



## **Principles & Practices of Open Research**

An online module for  
undergraduate and  
Masters students

# Module 5 – Open Reporting

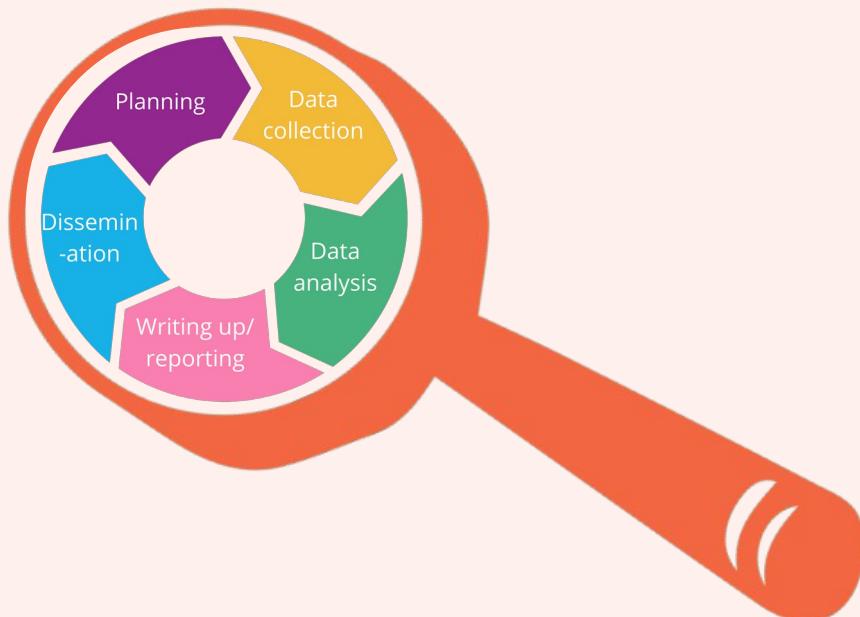


What is Open  
Reporting?

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# What is open reporting?

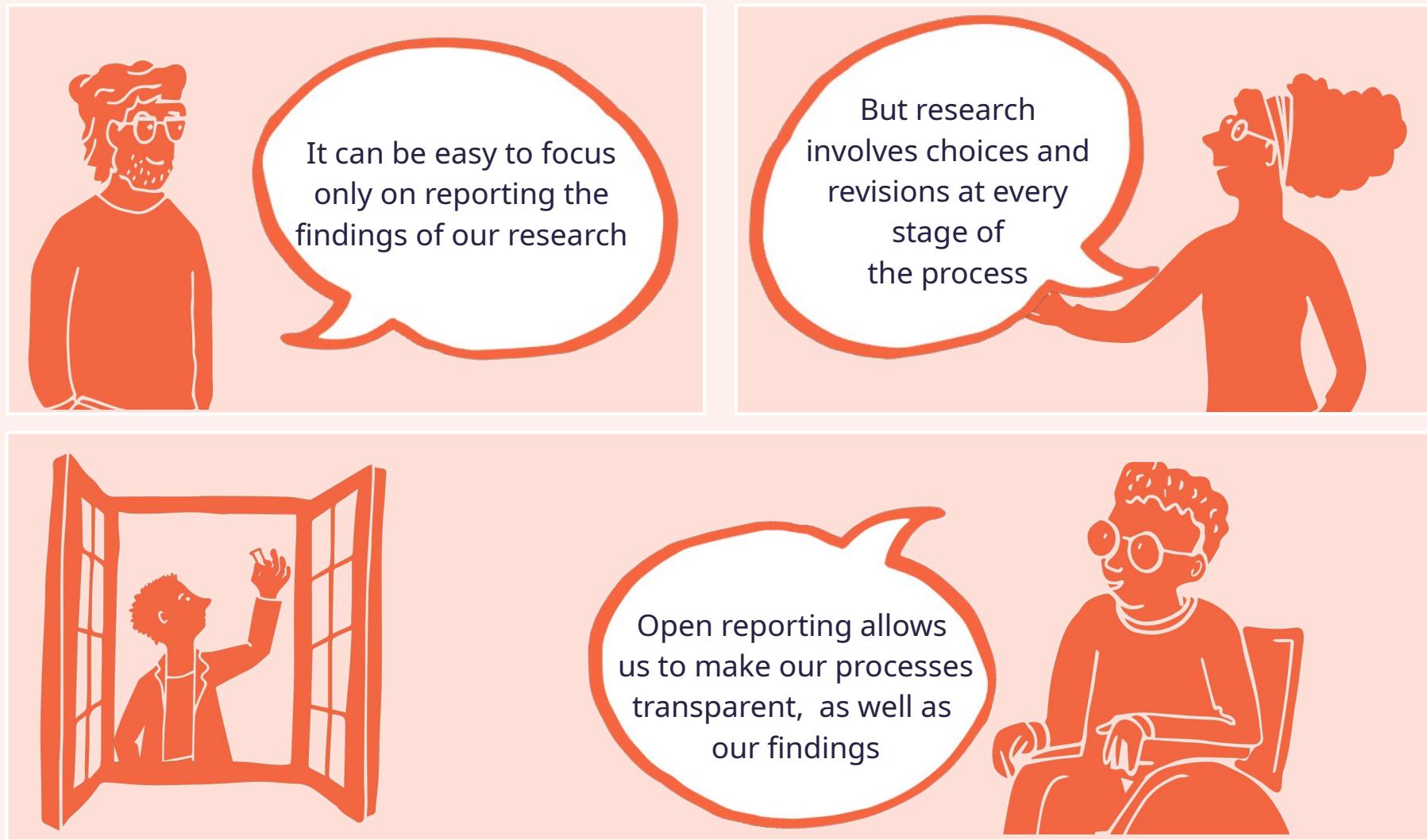
- Open reporting is the practice of providing a **full, clear, and specific** account of how research was conducted
- This is done according to a standard template or set of guidelines



