

# *Secondary Studies*

***Yousef Moradi***

*Assistant Professor in Epidemiology,  
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics,  
Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences.*

# CONTENTS

**01**



## **Background**

Definition of secondary studies  
Secondary Studies Sources  
The Important of Secondary Studies

**02**



## **Type of Secondary studies**

Old Reviews  
New Reviews  
Borderline Reviews

**03**



## **Utility of Secondary Studies**

# 1

## PART ONE

# Background

Exploring Secondary Studies: A Comprehensive Definition

# Background

## Secondary Studies



### Definition

**Secondary studies**, also known as secondary research or secondary data analysis, refer to a research method in which researchers gather and analyze existing data, information, or materials that were previously collected and published by other sources or researchers..

### Definition

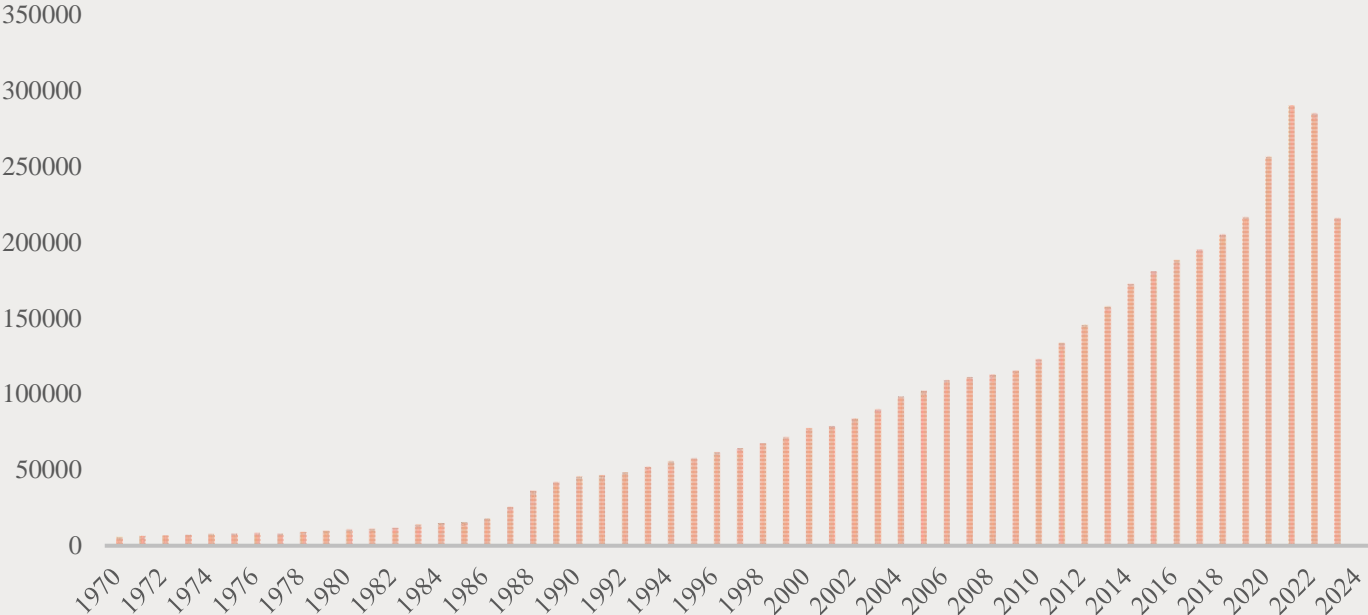
This type of research does not involve the direct collection of new data from individuals or subjects but relies on the examination and synthesis of data that has already been gathered for another purpose.



