



Partnership and collaboration: Palliative Care Evidence Review Service (PaCERS)

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Introduction

PaCERS:

- Funded by Health and Care Research Wales through the Wales Cancer Research Centre to support professionals and other decision-makers working in palliative care
- Unique in responding to external clinical/organisational calls for evidence rather than itself defining the review agenda



Aim

- To deliver high quality evidence that is both timely and user-friendly:
 - To work in partnership with the requester
 - To provide training in research methodology relating to rapid reviews
- To maintain a repository of evidence reviews and circulate as appropriate.

Why use a rapid reviews ?



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Systematic Review Timeline

Decision-making Timeline

Rapid Review Timeline

If a rapid review is the solution, what is the problem?



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- No clear definition of a rapid review
- No formal methodology
- There are no reporting standards
- Even “rapid” varies and is relative

Rapid review is defined as a review conducted within 8-10 weeks using modified systematic review methods with a highly refined research question, search carried out within limited set of databases and other sources and increasing the transparency of the methods used.

Stakeholder Workshop

1. Making a request – getting a format that makes sense
2. What would the results look like?
3. What does impact look like?



To get a consensus on how best PaCERS can serve the palliative care community in conducting rapid reviews.



Name of Requester or Group
(if a group please nominate a lead)

Date

Organisation

Contact address

Telephone number

E-mail address

The questions below will assist outline your specific research

Brief summary of your rationale for review.

Objectives of the review.

What key issues are you trying to explore?

A brief description of your



Review Methods

Search Strategy: A systematic search was conducted across a wide-ranging set of databases: Ovid Medline, including In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid Embase, Ebsco CINAHL and Cochrane Library.

The preliminary search strategy was developed on Ovid Medline using both text words and Medical subject headings from January 2006 to February 2017 restricted to English language humans. The search strategy was modified to capture indexing systems of the other databases. (Search strategies available upon request).

To identify additional papers, the following website was searched: xxxxxxxxxxx

Furthermore electronic tables of content for the last two years were scanned for xxxxxxxx

Reference lists of systematic reviews were checked for any relevant studies. The searches generated xxx citations after removing duplicates and irrelevant records. Figure 1 represents the flow of information through the different phases of the review.

Inclusion:

Exclusion: Studies set in a non-Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries; Case series studies consisting of less than 25 patients; non-english language studies

Study selection/Quality Assessment/Data

Extraction: Study selection was based upon review of the abstract by two independent reviewers. The full text was then assessed independently using a pre-designed eligibility form according to inclusion criteria.

Any discrepancies between the two reviewers were resolved by consensus or by recourse to a third reviewer.