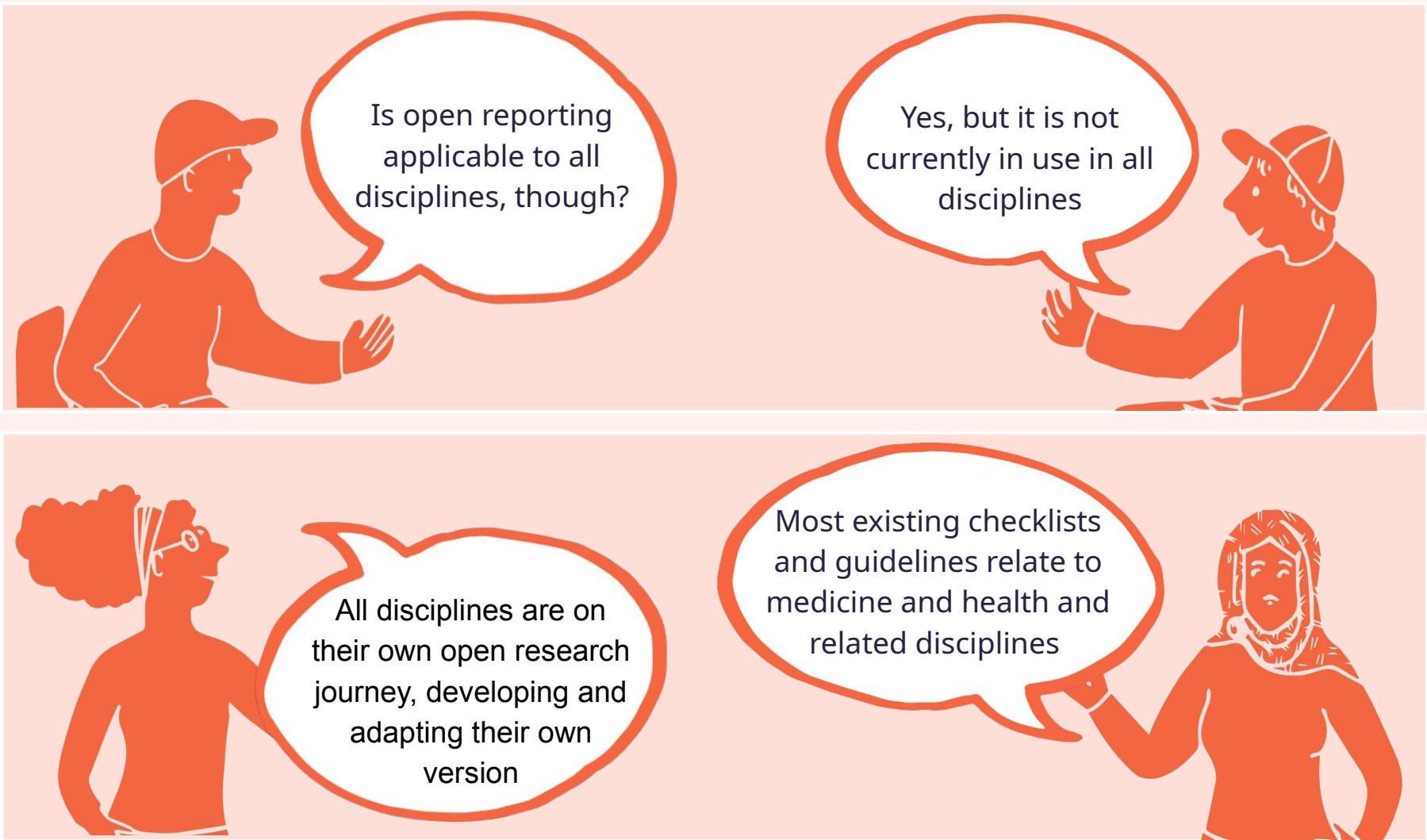
# What is open reporting?



