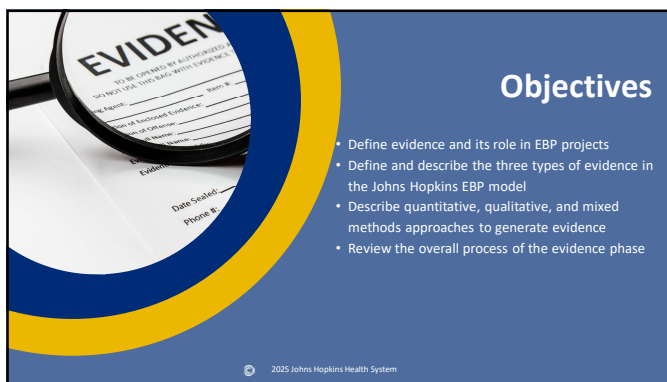
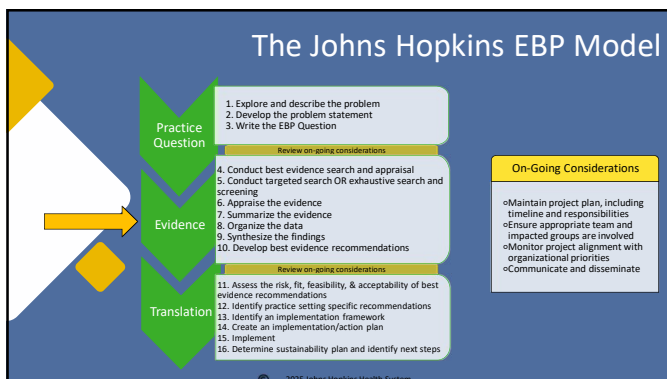




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Evidence Appraisal

Evidence:
Information, facts, findings, knowledge or data that are systematically obtained (Yu, 2024).

Appraisal:
The process of formally assessing evidence to determine if and how it can contribute to practice recommendations.

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Types of Evidence



Pre-appraised



Single Study



Anecdotal

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Pre-Appraised Evidence

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Pre-Appraised Evidence

- Pre-appraised evidence also referred to as “filtered” or “secondary” literature describes a group of individual studies that have undergone a methodical process for collection and critical evaluation (filtering) by teams of investigators and content experts for quality and clinical utility (Polit & Beck, 2021).
- Can provide independent support for decision-making

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Pre-Appraised Evidence



Clinical Practice Guideline



Literature Review with a Systematic Approach



Evidence Summary

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Clinical Practice Guidelines

Reports that generate recommendations on a specific healthcare topic through the rigorous and systematic collection and appraisal of evidence by a group of experts (Polit & Beck, 2021).

Sources:

- Government organizations (e.g. USPSTF, WHO, AHRQ, NICE)
- Regulatory bodies (e.g. The Joint Commission, Centers for Medicaid and Medicare)
- Professional Organizations (e.g. AHA, American Academy of Pediatrics)
- Not-for-profit healthcare organizations (e.g. The Cochrane Library)

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Literature Review with a Systematic Approach



Evidence reviews conducted with a systematic approach, using explicit methods to search the scientific evidence, analyze the information, extract data, and summarize the included studies.

Sources:

- Systematic Reviews
- Systematic Reviews with Meta-Analysis
- Systematic Reviews with Meta-Synthesis
- Integrative Reviews
- Rapid Reviews
- Umbrella Reviews

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Evidence Summaries



A peer-reviewed synthesis of scientific literature written by organizations following pre-determined methods to select and evaluate evidence with the intent to support point-of-care decision-making by presenting information in a succinct and actionable way for a broad audience (Petkovic, 2016; Jordan, 2019).

Sources:

- JBI (Joanna Briggs Institute)
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- UpToDate

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Keep in mind...

Many times, the methods used to produce the pre-appraised evidence are not readily apparent.



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Single Studies

- Publications of original research or other reports of formal study designs that use systematic inquiry to answer questions or solve problems.
- Produce evidence through quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods
- Can provide strong or moderate support for decision-making, depending on design

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Formal Study Design

- Pre-planned (prior to investigators initiating intervention or data collection)
- Received ethical review (by the institutional review board)
- Formal and systematic data collection and data analysis
- Specific qualitative and/or quantitative information gathered for the purposes of the investigation
- Researchers are not participants in the intervention
- Has a clear aim, reproducible methods, results and discussion
- Does not only recount the authors' personal, organizational or literature-based experience.

