



U Advancing the science of literature
reviewing in nursing and healthcare: the
focused mapping review and synthesis B

RCN International Research Conference
Birmingham 2018

Dr Caroline Bradbury-Jones (University of Birmingham, UK)
c.bradbury-jones@bham.ac.uk Twitter: @jones_bradbury

The Focused Mapping Review and Synthesis (FMRS): Origins

- A development and extension of the mapping review described by Grant and Booth (2009) in their typology of 14 review types.
- Most types of review involve exhaustive searching and retrieval of as much relevant evidence as possible on a particular subject and from this, firm conclusions can be drawn or gaps in evidence identified.
- A FMRS approach aims to identify the contours, boundaries or assumptions associated with a subject within a specific body of literature.



Grant, M. J. & Booth, A. (2009) A typology of reviews: an analysis of 14 review types and associated methodologies. *Health Information & Libraries Journal*, 26: 91–108.

What shall we call it?

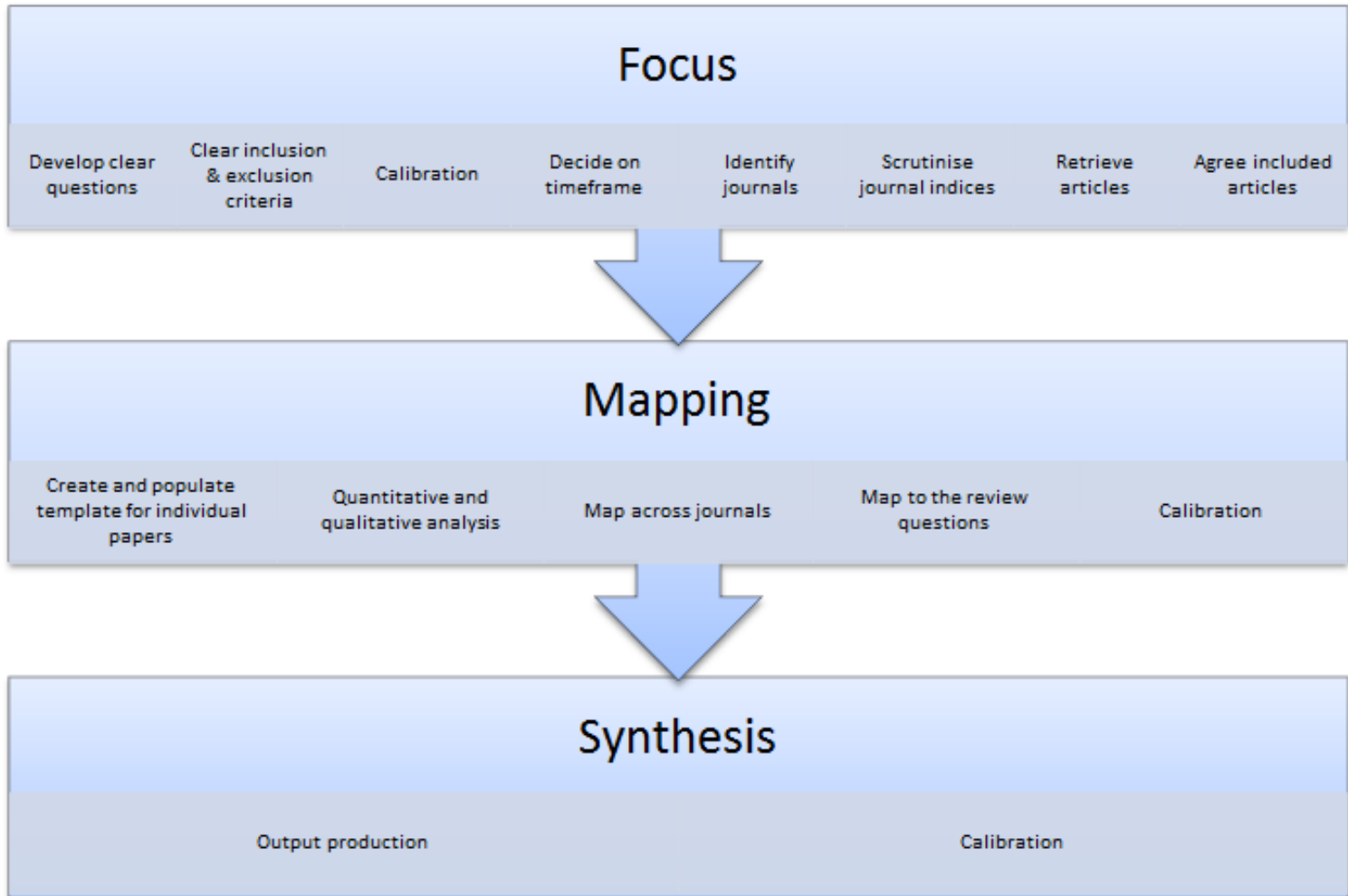


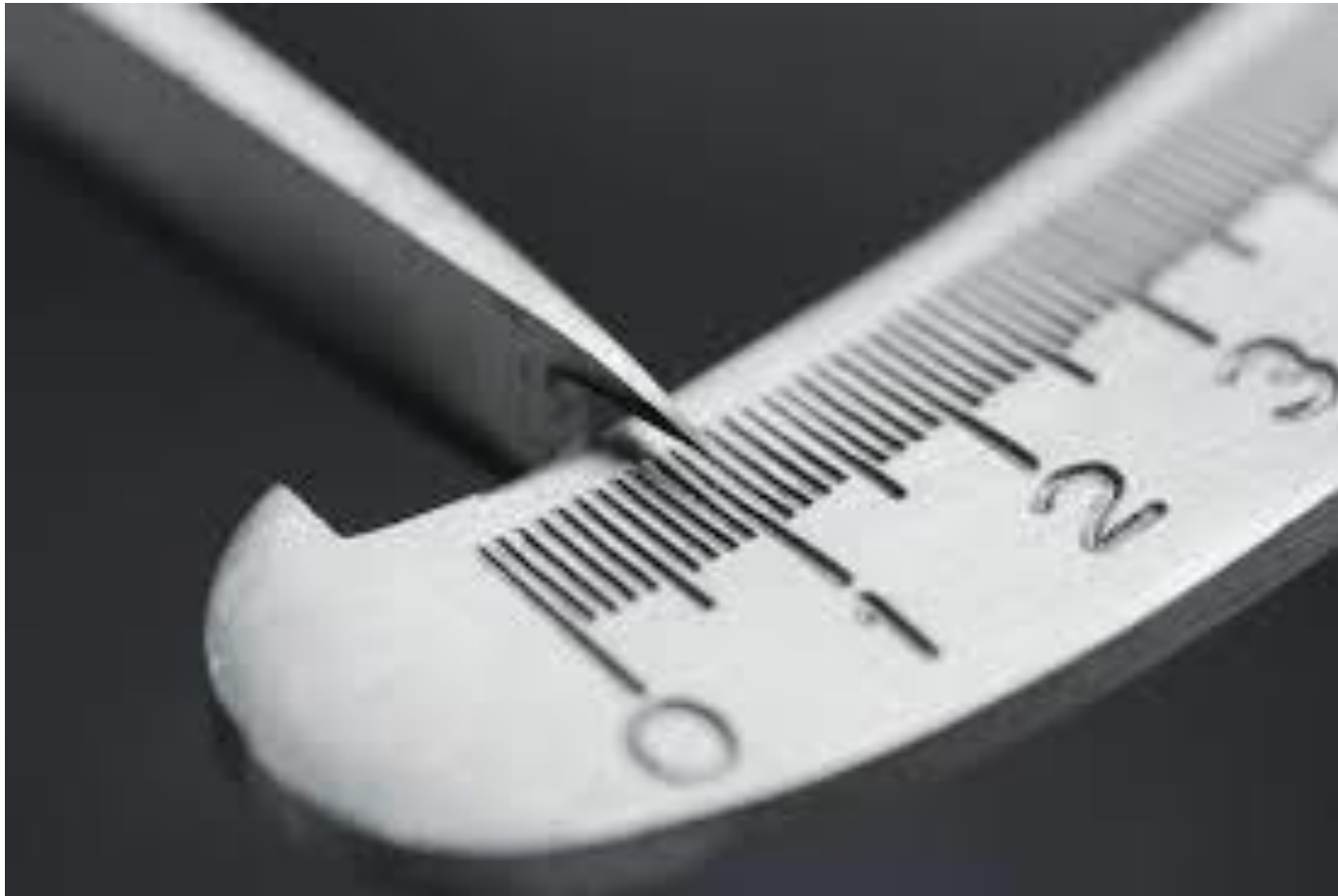
FMRS key features

- There are four key features of a FMRS that collectively make it distinct from other forms of review. It:
 - 1) focuses on a defined field of knowledge rather than a body of evidence;
