

# Conducting a Review of the Literature II

**Inês Faria**

24/02/2026, 18:00-19:30

FRANCESINHAS 2, Room 203

### **Objectives:**

- **Conducting a Systematic Bibliographic Search.**
- **The PRISMA protocol.**
- **Creating an Article Matrix as a tool for systematizing information.**

# LITERATURE REVIEW

## What we want in a Literature Review (Bryman, 2012)

- **Relevant concepts and theories on the topic.**
- **Research strategies and methods commonly used to research similar topics.**
- **Assess facts with evidence (relative) in studies on the topic.**
- **Assess if there are methodological inconsistencies in produced evidence.**
- **Assess if there are research questions without an answer.**

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

- **A series of steps**



## Systematic Bibliographic Search and Literature Review [SR]

**SR's:** *These approaches aim to gather and analyze all publications written in a specific scientific field. These methodologies facilitate the collection of datasets and publications to obtain comprehensive, transparent, and reproducible results in the related literature. While SR [systematic reviews] and MS [meta-synthesis analysis] conduct literature research on a given topic, their methods for evaluating the resulting dataset differ. In other words, SRs provide a general evaluation of primary studies conducted according to a clear and repeatable methodology, framed by research questions prepared in line with the structure of the study, and containing explicit objectives, materials, and methods in the relevant literature. (Vovk et al. 2025, p.4)*

## Systematic Bibliographic Search

Where should I start?

## Step 1: Keywords to guide your systematic Search

- i. Identifying key concepts for the Masters Project
- ii. Look for synonyms, similar concepts and abbreviations in annotated bibliography

	PART OF THE ANNOTATION	EXAMPLE
1	<b>Reference</b> Citation information in same format as required in Reference List	Griffiths, T. (1996). Hunters and collectors: The antiquarian imagination in Australia. Cambridge University Press.
2	<b>Statement</b> Short statement of author's viewpoint.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The authors describe...</li> <li>• The author's purpose is to challenge...</li> </ul>
3	<b>Describe</b> Short summary of theory, research findings or argument.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main ideas expressed are...</li> <li>• The author's research focuses on...</li> </ul>
4	<b>Comment</b> Comment on usefulness/limitations of article/text for your research.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The writing style considers a range of audiences...</li> <li>• There is a lack of supporting evidence...</li> <li>• The main limitation of the website...</li> </ul>
5	<b>Evaluate</b> Evaluate the article/text, taking into account how it will fit into your research on a topic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This article is useful for the research topic...</li> <li>• It is relevant to the thesis because...</li> </ul>

## ACTIVITY



Mentimeter



**WHO:** Individual

**WHAT:** Write down keywords that would fit your topic idea(s) for the MP (does not have to be a final idea)

Min: 6 / Max: 10

**WHERE:** [Mentimeter](#)

**HOW LONG:** 5 Minutes

**5:00**

## Step 2: Sources

### **NON-SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE**

- i. Grey Literature;**
- ii. Newspapers and Magazines;**
- iii. Web;**

### **SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE**

- **Primary Sources**
  - **Articles/Books with original empirical data/findings**
- **Secondary Sources**
  - **Articles/Books based on evidence from other sources:**
    - **Manuals;**
    - **Literature Reviews**
    - **Systematic Literature Reviews**
    - **Meta analysis**

## Step 2: Sources

- **A systematic bibliographic search should be based exclusively on scientific literature and primary sources.**
- **However – there is non peer-reviewed scientific evidence that should not be used:**
  - **PhD theses;**
  - **Master dissertations;**
  - **Conference papers;**
  - **Unpublished papers even if posted in public repositories (SSRN, arXiv, etc.).**

