




ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

Revisioni sistematiche: la sintesi della ricerca scientifica al servizio della pratica clinica

Bologna, 8 marzo 2019

Dott.ssa Bertozzi Lucia

The Effects of Mental Fatigue on Physical Performance: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background Mental fatigue is a psychobiological state caused by prolonged periods of demanding cognitive activity. It has recently been suggested that mental fatigue can affect physical performance.

Objective Our objective was to evaluate the literature on impairment of physical performance due to mental fatigue and to create an overview of the potential factors underlying this effect.

Methods Two electronic databases, PubMed and Web of Science (until 28 April 2016), were searched for studies designed to test whether mental fatigue influenced performance of a physical task or influenced physiological and/or perceptual responses during the physical task. Studies using short (<30 min) self-regulatory depletion tasks were excluded from the review.








Results A total of 11 articles were included, of which six were of strong and five of moderate quality. The general finding was a decline in endurance performance (decreased time to exhaustion and self-selected power output/velocity or increased

completion time) associated with a higher than normal perceived exertion. Physiological variables traditionally associated with endurance performance (heart rate, blood lactate,

DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2018.1501102>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Determinants of patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy: a systematic, qualitative meta-summary, and meta-synthesis

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Serena Gonzatto^a  and Marco Testa^a 

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To identify and synthesise patient-identified factors that influence satisfaction with outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy (O-MSK).

Methods: A systematic, qualitative meta-summary and meta-synthesis was conducted by accessing six electronic databases: CINAHL, Embase, MEDLINE, Scopus, Web of Science, and Wiley Online Library, from inception to March 2017. Additional studies were identified by using a "berry-picking" method. Search limits were: primary studies; English language; and involving human subjects. Qualitative peer-reviewed articles describing patient satisfaction in O-MSK were eligible for inclusion. Two reviewers critically appraised eligible studies independently using the critical appraisal of skills programme tool for qualitative studies. Extracted verbatim data of included studies were synthesised using the meta-summary and meta-synthesis by using a purpose-designed form.

Results: Eleven studies were included in the article. Factors influencing patient satisfaction were grouped into six broad themes: 1) clinical outcomes; 2) physiotherapist features; 3) patient features; 4) physiotherapist-patient relationship; 5) treatment features, and 6) healthcare setting features.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that patient satisfaction in O-MSK is a multidimensional construct influenced by individual patient/provider, clinical, and contextual factors. Future reviews should include a synthesis of findings from both qualitative and quantitative studies to establish a fully comprehensive understanding of this complex health phenomenon.



 Check for updates

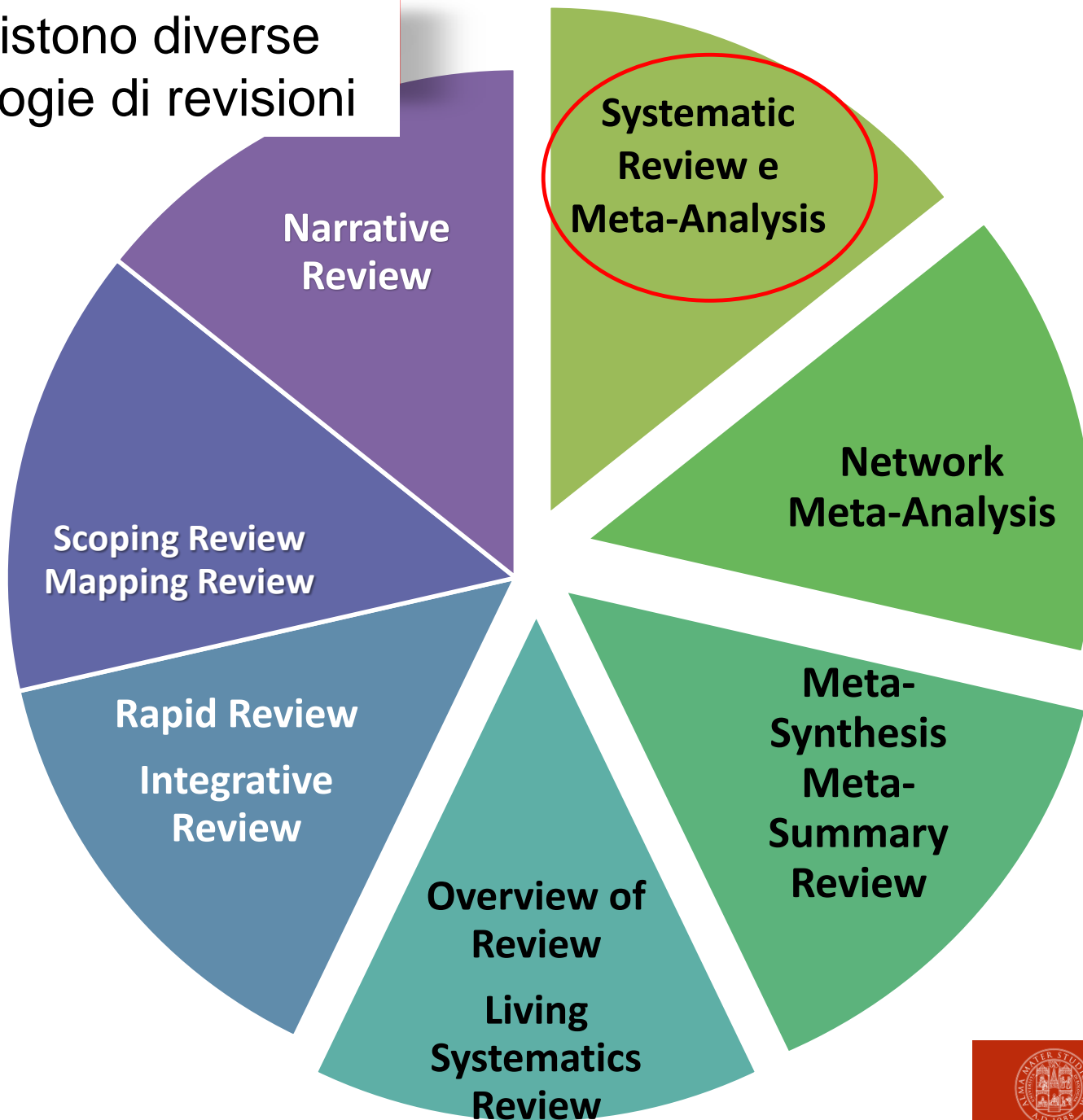
ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 30 November 2017
Revised 11 July 2018
Accepted 12 July 2018

KEYWORDS

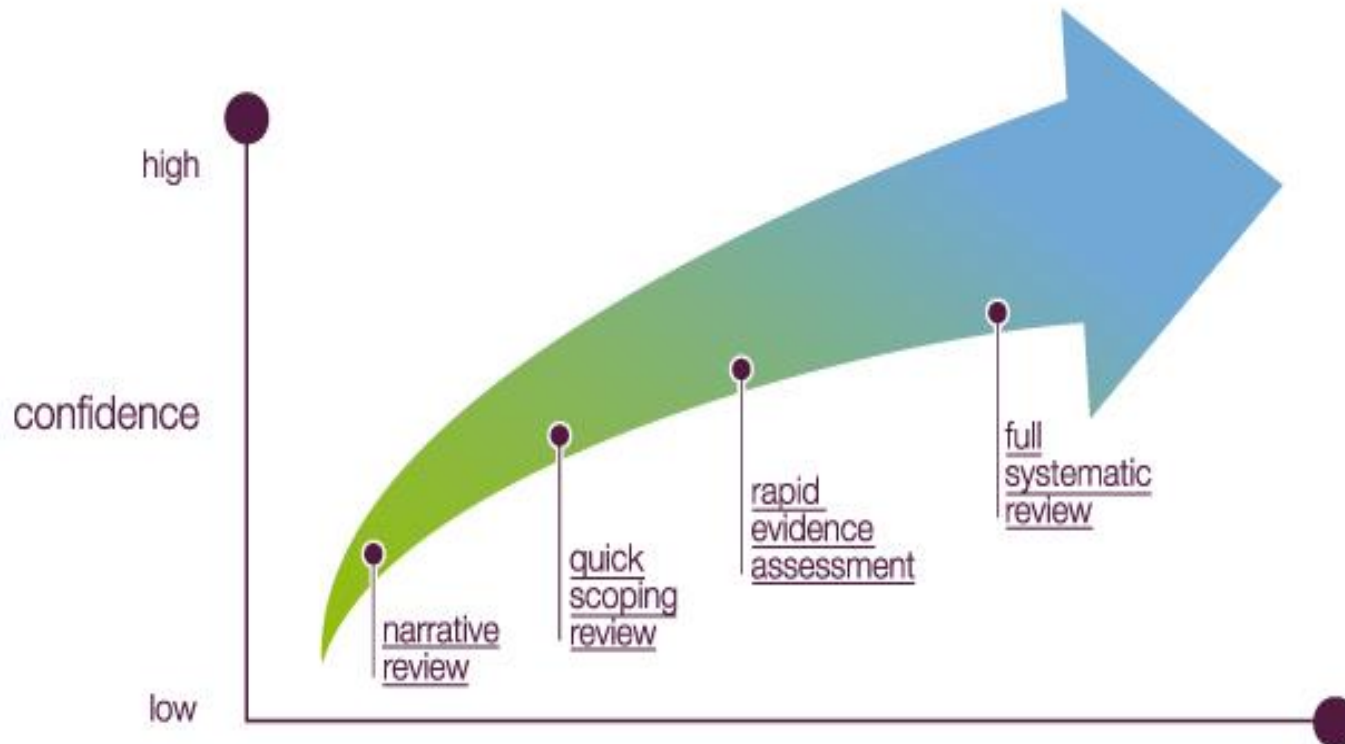
Marketing of health services; meta-synthesis; meta-summary; musculoskeletal diseases; patient satisfaction; patient-reported outcome measures; qualitative research; rehabilitation; review

Esistono diverse
tipologie di revisioni



Confidence

(Peters M, Godfrey C, Khalil H, et al)



Narrative Review

documento che da una visione panoramica dell'argomento
Rispondono a domande molto ampie e generiche che indagano l'intero contesto clinico ed epidemiologico e mirano a fornire una conoscenza di base

Sono suscettibili a distorsioni in particolare nel processo di selezione delle fonti: la scelta degli studi infatti dipende solo dagli autori che scelgono informazioni in base a criteri soggettivi e ne danno una descrizione di tipo qualitativo

Narrative Review

Systematic Review e Meta-Analysis

Systematic Review

Riassume dati provenienti da studi di ricerca PRIMARIA tramite una revisione ESAUSTIVA della letteratura scientifica relativa a un dato quesito

Per ridurre al minimo i rischi di distorsione si avvalgono in ogni fase del processo di elaborazione di una metodologia scientifica STANDARDIZZATA

**Meta-Synthesis
Meta-Summary
Review**

Meta-Analysis

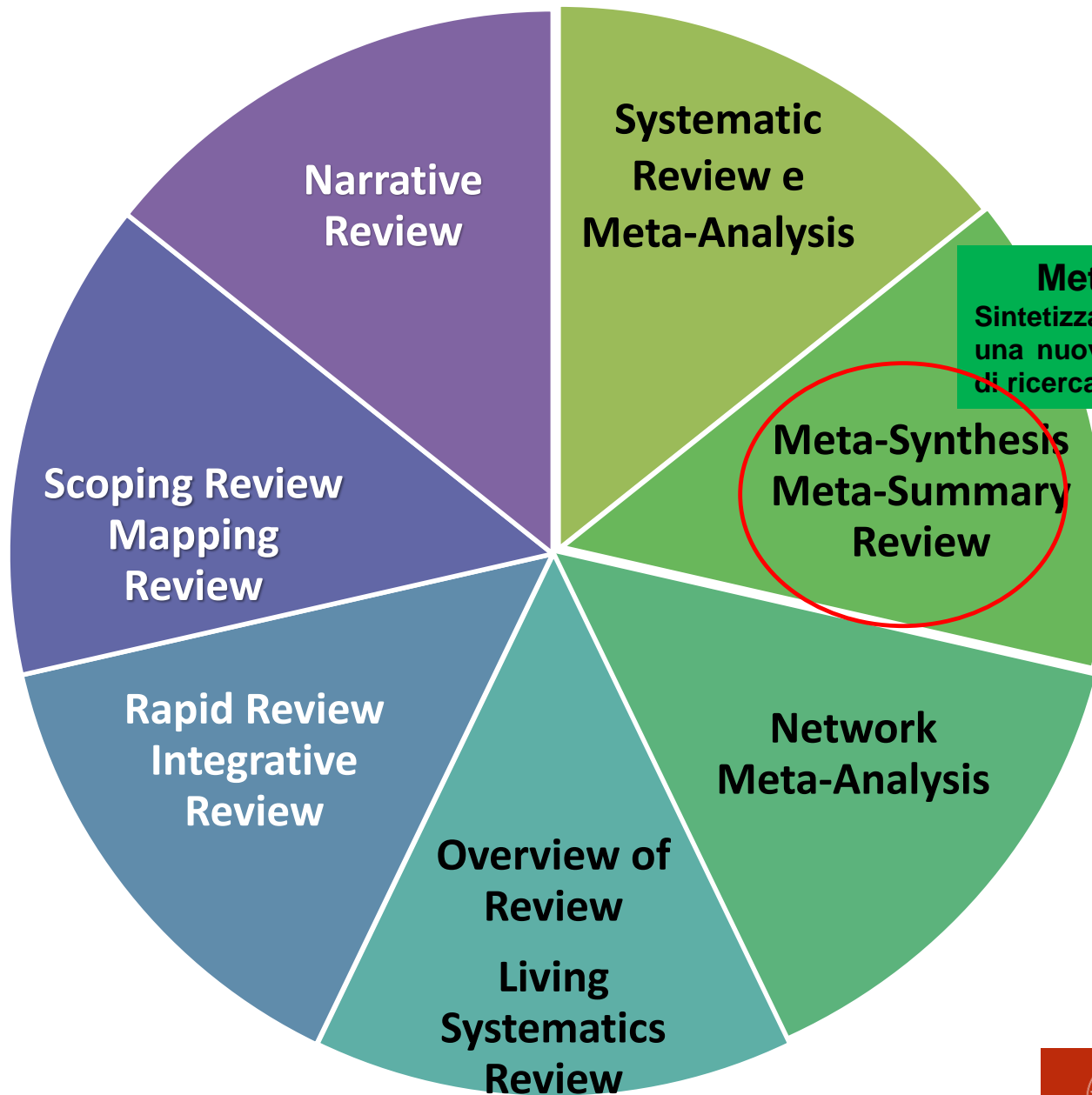
È l'approccio quantitativo della revisione sistematica. Consiste in una serie di metodi matematico-statistici che integrano i risultati dei diversi studi clinici per ottenere un unico indice quantitativo di stima

Integrative Review

**Overview of Review
Living Systematics Review**

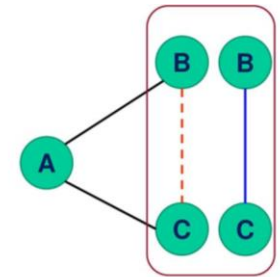
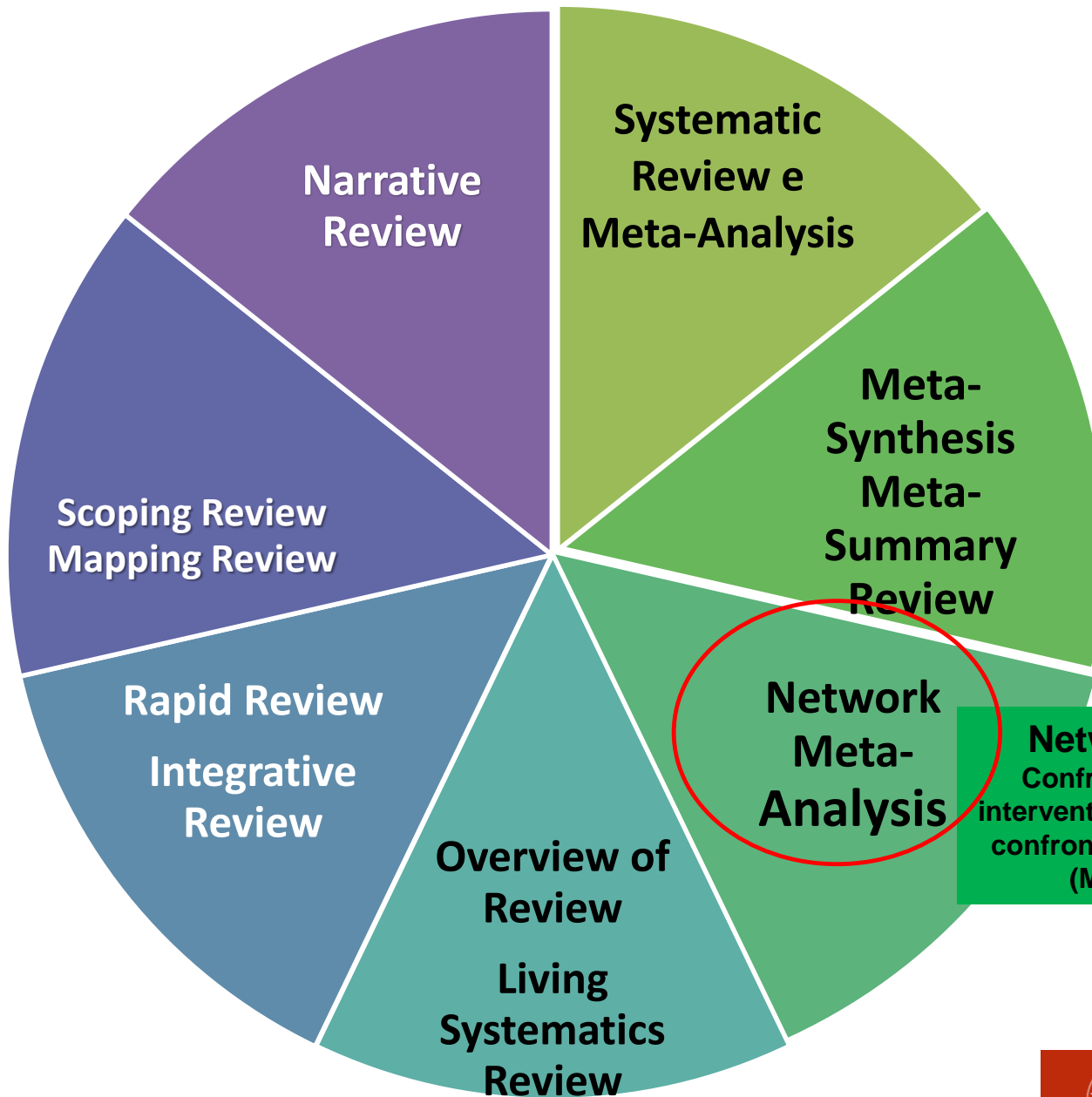
Network Meta-Analysis