 - 2) creates a descriptive map or topography of key features of research within the field rather than a synthesis of findings;
 - 3) comments on the overall approach to knowledge production rather than the state of the evidence;
 - 4) examines this within a broader epistemological context, rather than synthesising evidence of ‘what works’.



Article #	Title	Timeframe	Number of journals	Number of papers included	Output
#1	Bradbury-Jones C., Taylor J. & Herber O. How theory is used and articulated in qualitative research: Development of a new typology. <i>Social Science & Medicine</i> , 2014; 120, 135-141.	3 months (2013)	Five	55	Typology
#2	Taylor, J., Bradbury-Jones, C., Breckenridge, J., Jones, C. & Herber, O.R. Risk of vicarious trauma in nursing research: A focused mapping review and synthesis. <i>Journal of Clinical Nursing</i> . 2016; doi: 10.1111/jocn.13235.	Six years (2009-2014)	Six	104	Theoretical model
#3	Bradbury-Jones, C., Breckenridge, J., Clark, M.T., Herber, O.R., Wagstaff, C. & Taylor, J. The State of Qualitative Research in Health and Social Science Literature: A Focused Mapping Review and Synthesis. <i>International Journal of Social Research Methodology</i> . 2017; DOI: 10.1080/13645579.2016.1270583	3 months (2015)	Six	102	Conceptual model
#4	Bradbury-Jones, C., Clark, M., Paavilainen, E. & Appleton, J. A Profile of Gender-based Violence Research in Europe: Findings from a Focused Mapping Review and Synthesis. <i>Trauma, Violence, & Abuse</i> . 2017; In press.	12 months (2015)	Thirteen	32	Thematic description





UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM

Example extraction form

Year of Journal	Total papers published during review period	Total papers meeting inclusion criteria	Number of papers dealing with abuse/violence (specify)	Number of papers dealing with dying/death (specify)	Number of papers involving children (0-18)	Number of papers involving adults (19+)	Number of papers that discuss vicarious trauma	Study design/methods used (name)	Method of analysis
Total									

An example FMRS: The state of qualitative research

- Research articles were retrieved that were published during the first quarter of 2015 in six different journals.
- Included journals: British Journal of Social Work (BJSW); Health & Social Care in the Community (HSCC), Journal of Advanced Nursing (JAN), Qualitative Health Research (QHR), Social Science & Medicine (SS&M) and Sociology of Health and Illness (SH&I).
- A total of 102 articles met our inclusion criteria and were included in the review.