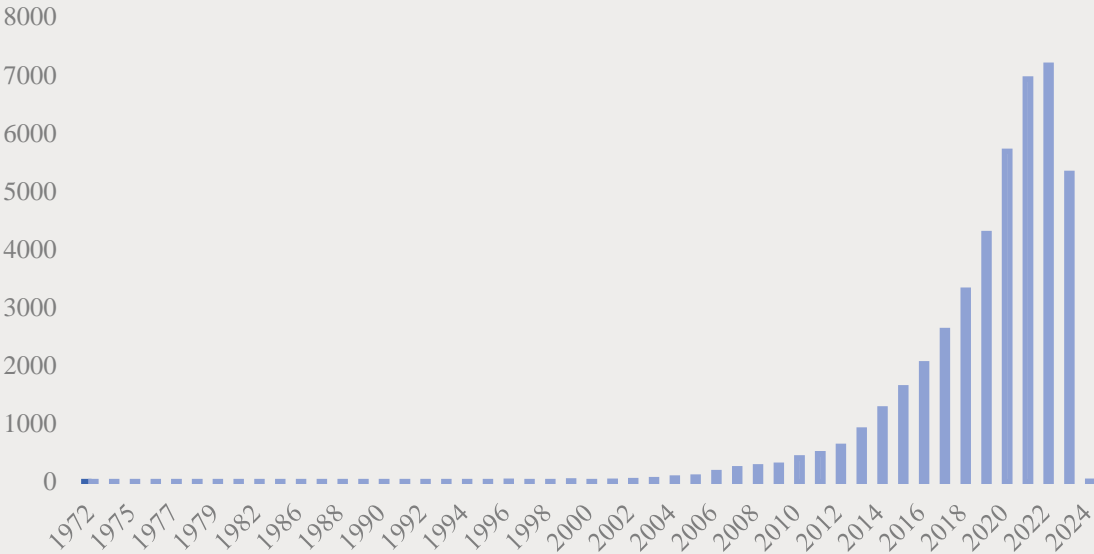
Background

Statistics

Review Studies Published (World)



Review Studies Published (Iran)



# Background

## Secondary Studies Sources

### Source 1

- Published research articles and academic papers.
- Books and literature reviews.
- Theses

### Source 3

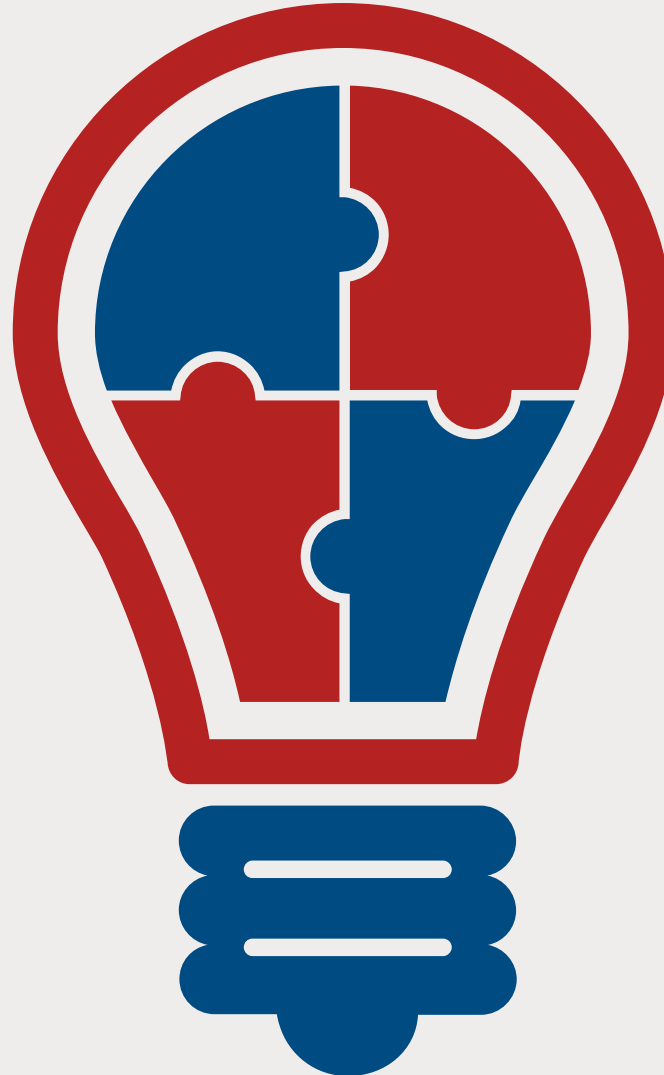
- Government reports and official statistics.
- National or international reports

### Source 2

- Existing databases and datasets.

