Methodology and Reports of Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

A Comparison of Cochrane Reviews With Articles Published in Paper-Based Journals

Alejandro R. Jadad, MD, DPhil; Deborah J. Cook, MD, MSc; Alison Jones, BA; Terry P. Klassen, MD, MSc; Peter Tugwell, MD, MSc; Michael Moher, MB; David Moher, MSc

Context.—Review articles are important sources of information to help guide decisions by clinicians, patients, and other decision makers. Ideally, reviews should include strategies to minimize bias and to maximize precision and be reported so explicitly that any interested reader would be able to replicate them.

Objective.—To compare the methodological and reporting aspects of systematic reviews and meta-analyses published by the Cochrane Collaboration with those published in paper-based journals indexed in MEDLINE.

Data Sources.—The Cochrane Library, issue 2 of 1995, and a search of MEDLINE restricted to 1995.

Study Selection.—All 36 completed reviews published in the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews and a randomly selected sample of 39 meta-analyses or systematic reviews published in journals indexed by MEDLINE in 1995.

Data Extraction.—Number of authors, trials, and patients; trial sources; inclusion and exclusion criteria; language restrictions; primary outcome; trial quality assessment; heterogeneity testing; and effect estimates. Updating by 1997 was evaluated.

Results.—Reviews found in MEDLINE included more authors (median, 3 vs 2; P < .001), more trials (median, 13.5 vs 5; P < .001), and more patients (median, 1280 vs 528: P < .001) than Cochrane reviews. More Cochrane reviews, however, included a description of the inclusion and exclusion criteria (35/36 vs 18/39; P < .001) and assessed trial quality (36/36 vs 12/39; P < .001). No Cochrane reviews had language restrictions (0/36 vs 7/39; P < .01). There were no differences in sources of trials, heterogeneity testing, or description of effect estimates. By June 1997, 18 of 36 Cochrane reviews had been updated vs 1 of 39 reviews listed in MEDLINE.

Conclusions.—Cochrane reviews appear to have greater methodological rigor and are more frequently updated than systematic reviews or meta-analyses published in paper-based journals.

©1998 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.
ascertain the rate with which reviews are updated, the reviews published in 1995 and included in this study were followed up until June 1997 by searching the second issue of 1997 of the Cochrane Library and using the same MEDLINE strategy restricted to the period from January 1996 to June 1997. Almost all reviews included in this study used meta-analyses (quantitative data synthesis), but only half of them incorporated formal assessments of heterogeneity testing. Once data extraction was completed, the extractors met, compared their findings, and reached consensus. The number of those reviews that had been updated by 1997 was also evaluated.

The Mann-Whitney U test was used to compare the number of sources used and the number of trials and patients included in the reviews; χ² tests were used to compare the proportion of reviews that described the inclusion and exclusion criteria, heterogeneity testing, and primary outcomes, and the Fisher exact test was used for the number of reviews with language restrictions and with descriptions of the quantitative effect estimates. Values of P < .05 were regarded as statistically significant.

RESULTS

Reviews published in paper-based journals included more authors (median, 3 vs 2; P < .001), more trials (median, 13.5 vs 5; P < .001), and more patients (median, 1280 vs 328; P < .001) than Cochrane reviews.

More Cochrane reviews, however, included a description of the inclusion and exclusion criteria (85/36 vs 18/39; P < .001) and assessed trial quality (36/36 vs 12/39; P < .001). No Cochrane reviews had language restrictions (0/36 vs 7/39; P < .01). There were no statistically significant differences between the Cochrane reviews and those published in paper-based journals in the number of sources of trials (median, 3 vs 2; P = .12), the frequency of heterogeneity testing (47% vs 54%; P = .56), or the description of quantitative effect estimates (92% vs 90%; P = .55). None of the Cochrane reviews and only 5 of the reviews published in paper-based journals described the primary outcome(s) of interest.

By June 1997, more Cochrane reviews had been updated (18/36 vs 1/39; P < .001).

COMMENT

Compared with reviews published in paper-based journals, Cochrane reviews include elements that make them less prone to bias, such as the description of inclusion and exclusion criteria and formal assessment of trial quality. The methodological deficiencies that we found in reviews published in paper-based journals are similar to those reported by others. Perhaps paper-based journals could improve the methodology and reporting of the systematic reviews they publish by influencing the review process at a much earlier stage and by encouraging more frequent updates or correction of published material using other media such as the Internet. Almost all reviews included in this study used meta-analyses (quantitative data synthesis), but only half of them incorporated formal assessments of heterogeneity testing. This may indicate that most reviewers use meta-analysis as the “default action” to synthesize the information provided by the individual studies. The proportion of reviews that should include meta-analysis is unknown, but is likely to vary depending on unique features of the topics and studies being summarized.

