

Carrying out a qualitative evidence synthesis -

## Choosing a methodology/method(s)

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Acknowledgement Ruth Garside QIMG - sharing slides

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## Approaches to synthesis (I)

## Aggregative

- More "additive" approach
- Summation/ aggregation of the existing themes
- Concepts clearly pre defined
- More deductive

## Approaches to synthesis (II)

- Interpretative
  - Interpretation of existing findings
  - Develops concepts and theories to explain evidence base
  - Inductive

## **Methods of evidence synthesis**

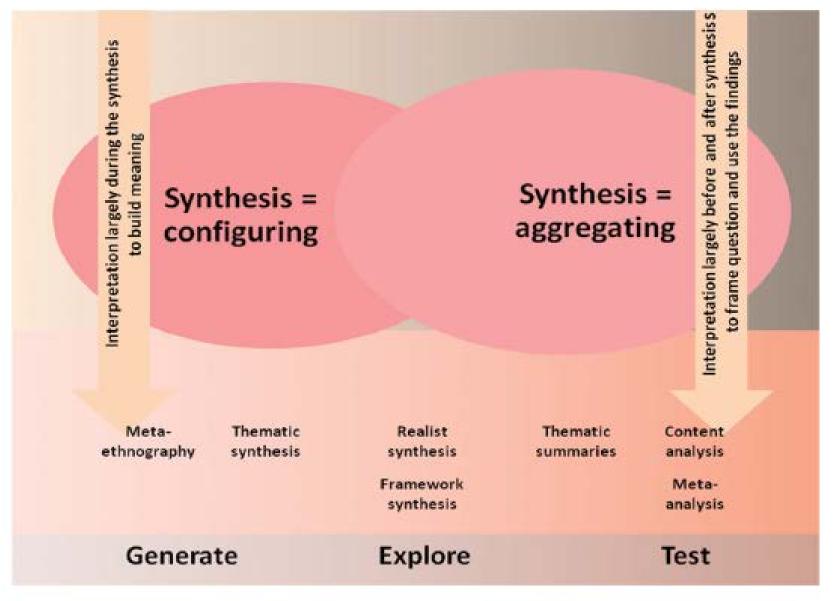


Figure 1. Methodological continuum of synthesis approaches and methods. Source: Adapted from Thomas *et al.* (2012).

# Methods for the synthesis of qualitative research: a critical review.

Barnett-Page E, Thomas J. BMC Research Methodology 2009

#### FIGURE 1: Dimensions of difference

Ranging from subjective idealism through objective idealism and critical realism to scientific realism to naïve realism [41, p45-46].

- Subjective idealism: there is no single shared reality independent of multiple alternative human constructions
- Objective idealism: there is a world of collectively shared understandings
- Critical realism: knowledge of reality is mediated by our perceptions and beliefs
- Scientific realism: it is possible for knowledge to approximate closely an external 'reality'
- Naïve realism maintains that reality exists independently of human constructions and can be known directly.

#### Epistemology

| Meta-<br>narrative  | CIS | Meta-<br>study | Grounded<br>theory    | synthesis           |                     | Framework<br>synthesis | Ecological<br>triangulation |
|---------------------|-----|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Subjective idealism |     |                | Objective<br>idealism | Critical<br>realism | Critical<br>realism | Critical<br>realism    | Scientific<br>realism       |

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| Textual<br>narrative<br>synthesis | Ecological triangulation | Framework<br>synthesis | Meta-<br>ethnography | Grounded<br>Theory | Thematic<br>synthesis | Meta-narrative | CIS            | Meta-study     |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Translation                       | Translation              | Translation            | Transformation       | Transformation     | Transformation        | Transformation | Transformation | Transformation |

## Methods share many common aspects.....

- ..... but may also differ in:
  - Purpose
  - Sampling
  - Analysis
  - Output

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# Choosing a methodology/method

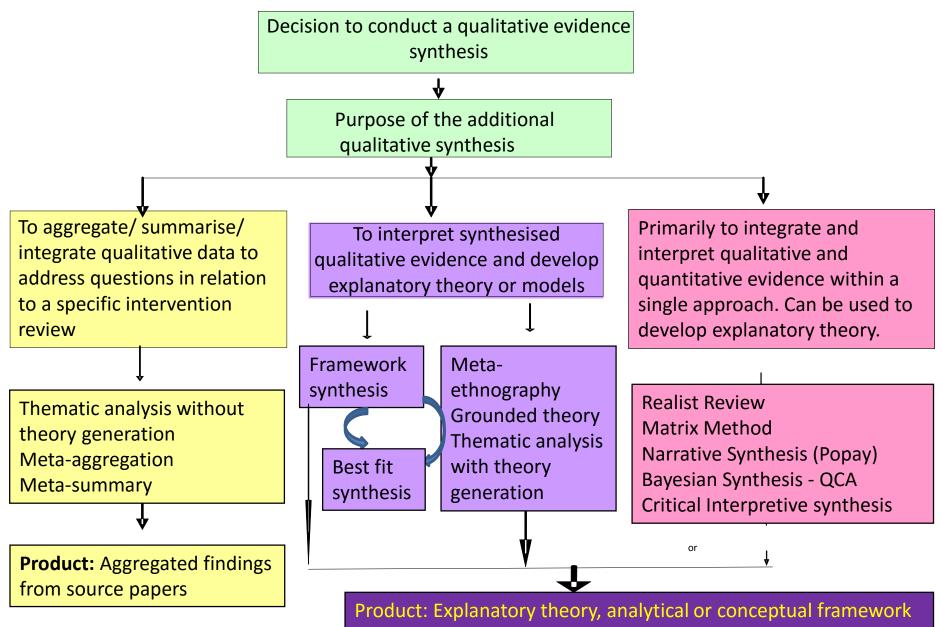
- Experience
- Time & resources
- Purpose of review
- Audience and purpose
- Type of evidence available
- Appropriateness for a Cochrane context



• We have more experience of applying CERQual to a limited number of methodologies/methods such as Framework synthesis

Booth, Noyes et al 2016. Free to download.

### Choice of Synthesis (Adapted from Noyes & Lewin, 2011)



or interpretative framework/mechanism