

Synthesis

Once your Nest is complete, the data will be viewable and you can export the data for analysis. NK's Synthesis feature allows you to view the data through **Qualitative Synthesis** and **Quantitative Synthesis** depending on the end goal.

Basics of Synthesis



Video

In short, **Synthesis contains the outputs of the living review**, divided into several pages, including Qualitative Synthesis (the output from Tagging), Quantitative Synthesis (the output of Meta-analytical Extraction), and a PRISMA diagram (the record of Screening), as well as configurable/customizable Dashboards. See the video here or the text below for details!

Navigating Synthesis

Synthesis Home lists the Contributors and Description, and then enables you to access the nest outputs (Qualitative Synthesis, Quantitative Synthesis, and Manuscript, in the left-hand menu column). Methodological details and outputs (specifically, PRISMA and Risk of Bias outputs) can also be here.

Synthesis

Qualitative

Quantitative

Manuscript

Critical Appraisal

PRISMA

Back to AutoLit

Synthesis: Basilar Artery - thrombectomy vs. thrombolysis

Abstract

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Background

Endovascular thrombectomy (EVT) is an effective treatment for acute Ischemic stroke attributable to the anterior circulation large-vessel occlusion. Randomized trials of patients with posterior circulation large-vessel occlusion (PC-LVO) have failed to show a benefit of EVT over medical therapy (MEDT). We performed a systematic review and meta-analysis to understand better whether EVT is beneficial for PC-LVO.

Methods

Using the Nested Knowledge AutoLit living review platform, we identified randomized control trials and prospective studies that reported functional outcomes in patients with PC-LVO treated with EVT versus MEDT. The primary outcome variable was 90-day modified Rankin scale score of 0 to 3, and secondary outcome variables included 90-day modified Rankin scale score of 0 to 2, 90-day mortality, and rate of symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage. A separate random effects model was fit for each outcome measure to calculate pooled odds ratios.

Results

Three studies with 1248 patients, 860 in the EVT arm and 388 in the MEDT arm, were included in the meta-analysis. The favorable outcome rate (modified Rankin scale score of 0-3) in patients undergoing EVT was 39.9% (95% CI, 30.6%-50.1%) versus 24.5% in patients undergoing MEDT (95% CI, 9.6%-49.8%). Patients undergoing EVT had higher modified Rankin scale score of 0 to 2 rates (31.8% [95% CI, 25.7%-38.5%] versus 19.7% [95% CI, 7.4%-42.7%]) and lower mortality (42.1% [95% CI, 35.9%-48.6%] versus 52.8% [95% CI, 33.3%-71.5%]) compared with patients undergoing MEDT, but neither result was statistically significant. Patients undergoing EVT were more likely to develop symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (odds ratio, 10.36; 95% CI, 3.92-27.40).

Conclusions

EVT treatment of PC-LVO trended toward superior functional outcomes and reduced mortality compared with MEDT despite a trend toward increased symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage in patients undergoing EVT. Existing randomized and prospective studies are insufficiently powered to demonstrate a benefit of EVT over MEDT in patients with PC-LVO.

Study information:

PMID: N/A

DOI: 10.1161/svin.121.000147

Key Insights:

Evidence quality difference? Registry vs. RCTs does not impact findings

View in Context

Two included studies were RCTs, while the third (the BASILAR studv) reported a prospective registry. While mortality was much higher in this registry for

