

UE 7.4 - MÉTHODOLOGIE D'ANALYSE D'ARTICLES

S5 - 1

Présentation de l'UE

Objectifs

Comprendre les enjeux d'une revue de littérature sur un sujet

Comprendre les liens existant entre théorie, clinique et recherche

Apprendre à construire un recueil de données dans le cadre d'une démarche scientifique

Intégrer les liens entre dimension clinique et éthique dans un projet de recherche

Créer un lexique thématique en langue anglaise

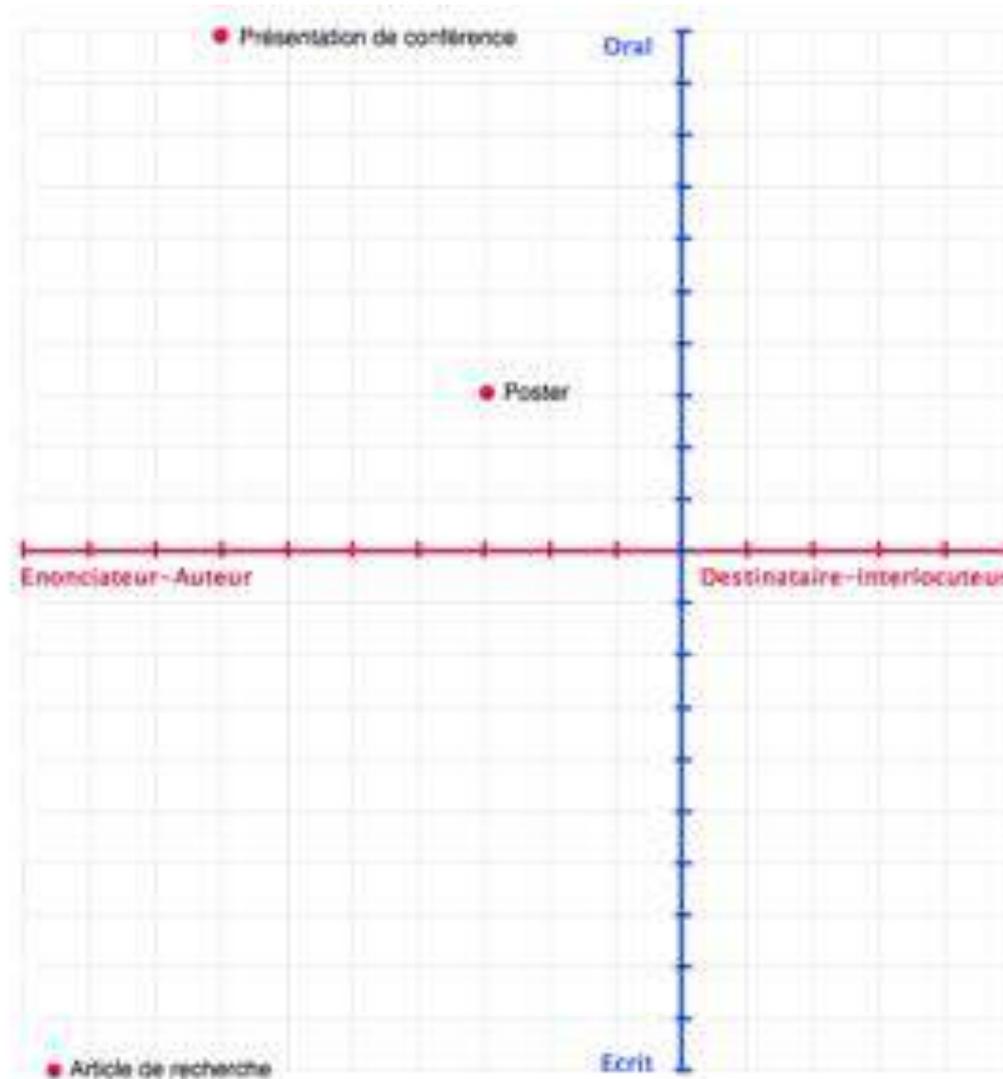
Structure de l'UE

CM

TD

Evaluations

La communication scientifique



Typologie de l'écrit scientifique

Livres

- Monographie
- Ouvrage collectif édité
- Actes de conférence
- Ouvrages de référence

Littérature 'grise'

- Rapports
- Documentation technique
- Thèses et mémoires
- Magazines/journaux professionnels

Revue scientifique

- Article de recherche
- Méta-analyse
- Review
- Edito
- Opinion
- Etude de cas
- Critique d'ouvrage
- Correspondance

L'article de recherche...