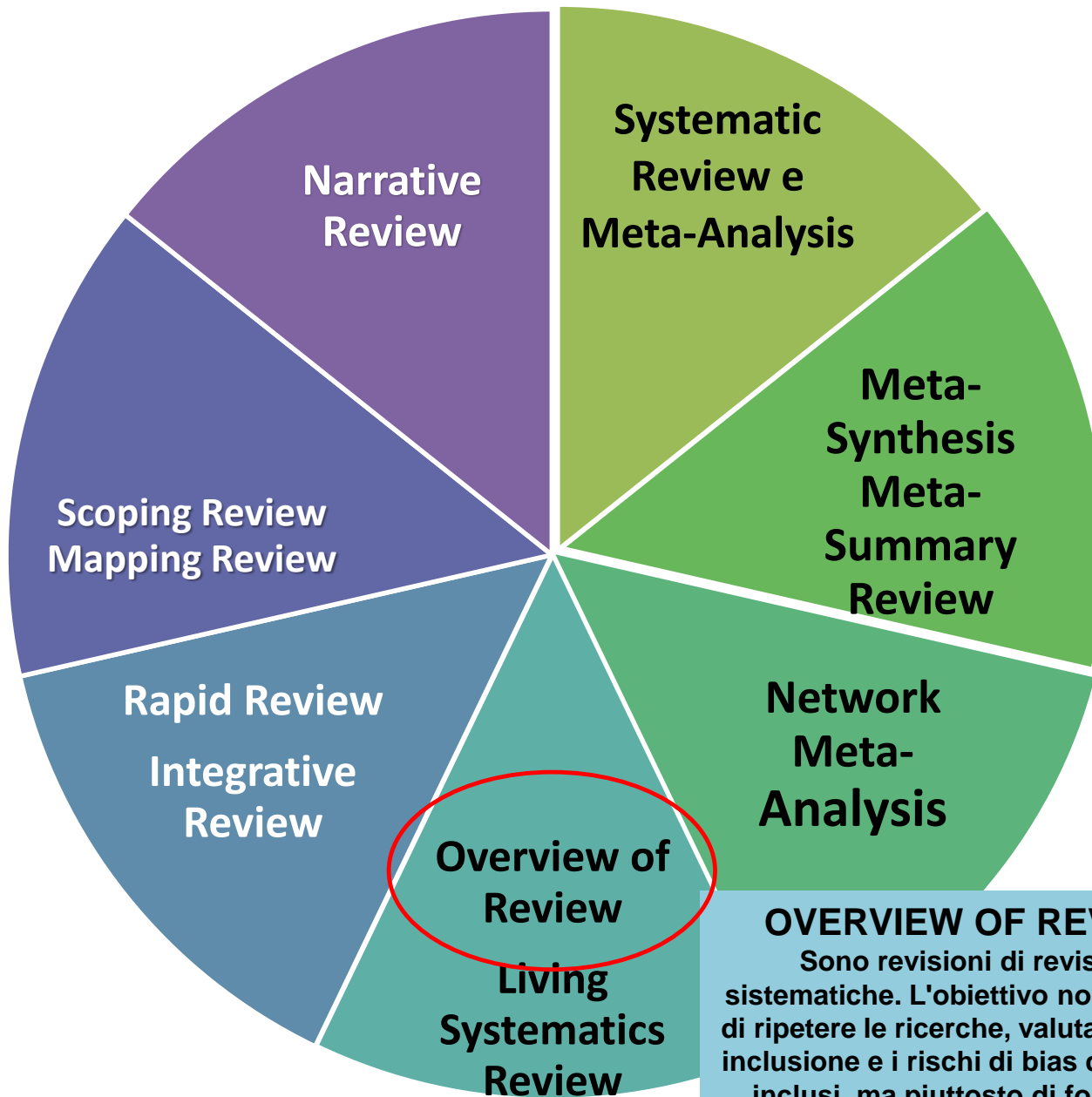


Meta-Syntesis Review
Sintetizza dati qualitativi per formare una nuova interpretazione del campo di ricerca (S. Atkins et al, 2008)

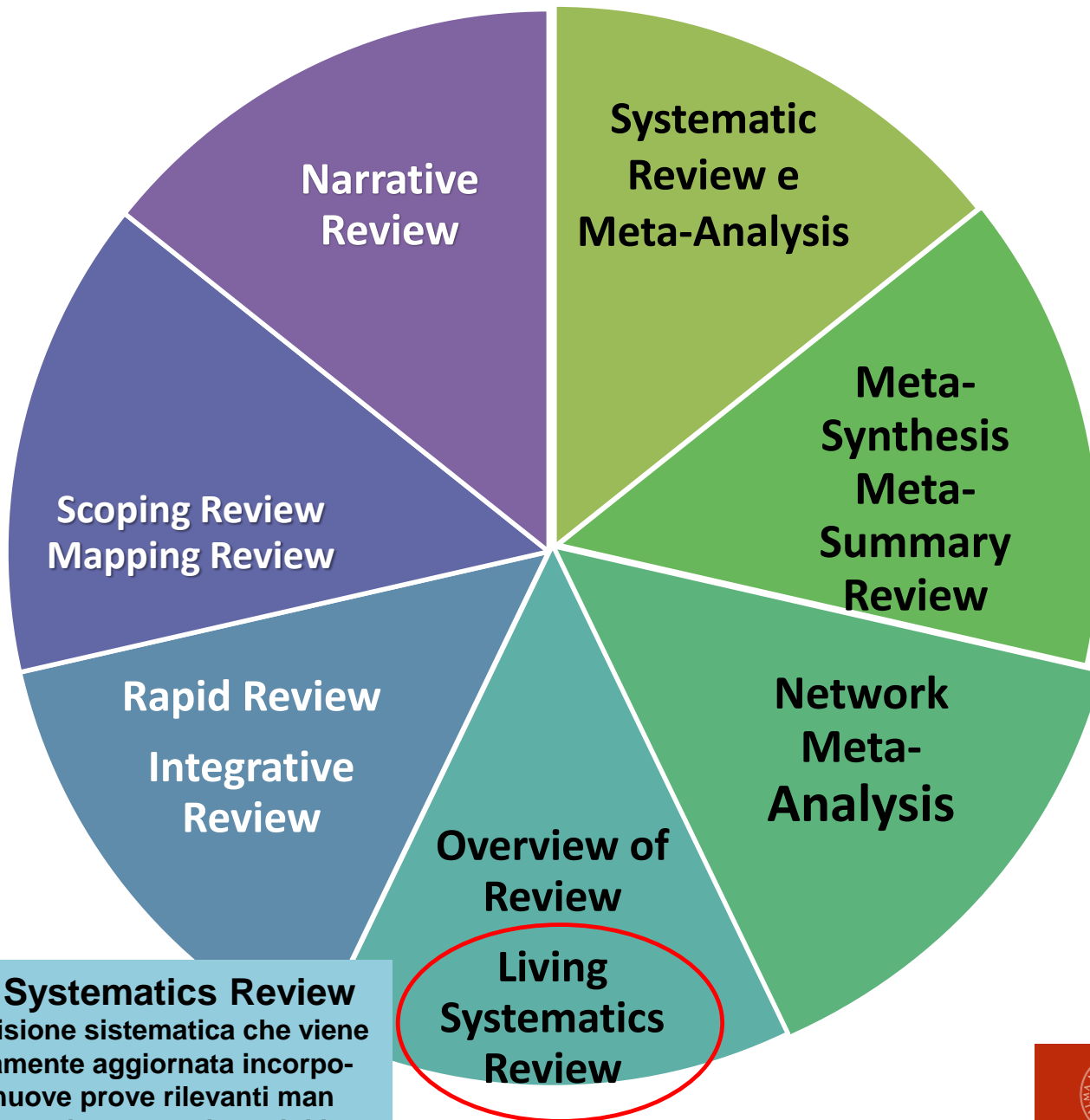
**Meta-Synthesis
Meta-Summary
Review**



Network Meta-Analysis
 Confronta simultaneamente più interventi analizzando studi che fanno confronti diversi nella stessa analisi (M. Peticrew et al, 2013)

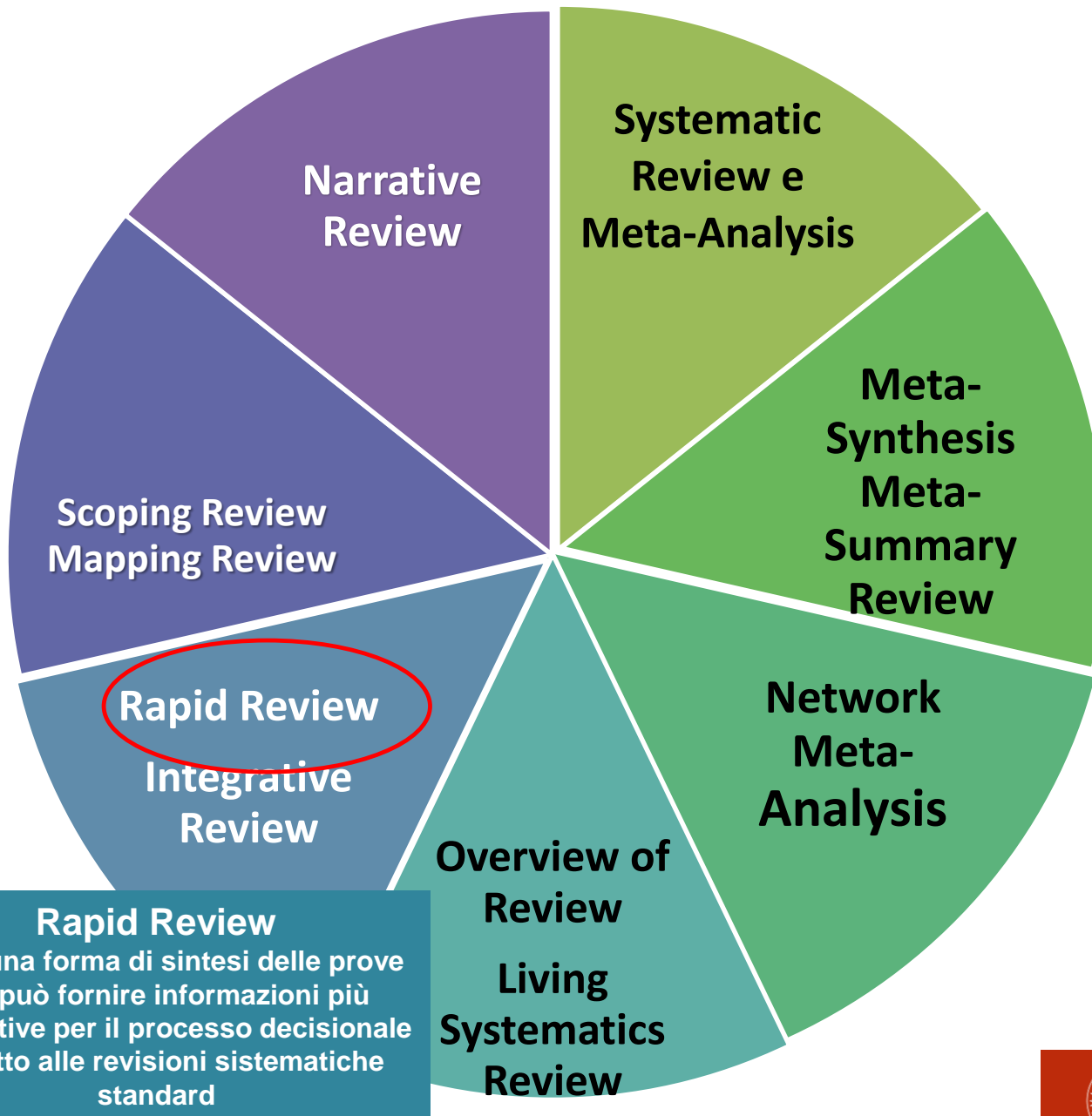


OVERVIEW OF REVIEW
 Sono revisioni di revisioni sistematiche. L'obiettivo non è quello di ripetere le ricerche, valutare i criteri di inclusione e i rischi di bias degli studi inclusi, ma piuttosto di fornire un quadro generale dei risultati

