Introduction to RevMan

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences
Standard Workshop on Systematic Reviews _ October 2012

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University of British Columbia

Steps of a systematic review

1. define the question
2. **plan eligibility criteria**
3. **plan methods**
4. search for studies
5. apply eligibility criteria
6. collect data
7. assess studies for risk of bias
8. **analyse and present results**
9. **interpret results and draw conclusions**
10. improve and update review

Outline

- **RevMan and Archie**
- working with RevMan

See http://ims.cochrane.org

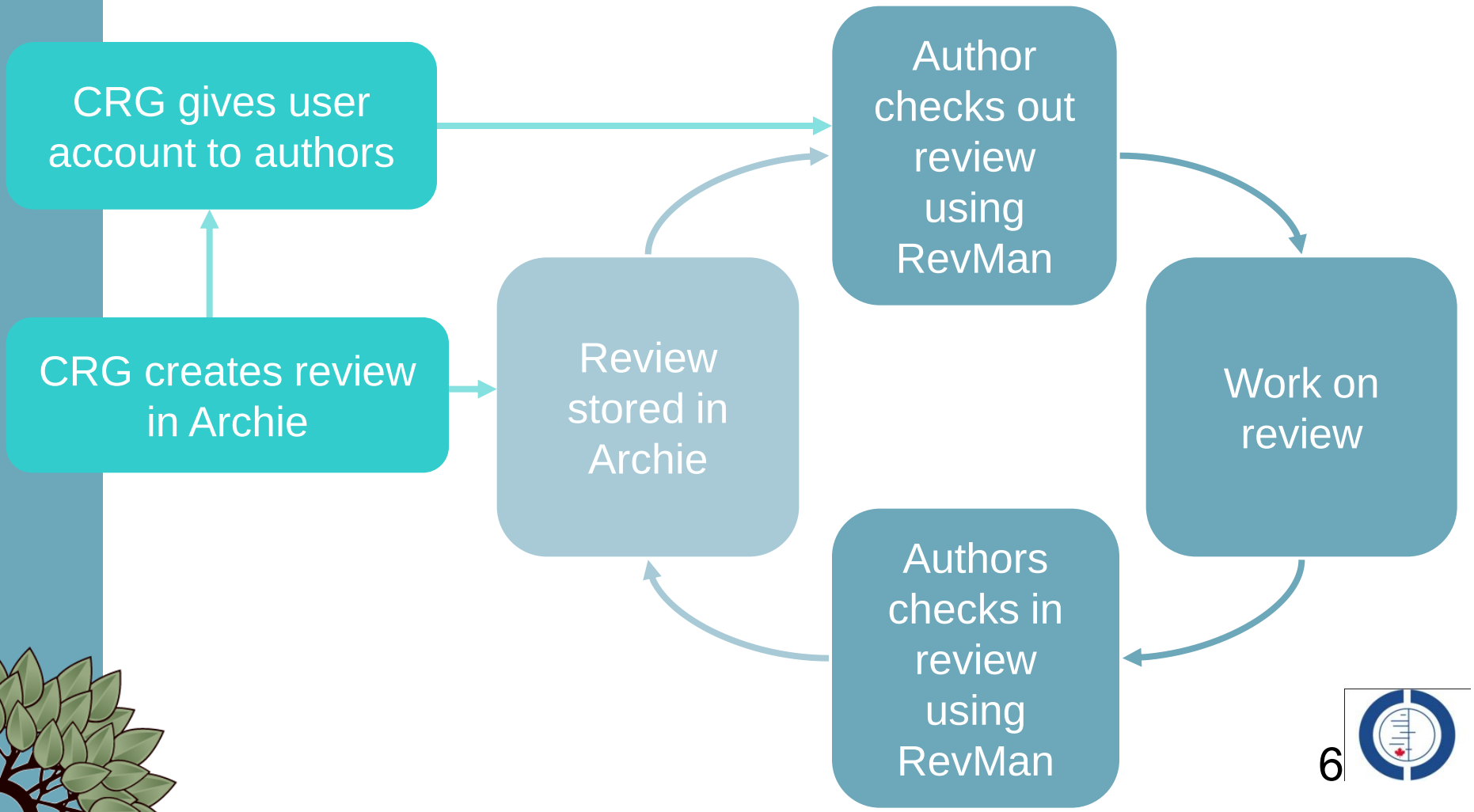
Review Manager (RevMan)

- **mandatory** software for writing and publishing your review
- available from http://ims.cochrane.org/revman
- free for Cochrane authors and academic use

Archie

- Cochrane Collaboration central database
  - stores all reviews and contact information
  - *The Cochrane Library* is published directly from Archie
- use RevMan to access reviews in Archie
  - need a user account and password (ask your CRG)

