**SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**  
  
Systematic review is part of secondary research, which starts with the study of available evidence on a specific intervention, in order to answer specific questions, following an explicit and rigorous methodology. Systematic review has thus become a research design in itself, where the units of study, instead of patients or administrative units, are the original works that are reviewed.  
**Basic and summarized outline for the development of a systematic review:**

* Formulation of the research question.
* The inclusion criteria: study methodology, participants, interventions, comparisons to be studied, and outcome measures. These characteristics will shape the study protocol, and their proper definition will facilitate the rest of the process.
* Search for studies in the scientific literature through a search strategy that meets the requirements we propose, with the reading of the title or the abstract and/or reviewing the complete article, we select those that meet our selection criteria. These studies will constitute our review, from which the necessary data will be extracted and evaluated both qualitatively and quantitatively.
* In cases where there is homogeneity among the included studies, and at least two of them present reasonably combinable data, a quantitative analysis called "meta-analysis" will be conducted. This is usually done using computerized statistical programs that facilitate this work and allow for graphical visualization of the results in the so-called forest plot.
* Interpret the obtained results and extract the corresponding conclusions.

More detailed document on the stages of the systematic review: [Link here](https://web.ujaen.es/investiga/tics_tfg/pdf/secundaria/revi_sistematica.pdf)  
  
**Structure of a Bachelor's Thesis conducted with a systematic review:**

* Title: It should be as clear and simple as possible and give us a precise idea of what we are going to find in the work.
* Introduction: Through a literature review, a conceptual framework, state of the art, foundations, definitions, classifications, background of the study topic, descriptive epidemiology, analytical epidemiology, etc. are provided.
* Methodology: in this case the methodology is a literature review, in this section the search strategy should be included, the selection criteria that have been determined for the choice of studies, analysis of the information in a quantitative manner and qualitative, etc..
* Results: in this section, the found and selected studies should be presented. These will be expressed in tables and/or in text but the information should never be duplicated. It is performed descriptive synthesis or meta-analysis.
* Discussion (this section may not be present, as it does not generate new knowledge. It can discuss among the results found: what is mostly identified, extraordinary cases, remarkable characteristics to highlight from a study, etc.)
* Conclusion: The conclusions must be related to the study objectives, and it is necessary to avoid statements that are not sufficiently supported by the available data. They have to be clear and concise.
* Bibliography: Se would be carried out according to the established norms (Vancouver, APA, Harvard, etc.)
* Attachments: Figures, questionnaires, scales, etc. can be included.

Examples:

* [Example 1](http://www.scielo.org.co/pdf/rcg/v20n1/v20n1a09.pdf)
* [Example 2](http://scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php?pid=S1135-57272006000100002&script=sci_arttext)
* [Example 3](http://www.scielo.br/pdf/%0D/csp/v17n4/5288.pdf)
* [Example 4](http://www.scielo.org.co/pdf/rcca/v14n4/v14n4a4.pdf)