### **Step 3: Define further search parameters**

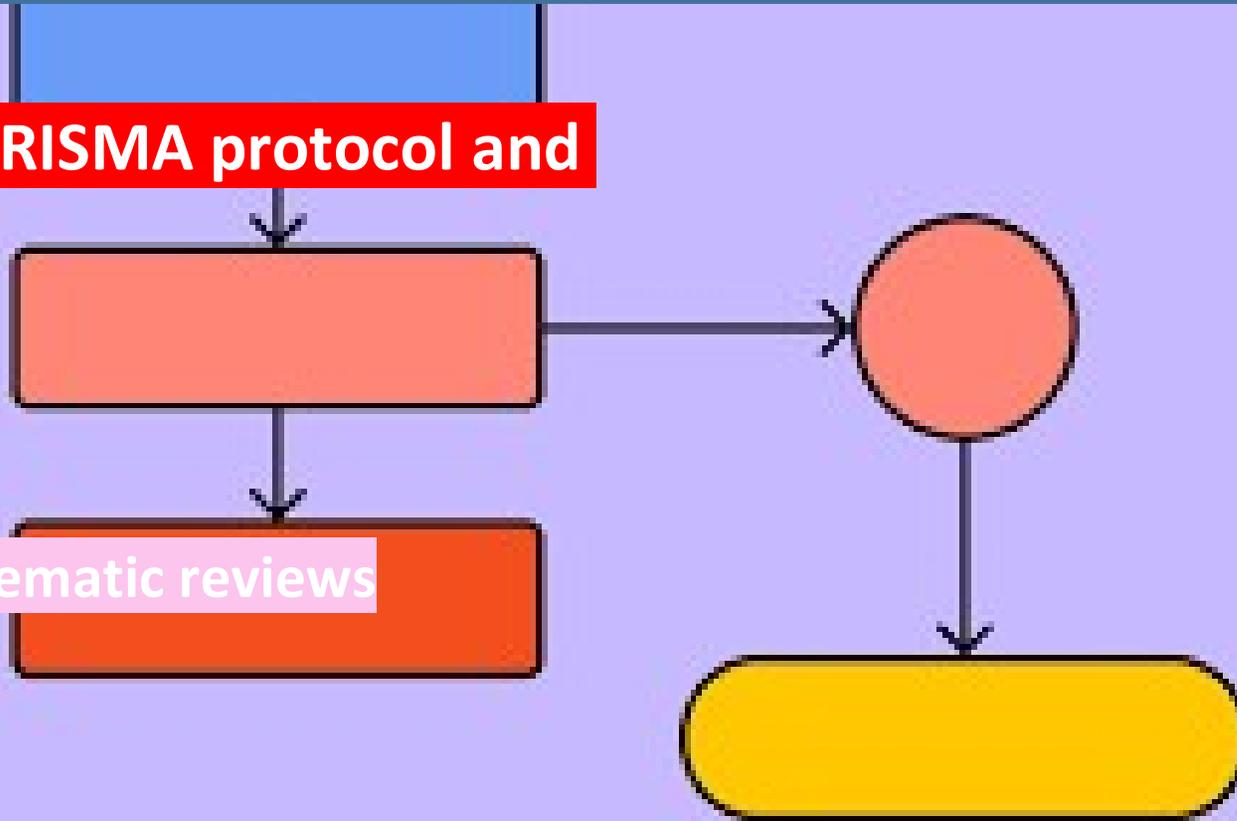
- **Search fields: ex. 'Title', 'Abstract', 'Title and Abstract', etc.;**
- **Methods**
- **Date: ex., '2000 – present';**
- **Language: ex., 'English' (according to preference/need);**
- **Area: ex., 'Management'; 'Sustainability'**

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

**Step 4 register: PRISMA protocol and flow diagrams**

Introducing systematic reviews



# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Useful for:

- **method and organization**
- **communication and transparency**

### REFER TO:

Haddaway, N. R., Page, M. J., Pritchard, C. C., & McGuinness, L. A. (2022). PRISMA2020: An R package and Shiny app for producing PRISMA 2020-compliant flow diagrams, with interactivity for optimised digital transparency and Open Synthesis Campbell Systematic Reviews, 18, e1230. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1230>

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## Literature Review II

### Report literature review transparently and systematically

- Checklist = what to include in Title/Abstract/Methods/Results/Discussion
- Flow diagram = how many records were identified, screened, excluded, and why
- It doesn't force you to use one method: you choose databases, appraisal tools, and synthesis approach