...est **unidirectionnel**

pragmatique & organisationnel

...utilise **une langue précise**

...fait **l'objet d'une évaluation** par ses pairs

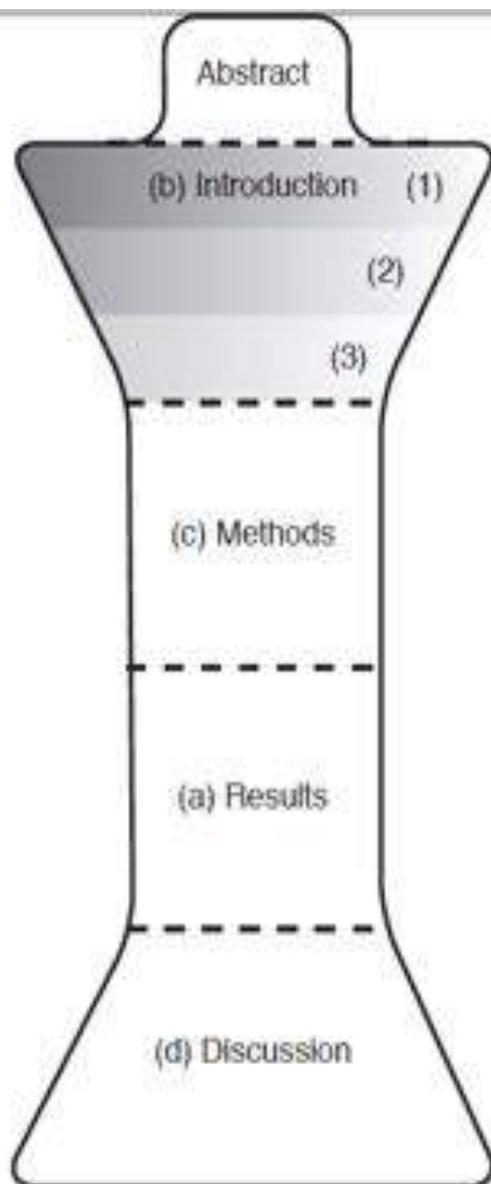
...a une **structure conventionnelle**

Structure



Mais aussi...

.... avant & après le corps du texte



- (a) The whole structure is governed by the Results box; everything in the article must relate to and be connected with the data and analysis presented in the Results section.
- (b) (1) The Introduction begins with a broad focus. The starting point you select for your introduction should be one that attracts the lively interest of the audience you are aiming to address: the international readers of your target journal.
- (3) The Introduction ends with a focus exactly parallel to that of the Results; often this is a statement of the aim or purpose of the work presented in the paper, or its principal findings or activity.
- (2) Between these two points, background information and previous work are woven together to logically connect the relevant problem with the approach taken in the work to be presented to address the problem.
- (c) The Methods section, or its equivalent, establishes credibility for the Results by showing how they were obtained.
- (d) The Discussion begins with the same breadth of focus as the Results – but it ends at the same breadth as the starting point of the Introduction. By the end, the paper is addressing the broader issues that you raised at the start, to show how your work is important in the ‘bigger picture.’

Titre

“For every person who reads the whole of a scientific paper, about 500 read only the title (Kerkut 1983). One way to improve this statistic could be to make the title declarative by including what the paper says, not just what it covers. “

B Gustavii in *How to Write and Illustrate a Scientific Paper*

Fonction

Forme

Examples :

“Disfluencies in Cluttered Speech”

“Voice-related quality of life: impact of a speech-language pathology intervention with teachers”

“Music listening enhances cognitive recovery and mood after middle cerebral artery stroke”

“Is synesthesia more common in patients with Asperger syndrome?”

Intermission – L'influence du "style maison"

Example : [Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders](#)

Auteurs

“Few would dispute that researchers have to take responsibility for papers that have their names on them. A senior laboratory figure who puts his or her name on a paper without direct supervision or involvement is unquestionably abusing the system of credit. There have been occasions where distinguished scientists have put their names irresponsibly on a paper that has turned out to contain serious errors or fraud. Rightly, some of them have paid a heavy price.”

Editorial, nature, p.831, 26 June 1997

Questions d'éthique...

Qui est réellement auteur?

L'ordre des noms

Le nombre d'auteurs

Informations données

Abstract

Rôle

pour le lecteur
pour l'indexage

Indépendance

Structure

Exemple 1

We propose in this paper an automatic system to detect sigmatism from the speech signal. Sigmatism occurs when the tongue is positioned incorrectly during articulation of sibilant phones like /s/ and /z/. For our task we extracted various sets of features from speech: Mel frequency cepstral coefficients, energies in specific bandwidths of the spectral envelope, and the so-called supervectors, which are the parameters of an adapted speaker model. We then trained several classifiers on a speech database of German adults simulating three different types of sigmatism. Recognition results were calculated at a phone, word and speaker level for both the simulated database and for a database of pathological speakers. For the simulated database, we achieved recognition rates of up to 86%, 87% and 94% at a phone, word and speaker level. The best classifier was then integrated as part of a Java applet that allows patients to record their own speech, either by pronouncing isolated phones, a specific word or a list of words, and provides them with a feedback whether the sibilant phones are being correctly pronounced.

Exemple 2

Background: Stimulability refers to the child's ability to produce a correct or improved production of the erred sound given oral and visual modeling. Stimulability assessment is recommended to be an integral part of the clinical routine. Stimulable sounds display a readiness for therapy and the extent to which a sound is stimutable is a key factor in target selection.