Accessing your review



Outline

- RevMan and Archie
- **working with RevMan**

RevMan works with

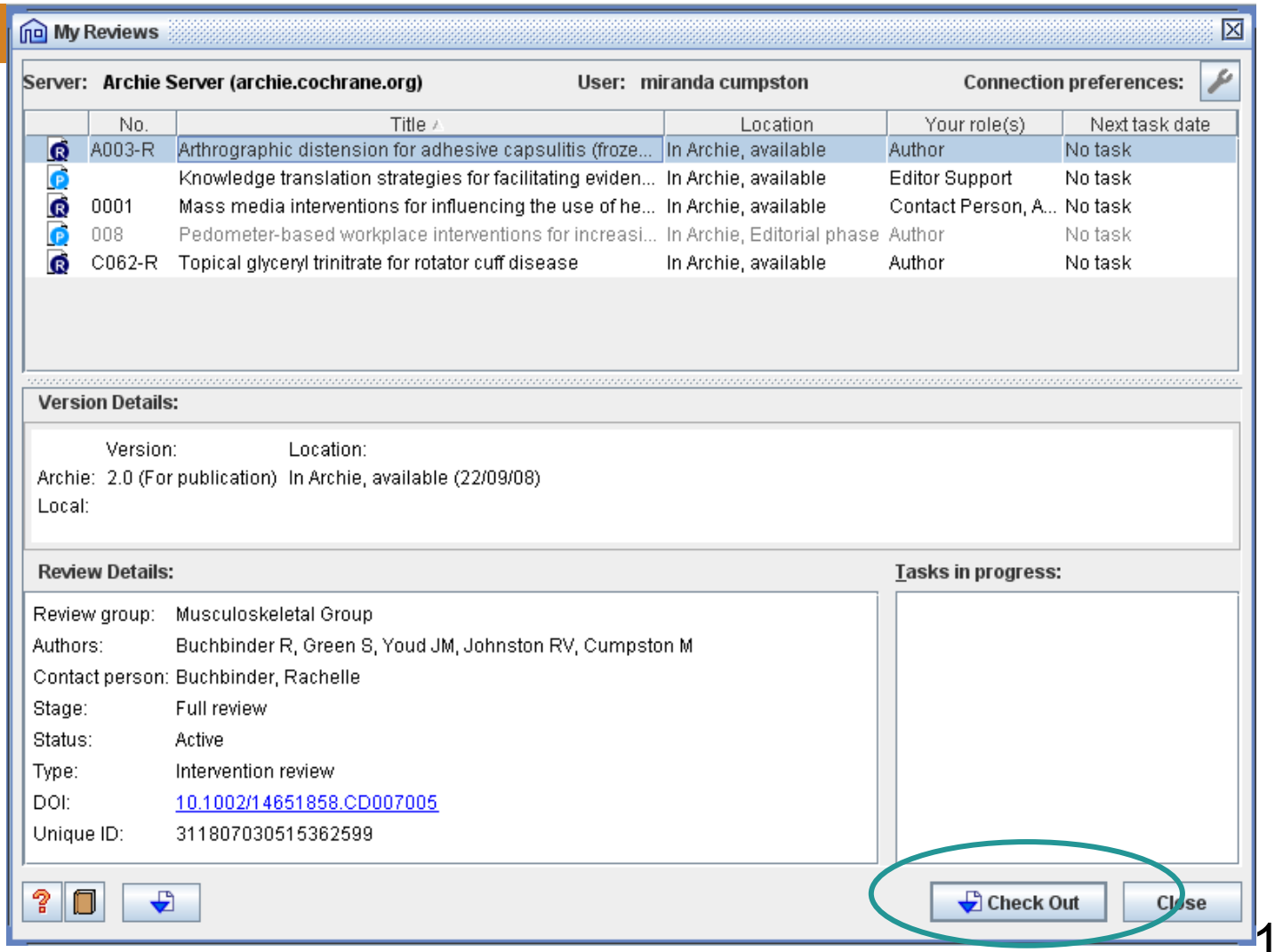
- all Cochrane review types
  - interventions
  - methodology
  - diagnostic test accuracy studies
  - overview of reviews
- multiple platforms
  - Windows
  - Macintosh
  - Linux