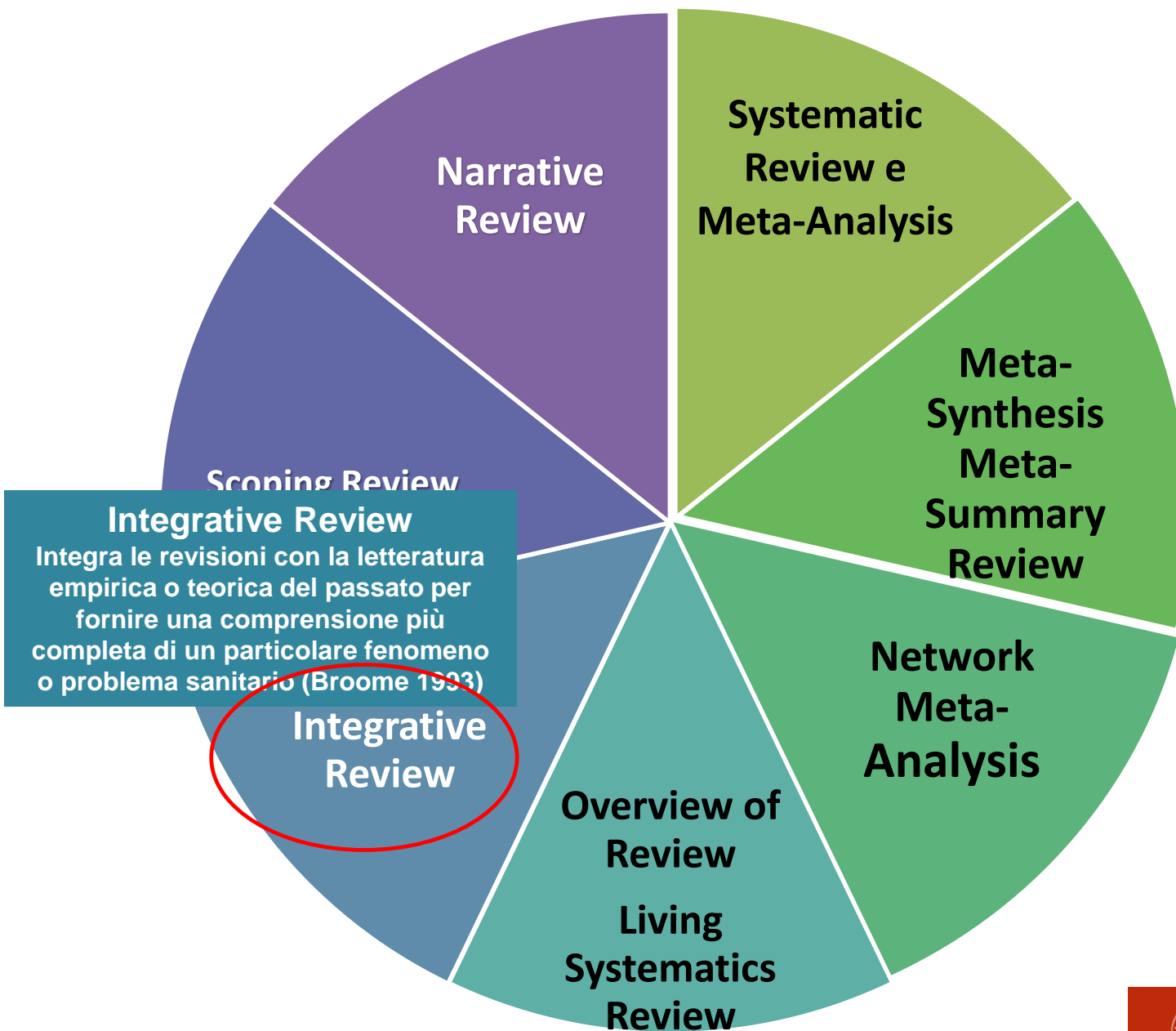


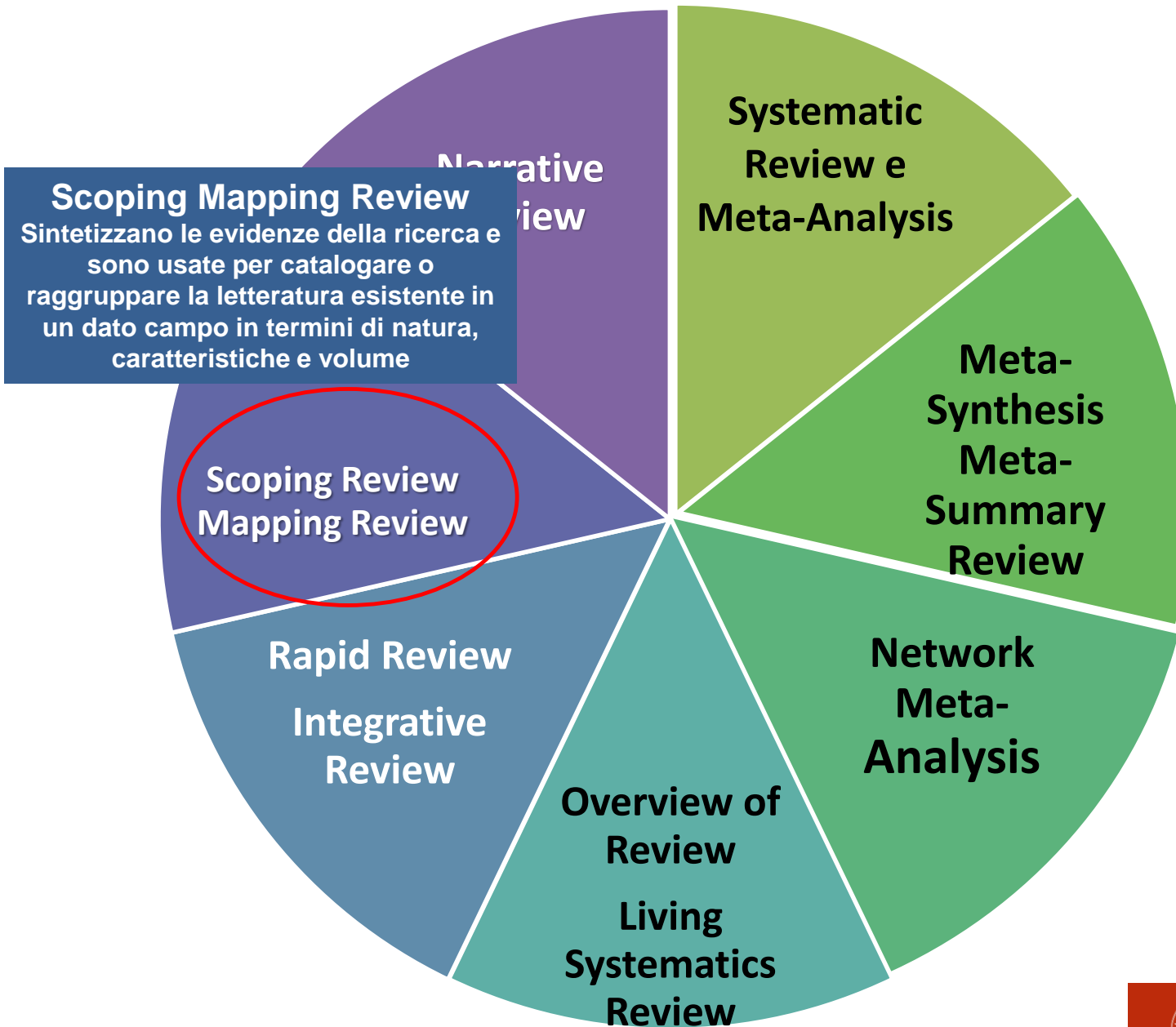
Living Systematics Review
È una revisione sistematica che viene continuamente aggiornata incorporando nuove prove rilevanti man mano che diventano disponibili



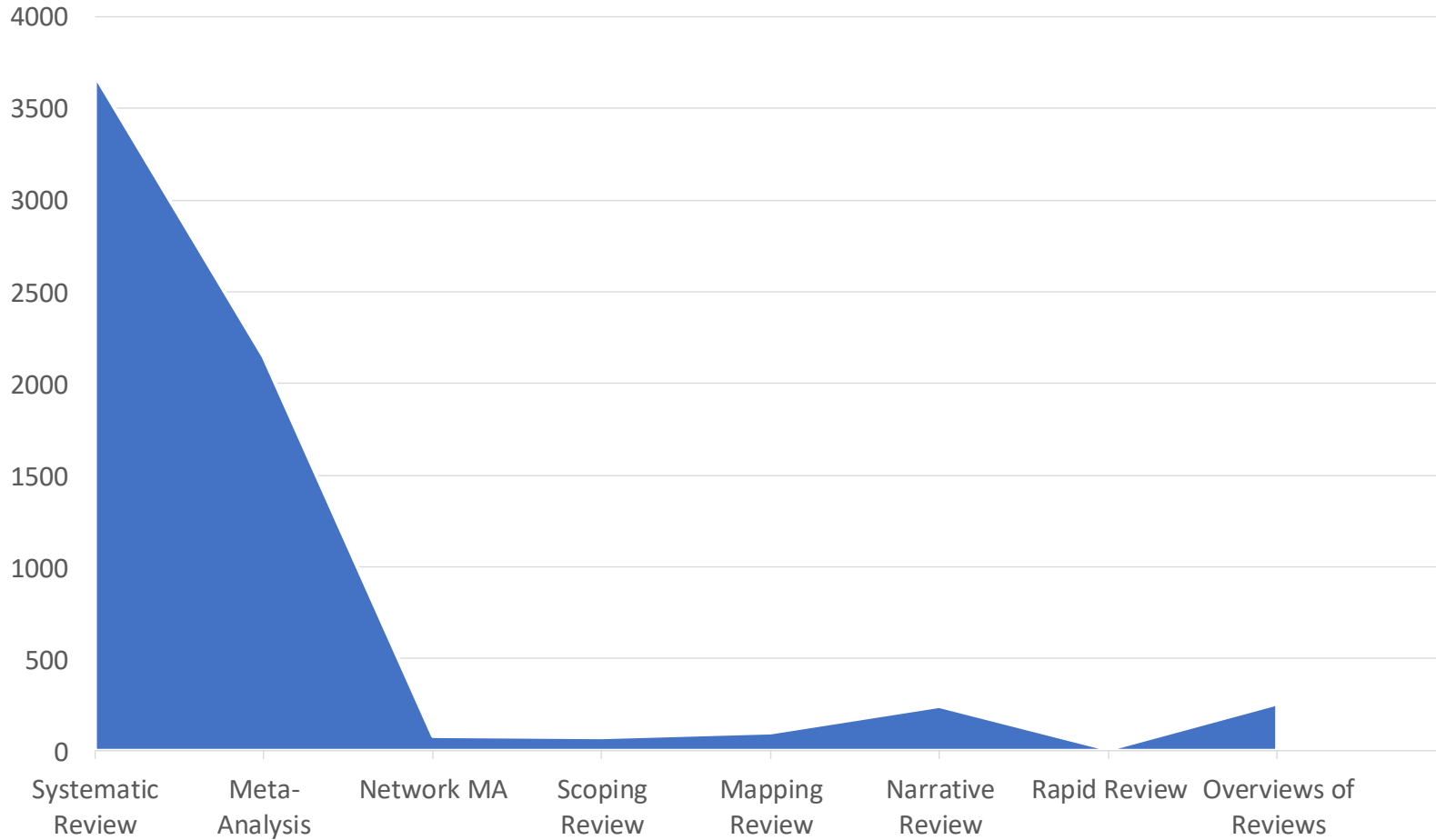


Rapid Review
 Sono una forma di sintesi delle prove che può fornire informazioni più tempestive per il processo decisionale rispetto alle revisioni sistematiche standard

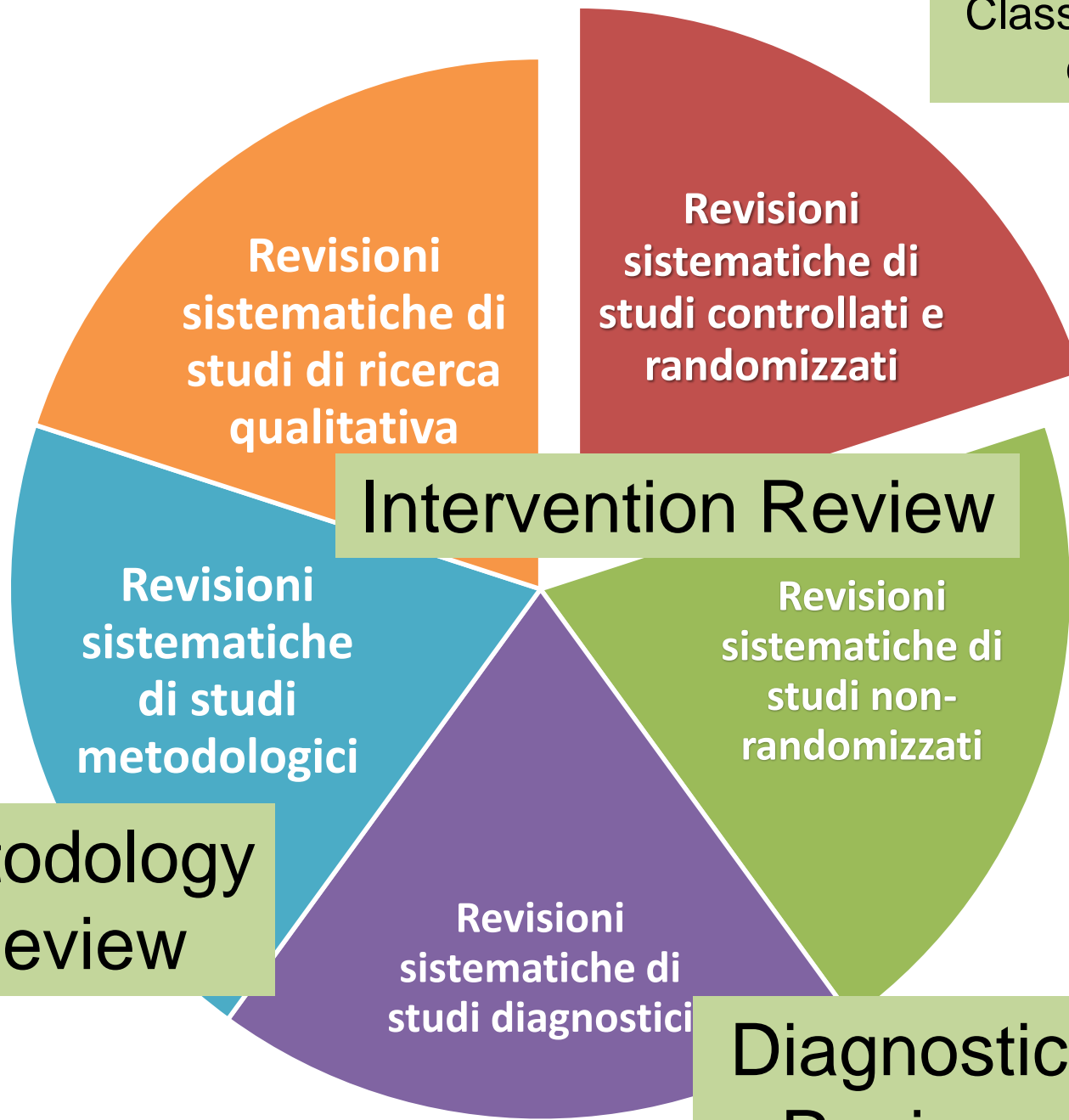




Physical Therapy Modalities[Mesh]



Classificazione legata al quesito clinico




Methodology Review

Diagnostic Review

**Status** 

New search 55

Conclusions changed 17

Language 

Español 156

Show 13 more ▾

Type 

Intervention 231

Diagnostic 4

Methodology 1

Overview 1

Topics 

+ Rheumatology 76

+ Orthopaedics & trauma 73

+ Insurance medicine 38

+ Child health 22

[Show Preview ▾](#) [Intervention](#) [Review](#) 2 July 2015 [Free access](#)3 **Paracetamol for low back pain**

Bruno T Saragiotto, Gustavo C Machado, Manuela L Ferreira, Marina B Pinheiro, Christina Abdel Shaheed, Christopher G Maher

[Show Preview ▾](#) [Intervention](#) [Review](#) 6 June 2016 [Free access](#)4 **Massage for low-back pain**

Andrea D Furlan, Mario Giraldo, Amanda Baskwill, Emma Irvin, Marta Imamura

[Show Preview ▾](#) [Intervention](#) [Review](#) 1 September 2015 [New search](#) [Conclusions changed](#) [Free access](#)5 **Back schools for non-specific low-back pain.**

Martijn W Heymans, Maurits W van Tulder, Rosmin Esmail, Claire Bombardier, Bart W Koes

[Show Preview ▾](#) [Intervention](#) [Review](#) 18 October 20046 **Herbal medicine for low-back pain**

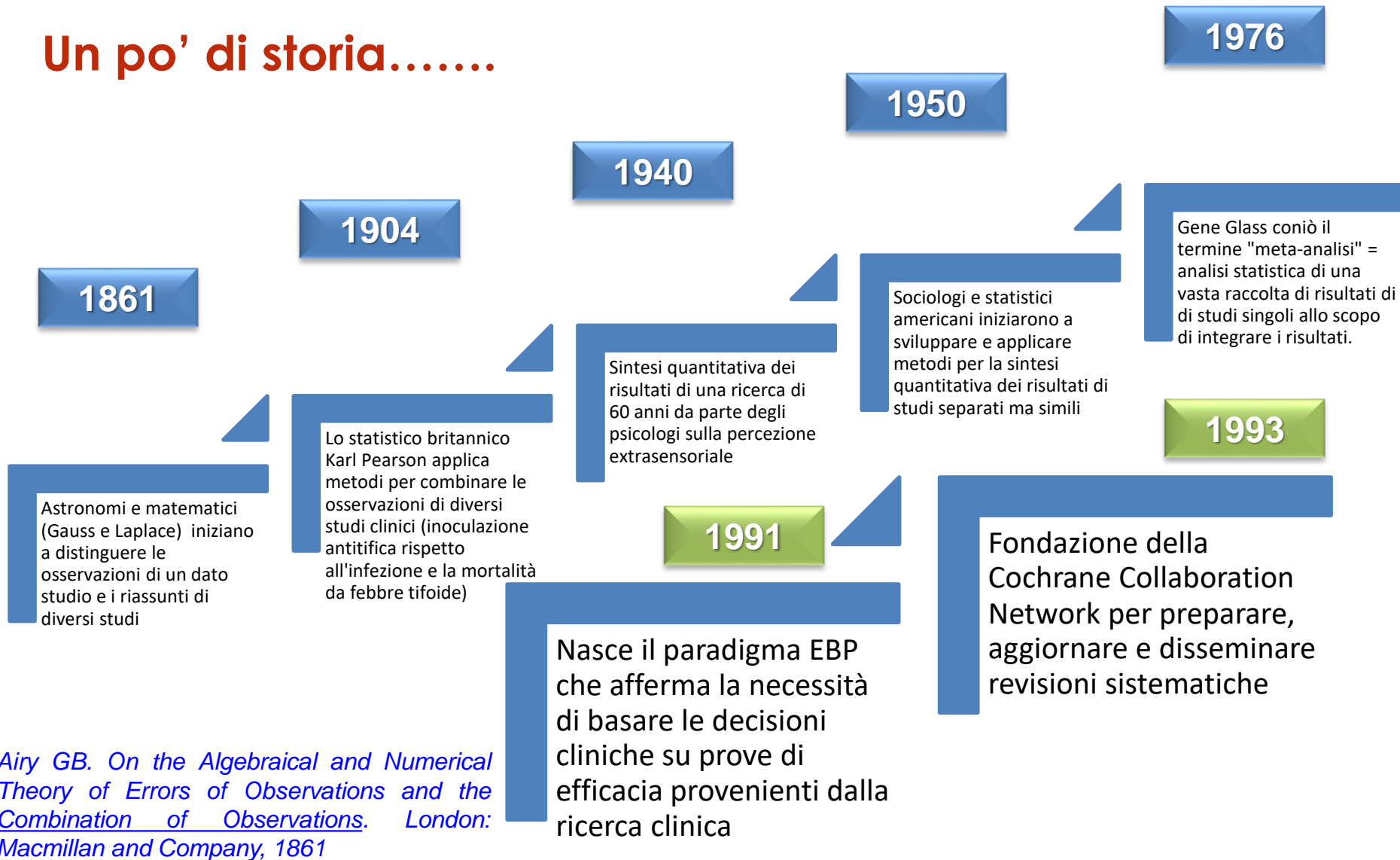
Hanna Oltean, Chris Robbins, Maurits W van Tulder, Brian M Berman, Claire Bombardier, Joel J Gagnier

[Show Preview ▾](#) [Intervention](#) [Review](#) 23 December 2014 [New search](#) [Free access](#)7 **Individual patient education for low back pain**

Arno J Engers, Petra Jellema, Michel Wensing, Daniëlle AWM van der Windt, Richard Grol, Maurits W van Tulder

[Show Preview ▾](#) [Intervention](#) [Review](#) 23 January 2008

Un po' di storia.....