Objective: To study the factors that might be associated clinically with the stimulability of the erred sound(s) in common types of dyslalia in Arabic speaking children that may be helpful in determining the target sound in the therapy program.

Patients and methods: This study was conducted on 75 patients complaining of the inability to utter certain sounds correctly; they were divided into three equal groups; Group 1 (Sigmatism group); Group 2 (Back-to-Front Displacement group) and Group 3 (Rhotacism group). Stimulability test was applied for the erred phoneme in isolation and syllables.

Results: The highest stimulability was observed in the Sigmatism group followed by Back-to-Front Displacement group, while the Rhotacism group showed the least stimulability score. Unvoiced sounds were more stimutable than their voiced counterpart sounds. The initial position of the phoneme showed the highest stimulability followed by the middle position and lastly the final position. A highly significant correlation was detected between stimulability at the syllable with prevocalic position and stimulability at isolated sound.

Conclusion: Stimulability of erred sound could be altered by the type and the position of the erred sounds. Sigmatism and prevocalic position showed the highest stimulability.

Les mots-clés

1. Gaussian Mixture Models, Support Vector Regression, Acoustic Analysis, Stigmatism
2. Dyslalia; Articulation disorders; Assessment of speech sounds production

Introduction

CARS Model (Swales (1990, revised 2004)

Move 1 - Establishing a territory (obligatory)(citations required)

Step 1- Topic generalizations of
increasing specificity (obligatory)

Move 2 - establishing a niche (optional)(citation possible) (Possible recycling of increasingly specific topics)

Step 1a - indicating a gap in previous
research (optional)

or Step 1b - adding to what is known

Step 2 - presenting positive
justifications (optional)

Move 3 – presenting present work (obligatory) (citations possible)

Step 1 Announcing present research
descriptively and/or purposively -
(obligatory)

Step 2 - Presenting RQs or hypotheses
(optional)

Step 3 - Definitional clarifications
(optional)

Step 4 - Summarizing methods
(optional)

Step 5 - Announcing principal
outcomes (field-dependent)

Step 6 - Staging the value of present
research (field-dependent)

Example

Schnakers, Caroline, *et al.* "Impact of Aphasia on Consciousness Assessment A Cross-Sectional Study." *Neurorehabilitation and neural repair* 29.1 (2015): 41-47.

Language disorders such as aphasia represent a major issue for consciousness assessment. Language plays a key role in the communication of the content of consciousness and in the interaction of an individual with his or her surroundings.[1] In the absence of such a skill, the level of consciousness may be difficult to determine accurately and could easily be underestimated.

Stroke is the most frequent etiology of aphasia and leads to such a deficit in up to 30% of cases (vs 15% in case of traumatic brain injury).[2,3] Patients suffering from a severe brain injury due to stroke are therefore likely to present with aphasia. In brain-injured patients with disorders of consciousness, such a deficit may be difficult to detect as these patients often present few behavioral responses and are easily exhausted.[4-6] However, a hypometabolism of up to 50% in areas related to language processing (ie, left temporal cortex, left inferior frontal cortex, and right inferior temporal cortex) has been observed in patients diagnosed as being in a minimally conscious state (MCS; ie, fluctuating but reproducible conscious behavioral responses).[7-9] A previous study has also shown a decrease in the superior and middle temporal cortex in MCS patients as compared to controls when exposed to effortful language processing demands (ie, comprehensible vs reversed narratives).[10] Recently, Bruno *et al.*[11] reported that MCS- patients (showing low-level behavioral responses such as visual pursuit or localization to noxious stimulation without command following) exhibited lower cerebral metabolism in left-hemispheric cortical areas, including the language network, as compared with MCS+ patients (showing high-level behavioral responses, including command following, intelligible verbalizations, or unreliable yes-no responses). Additionally, Broca's area was disconnected from the rest of the language processing regions in MCS- patients as compared with MCS+ patients.[11] Language disorders may therefore occur in MCS patients and could interfere with behavioral assessments of consciousness.

It is nevertheless almost impossible to detect language impairment in patients with disturbance in consciousness. In this context, it would be informative to assess the extent to which documented language impairments could affect patients' behavioral responses.

Thus, we investigated the impact of receptive and productive language impairments on the assessment of consciousness in patients with an established diagnosis of aphasia by administering the Coma Recovery Scale–Revised, a standardized behavioral scale commonly used to detect signs of consciousness in severely brain-injured patients.[12,13]

Méthodes (& matériels)

Garantir

la reproductibilité de l'étude

Savoir

qui était concerné

comment les données ont été acquises

quel traitement statistique a été utilisé

Exemple (1/4) - Losh, Molly, and Peter C. Gordon. "Quantifying narrative ability in autism spectrum disorder: A computational linguistic analysis of narrative coherence." *Journal of autism and developmental disorders* 44.12 (2014): 3016-3025.