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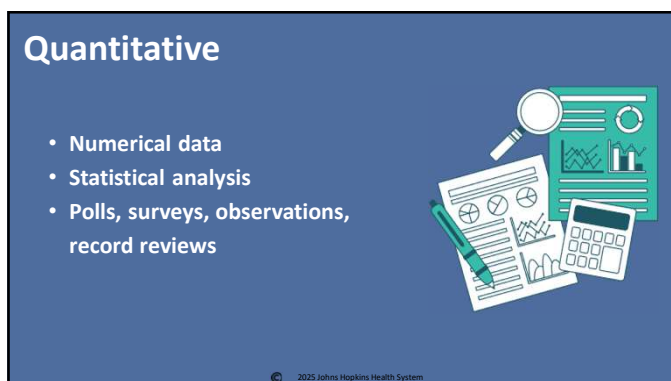
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Mixed Methods

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Anecdotal Evidence

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Anecdotal Evidence

- Published information that was not generated from a study but rather personal, professional or clinical experience.
- Can provide limited support for decision-making

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Anecdotal Evidence

Expert Opinion	Case Report
Book Chapter	Programmatic Experience
Position Statement	Literature Review without a Systematic Approach

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Anecdotal Evidence

Expert Opinion

Insights or conclusions based on the professional or personal experiences of an individual recognized as an authority in a topic or field. Not based on empirical testing or peer validation.

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Anecdotal Evidence

Book Chapter

Entries in a text or manual written by experts to provide an overview of a topic. May provide reference to other literature but reflect the views and professional experience of the author. May also be considered expert opinion.

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Anecdotal Evidence

Reports issued by organizations or expert groups that convey a consensus or official stance on particular issues. While they are based on evidence and expert consensus, they do not usually provide detailed methodologies for how the evidence was reviewed and are not peer-reviewed in the traditional sense.

Position Statement

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Anecdotal Evidence

Case Report

A presentation of a single patient's medical history, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up. Case reports tend to provide in-depth details about the clinical management of an individual, including unique or rare conditions, using a narrative structure. (Distinct from case study or case report research).

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Anecdotal Evidence

Narrative report of a project or program implemented by a healthcare team without the formal study design of a true quality improvement project. These publications tend to recount an experience after it is underway without a plan to implement and evaluate prior to beginning. They lack data and many times the authors are also the program leaders (as opposed to outside researchers).

Programmatic Experience

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Anecdotal Evidence

A review of the evidence that lacks both a formal search technique and/or a system to evaluate the quality of the information. The reader is unable to track how the author(s) selected the literature they included and excluded.

Literature Review without a Systematic Approach

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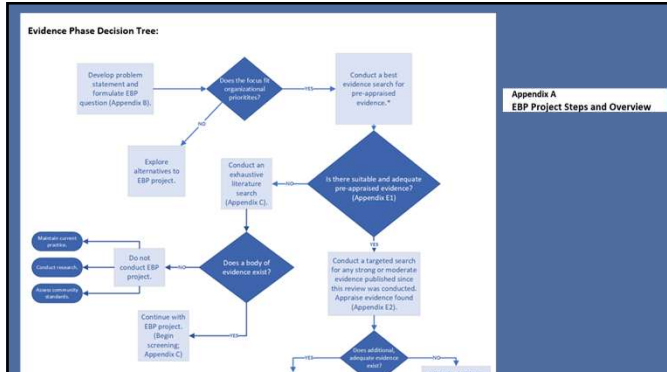
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Overview of the Evidence Phase

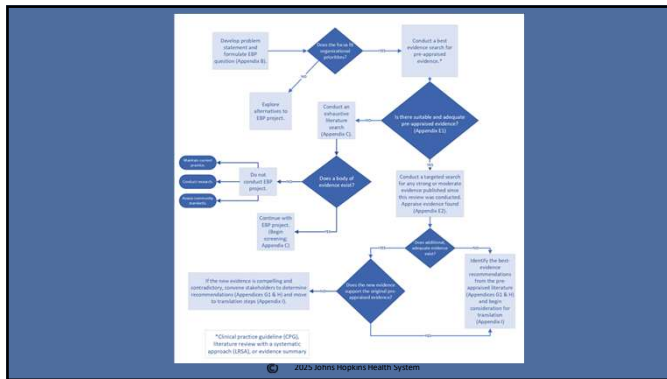


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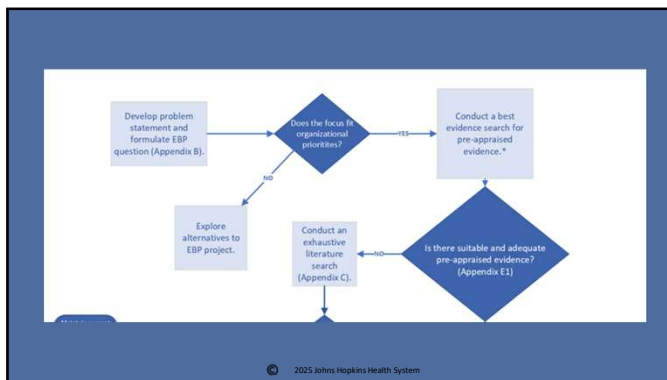
Evidence Phase Decision Tree:



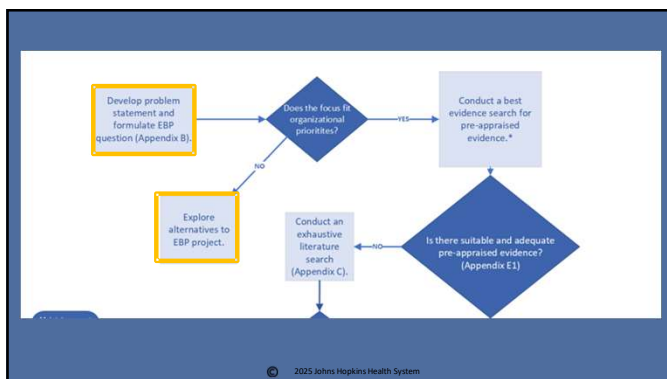
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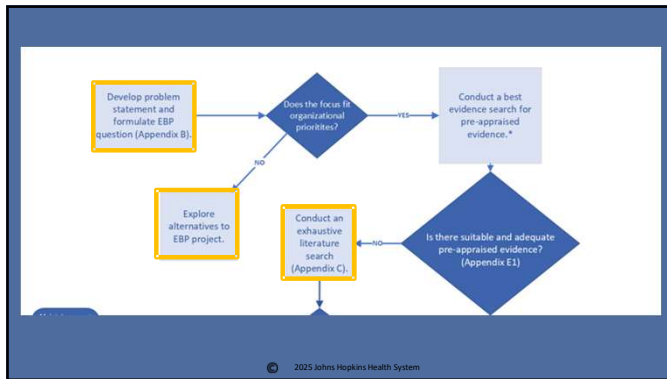
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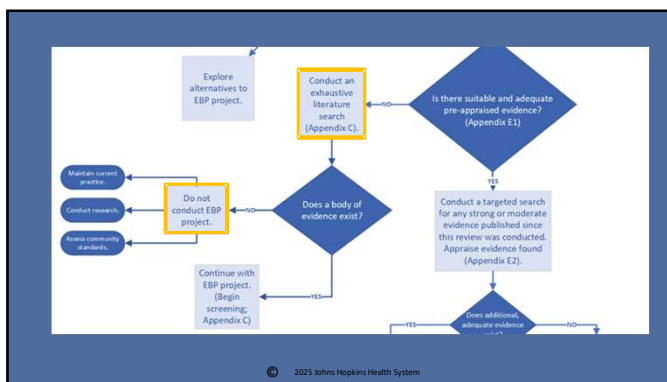
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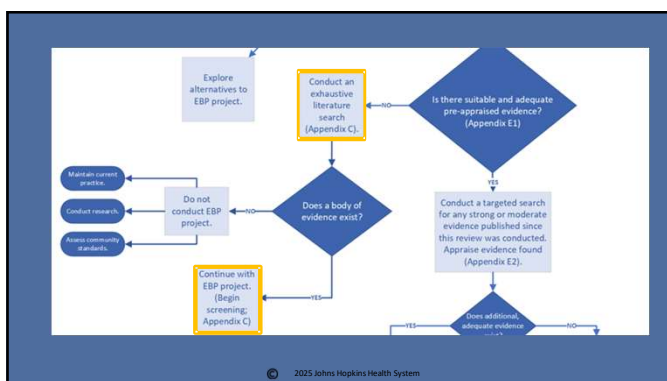
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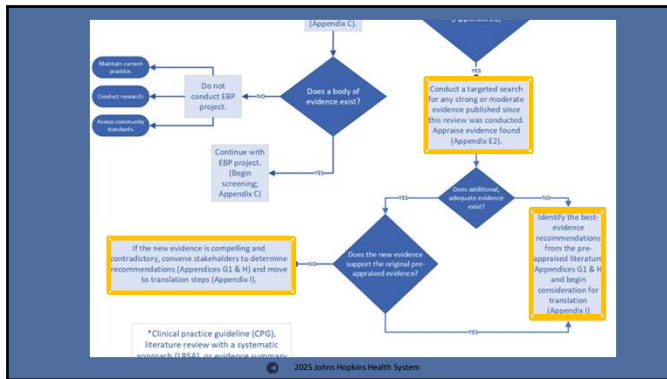
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Summary

- Evidence is systematically obtained information, facts, findings, knowledge or data (Yu, 2024).
- In the Johns Hopkins Model, 5th edition, there are 3 types of evidence
 - Pre-Appraised
 - Single Studies
 - Anecdotal
- The type of available evidence will dictate the steps the team takes during the evidence phase

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