A critical appraisal tool for qualitative and quantitative research

Michael Crowe

Michael Crowe – michael.crowe@jcu.edu.au – (07) 4781 6494

## A critical appraisal tool

- When are CATs used?
  - Evidence based practice
  - Systematic and literature reviews
  - Assess validity and reliability of research
- What is the problem with current CATs?
  - Narrow focus
  - Lack design rigour
  - Little/no validity or reliability testing
- Why is this CAT different?
  - Based on theory and evidence

## A critical appraisal tool

- Types of research
- 8 categories
- 22 items
   53–97 descriptors
- Mark descriptors
   ☑ Present
  - 🗷 Absent
  - Not applicable
- Score 0–5
- User guide

- Valid
- Reliable (ICC2)
   Consistency 0.83
   Range 0.64–0.91
   Absolute 0.74
   Range 0.57–0.73
- 3 raters
- Future research
   Ongoing
   Volunteers

Category	Description of item	8
I. Preliminary		
Title	1. Includes study aims  and design	P
Abstract	1. Contains key information □	3
Text	2. Balanced 🗆 and informative 🗆	
	1. Sufficient detail others could reproduce	
	2. Clear/concise writing □, table(s) □, diagram(s) □, figure(s) □	
2. Introduction		
Background	<ol> <li>Summary of current knowledge □</li> <li>Specific problem(s) addressed □ and reason(s) for addressing □</li> </ol>	4
Objective	***************************************	
	<ol> <li>Primary objective(s), hypothesis(es), or aim(s) □</li> <li>Secondary question(s) □</li> </ol>	
. Design		
Research	1. Research design(s) chosen  and why	D
design	2. Suitability of research design(s)	
Intervention,	1. Intervention(s)/treatment(s)/exposure(s) chosen  and why	
treatment.	2. Precise detail of interventions/treatments/exposures   for each group	
exposure	3. Intervention(s)/treatment(s)/exposure(s) valid $\Box$ and reliable $\Box$	
Outcome,	1. Outcome(s)/output(s)/predictor(s)/measure(s) chosen  and why	
predictor,	2. Clearly define outcome(s)/output(s)/predictor(s)/measure(s)	
measure	3. Outcome(s)/output(s)/predictor(s)/measure(s) valid 🗆 and reliable 🗆	
Bias, etc	1. Potential bias □, confounding variable □, effect modifier □, interactions □	
	2. Sequence generation $\Box$ , group allocation $\Box$ , balance $\Box$ , and by whom $\Box$	
	3. Equivalent treatment of participants/cases/groups □	
l. Sampling		
Sampling	1. Sampling method(s) chosen □ and why □	S
method	<ol> <li>Suitability of sampling method □</li> </ol>	1
Sample	1. Sample size □, how chosen □, and why □	
size	2. Suitability of sample size □	
Sampling	<ol> <li>Target/actual/sample population(s): description □ and suitability □</li> </ol>	
protocol	2. Participants/cases/groups: inclusion 🗆 and exclusion 🗆 criteria	
	3. Recruitment of participants/cases/groups □	
i. Data collect		_
Collection	1. Collection method(s) chosen  and why	
method	2. Suitability of collection method(s) □	C
Collection	1. Dates	1
protocol	2. Method(s) to ensure/enhance quality of measurement/instrumentation	
	3. Manage non-participation  , withdrawal  , incomplete/lost data	
5. Ethics		
Participant ethics	1. Informed consent □, equity □	E
	2. Privacy , confidentiality/anonymity	
Researcher ethics	<ol> <li>Ethical approval □, funding □, conflicts of interest □</li> <li>Subjectivities □, relationship(s) with participants/cases □</li> </ol>	
7. Results	1 Mothade for primary autoonac/predictors chases D and why D	P
Analysis, interpret.	<ol> <li>Methods for primary outcomes/predictors chosen □ and why □</li> <li>Additional methods (e.g. subgroup analysis) chosen □ and why □</li> </ol>	R
method	3. Suitability of analysis/integration/interpretation method(s)	
Essential	1. Flow of participants/cases/groups through each stage of research □	
analysis	2. Demographic and other characteristics of participants/cases/groups	
	3. Raw data 🗆, response rate 🗆, non-participate/withdraw/incomplete/lost 🗆	
Outcome,	1. Summary results   & precision  for each outcome//predictor/measure	
predictor	2. Consider benefit/harm $\Box$ , unexpected result $\Box$ , problem/failure $\Box$	
analysis	3. Describe outlying data (e.g. diverse case, adverse effect, minor theme) □	
B. Discussion		_
	1. Interpret of results in the context of current evidence  and objectives	D
Interpret	2. Draw inferences consistent with the strength of the data $\Box$	
	3. Consideration of alternative explanations for observed results	
	4. Account for bias  , confounding/effect modifier/interaction/imprecision	
Generalise	1. Consideration of overall practical usefulness of the study	1
	2. Description of generalisability (external validity) of the study 🗆	
Concluding	1. Highlight study's particular strengths □	
Concluding remarks		

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