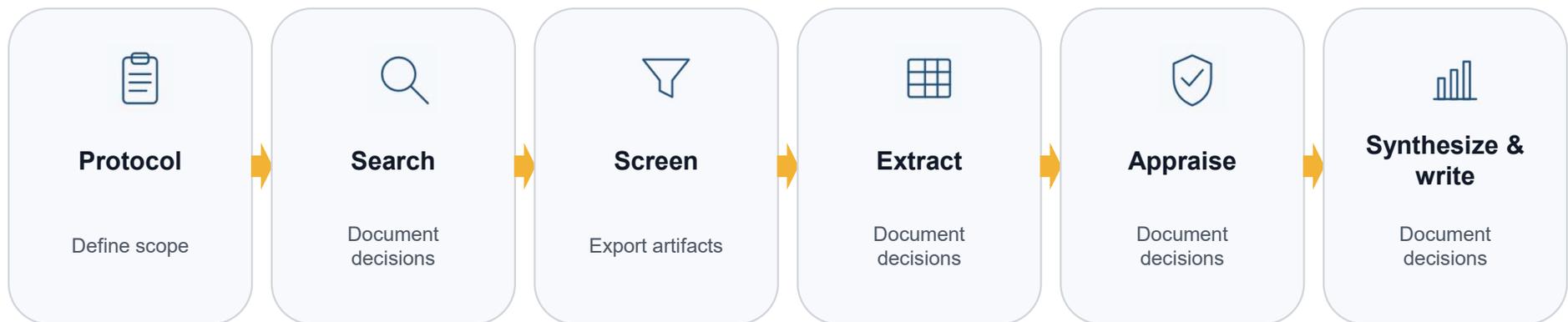
 PRISMA 2020 Checklist

Section and Topic	Item #	Checklist Item	Location where item is reported
<b>TITLE</b>			
Title	1	Identify the report as a systematic review.	
<b>ABSTRACT</b>			
Abstract	2	See the PRISMA 2020 for Abstracts checklist.	
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.	
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the objective(s) or question(s) the review addresses.	
<b>METHODS</b>			
Eligibility criteria	5	Specify the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the review and how studies were grouped for the syntheses.	
Information sources	6	Specify all databases, registers, websites, organisations, reference lists and other sources searched or consulted to identify studies. Specify the date when each source was last searched or consulted.	
Search strategy	7	Present the full search strategies for all databases, registers and websites, including any filters and limits used.	
Selection process	8	Specify the methods used to decide whether a study met the inclusion criteria of the review, including how many reviewers screened each record and each report retrieved, whether they worked independently, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	
Data collection process	9	Specify the methods used to collect data from reports, including how many reviewers collected data from each report, whether they worked independently, any processes for obtaining or confirming data from study investigators, and if applicable, details of automation tools used in the process.	
Data items	10a	List and define all outcomes for which data were sought. Specify whether all results that were compatible with each outcome domain in each study were sought (e.g. for all measures, time points, analyses), and if not, the methods used to decide which results to collect.	
	10b	List and define all other variables for which data were sought (e.g. participant and intervention characteristics, funding sources). Describe any assumptions made about any missing or unclear information.	

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature review II*

**Think in 6 phases (each maps to PRISMA items)**



PRISMA helps you report each phase. Keep a running audit trail, including search strings, screening decisions, and extraction sheets. From these the writing up of Methods/Results for the review is mechanical.

See example paper I shared: [Vovk, V., Taşdöken, Ö., Bölük, G., Stratan, A. and Polcyn, J. \(2025\) 'Circular economy in the European Union: A PRISMA-based systematic review and meta-synthesis', Sustainability, 17, 1282.](#)

<https://doi.org/10.3390/su17031282>

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## Literature Review II

### Identification

Start with a structured approach to inclusion criteria and data extraction (pick what fits your field):

- **PICO** (Population, Intervention, Comparator, Outcome) — common in health/education
- **SPIDER** (Sample, Phenomenon, Design, Evaluation, Research type) — qualitative/mixed methods
- **PICo** (Population, Interest, Context) — qualitative evidence synthesis

*PICO example: Population: sport athletes; problem: hamstrings or ACL injury; prognostic factor: ipsilateral strength ratios; comparison: prospective comparison of injured and uninjured groups; and outcome: hamstrings or ACL injury and associated risk estimates. Kellis et al. 2023*

#### Eligibility (include/exclude)

**Population / setting** e.g., MA-relevant context

**Study types** empirical / peer-reviewed

**Years / language** justify limits

**Outcomes / concepts** operational definitions

**Exclusion reasons** define upfront

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Why a **protocol** matters in an MA thesis:

- Locks in scope and methods before results bias your decisions
- Makes supervisor feedback concrete (search plan, screening rules, extraction template)
- Gives you ready-made Methods section text

A protocol allows you to trace your steps and justify them. It also allows you to describe the process better.