Participants

The subjects included 22 high-functioning individuals with ASD (referred to as the ASD group) and 26 typically developing controls who participated in the narrative study conducted by Losh and Capps (2003). All children demonstrated IQs within the normal range and groups were matched on verbal IQ using the WISC-III (Wechsler 2003), and chronological age. Children ranged in age between 8 and 14 years. Children with ASD were evaluated using gold standard diagnostic instruments, the Autism Diagnostic Interview, Revised (Lord et al. 1994) and Autism Diagnostic Observational Schedule (Lord et al. 2000), and diagnosed according to DSM-IV criteria (American Psychiatric Association 1994). Based on ADOS and ADI algorithm scores, all children also met current DSM-5 criteria for Autism Spectrum Disorder (American Psychiatric Association 2013). See Losh and Capps (2003) for further details on participant characteristics.

Exemple (2/4) - Losh, Molly, and Peter C. Gordon. "Quantifying narrative ability in autism spectrum disorder: A computational linguistic analysis of narrative coherence." *Journal of autism and developmental disorders* 44.12 (2014): 3016-3025.

Tasks

Narrative performance was compared in two types of tasks: narrative recall and spontaneous narrative production from a picture book.

Narrative Recall

Narrative recall was assessed using two oral fairy tale texts used in prior research to investigate the narrative abilities of children with intellectual disabilities (Dennis et al. 1994): “The Frog Prince” (Retelling #1, Opie and Opie 1974) and “The Practical Princess” (Retelling #2, Williams 1978). Text of the stories is provided in “Appendix ”. The texts were read to children by the experimenter, with accompanying demonstration with puppets depicting the main characters. After hearing each story, children were asked to tell the story to the experimenter.

Exemple (3/4) - Losh, Molly, and Peter C. Gordon. "Quantifying narrative ability in autism spectrum disorder: A computational linguistic analysis of narrative coherence." *Journal of autism and developmental disorders* 44.12 (2014): 3016-3025.

Picture Book Narration

The 24-page wordless picture book, *Frog, Where Are You?* (Mayer 1969) was used to elicit spontaneous narratives from subjects. The story is about a boy and his adventures searching for his missing pet frog. This storybook has been used in many prior studies of narrative discourse in both typical and atypical development [including ASD (Capps et al. 2000; Losh and Capps 2003; Tager-Flusberg and Sullivan 1995)]. Children were asked to narrate the story as they looked at the pictures.

Prompting during all tasks was kept to a minimum and included only prompts for elaboration or clarification when children paused excessively or made confusing or incoherent remarks. Tasks were presented in random order and were video- and audio-taped for verbatim transcription. Transcribers were blind to group status and were trained to greater than 80 % reliability. Fifteen percent of transcripts were also assessed for reliability, with greater than 80 % agreement for point-to-point word agreement and utterance boundary marking. Any disagreements were resolved by a third, senior transcriber.

Exemple (4/4) - Losh, Molly, and Peter C. Gordon. "Quantifying narrative ability in autism spectrum disorder: A computational linguistic analysis of narrative coherence." *Journal of autism and developmental disorders* 44.12 (2014): 3016-3025.

Analysis Techniques

The semantic similarity of the narratives was measured by entering them into the LSA website maintained at the University of Colorado (<http://lsa.colorado.edu>) a process that simply involves cutting and pasting the transcribed narratives. Similarity was measured using the default semantic space derived by LSA from a large sample of texts meant to approximate reading experience through college. This default semantic space was chosen because its range of training texts means that it is likely to capture semantic distinctions that would be missed by simpler or more specialized selections of text. In addition, while the current study compares language samples produced by children with ASD or typical development, we aimed to use a semantic space that in the future could be used to analyze adult narratives as well. Using LSA "pairwise similarity" option, similarity between narratives was measured separately for each of the three narrative productions: Retelling 1 (Frog Prince), Retelling 2 (Practical Princess) and picture book narration (The Frog Story), using LSA's matrix comparison function. For the two retellings, this involved measuring the similarity of every participant narrative with each of the other participants' narratives and with the text of the story as read prior to the retelling. For the wordless picture book there was no text version and so this simply involved measuring the similarity of participants' narratives against one another.

Résultats

“When on the run, scientists read the Title and the Abstract for a quick taste of a research paper. With more time, they also skim the Introduction, **glance at the figures**, and read the Conclusion.”

Katz, M. J. (2009). *From research to manuscript: a guide to scientific writing*. Springer Science & Business Media.

Figures

Table 4 | Formulaic lyrics.

