrane EPOC group acknowledges the value of reflexivity – documented upon initiation of the QES project and later, following analysis and interpretation of QES findings ^{13 33}. Publication bias within qualitative research remains imperfectly understood ³⁶⁻³⁹ but a team can reflect on the implications of searching a limited number and type of sources compared with a non-rapid systematic review and suggest how these decisions might impact on the inclusion or exclusion of different types of publication and data ³⁶.

17. Use a single reviewer to assess methodological limitations, with verification of judgments (and support statements) by a second reviewer.

A single experienced qualitative researcher may assess methodological limitations, verifying judgements against a second reviewer ²⁵. The Cochrane rQES team used independent appraisal by two team members but reflect that single reviewer assessment and verification would probably have sufficed ^{4 20}. Assessment is often expected by the commissioners (9), by the practical need to populate the GRADE-CERQual component of methodological

limitations³² or the aspiration to subsequently publish the rQES output. Only three of thirteen published examples omitted quality assessment with most using the CASP instrument¹⁵.

SYNTHESIS

18. Favour descriptive thematic synthesis or framework synthesis, except when theory generation (meta-ethnography or analytical thematic synthesis) is a priority.

The Cochrane QIMG endorses three types of synthesis; thematic synthesis, framework synthesis and meta-ethnography^{40 41}. Of these, thematic and framework synthesis are commonly considered rapid approaches to qualitative synthesis^{10 41}. Published rQES employ descriptive approaches to synthesis, such as thematic synthesis, more frequently than interpretive approaches, such as meta-ethnography¹⁵. Health Improvement Scotland has proposed a common framework to underpin all their rapid QES⁹. “Rapid best fit synthesis” has similarly been proposed⁴². The Cochrane rQES team utilised a variant of “best fit” framework synthesis, favouring its pragmatism⁴. Using a framework means that reviewers can independently code against the different domains of the framework, supported by online discussions to achieve consistency and reduce overlap in findings⁴. “Contemporaneous critical peer review” is essential to success of the method, strengthening the coherence and relevance of the rQES⁴. Even rQES that are largely the work of a single reviewer require a consultative discussion with a second reviewer to probe emergent themes and seek alternative configurations and explanations^{6 9}.

Table 5 Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses of different synthesis methods

Method of Synthesis	Strengths	Weaknesses
Thematic synthesis	Most accessible form of synthesis. Clear approach, suitable with ‘thin’ data to produce descriptive themes and with ‘thicker’ data to develop descriptive themes in to more in-depth analytic themes. Themes are then integrated within the quantitative synthesis.	Limited interpretive ‘power’ and risks over-simplistic use and thus not truly informing decision making such as guidelines. Complex synthesis process requires experienced team. Theoretical findings may combine empirical evidence, expert opinion and conjecture to form hypotheses. Work needed on applying GRADE CERQual to theoretical findings. Unclear how higher-level findings translate into actionable points.
Framework synthesis	Framework approach accommodates complexity for reviews of complex interventions, including representation of theory. Framework offers clear mechanism to integrate qualitative and quantitative evidence in an aggregative way. Works well when broad agreement about the nature of interventions and their desired impacts.	Requires identification, selection and justification of framework. A review team may only identify that a framework is inappropriate once extraction/synthesis is underway. Risk of simplistically forcing data into a framework for expediency.
Meta-ethnography	Primarily interpretive synthesis method leading to creation of descriptive as well as new high order constructs. Descriptive and theoretical findings can	Complex methodology and synthesis process requiring highly experienced team. Can take more time and resources than other methodologies.

	help inform decision making such as guidelines. Explicit reporting standards (eMERGe) have been developed ⁴³ .	Theoretical findings may combine empirical evidence, expert opinion and conjecture to form hypotheses. May not satisfy requirements for an audit trail (although eMERGE reporting guidelines help overcome this ⁴³ . More work needed on how to apply GRADE-CERQual to theoretical findings. Unclear how higher-level findings translate into actionable points.
Meta-aggregation	Identifies meanings from qualitative studies from different methodologies and further abstracts those meanings into categories that are then synthesized. Process is not linear but iterative and interpretive, producing statements that are useful for action and therefore for evidence-based practice.	Mainly relies on themes identified from primary studies. Some concern about limited interpretive power. Some criticism for disregarding outlying results and context-specific findings, potentially resulting in broad generalizations

Alternatively meta-aggregation, avoids reinterpretation of included studies but seeks to accurately and reliably present findings from the original authors as extracted from included studies ^{16 44}. However, expertise in meta-aggregation is concentrated within the JBI Network. The RETREAT framework offers guidance on when individual types of synthesis are considered suitable or not ¹⁶.

