INTEGRATING FINDINGS FROM QUALITATIVE STUDIES IN A BAYESIAN META-ANALYSIS

Dr. Leonie van Grootel, september 2018 – Cochrane colloquium

INTRODUCTION

Starting point

A quantitative and a qualitative review on Smoking cessation during pregnancy

Qualitative evidence already quantified

Both discuss reasons for smoking cessation

Assumptions

Comparability work in reviews

Qualitative evidence holds 'causal' information

Aim of the research

Decribing a worked example and exploring the possibilities and limitations of this type of mixed studies review

STEP I: MODELING QUAL DATA

Smoking cessation

Women's experiences that psychological well-being is positively related to smoking cessation

Women's experiences that partner involvement is positively related to smoking cessation

Women's experiences that awareness of the risks is positively related to smoking cessation

STEP 2: MODELING QUAN DATA



STEP 3: MATCHING REASONS TO PREDICTORS

Reasons from qualitative dataset	Predictors from quantitative dataset			
Psychological well-being	Smoking as a coping mechanism for psychological			
Relationship with significant others	Active involvement of a peer in intervention			
Perceptions of risk	Beliefs about the risks associated with smoking			
	The impact of personal experience on the			
	perception of risk associated with smoking			





STEP 6: DISPLAYING THE POSTERIOR

Predictor	Prior distribution	Posterior mean for	Standard deviation	95% CI lower	95% Cl upper
		β		limit	limit
Psychological well-	Uninformative	284	.153	559	.035
being	Informative	.130	.073	016	.272
Relationship with	Uninformative	.129	.168	248	.440
significant others	Informative	.222	.074	.076	.367
Perceptions of risks	Uninformative	.105	.165	222	.420
	Informative	.151	.093	031	.335

DISCUSSION

Similar enough for integration?!