TITLE

Date _/ _/ _

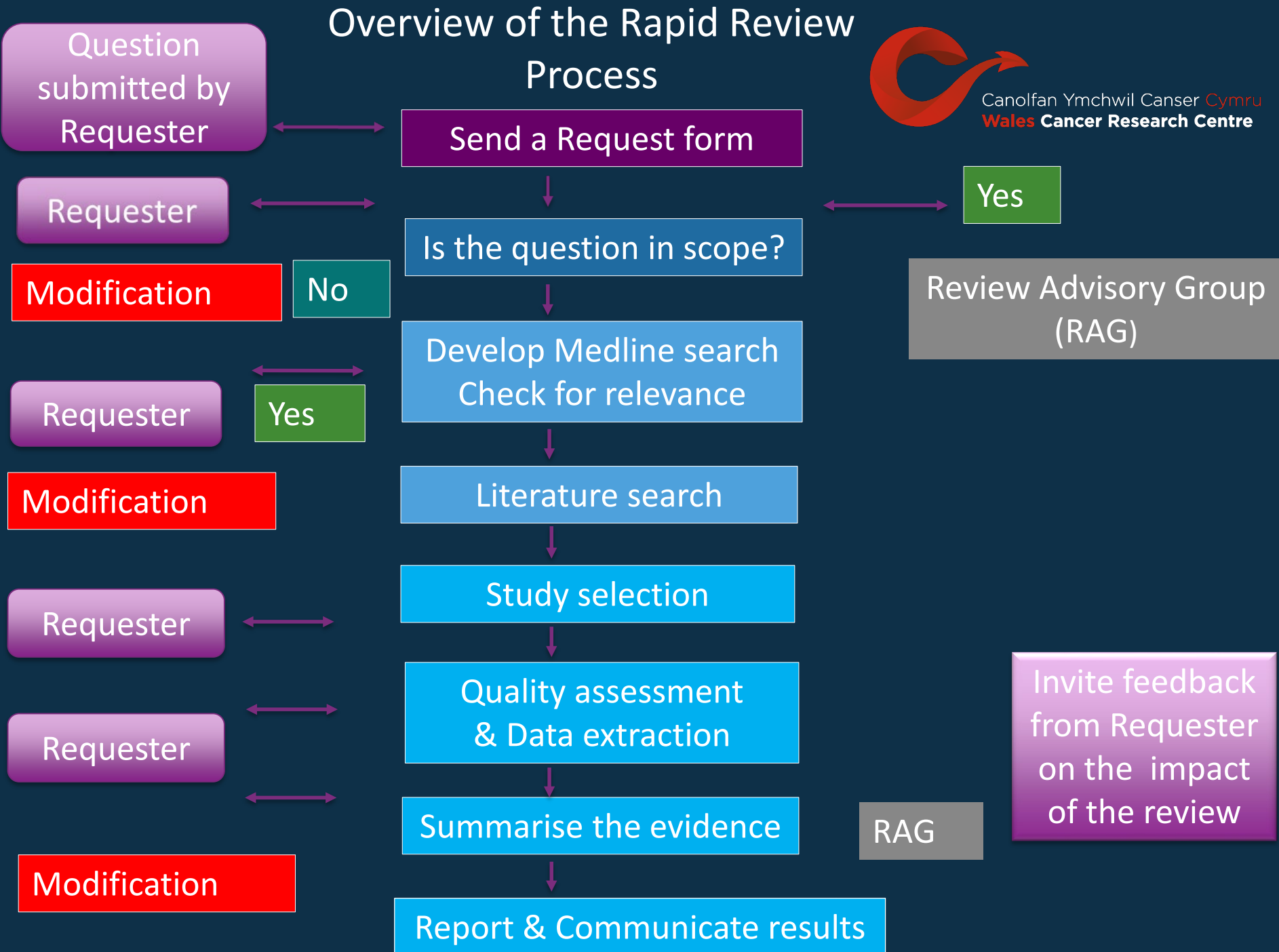
Context

Questions	Before Review	Questions	Follow up
How are the review findings going to be used?		Did the review findings help address how you were aiming to use them?	
How important or relevant will the review be for practice across Wales?		How important has the review findings been in changing practice across Wales?	
Will you be able to identify and feedback to us on the impact the review has had?		What are the specific impacts that have materialised from the rapid reviews?	