Time	Singing therapy	Rhythmic therapy	Standard therapy
Before therapy: sung	43 (±10.4)	27 (±11.1)	42 (±2.5)
Before therapy: spoken	47 (±12.3)	28 (±2.6)	49 (±2.4)
Interim, 2 weeks: sung	71 (±7.4)	58 (±4.2)	*
Interim, 2 weeks: spoken	72 (±3.1)	57 (±3.6)	*
Interim, 4 weeks: sung	78 (±5.1)	66 (±7.0)	*
Interim, 4 weeks: spoken	78 (±1.4)	71 (±6.8)	*
After therapy, 6 weeks: sung	82 (±3.4)	77 (±1.4)	48 (±1.8)
After therapy, 6 weeks: spoken	82 (±1.8)	79 (±2.9)	53 (±1.5)
Follow-up, 3 months: sung	82 (±3.4)	78 (±4.5)	*
Follow-up, 3 months: spoken	81 (±3.5)	82 (±6.9)	*

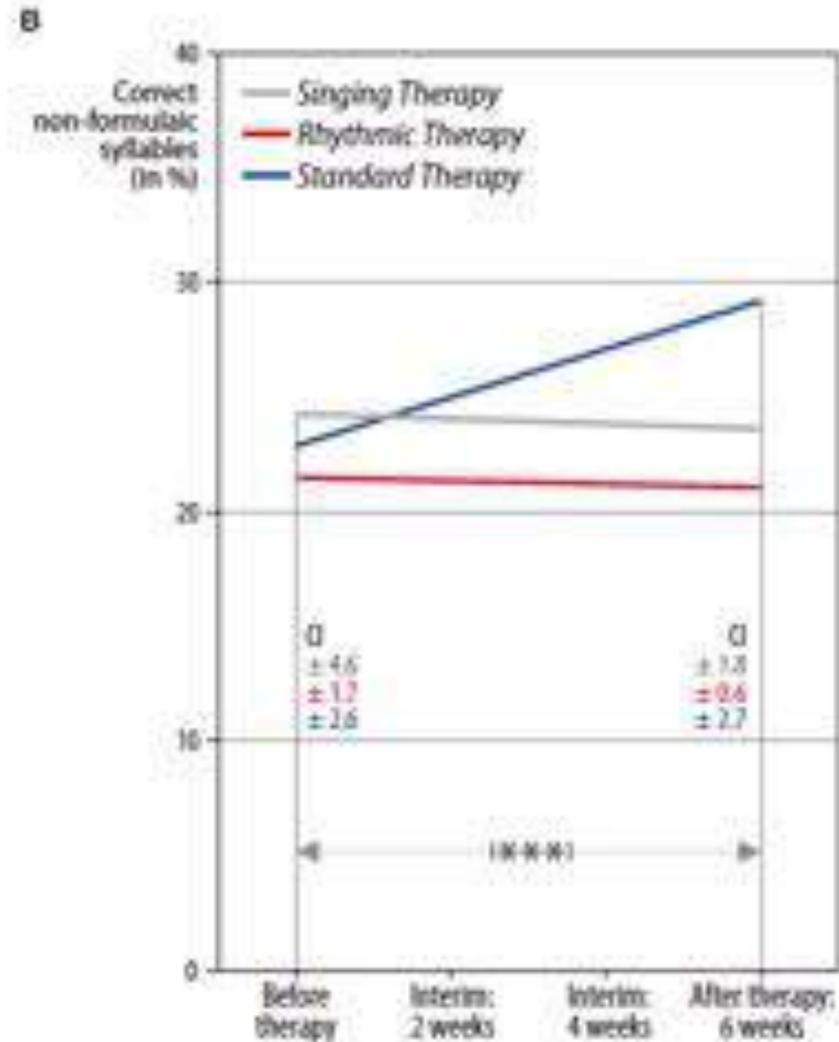
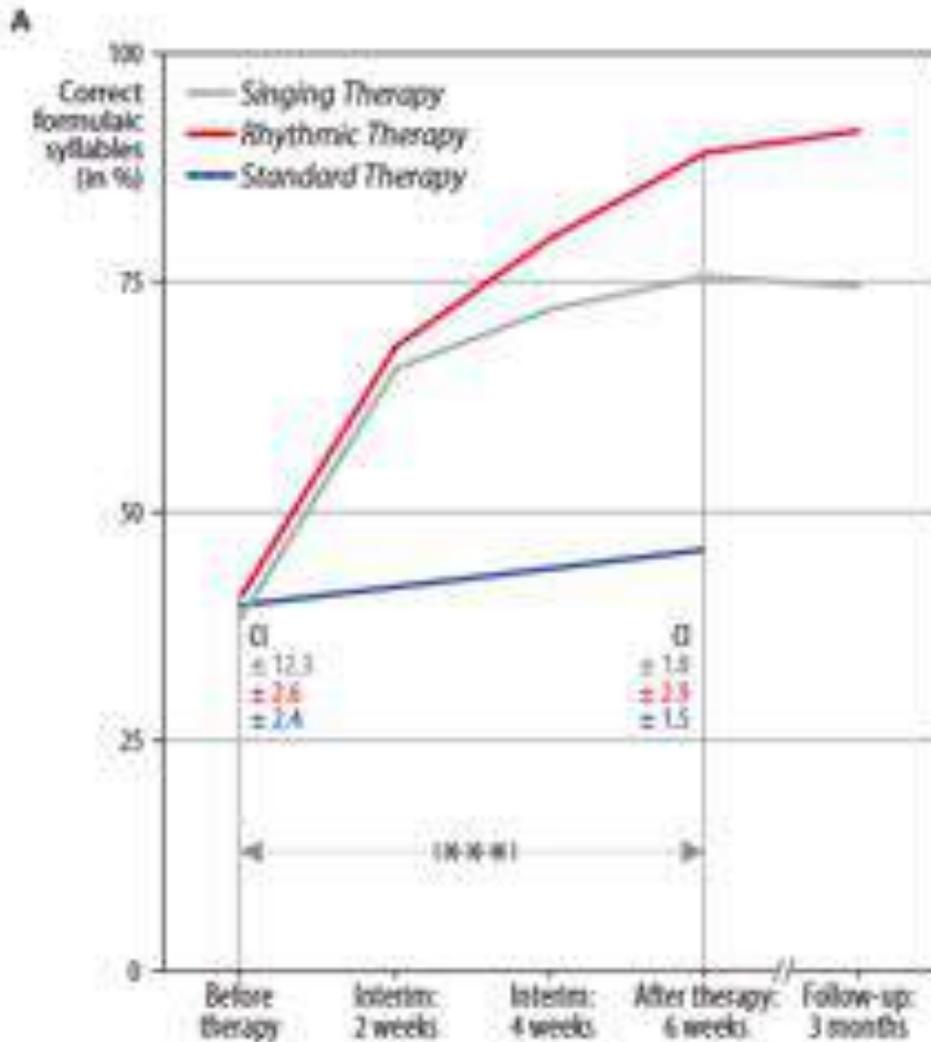
Values represent correct syllables (in %) of formulaic lyrics at different stages of each treatment. Values in brackets display confidence intervals corrected for between-subject variance (Luhus and Masset, 1994).