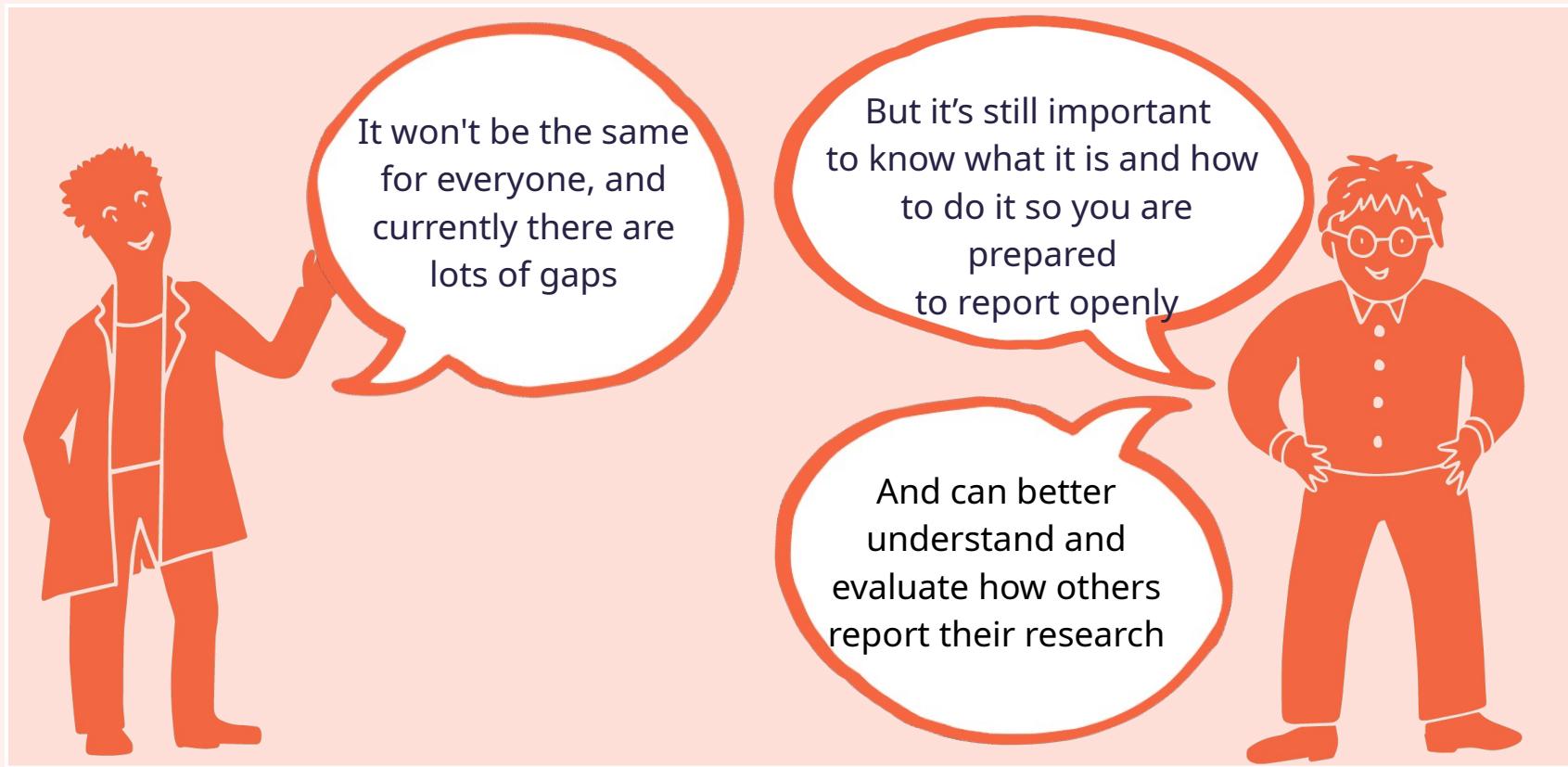
# What is open reporting?



