How to make a state of the art.
Documentary and bibliographical review

http://ddd.uab.cat/record/291987

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Summary

- Objective
- Systematic vs. Literature review
  - Features
  - Functions
  - Types
    - Scoping reviews
- PRISMA protocol
- Systematic review phases
  - Research question
  - Search
  - Evaluation
  - Data extraction
  - Synthesis
  - Final report
- Other resources
- Bibliography

Objective

State of the art

Literature review of your research work

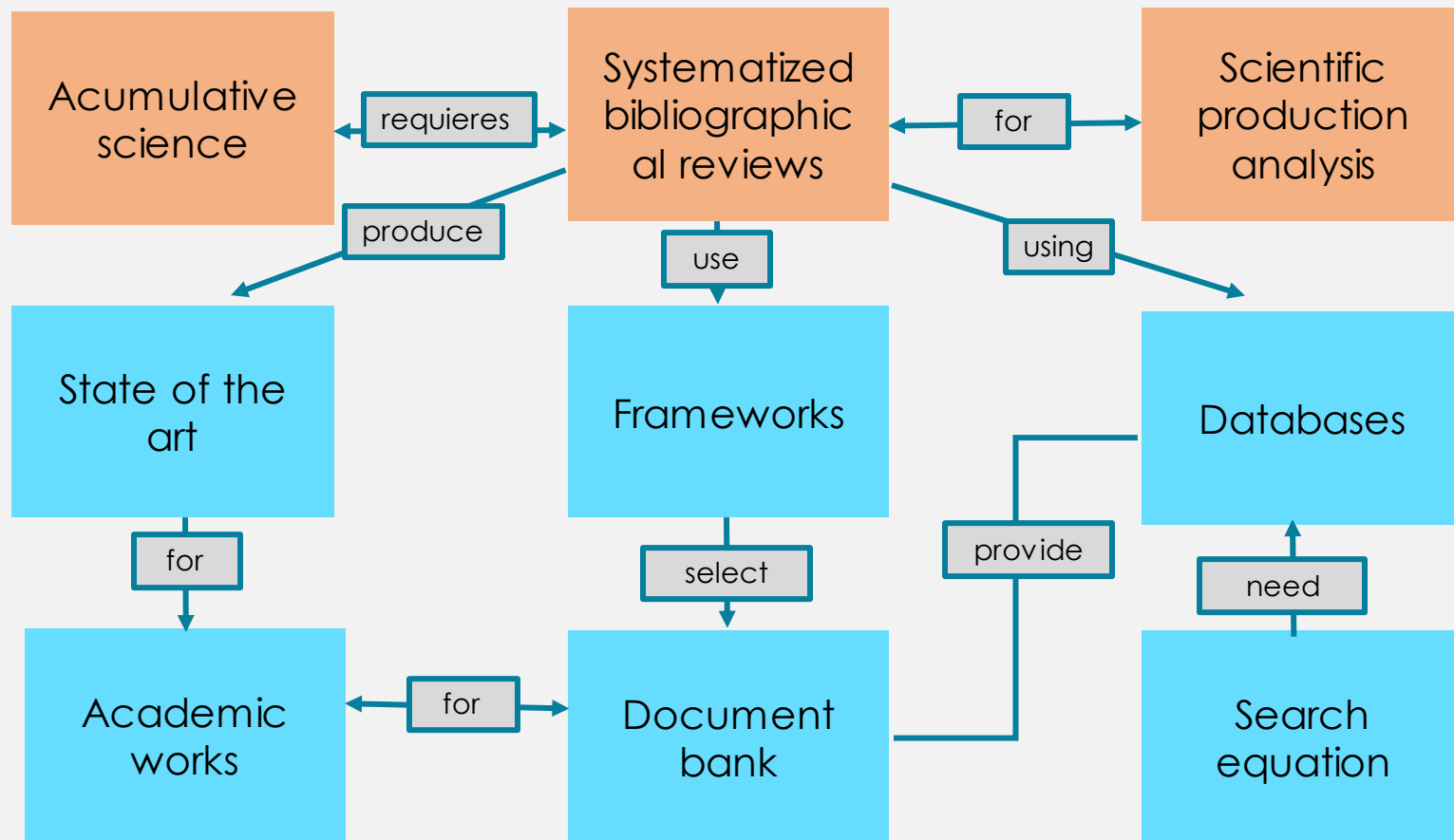Focused on systematic reviews (scoping reviews)

Basic characteristics of this type of research work

What is a literature review?

