

# Living Overview of the Evidence (L•OVE): a sensitive tool to search for evidence

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## BACKGROUND

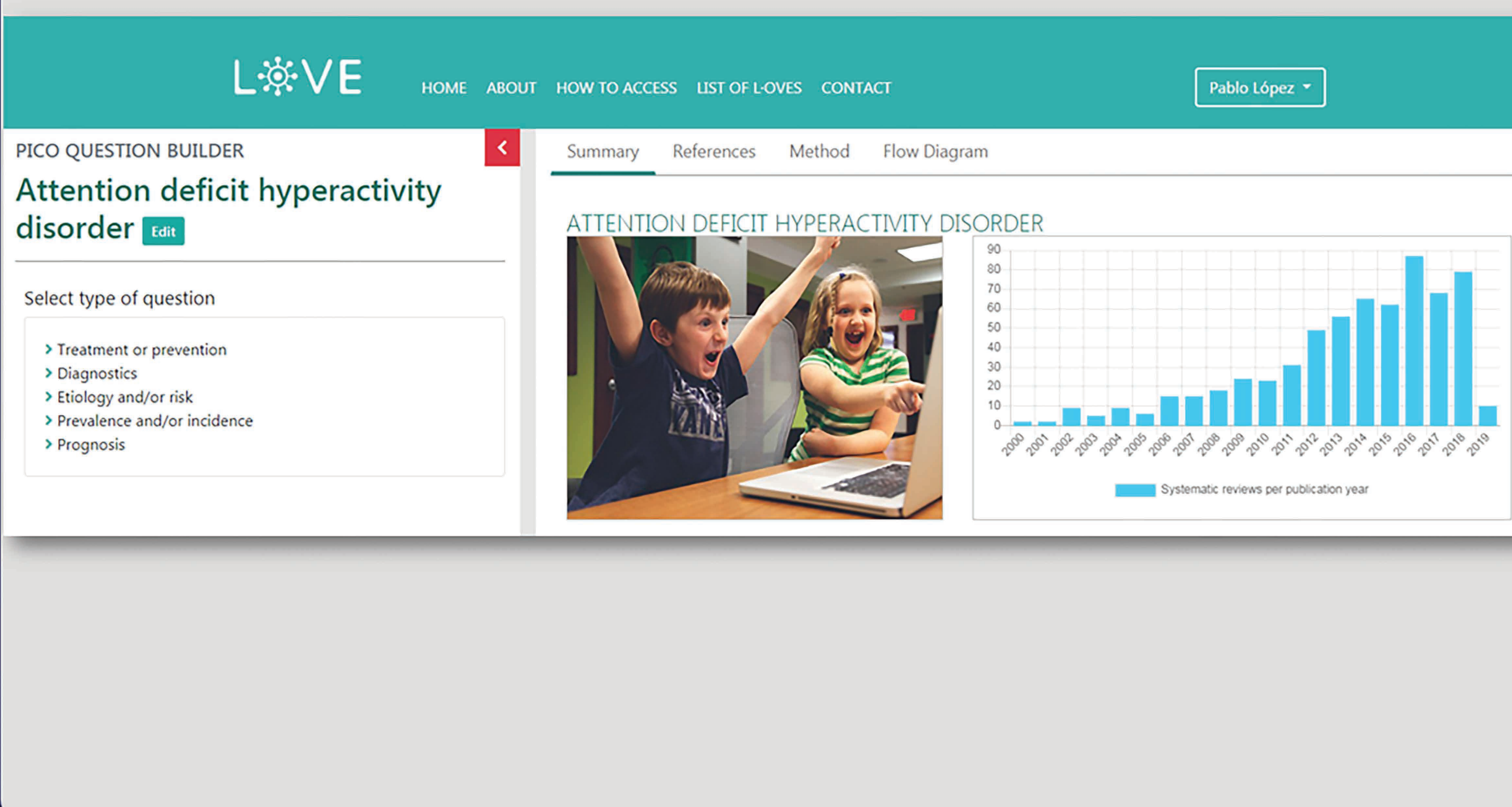
Mistakes or omissions in searching for systematic reviews (SRs) could affect the description of the evaluated condition, the discussion of the agreement or disagreement with other SRs, and, considering the SRs' list of references, the completeness of the search strategy (Glujovsky 2018a; Glujovsky 2018b). Living Overview of the Evidence (L•OVE) is a highly sensitivity platform that brings together all the relevant systematic reviews on a specific topic (Epistemonikos 2019).

## OBJECTIVES

To compare the search results of SRs from L•OVE with the search results from the Cochrane Reviews and with NICE guidelines (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence 2018) of non-pharmacological interventions for adults with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

## METHODS

We carried out a search strategy using L•OVE on 30 March 2019, using the following strategy: (ADHD OR ADHS OR ADDH) OR ((attentio\* OR hyperkine\* OR hyperactiv\*) AND (defici\* OR disorder\* OR dysfunct\*)). We also explored the list of references from the SR and from the NICE guideline.



The screenshot shows the L•OVE website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'HOW TO ACCESS', 'LIST OF L•OVES', and 'CONTACT'. Below this is a 'PICO QUESTION BUILDER' section for 'Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder'. The interface includes a search bar, a dropdown menu for 'Select type of question' (with options: Treatment or prevention, Diagnostics, Etiology and/or risk, Prevalence and/or incidence, Prognosis), and a 'Summary' tab. A bar chart titled 'ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER' shows the number of systematic reviews per publication year from 2000 to 2019. The chart shows a steady increase in the number of reviews over time, with a significant spike in 2019.

## RESULTS



There are two Cochrane Reviews about this topic. One assessed the effectiveness of meditation therapies (Krisanaprakornkit 2018), and another cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) (Lopez 2018). The mindfulness SR was included in the NICE guideline. The other was carried out after the last update of the guideline. L•OVE helped identify two previous relevant SRs that were not included in the Cochrane Review about CBT despite fulfilling the criteria defined by the authors (Torgersen 2008; Vidal-Estrada 2012). Additionally, we found one SR abstract record not included in the review about CBT (Thrash 2007). These three references do not include primary studies from the Cochrane Reviews

## CONCLUSIONS

Improving search methods could be associated with a better description of the condition, a better discussion of SR findings and, even more important, avoidance of the omission of potentially important evidence. Considering the impact that SRs have in decision-making, research, and guidelines development, it is highly important to apply the most sensitive tools to identify the available SRs.

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