Overview of the Rapid Review Process



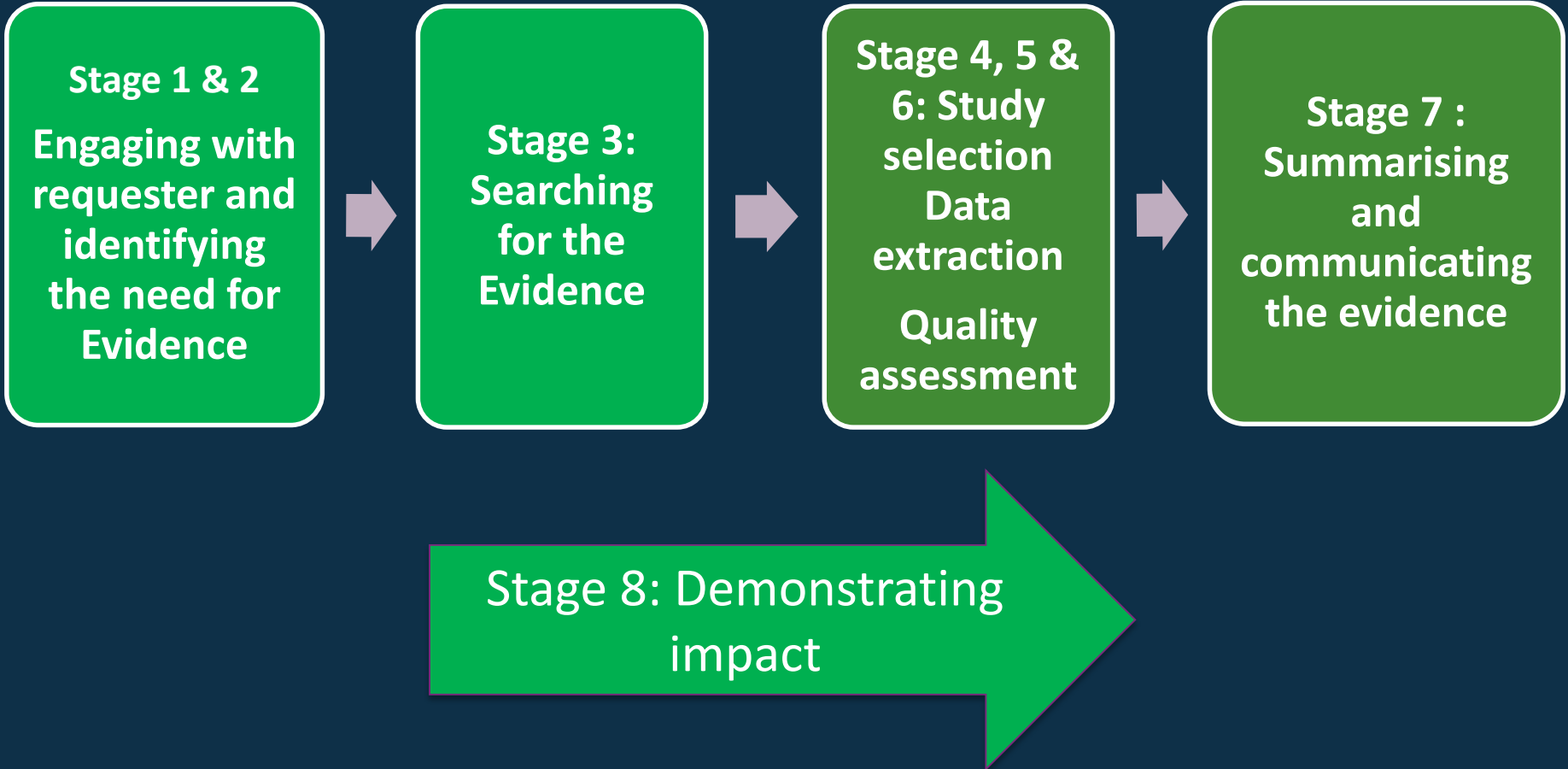
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Partnership and Collaboration

