KARNATAKA RADIOLOGY EDUCATION PROGRAM

CLINICAL RESEARCH – BRIDGING IMAGING & INNOVATION

SESSION – 6 – WHY SHOULD WE DO REVIEW OF LITERATURE ?-(II)

DR MUNIRAJU MARALAKUNTE

MBBS, MDRD (PGIMER), MBA (HHSM, BITS-PILANI)

REVIEWER-BMJ JOURNALS
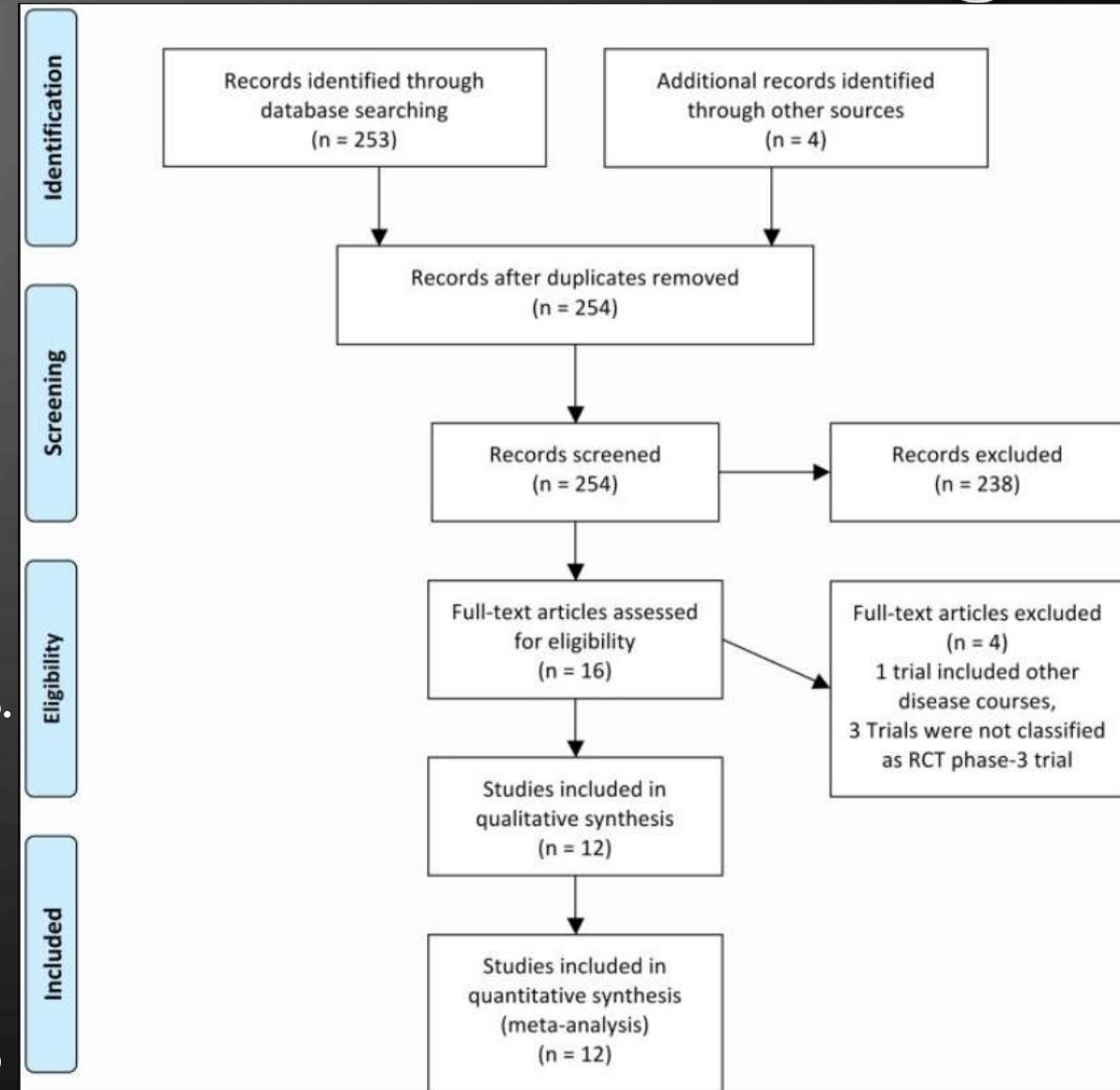
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

DEPTT. OF RADIOLOGY

SMSIMSR, CHIKKABALLAPUR

TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE

- ✓ COLLECTS AND SYNTHESIZES EVIDENCE ON A PARTICULAR TOPIC.