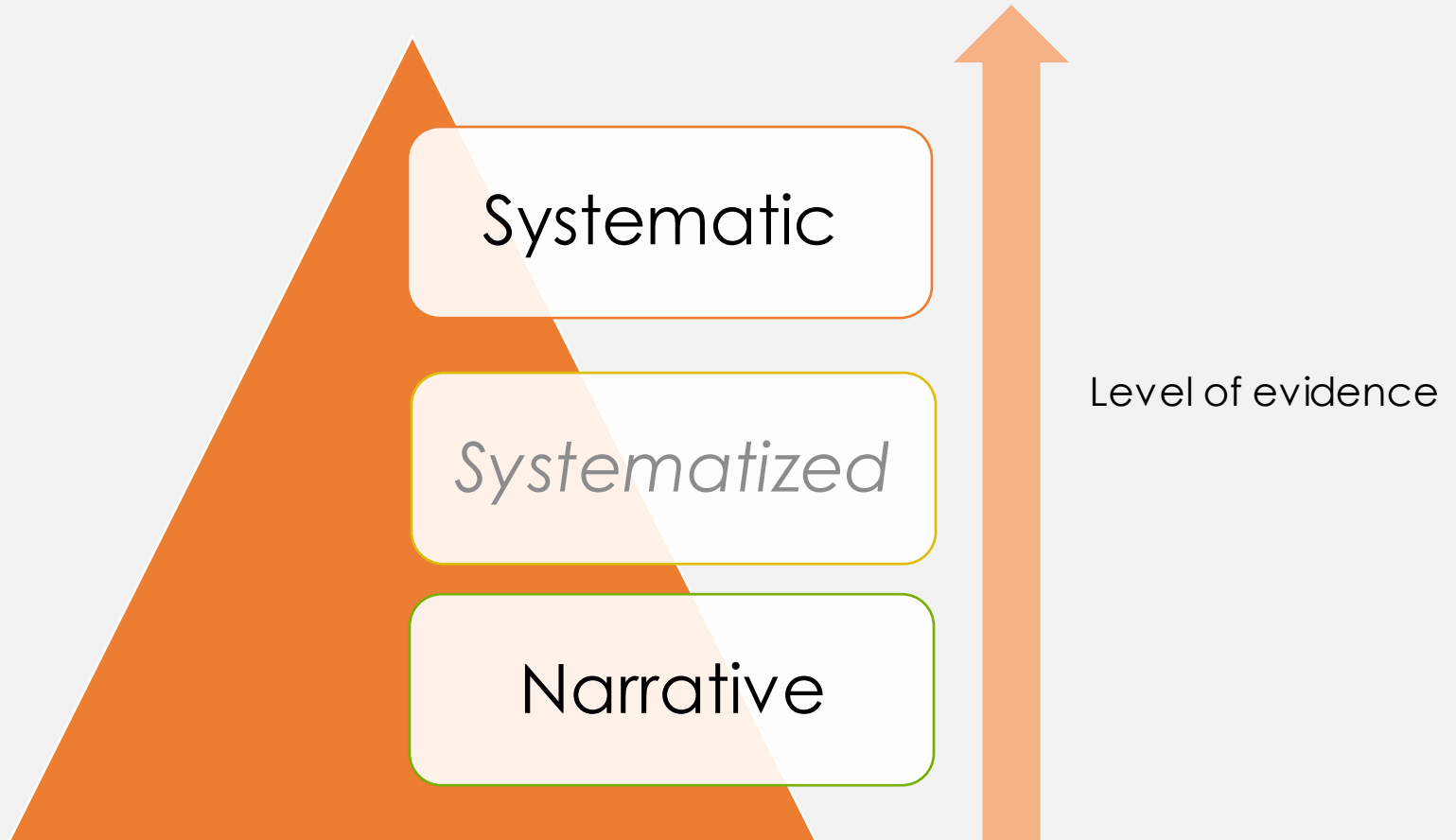Academic work that consists of analyzing the scientific production of a field of knowledge.

What is a systematic review?

A systematic review is a type of research that collects, **evaluates**, and **synthesizes** all available relevant evidence on a specific topic (state-of-the-art).

Acumulative science —requieres— Systematized bibliographical reviews —for— Scientific production analysis

Systematized bibliographical reviews —produce→ State of the art

Systematized bibliographical reviews —use→ Frameworks

Systematized bibliographical reviews —using→ Databases

State of the art —for→ Academic works

Frameworks —select→ Document bank

Document bank —provide→ Databases

Databases —need→ Search equation

Academic works —for— Document bank

Translated from: Codina, Ll. (11 abril 2018). Revisiones sistematizadas para trabajos académicos · 1: Conceptos, fases y bibliografía

Types of literature reviews

Systematic

Systematized

Narrative

Level of evidence

	Narrative review	Systematized literatura	Systematic review
Research question	Poorly defined	Usually wide	Clear, concrete, focused a defined clinical issue
Information sources/bibliographic search	Not specified. You don't want to locate all the studies. High probability of bias	Systematic and explícit search strategy for all potentially relevant sources and articles	
Studies selection's using selection criteria	No criteria. The author decides which ones are important	Criteria exist, but can be developed Can be developed post hoc or adapted according to results or needs needs.	Defined from the beninning. Concretes
Quality studies	Not evaluated	It is not mandatory, it depends on the specific typology	Mandatory quality filters applied
Synthesis	Subjective an qualitative	Objective and qualitative	Objective. Qualitative or quantitative (meta-analysis)
Interpretation	Based on evidence, but on studies that have been subjectively selected. Without systematized methodology, so it may have gaps	Based on scientific evidence. The method used to find, select, analyze and synthesize the evidence presented is explained	
Purpose		It is used to identify paràmetres and gaps in a body of literature. Focused on the analysis and explotation of areas of knowledge and areas of research. Its function is the identification of trends and main corrents in an area, as well as the detection of gaps and research opportunities	Formally evaluate the quality of the studies and generate a conclusion related to the research question Evaluate the effectiveness of a treatment or intervention by analyzing the results published in previous studies

Translated from: Masot, Olga; Selva-Pareja, Laia. (2020). Guía para el desarrollo de una revisión sistematizada de la literatura: metodología paso a paso.

