

# ***Priorities for Future OSH Reviews and Research***

---

***OSH Evidence – Systematic Review Clearinghouse on Occupational Safety and Health***

*Alba Fishta, Swenneke van den Heuvel, Annette Nold, Katharina Broeske, Ulrike Euler, Stefano Mattioli, Jos Verbeek*

- PEROSH = Partnership for European Research in Occupational Safety and Health

- 12 Institutionen, 11 Mitgliedstaaten

1. AUSTRIA : Austrian Social Insurance for Occupational Risks (AUVA)
2. DENMARCK : National Research Centre for the Working Environment (NRCWE)
3. FINLAND : Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH)
4. FRANCE : National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (INRS)
5. GERMANY: Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA)
6. GERMANY: Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident insurance (IFA)
7. ITALY : Italian Workers Compensation Authority (INAIL)
8. NETHERLANDS : Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
9. NORWAY : National Institute of Occupational Health (STAMI)
10. POLAND : Central Institute for Labour Protection - National Research Institute (CIOP-PIB)
11. SPAIN : National Institute for Safety and Hygiene at Work (INSHT)
12. UNITED KINGDOM: Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL)



- PEROSH = Partnership for European Research in Occupational Safety and Health

- 12 Institutionen, 11 Mitgliedstaaten

1. AUSTRIA : Austrian Social Insurance for Occupational Risks (AUVA)
2. DENMARCK : National Research Centre for the Working Environment (NRCWE)
3. FINLAND : Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH)
4. FRANCE : National Research and Safety Institute for the Prevention of Occupational Accidents and Diseases (INRS)
5. GERMANY: Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA)
6. GERMANY: Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident insurance (IFA)
7. ITALY : Italian Workers Compensation Authority (INAIL)
8. NETHERLANDS : Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)
9. NORWAY : National Institute of Occupational Health (STAMI)
10. POLAND : Central Institute for Labour Protection - National Research Institute (CIOP-PIB)
11. SPAIN : National Institute for Safety and Hygiene at Work (INSHT)
12. UNITED KINGDOM: Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL)



# OSH Evidence Clearinghouse of SR (1)

PEROSH projects | PEROSH

www.perosh.eu/research-projects/perosh-projects/ 1

Meistbesucht Getting Started

**perosh**  
PARTNERSHIP FOR EUROPEAN RESEARCH  
IN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

ABOUT PEROSH MEMBERS

## ■ PEROSH PROJECTS

PEROSH members cooperate in 8 joint research projects that selected are considered as priorities for research in occupational safety and health

**PEROSH PROJECTS**

- Ageing of the workforce
- Survey Development and Cross Culture Methodology
- Determination of Workplace Protection Factors for Respiratory
- Exposure measurements and risk assessment of manufactured materials-nanoparticles
- Hazard identification and engineered nanoparticles
- OSH Evidence – Clearinghouse of Systematic Reviews** 2
- Safety culture and accidents: Promotion of zero accident vision
- Well being and work

f t e

- Ageing of the workforce
- Survey Development and Cross Culture Methodology
- Determination of Workplace Protection Factors for Respiratory Protective Devices
- Exposure measurements and risk assessment of manufactured materials-nanoparticles
- Hazard identification and engineered nanoparticles
- **OSH Evidence – Clearinghouse of Systematic Reviews**
- Safety culture and accidents: Promotion of zero accident vision
- Well being and work

# OSH Evidence - Clearinghouse of SR (2)

■ Seit 2009

**Abkürzungen:**

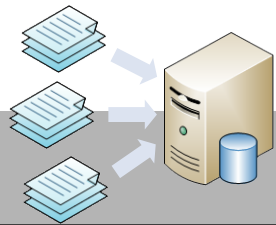
SR: Systematischer Review

OSR: Overview von SR

ScR: Scoping Reviews

■ Ziele:

- ▶ Wissenstransfer zwischen Forschung und Politikberatung ermöglichen in Form von SR, ScR, OSR
- ▶ Weiterentwicklung einer Datenbank mit Reviews
- ▶ Entwicklung Prioritätenliste mit Forschungsfragen im Bereich Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin



# OSH Evidence - Clearinghouse of SR (3)

## ■ Projekt 1: OSH Evidence

- ▶ Datenbank der SR, OSR, und ScR
- ▶ Workshops über methodische Vorgehensweise in EbM (1/Jahr)

## ■ Projekt 2: Priority setting in OSH research


- ▶ Formulierung beantwortbarer Forschungsfragen: PICO(S)
- ▶ In Abhängigkeit vom Umfang der Forschungsfrage, Bedarf für:
  - Scoping Review
  - Systematischer Review

# Projekt 1: OSH Evidence (1)



## Datenbank der SR, OSR, ScR beinhaltet:

- 20 Suchen nach SR zu arbeitsmedizinischen Themen
- Forschungsbedarf für SR und ScR



perosh  
PARTNERSHIP FOR EUROPEAN RESEARCH  
IN OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

[ABOUT PEROSH](#)
[MEMBERS](#)
[RESEARCH PROJECTS](#)
[RESEARCH CHALLENGES](#)
[NEWS & EVENTS](#)

**■ OSH EVIDENCE DATABASE OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS**

Here you can find answers to your question by type of question (intervention, etiology etc), type of worker involved, type of intervention or exposure or type of outcome involved. By clicking on the number of reviews you get access to the full references and documentation.

Question	Question Type	Type of workers	Intervention	Exposure	Prog.	Outcome	Reviews
1 Does physical work lead to hip osteoarthritis?	Etiology	Persons between 25 -80 of age		Physical work load		Hip Osteoarthritis	<a href="#">7 reviews</a>
2 What factors predict prognosis of sick leave in workers with musculoskeletal disorders?	Prognosis	Musculoskeletal Disorders			Any	Sick Leave	<a href="#">13 reviews</a>
3 What is the impact of work-related (physical) load on the development of knee osteoarthritis in the workforce?		Working population (after career entry)		work-related (physical) load		Knee osteoarthritis	<a href="#">9 reviews</a>
4 Which interventions can prevent back pain in workers exposed to biomechanical load	Intervention	Workers between 16 - 80 years of age exposed to biomechanical load	Work- and worker-directed interventions to reduce biomechanical load (excluding return-to-work interventions, exercises/back schools)	Biomechanical load		Incidence, intensity and duration of back pain, frequency of episodes	<a href="#">11 reviews</a>
5 What interventions are effective in preventing early retirement in older workers?	Intervention	Older	Any			Early retirement	<a href="#">1 review</a>
6 Do work-related psychosocial factors lead to pain in the upper extremities?	Etiology	Any		Work-related psychosocial factors		Upper extremities symptoms	<a href="#">10 reviews</a>
7 Psychosocial stress at work and cardiovascular disease	Etiology	Any		Psychosocial stress		Cardiovascular disease	<a href="#">5 reviews</a>
8 How can needlestick injuries in health workers be prevented?	Prevention	Health care workers	Any	Viral infections		Needlestick injuries	<a href="#">3 reviews</a>

# Projekt 1: OSH Evidence (2)



Research question: Which interventions can prevent back pain in workers exposed to biomechanical load

## List of systematic reviews

(according to the methodology of the PEROSH Clearinghouse of Systematic Reviews)

No.	Reference	Study Grading (according to SIGN: ++/+/ -)	PubMed link
1.	Ammendolia C, Kerr MS, Bombardier C. J Manipulative Physiol Ther. 2005; 28(2):128-34	3/11	PM:15800513
2.	Bigos SJ. Et al. Spine J. 2009;9(2):147-68	4/11	PM:19185272
3.	Clemes SA, Haslam CO, Haslam RA. Occup Med (Lond). 2010; 60(2):101-7	4/11	PM:19734238
4.	Dawson AP. et al. Occup Environ Med. 2007; 64(10):642-50	5/11	PM:17522134
5.	Driessen MT. et al. Occup Environ Med. 2010; 67(4):277-85	6/11	PM:20360197
6.	Limm H. et al. Physikalische Medizin Rehabilitationsmedizin Kurortmedizin 2005; 15:1 (13-19)	0/11	DOI: 10.1055/s-2004-834584-6689
7.	Linton SJ, van Tulder MW. Spine (Phila Pa 1976). 2001; 26(7):778-87	1/11	PM:11295900
8.	van der Molen HF. et al. Scand J Work Environ Health. 2005; 31 Suppl 2:75-87	3/11	PM:16363450
9.	van Duijvenbode IC et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2008 Apr 16;(2):CD001823	7/11	PM:18425875
10.	van Poppel MN, Hooftman WE, Koes BW. Occup Med (Lond). 2004; 54(5):345-52	4/11	PM:15289592
11.	Verbeek J et al. Occup Environ Med. 2012; 69(1):79-80	9/11	PM:21678349