19. Consider whether a conceptual model, theory or framework offers a rapid way to organise/code/interpret/present findings.

A team should consider whether to use a framework as a lens or scaffold with which to explore extracted data. Conceptual frameworks may (i) appear (or be cited) in studies that are included in the rapid QES; (ii) they may appear (or be cited) in papers in the reference management database that have been excluded (for example, editorials, theoretical contributions or discussion pieces, (iii) they may be included in reviews on the topic ^{45 46}.

Methods exist for supplementary searching for models, theories or frameworks ⁴⁵. The best available models or frameworks may be specific to the phenomenon of interest or may be generic frameworks e.g. Theory of Planned Behaviour. For example, the Cochrane rQES used the 'Theoretical Model to Explain Self-Protection Behaviour at Work', a generic model, subsequently 'validated' by use within the context of infection control ²⁰.

20. Target GRADE-CERQual assessments at findings most critical to decision-making. Additional reviewers could verify all, or a sample of, assessments. Consider reusing GRADE-CERQual assessments if findings are relevant and of demonstrable high quality.

Because rapid reviews often seek to support decision-making a review team typically uses GRADE-CERQual to grade confidence in the evidence ⁴⁷. Typically assessments are

performed by a single reviewer, verifying all judgements and rationales using a second reviewer²⁵. The Cochrane rQES team members applied GRADE-CERQual to domains for which they had extracted data before completing a final consensual assessment^{4,20}. The team found GRADE-CERQual processes time-consuming, supporting a need to develop rapid approaches to grading confidence in qualitative findings.

REPORTING AND RECORD MANAGEMENT

21. Use review management software or qualitative analysis management software to streamline the process.

Technology for rapid review processes receives relatively little coverage¹⁵. Teams must trade-off gains from accelerated processes against the cognitive load of having to acquire new skills and familiarity with the technology. Frequent use of, and familiarity with, software, apps and tools makes them easier to use when under time pressures. Very few technologies relate specifically to rQES but citation chasers, templates and forms can be harnessed for all types of rapid review. Importantly, a review management package such as Covidence, Rayyan or Eppi-Reviewer may come into its own, not simply for its functionality but also for its file organisation and management. It is also useful to create numbered folders (e.g. 00 Protocol, 01 Searching, 02 Selection) to standardise file management for every project.

The need to identify actionable findings often underpins rapid reviews. The Cochrane rQES team worked with the Cochrane EPOC group to develop implications for practice⁴. This required production of an evidence summary and critical reading of this by a panel representing target audiences. The Cochrane team utilised an infographic to communicate their findings and integrated their urgent content within a regular webinar series hosted by Evidence Synthesis Ireland. Non-English language versions were produced as well as a podcast. Given the important role of commissioners and users in specifying an rQES, further development of knowledge translation mechanisms is integral to the rapid rQES process⁹.

Reporting requirements do not necessarily differ between non-rapid and rapid versions of QES. Generally speaking more attention should be paid in an rQES to description of methodology and, more importantly, the implications for the synthesis. Reporting standards such as the meta-ethnography reporting guidance (eMERGe)⁴³ and the Enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research (ENTREQ) statement⁴⁸ apply equally to rQES. It is not yet clear how the planned PRISMA extension for Rapid Reviews will impact upon rQES. A particularly important consideration is the enhanced need to report limitations, either the consequences of fast-tracking or streamlining or of omitting processes all together. A review team should reflect, in turn, on each of the main review processes

(such as identification, screening, eligibility etc) and analysis and consider where they have had to compromise on methods and/or reduce confidence in the certainty of the evidence. This should also inform team observations on reflexivity^{33 34}.

CONCLUSION

As with rapid effectiveness reviews many of the techniques used by rQES are adapted from the full version of the review methodology. Time economies come from the efficient team working of experienced QES teams who have honed their procedures within the standard use of evidence synthesis. Sidestepping quality procedures, such as omitting peer review of search strategies or double screening at title and abstract or full-text, carries implications for the quality of the final review product. Re-use of data from existing reviews surrenders control of an important part of the data acquisition process. However, all the above are potentially justified when providing timely insights into the experience of those receiving or delivering health services. The key is not only to document the adaptations or deviations made but also to provide a robust defence for the actions taken and a thoughtful consideration of how these impact on the final review product.

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