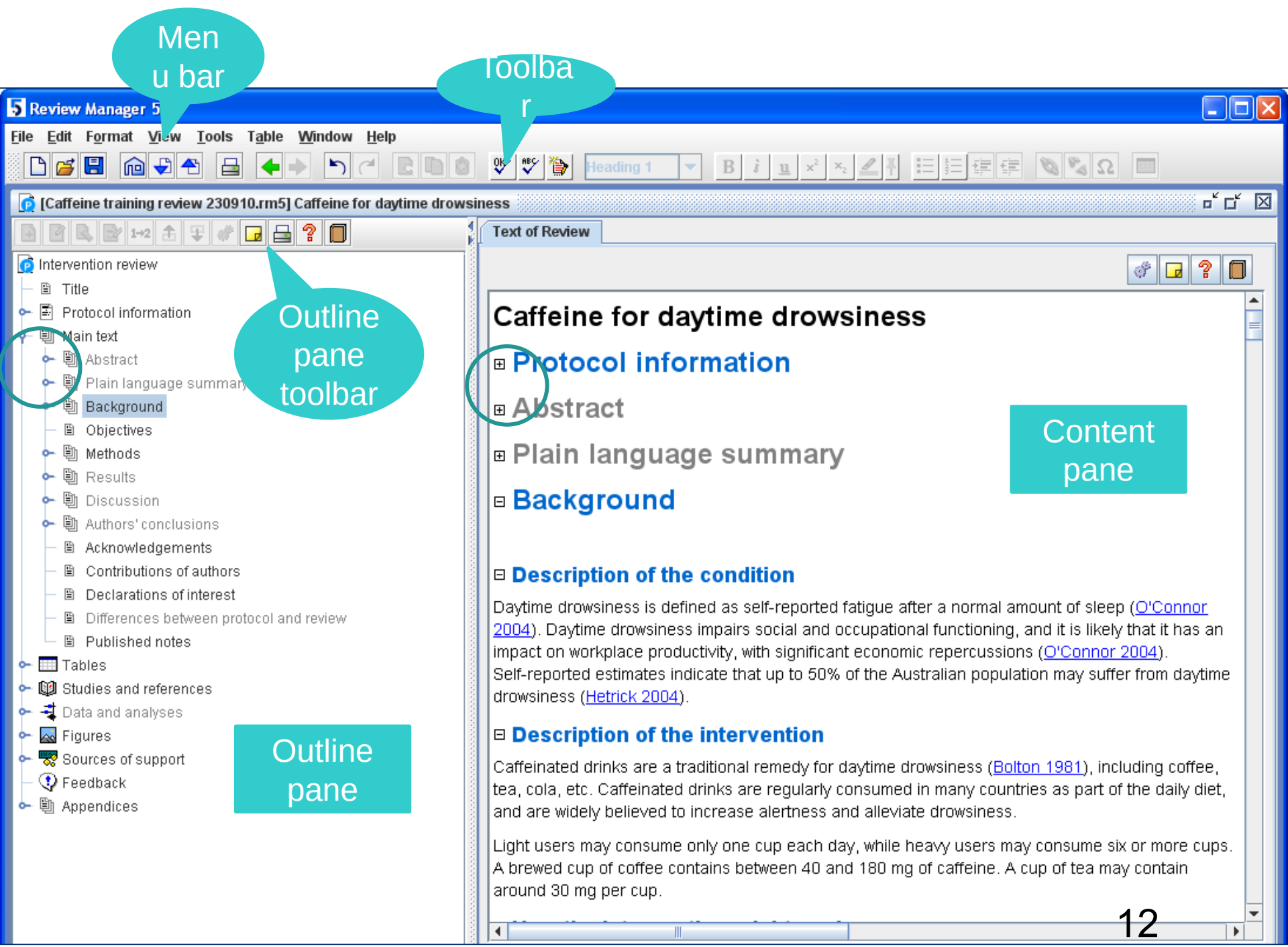
Working with RevMan

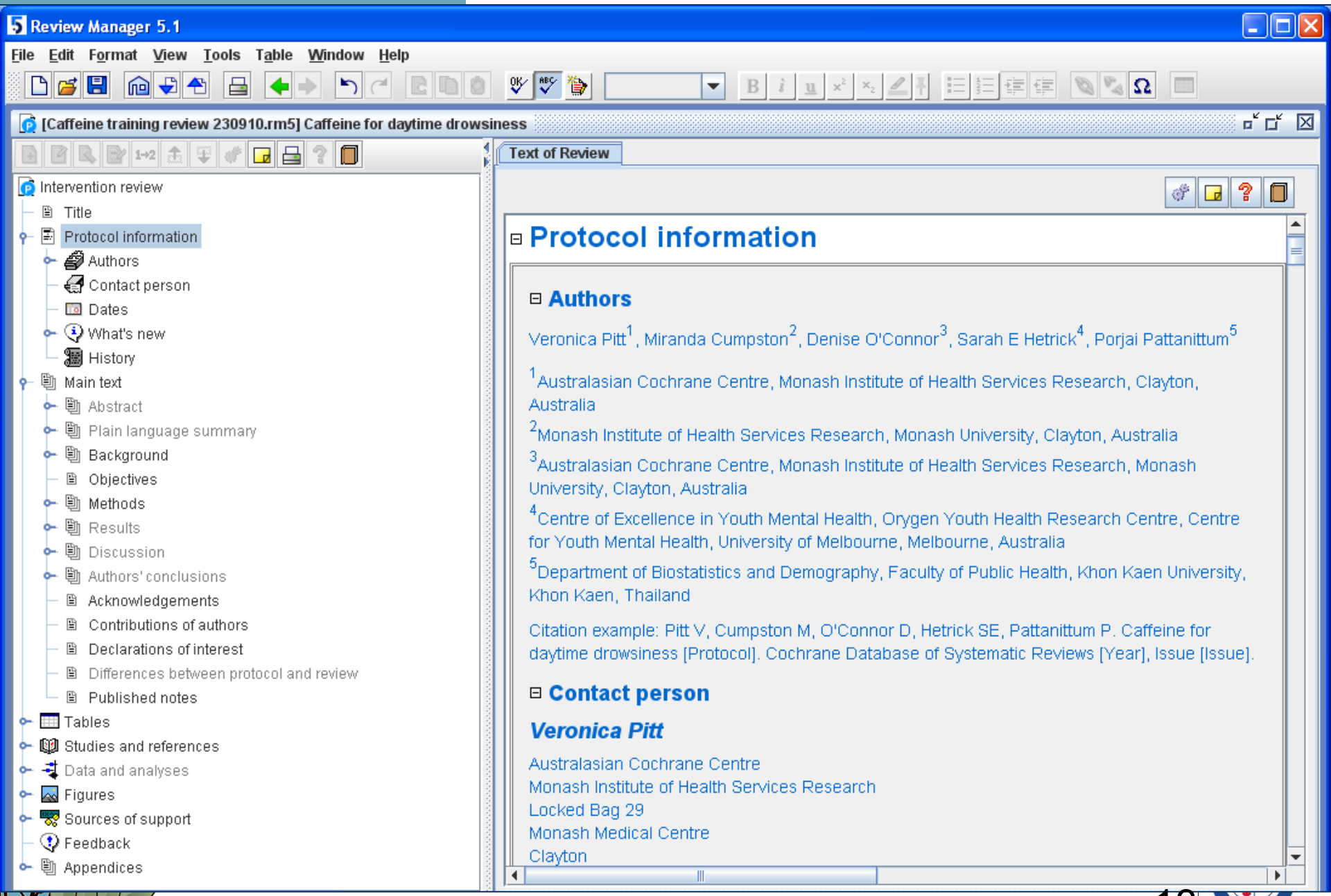
- for protocols, reviews and updates
  - writing the text
  - statistical analysis
  - reference management
  - submission for editorial review and publication