\* Study grading (according to the adopted [SIGN Checklist](#) for PEROSH Clearinghouse of Systematic Reviews):

++ All or most of the criteria have been fulfilled. Where they have not been fulfilled the conclusions of the study or review are thought very unlikely to alter.

+ Some of the criteria have been fulfilled. Those criteria that have not been fulfilled or not adequately described are thought unlikely to alter the conclusions.

- Few or no criteria fulfilled. The conclusions of the study are thought likely or very likely to alter.

For search details see [Search documentation form](#)

Research question: Does shift work and chronodisruption lead to a higher risk for breast cancer in women?

## List of systematic reviews

(according to the methodology of the PEROSH Clearinghouse of Systematic Reviews)

No.	Reference	Study Grading (according to SIGN: ++/+/ -)	PubMed link
1.	Kolstad HA. Nightshift work and risk of breast cancer and other cancers- a critical review of the epidemiologic evidence. Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health 2008 Feb. 34(1): 5-22.	-	PMID: 18427694
2.	Erren TC, Pape HG, Reiter RJ, Piekariski C. Chronodisruption and cancer. Naturwissenschaften 2008 May; 95(5): 367-82	+	PMID: 18196215
3.	Megdal SP, Kroenke CH, Laden F, Pukkala E, Schernhammer ES. Night work and breast cancer risk: A systematic review and metaanalysis. European Journal of Cancer 2005 Sep. 41(13): 2023-2032.	++	PMID: 16084719

\* Study grading (according to the adopted [SIGN Checklist](#) for PEROSH Clearinghouse of Systematic Reviews):

++ All or most of the criteria have been fulfilled. Where they have not been fulfilled the conclusions of the study or review are thought very unlikely to alter.

+ Some of the criteria have been fulfilled. Those criteria that have not been fulfilled or not adequately described are thought unlikely to alter the conclusions.

- Few or no criteria fulfilled. The conclusions of the study are thought likely or very likely to alter.

For search details see [Search documentation form](#)



# Projekt 2: Priority setting in OSH research (1)

## PEROSH: wichtigste Forschungsbereiche

1. Sustainable employability to prolong working life
2. Disability prevention and reintegration
3. Psychosocial well-being in a sustainable working organisation
4. Multifactorial genesis of work-related musculoskeletal disorders
5. New technologies as a field of action for OSH
6. Occupational risks related to engineered nanomaterials (ENM)
7. Safety culture to prevent occupational accidents



### Summary

#### Sustainable workplaces of the future – European Research Challenges for occupational safety and health

In line with the EU2020 Strategy for smart, inclusive and sustainable growth, one of the aims of the PEROSH research is to contribute to healthy, safe, innovative and sustainable workplaces, and in keeping people healthy and longer at work. Identification of the research needs and expected outcomes is important to keep abreast of the emerging trends and risks in this field.

As the result of a joint consultation process, the PEROSH partners identified seven research challenges for occupational safety and health (OSH) until 2020.

The challenges were identified within a framework of future topic scanning, using general forecasting exercises, literature reviews and stakeholder discussions, which were organised by the individual institutes.