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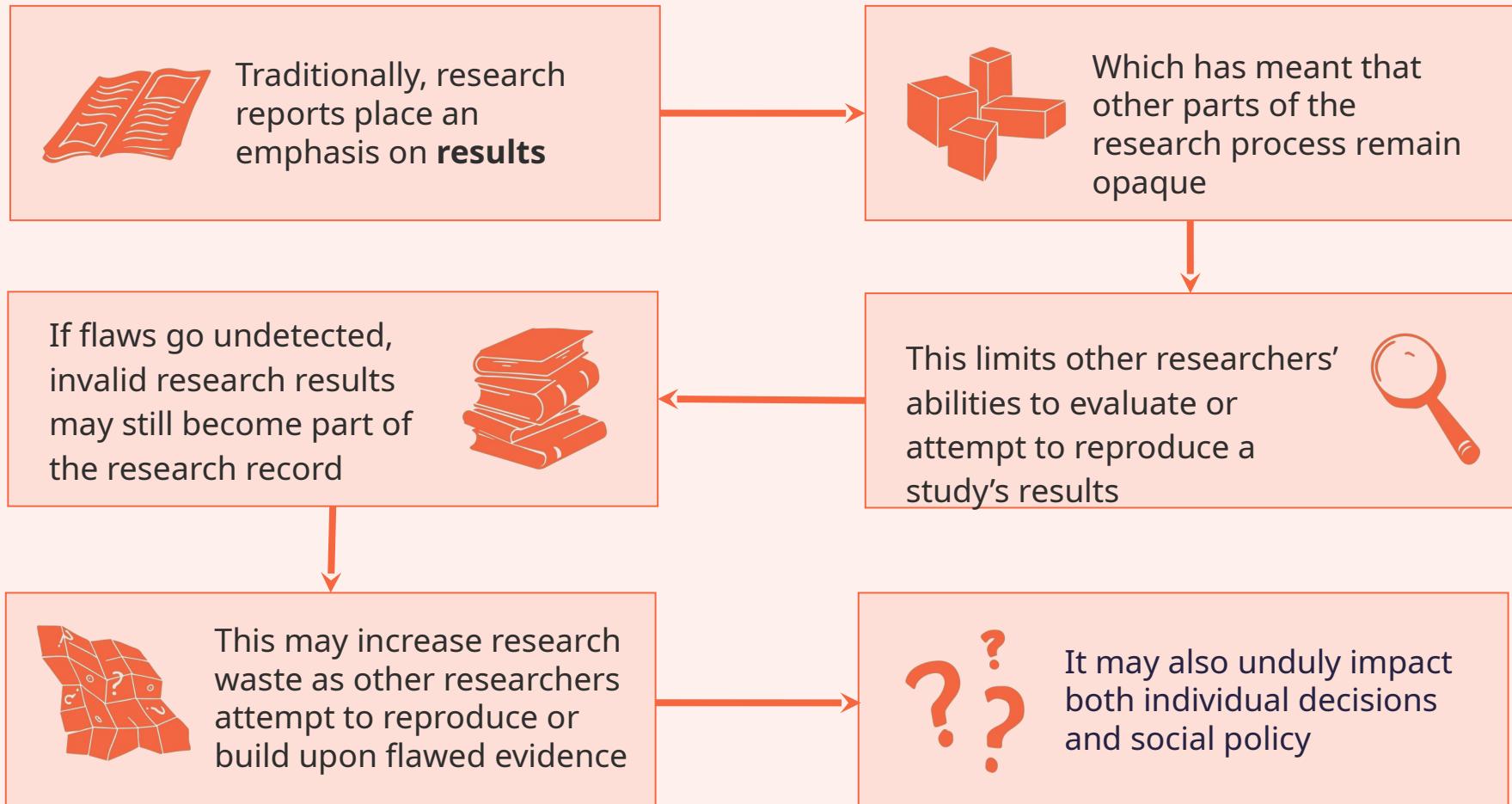
# Module 5 – Open Reporting



Why is Open  
Reporting  
Important?

B

# Why is open reporting important?



# Why is open reporting important?



Why is open  
research  
important?

1

It allows researchers to detail their processes and decisions at all stages of the research cycle

2

It enhances other researchers' ability to evaluate and/or verify a study's results

3

It enhances other researchers' ability to reproduce a study's results (see Module 4)