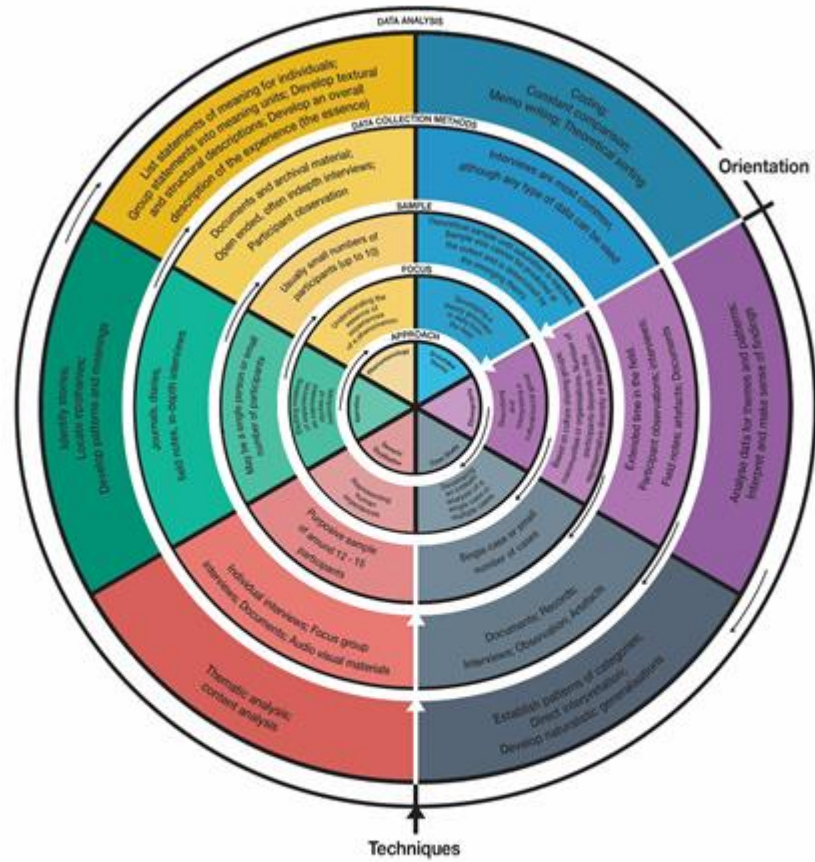
Data extraction and charting

1 2 3 4 5	Orientation 'what researchers say they do'				Techniques 'What researchers actually do'			
	Title of Article	Clear from title?	Claimed philosophical approach	Justification and aim	Theoretical framework	Claimed theoretical framework description	Study design and data generation	Data analysis approach
1	Concepts of Diabetes and Diabetes Care in Young People With Minority Backgrounds	Implied	Our choice of methodology for data acquisition and analysis was inspired by phenomenography.	The aim of this study was to gain-depth knowledge on the experience of adolescents with T1DM and a non-Swedish background regarding factors that might influence their ability to take care of themselves. In particular, factors that might influence diabetes management routines, their social situation, and the support they receive from caregivers.	None	Bloom (2002) proposed social ecological theory as a useful framework for pediatric research, in which the young person is considered as part of a social ecological context. Structures on the macro level, for example, culture and school organization, and supportive systems at the meso level, such as friends, diabetes teams, and family members, will be considered at the micro level (Brodwin et al., 2017).	We conducted a first- or second-generation immigrant adolescents, age between 10 and 19 years and treated for T1DM at a major pediatric hospital in Sweden, to participate in the study. In all, 24 adolescents (17 girls, 7 boys) of these adolescents, 21 had parents born in a non-European country, and three had parents born in Europe (non-Scandinavian countries). Twelve adolescents agreed to participate in the study. 5 of these were born in Sweden, 3 in Iraq, and 1 in Somalia. None of the 12 interviews took place in the adolescents' homes; one interview was conducted at the diabetes clinic, and two at the university. The interviews were based on a semistructured interview guide consisting of 14 questions that prompted respondents to share their experience and thoughts about their attitudes, social norms, and perceived control with regard to their diabetes, self-care, social situation, and medical concerns.	The research team performed the analysis in the following five steps. In Step 1, all the researchers read the transcripted interview protocols, which enabled an understanding of the meaning content of each interview. We performed Step 2 to ensure the credibility of the analysis. Two of the researchers, neither of whom had performed the interviews, analyzed two interviews from two different ways, one researcher starting from the questions in the interview guide, and the other with nonstructured questions applied to the text. In both approaches, the readers sought similarities and differences in perceptions in the interview texts. Similar results emerged from the two analyses, and the first form of analysis (with the interview guide) was used thereafter. We formulated categorizations of meaning themes that reflected similarities and dimensions in the data and described the major aspects of these respective phenomena. In Step 3 of the analysis, Stefan analyzed four of the interviews, and Elin conducted the emerging themes. We discussed discrepancies and similarities. In Step 4, we discussed an emerging model of the themes and refined it in consensus within the entire research team. The process continued for the next four interviews, and the model thus continued to emerge and develop. By the end of a pilot theme regarding long-term management of diabetes had emerged. Therefore, in the fifth step, when analyzing the final interviews, we specifically considered the degree of integration of the disease.