Classification according to its methodology

Tabla 1. Clasificación de las 14 tipologías según su metodología: narrativas, sistematizadas o sistemáticas

Revisión narrativa	Puede ser: narrativa o sistematizada	Revisión sistematizada de la literatura	Puede ser: sistematizada o sistemática	Revisión sistemática
Critical review	Literature review	Mapping review /systematic map	Mixed studies review / mixed methods review	Systematic review
Overview		Rapid review	Qualitative systematic review /qualitative evidence synthesis	Meta-analysis
State-of-the-art review		Scoping review	Umbrella review	
		Systematic search and review		
		Systematized review		

Fuente: Elaboración propia por Olga Masot.

From: Masot, Olga; Selva-Pareja, Laia. (2020). Guía para el desarrollo de una revisión sistematizada de la literatura: metodología paso a paso.

> More information: Universidad de Navarra. (2024). Biblioguías. Revisiones sistemáticas: Familia de revisiones
> More information: Covidence. Systematic review types: meet the family
> More information: Biblioteca Médica del Hospital Universitario de Getafe (2021). BiblioGetafe. ¿Conoces la herramienta para decidir qué tipo de revisión es la más adecuada?: What Review is Right for You?

Characteristics of a systematic reviews

Respond to a focused question

Use a complete and reproductible search strategy

Evaluate results for inclusion and qualty

Critical analysis

They summarize the results in an unbiased manner and present a balanced summary of the findings.

Verificable and replicable

Leadership by at least two researchers

From: Universidad de Sevilla. Biblioteca de Ingeniería. *Revisiones sistemáticas de la literatura científica: conceptos fundamentales* en Boletin del Investigador, Núm. 18 (2020)

Functions of systematic reviews

Systematic reviews play a critical role in the advancement of science because of the cumulative nature of knowledge.

- **Assurance** for evaluators
- Demonstration of **skills**
- **Evidence base**
- Access to **theories and concepts**
- Identification of **gaps and opportunities**
- **Academic products**
- **Increasing the validity** of the conclusions of individual studies
- **Identify areas of uncertainty** where research needs to be conducted

From: Codina, Lluís. (2020). Cómo hacer revisiones bibliográficas tradicionales o sistemáticas utilizando bases de datos académica. *Revista ORL*, *11* (2), 139-153.

Scoping review

A scoping review is a systematic form of evidence synthesis that aims to determine, with the greatest possible rigor, the state of the art in a field, area of science or body of knowledge.

What distinguishes a scoping review from a traditional systematic review is the research question:

A systematic review asks about the effectiveness of an intervention, i.e. its use in the health field, although it is actually used in all fields, including the social sciences.	A scoping review asks what are the characteristics of a field of knowledge, which is why they are ideal in the social sciences and humanities, and especially as a way of initiating a research project.

From: Codina L, Lopezosa C, Freixa P. (2021). Scoping reviews en trabajos académicos en comunicación: frameworks y fuentes. En: Larrondo Ureta A, Meso Ayerdi K, Peña Fernández S, editores. Información y Big Data en el sistema híbrido de medios - XIII Congreso Internacional de Ciberperiodismo; 15-17 nov 2021; País Vasco. [Leioa]: Universidad del País Vasco. p. 67-85

Scoping review

	Literature Review	Systematic Review	Scoping Review
Review question	General discussion of topic	Focused clinical question/hypothesis	Broad overview of topic
A priori review protocol	No	Yes	Yes
Registering protocol	No	Yes	Yes, but not accepted in PROSPERO
Searching for relevant literature	Not comprehensive, typically only include published literature	Comprehensive search to locate all relevant published and unpublished studies	Comprehensive search to locate all relevant published and unpublished studies
Deciding which studies include/exclude	Undefined; typically only include studies that support claims	Explicit description of what types of studies are to be included	Explicit description of what types of studies are to be included
Standardized data extraction forms	No	Yes	Yes
Risk of bias assessment (critical appraisal)	No	Yes	Sometimes, but not required

From: Weill Cornell Medicince (2024). Lib Guides. Systematic reviews; scoping reviews.

Framework

A framework is a document that presents an explicit plan for a systematic review. It includes the following elements