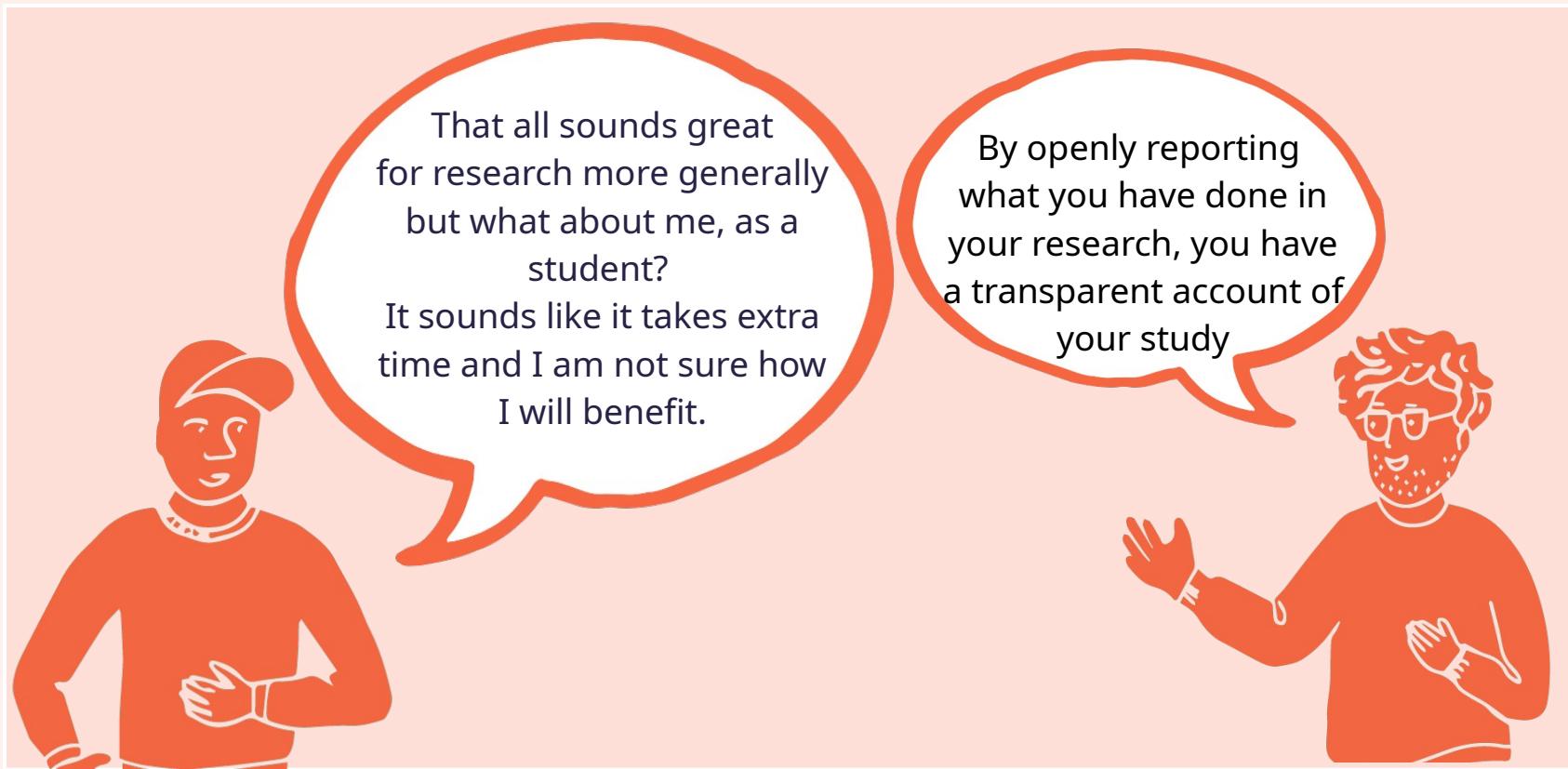
4

It facilitates researchers' ability to bring together large bodies of evidence to better understand topics

5

Benefits decision-making because decisions can be made on transparent research processes and findings

# Why is open reporting important for me?



# Why is open reporting important for me?



This makes it easier for others, including your research supervisor, to see the steps you have taken



This can help to spot mistakes earlier on and correct them, and can help you get recognition for the work you put in at each step



There are also lots of tools and resources to help you to openly report. We will go through these in the next section







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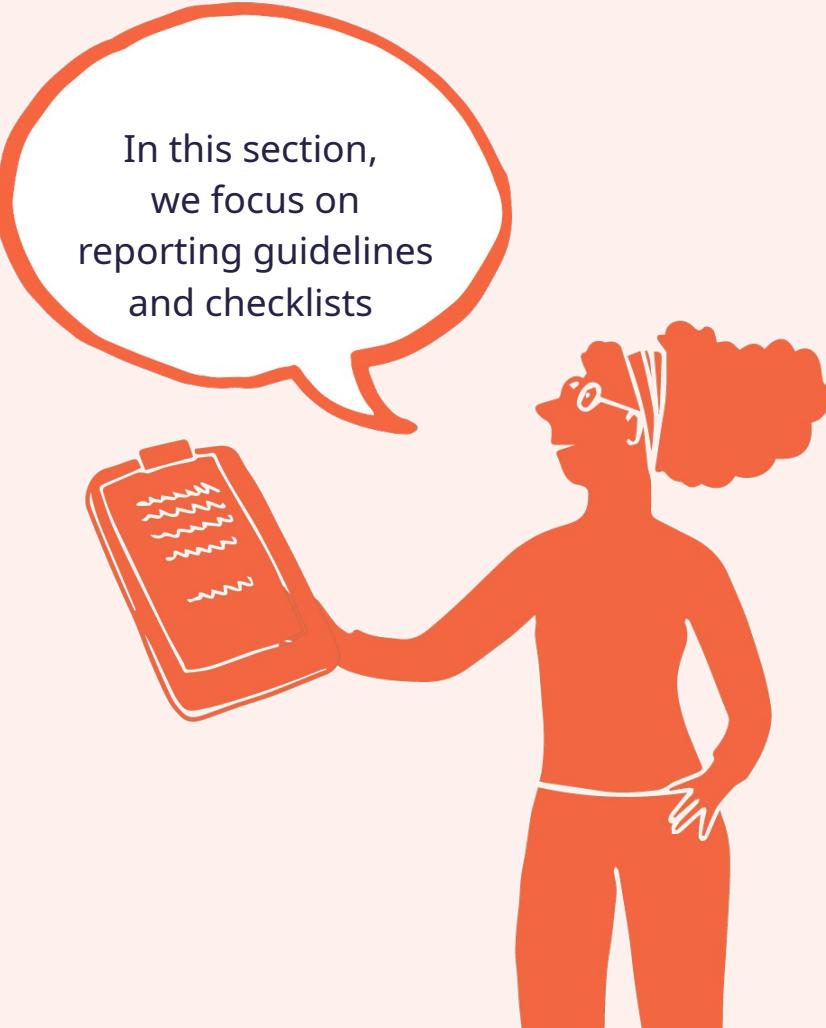
# Module 5 – Open Reporting



How can we  
report research  
openly?