*No interim or follow-up measurements were conducted in this group (see "Measurements").

Table 5 | Non-formulaic lyrics.

Time	Singing therapy	Rhythmic therapy	Standard therapy
Before therapy: sung	27 (±3.4)	11 (±0.6)	23 (±4.3)
Before therapy: spoken	32 (±4.6)	13 (±1.7)	32 (±2.6)
After therapy, 6 weeks: sung	27 (±2.8)	11 (±1.9)	31 (±1.5)
After therapy, 6 weeks: spoken	31 (±1.8)	12 (±0.6)	37 (±2.7)

Values represent correct syllables (in %) of non-formulaic lyrics before and after 6 weeks of treatment. Values in brackets display confidence intervals corrected for between-subject variance (Luhus and Masset, 1994).



Source : Stahl, Benjamin, et al. "How to engage the right brain hemisphere in aphasics without even singing: evidence for two paths of speech recovery." *Frontiers in human neuroscience* 7 (2013).

Discussion

“The discussion section ought normally reflect what would in real life be an abnormal condition: a split personality. One personality boldly makes claims about the nature and causal structure of the material world; the other tempers those claims in an attempt to avoid misleading the community of scientists about the degree of certainty endorsed.”

Harmon, Joseph E., and Alan G. Gross. *The craft of scientific communication*. University of Chicago Press, 2010.

Structure (selon Docherty & Smith.)

1. Statement of principal findings
2. Strengths and weaknesses of the study
3. Strengths and weaknesses in relation to other studies, discussing particularly any differences in results
4. Meaning of the study: possible mechanisms and implications for clinicians or policymakers
5. Unanswered questions and future research

Remerciements etc.

L'honnête homme rend à César ce qui est à César sur le plan

- pécuniaire
- intellectuel

Références

- Style maison
- <http://www.citationmachine.net/>
- Pistes pour les analyser

Structure d'un *review article*

“A beginning, a muddle and an end”?

Lire un article scientifique

1. Vérifier le sens des tournures et mots inconnus
2. Identifier la question de recherche
3. Résumer le contexte
4. Examiner l'approche méthodique
5. Repérer les résultats principaux
6. Comparer les résultats et la question initiale
7. Etudier les explications des auteurs
8. Relire et évaluer le titre et l'abstract
9. Analyser les références
10. Lire les éventuels commentaires

adapté de : Raff, J. (2013, August 25). How to read and understand a scientific paper: A guide for non-scientists. Retrieved September 7, 2015.

UE 7.4 - MÉTHODOLOGIE D'ANALYSE D'ARTICLES

S5 – 2

Outils et ressources pour mener une revue de la littérature

1^{ère} partie – Définitions préliminaires

Question vs. hypothesis (1)

- Question(s) de recherche :
démarche **interrogative** en quête d'une réponse
 1. "Est-ce que les besoins en orthophonie sont satisfaits dans la région?"
Question principale, approche quantitative
↓
 2. Comment peut on y remédier le cas échéant?
Question subordonnée, approche qualitative

Question vs. hypothesis (2)

- Hypothèse :
 - **affirmation** à propos de la relation entre deux variables (ou plus) qui **reste à démontrer**
 - 3 éléments : population, variables, relation
- Ex : Children with dyslexia require long-term interventions with their SLP practitioners