### Source 4

- Conference papers



# Background

## The Important of Secondary Studies

### First

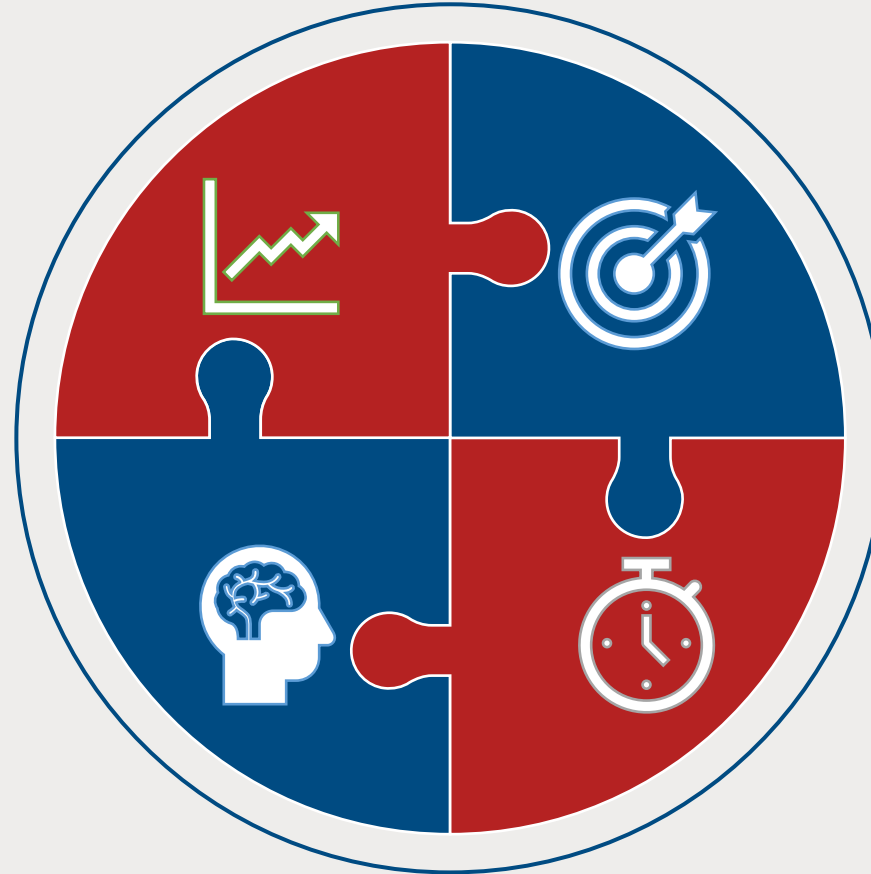
#### Summarizing Existing Knowledge:

Collect and analyze all available evidence on a particular topic, providing a comprehensive summary of existing research. This is valuable for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners looking for a concise overview of the current state of knowledge in a specific area.

### Third

#### Guiding Policy and Practice:

Policymakers and practitioners often rely on systematic reviews and meta-analyses to make informed decisions. These reviews provide the best available evidence, which can inform guidelines, interventions, and public health strategies.



### Second

#### Reducing Bias and increasing statistical power:

By using a rigorous and transparent methodology, these studies aim to minimize bias in the selection and evaluation of studies.

### Fourth

#### Time and Resource Efficiency:

By synthesizing existing research, systematic reviews save time and resources for researchers. Instead of conducting a new study, researchers can build on the findings of previous work.

# Type of Secondary Studies

Old Reviews

New Reviews

Borderline Reviews



2

PART TWO



# Type of Secondary Studies



# Old Reviews

Review Studies, Bibliographic Reviews, Literature Reviews, Traditional Reviews

## Title



- No formulated title

## Methods



- No preplanned methodology
- No set search strategy
- Not predefined search strategy or syntax in databases