Starting RevMan

Accessing your review




Men u bar
Toolba r
Review Manager 5
File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help
Heading 1
[Caffeine training review 230910.rm5] Caffeine for daytime drowsiness
Outline pane toolbar
Intervention review
Title
Protocol information
Main text
Abstract
Plain language summary
Background
Objectives
Methods
Results
Discussion
Authors' conclusions
Acknowledgements
Contributions of authors
Declarations of interest
Differences between protocol and review
Published notes
Tables
Studies and references
Data and analyses
Figures
Sources of support
Feedback
Appendices
Outline pane
Text of Review
Caffeine for daytime drowsiness
Protocol information
Abstract
Plain language summary
Background
Content pane
Description of the condition
Daytime drowsiness is defined as self-reported fatigue after a normal amount of sleep (O'Connor 2004). Daytime drowsiness impairs social and occupational functioning, and it is likely that it has an impact on workplace productivity, with significant economic repercussions (O'Connor 2004). Self-reported estimates indicate that up to 50% of the Australian population may suffer from daytime drowsiness (Hetrick 2004).
Description of the intervention
Caffeinated drinks are a traditional remedy for daytime drowsiness (Bolton 1981), including coffee, tea, cola, etc. Caffeinated drinks are regularly consumed in many countries as part of the daily diet, and are widely believed to increase alertness and alleviate drowsiness.
Light users may consume only one cup each day, while heavy users may consume six or more cups. A brewed cup of coffee contains between 40 and 180 mg of caffeine. A cup of tea may contain around 30 mg per cup.