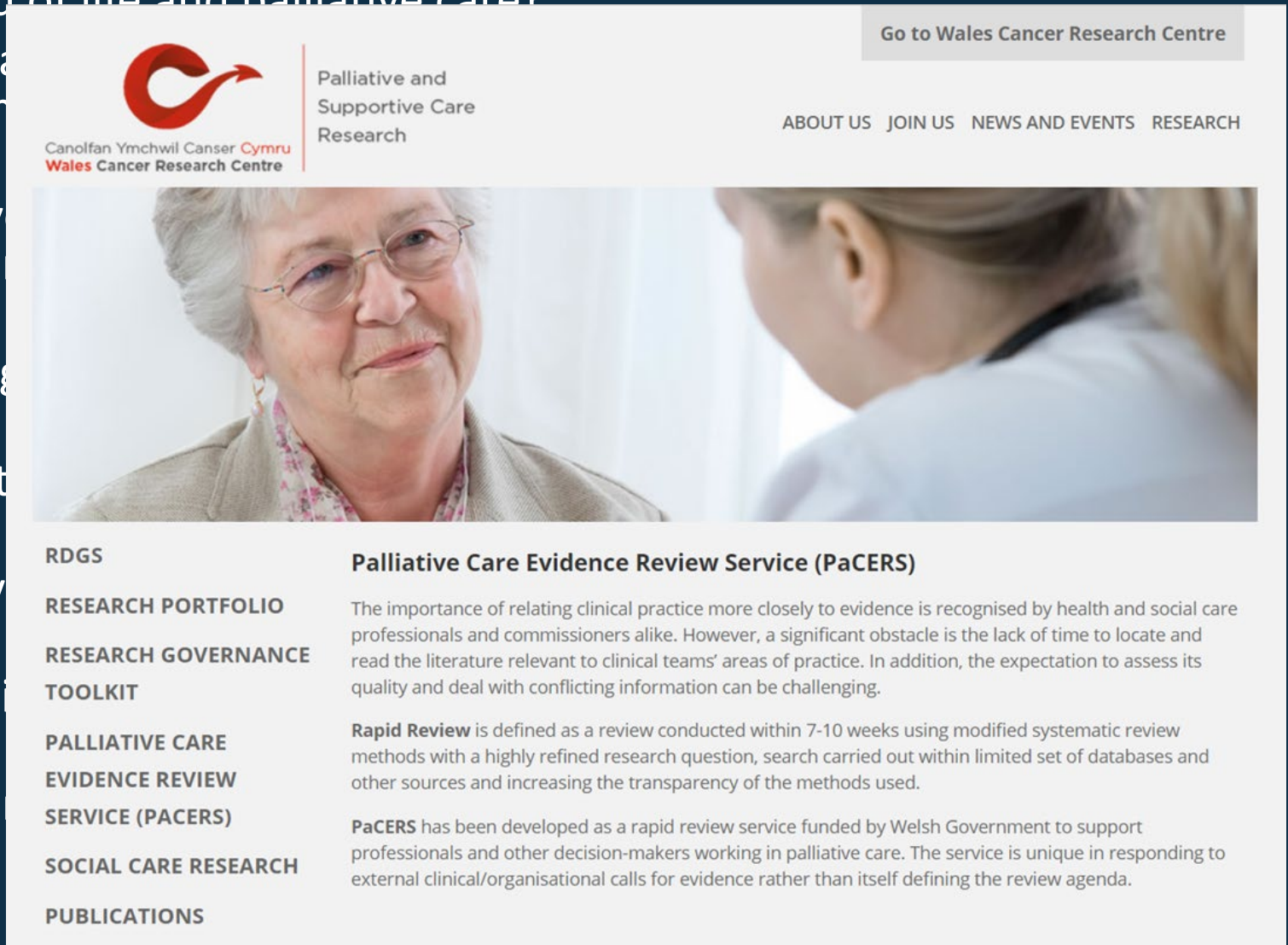


Engage with the workforce without adding to their workload



Completed reviews

1. What are best practice service models in rural areas for the delivery of end of life and palliative care?
2. Does a health...
3. What interv...
cancer
4. What manag...
5. What palliat...
6. What Involv...
7. What fibrosi...
8. What cance...




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Palliative and Supportive Care Research

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RDGS

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RESEARCH GOVERNANCE TOOLKIT

PALLIATIVE CARE EVIDENCE REVIEW SERVICE (PACERS)

SOCIAL CARE RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Palliative Care Evidence Review Service (PaCERS)

The importance of relating clinical practice more closely to evidence is recognised by health and social care professionals and commissioners alike. However, a significant obstacle is the lack of time to locate and read the literature relevant to clinical teams' areas of practice. In addition, the expectation to assess its quality and deal with conflicting information can be challenging.

Rapid Review is defined as a review conducted within 7-10 weeks using modified systematic review methods with a highly refined research question, search carried out within limited set of databases and other sources and increasing the transparency of the methods used.

PaCERS has been developed as a rapid review service funded by Welsh Government to support professionals and other decision-makers working in palliative care. The service is unique in responding to external clinical/organisational calls for evidence rather than itself defining the review agenda.

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