## Outcomes and Analysis

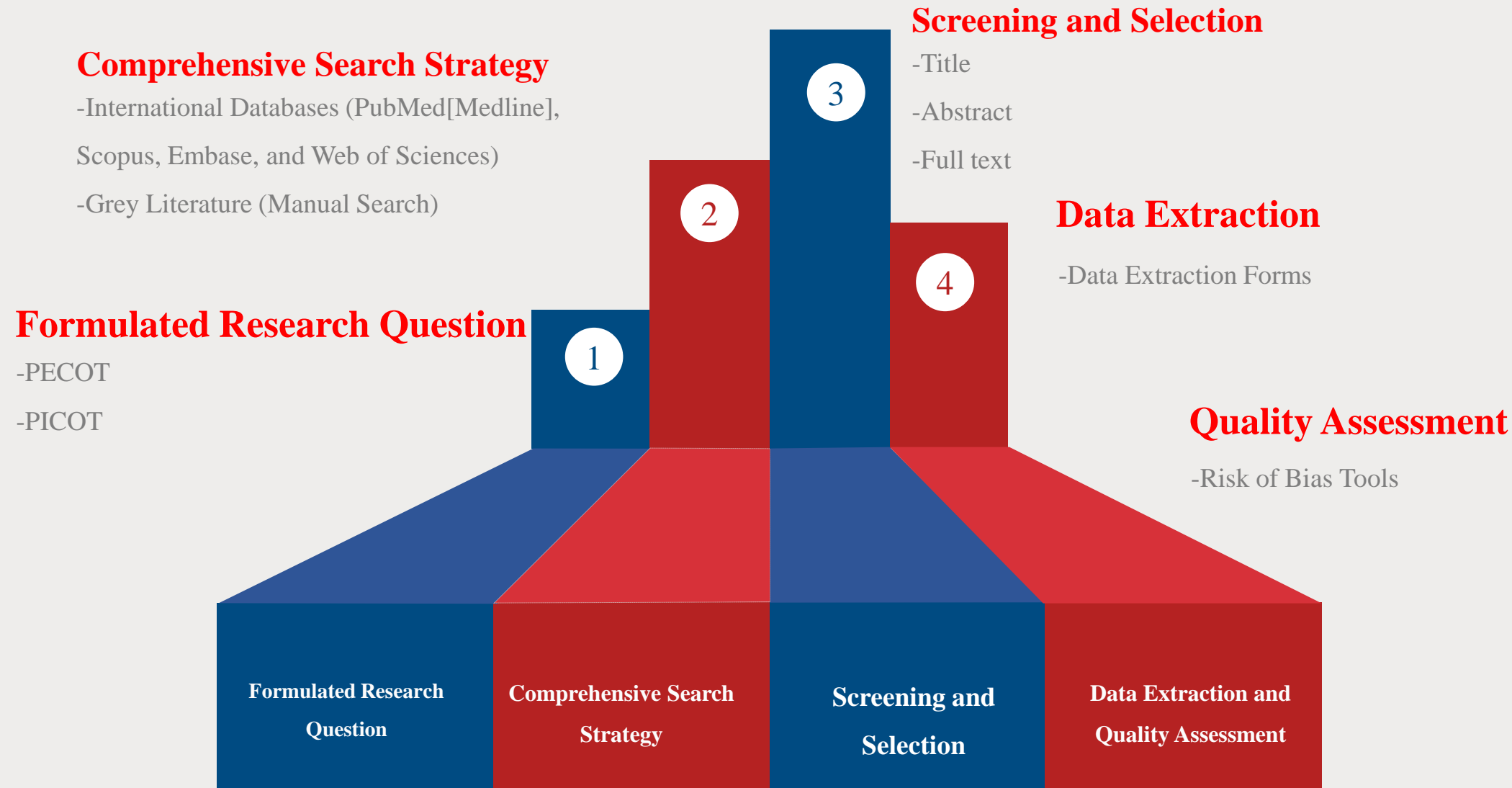


- No specific definition of outcomes
- Unlikely quality assessment of studies
- Doesn't usually included statistical analysis

## Others



- Written by one experts
- Conclusion written based on expert opinions



# New Reviews

Methods

## Systematic Reviews

Systematic Reviews  
Systematic Search and Reviews  
Systematized Reviews  
Umbrella Reviews  
Qualitative Systematic Reviews

## Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis

Meta-analysis (Meta-analysis of analytical observational studies, Interventional studies, Diagnostic studies, Prevalence studies, and so on)