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# How can we research openly?



In this section,  
we focus on  
reporting guidelines  
and checklists

# How can we report research results openly?

- You can also openly report using:

**Pre-registration**

This means making your research plans and processes publicly available before you start

**Registered reports**

These are research papers outlining proposed study methods and approach that are submitted to journals beforehand

You can find out more about pre-registration and registered reports in  
**Module 2**

# What is a reporting guideline?



It is a checklist, a structured text, or a flow diagram that guides researchers in how to report a specific type of research that has been developed using explicit methodology

# Reporting Guidelines and Checklists

What is the aim  
of a reporting  
guideline?

1

To help researchers create accessible and easily understood records of their research

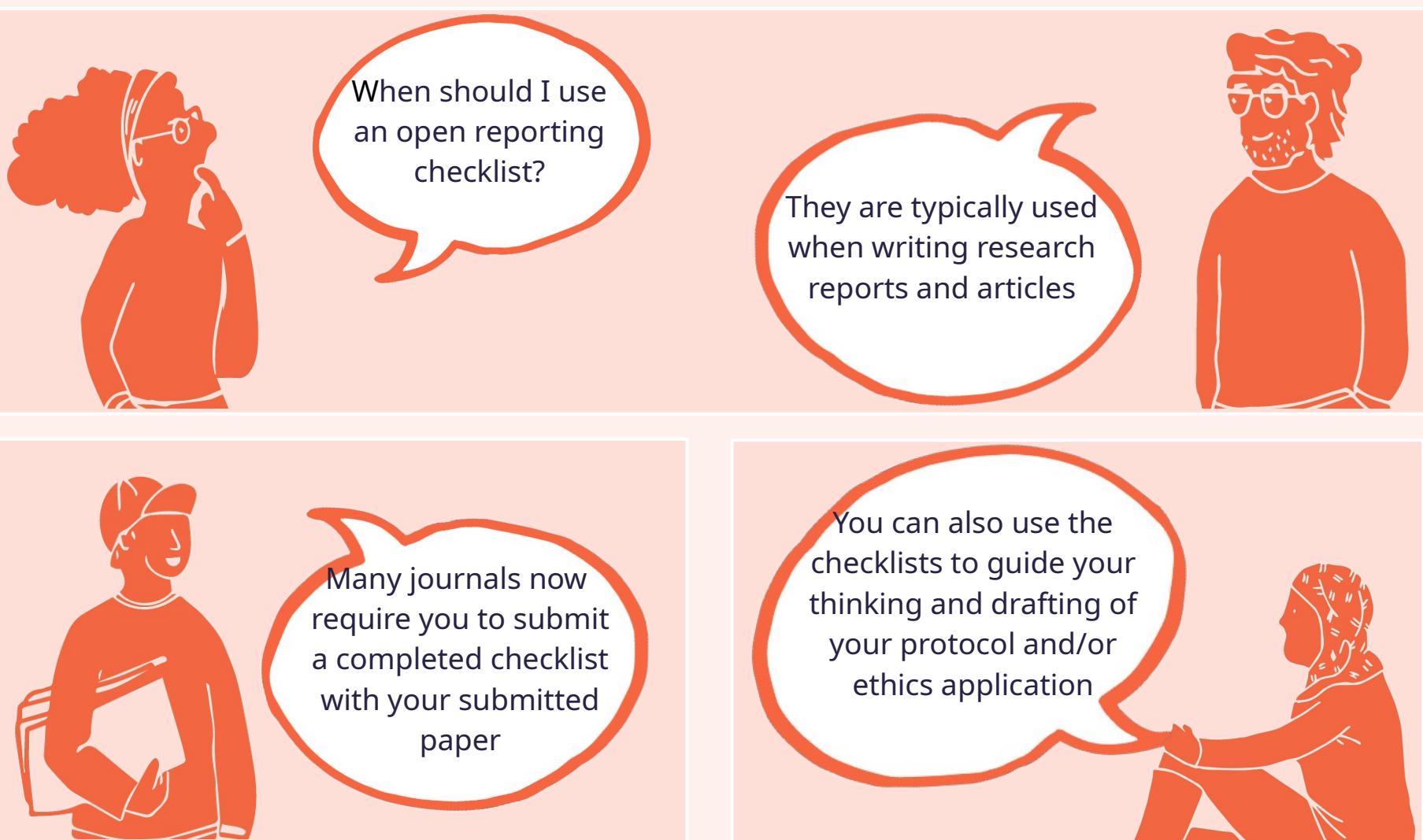
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To help researchers create relevant records of their research

