Table 1: Concise Description of the types and when they are used

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| **Review Type** | **Description** | **Goal** |
| Traditional | Narrative summary and overview of existing literature on a topic, often without a systematic methodology, systematic search, or quality assessment | Provide a broad overview or summary of a subject area |
| Rapid | Streamlined systematic review that uses accelerated and simplified processes to synthesize evidence within a shortened timeframe | Provide quick evidence summaries, often in policy or decision-making contexts |
| Scoping / Mapping | Preliminary review that maps the key concepts, types of evidence, and gaps in a research area | Determine the feasibility and scope of a full systematic review |
| Critical | Provides a critical evaluation of existing literature on a particular topic, identifying strengths, weaknesses, and gaps | Synthesize and critique a body of research. Typically results in a hypothesis or model |
| Systematic Qualitative | Systematic approach to synthesizing qualitative research studies (interviews, observational data), often using techniques like meta-ethnography or thematic synthesis | Develop deeper insights and interpretations of complex phenomena |
| Systematic Quantitative | Rigorous review that follows a predefined methodology to identify, critically appraise, and synthesize all relevant studies on a specific research question | Provide a comprehensive and unbiased summary of the best available evidence |
| Systematic Mixed Methods | Review that integrates both qualitative and quantitative evidence and methods to develop a comprehensive understanding of a complex issue or intervention | Combine different forms of evidence |
| Meta-Analysis | Quantitative statistical analysis that combines the results of multiple studies to provide a comprehensive estimate of an effect or relationship (overall effect size) | Synthesize the results of multiple studies, increase statistical power and resolve inconsistencies across studies |