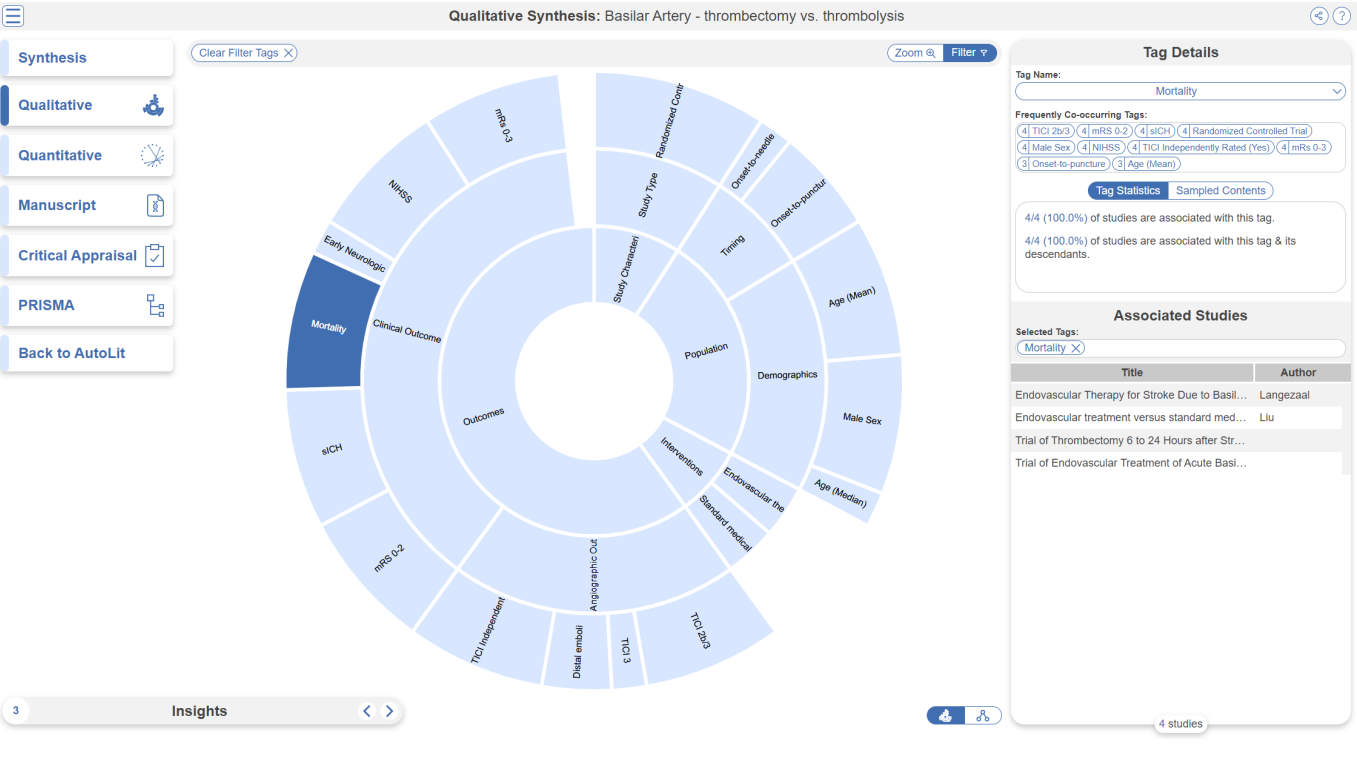
To navigate back to the AutoLit for that specific nest, click the “Back to AutoLit”, the last mitem at the bottom of the left-hand menu. Unlike the blue AutoLit button in the top menu (next to your name), which takes you back to a listing of all of your nests, the “Back to AutoLit” button will take you to the AutoLit for the specific nest you are viewing. This button is only visible to users with AutoLit access to that specific nest.

Qualitative Synthesis

In [Qualitative Synthesis](#), you can examine the tags associated with studies in a nest in an interactive, filterable sunburst diagram or dendrogram with direct access to each study's abstract, data, and tags.

https://wiki.nested-knowledge.com/

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Quantitative Synthesis

In [Quantitative Synthesis](#), you can view data outputs from [Meta-Analytical Extraction](#).

Synthesis

Qualitative

Quantitative

Manuscript

Critical Appraisal

PRISMA

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Summary

Distribution

NMA

Fixed Effects

Random Effects

Intervention	Outcome			Baseline		Outcome		
	sICH			NIHSS		mRS 0-3		
	(n/N)	%	[CI]	Median	N	(n/N)	%	[CI]
Interventions	13/431	3.4%	[1.3%, 8.5%]	22.0	431	172/431	39.9%	[35.2%, 44.8%]
Endovascular therapy plus/minus medical therapy	12/220	5.6%	[3.2%, 9.6%]	22.1	220	96/220	43.6%	[37.2%, 50.3%]
Standard medical therapy only	1/211	0.7%	[0.1%, 3.4%]	22.5	211	76/211	36.1%	[29.9%, 42.8%]

Insights

On Qualitative Synthesis (and, coming soon, on Quantitative Synthesis), specific [Insights](#) can be identified with a title, text, and pre-configured diagram!

Manuscript

[Manuscript](#) presents written background, methods, findings, and discussion related to the nest.

Dashboard

[Dashboard](#) presents your findings via custom data cards: text, tables, images, studies, and PRISMA.

Methods-Related Visuals

Nested Knowledge also generates methods-related visuals automatically:

PRISMA Chart

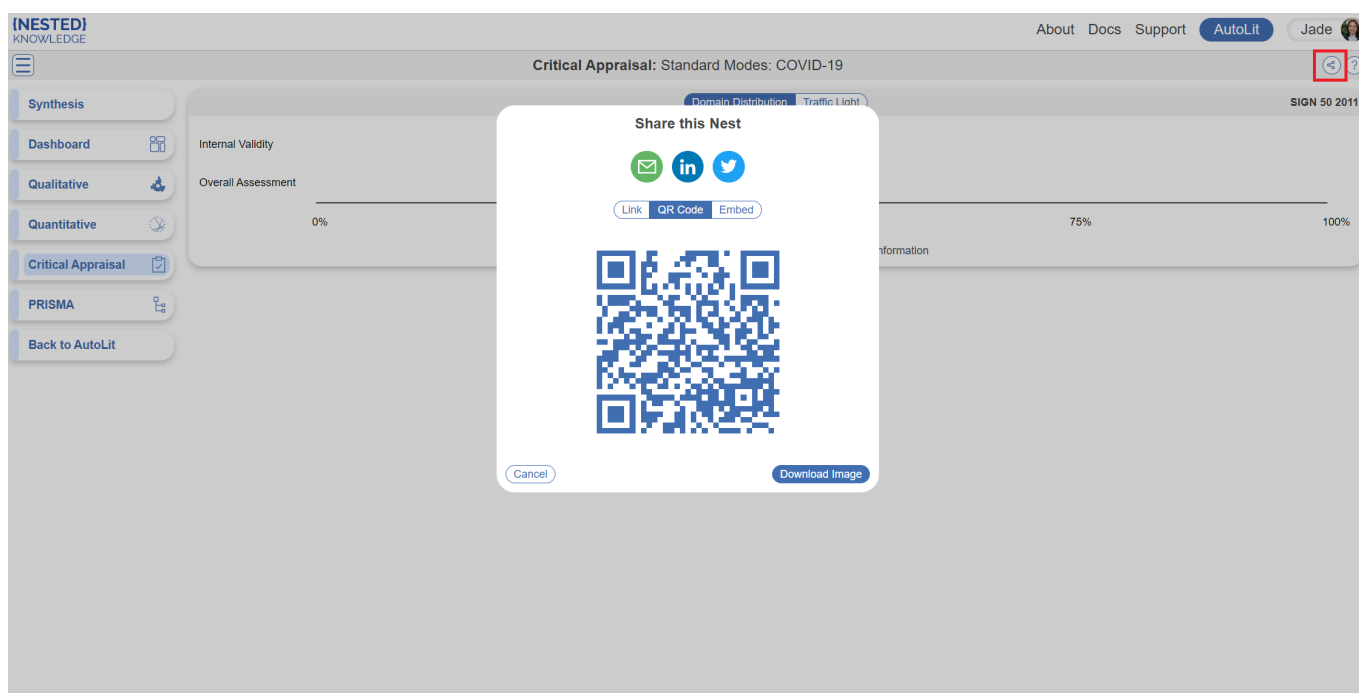
Specifically, a [PRISMA Chart](#) is generated to give a history of all Search and Screening activities.

Critical Appraisal Visuals

An interactive [Critical Appraisal Visual page](#) contains your Domain Distribution and Stoplight diagrams.

Share, Embed or Download

Within all parts of Synthesis (Dashboard, Manuscript, QLS, QNS, Critical Appraisal and PRISMA) you may share and embed the visuals. To do this, navigate to your Synthesis output of choice, and click the share button in the top right. A modal will open offering the link to share the page, a unique QR code, and the HTML code to use for embedding the output on your site of choice, provided your Synthesis is public (see Settings).



In QLS, you have the additional ability to download a spreadsheet of filtered studies. This is often helpful for external viewers to alternatively visualize the data but don't worry, any admin in the nest can still access all data (not just qualitative) and download them as spreadsheets in Study Inspector -> Download.

The screenshot displays the INESTED KNOWLEDGE interface. A 'Share this Nest' dialog box is open, showing options to share via email, LinkedIn, or Twitter. Below these are buttons for 'Link', 'QR Code', 'Embed', and 'File'. A message states: 'Download a curated spreadsheet of studies and all associated tags.' At the bottom of the dialog are 'Cancel' and 'Download Filtered Studies' buttons. The background features a circular sunburst chart representing a synthesis of COVID-19 studies, with various tags like 'Population', 'Outcomes', 'Interventions', and 'Study Design'. On the right, there's a 'Tag Details' panel with a search bar and a table of 'Associated Studies'.

Title	Author
Efficacy and Safety of Favipiravir in Moderate ...	Shinkai
Recognition of Variants of Concern by Antibod...	Melo-González
Effect of Remdesivir vs Standard Care on Clin...	Spinner
Efficacy and Safety of Lopinavir/Ritonavir or A...	Li
Clinical Outcomes and Plasma Concentration...	Lou
Clinical outcomes of using remdesivir in patien...	Mahajan
Efficacy and safety of sofosbuvir plus daclatas...	Abbass
Sofosbuvir and daclatasvir for the treatment of...	Roosbeh
Remdesivir for the treatment of patients in hos...	Ali
A Trial of Lopinavir-Ritonavir in Adults Hospital...	Cao

Filtering Synthesis

In QLS, QNS, Critical Appraisal and PRISMA outputs, filters can be applied via the Settings button in the top right. These filters work similarly to [Study Inspector](#), allowing you to filter to specific sets of studies to be shown. Learn more about [filters on Synthesis](#).

Synthesis AI Disclosure

The [AI Disclosure](#) Policy describes how AI is used in Synthesis and elsewhere in Nested Knowledge. We are committed to transparency on the use of AI in generating research outputs.

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