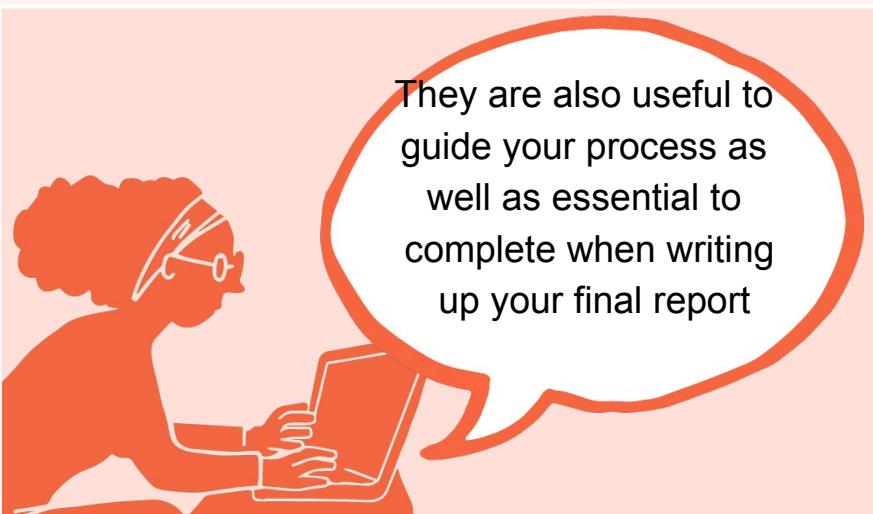
3

To help researchers create records of their work containing sufficient detail to allow evaluation and/or reproduction (see module 4)

# Reporting Guidelines and Checklists



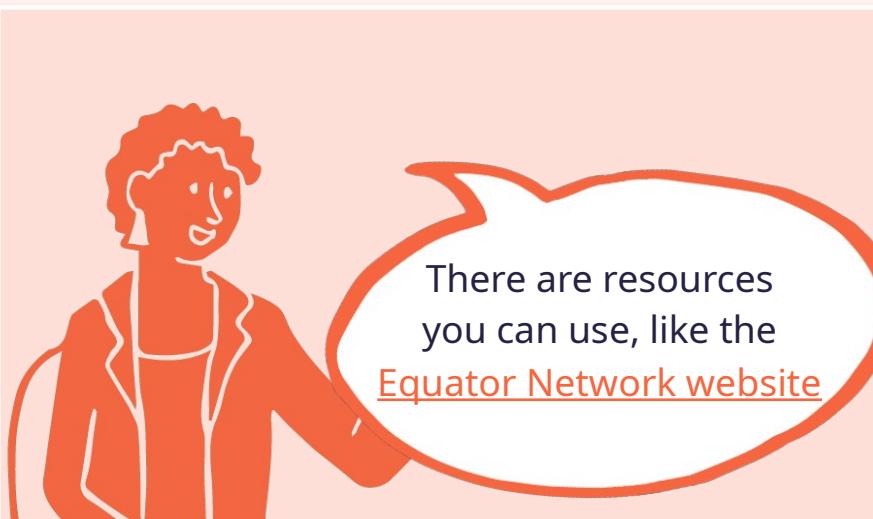
# Reporting Guidelines and Checklists



They are also useful to guide your process as well as essential to complete when writing up your final report



So how do I find a reporting guideline for my research, and how do I know which one is the right one to use?



There are resources you can use, like the [Equator Network website](#)



This has a list of guidelines you can use, and many are available in many different languages





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# Module 5 – Open Reporting

Examples of  
guidelines and  
checklists

D

# Examples of Reporting Guidelines for Different Types of Research

Research type	Guideline/Checklist
Study protocols / Clinical trial protocols	<a href="#">SPIRIT; PRISMA-P</a>
Qualitative research	<a href="#">COREQ; SRQR</a>
Randomised trials	<a href="#">CONSORT</a>
Observational studies	<a href="#">STROBE</a>
Systematic reviews	<a href="#">PRISMA</a>
Diagnostic/prognostic studies	<a href="#">STARD; TRIPOD</a>
Case reports	<a href="#">CARE</a>

Click on any of  
these links to see  
the checklist(s)



# Examples of Reporting Guidelines for Different Types of Research

Research type	Guideline/Checklist
Clinical practice guidelines	<a href="#">AGREE; RIGHT</a>
Animal pre-clinical research	<a href="#">ARRIVE</a>
Quality improvement studies	<a href="#">SQUIRE</a>
Economic evaluations	<a href="#">CHEERS</a>
Case studies	<a href="#">Checklist for case studies</a>
<b>Ecology studies</b>	<a href="#">TTEE</a>