Global Burden of Diseases

State of the art reviews

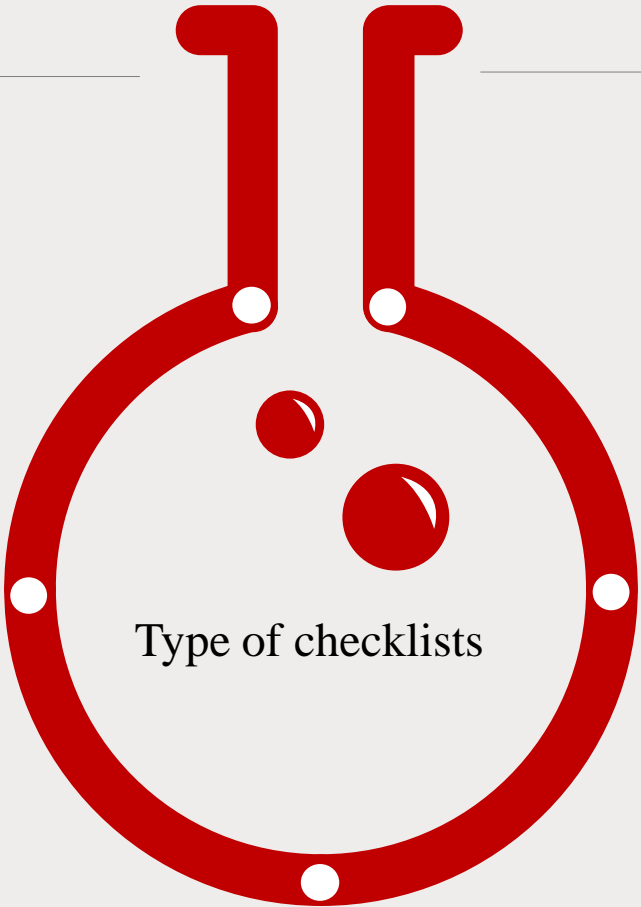
## Scientometrics Analysis

## Systematic Analysis

1001



Design	Risk of Bias Checklists
RCTs	Risk of Bias Cochrane Jadad score JBI checklist NIH checklist . .
Observational Studies	Newcastle Ottawa Scale JBI checklist NIH checklist . .
Diagnostic Studies	QUADAS
Animal Studies	SYRCLE's



Design	Reporting Checklists
RCTs	CONSORT
Observational Studies	STROBE
Diagnostic Studies	STARD
Animal Studies	ARRIVE
Case Reports Studies	CARE