The following seven main research challenges are considered to be essential for future research in OSH:

- Sustainable employability to prolong working life
- Disability prevention and reintegration
- Psychosocial well-being in a sustainable working organisation
- Multifactorial genesis of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)
- New technologies as a field of action for OSH
- Occupational risks related to engineered nanomaterials (ENM)
- Safety culture to prevent occupational accidents

# Projekt 2 (2)

## Priority Setting for Future European Occupational Safety and Health Research

8. Annual Congress of the German Society for Epidemiology (DGEpi), 24-27 September 2013, Leipzig

Filts A.<sup>1</sup>, Van den Heuvel S.<sup>2</sup>, Euler U.<sup>3</sup>, Nold A.-J., Mattioli S.<sup>1</sup>, Verbeek J.<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BauA), Berlin  
<sup>2</sup>The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Hoofddorp  
<sup>3</sup>Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden  
<sup>4</sup>Instituut voor Arbeidsbescherming der Deutscher Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Sankt Augustin

<sup>5</sup>University of Bologna, Bologna  
<sup>6</sup>Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH), Kuopio

### Background and project objectives

The OSH Evidence - Systematic Review Clearinghouse on Occupational Safety and Health<sup>5</sup> Group covers part of tasks undertaken by the Partnership for European Research in Occupational Safety and Health (PEROSH). PEROSH was founded in 2005 and is now comprised of 12 OSH institutes from 11 European countries. The OSH Evidence Group aims to facilitate knowledge transfers from scientific research into policy making by means of systematic reviews (SRrev), scoping reviews (ScRev), and overviews of systematic reviews (OSRrev). Against this background we have developed a database where reviews of OSH topics are stored. By making reviews available knowledge will better accessible. We are now enhancing this initiative by setting a priority list of research questions which is in line with the major trends and research challenges in OSH.

**Goal of the working group „OSH Evidence - Systematic Review Clearinghouse on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH)” is to:**

- coordinate European OSH research teams
- promote the use of evidence in OSH practice and policy
- develop a key process in OSH: evidence knowledge transfer
- encourage the exchange of open knowledge among European research institutions
- perform systematic reviews, scoping reviews or overviews of systematic reviews (if funding is available)

### Methods

To prioritize the areas of highest importance for the OSH evidence based medical research, we used the PEROSH paper ‘Sustainable workplaces of the future – European Research Challenges for occupational safety and health’ as a starting point. In this paper seven major research areas and future challenges in OSH were identified by the PEROSH member institutes: 1) Sustainable employability to prolong working life, 2) Disability prevention and reintegration, 3) Psychosocial well-being in a sustainable working organization, 4) Multifactorial genesis of work-related musculoskeletal disorders, 5) New technologies as a field of action for OSH, 6) Occupational risks related to engineered nanomaterials, and 7) Safety culture to prevent occupational accidents. For each research challenge, the paper gives a description of the priority and the research needs at European level.

We translated the research needs in answerable specific research questions and predefined the criteria to decide if a question should better be answered with a systematic review or with a scoping review. Research questions were formulated using the ‘PICOU’ format: P=Participants, I=Intervention/Exposure, C=Comparison/Control, O=Outcome. For scoping reviews, we described the target population, the intervention or exposure(s) and the intended results.

Research topic	Scoping review
Research question: Is there a need for a systematic review on this topic?	Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?
Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?	Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?
Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?	Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?
Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?	Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?
Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?	Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?
Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?	Research question: What is the current evidence on this topic?

### Literature

1. Partnership for European Research in Occupational Safety and Health (PEROSH). Sustainable workplaces of the future – European Research Challenges for occupational safety and health. 2010.
2. OSH Evidence - Systematic Review Clearinghouse on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), www.oshevidence.eu
3. Armstrong R, Ishii R, Cole J, Wynn L, Cochran Update. Scoping the scope of a cochrane review. J Public Health (Lond). 2011; Mar; 20(3): 247-51.
4. Altman, D, Moher, D. Scoping Studies: towards a methodological framework. In J Social Research Methodology 2010; 42(1): 101-10.
5. Laine, D, Colquhoun H, O'Brien KL. Scoping studies: advancing the methodology. Implement Sci. 2010; Sep 2010; 5(9)