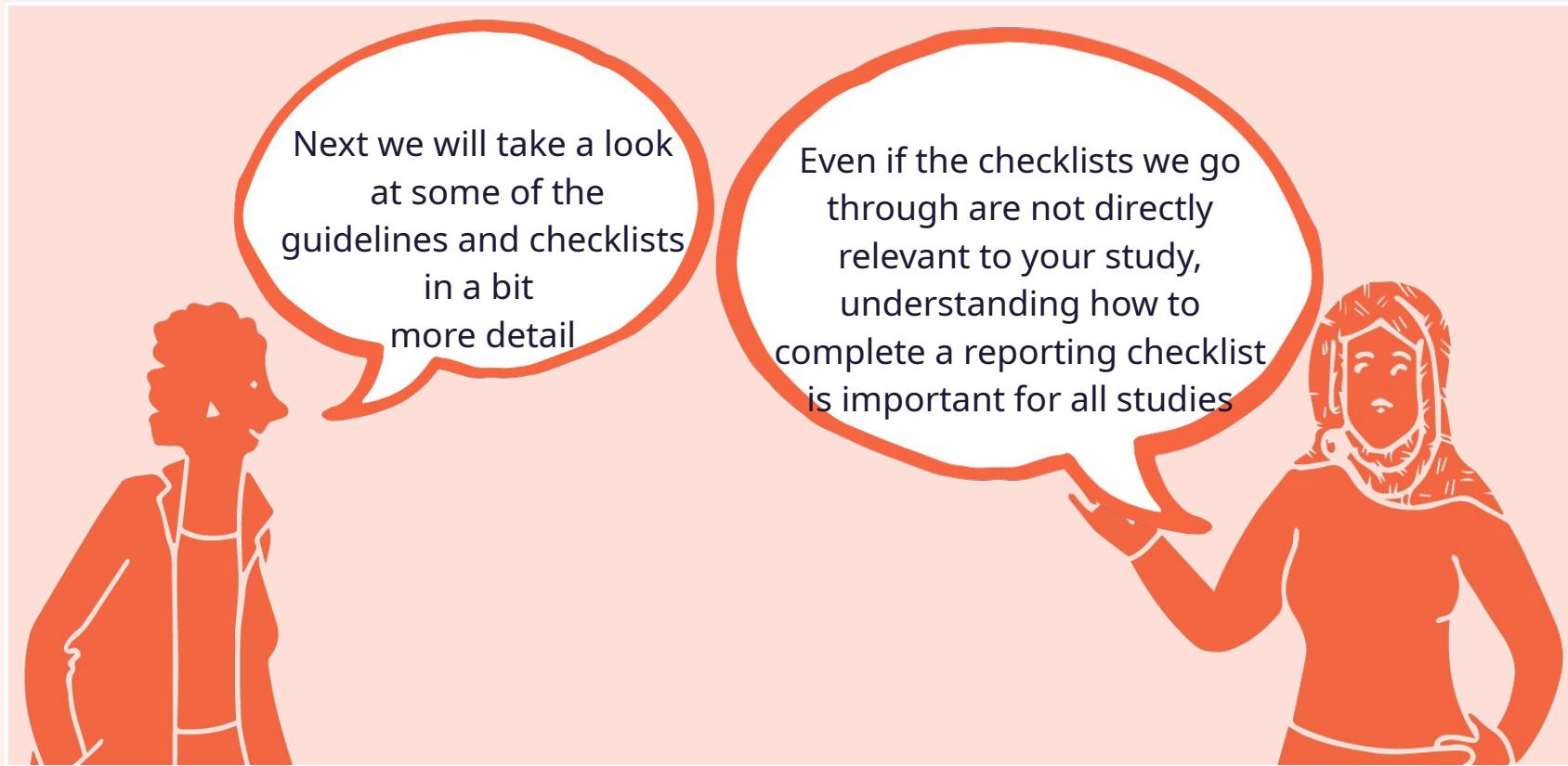
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# Examples of Reporting Guidelines and Checklists



# Examples of Reporting Guidelines and Checklists



## PRISMA Checklist

### Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

- A 27-item checklist representing an evidence-based minimum set of items for reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses
  - Including the title, abstract, methods, results, discussion and funding
- A useful basis for reporting systematic reviews of a range of different research approaches
  - Though largely focused on reporting of reviews evaluating randomized trials

# SRQR

## **Standards for Reporting Qualitative Research**

- A 22-item checklist with broadly applicable standards for reporting qualitative research
- Allows researchers to report important aspects of qualitative studies
  - Including standards on the qualitative approach and paradigm, researcher characteristics and reflexivity, study methods, analysis, synthesis and interpretations

# STROBE

## STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology

- A 22-item checklist for reporting of observational studies
  - Including the title, abstract, methods, results, discussion and funding
  - Focuses mainly on reporting of cross-sectional, cohort and case-control studies
- Not only for epidemiological studies but for observational research in any discipline