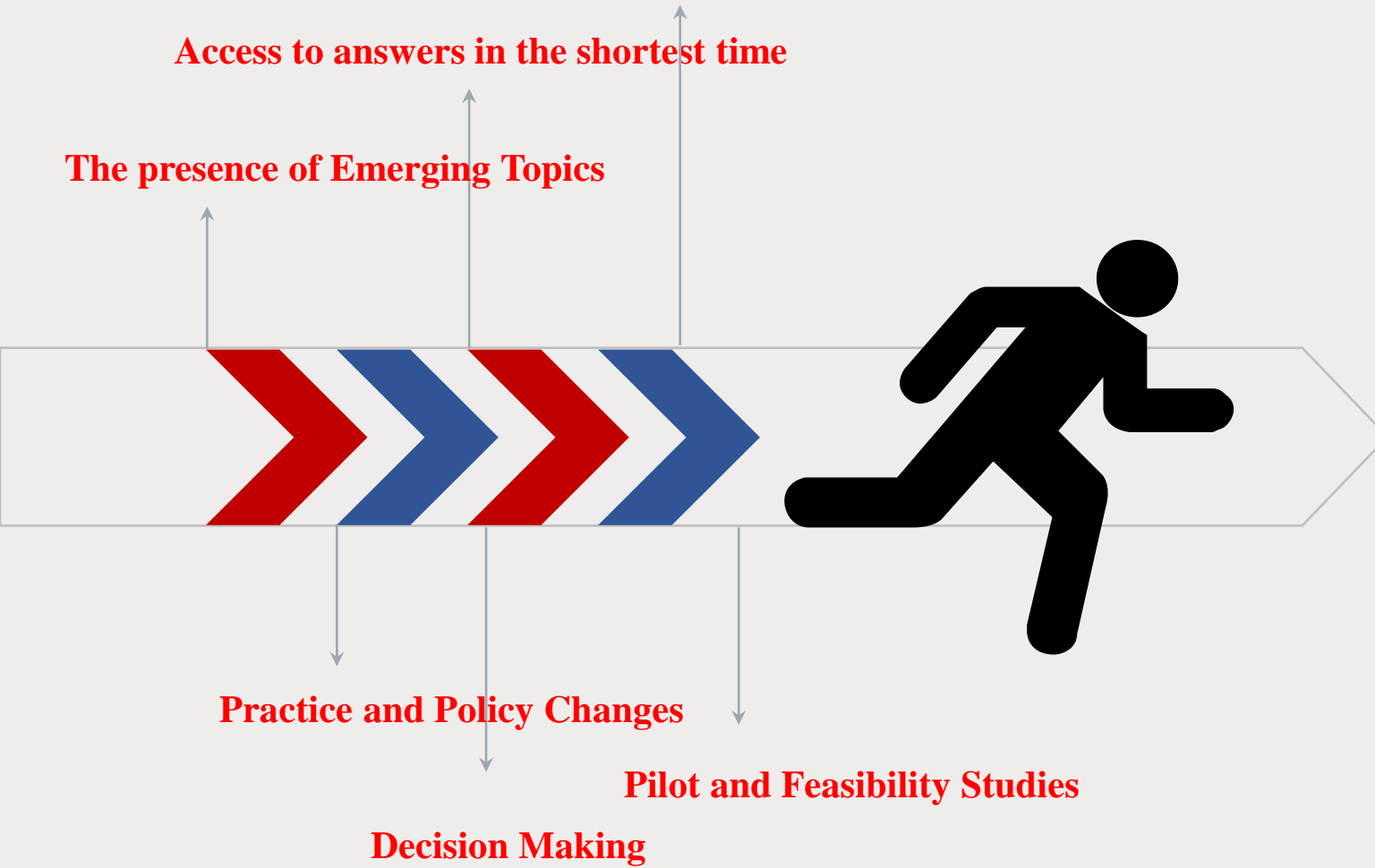
# Borderline Reviews

Types

Access to answers in the shortest time

Access to answers in the shortest time

The presence of Emerging Topics



## Rapid Reviews

Assessment of what is already known about a policy or practice issue, by using systematic review methods to search and critically appraise existing research.

## Scoping Reviews

Preliminary assessment of potential size and scope of available research literature. Aims to identify nature and extent of research evidence (usually including ongoing research).

## Mapping Reviews

Map out and categorize existing literature from which to commission further reviews and/or primary research by identifying gaps in research literature

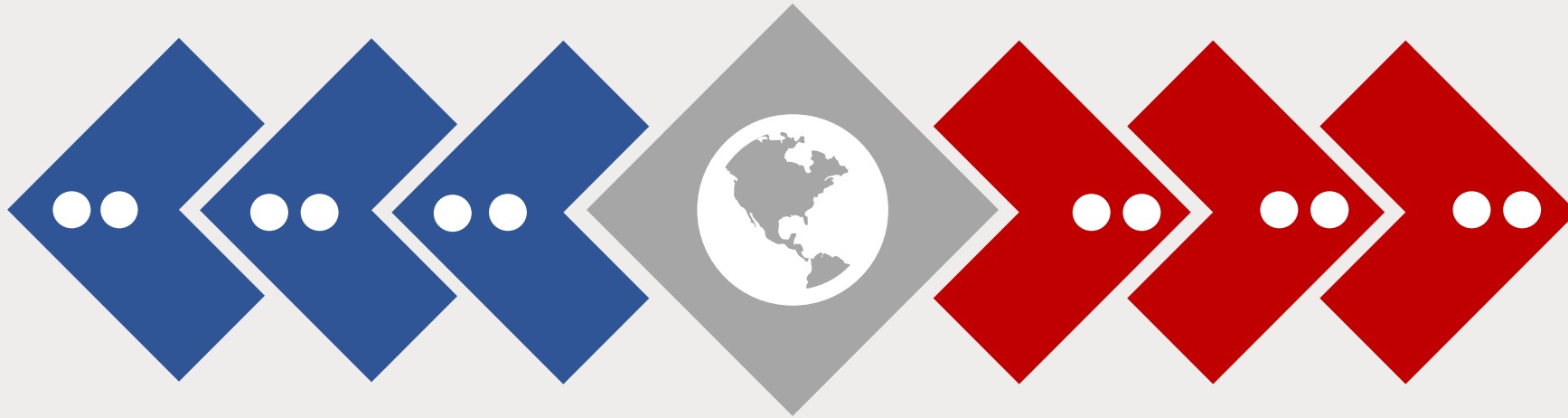


3

PART THREE

# Utility of Secondary Studies

# Utility of Secondary Studies



- Analysis of Previous Studies
- Literature Reviews
- Research Prioritization
- Policy Development
- Time Efficiency
- Quality Control
- Hypothesis Generation
- Evidence Based Decision Making
- Data Validation



# Notes

## Secondary Studies



Conducting secondary studies through systematic review and analysis has currently garnered significant attention from many researchers worldwide, especially in Iran. This is because these studies offer the highest precision in evidence generation and require relatively less time compared to other types of research.

On the other hand, the willingness of many international journals to publish this type of research is another reason for the increased demand for conducting such studies. Conducting these studies, considering preliminary studies in the form of intervention studies or, in other words, clinical trials, is of utmost importance.





***Thanks a lot***