2	Latino Caregiver Experiences With Asthma/Health Communication	Implied	To better understand the culture and experience of LEP asthma caregivers in our geographical area, we employed a grounded theory approach (Crabtree & Strauss, 1999; Patton, 2002).	The goal of our qualitative inquiry as health service researchers was to identify themes that advance the understanding of the LEP asthma caregiver experience and to identify potential areas for future work (Bridges, Camp, & Coates, 2007). Our objective was to use qualitative research methods and a community-based participatory approach to characterize how asthma/health communication and asthma action plan delivery are perceived and experienced by LEP caregivers. We aimed to explore the experiences of caregivers to inform education in the field.	None	We conducted semistructured, one-to-one, in-depth interviews in Spanish of bilingual ethnically concordant interview techniques. The purposive sample was made up of Latino asthma health caregivers with LEP (Patton, 2002). We recruited both individuals who had asthma action plans and those who did not. We recruited participants from the community through direct contact by our community researcher. We conducted a follow-up Spanish-language focus group, which was moderated by the first author and the community researcher. The focus group was held at the same local nonprofit Latino advocacy organization (Lumpkin, 2010). Using a conceptual guide, we again explored individual caregivers' perceptions and experiences with asthma/health communication.	Using a grounded theory approach, including iterative data analysis and the constant comparative method, three investigators read and independently coded each transcript (Bridges et al., 2007).	
3	You Cannot Choose Your Family: Sociological Ambivalence in the Hemodialysis Unit	No	In the SEPRACE study, we followed an action research design (Pat, 1987), whereby a cycle of acting to engender changes is undertaken while continuously evaluating the impact of those actions. Our method was informed by the theoretical assumptions of cooperative inquiry (Heron and Peacock (2001) described Heron and Peacock identify four stages of cooperative inquiry as follows: 1. Co-researchers come together to explore an agreed-on area of activity,	We aimed to explore patient, caregiver, and staff perspectives of self-management in hospital-based hemodialysis.	Unclear	Possibly self-management stories in the introduction they write or about self-management and probable definitions.	We held six focus groups in three hemodialysis units, each unit hosting 1 staff and 1 patient focus group. We employed thematic analysis using a priori and emergent codes. We used a purposive sampling technique to ensure a wide range of participants in the focus groups (Crabtree, 2006). A total of 5 participants took part in the patient focus groups (including a caregiver), and 6 participants took part in the staff focus groups.	We took a thematic approach to the analysis (Freyling & Munn-Cooke, 2010). We used a combination of a priori and emergent themes. We explicitly explored a priori themes in the discussion section, primarily "Challenges to self-management" and "What helps?"