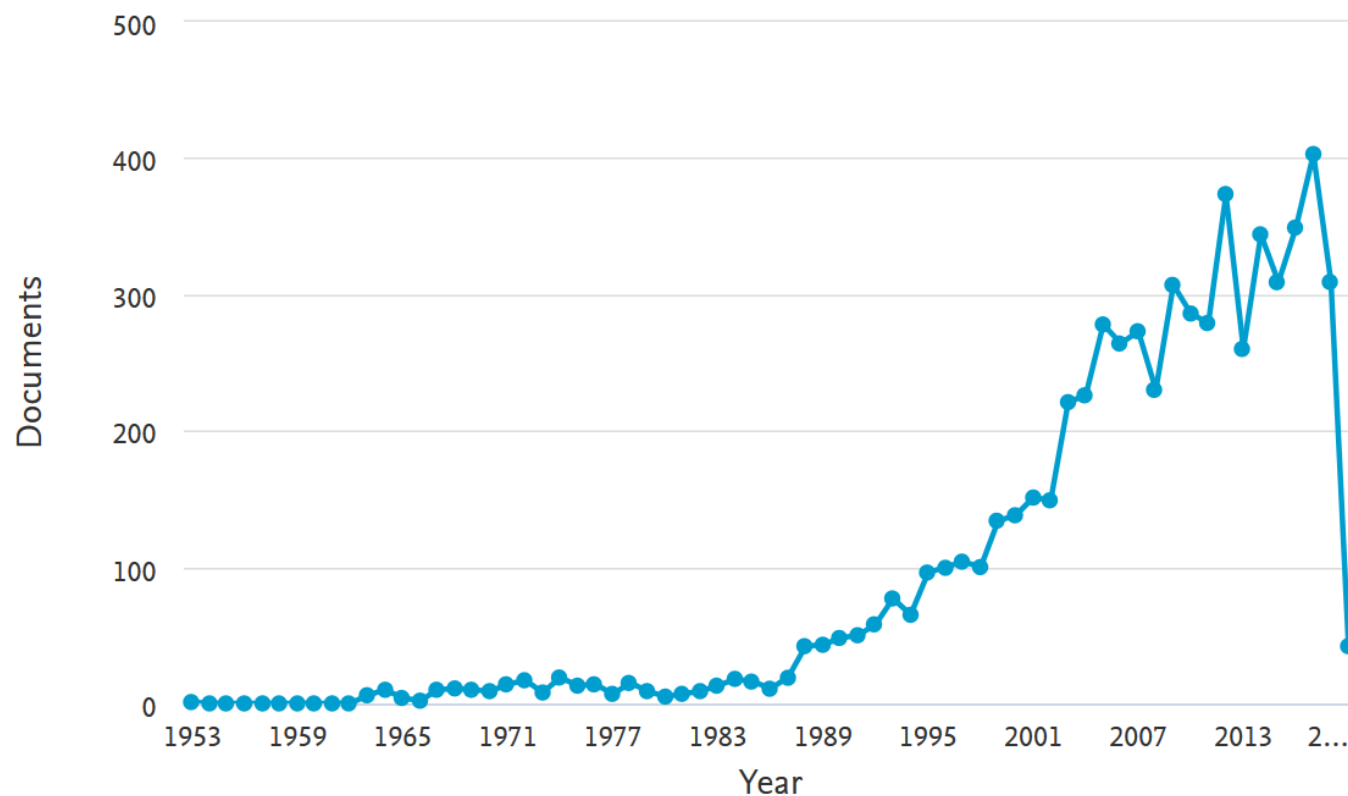
Airy GB. On the Algebraical and Numerical Theory of Errors of Observations and the Combination of Observations. London: Macmillan and Company, 1861

Extra-sensory perception after sixty years, scritto da psicologi della Duke University J. G. Pratt, J. B. Rhine, e colleghi



Numero revisioni per anno

Documents by year



SCOPUS (banca dati citazionale che indicizza oltre 20.800

riviste "peer reviewed")

PAROLA CHIAVE: Physical therapy

LIMITI: review

DATA DI ACCESSO: 24.02.2019

TOTALE DOCUMENTI: 6385

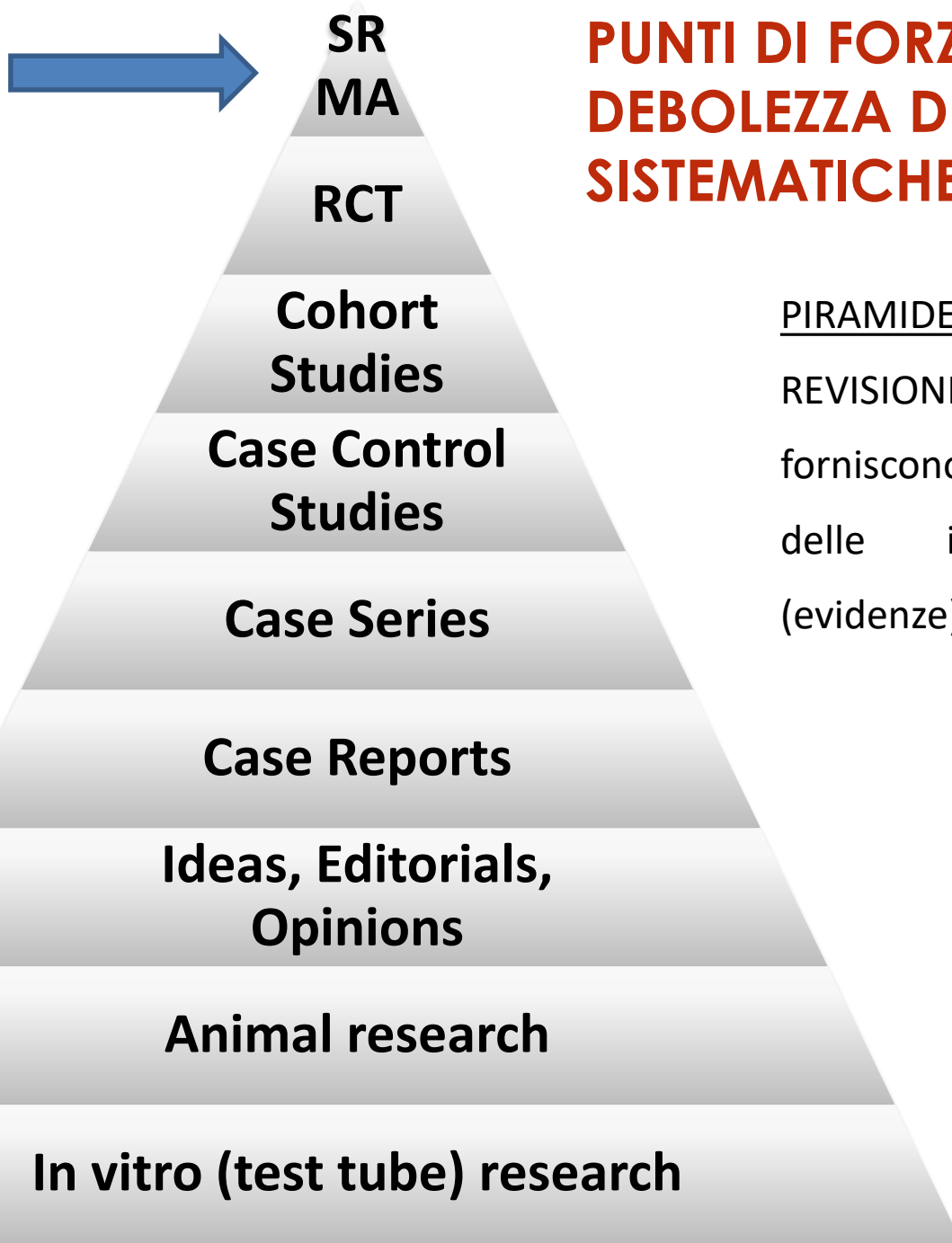


ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
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PUNTI DI FORZA E PUNTI DI DEBOLEZZA DELLE REVISIONI SISTEMATICHE E META-ANALISI

- 🔍 Producono una valutazione più obiettiva delle informazioni disponibili rispetto alle revisioni tradizionali
- 🔍 Fanno un quadro riassuntivo di un argomento
 - 🔍 Pubmed ha indicizzato negli ultimi 5 anni 29.149 articoli con la parola: "Physical Therapy Modalities"[Mesh] 5.830 all'anno - 486 al mese - 17 al giorno (24.02.2019).
- 🔍 Hanno una dimensione del campione più grossa e quindi una maggiore potenza
- 🔍 Risolvono incertezze quando studi primari sono in conflitto
- 🔍 Forniscono la base di conoscenze per realizzare linee guida e documenti di HTA validi e riproducibili e per prendere decisioni politiche



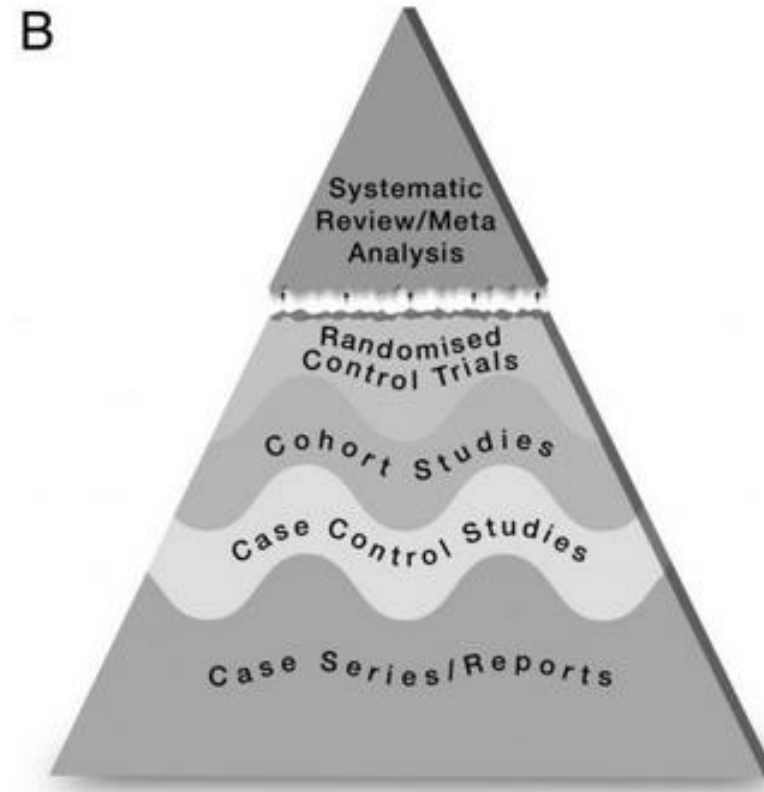
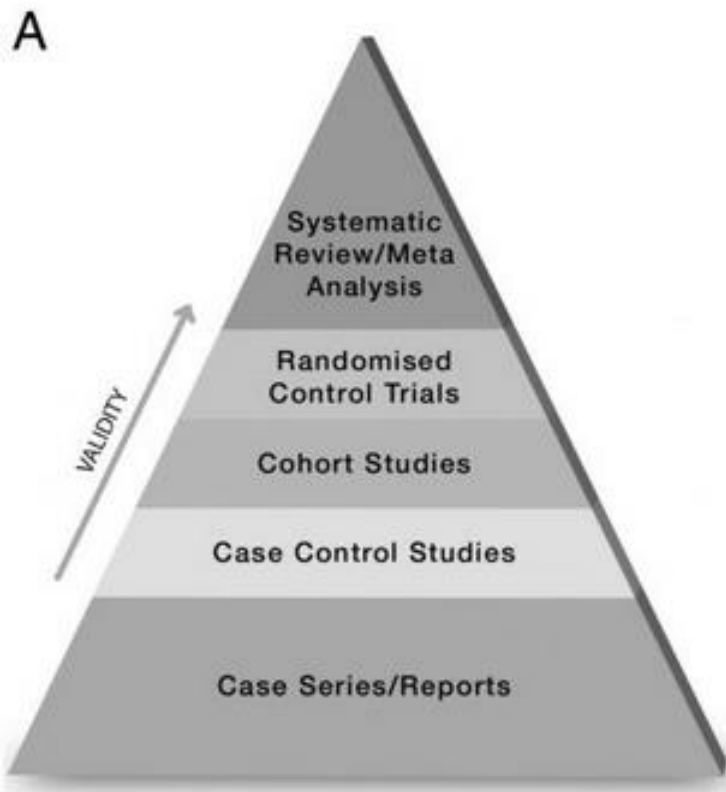


PUNTI DI FORZA E PUNTI DI DEBOLEZZA DELLE REVISIONI SISTEMATICHE E META-ANALISI

PIRAMIDE DELLE EVIDENZE: LE REVISIONI SISTEMATICHE DI RTC forniscono una valutazione obiettiva delle informazioni disponibili (evidenze)



NUOVA PIRAMIDE EVIDENZE

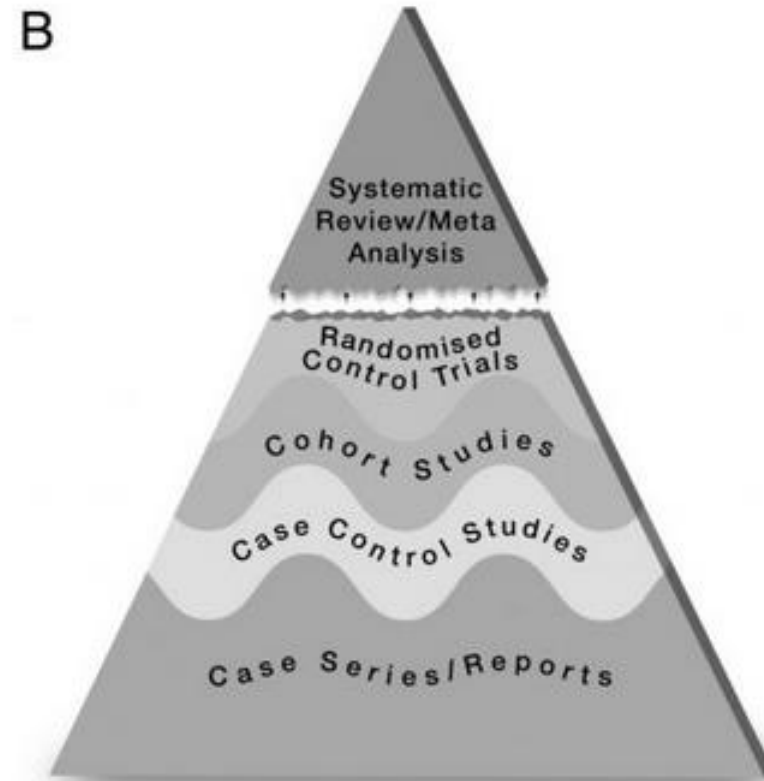
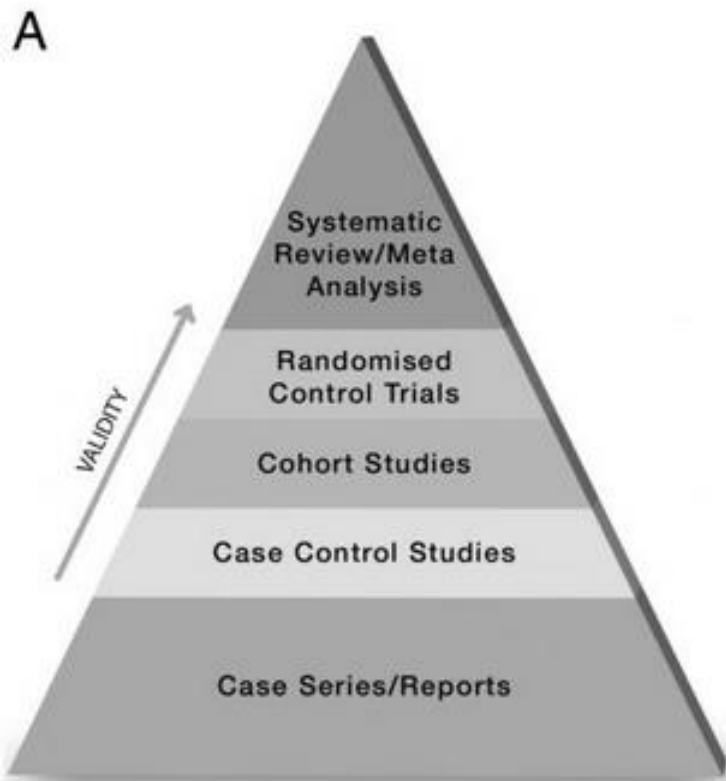


All'inizio del 2000 il gruppo di lavoro GRADE (*Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation*) ha proposto di **valutare l'affidabilità di un dato scientifico non solo in base al disegno dello studio in cui è inserito, ma considerando un numero di fattori molteplici (precisione, generalizzabilità ecc).**

Questo nuovo concetto HA MODIFICATO la struttura della piramide delle evidenze.