### Contacting project partners

<sup>1</sup>Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BauA), Berlin  
<sup>2</sup>The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO), Hoofddorp  
<sup>3</sup>Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden  
<sup>4</sup>Instituut voor Arbeidsbescherming der Deutscher Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Sankt Augustin  
<sup>5</sup>University of Bologna, Bologna  
<sup>6</sup>Finnish Institute of Occupational Health (FIOH), Kuopio

Research on health and safety at work [www.baua.de](http://www.baua.de)

Dr. Alisa Filts,  
 filts.a@baua.bund.de  
 Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (BauA),  
 FG 33, Evidencebasierte Arbeitsmedizin, Berufsgenossenschaftliche Tätigkeit, Sozialer Arbeitsschutz  
 Nöldenstraße 40/41, D-10577 Berlin

### Current project results

A scoping review was considered to be more appropriate if: a) The research topic is very broad and allows sub-questions, b) An extensive body of literature is available c) Many different study designs might be applicable, and c) The research topic refers to a complex area that has not been reviewed comprehensively before.

A systematic review was considered appropriate if: a) The research question is well-defined, b) Appropriate study designs can be identified in advance, c) A number of primary studies but not relevant SRrev is found.

Research topic	Research question: Do research reviews already (a) or (b) or (c) exist?
1. Research and working in sustainable working organization	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
2. Multifactorial genesis of work-related musculoskeletal disorders	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
3. Safety culture to prevent occupational accidents	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?

Research topic	Research question: Do research reviews already (a) or (b) or (c) exist?
1. Sustainable employability to prolong working life	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
2. Disability prevention and reintegration	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
3. Psychosocial well-being in a sustainable working organization	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
4. Multifactorial genesis of work-related musculoskeletal disorders	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
5. New technologies as a field of action for OSH	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
6. Occupational risks related to engineered nanomaterials	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?
7. Safety culture to prevent occupational accidents	1. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 2. Do there any publications on this topic already exist? 3. Do there any publications on this topic already exist?

If more than one up-to-date SRrev answering the same or a similar OSH topic is found, then an OSRrev or a new SRrev including all studies considered in all relevant SRrev found could be asked the question. In case not enough studies exist, then there is a demand for primary studies.

The OSH Evidence Database of SRrev on OSH topics is a place to find gaps of evidence. There one can find unanswered questions, detect the need for studies, SRrev, Sc Rev or OSRrev on an OSH topic or can use the database resources to improve existing methodology.

### Conclusions

Translating research priorities into research questions that can be answered with systematic reviews, scoping reviews and overviews for systematic reviews is feasible. These priority settings will help to fill in gaps in the area of occupational safety and health where evidence based studies are lacking.

**baua:**  
 Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health



# Projekt 2: Priority setting in OSH research (3)

Research topic	Unanswered research questions for systematic reviews
1. Sustainable employability to prolong working life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do economic incentives prolong the working life of ageing workers?</li> <li>• Are psychosocial work characteristics risk factors for early retirement?</li> <li>• Is physically demanding work a risk factor for early retirement?</li> </ul>
2. Disability prevention and reintegration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What factors predict prognosis of sick leave in (ageing) workers with mental disorders?</li> <li>• Is work modification (hours, environment, organisation) effective in the prevention of disability?</li> <li>• Are life style interventions effective in the prevention of disability?</li> </ul>
3. Psychosocial well-being in a sustainable working organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does work-life imbalance lead to mental disorders?</li> <li>• Does information overload lead to mental disorders?</li> <li>• Do changes in working hours have an effect on work-related stress and common mental disorders?</li> <li>• What is the influence of restructuring on work-related stress and common mental disorders?</li> <li>• What is the effect of violence and harassment at the workplace on work-related stress and common mental disorders?</li> <li>• What is the effect of work engagement on work-related stress and common mental disorders?</li> </ul>
4. Multifactorial genesis of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does combined exposure of physical and psychological risks lead to higher MSD occurrence than one risk factor only?</li> <li>• Does lower physical capacity lead to an increased risk of MSD?</li> </ul>
6. Occupational risks related to engineered nanomaterials (ENM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is ventilation effective in reducing nanoparticles?</li> </ul>