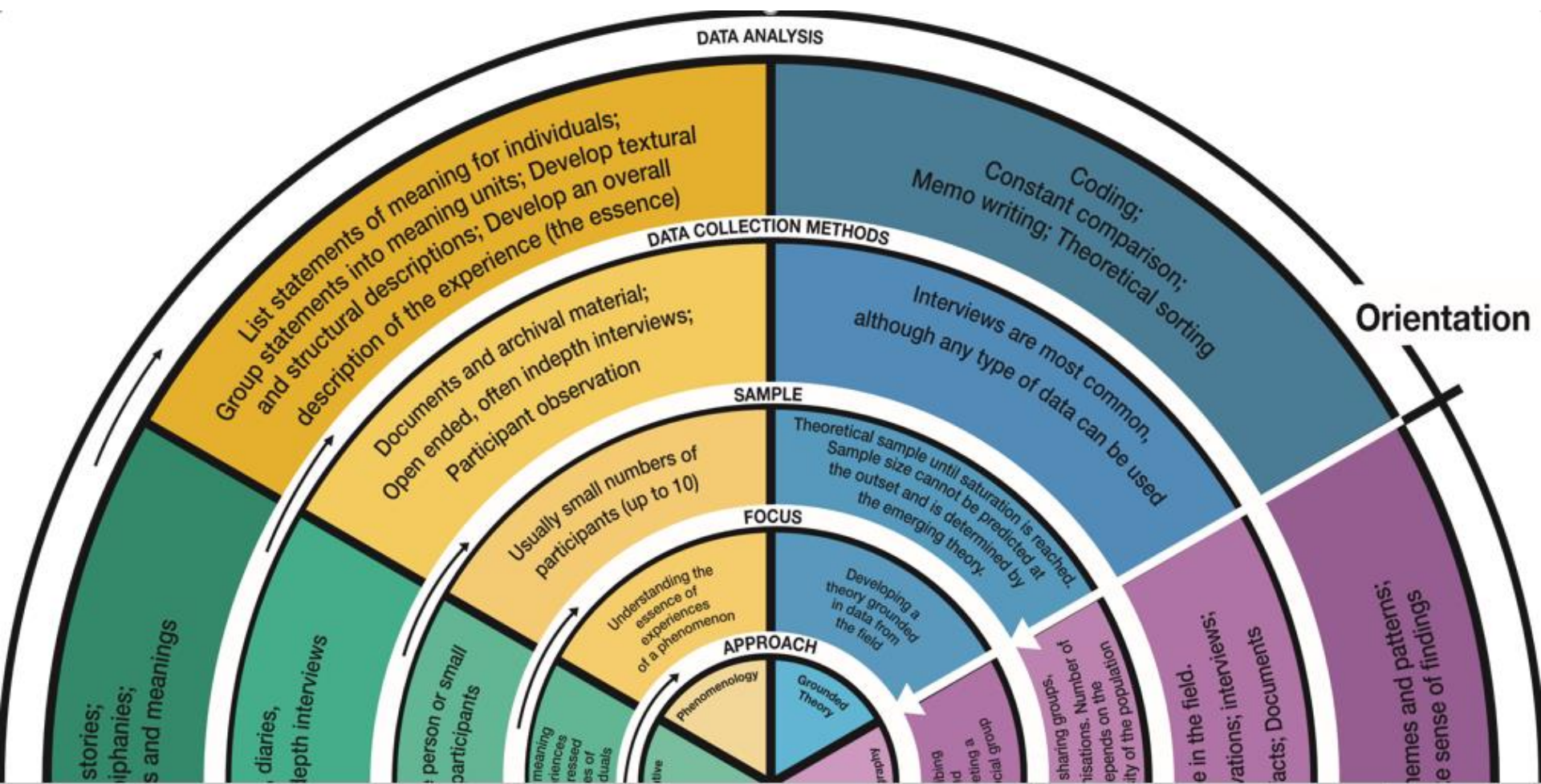


Profile across journals

	Narrative	Phenomenology	Grounded Theory	Ethnography	Case Study	Generic Qualitative	Other
BJSW	0	2	1	1	1	4	0
HSCC	0	0	1	1	1	9	1
JAN	1	1	1	0	0	9	1
QHR	4	5	2	3	1	5	7
SH&I	1	1	2	6	2	7	2
SS&M	0	1	0	5	2	9	2
Total	6(5.9%)	10(9.8%)	7(6.9%)	16(15.7%)	7(6.9%)	43(42.1%)	13(12.7%)



Qualitative Research Level of Alignment Wheel (QR-LAW)TM



Conclusions



Bradbury-Jones, C., Breckenridge, J., Clark, M.T., Herber, O.R., Jones, C. & Taylor, J. Advancing the Science of Literature Reviewing: The Focused Mapping Review and Synthesis as a Novel Approach, *BMC Medical Research Methodology*. Under Review.