Research objectives

Methods used to locate, select, and appraise studies

How data from included studies will be collected and analyzed
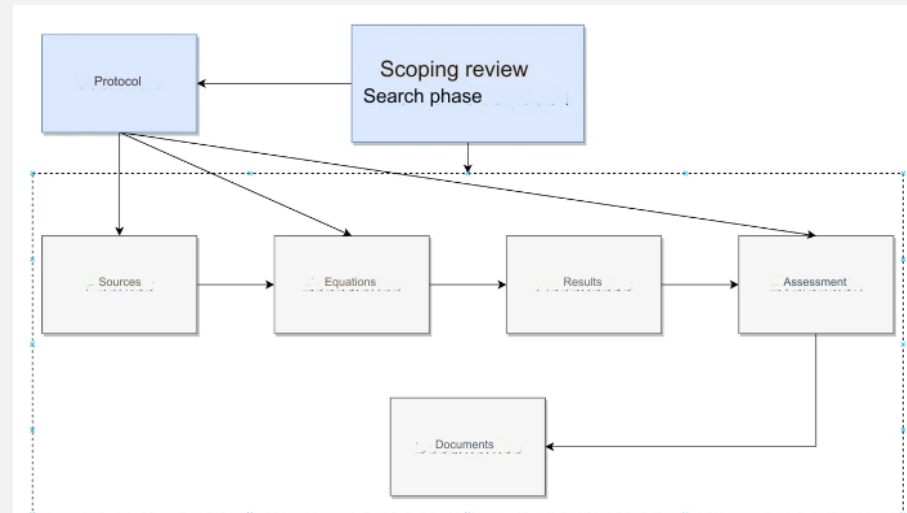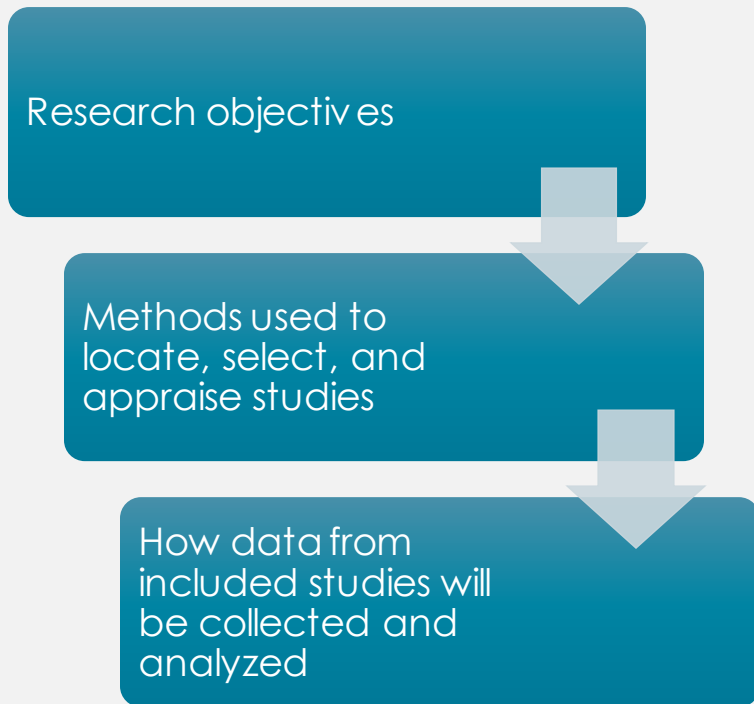
Translated from: Codina, Ll. (25 julio 2022). _Revisiones de la literatura y scoping reviews: cómo diseñar y resolver la fase de búsqueda con Web of Science_

From: Universidad de Navarra (2024). **Revisiones sistemáticas. Protocolo**
Free databases to register protocols: **Prospero** y **Open Science Framework (OSF)**

PRISMA http://prisma-statement.org/

- It is based on a checklist of requirements to be met by systematic reviews.
- It consists of 27 items that follow the structure of a scientific article and is complemented by a flow chart to illustrate the process graphically.

PRISMA Scoping review (ScR):

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

- From 27 points to 22

- Project description: points 1 to 4, with elements such as title, summary, objectives, etc.

- Development of the project: points 5 to 18 are dedicated to check the fulfillment of the phases search, selection, analysis and synthesis, using the expression synthesis of results in point 18, specifically

- Discussion of Results: finally, items 19 through 21 are devoted to discussion as part of the presentation of results.

- Funding (22)
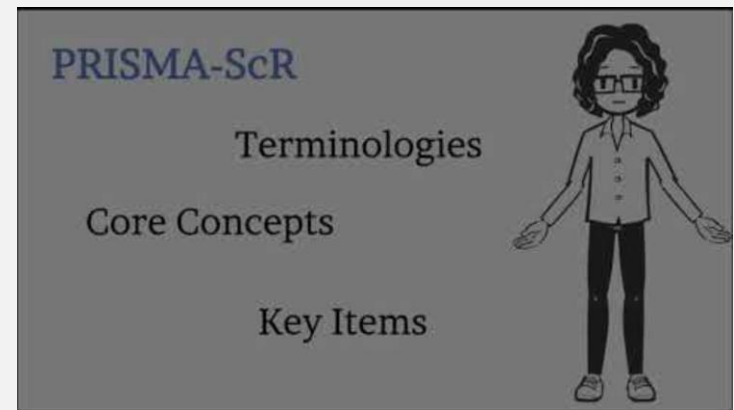
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HOU6VbOmLjw&t=11s

From: Codina L, Lopezosa C, Freixa P. (2021).Scoping reviews en trabajos académicos en comunicación: frameworks y fuentes. En: Larrondo Ureta A, Meso Ayerdi K, Peña Fernández S, editores. Información y Big Data en el sistema híbrido de medios - XIII Congreso Internacional de Ciberperiodismo; 15-17 nov 2021; País Vasco. [Leioa]: Universidad del País Vasco. p. 67-85

Other frameworks)

SALSA

- o **S**earch
- o **A**ppraisa**L**
- o **S**ynthesis
- o **A**nalysis

PSALSAR

- o **P**rotocol
- o **S**earch
- o **A**ppraisa**L**
- o **S**ynthesis
- o **A**nalysis
- o **R**eport

From: Codina L, Lopezosa C, Freixa P. (2021).Scoping reviews en trabajos académicos en comunicación: frameworks y fuentes. En: Larrondo Ureta A, Meso Ayerdi K, Peña Fernández S, editores. Información y Big Data en el sistema híbrido de medios - XIII Congreso Internacional de Ciberperiodismo; 15-17 nov 2021; País Vasco. [Leioa]: Universidad del País Vasco. p. 67-85