Alternative hypothesis

Null-hypothesis

La méthode scientifique – 5 piliers

- La vérification empirique
 - *a descriptive statement is regarded as true if it corresponds to observed reality*
- Définitions opérationnelles
 - Assurer la reproductibilité
 - Ex: “Patients find it easy to say a word after a cueing phrase”.
- Observations contrôlées
 - Approches expérimentales ou statistiques pour évaluer la relation entre variables
 - Ex: “After two months of speech therapy John could name all the letters of the alphabet”
- Généralisabilité statistique
- Confirmation

Types de recherche (1)

Descriptive

- à partir d'observations contrôlées
- pas d'hypothèse à tester
- source de théories et hypothèses

Expérimentale

- Hypothèse posée
- Résultat prévu annoncé
- Processus expérimental décrit
- Variables dépendantes et indépendantes identifiées

Types de recherche (2)

COMPARING QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

Qualitative Research	RESEARCH ASPECT	Quantitative Research
Discover Ideas, with General Research Objects	COMMON PURPOSE	Test Hypotheses or Specific Research Questions
Observe and Interpret	APPROACH	Measure and Test
Unstructured, Free Form	DATA COLLECTION APPROACH	Structured Response Categories Provided
Research is intimately involved. Results are subjective	RESEARCHER INDEPENDENCE	Researcher uninvolved Observer. Results are Objective
Small samples –Often in Natural setting	SAMPLES	Large samples to Produce Generalizable Results [Results that Apply to Other Situations]

2^{ème} partie – La revue de la littérature

HOW MUCH SCIENCE IS THERE?

SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING HAS BEEN ACCELERATING—A NEW PAPER IS NOW PUBLISHED ROUGHLY EVERY 20 SECONDS. LET'S IMAGINE A BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTING EVERY SCHOLARLY PAPER EVER WRITTEN. HOW LONG WOULD IT BE?

IF WE CAN FIT NO CITATIONS PER PAGE...



A LIST OF PAPERS PUBLISHED IN 1890 WOULD FILL 100 PAGES.



BY 1920, THE LIST WOULD BE GROWING BY 500 PAGES PER YEAR.

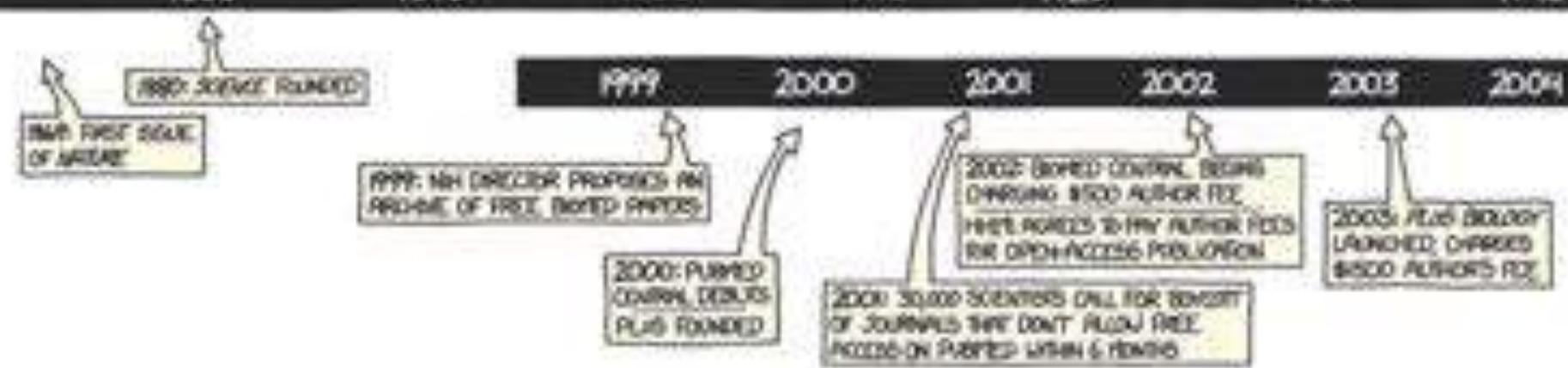


THE 1975 SECTION WOULD FILL FOUR HUGE VOLUMES.



TODAY, WE'RE UP TO 15 VOLUMES PER YEAR—A PAGE EVERY 45 MINUTES.





TRADITIONAL PUBLICATION



2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

2006: UK MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL MANDATES FREE ACCESS WITHIN 6 MONTHS PLUS WAGES TOP AUTHOR GET TO \$2500, LAUNCHES PLUS ONE, WHICH REVEALS FOR SCIENTIFIC KNOW, NOT PERFORMANCE.

2008: NIH REQUIRES 5-YR PAPERS IF FUNDS BE MADE FREE WITHIN 12 MONTHS HARVARD FACULTY AGREE TO POST PAPERS IN UNIVERSITY REPOSITORY

2009: PLUS BECOMES PROFITABLE, PLUS ONE BECOMES WORLD'S BIGGEST SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHER BY VOLUME.