[Murad MH, Asi N, Alsawas M, Alahdab F. New evidence pyramid. Evid Based Med. 2016 Aug; 21\(4\): 125–127](#)

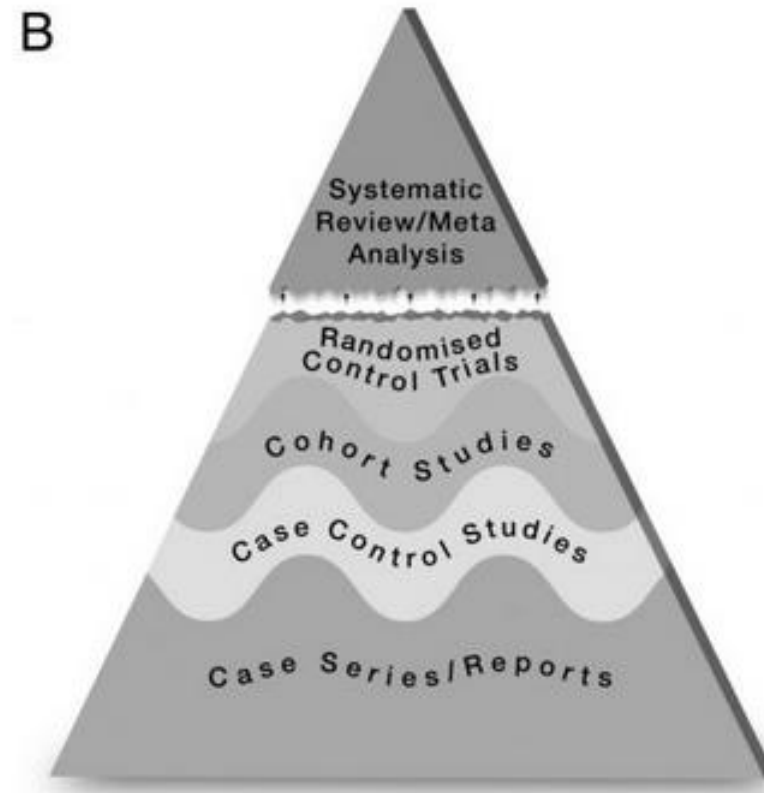
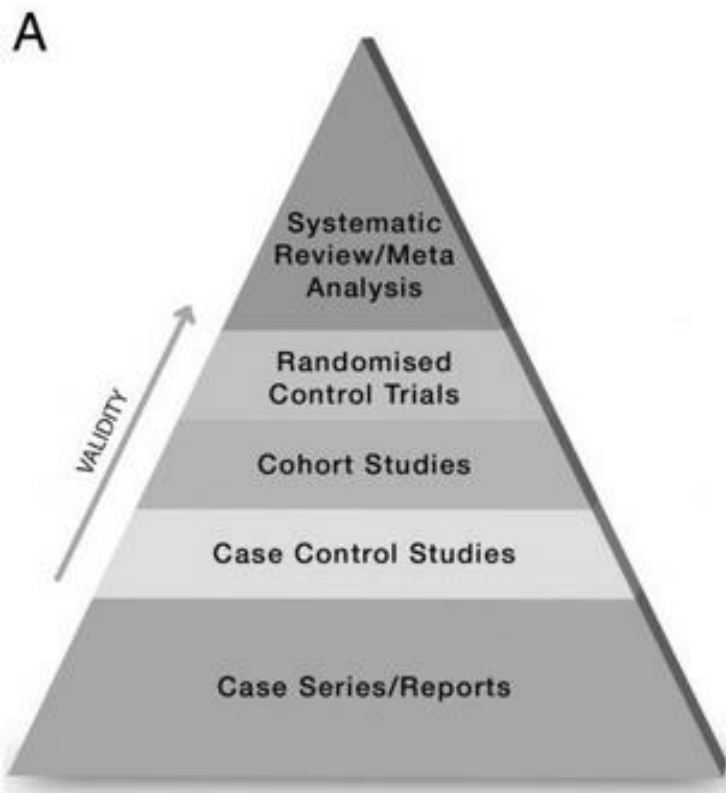
NUOVA PIRAMIDE EVIDENZE



CONSEGUENZA: i gradini della piramide non dovrebbero essere separati da linee dritte orizzontali ma da **linee curve**; le linee salgono e scendono per riflettere le variazioni nell'affidabilità dei dati in ogni classe di studio



NUOVA PIRAMIDE EVIDENZE



Valutazione della validità e affidabilità degli studi nelle revisioni sistematiche con un approccio a due stadi.

Il primo step consiste nella valutazione della validità dello studio (che si basa su fattori quali ricerca di letteratura completa, processo di selezione rigoroso, etc...)

Il secondo viene utilizzato l'approccio GRADE per valutare la qualità dei dati raccolti

[Murad MH, Asi N, Alsawas M, Alahdab F. New evidence pyramid. Evid Based Med. 2016 Aug; 21\(4\): 125–127.](#)

NUOVA PIRAMIDE EVIDENZE



le revisioni sistematiche e le metanalisi dovrebbero essere tolte dall'apice della piramide e **trasformarsi in una lente di ingrandimento attraverso la quale viene osservata e analizzata la piramide stessa**

Revisioni Sistematiche e Metanalisi = strumenti per valutare, sintetizzare e rendere applicabili il resto delle evidenze raccolte



PUNTI DI FORZA E PUNTI DI DEBOLEZZA DELLE REVISIONI SISTEMATICHE E META-ANALISI

CRITICITA':

1. A volte propongono quesiti clinici poco confacenti alle realtà operative (poco rilevanti)
2. A volte mescolano indicatori d'esito troppo diversi fra loro e metodi di misurazione troppo disparati (apples and pears problem)
3. A volte traggono conclusioni discutibili perché provenienti da studi di qualità particolarmente bassa
4. A volte sono fonte di informazioni troppo generali da essere difficilmente applicabili alla "unicità clinica" rappresentata dal singolo paziente
5. A volte sono inconcludenti (inconclusive!)
6. Sempre **RICHIEDONO MOLTO TEMPO E UN LAVORO DI SQUADRA!**



QUANTO TEMPO CI VUOLE PER FARE UNA REVISIONE E META-ANALISI?

	Impossible	0/207 (0)	1/246 (0)
Level of Internet usage will change after completing the course			
Yes		295/313 (94)	106/251 (78)
Anticipated future uses of the Internet			
Literature searches	241/302 (80)		178/228 (78)
Online journals/books	211/302 (70)		144/228 (61)
Medical education	190/302 (66)		153/228 (64)
Travel	181/302 (60)		151/228 (63)
News	168/302 (56)		131/228 (53)
Clinical guidelines	152/302 (50)		108/228 (49)
Continuing medical education	140/302 (40)		115/228 (49)
Drug information	148/302 (40)		100/228 (43)
Association/specialty information	147/302 (48)		138/228 (59)
Patient treatment information	130/302 (46)		103/228 (49)
Work related	134/302 (44)		113/228 (47)
Entertainment	122/302 (40)		91/228 (39)
Weather	110/302 (30)		102/228 (49)
Purchasing goods	93/302 (30)		81/228 (39)
Academic sites	80/302 (30)		66/228 (30)
Hobbies	71/302 (24)		62/228 (29)
Sports	65/302 (22)		40/228 (21)
Chat/discussion rooms	47/302 (16)		20/228 (12)

*Numbers are number checking answer/number responding (%).

binomial distribution to compare 2 independent proportions. Two-tailed *P* values are reported for all comparisons.

Results. Of the 407 participants who attended the 8 workshops, 355 baseline surveys were returned for data analysis (response rate, 87%). The response rate of the 407 participants for the 6-month follow-up was 77%. Physicians reported increased computer use daily or weekly (69% at baseline and 82% at follow-up; $P < .001$), Internet use (66% at baseline and 80% at follow-up; $P < .002$), and use of computers for e-mail access ($P < .008$) (TABLE). At follow-up, approximately half of respondents reported that learning the skills needed to access the Internet was easy, a rate us-

634 JAMA, August 18, 1999—Vol 282, No. 7

RN, of the American Medical Association PAI Project for their assistance. We also express our gratitude to George D. Lundberg, MD, and Robert Musacchio, PhD, for their support and contribution to the PAI Project.

1. A Benchmark Study on Physicians' Use of the World Wide Web. Chicago, Ill: American Medical Association; 1998.
2. Find/SVP. The 1997 American Interactive Healthcare Professionals Survey. New York, NY: Cyber Dialogue; 1997.
3. Chi-Lum Bi, Lundberg GD, Silberg WM. Physicians Accessing the Internet, the PAI Project: an educational initiative. *JAMA*. 1996;275:1361-1362.
4. American Medical Association: Physicians Accessing the Internet. Available at: <http://www.ama-assn.org/public/pai/pai.htm>. Accessed July 1999.

Estimating Time to Conduct a Meta-analysis From Number of Citations Retrieved

To the Editor: The number of meta-analyses in the health sciences has been dramatically increasing. By 1996, approximately 300 meta-analyses in medicine had been published,¹ and in 1997, this number had increased to more than 400 (Bruce Kupelnick, written communication, August 1998). The movement toward evidence-based medicine suggests that these numbers will continue to increase. The reliability and value of meta-analysis methods have been questioned since its introduction.² User friendly meta-analytic tools may exacerbate the problem, as they have for regression analyses.³

When a researcher prepares to perform a meta-analysis, knowledge of the time a meta-analysis will take would be useful both for grant proposals and for realistic planning. One published meta-analysis on the association among ovarian cancer, reproductive variables, and contraceptive use⁴ measured time spent on task for completing a meta-analysis of summary data compared with known time to do a meta-analysis of individual patient data, and the documented time for meta-analysis was more than 1000 hours. How does one estimate the length of time required to carry out a first-rate research synthesis? The size of the body of evidence, quality and complexity, the reviewer pool, and support services all may have an effect. We suggest that a useful and practical correlate to the time

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Allen IE, Olkin I. *Estimating time to conduct a meta-analysis from number of citations retrieved*. JAMA 1999 Aug 18;282(7):634-635.

Tempi stimati: media dei tempi necessari a condurre 37 Revisioni sistematiche e meta-analisi



QUANTO TEMPO CI VUOLE PER FARE UNA REVISIONE E META-ANALISI?

1139 ore (range 216-2518 ore)

7 mesi (range 1-16 mesi)

Tempo così ripartiti:

-52% per definizione ipotesi, sviluppo protocollo, ricerca e recupero articoli, preparazione della matrice dei dati, estrazione dati, valutazione critica studi

-13% analisi statistiche

-18% preparazione manoscritto per pubblicazione

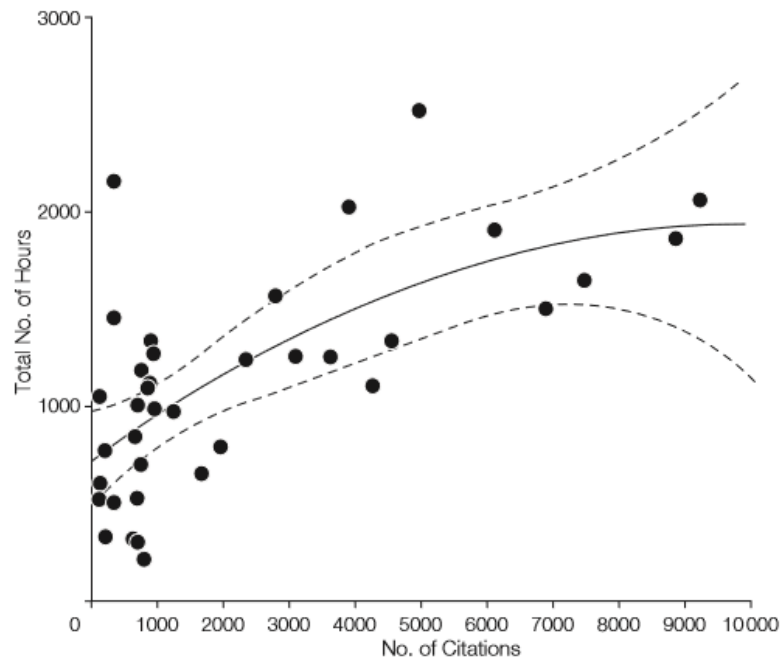
-17% altro (gestione del progetto, registrazione, formazione autori)



QUANTO TEMPO CI VUOLE PER FARE UNA REVISIONE E META-ANALISI?

Relazione tra numero di citazioni iniziali e il tempo totale necessario per completare una meta-analisi

Figure. Citations Retrieved for a Meta-analysis and Total Hours Required to Complete the Meta-analysis



Number of citations retrieved before any exclusion criteria are applied. Regression curve and 95% confidence intervals are shown.



QUANTO TEMPO CI VUOLE PER FARE UNA REVISIONE E META-ANALISI?

Quadratic equation :

$$\text{Total time} = 721 + 0.243x - 0.0000123x^2$$

x = number of citations before exclusion criteria are applied

Start-up time = 721 hours (95% confidence interval, 478-964 hours)



REPORTING STANDARDS

Ognuna delle criticità esposte possiede un suo razionale

Gruppi di ricercatori hanno pubblicato dei reporting standard proprio per superare queste problematiche e per:

1. **offrire ai produttori di REVISIONI/MA** strumenti aggiornati ed efficaci per condurre ed esporre al meglio il lungo e complicato processo di elaborazione
2. **favorire nei lettori e negli utilizzatori delle REVISIONI** la capacità di giudicare quanto appropriatamente esse siano state condotte, attraverso la valutazione del modo in cui sono state esposte, in ognuna delle loro molteplici parti
3. **PER CREARE UN PERCORSO A TAPPE PER L'ELABORAZIONE DI REVISIONI SISTEMATICHE**



REPORTING STANDARDS

- **PRISMA** - Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (con 9 estensioni)
- **MARS** - Meta-Analysis. Reporting Standards
- **MOSE** - Guidelines for Meta-Analyses and Systematic Reviews of Observational Studies
- **ENTOREQ** Enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research



REPORTING STANDARDS

Determinants of patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy

Materials and methods

Design

A systematic, qualitative meta-summary and meta-synthesis was performed using the process outlined by Sandelowski and Barroso which include: 1) developing the research question; 2) searching and extracting systematically studies to be analysed; 3) appraising the quality of the studies included; 4) classifying the studies that emerged; and 5) synthesizing data through meta-summary and meta-synthesis [22]. A meta-summary refers to the quantitative summation of qualitative research findings, while a meta-synthesis involves the integration of the qualitative results through a new interpretation of findings [22].

The research protocol was registered in the Prospero database (CRD42016049124) in November 2016 and it is reported here in accordance with the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) statement [23] and to the enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research (ENTREQ) [24].

Systematic search

The Effects of Mental Fatigue on Physical Performance: A Systematic Review

De Pauw, Stephen Bailey, Romain Meeusen, and Bart Roelands have no conflicts of interest relevant to the content of this review.

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PROCESSO DI REVISIONE SISTEMATICA

FASE	DESCRIZIONE	MOTIVAZIONE
A. Individuazione del quesito	I problemi clinici sono trasformati in quesiti tramite metodo PICO	Forniscono alla revisione uno scopo chiaro
B. Sviluppo del protocollo	Descrive ogni fase del processo di revisione	1. Limita il numero delle decisioni soggettive che devono essere prese durante la revisione – 2. Facilita la ripetitività (riproducibilità)
C. Identificazione degli studi	Viene utilizzata una strategia sistematica per cercare gli studi e selezionarli	Aumenta le probabilità che tutti gli studi rilevanti siano identificati (ricerca esaustiva)
D. Approccio critico	È valutata la qualità metodologica di tutti gli studi	Assicura diversi livelli di forza di ogni affermazione relativa ai risultati
E. Sintesi dei dati	I risultati sono sintetizzati sia da un riassunto descrittivo e sia, quando appropriato, usando una meta-analisi	Fornisce una stima quantitativa o qualitativa dell'effetto di un intervento
F. Speculazioni e limiti	Discussione delle ragioni di concordanza e discordanza tra i risultati dei diversi studi	Permette di capire se studi futuri possano modificare le affermazioni fatte e se hanno solidità

PROCESSO DI REVISIONE SISTEMATICA

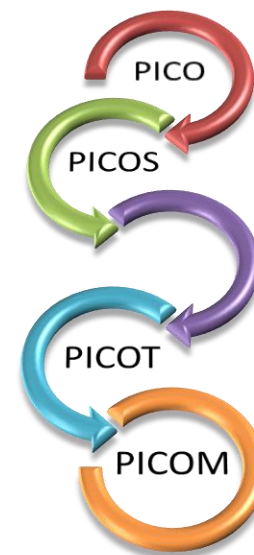
FASE	DESCRIZIONE	MOTIVAZIONE
A. Individuazione del quesito	I problemi clinici sono trasformati in quesiti tramite metodo PICO	Forniscono alla revisione uno scopo chiaro

Physical Performance in a Mentally Fatigued State

Table 1 PICOS (participants, interventions, comparisons, outcomes, study design)

PICOS component	Detail
Participants	Humans, healthy
Interventions	Inducing mental fatigue with a cognitive task of ≥ 30 min
Comparisons	Non-fatigued or less mentally fatigued individuals
Outcomes	Physical performance, physiological and perceptual strain
Study designs	RCTs, nRCTs, and nRnCTs

nRCT non-randomized controlled trial, *nRnCT* non-randomized non-controlled trial, *RCT* randomized controlled trial



PROCESSO DI REVISIONE SISTEMATICA

FASE	DESCRIZIONE	MOTIVAZIONE
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B. Sviluppo del protocollo	Descrive ogni fase del processo di revisione	1. Limita il numero delle decisioni soggettive che devono essere prese durante la revisione – 2. Facilita la ripetitività (riproducibilità)

I protocolli consentono di pianificare e documentare i metodi che si utilizzano per la revisione; servono per evitare decisioni arbitrarie durante la conduzione delle revisioni e quando sono pubblicate ne riducono il problema della **duplicazione**



SVILUPPO DEL PROTOCOLLO

- Il gruppo PRISMA ha prodotto il documento: **protocolli-PRISMA-P 2015.**
- La checklist PRISMA-P che contiene 17 elementi considerati componenti essenziali e minimi di una revisione sistematica o di un protocollo di meta-analisi.