Systematic review phases

🎯 Research question

🔍 Search

📋 Evaluation

⚛ Data extraction

🔄 Synthesis

✓ Final report

Preliminary considerations:
- Decide which review method is most appropriate. --> <u>Right or review</u>
- Search for existing systematic reviews in our area of interest, avoiding redundant reviews --> <u>Scopus</u>, <u>Web of Science</u>

Phase 1. Research question

Aim of our search

Relevant, concise, clear, and focused

Identify keywords and synonyms to build search strategies

🎯 Fase 1. Research question

PICO: technique used to identify elements of the research question

Population
Intervention
Comparison
Outcome

Paciente o problema	Intervención (tratamiento, factor pronóstico, causa, etc.)	Comparación (si procede)	Resultados (Outcome)
Personas mayores de 65 años institucionalizadas	Intervenciones se llevan a cabo para el manejo de la deshidratación y la baja ingesta en residencias		En términos de aumento de la ingesta hídrica y mejora de los parámetros analíticos (osmolaridad sérica y BUN/Cr)
¿Qué intervenciones se llevan a cabo para el manejo de la deshidratación en las personas mayores de 65 años institucionalizadas en residencias en términos de aumento de la ingesta hídrica y mejora de los parámetros analíticos (osmolaridad sérica y BUN/Cr)?			

From: Masot, Olga; Selva-Pareja, Laia. (2020). Guía para el desarrollo de una revisión sistematizada de la literatura: metodología paso a paso.

RQx
Research
Question
x(number question)

— P1. ¿De qué forma se están utilizando y qué características presentan las redes sociales como plataformas para comunicar la ciencia?
— P2. ¿Cuáles son las principales preocupaciones de los periodistas y medios de comunicación al usar estas redes?
— P3. ¿Cuáles son los principales retos y desafíos del uso de las redes sociales para el periodista científico como perfil de especialización?

Fuente consultada: Martin-Neira, J.I.; Trillo Domínguez, M. y Olvera-Lobo, M.D. (2023). Las redes sociales como vehículo del periodismo científico: 'Scoping Review'. index.comunicación, 13(1), 105-127.

More information: Universidad de Navarra. (2024). Biblioguías. Revisiones sistemáticas: tipo de preguntas estructuradas para la síntesis de evidencia cualitativa

🔍 Phase 2. Search. Considerations

The search strategy should be comprehensive, transparent, and reproducible

Identify the scientific studies that can answer your question.

Choose the databases

More information: Universidad de Lleida. Biblioteca y Documentación (2024) Revisiones sistemáticas. Pasos del proceso de búsqueda (ejemplo práctico)

Access to Electronic Resources

ARE+

Access to the digital library from any Internet connected device.

🔍 Phase 2. Search

Databases of the scientific literature

Databases are one of the most important sources of information for finding scientific literature.

Multidisciplinary databases:

WEB OF SCIENCE™

ProQuest Central

Scopus
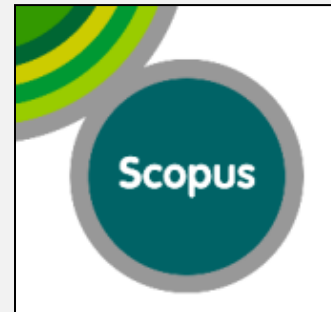
Specialized databases:

Communication & Mass Media Complete™

Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona. Libraries. Our collections. Databases and other electronic resources

🔍 Phase 2. Other resources

More information: Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona. Biblioteca de Comunicación y Hemeroteca General. Búsqueda y gestión de la información : Fuentes de información en Periodismo, Comunicación Audiovisual y Publicidad

🔍 Phase 2. Search. Selecting the databases

How many databases should we consult? The optimal situation would be to use at least two or three generalist sources and one or more specialized ones.

Multidisciplinary databases and possible overlap in the results: Web of Science and Scopus

Scopus has a greater number of journals in the social sciences and humanities, recommended for the field of communication.

As for the specialized database: Communication & Mass Media Complete

From: Codina L, Lopezosa C. (2022). Cómo resolver la fase de búsqueda y evaluación de una revisión de la literatura mediante bases de datos académicas. Barcelona: Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Departamento de Comunicación, Máster Universitario de Investigación en Comunicación. 35 p.

🔍 Phase 2. Search

- **Keywords**: Identify search terms -->
    - o [Unesco Thesarus](#) (FREE)
    - o [Communication & Mas Media Complete](#)

- **Search equation**: Establish relationships between terms --> Boolean operators.

- **Inclusion and exclusion criteria**

    - o Sources: which databases to consult
    - o Date range
    - o Document type
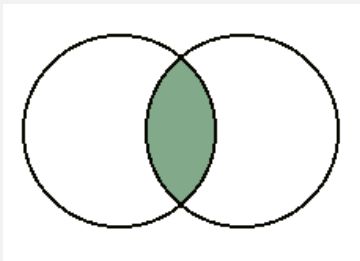   - o Search fields (title, abstract, keywords...)
    - o Languages

🔍 Phase 2. Search strategies

When querying the database we can use:

- Fields: TITLE, AUTHOR, SOURCE, etc.
- Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT
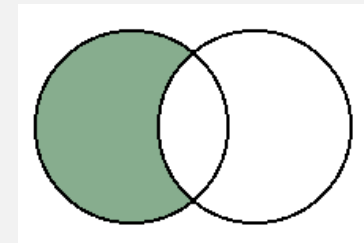
<div>

AND
(all words)

OR
(any word)