Review Manager 5.1
File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help
[Caffeine training review 230910.rm5] Caffeine for daytime drowsiness
Intervention review
Title
Protocol information
Authors
Contact person
Dates
What's new
History
Main text
Abstract
Plain language summary
Background
Objectives
Methods
Results
Discussion
Authors' conclusions
Acknowledgements
Contributions of authors
Declarations of interest
Differences between protocol and review
Published notes
Tables
Studies and references
Data and analyses
Figures
Sources of support
Feedback
Appendices
Text of Review
Protocol information
Authors
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[5]Department of Biostatistics and Demography, Faculty of Public Health, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand
Citation example: Pitt V, Cumpston M, O'Connor D, Hetrick SE, Pattanittum P. Caffeine for daytime drowsiness [Protocol]. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews [Year], Issue [Issue].
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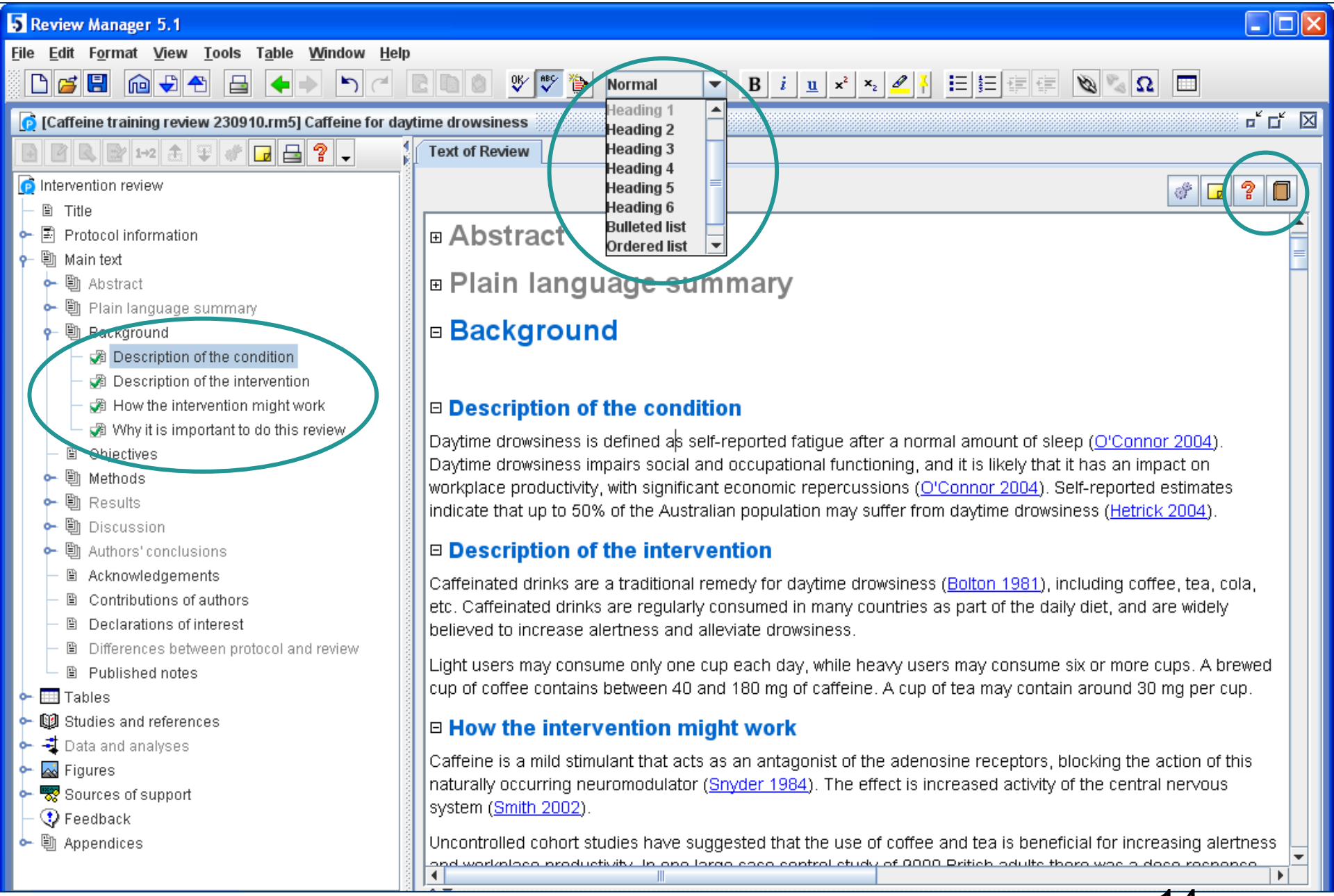
Review Manager 5.1
File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help
Normal
Heading 1
Heading 2
Heading 3
Heading 4
Heading 5
Heading 6
Bulleted list
Ordered list
[Caffeine training review 230910.rm5] Caffeine for daytime drowsiness
Text of Review
Intervention review
Title
Protocol information
Main text
Abstract
Plain language summary
Background
Description of the condition
Description of the intervention
How the intervention might work
Why it is important to do this review
Objectives
Methods
Results
Discussion
Authors' conclusions
Acknowledgements
Contributions of authors
Declarations of interest
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Description of the intervention
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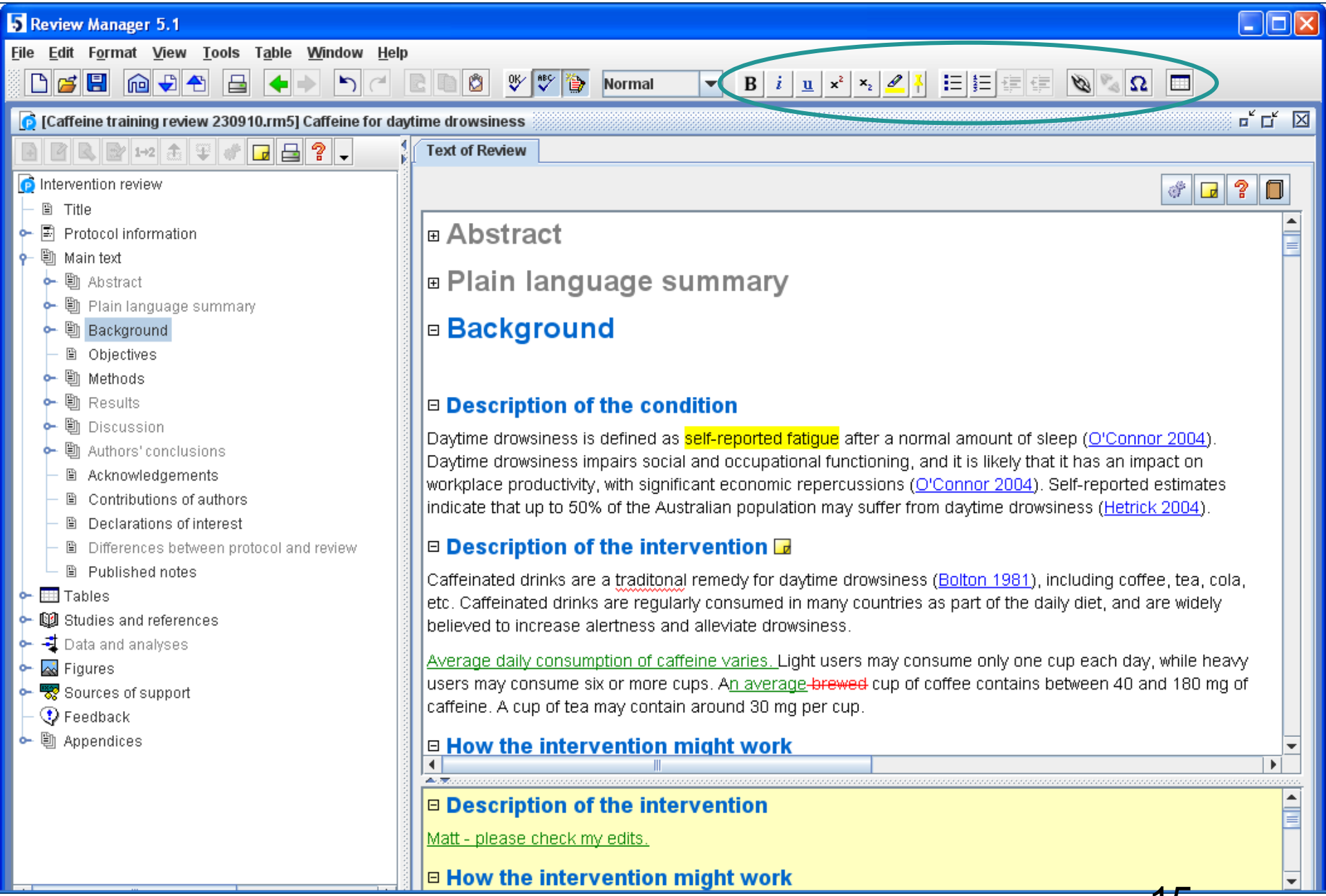
Light users may consume only one cup each day, while heavy users may consume six or more cups. A brewed cup of coffee contains between 40 and 180 mg of caffeine. A cup of tea may contain around 30 mg per cup.
How the intervention might work
Caffeine is a mild stimulant that acts as an antagonist of the adenosine receptors, blocking the action of this naturally occurring neuromodulator (Snyder 1984). The effect is increased activity of the central nervous system (Smith 2002).
Uncontrolled cohort studies have suggested that the use of coffee and tea is beneficial for increasing alertness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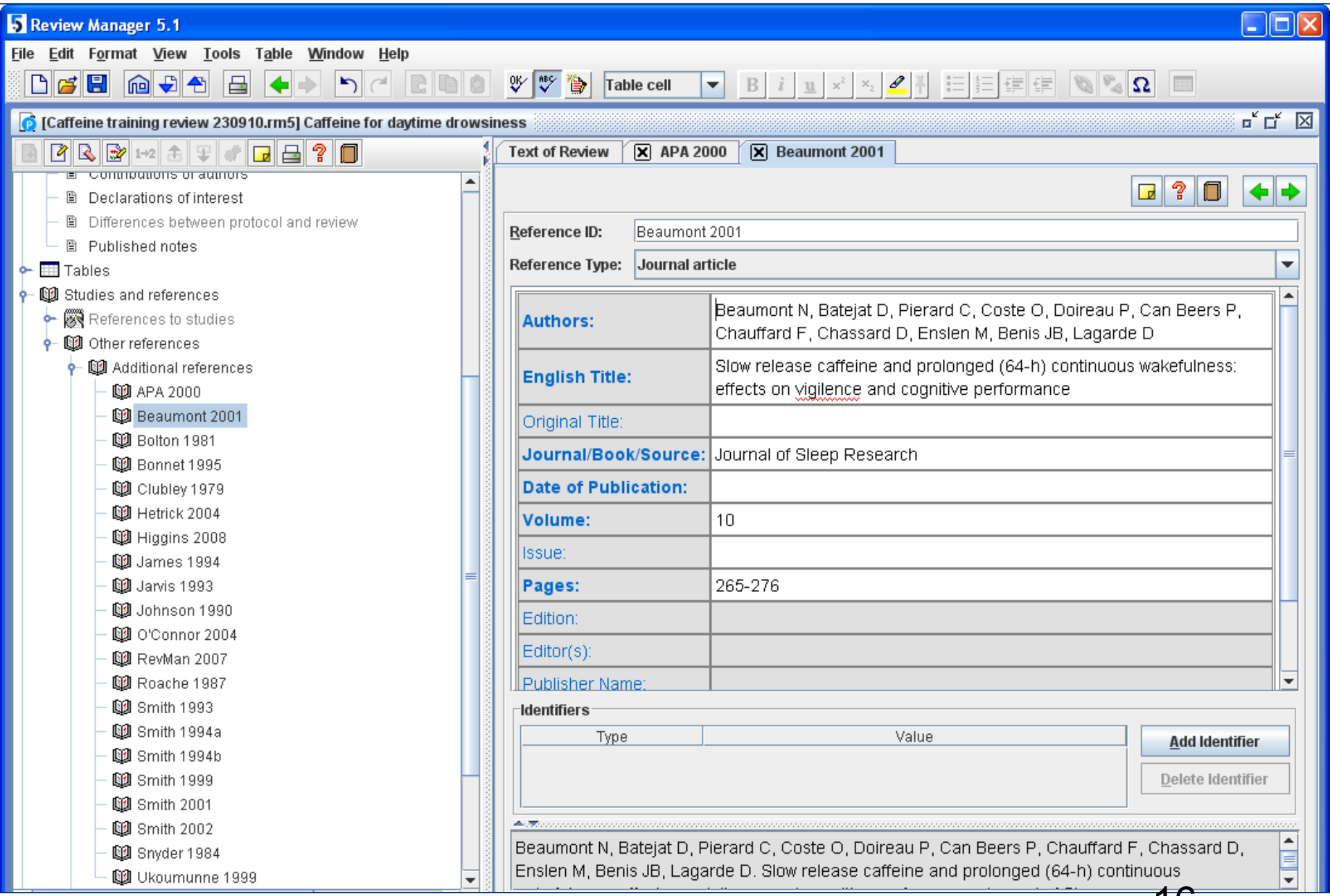
Average daily consumption of caffeine varies. Light users may consume only one cup each day, while heavy users may consume six or more cups. An average brewed cup of coffee contains between 40 and 180 mg of caffeine. A cup of tea may contain around 30 mg per cup.
How the intervention might work
Description of the intervention
Matt - please check my edits.
How the intervention might work