- ✓ PROVIDES A SOLID FOUNDATION FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE.

- ✓ INFORMS POLICY-MAKING AND DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES.

- ✓ ENHANCES THE CREDIBILITY OF YOUR RESEARCH FINDINGS.

- ✓ SUPPORTS EVIDENCE-BASED RECOMMENDATIONS AND INTERVENTIONS.

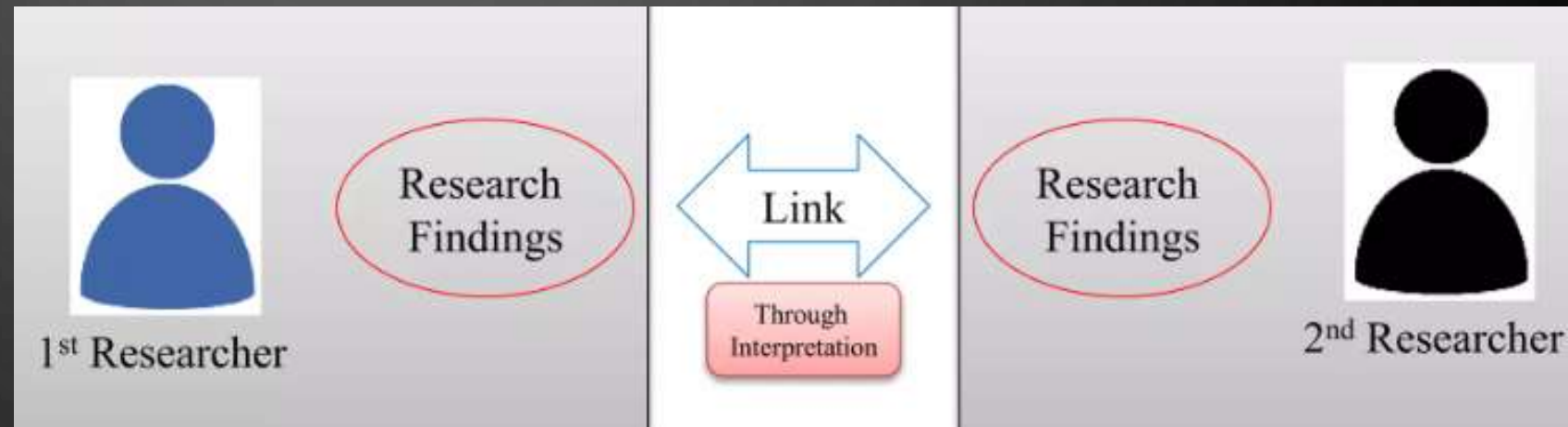- ✓ CONTRIBUTES TO THE BODY OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE FIELD

TO ENHANCE CREDIBILITY

✓ DEMONSTRATES KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE FIELD.

✓ SHOWS THOROUGHNESS AND DILIGENCE IN REVIEWING

LITERATURE.

✓ VALIDATES THE SIGNIFICANCE AND RELEVANCE OF YOUR RESEARCH.

✓ BUILDS TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN YOUR STUDY.

✓ ESTABLISHES YOUR EXPERTISE AND AUTHORITY IN THE SUBJECT

AREA.

✓ FACILITATES PEER REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE OF YOUR WORK.

GUIDES INTERPRETATION

- ✓ COMPARES AND CONTRASTS FINDINGS FROM DIFFERENT STUDIES.
- ✓ AIDS IN BETTER INTERPRETATION OF YOUR OWN RESULTS.
- ✓ PROVIDES CONTEXT FOR UNDERSTANDING THE IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS.
- ✓ HELPS TO IDENTIFY PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN THE DATA.
- ✓ CLARIFIES THE CONTRIBUTION OF YOUR RESEARCH TO EXISTING KNOWLEDGE.
- ✓ ASSISTS IN DRAWING ACCURATE AND MEANINGFUL CONCLUSIONS

SUPPORTS CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ PROVIDES BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION FOR RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS.