### **Protocol checklist (minimum)**

- Research question + eligibility rules
- Databases + full draft search strings
- Screening plan (2 reviewers? calibration?)
- Extraction fields + quality appraisal tool
- Planned synthesis (narrative/meta-analysis) + subgroups

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### **Build and document a reproducible search, include full search strategies per database**

- Start broad; add concept blocks with OR, then combine blocks with AND
- Use controlled vocabulary when available + free-text synonyms
- Record: database name, platform, exact query, date run, limits/filters

```
1 ("concept A" OR synonym* OR related term)
2 AND
3 ("concept B" OR framework OR model)
4 AND
5 (population OR setting OR context)
```

Test: you may ask a librarian to review one draft strategy, then reuse the concept blocks across databases (adapting syntax).

Include search strategies in an appendix if they are too long for the Methods chapter

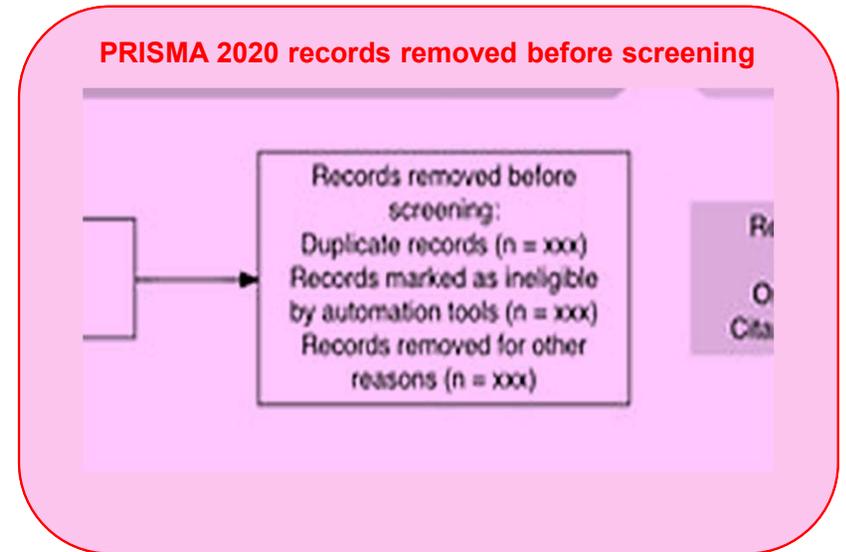
# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Screening

#### Remove and register what and why :

- Duplicates (same record from multiple databases)
- Clearly ineligible records removed by automation/tools (if used)
- Other pre-screening removals (rare, document explicitly)



Keep exports: (1) raw database results, (2) deduplicated library, (3) screened set. These numbers populate the flow diagram automatically later.

Tools: Zotero/EndNote/Mendeley + a screening tool (e.g., Rayyan, Covidence) can track counts for PRISMA reporting.