Review Manager 5.1
File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help
Table cell
[Caffeine training review 230910.rm5] Caffeine for daytime drowsiness
Declarations of interest
Differences between protocol and review
Published notes
Tables
Studies and references
References to studies
Other references
Additional references
APA 2000
Beaumont 2001
Bolton 1981
Bonnet 1995
Clubley 1979
Hetrick 2004
Higgins 2008
James 1994
Jarvis 1993
Johnson 1990
O'Connor 2004
RevMan 2007
Roache 1987
Smith 1993
Smith 1994a
Smith 1994b
Smith 1999
Smith 2001
Smith 2002
Snyder 1984
Ukoumunne 1999
Text of Review
APA 2000
Beaumont 2001
Reference ID: Beaumont 2001
Reference Type: Journal article
Authors: Beaumont N, Batejat D, Pierard C, Coste O, Doireau P, Can Beers P, Chauffard F, Chassard D, Enslen M, Benis JB, Lagarde D
English Title: Slow release caffeine and prolonged (64-h) continuous wakefulness: effects on vigilence and cognitive performance
Original Title:
Journal/Book/Source: Journal of Sleep Research
Date of Publication:
Volume: 10
Issue:
Pages: 265-276
Edition:
Editor(s):
Publisher Name:
Identifiers
Type
Value
Add Identifier
Delete Identifier
Beaumont N, Batejat D, Pierard C, Coste O, Doireau P, Can Beers P, Chauffard F, Chassard D, Enslen M, Benis JB, Lagarde D. Slow release caffeine and prolonged (64-h) continuous