SVILUPPO DEL PROTOCOLLO

PRISMA-P (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic review and Meta-Analysis Protocols) 2015 checklist: recommended items to address in a systematic review protocol*

Section and topic	Item No	Checklist item
ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION		
Title:		
Identification	1a	Identify the report as a protocol of a systematic review
Update	1b	If the protocol is for an update of a previous systematic review, identify as such
Registration	2	If registered, provide the name of the registry (such as PROSPERO) and registration number
Authors:		
Contact	3a	Provide name, institutional affiliation, e-mail address of all protocol authors; provide physical mailing address of corresponding author
Contributions	3b	Describe contributions of protocol authors and identify the guarantor of the review
Amendments	4	If the protocol represents an amendment of a previously completed or published protocol, identify as such and list changes; otherwise, state plan for documenting important protocol amendments
Support:		
Sources	5a	Indicate sources of financial or other support for the review
Sponsor	5b	Provide name for the review funder and/or sponsor
Role of sponsor or funder	5c	Describe roles of funder(s), sponsor(s), and/or institution(s), if any, in developing the protocol
INTRODUCTION		
Rationale	6	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known
Objectives	7	Provide an explicit statement of the question(s) the review will address with reference to participants, interventions, comparators, and outcomes (PICO)
METHODS		
Eligibility criteria	8	Specify the study characteristics (such as PICO, study design, setting, time frame) and report characteristics (such as years considered, language, publication status) to be used as criteria for eligibility for the review
Information sources	9	Describe all intended information sources (such as electronic databases, contact with study authors, trial registers or other grey literature sources) with planned dates of coverage



SVILUPPO DEL PROTOCOLLO

METHODS		
Eligibility criteria	8	Specify the study characteristics (such as PICO, study design, setting, time frame) and report characteristics (such as years considered, language, publication status) to be used as criteria for eligibility for the review
Information sources	9	Describe all intended information sources (such as electronic databases, contact with study authors, trial registers or other grey literature sources) with planned dates of coverage
Search strategy	10	Present draft of search strategy to be used for at least one electronic database, including planned limits, such that it could be repeated
Study records:		
Data management	11a	Describe the mechanism(s) that will be used to manage records and data throughout the review
Selection process	11b	State the process that will be used for selecting studies (such as two independent reviewers) through each phase of the review (that is, screening, eligibility and inclusion in meta-analysis)
Data collection process	11c	Describe planned method of extracting data from reports (such as piloting forms, done independently, in duplicate), any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators
Data items	12	List and define all variables for which data will be sought (such as PICO items, funding sources), any pre-planned data assumptions and simplifications
Outcomes and prioritization	13	List and define all outcomes for which data will be sought, including prioritization of main and additional outcomes, with rationale
Risk of bias in individual studies	14	Describe anticipated methods for assessing risk of bias of individual studies, including whether this will be done at the outcome or study level, or both; state how this information will be used in data synthesis
Data synthesis	15a	Describe criteria under which study data will be quantitatively synthesised
	15b	If data are appropriate for quantitative synthesis, describe planned summary measures, methods of handling data and methods of combining data from studies, including any planned exploration of consistency (such as I^2 , Kendall's τ)
	15c	Describe any proposed additional analyses (such as sensitivity or subgroup analyses, meta-regression)
	15d	If quantitative synthesis is not appropriate, describe the type of summary planned
Meta-bias(es)	16	Specify any planned assessment of meta-bias(es) (such as publication bias across studies, selective reporting within studies)
Confidence in cumulative evidence	17	Describe how the strength of the body of evidence will be assessed (such as GRADE)

*** It is strongly recommended that this checklist be read in conjunction with the PRISMA-P Explanation and Elaboration (cite when available) for important clarification on the items. Amendments to a review protocol should be tracked and dated. The copyright for PRISMA-P (including checklist) is held by the PRISMA-P Group and is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution Licence 4.0.**

*From: Shamseer L, Moher D, Clarke M, Ghersi D, Liberati A, Petticrew M, Shekelle P, Stewart L, PRISMA-P Group. Preferred reporting items for systematic review and meta-analysis protocols (PRISMA-P) 2015: elaboration and explanation. *BMJ*. 2015 Jan 2;349(jan02 1):g7647.*

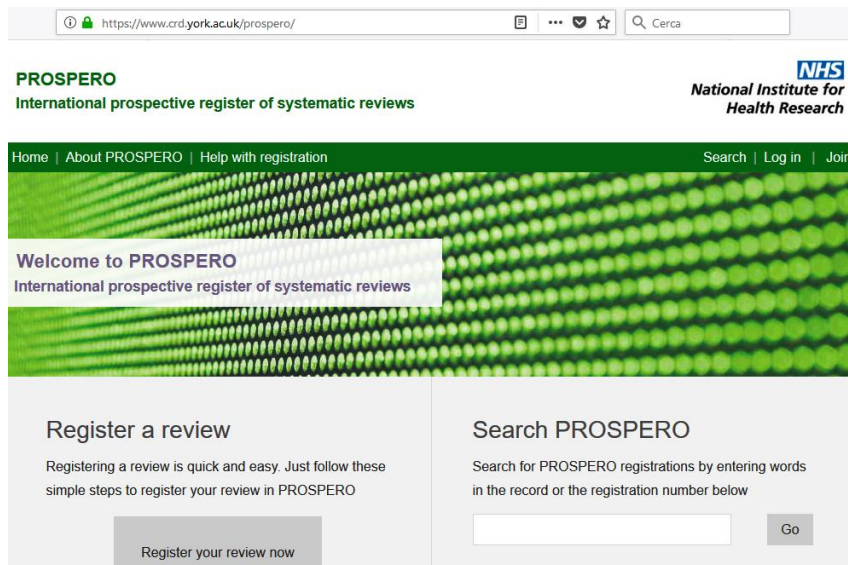


REGISTRAZIONE

- Negli ultimi anni sono stati fatti diversi sforzi per risolvere il problema della produzione non controllata delle revisioni:
 - Lo sviluppo di un registro internazionale per le revisioni (**PROSPERO**)
 - L'attivazione della prima rivista on-line open access dedicata esclusivamente alla pubblicazione di prodotti di revisioni sistematiche inclusi i protocolli ([Systematic Reviews](#) BMC BioMed Central)



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Determinants of patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy

Materials and methods

Design

A systematic, qualitative meta-summary and meta-synthesis was performed using the process outlined by Sandelowski and Barroso which include: 1) developing the research question; 2) searching and extracting systematically studies to be analysed; 3) appraising the quality of the studies included; 4) classifying the studies that emerged; and 5) synthesizing data through meta-summary and meta-synthesis [22]. A meta-summary refers to the quantitative summation of qualitative research findings, while a meta-synthesis involves the integration of the qualitative results through a new interpretation of findings [22].

The research protocol was registered in the Prospero database (CRD42016049124) in November 2016 and it is reported here in accordance with the preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses (PRISMA) statement [23] and to the enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research (ENTREQ) [24].



RIVISTA OPEN ACCESS DI REVISIONI



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Editorial Board

About

Aims and scope

Systematic Reviews encompasses all aspects of the design, conduct and reporting of systematic reviews. The journal publishes high quality systematic review products including systematic review protocols, systematic reviews related to a very broad definition of health, rapid reviews, updates of already completed systematic reviews, and methods research related to the science of systematic reviews, such as decision modeling. **The journal also aims to ensure that the results of all well-conducted systematic reviews are published, regardless of their outcome.**

La rivista mira anche a garantire che i risultati di tutte le revisioni sistematiche condotte siano pubblicati, indipendentemente dal loro esito.

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PROCESSO DI REVISIONE SISTEMATICA

FASE	DESCRIZIONE	MOTIVAZIONE
A. Individuazione del quesito	I problemi clinici sono trasformati in quesiti tramite metodo PICO	Forniscono alla revisione uno scopo chiaro
B. Sviluppo del protocollo	Descrive ogni fase del processo di revisione	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limita il numero delle decisioni soggettive che devono essere prese durante la revisione –2. Facilita la ripetitività (riproducibilità)
C. Identificazione degli studi	Viene utilizzata una strategia sistematica per cercare gli studi e selezionarli	Aumenta le probabilità che tutti gli studi rilevanti siano identificati (ricerca esaustiva)



CRITERI DI ELEGGIBILITÀ

- **Popolazione** (età, genere, appartenenza etnica, luogo di provenienza, tipo di pazienti)
- **Interventi** (tipologie di interventi presi in esame - variabile indipendente)
- **Confronti** (cosa fa il gruppo di controllo? Un altro trattamento, un finto trattamento tipo placebo, niente, trattamento minimo, educazione terapeutica)
- **Outcome** (dolore, disabilità, qualità della vita, mortalità..)
- **Disegno dello studio** (RCTs, studi osservazionali..)
- **Follow-up**
- **Anno di pubblicazione** (solo se c'è motivo altrimenti è meglio che non abbia limiti)
- **Lingua** (solo l'inglese - rischio di publication bias)
- **Tipo di pubblicazione** (articoli tutti o solo peer-reviewed, libri, tesi, report di ricerca, relazioni a convegni, manoscritti non pubblicati) cfr. publication bias



GREY LITERATURE

Letteratura che non è stata pubblicata formalmente o che ha una distribuzione limitata e non è disponibile nei canali tradizionali

Esempi: presentazioni fatte a convegni – report - capitoli di libri - dati non pubblicati - pubblicazioni su riviste non indicizzate

GREY LITERATURE E REVISIONI SISTEMATICHE

- Ricercare la letteratura grigia richiede molto tempo e può introdurre ulteriori bias
- Qualità degli studi non pubblicati può essere inferiore alla qualità degli studi pubblicati
- Gli editor sono poco favorevoli all'inclusione di letteratura grigia in quanto non soggetta a revisione (Tetzlaff et al. 2006)

<http://www.greynet.org/>



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Strategia di ricerca

1. Data base elettronici
2. Parole chiave/stringa di ricerca
3. Periodo in cui è stata condotta la ricerca
4. Strategie aggiuntive di ricerca

The Effects of Mental Fatigue on Physical Performance: A Systematic Review

2.2 Information Sources and Search Strategy

Two electronic databases, PubMed and Web of Science (until 28 April 2016), were searched. Medical subject heading (MeSH) terms, if available in PubMed, were used for a qualitative literature search. The following keywords were applied individually and combined: mental fatigue (MeSH), mental fatigue, mental exertion, cognitive fatigue, self-control strength depletion, ego depletion in

combination with athletic performance (MeSH), physical performance, performance, muscle fatigue (MeSH), central fatigue, peripheral fatigue, physical exercise (see Table 2). In addition, the reference lists of included articles were screened to make the search as complete as possible.

2.3 Study Selection and Data-Collection Process

Inclusion or exclusion of articles was decided with application of the PICOS criteria (see Table 1) to the title, abstract, and/or full text of articles. Titles and abstracts were screened first, then full-text articles were retrieved if the citation was considered potentially eligible and relevant. The data-collection process is presented in Fig. 1 [32].

Determinants of patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy

Systematic search

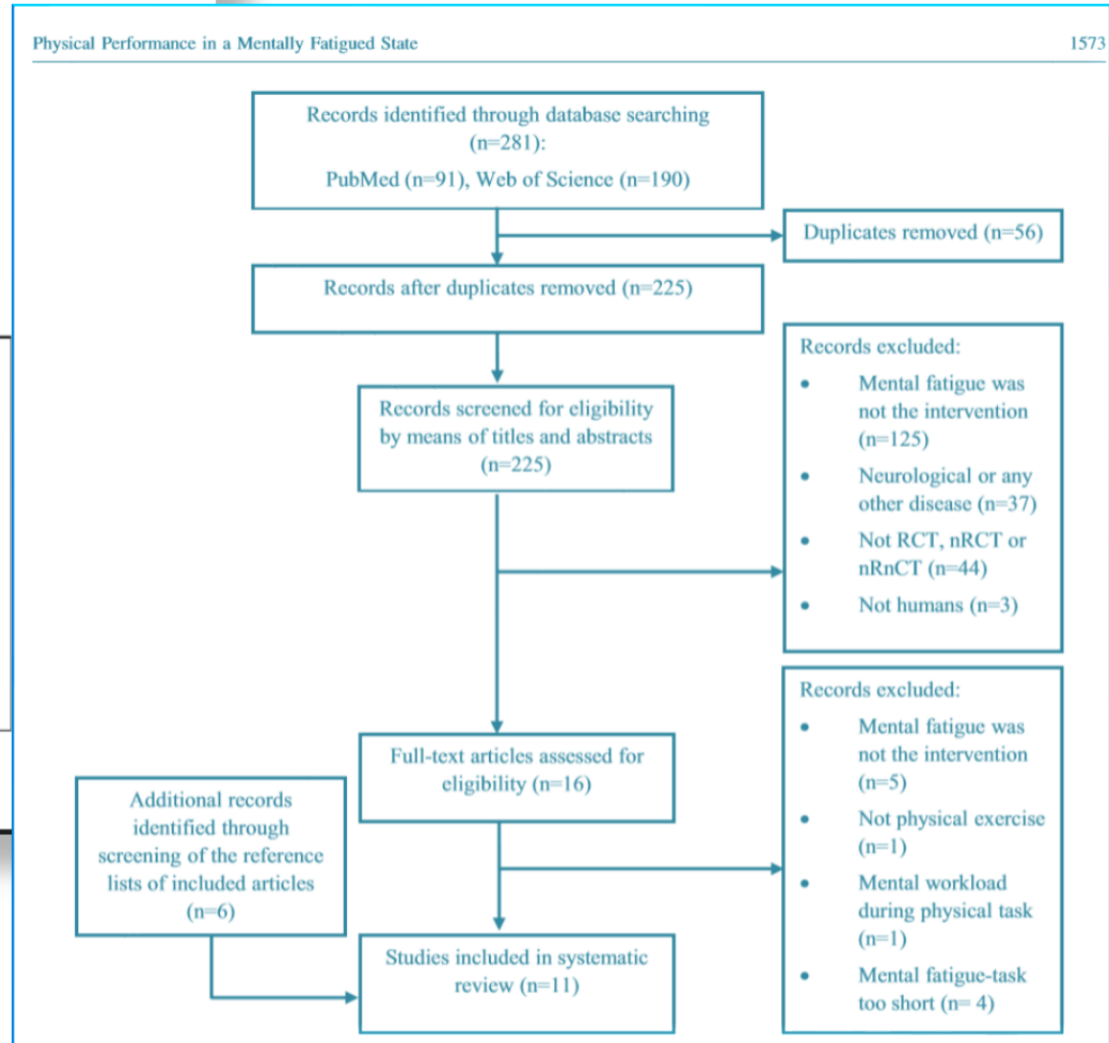
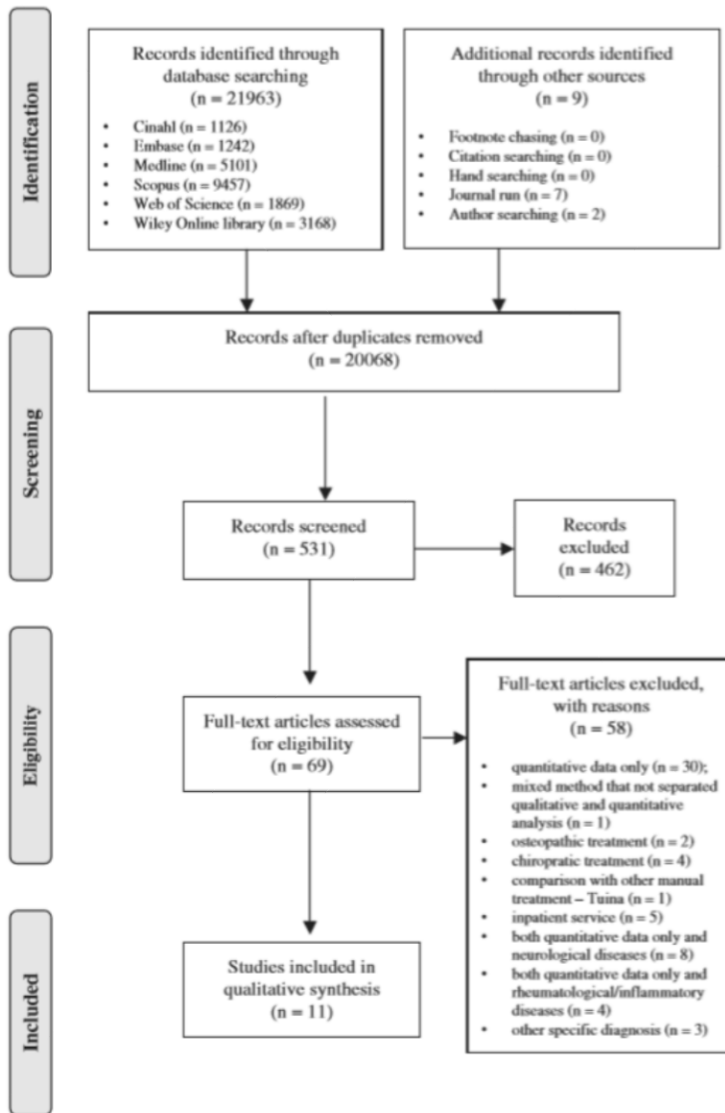
A pre-planned search was performed in six electronic databases (CINAHL, Embase, MEDLINE-via PUBMED, Scopus, Web of Science, and Wiley Online Library) from their inception until March 2017. Limitations applied to the search strategy included only considering for inclusion, primary studies published in English language and those that included human subjects. The search strategies adopted are reported in [Supplementary Table S1](#). The keywords used were: patient satisfaction, outpatient setting, and physiotherapy treatment. A combination of free text terms and thesaurus or subject headings were adopted due to challenges with methodological indexing of qualitative research across the different databases [22].