# Projekt 2: Priority setting in OSH research (4)

Research topic	Unanswered research questions for scoping reviews
1. Sustainable employability to prolong working life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which interventions are available to prolong working life and what is known about their (cost)effectiveness?</li> <li>• Which working conditions are related to transitions out of work in ageing workers?</li> </ul>
2. Disability prevention and reintegration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which interventions/programs aimed at the rehabilitation and reintegration of workers suffering from a longstanding illness are available and what is known about their (cost)effectiveness?</li> </ul>
3. Psychosocial well-being in a sustainable working organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which working conditions are related to psychological and mental health and well-being?</li> <li>• Which interventions aimed at promoting positive aspects for employees' mental health and well-being (e.g. work and life satisfaction, motivation) are available and how is their effectiveness in the prevention of work-related stress and mental disorders? What intervention approaches are available against violence at work and how effective are they in preventing work-related stress?</li> </ul>
5. New technologies as a field of action for OSH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does real time monitoring of hazardous exposures lead to more interventions and lower exposure?</li> <li>• What are the effects of telework on employees' well-being and health?</li> </ul>
6. Occupational risks related to engineered nanomaterials (ENM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the risks of exposure to nanomaterials for human health?</li> <li>• What are reliable and valid ways of measuring nanoparticles?</li> </ul>
7. Safety culture to prevent occupational accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which company level approaches are most effective in improving safety culture and preventing injuries in high risk industries (e.g. construction, manufacturing industry, transport)?</li> <li>• Which regulations for improving safety culture and preventing injuries are most effective?</li> </ul>

# Projekt 2: Priority setting in OSH research (4)



Vollständiges Bild über den aktuellen Forschungsstand zu einem breiteren Thema



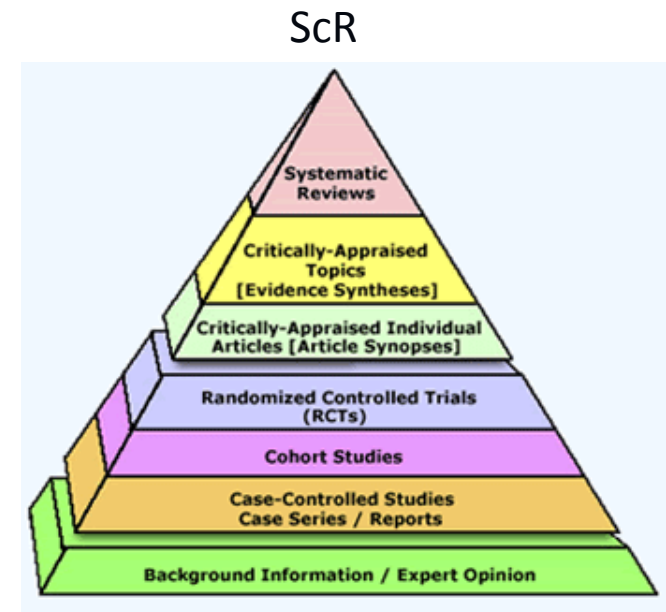
Generiert und/oder beantwortet mehrere Forschungsfragen innerhalb eines Themengebiets