Review Manager 5.1

File Edit Format View Tools Table Window Help

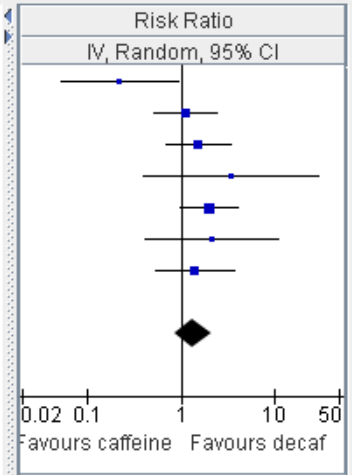
[Caffeine training review 230910.rm5] Caffeine for daytime drowsiness

- Intervention review
  - Title
  - Review information
  - Main text
  - Tables
  - Studies and references
  - Data and analyses
    - 1 Caffeinated versus decaffeinated coffee
      - 1.1 Drowsiness (visual analogue scale
      - 1.2 Drowsiness (all scales)
      - 1.3 Fatigue (visual analogue scale 1-100
      - 1.4 Fatigue (all scales)
      - 1.5 Sleepiness (C-Esta scale)
      - 1.6 Irritability (INAS scale 1-50)
      - 1.7 Irritability (BII scale 1-30)
      - 1.8 Irritability (INAS scale 1-50)
      - 1.9 Depression (BDI-II scale)
      - 1.10 Reaction time (milliseconds)
      - 1.11 Headache at 24 hours
        - Amore-Coffea 2000
        - Deliciozza 2004
        - Mama-Kaffa 1999
        - Morrocona 1998
        - Norscafe 1998
        - Oohlahlazza 1998
        - Piazza-Allerta 2003
      - 1.12 Time to headache (hazard ratio)
      - 1.13 Anxiety
      - 1.14 Sleep disruption

Text of Review | 1.11 Headache at 24...

Comparison: 1 Caffeinated versus decaffeinated coffee,
Outcome: 1.11 Headache at 24 hours

Study or Subgroup	Caffeinated coffee Events	Caffeinated coffee Total	Decaffeinated Events	Decaffeinated Total	Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% ...
Amore-Coffea 2000	2	31	10	34	8.6%	0.22 [0.05, 0.92]
Deliciozza 2004	10	40	9	40	20.5%	1.11 [0.51, 2.44]
Mama-Kaffa 1999	12	53	9	61	20.7%	1.53 [0.70, 3.35]
Morrocona 1998	3	15	1	17	4.3%	3.40 [0.39, 29.31]
Norscafe 1998	19	68	9	64	22.8%	1.99 [0.97, 4.07]
Oohlahlazza 1998	4	35	2	37	7.0%	2.11 [0.41, 10.83]
Piazza-Allerta 2003	8	35	6	37	16.1%	1.41 [0.54, 3.65]
Total (95% CI)		277		290	100.0%	1.34 [0.84, 2.14]
Total events	58		46			
Heterogeneity: Tau² =...						
Test for overall effect: ...						