NOT
(without a word)

television AND children   advertising OR publicity   sport NOT futbol
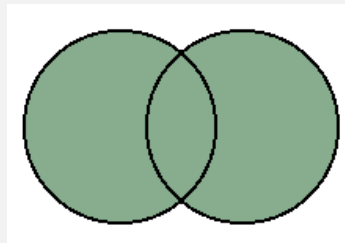
</div>

- Proximity operators:: WITH, ADJ, NEAR, " "
- To expand: Truncations and wildcards: * ? #
- To limit: Filters (type of document, language, year)
- Database thesaurus

🔍 Phase 2. Search Combinations

- **Proximity operators**: allow you to combine search terms according to their position (in the same field, within two words of each other, in the same paragraph, etc.):

  - **WITH**: retrieves documents in which the two terms are in the same field
  - **ADJ**: retrieves documents containing both terms separated by the number of terms specified by a number.
  - **NEAR**: retrieves documents containing both terms in the same paragraph or sentence.
  - **" "**: retrieves the exact phrase or words enclosed in quotation marks

Phase 2. Expand search

- Truncations and wildcards are signs that allow you to search by the root of the word or to substitute letters.

- They prevent us from having to specify the different variants or endings of a word, thus simplifying the search strategy.

- The most common ones: *** ! ? \$ #**

🔍 Phase 2. Narrow search

- Most information sources allow us to filter the results by one or more characteristics, narrowing down what we are looking for and eliminating unnecessary results.

- Filters:
  - **Fields** (e.g., search only in the field "Title")
  - **Language** (p.ej., solo documentos en español)
  - **Year** (e.g., only documents published in 2023)
  - **Document type** (e.g. only journal articles)

Search example

Topic: Analyzing of the veracity of news on social networks: how news is spread and verified on platforms such as Twitter, Facebook or Instagram.

Keywords	Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3	Concept 4	Concept 5
Controlled vocabulary	TRUTHFULNESS & falsehood	NEWS CONSUMPTION	SOCIAL NETWORKS	INFORMATION DIS SEMINATION	RUMOR
Controlled vocabular			ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS		
Natural language	CREDIBILITY OF INFORMATION	INFORMATION	TWITTER		VERIFICATION
Natural language	FALSEHOOD		X	INFORMATION DIFUSSION	FACT-CHECK
Natural language	LYING	NEWS	FACEBOOK	SPREAD	FACT-CHECKING
Natural language	TRUTHFULNESS		INSTAGRAM		VALIDITY
Natural language	UNTRUTHFULNESS		SOCIAL NETWORKING		
Natural language	BELIEVABILITY				

OR

AND

Search example

- Using wildcards

- Which fields to search **(TITLE-ABS-KEY)**

Palabras clave	Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3	Concept 4	Concept 5
Controlled vocabulary	TRUTHFULNESS & falsehood	NEWS CONSUMPTION	SOCIAL NETWORK*	INFORMATION DISSEMINATION	RUMOR
Controlled vocabulary			ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS		
Natural language	CREDIBILITY OF INFORMATION	INFORMATION	TWITTER		VERIFICATION
Natural language	FALSEHOOD		X	INFORMATION DIFUSSION	FACT-CHECK*
Natural language	LYING	NEWS	FACEBOOK	SPREAD	**FACT-CHECKING**
Natural language	*TRUTHFULNESS		INSTAGRAM		VALIDITY
Natural language	**UNTRUTHFULNESS**		**SOCIAL NETWORKING**		
Natural language	BELIEVABILITY				

OR

AND

Scopus: search example

Scopus: search example

Advanced query ●

(TITLE-ABS-KEY (news OR information) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (*truthfulness OR credibility OR falsehood) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND network* OR facebook OR instagram OR twitter OR x) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (rumor OR verification))

Show less

🔖 Save search

🔔 Set search alert

✏️ Edit in advanced search

Beta

Documents   Preprints   Patents   Secondary documents   Research data ↗

248 documents found

∿ Analyze results ↗

Refine search

☐ All ∨   Export ∨   Download   Citation overview   ••• More   Show all abstracts   Sort by Date (newest) ∨   ▦ ☰

Search within results

	Document title	Authors	Source	Year	Citations
☐ 1	Article **Heart or mind? The impact of congruence on the persuasiveness of cognitive versus affective appeals in debunking messages on social media during public health crises** Show abstract ∨ Consulta'l ↗ View at Publisher ↗ Related documents	Zhang, S., Zhang, Y., Li, J., Ni, Z., Liu, Z.	Computers in Human Behavior, 154, 108136	2024	0
☐ 2	Article **Enhancing detection of malicious profiles and spam tweets with an automated honeypot framework powered by deep learning** Show abstract ∨ Consulta'l ↗ View at Publisher ↗ Related documents	El Mendili, F., Fattah, M., Berros, N., Filaly, Y., El Bouzekri El Idrissi, Y.	International Journal of Information Security, 23(2), pp. 1359–1388	2024	0
☐ 3	Article • Open access **A Co-Created Tool to Help Counter Health Misinformation for Spanish-Speaking Communities in the San Francisco Bay Area** Show abstract ∨ Consulta'l ↗ View at Publisher ↗ Related documents	Abascal Miguel, L., Maiorana, A., Saggese, G.S.R., ... Bourdeau, B., Arnold, E.A.	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 21(3), 294	2024	0

