## Bias in Evidence Synthesis





Bias refers to systematic errors or deviations in study design, conduct, or analysis that can distort the results and conclusions of research studies.

This means that can mean that some flaws or problems in the way the studies are conducted can lead to larger or smaller effect than what the true one.



Risk of bias assesses the likelihood that systematic errors have influenced study results, affecting the validity and reliability of findings.

Bias should be considered in two key areas within a systematic review or meta-analysis.



If the results of individual studies are biased, it can lead to **misleading** conclusions in the meta-analysis.

Bias should be also accounted for in the meta-analysis itself, where the synthesis of findings from included studies may be influenced by reporting bias or selection bias.



- Selection Bias: Differences in the selection of studies, leading to a skewed representation.
- Publication Bias: Selective
   publication of studies based on the
   direction or significance of their
   results, resulting in an incomplete
   representation.
- Reporting Bias: Selective reporting of outcomes within included studies, leading to an incomplete or distorted understanding of the intervention's effects.

Strategies include comprehensive search strategies to identify all relevant studies, clear inclusion criteria, standardized data extraction procedures, using tools like the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool for assessing bias, and conducting sensitivity and subgroup analyses.

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## TRANSPARENCY

By implementing rigorous methodological practices and promoting transparency and accountability, we can enhance the validity and trustworthiness of research findings.



## Want to know more?

- Check out the <u>Cochrane Handbook</u>
- Explore Cochrane Training as a member
- Follows us for being updated about EBM practice in the field of MS!