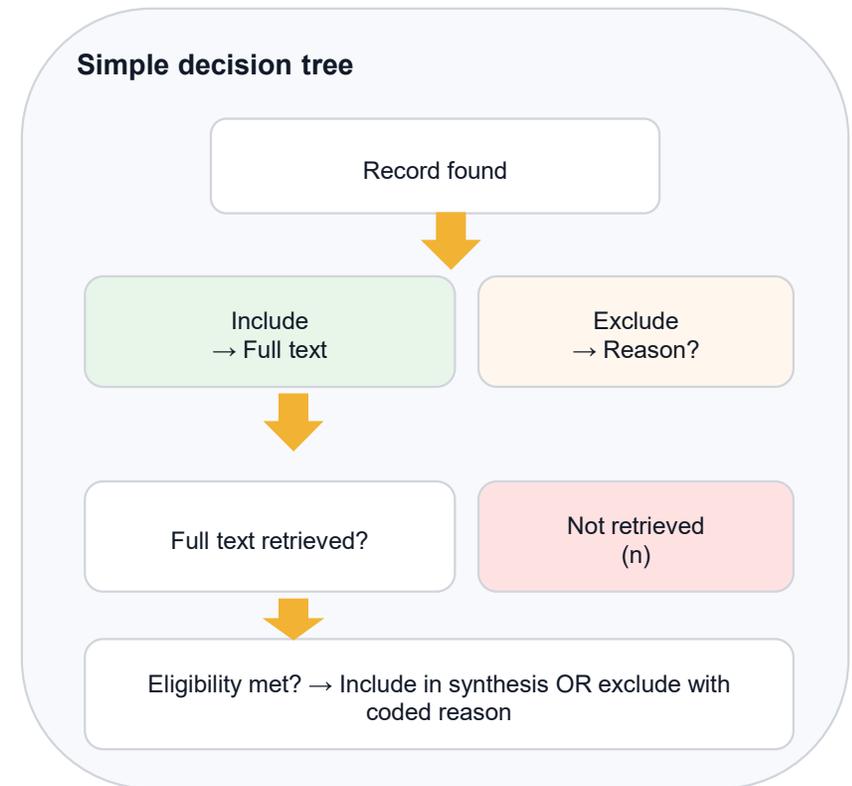
# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Eligibility and Inclusion

#### Screening for eligibility best practices – title, abstract, full-text

- Calibrate: reviewers screen the same 50 records, then resolve disagreements
- Use “maybe” sparingly and define crisp include/exclude rules
- Track reasons at full-text stage





# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Extraction

**The full reading phase:** define what you extract and how.

- Pilot your extraction form on 3 to 5 papers; revise once
- Extract study characteristics + results separately
- Pre-define outcomes/constructs and acceptable measures
- Record missing/unclear data and how you handled it

Example extraction columns

Citation	Design	Sample	Measure	Key finding
Author (Year)	Survey	n=...	Scale...	Effect / theme
Author (Year)	Qual.	n=...	Interview	Theme...
Author (Year)	Exp.	n=...	Task...	Outcome...
Author (Year)	Mixed	n=...	—	Synthesis-ready

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## Literature Review II

### Bias assessment

#### Pick an appraisal tool that matches your study designs:

- Randomized trials → RoB 2
- Non-randomized intervention → ROBINS-I
- Qualitative → CASP (qual) or equivalent
- Mixed methods → MMAT

#### Reporting tip:

Show per-study judgments and explain how appraisal influenced synthesis (e.g., sensitivity analysis or weighting).

#### Simple visualization idea

-  Low risk
-  Some concerns
-  High risk

#### Table example:

Study	Domain 1	Domain 2	Overall
A (2021)			
B (2019)			

PRISMA 2020 also asks you to present risk-of-bias assessments for each included study.

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Reporting and results

- Explain which studies contributed to each synthesis
- Describe how you prepared data and how you displayed results
- If meta-analysis: model, heterogeneity, software
- If narrative synthesis: grouping logic and evidence strength
- Report certainty/confidence where relevant

#### Typical outputs



Study characteristics table



Risk of bias summary



Synthesis (narrative or meta)



PRISMA flow diagram + checklist

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## Literature Review II

### Build a flow diagram with the PRISMA2020 tool

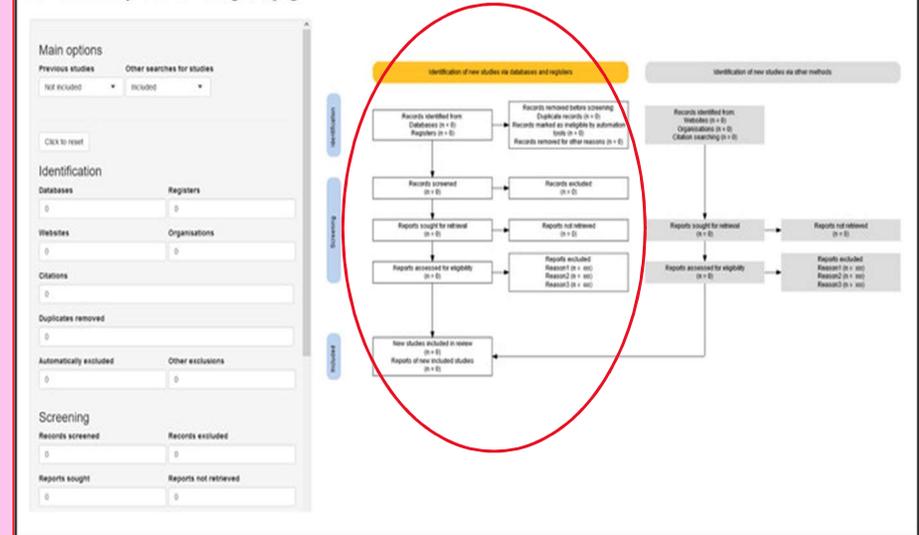
#### Two ways to use it:

- Point-and-click (Shiny app): enter counts and download figure
- R package: script the diagram for reproducibility (optional)

#### Shiny app steps (fast path):

- Open the app from the ESHackathon PRISMA2020 page
- Choose whether you have previous studies and/or other sources arms
- Enter your counts (Identification → Screening → Included)
- Export as PNG/SVG/PDF for your thesis

(b) Data entry and flow diagram page



# Research Methods and Masters Project

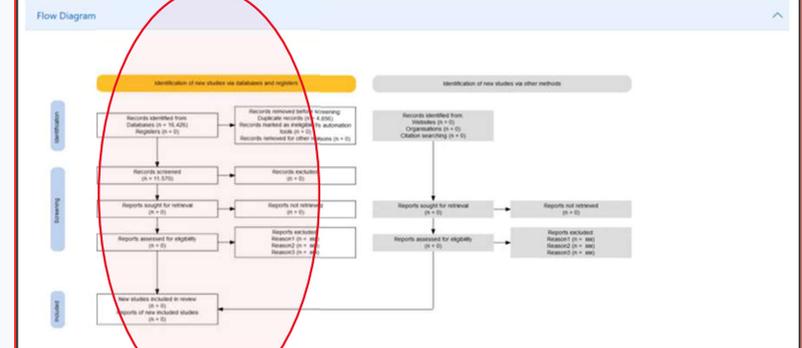
## Literature Review II

### Results

- Protocol + change log (appendix or OSF link)
- Full database search strategies (appendix)
- PRISMA 2020 flow diagram (figure in Results)
- Completed PRISMA checklist with locations
- Extraction sheet + risk-of-bias table (supplement or appendix)