Filters

Open access ∨

Year ∨

Author name ∨

Subject area ∨

Document type ∨

Publication stage ∨

Source title ∨

Keyword ∨

Scopus: search example

- Search equation

TITLE-ABS-KEY (news OR information) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (*truthfulness OR credibility OR falsehood) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND network* OR facebook OR instagram OR twitter OR x) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY-AUTH (rumor OR verification)

- Inclusion/exclusion limits

    o Years of publication

    o Document type

    o Subject (multidisciplinary database)

TITLE-ABS-KEY (news OR information) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (*truthfulness OR credibility OR falsehood) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND network* OR facebook OR instagram OR twitter OR x) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY-AUTH (rumor OR verification) **AND PUBYEAR > 2018 AND PUBYEAR < 2025 AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA , "SOCI"))**

- Register in the database:

    o Save search

    o Create alerts

More information: Codina, Ll. (28 julio 2022) [Como resolver la fase de búsqueda de una revisión de la literatura con Scopus](#)

Communication & Mass Media Complete: search example

Communication & Mass Media Complete: search example

- Search equation

TX (TRUTHFULNESS & falsehood or CREDIBILITY OF INFORMATION or FALSEHOOD or LYING or *TRUTHFULNESS or BELIEVABILITY) AND TX (NEWS CONSUMPTION or INFORMATION) AND TX (SOCIAL NETWORK or ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS or TWITTER or X or FACEBOOK or INSTAGRAM or SOCIAL NETWORKING) AND TX (INFORMATION DISSEMINATION or INFORMATION DIFUSSION) AND TX (RUMOR or VERIFICATION or FACT-CHECK* or VALIDITY)

- Inclusion/exclusion limits

  o Years of publication(2018-2024)

- Register in the database:

  o Save search
  o Create alerts

Phase 3. Evaluation

- Objective ➡️ to build the evidence base or document bank

- Reference managers and spreadsheets

Reference managers

- o Eliminate duplicate references
- o Store search results using folders
- o Keep track of results for later summary in a PRISMA flowchart.
- o Teamwork by creating a private group where all review authors can share references, PDFs and comments on PDFs.
- o Add PDFs of selected studies to assess whether they are inadequate or irrelevant. Add annotations and markups to the PDFs and share them with the rest of the group.
- o Automatically generate citations and bibliographies.

More information: Servicio de Bibliotecas (2024). Reference managers

📋 Phase 3. Evaluation

Evaluation is a two-step process in which it is determined whether each individual article meets the inclusion criteria and should therefore be included in the review.

❑ **Thematic analysis**
- ➢ First step (title/abstract)
- ➢ Second step(full text)
- ➢ Reason for exclusion

❑ **Analysis with quality criteria**: articles report research results. This can be verified by the presence of an IMRyD structure (Introduction, Methodology, Results and Discussion).

From: Codina, Ll. (11 abril 2018). Revisiones sistematizadas para trabajos académicos · 1: Conceptos, fases y bibliografía

Phase 3. Evaluation. Prisma Flow Diagram

PRISMA 2020 flow diagram for updated systematic reviews which included searches of databases, registers and other sources
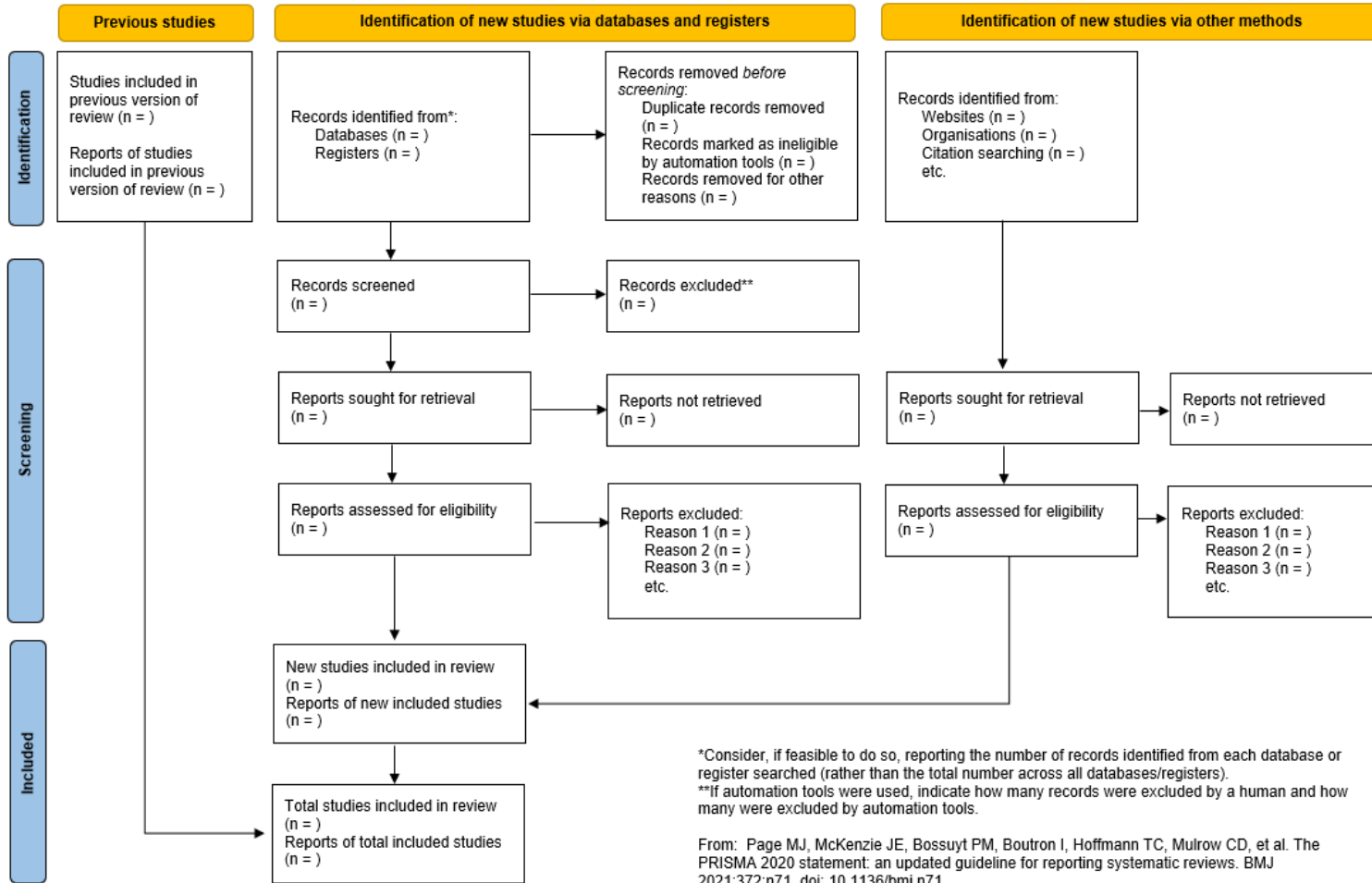
Prisma Flow Diagram
Shiny App: Application for flow chart generation
Selva-Pareja, Laia; Masot, Olga. (2020). Guía y gestor de la información para llevar a cabo tu revisión sistematizada de la literatura. http://hdl.handle.net/10459.1/83797