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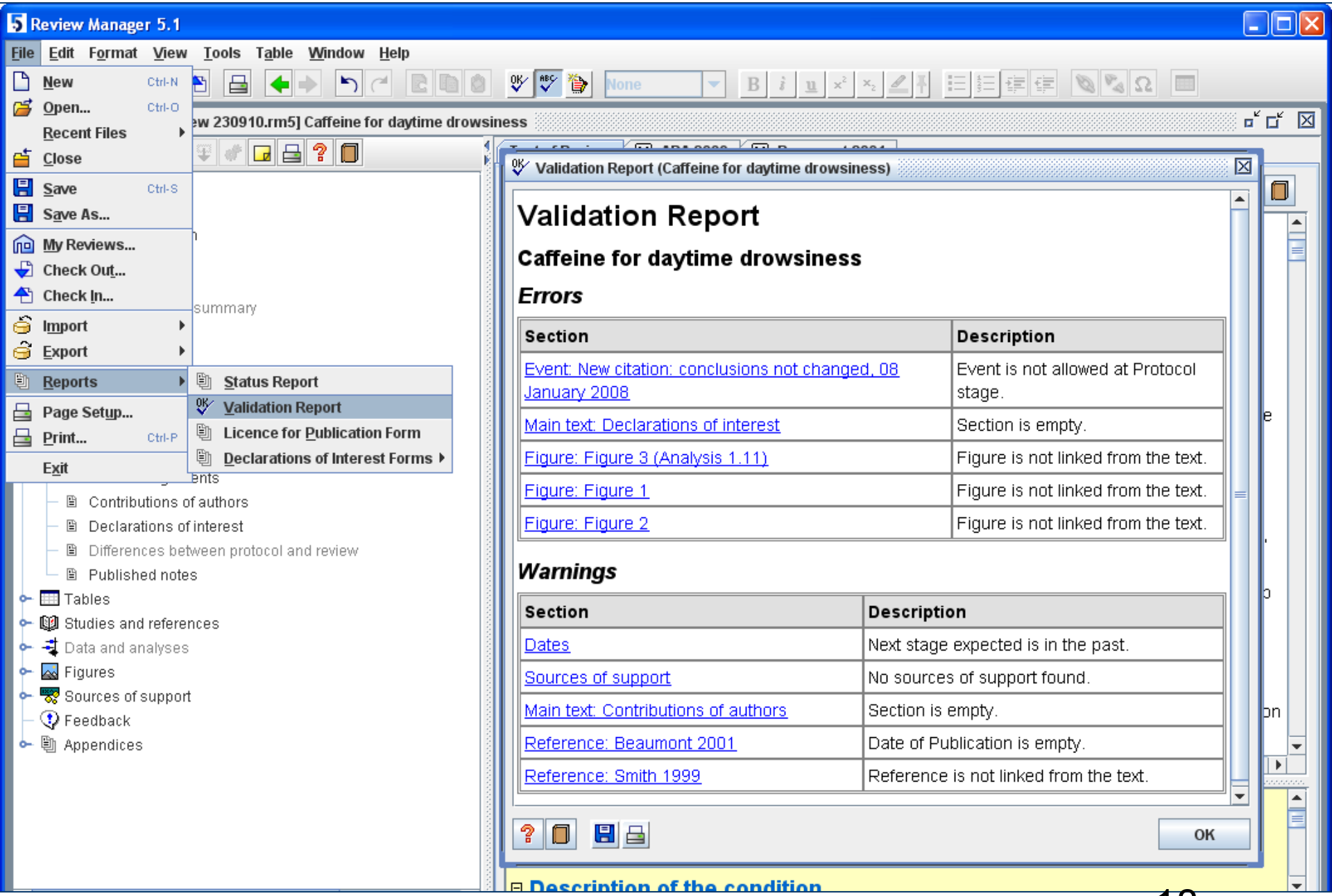
Review Manager 5.1
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New Ctrl-N
Open... Ctrl-O
Recent Files
Close
Save Ctrl-S
Save As...
My Reviews...
Check Out...
Check In...
Import
Export
Reports
Page Setup...
Print... Ctrl-P
Exit
Status Report
Validation Report
Licence for Publication Form
Declarations of Interest Forms
Contributions of authors
Declarations of interest
Differences between protocol and review
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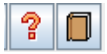
Feedback
Appendices
Validation Report (Caffeine for daytime drowsiness)
Validation Report
Caffeine for daytime drowsiness
Errors
Section
Description
Event: New citation: conclusions not changed, 08 January 2008
Event is not allowed at Protocol stage.
Main text: Declarations of interest
Section is empty.
Figure: Figure 3 (Analysis 1.11)
Figure is not linked from the text.
Figure: Figure 1
Figure is not linked from the text.
Figure: Figure 2
Figure is not linked from the text.
Warnings
Section
Description
Dates
Next stage expected is in the past.
Sources of support
No sources of support found.
Main text: Contributions of authors
Section is empty.
Reference: Beaumont 2001
Date of Publication is empty.
Reference: Smith 1999
Reference is not linked from the text.
OK

How to get help

- documentation
  - from the Help Menu: User Guide, online help, tutorial 
  - context-specific Help
  - IMS website at http://ims.cochrane.org
- if you need assistance
  - ask your CRG
  - RevMan discussion forum at www.cochrane.org/forums/software/revman
  - your local Centre may provide training and support

Take home message

- RevMan is the software you will use to write your review
- you will need a user name and password to access your review file in the Archie database
- help is available

References

- Review Manager (RevMan) [Computer program]. Version 5.1. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011.
- http://ims.cochrane.org