### Optional: interactive flow diagram

(a) Example PRISMA flow diagram

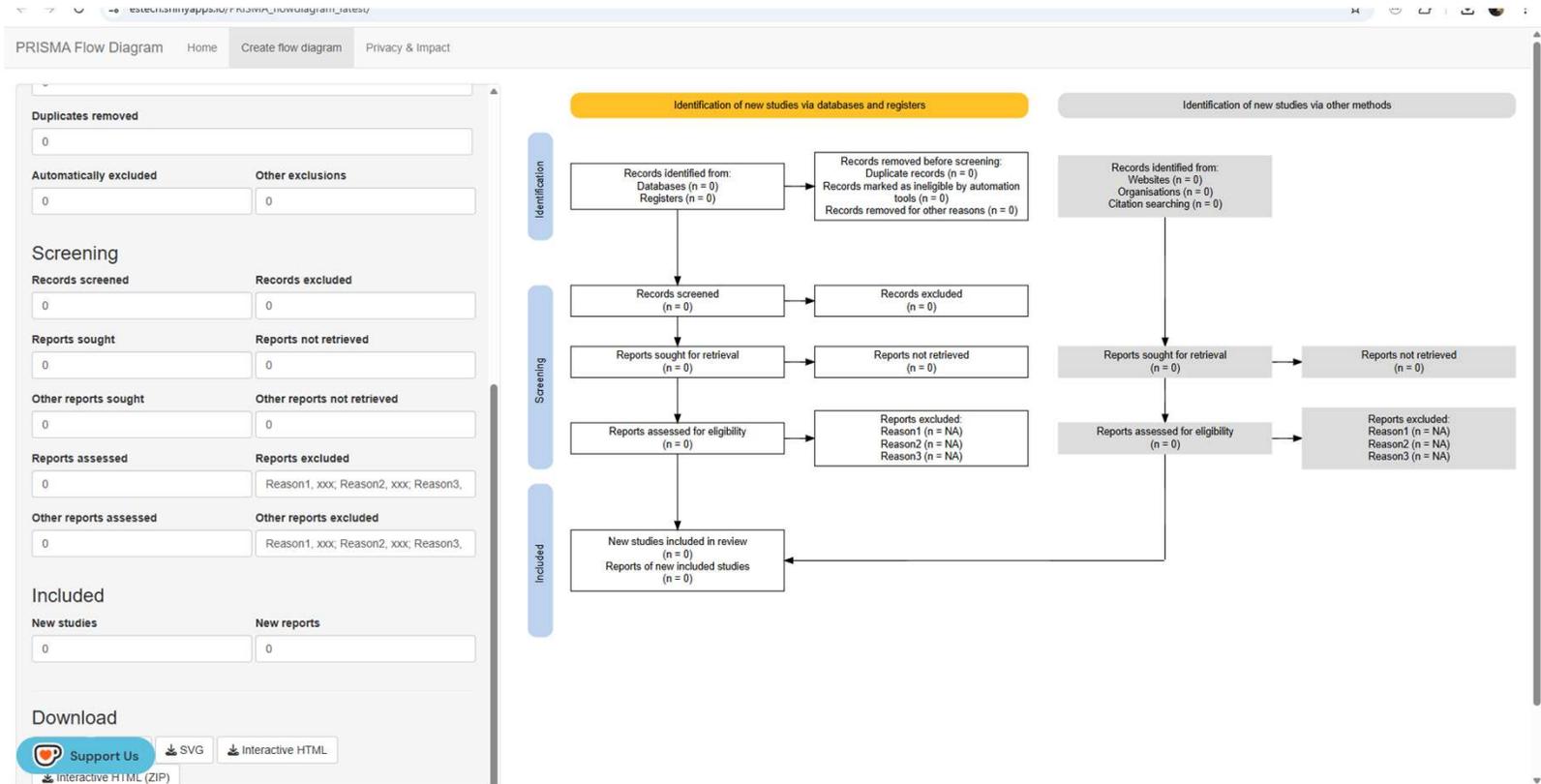


### Avoid

- Not saving exact search strings + dates
- No coded reasons for full-text exclusions
- Checklist completed at the end (too late to fix gaps)

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## Literature Review II



# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Try:

Use the Kellis et al., 2023 paper to complete a **PRISMA 2020 flow diagram** (Identification → Screening → Eligibility → Included).

- Records after duplicates removed = \_\_\_\_\_
- Records screened = \_\_\_\_\_
- Reports sought for retrieval = \_\_\_\_\_
- Reports assessed for eligibility = \_\_\_\_\_
- Studies included in the review = \_\_\_\_\_

**Suggestion:** try to do this with the **text in the methods + results section** so you can get and idea of the connection between PRISMA flowchart and description

**Toolkit – Shiny app Prisma2020**



[URL](#)

[GITHUB](https://github.com/prisma-flowdiagram/PRISMA2020): <https://github.com/prisma-flowdiagram/PRISMA2020>

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *Literature Review II*

### Try:

Use the Kellis et al., 2023 paper to complete a **PRISMA 2020 flow diagram** (Identification → Screening → Eligibility → Included).

- **Records after duplicates removed** = 6124 from 10154
- **Records screened** = 6124 (after removal of 4032 duplicates)
- **Reports sought for retrieval** = 41 (6083 removed after after title/abstract screening)
- **Reports assessed for eligibility** = 41
- **Studies included in the review** = 23 (18 excluded after full-text review)

### Toolkit – Shiny app Prisma2020

**Suggestion:** try to do this with the **text in the methods + results section** so you can get and idea of the connection between PRISMA flowchart and description



[URL](#)

[GITHUB](https://github.com/prisma-flowdiagram/PRISMA2020): <https://github.com/prisma-flowdiagram/PRISMA2020>

**Scopus at ISEG** – use this for the systematic bibliographic search

**URL:**  
**<https://www.scopus.com/pages/home#basic>**

**Note:** you need to login with you ISEG account



## Step 6: Systematize evidence

- **Using an Article Matrix (you can adapt the PRISMA extraction table)**

Table 3.1: Summary table

Author/ Year	Research Design	Participants or Population Studied	Comparison	Outcome
Smith/2010	Mixed methods	Undergraduates	Graduates	Improved access
King/2016	Survey	Females	Males	Increased representation
Miller/ 2011	Content analysis	Nurses	Doctors	New procedure