- ✓ SHOWS HOW THE STUDY CONTRIBUTES TO THE EXISTING BODY OF KNOWLEDGE.

- ✓ LINKS FINDINGS TO THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND MODELS.

- ✓ VALIDATES THE SIGNIFICANCE OF RESEARCH OUTCOMES.

- ✓ DEMONSTRATES THE PRACTICAL AND CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS.

- ✓ ENHANCES THE OVERALL IMPACT AND VALUE OF YOUR RESEARCH.

No new information

It is wise to not introduce a new topic near the end of your paper. You have taken the reader on a journey to explore a topic in depth.

Do not be redundant

Restating your thesis doesn't mean copying what you have previously written, or even changing a words around to make it seem different.

No generic filler text

Try to avoid words and phrases such as: Until such time as, Refer back, Insofar, in other words, Each and every, what this means is, etc.

AN EXAMPLE FOR REVIEW OF LITERATURE IMPORTANCE

LITERATURE REVIEW IMPORTANCE	EXAMPLE
FOR CONTEXT ESTABLISHMENT	A literature review summarizing various imaging findings in COVID-19 pneumonia, including ground-glass opacities and consolidation patterns.
RESEARCH GAP IDENTIFICATION	Identifying a lack of research on the long-term radiological outcomes of COVID-19 pneumonia in pediatric patients.
TO AVOID DUPLICATION	Reviewing existing systematic reviews and meta-analyses on COVID-19 pneumonia to avoid replicating past research.
METHODOLOGY REFINEMENT	Reviewing different imaging techniques used in previous studies on COVID-19 pneumonia to determine the most suitable one for your study.
EVIDENCE PYRAMID	Looking for critically appraised randomized trials showing performance of various imaging techniques utilized to check long term consequences of COVID-19 pneumonia.
CREDIBILITY STATUS	Looking risk of bias assessment in past studies in the available systematic review & meta-analysis.
INTERPRETATION GUIDANCE	Going through the available literature to understand and analyse the observations and conclusions in the past studies. Reviewing different imaging techniques used in previous studies on COVID-19 pneumonia to determine the most suitable one for your study.
SUPPORTS CONCLUSIONS	Conclusions of different studies can be analysed.

QUIZ – SEARCH/ SCAN THE PROVIDED ARTICLE, FIND THE SECTION ON CREDIBILITY & EVIDENCE PYRAMID

The Conundrum of 'Long-COVID-19': A Narrative Review

Mandeep Garg [1,✉], Muniraju Maralakunte [1], Suruchi Garg [2], Sahajal Dhooria [3], Inderpaul Sehgal [3], Ashu Seith Bhalla [4], Rajesh Vijayvergiya [5], Sandeep Grover [6], Vikas Bhatia [1], Priya Jagia [7], Ashish Bhalla [8], Vikas Suri [8], Manoj Goyal [9], Ritesh Agarwal [3], Goverdhan Dutt Puri [10], Manavjit Singh Sandhu [1]

ANSWER

An extensive review of the available literature was done using different databases, including Google Scholar, PubMed, Web of science, bioRxiv, medRxiv, and ResearchGate, references from relevant articles, and internet sources (WHO reports) till 25th April 2021. Search terms included Long-COVID-19, post-COVID, chronic COVID, post-COVID syndrome and long-haul COVID, viral illness following COVID-19, post-COVID illness, COVID recovery, predictors of Long-COVID-19. A total of 212 articles out of 5846 screened manuscripts were utilized for this comprehensive review. Most of the studies evaluated specific symptoms based on previously applied questionnaire/surveys in patients recovered from COVID-19 and included admixture of both hospitalized and non-hospitalized patients of mild, moderate and severe COVID-19. Based on the current scientific evidence, the present article comprehensively reviews the epidemiology, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, predictors, and management strategies in COVID-19 survivors in their convalescent/recovery phase. We have also shared the clinical images of patients with Long-COVID-19 from our personal experience with COVID-19 in the two apex, tertiary care medical institutes of India having fully dedicated COVID-19 hospital wings. Informed written consent from the patients was obtained.