✳ Phase 4. Data extraction

- Data extraction is the "process by which the reviewers obtain from the primary studies the information necessary to answer the research question posed".
- This process must be carried out independently by 2 reviewers and the procedure for resolving disagreements must be described.

- The extracted information is collected in a "data collection form".

- The form can be created using a word processor/spreadsheet or a Google Form.
- Sample forms/tables
  - Codina, Ll. (2018). Revisiones sistematizadas para trabajos académicos · 3: Análisis y Síntesis
  - Codina L, Lopezosa C, Freixa P. (2021).Scoping reviews en trabajos académicos en comunicación: frameworks y Fuentes. Modelos de tablas para análisis de documentos en una scoping review. Anexo

More information: Points 9 and 10 of PRISMA Checklist 2020 explican el proceso de extracción de dato
More information: Software used to prepare systematic reviews : Parsif.al (free) Covidence (for paid)
From: Universidad de Navarra (2024). Bibioguías. Revisiones sistemáticas: 5º. Extracción

Phase 5. Synthesis

A synthesis must produce a new product as a result of the union of the analyzed parts into a whole.

The most common, in doctoral theses, master's theses and project applications, is the narrative synthesis, possibly accompanied by tables and diagrams.

Ideally, they can identify patterns and trends, and promote and support recommendations. Look for gaps

In any case, these syntheses should always combine a descriptive presentation of results with a critical interpretation.

From: Codina, Ll. (11 abril 2018) Revisiones sistematizadas para trabajos académicos · 1: Conceptos, fases y bibliografía

✓ Phase 6. Final report. Things to consider

Must indicate the type of review

It must reflect the process in detail

Must include the protocols

It *should* be in open access

From: Tramullas, J. (2022). Introducción a las revisiones sistemáticas en ciencias humanas y sociales.

✓ Phase 6. Final report. Parts

- **Title**
- **Abstract**
- **Introducction**: rationale and objectives
- **Methods section**
  - Research Protocol
  - Eligibility Criteria
  - Information sources
  - Search strategies
  - Publication Selection Process
  - Information to be extracted from each study
  - Quality Criteria
  - Methods of synthesis and analysis

- **Results section**
  - Organized by question
  - Indication of reasons for exclusion
  - Qualitative/quantitative synthesis
  - Other analysis
- **Discussion of results**
  - Summary of evidence
  - Strengths and limitations of the review conducted
  - Conclusions for each research question
  - Gaps in the evidence identified
  - Future research
- **Bibliography**

From: Tramullas, J. (2022). Introducción a las revisiones sistemáticas en ciencias humanas y sociales.
More information: RevMan Web: recommended revision writing software for revisions Cochrane

✓ **Phase 6. Final report. Systematic review examples**

Scopus

TITLE(systematic* review* or or systematic* literature review * or scoping review*) AND TITLE-ABS(journalis*)

Web of Science

(TS=("systematic* review*" or "systematic* literature review *" or "scoping review*") AND AK=(journalis*)) AND (SJ==("COMMUNICATION" OR "COMPUTER SCIENCE" OR "INFORMATION SCIENCE LIBRARY SCIENCE"))

Communication & Mass Media Complete

TI (systematic* review* or literature review* or scoping review*) AND AB journalis*

Other resources

- Recommendations for **preparing doctoral theses** https://www.uab.cat/web/study-and-research/recommendations-for-preparing-doctoral-theses-1345738248836.html

- **Guidance & Training session**s https://www.uab.cat/web/our-services/guidance-training-sessions-1345738247880.html

- **How to cite and create** your bibliography https://www.uab.cat/web/study-and-research/how-to-cite-and-create-your-bibliography-1345738248581.html

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