Mauldin e DeCarlo, SD

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *From topic to literature review*

You will have a lot of very diverse articles to use so it is useful to systematize the information:

## Article Matrix

Table 3.1: Summary table

Author/ Year	Research Design	Participants or Population Studied	Comparison	Outcome
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Mauldin e DeCarlo, SD

# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *From topic to literature review*

### Article Matrix Items (minimum):

- **Author(s);**
- **Publication Year;**
- **Main objective of article;**
- **Methods/research design;**
- **Topic and research object (case study, sample, etc.);**
- **Findings.**

Table 3.1: Summary table

Author/ Year	Research Design	Participants or Population Studied	Comparison	Outcome
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Mauldin e DeCarlo, SD

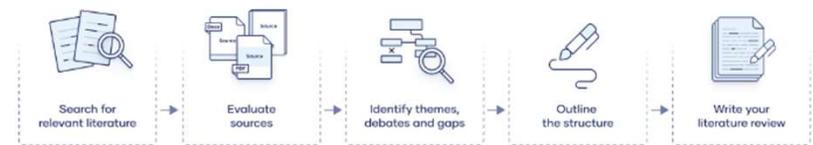




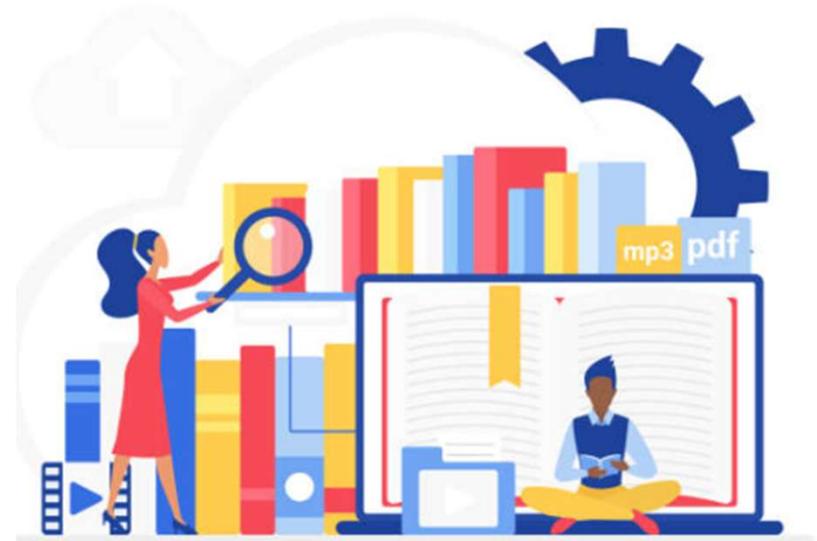
## The literature review:

- **With all the information systematized you can write the literature review**
- **It is a narrative, where you tell the story of what has been said about the topic and how it relates to your research question/hypothesis or argument (gap in the literature, further inquiry on a topic, specific line of study, etc. )**
- **The literature review set the background for the development of your work on the topic you choose in any of the modalities of Masters' Project you Choose.**

### How to write a literature review



Scribbr



# Research Methods and Masters Project

## *From topic to literature review*

### The literature review:

- Overview and your topic
- Research question/objective of review
- Organize literature (dates, subject, concepts, etc. - remember **article matrix**)
- Identify gaps, inconsistencies and contradictions (remember the **annotated bibliography** and the **critical reading**)
- Identify weaknesses or limits of studies used
- Summarize and conclude – implications, gaps, further research...
- Your MP's place within this literature configuration – what literature/conceptual challenge are you responding to?

### More details here:

- Galvan et al. 2017: Reporting
- Zemach and Rumisek 2005: Academic Writing



## Task 2



**WHO:** Individual

**WHAT:** Systematic Bibliographic Search (Scopus) + PRISMA protocol (flow diagram + checklist) use Harvard referencing style

**WHERE:** MsTeams

**HOW LONG:** new date on teams