As suggested by Sandelowski and Barroso [22], a “berry-picking” method was used to ensure a comprehensive search of published qualitative studies that met our inclusion criteria including: footnote chasing, citation searching, hand searching, journal run, author searching, and fugitive literature (e.g., Master’s theses and doctoral dissertations). A medical library health information specialist was also consulted to assist with the development and implementation of the search strategy [22].



RIPRODUCIBILITA'

FLOW DIAGRAM



PROCESSO DI REVISIONE SISTEMATICA

FASE	DESCRIZIONE	MOTIVAZIONE
A. Individuazione del quesito	I problemi clinici sono trasformati in quesiti tramite metodo PICO	Forniscono alla revisione uno scopo chiaro
B. Sviluppo del protocollo	Descrive ogni fase del processo di revisione	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Limita il numero delle decisioni soggettive che devono essere prese durante la revisione –2. Facilita la ripetitività (riproducibilità)
C. Identificazione degli studi	Viene utilizzata una strategia sistematica per cercare gli studi e selezionarli	Aumenta le probabilità che tutti gli studi rilevanti siano identificati (ricerca esaustiva)
D. Approccio critico	È valutata la qualità metodologica di tutti gli studi	Assicura diversi livelli di forza di ogni affermazione relativa ai risultati



Strumenti di valutazione critica

Critical Appraisal Tools (CAT)

Le **CAT** sono liste di controllo strutturate che consentono di verificare la qualità metodologica di uno studio rispetto a una serie di criteri

•



Strumenti di valutazione critica

Critical Appraisal Tools (CAT): trial clinici

- **PEDro Scale**
- **CASP: Randomised Controlled Trial Appraisal Tool**
- **The JADAD Score**
- **GATE CAT: Intervention RCT/Cohort Studies**
- **Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) Methodology Checklist: Randomised Controlled Trials**
- **Standard quality assessment criteria for evaluating primary research papers from a variety of fields**
- **Cochrane Collaboration's Tool**



Strumenti di valutazione critica

Critical Appraisal Tools (CAT): ricerca qualitativa

- **CASP: Qualitative Research**
- **McMaster Critical Review Form - Qualitative Studies**
- **Critical Appraisal Checklist for Qualitative Research Studies**
- **JBI checklist for Qualitative Research**



Cochrane Collaboration's Tool

- 1.L'allocazione nei due gruppi era adeguatamente nascosta?
- 2.L'assegnazione era generata in modo casuale?
- 3.Partecipanti e il personale erano in cieco?
- 4.Chi faceva la valutazione era in cieco?
- 5.C'erano dei dati persi al follow-up?
- 6.I risultati sono stati riportati in maniera selettiva?
- 7.Erano presenti altri bias?

Tre autori valutano ogni dominio /I risultati confrontati /i disaccordi vengono discussi

Risultato: basso rischio  alto rischio  rischio poco chiaro 

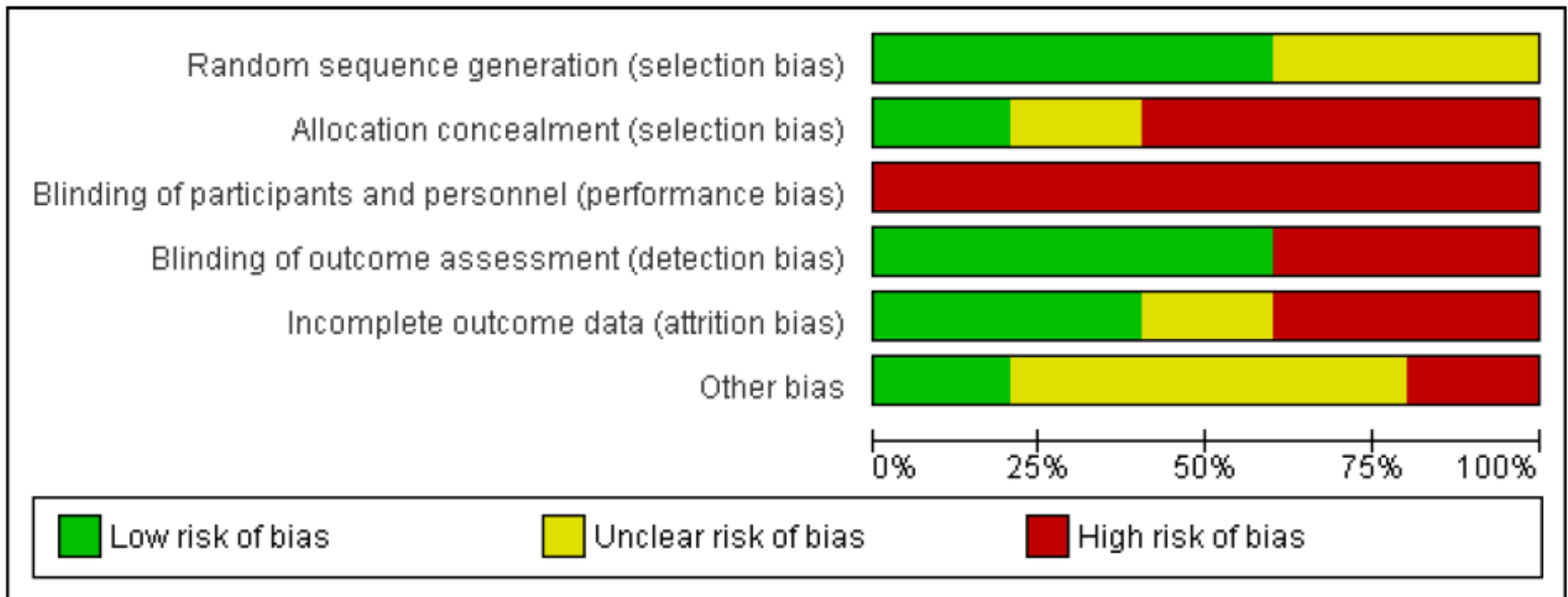


Cochrane Collaboration's Tool

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Other bias
Clark 2000a	+	?	-	+	+	?
Kowall 1996	?	-	-	-	-	?
Mason 2011	+	+	-	+	-	-
Tunay 2003	?	-	-	-	?	?
Whittingham 2004	+	-	-	+	+	+

Cochrane Collaboration's Tool

Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.



The Effects of Mental Fatigue on Physical Performance: A Systematic Review

CAT= Quallsyst

Table 3 Quality assessment 'Quallsyst' [33]

Study	Question described	Appropriate study design	Appropriate subject selection	Characteristics described	Random allocation	Research blinded	Subjects blinded	Outcome measures well defined and robust to bias	Sample size appropriate	Analytic methods well described	Estimate of variance reported	Controlled for confounding	Results reported in detail	Conclusion supported by results?	Rating
Marcora et al. [10]	2	2	2	2	NA	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	Strong
Pageaux et al. [17]	2	2	2	2	NA	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	Strong
Brownsberger et al. [12]	2	2	2	2	NA	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	Moderate
Pageaux et al. [35]	2	2	2	2	NA	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	Strong
MacMahon et al. [23]	1	2	2	1	NA	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	2	Moderate
Budini et al. [34]	2	1	1	1	NA	NA	NA	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	Moderate
Martin et al. [37]	2	2	2	2	NA	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	Strong
Smith et al. [21]	2	2	2	2	NA	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	2	2	Moderate
Duncan et al. [36]	2	2	2	2	NA	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	Moderate
Pageaux et al. [20]	2	2	2	2	NA	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	Strong
Smith et al. [31]	2	2	2	2	NA	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	Strong

NA not applicable, 2 indicates yes, 1 indicates partial, 0 indicates no

Quality scores: $\geq 75\%$ strong, $55 \geq 75\%$ moderate, $\leq 55\%$ weak

Kmet LM, Lee RC, Cook LS. Standard quality assessment criteria for evaluating primary research papers from a variety of fields. Edmonton: Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research; 2004.



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Determinants of patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy: a systematic, qualitative meta-summary, and meta-synthesis

CAT= CASP

Table 2. Quality appraisal of the included studies using the Critical Appraisal Screening Programme (CASP).

	Ali and May [39]	Cooper et al. [40]	Del Baño-Aledo et al. [41]	Hills & Kitchen [42]	Hills and Kitchen [43]	May [44]	Medina-Mirapeix et al. [45]	Medina-Mirapeix et al. [46]	Potter et al. [47]	Slade et al. [48]	Waters et al. [49]
Item 1. Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Item 2. Is a qualitative methodology appropriate?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Item 3. Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Item 4. Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	U	N	Y
Item 5. Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Item 6. Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Item 7. Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Item 8. Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?	Y	Y	Y	U	U	Y	Y	Y	Y	U	Y
Item 9. Is there a clear statement of findings?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Item 10. How valuable is the research?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Overall score	8.5	8.5	8.5	8	8	7.5	8.5	8.5	8	7	9.5

Y: Yes (1); N: No (0); U: Unclear (0.5).



PROCESSO DI REVISIONE SISTEMATICA

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C. Identificazione degli studi	Viene utilizzata una strategia sistematica per cercare gli studi e selezionarli	Aumenta le probabilità che tutti gli studi rilevanti siano identificati (ricerca esaustiva)
D. Approccio critico	È valutata la qualità metodologica di tutti gli studi	Assicura diversi livelli di forza di ogni affermazione relativa ai risultati
E. Sintesi dei dati	I risultati sono sintetizzati sia da un riassunto descrittivo e sia, quando appropriato, usando una meta-analisi	Fornisce una stima quantitativa o qualitativa dell'effetto di un intervento



RAPPRESENTAZIONE DEI RISULTATI: TABELLA SINOTTICA

Table 4 Overview of mental fatigue-inducing interventions: task characteristics and outcome measures

Study	Sample	Intervention (I)	Control (C)	Duration	Monetary incentive	Methodological characteristics	Outcome
Marcora et al. [10]	10 M, 6 F	AX-CPT	Watching a documentary	90 min	£50 best performance on AX-CPT; £50 best cycling performance	RCT, crossover	MF ↑ after I vs. C (assessed using BRUMS), associated with a decline in cognitive performance (fewer correct responses to AX trials). HR ↑ during I vs. C
Pageaux et al. [17]	10 M	AX-CPT	Watching a documentary	90 min	Ticket for a professional sporting event	RCT, crossover	MF ↑ after I vs. C (assessed using BRUMS). HR ↑ during I vs. C
Brownsberger et al. [12]	8 M, 4 F	AX-CPT	Watching a documentary	90 min	\$100 for the most vigilant participant during AX-CPT	RCT, crossover	MF ↑ after I vs. C (assessed with VAS). Increased β -band activity of the prefrontal lobe in the middle and after I vs. C (assessed using EEG)
Budini et al. [34]	12 M	Switch task paradigm	NA	100 min	NA	nRnCT	RT ↑ in time
Pageaux et al. [35]	8 M, 4 F	100% incongruent modified Stroop color-word task	100% congruent Stroop color-word task	30 min	£10 Amazon voucher for overall highest score on Stroop	RCT, crossover	MF = after I vs. C (assessed using BRUMS). Higher mental demand and effort in I vs. C (assessed using NASA-TLX). HR ↑ during I vs. C
MacMahon et al. [23]	18 M, 2 F	AX-CPT	Watching a documentary + 3 min AX-CPT before and after	90 min	€50 for best performance on AX-CPT	RCT, crossover	MF ↑ after I vs. C (assessed using CMSS). Lower positive mood after I vs. C (assessed using CMSS). HR ↑ during I vs. C
Martin et al. [37]	7 M, 5 F	AX-CPT	Watching a documentary	90 min	\$50 for best five performances on AX-CPT	RCT, crossover	MF = after I vs. C (assessed using POMS). A greater cognitive effort during I vs. C (assessed using RSME)
Smith et al. [21]	10 M	AX-CPT	Watching a documentary	90 min	\$50 for the best performance on AX-CPT	RCT, crossover	MF ↑ after I vs. C (assessed using BRUMS). Increased incorrect responses on the AX-CPT in time (assessed using AX-CPT). HR ↑ during I vs. C
Duncan et al. [36]	7 M, 1 F	Completing concentration grids	Watching a documentary	40 min	NA	RCT, crossover	NA

RAPPRESENTAZIONE DEI RISULTATI: TABELLA SINOTTICA

Determinants of patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy: a systematic, qualitative meta-summary, and meta-synthesis

Table 1. Characteristic of the included studies.

References	Country (setting)	Diagnosis	Aim	Participant	Data collection	Data analysis	Determinants of patient satisfaction
Ali and May [39]	Egypt	Non-specific low back pain	To explore patients' expectation and satisfaction with physiotherapy in Egyptian patients attending for low back pain treatment	N = 18 M/F = 9/9 Age = 19–81	Focus group Semi-structured interviews	Framework analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision-making Outcome Patient education Service provision Therapist
Cooper et al. [40]	Scotland	Chronic low back pain	To define patient's perspective about patient-centeredness in the context of physiotherapy for chronic low back pain	N = 25 M/F = 5/20 Age = 18–65	Semi-structured interviews	Framework analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Decision-making Individual care Information sharing Organisation of care Physiotherapist Interpersonal manners Providing information and education Technical expertise
Del Baño-Aledo et al. [41]	Spain	Musculo-skeletal disorders (fractures, soft tissue injuries, amputation)	To identify elements of the physiotherapist-patient interaction considered important by the patient when evaluating the quality of care	N = 57 M/F = 33/24 Age = >18	Focus group	Modified grounded theory approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication/information/explanation Expectations of physiotherapy Perceptions of the therapist Process/content of treatment Result of treatment
Hills and Kitchen [42]	England	Acute and chronic musculoskeletal disorders (fracture, trauma, degenerative spinal or peripheral joint disease)	To identify factors leading to patient satisfaction To explain the relationship between expectations and satisfaction as a basis for patients' evaluation of physiotherapy care	N = 30 (acute n = 14; chronic n = 16) M/F = 9/21 Age = 36–82	Focus group	Interactive model of analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication/information/explanation Expectations of treatment Perception of the therapist Process/content of treatment Treatment outcome Outcome of treatment episode Personal manner and professional manner of the therapist Therapist's role in providing information Treatment as a consultative process Structure of service provision
Hills and Kitchen [43]	England	Acute and chronic musculoskeletal disorders (fracture, trauma, degenerative)	To explore the factors that affect patients' satisfaction with musculoskeletal outpatient physiotherapy	N = 30 (acute n = 14; chronic n = 16) M/F = 9/21 Age = 36–82	Focus group	Interactive model of analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication/information/explanation Expectations of treatment Perception of the therapist Process/content of treatment Treatment outcome Outcome of treatment episode Personal manner and professional manner of the therapist Therapist's role in providing information Treatment as a consultative process Structure of service provision
May [44]	England	Low back pain	To describe the aspects of physiotherapy care that patients considered important	N = 34 M/F = 14/20 Age = 29–77	Semi-structured interviews	Framework analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication/information/explanation Expectations of treatment Perception of the therapist Process/content of treatment Treatment outcome Outcome of treatment episode Personal manner and professional manner of the therapist Therapist's role in providing information Treatment as a consultative process Structure of service provision



SINTESI DEI DATI

- SINTESI QUANTITATIVA
 - META-ANALISI
 - PROCESSO DI CODIFICA
 - TABELLA DI CODIFICA
 - » EFFECT SIZES (ES)
 - » FOREST PLOT

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PROCESSO DI CODIFICA

È il processo tramite il quale vengono ricavati i dati dagli studi per elaborare la meta-analisi

È necessario seguire delle fasi sistematiche per la sua realizzazione per la trasparenza e la ripetibilità

