EPPI-Centre Evidence Tools, Products, and Projects

A series of webisodes from the Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating (EPPI) Centre

Hosted by AIR’s Center on Knowledge Translation for Disability and Rehabilitation Research (KTDRR)
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Source: adapted from Lavis, J. N. (2009). How can we support the use of systematic reviews in policymaking? PLoS Med 6(11), e1000141. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000141. Copyright © 2009 John N. Lavis. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
Evidence for multiple audiences

- Common problems
- Generalizable evidence
- Open access
- Taxonomies & core outcome sets

- Urgent problems
- Policy influence
- Rapid
- Link to policy teams

Key concepts clear & widely agreed

Models for policy relevant systematic reviews

Broad policy questions: Comprehensive and flexible conceptual framework

Population characteristics
- Age
- Gender
- Race & Ethnicity
- Comorbid mental health or physical conditions
- Individual’s risks (e.g. exposure to events, repeated victimization, level of severity) and protective factors (e.g. resilience)

Context
- Humanitarian emergencies (e.g. Natural disasters, armed conflicts, refugee settings)
- High/Low income countries
- Fragile states, political stability
- Culture, beliefs, religion

MHPSS (mental health and psychosocial support): ‘to protect or promote psychosocial well-being and/or prevent or treat mental disorder’

Review questions and key stages of the Systematic review

**Review scope**
- The impact of MHPSS for populations affected by humanitarian emergencies

**Review questions**
- RQ1: barriers and facilitators of implementing and receiving MHPSS
- RQ2: The effects of MHPSS

**Data study designs**
- Quantitative "views" data
- Qualitative data
- Quantitative Data

**Critical appraisal**
- Quality Assessment
- Quality Assessment
- Risk of Bias Tool

**Synthesis**
- Thematic synthesis
- Meta Analysis

**Cross-study synthesis**
- Q.3 Key features of effective MHPSS programmes

Iterative searching process and engage with advisory group including policy makers

Key concepts → Search terms

stakeholders

Websites and other sources

databases

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Inclusive and transparent in quality assessment process

- Retain all studies, assess quality of individual studies
- Grade the evidence before making summary statements
- Judge relevance of studies with qualitative evidence informing question on implementation

Dissemination through humanitarian networks

Conferences

WHO-ELRHA meeting

Roundtable discussion

Peer reviewed journals

Humanitarian organisations

Oxfam: websites and webinars, panel discussion

Blogs: Humanitarian week

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Disclaimer

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