The number of recorded sources of trials used by Cochrane reviews is likely to be an underestimate, as most Cochrane reviews use specialized registers that typically include extensive searches of bibliographic databases (ie, MEDLINE) and hand searches of journals. Most reviews did not specify the primary outcome(s). This could have been due to oversight (unlikely), to the lack of instructions for authors, to the lack of information on primary outcomes in the individual studies being reviewed, or to the perception that reporting the primary outcome is not as important in a review as it may be in an individual trial. The latter could be acceptable from the users’ perspectives, as they would be given the opportunity to select freely the outcomes of greatest interest to them in different circumstances. However, from the researchers’ perspective, the lack of clearly identified primary outcomes hinders empirical methodological studies designed to assess the effect of different characteristics of the reviews (ie, language restrictions, quality assessment, etc) on the direction of the results.

Cochrane reviews were updated more frequently than their paper-based counterparts. It is unclear, however, whether 50% is below or above the optimal update rate for systematic reviews. The comparatively low update rate among paper-based reviews suggests that editors of such journals are not sufficiently interested in publishing updated versions of previously published systematic reviews and meta-analyses or, if they are interested, that authors are not aware of such interest. Alternatively, authors of reviews published in paper-based journals may lack the interest or the resources to update them. We did not contact and ask the authors of these nonupdated reviews because of our intention to follow up the reviews in time. Regardless of the causes for not updating reviews, these reviews could be updated within the framework and with the support of the CC. Alternatively, it would be worthwhile for authors and editors to consider the publication of any updated review as research letters.

Our study also had limitations. The inclusion of reviews published in journals indexed only by MEDLINE limits the generalization of the results to reviews indexed in other databases. The lack of masking as to the origin of the reviews (Cochrane or MEDLINE) and the close links of most of us with the CC could have also introduced bias. Data extraction under masked conditions, however, has been shown to have little effect on systematic reviews. We will follow up these 2 groups of reviews to judge the impact of a more mature set of tools produced by the CC, particularly the Cochrane Criticisms Editor, as well as any set of standardized instructions for authors of systematic reviews and meta-analyses produced by other journals. The Cochrane Criticisms Editor is an electronic facility included in the Cochrane Library for the delivery of comments on Cochrane reviews to editors and authors.
Discussion Sections in Reports of Controlled Trials Published in General Medical Journals

Islands in Search of Continents?

Michael Clarke, DPhil; Iain Chalmers, MSc

Context.—Several journals have adopted the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) recommendations to make assessment of the quality of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) easier. One of these recommendations is that the trial’s results be discussed in light of the totality of the available evidence.

Objective.—To assess the extent to which reports of RCTs published in 5 general medical journals have discussed new results in light of all available evidence.


Main Outcome Measure.—The inclusion or mention of a systematic review in the discussion section of each article.

Results.—In only 2 articles were the RCT’s results discussed in the context of an updated systematic review of earlier trials. In a further 4 articles, references were made to relevant systematic reviews, but no attempts were made to integrate the results of the new trials in updated versions of these reviews. One article was probably the first published trial to address the question studied. The remaining 19 articles included no evidence that any systematic attempt had been made to set the reported trial’s results in the context of previous trials.

Conclusion.—There is little evidence that journals have adequately implemented the CONSORT recommendation that results of an RCT be discussed in light of the totality of the available evidence.

SEVERAL MAJOR health care journals have already adopted the Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials (CONSORT) recommendations to make it easier for readers to assess the quality of controlled trials.¹ This is the first joint attempt by biomedical journals to improve the quality of reports of controlled trials, a topic of research for 4 decades.² No other category of biomedical report has received such sustained attention, and this reflects the practical importance of controlled trials in guiding decisions in health care.

Previous research has highlighted deficiencies in descriptions of the materials and methods used and the analysis and presentation of results.² Like most similar articles before it, the CONSORT statement concentrates on these 2 elements of reports of controlled trials. By contrast, the quality of introduction and discussion sections in trial reports has received little systematic scrutiny. The typical discussion section usually addresses a number of dimensions, but, crucially, it is in this section that readers will look for an answer to Bradford Hill’s “bottom line” question for any research article: “What does it mean, anyway?”³ This was recognized in the CONSORT statement, which included the recommendation that trialists should “state general interpretation of the data in light of the totality (our emphasis) of the available evidence.”⁴

Other research has illustrated how selective citation of previous research in the discussion sections of research articles can be biased. Studies that have yielded relatively dramatic results are more likely to be cited in reports of subsequent similar studies than previous studies yielding unremarkable point estimates of effects.⁵ In addition, authors from a particular country or specialty have been shown to selectively cite material generated from within that country or specialty.⁶,⁷

Ideally, the discussion section of the report of a new trial should involve the presentation of an up-to-date systematic review,³ as was done, for example, in the 1986 article on the First International Study of Infarct Survival (ISIS-1).⁸ To show how closely reports of controlled trials reflect this ideal more than a decade after ISIS-1, we assessed the discussion sections of all reports of randomized trials published in May 1997 in 5 general medical journals. This month was chosen to allow as up-to-date an assessment as possible and without prior knowledge of the articles to be published. We concentrated on how well the discussion sections

References