TIPO DI TRATTAMENTO: TRAZIONE CERVICALE IN AGGIUNTA A FISIOTERAPIA RISPETTO A SOLA FISIOTERAPIA NELLA RADICULOPATIA CERVICALE																					
Cod.	Autore	Paese	Anno	tot Partecip	Età media	N° Femmine	Outcome	Scala	Follow-up	Gruppo di studio						Gruppo di controllo					
										N	Media Pre	SD Pre	Media Post	SD Post	Eventi A	N	Media Pre	SD Pre	Media Pos	SD Post	Ever
1	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	4 week	13	58.2	24.4	37,00	23,00	/	13	53.62	15	54	15.4	/
2	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	1 months	13	58.2	24.4	29,00	24.2	/	13	53.62	15	57.3	25.3	/
3	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	3 months	13	58.2	24.4	33.9	21.7	/	13	53.62	15	53.5	22.1	/
4	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	6 months	13	58.2	24.4	32.1	17.8	/	13	53.62	15	52.1	15.1	/
5	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	RADICULAR PAIN	VAS	4 week	13	59.2	23.5	36.9	25.2	/	13	60.4	20.6	63	22.9	/
6	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	RADICULAR PAIN	VAS	1 months	13	59.2	23.5	34.4	18.3	/	13	60.4	20.6	50.4	31.1	/
7	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	RADICULAR PAIN	VAS	3 months	13	59.2	23.5	32.7	17.5	/	13	60.4	20.6	57.8	21.5	/
8	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	RADICULAR PAIN	VAS	6 months	13	59.2	23.5	34.1	11.1	/	13	60.4	20.6	54.7	16.5	/
9	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	SELF-PERCEIVED DISABILITY	VAS	4 week	13	66.4	19.8	50,00	19.1	/	13	35.5	26.8	33.4	21.3	/
10	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	SELF-PERCEIVED DISABILITY	VAS	1 months	13	66.4	19.8	41.4	21.4	/	13	35.5	26.8	35.4	19.3	/
11	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	SELF-PERCEIVED DISABILITY	VAS	3 months	13	66.4	19.8	38.8	17.1	/	13	35.5	26.8	37.7	18.7	/
12	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	SELF-PERCEIVED DISABILITY	VAS	6 months	13	66.4	19.8	34.3	16,00	/	13	35.5	26.8	36.9	18.6	/
13	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	ANALGESIC CONSUMPTION	WHO Grade	4 week	13	3.07	1.3	1.92	1.89	/	13	3.34	1.8	2.19	1.6	/
14	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	ANALGESIC CONSUMPTION	WHO Grade	1 months	13	3.07	1.3	1.53	1,00	/	13	3.34	1.8	2.23	1.7	/
15	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	ANALGESIC CONSUMPTION	WHO Grade	3 months	13	3.07	1.3	1.61	1,00	/	13	3.34	1.8	2	1.2	/
16	JELLAD	TN	2009	39	41,62 (7.8)	30,00	ANALGESIC CONSUMPTION	WHO Grade	6 months	13	3.07	1.3	1.53	1.1	/	13	3.34	1.8	2.23	1	/
17	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	4 week	72	6.9	.7.7	2.5	1.8	/	72	6.7	.9	4.8	1.4	/
18	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	12 month	72	6.9	.7.7	2.8	1.7	/	72	6.7	.9	6.2	1.3	/
19	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	ARM PAIN	VAS	4 week	72	5.8	1,00	1.8	1.5	/	72	6.4	1.1	4.6	1.5	/
20	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	ARM PAIN	VAS	12 month	72	5.8	1,00	1.9	1.5	/	72	6.4	1.1	6.1	1.4	/
21	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	DISABILITY	NDI	4 week	72	36.1	2.9	9.8	2.5	/	72	39.3	3.3	27.9	3.8	/
22	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	DISABILITY	NDI	12 month	72	36.1	2.9	12.1	3.2	/	72	39.3	3.3	34.6	3.9	/
23	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	H RIFLEX(FCR)	asa and Nagata p	4 week	72	L(20.8) A(.9)	L(.9) A(.2)	L(16.1) A(2.3)	L(.8) A(.6)	/	72	(21.8) A(.84)	L(.7) A(.1)	(20.5) A(1.2)	(2.6) A(.3)	/
24	IBRAHIM	EGY	2014	216	41.13	101,00	H RIFLEX(FCR)	asa and Nagata p	12 month	72	L(20.8) A(.9)	L(.9) A(.2)	L(15.8) A(2.2)	L(.7) A(.5)	/	72	(21.8) A(.84)	L(.7) A(.1)	(20) A(1.1)	(.6) A(.3)	/
25	FRITZ	USA	2014	86	46.09	46,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	4 week	31	3.9	2.1	1.4	1.4	/	28	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	/
26	FRITZ	USA	2014	86	46.09	46,00	NECK PAIN	VAS	6 months	31	3.9	2.1	1.1	1.4	/	28	4.5	2.0	3.0	2.3	/

Tabella di codifica



EFFECT SIZE (ES)

- *L'effect size* è la misura statistica della dimensione di un effetto che può essere relativo alla differenza tra gruppi o alla associazione tra variabili

- può essere calcolato:

- Medie

- standardized mean difference: Cohen's **d** o Hedges's **g***

- Dati binari

- Risk ratio
 - Odds ratio (grado di associazione tra due variabili binarie)

- Correlazioni (r)

In fisioterapia si usa spesso la **Hedges's g perché corregge il problema del campione piccolo (i campioni grandi sono rari)*



DIMENSIONE DELL'EFFETTO

<i>dimensione dell'effetto</i>	<i>Standardized mean difference</i>	<i>Riferimento</i>
Molto piccolo	0.01	Sawilowsky, 2009
Piccolo	0.20	Cohen, 1988
Medio	0.50	Cohen, 1988
Grande	0,80	Cohen, 1988
Molto grande	1.20	Sawilowsky, 2009
Enorme	2.0	Sawilowsky, 2009

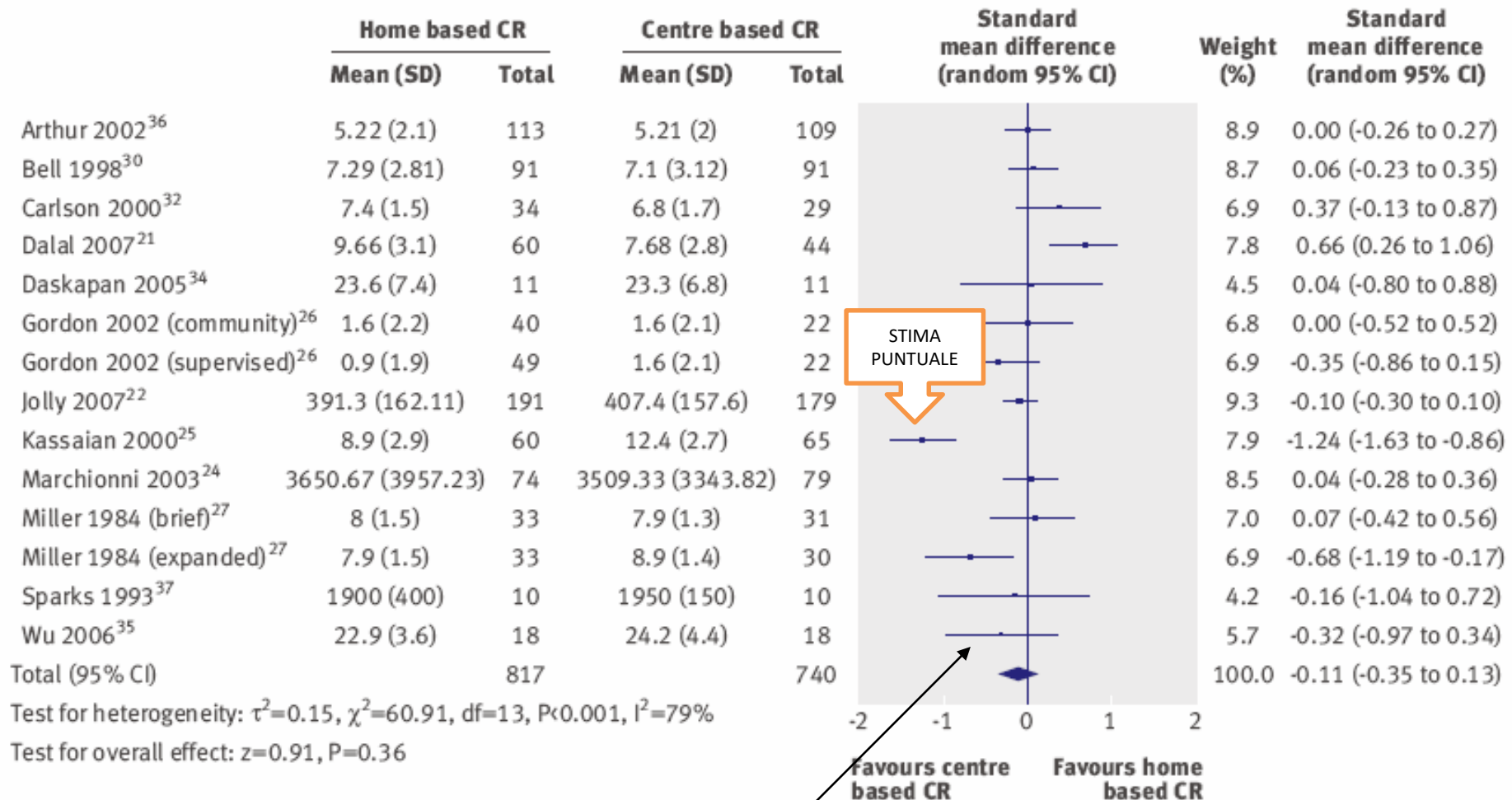
<i>dimensione dell'effetto</i>	<i>Correlation coefficient</i>	<i>Riferimento</i>
Nessun effetto	0.00	Cohen, 1988
Piccolo	0.10	Cohen, 1988
Medio	0.25	Cohen, 1988
Grande	0.40	Cohen, 1988

<i>dimensione dell'effetto</i>	<i>Odds ratio</i>	<i>Riferimento</i>
Nessun effetto	1.00	Cohen, 1988
Piccolo	1.50	Cohen, 1988
Medio	2.50	Cohen, 1988
Grande	4.30	Cohen, 1988



FOREST PLOT

rappresentazione grafica in cui sono riportati, per ogni studio primario incluso nella meta-analisi i valori relativi all'effect size e all'intervallo di confidenza. Nel forest plot viene anche riportato l'effect size medio e il suo relativo intervallo di confidenza.



Test for heterogeneity: $\tau^2=0.15$, $\chi^2=60.91$, $df=13$, $P<0.001$, $I^2=79\%$

Test for overall effect: $z=0.91$, $P=0.36$

Fig 2 | Exercise capacity with home based and centre based cardiac rehabilitation (CR) at 3-12 months of follow-up

Intervallo di confidenza rappresenta il range entro cui è probabile che si collochi il vero effect size. L'intervallo di confidenza esprime il livello di precisione associato alla stima di un parametro:



EFFECT SIZE (ES)

$$\text{SMD} = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{S_{\text{within}}}$$

Numeratore= differenza tra le medie di due gruppi

Denominatore=differenza deviazione standard dei due gruppi



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SINTESI QUALITATIVA: VOTE COUNTING

il metodo del vote counting non fornisce una sintesi quantitativa dei risultati degli studi primari - si limita a trarre delle conclusioni confrontando

numero di studi in cui sono emersi risultati statisticamente significativi

VS

numero di studi che riportano risultati non statisticamente significativi



SINTESI QUALITATIVA: METODO GRADE

Metodo **GRADE** (Cochrane Handbook 2008, Furlan 2009)

Domini che vengono considerati per stabilire il peso dell'efficacia:

- 1) **Il disegno dello studio**
- 2) **Il rischio di bias (CAT)**
- 3) **Coerenza (almeno 75% accordo)/eterogeneità**
- 4) **Generalizzabilità** (popolazione, interventi e misure di outcome simili a quelli presenti nella clinica)
- 5) **Precisione (dati sufficienti es: numero di studi, il numero di pazienti)**
- 6) **Comunicazione dei risultati degli studi (Reporting Bias)**



SINTESI QUALITATIVA: METODO GRADE

Multidisciplinary treatment control in carbon... arthritis.

Outcome (No. of studies)	Rischio di bias Trial Limitations	Coerenza †Inconsistency	Generalizzabilità #Indirectness	precisione §Imprecision	No. of participants	Summary of findings *Effect size (SMD) with CI	GRADE quality of evidence
LT pain (1) [36]	Not serious	-1 Inconsistency	No Indirectness	-1 Imprecision	147	-0.06 [-0.38, 0.26]	Low
LT function (1) [36]	Not serious	-1 Inconsistency	No Indirectness	-1 Imprecision	147	-0.09 [-0.41, 0.24]	Low
LT grip strength (1) [36]	Not serious	-1 Inconsistency	No Indirectness	-1 Imprecision	147	-0.03 [-0.35, 0.29]	Low
LT pinch strength (1) [36]	Not serious	-1 Inconsistency	No Indirectness	-1 Imprecision	147	-0.00 [-0.32, 0.32]	Low
LT ROM (1) [36]	Not serious	-1 Inconsistency	No Indirectness	-1 Imprecision	147	-0.05 [-0.37, 0.27]	Low
LT stiffness (1) [36]	Not serious	-1 Inconsistency	No Indirectness	-1 Imprecision	147	-0.23 [-0.56, 0.09]	Low

*Treatment effects favoring conservative interventions assigned negative Hedges standardized mean difference (SMD) values. Results in bold type represent statistically significant effects favoring taping versus comparisons based on the 95% confidence intervals of the SMD. ST = short term (<45 days follow-up), IT = intermediate term (>45 days and <3 months follow-up), LT = short term (≥3 months follow-up), n = number of participants at follow-up, N/A = not applicable.

||Quality point deducted for trial with unclear risk of bias and potential limitations that are likely to lower confidence in the estimate of effect (methodological rating of quality using the PEDro scale = 6/10).

†Quality point deducted for inconsistency due to conflicting results (as recommended by Clinical Evidence BMJ).

#Quality point deducted for indirectness due to clinical heterogeneity (as recommended by Clinical Evidence BMJ).

§Quality point deducted for imprecision due to sparse data/data from single trial (as recommended by the Cochrane Back Review Group and Clinical Evidence BMJ).

¥Effect size very large allows to increase the score (as recommended by the Cochrane Back Review Group and Clinical Evidence BMJ).



SINTESI DEI DATI

- **Alta qualità delle prove di efficacia:** è molto improbabile che ulteriori ricerche cambino la stima dell'effetto. Esistono risultati consistenti tra il 75% degli RCT con basso rischio di bias che sono generalizzabili alla popolazione. Esistono dati sufficienti, con intervalli di confidenza stretti. Non esistono note o sospetti di reporting bias. (Tutti i domini sono soddisfatti)
- **Qualità moderata di prove di efficacia:** è probabile che ulteriori ricerche abbiano un impatto importante sulla stima dell'effetto e che possano modificarla (Uno dei domini non è soddisfatto.)
- **Bassa qualità delle prove di efficacia:** è molto probabile che ulteriori ricerche abbiano un impatto importante sulla stima dell'effetto che è destinata a cambiare. (Due dei domini non sono rispettati)
- **Qualità molto bassa delle prove di efficacia:** Siamo molto incerti su la stima dell'effetto. (Tre dei domini non sono rispettati.)



PROCESSO DI REVISIONE SISTEMATICA

FASE	DESCRIZIONE	MOTIVAZIONE
A. Individuazione del quesito	I problemi clinici sono trasformati in quesiti tramite metodo PICO	Forniscono alla revisione uno scopo chiaro
B. Sviluppo del protocollo	Descrive ogni fase del processo di revisione	1. Limita il numero delle decisioni soggettive che devono essere prese durante la revisione – 2. Facilita la ripetitività (riproducibilità)
C. Identificazione degli studi	Viene utilizzata una strategia sistematica per cercare gli studi e selezionarli	Aumenta le probabilità che tutti gli studi rilevanti siano identificati (ricerca esaustiva)
D. Approccio critico	È valutata la qualità metodologica di tutti gli studi	Assicura diversi livelli di forza di ogni affermazione relativa ai risultati
E. Sintesi dei dati	I risultati sono sintetizzati sia da un riassunto descrittivo e sia, quando appropriato, usando una meta-analisi	Fornisce una stima quantitativa o qualitativa dell'effetto di un intervento
F. Speculazioni e limiti	Discussione delle ragioni di concordanza e discordanza tra i risultati dei diversi studi	Permette di capire se studi futuri possano modificare le affermazioni fatte e se hanno solidità

The Effects of Mental Fatigue on Physical Performance: A Systematic Review

Key Points

Mental fatigue impairs endurance performance, whereas maximal strength, power, and anaerobic work are not affected.

The impairment in endurance performance due to mental fatigue is mediated by a higher than normal perception of effort.

Future studies should use appropriate paradigms to induce mental fatigue and explore the role of the cognitive component and the intensity/duration of the endurance task in the effect of mental fatigue on endurance performance.

Determinants of patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy

► IMPLICATIONS FOR REHABILITATION

- Patient satisfaction in outpatient musculoskeletal physiotherapy is affected by different factors, thus reflecting a multidimensional construct;
- Single determinants are not sufficient to affect patient satisfaction;
- Patient satisfaction is influenced individual patient/provider, clinical outcomes, and contextual factors;
- Further studies should be designed to investigate the relationships among these factors.



ALMA MATER STUDIORUM
UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA

**Revisioni sistematiche: la sintesi della ricerca scientifica al
servizio della pratica clinica**

Grazie per l'attenzione!

Bologna, 8 marzo

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