Identifikation von Evidenzlücken;  
Bedarfmeldung in die OSH Evidence Datenbank



Vorarbeit für SR - im Anschluss Erstellung von entsprechenden Studien



# Vergleich: ScR/EM & SR (1)

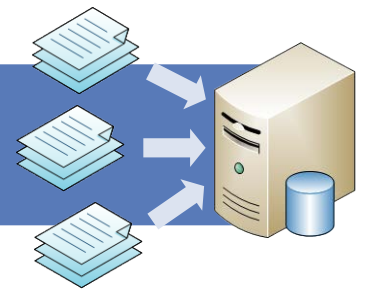
	ScR & EM	SR
Ziel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wird verwendet, um Evidenzlücken zu identifizieren</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• wird verwendet, um eine präzise Forschungsfrage zu beantworten</li> </ul>
Forschungsfrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• breit</li> <li>• PI(S) oder PO(S) Schema</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• präzise</li> <li>• PICOS Schema</li> </ul>
Studiendesign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in der Regel wird jedes Studiendesign eingeschlossen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Einschränkung des Studiendesigns (z.B. RCTs zum Nachweis einer therapeutischen Wirksamkeit)</li> </ul>
Studienauswahl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oft nicht systematisch</li> <li>• Ein-/Ausschlusskriterien können zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt definiert werden (Studienqualität hat nicht die höchste Priorität)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• systematisch</li> <li>• Ein-/Ausschlusskriterien a priori definiert (oft Qualitätsvoraussetzungen z.B. mit Bezug auf Studiendesign)</li> </ul>

# Vergleich: ScR/EM & SR (2)

	ScR & EM	SR
Qualitätsbeurteilung der Studien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keine (in der Regel)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• notwendig</li> </ul>
Datenextraktion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Datenextraktion wird nicht immer gebraucht</li> <li>• ist in dem Projekt vorgesehen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• detaillierte Datenextraktion notwendig</li> </ul>
Synthese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oft qualitativ (in der Regel, nicht quantitativ)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quantitative Synthese häufig (wenn möglich) durchgeführt</li> </ul>
Ergebnisdarstellung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EM: Abbildung der Evidenz in Form einer Datenbank/Tabelle</li> <li>• ScR: zur tabellarischen Abbildung kommt zusätzlich eine deskriptive Beschreibung</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deskriptiv (oft, wenn möglich, auch quantitative Darstellung – Meta-Analyse)</li> </ul>



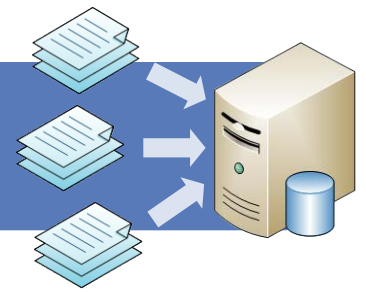
# Mitwirkung an der Datenbank



1. Formuliere eine spezifische und beantwortbare OSH-Frage und definiere die PICO-Kriterien
2. Vor Suchbeginn Download und Verwendung der Clearinghouse-Methoden
3. Ablauf des Suchprozesses: Vorbereitung des Suchstrings, Durchführung der Suche in mind. einer relevanten elektronischen Datenbank (z.B. Medline), Sichtung von Titel/Abstracts & Volltexte, Qualitätsbeurteilung (R-AMSTAR)
4. Download und Ausfüllen der Suchform (Search Documentation Form)
5. Senden der Suchform an: [fishta.alba@baua.bund.de](mailto:fishta.alba@baua.bund.de)
6. Optional: Veröffentlichung der Ergebnisse oder eigene Erstellung eines SR/OSR



# Wie kann man sich beteiligen?



1. Mitwirkung an der Datenbank durch Suche nach SR & ScR für OSH-Themen

2. Erstellung / finanzielle Förderung eines SR oder OSR

3. Angebote für SR oder OSR: Clearinghouse Website

4. Öffentliche Bekanntmachung und Verbreitung der Clearinghouse Idee

5. Stellen Sie ihr Fachwissen zur Verfügung und werden Sie aktiver Partner der Clearinghouse Gruppe

# Fazit

## ■ Systematische Reviews

- ▶ von Bedeutung für Politik, Wissenschaft, Praxis
- ▶ Bisher mangelnder Zugang zu Reviews: OSH Datenbank
- ▶ Integraler Bestandteil bei der Ermittlung zukünftiger Forschungsschwerpunkte



## Vielen Dank!

### OSH Evidence

- Project leader: FIOH (Dr. Jos Verbeek)
- Project partners: BAuA (Dr. Alba Fishta), IFA (Ms. Annette Nold), TNO (Dr. Swenneke Van den Heuvel), INAIL, NRCWE, CIOP
- Collaborative partners: TU Dresden (Dr. Ulrike Euler), University Bologna (Dr. Stefano Mattioli)