

## **S1 File. Common Streamlined Methods for Rapid Reviews**

### **Common Streamlined Methods for Rapid Reviews [18]**

#### **Protocol development**

- Brief protocol is developed but usually not formally registered
- Generally, a restricted scope limited to one primary key question and critical outcomes only

#### **Literature search**

- Typically involves a search of a minimum of two key databases, with common limits on date, study design, setting, and language
- Limited grey literature searching (e.g., targeted search of key sources or websites)
- Use of study design search filters (i.e., for SRs or RCTs or) to facilitate staged screening
- Contacting authors for further information is uncommon
- Full text citations often limited to those electronically available

#### **Screening**

- Using a single reviewer, with or without verification by a second reviewer
- Emphasis placed on a staged screening process that focuses on higher level evidence (e.g., SRs) and if needed other designs (RCTs, non-RCTs, etc.)
- A targeted and iterative approach to screening that factors in study design and quality

#### **Data extraction**

- Using a single reviewer, with or without verification by a second reviewer
- Limit extraction to key study characteristics and outcomes

#### **Risk of Bias Assessment**

- Using a single reviewer, with or without verification by a second reviewer

#### **Analysis**

- May involve a cursory description of the studies or a more formal narrative synthesis; a formal quantitative synthesis (e.g., meta-analysis) will depend on time, resources, and appropriateness

#### **Report production**

- Use of an abbreviated and simplified report format; brief and useable for decision-makers
- Key messages and policy implications placed up front for the reader
- Peer review is not common