2013: WHITE HOUSE ORDERS ALL SCIENCE AGENCIES TO PLAN TO MAKE PAPERS FREE WITHIN 12 MONTHS

2014: EUROPEAN COMMISSION WILL REQUIRE FREE ACCESS WITHIN 6-12 MONTHS

SINCE THE ADVENT OF THE WEB, MUCH OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING HAS BEEN MOVING TO OPEN ACCESS. ACCORDING TO SCIENCE-METRIX, OPEN ACCESS REACHED A 'TIPPING POINT' AROUND 2011: MORE THAN 50% OF NEW RESEARCH IS NOW MADE AVAILABLE FREE ONLINE.

OPEN-ACCESS PAPERS

AS JOURNALS MOVE TO OPEN ACCESS AND DIGITIZE THEIR ARCHIVES, OLD PAPERS FROM EVERY PERIOD MOVE UP HERE...

...IN ADDITION TO THE FLOOD OF NEW PAPERS BEING PUBLISHED HERE DIRECTLY.

25% OF OPEN-ACCESS PAPERS ARE FREELY AVAILABLE ON PUBLICATION.

THE REST BECOME FREE WITHIN 12 MONTHS ON JOURNAL WEBSITES OR OTHER REPOSITORIES.



La revue de la littérature :

- Définition
 - Une **analyse critique** et **constructive** fondée sur des recherches déjà publiées
- Fonctions
 - Synthétiser
 - Organiser
 - Évaluer
 - Faire ressortir des tendances
 - Mettre en évidence des besoins

Des revues de la littérature ?

- Narrative – comparaison et résumé, approche **qualitative**
- Best evidence – études ciblées, approche **méthodique**
- Systematic – analyse **statistique** d'études, méta-analyse
- Status quo – **état des connaissances** sur un sujet
- History – exploration **chronologique** d'un domaine
- Issue – enquête sur une **question ou débat**
- Theory/model – présentation d'une nouvelle **théorie ou schéma**

Comment faire une revue de la littérature?

Une méthode en 10 points

(Pautasso, Marco. "Ten simple rules for writing a literature review."
PLoS computational biology 9.7 (2013): 1-4.)

1 – Définir les contours du sujet

- Est-ce qu'il vous intéresse ?
- Est-il assez important ?
- Est-il bien ciblé ?

Choisir un sujet

A partir de...

- une idée déjà établie
- une population particulière
- des débats actuels



'Hot topics' in research : ASHA 2011

2 – Chercher et Re-chercher

- Déterminer et conserver la liste des termes utilisés
- Faire une liste des articles inaccessibles
- Gérer vos références
- Définir des critères d'exclusion
- Chercher les précédentes revues

3 – Prendre des notes

- Points importants
- Citations
- Idées pour l'organisation

4 – Quel type de revue s'impose ?

- Quelle portée ?
 - quantité, dates...
- Descriptif ?
 - méthodologie, résultats & interprétation de chaque étude
- Intégratif ?
 - notions communes qui ressortent de l'ensemble
- Narratif ?
 - démarche qualitative
- Systématique ?
 - méta-analyse quantitative

5 – Rester focalisé, mais ouvert

- Eviter la confusion
 - “Including material just for the sake of it can easily lead to reviews that are trying to do too many things at once. The need to keep a review focused can be problematic for interdisciplinary reviews, where the aim is to bridge the gap between fields”

VS

- Ouvrir sur un public le plus large possible

6 – Soyez critique

“Reviewing the literature is not stamp collecting” (op.cit)

Un résumé critique identifie les **problèmes méthodologiques** et les **besoins de recherche**.

Cernez

- L'état des connaissances
- Les débats ouverts
- Les questions non-résolues

7 – Trouver une organisation

- Schématiser à partir des notes
- Lier l'introduction et la conclusion

8 – Demander des retours

Aide pour

Organiser

Compléter

Rédiger

9 – Si ce n'est pas votre première fois

Inclure vos travaux précédents de manière **objective** et **mesurée**

10 – Soyez à jour

- Revenez vers les moteurs de recherche
 - en cas de nouvelle piste
 - en cas de nouvelles publications
- Ré-examiner les oeuvres citées dans vos sources
 - identifier les oublis

3^{ème} partie – Outils et méthodes

Déterminer et élargir les mots clés

- Synonymes
- Dérivés
- Variations d'orthographe

Chercher les documents

RAPPEL : Typologie de l'écrit scientifique

Livres

Monographie

Ouvrage collectif édité

Actes de conférence

Ouvrages de référence

Littérature 'grise'

rapports

manuels et modes d'emploi

thèses et mémoires

magazines/journaux

professionnels

Revue scientifique

Article de recherche

Méta-analyse

Review

Edito

Opinion

Etude de cas

Critique d'ouvrage

Correspondance

Livres

Visitez la BU



& Utiliser leurs ressources en ligne

Littérature grise

<http://www.greylit.org>

<http://www.greynet.org>

<http://www.opengrey.eu/>

Guide spécifiquement pour l'orthophonie

Pour les études sur la santé

Revues

[ressources ASHA](#)

ENT Univ-Lorraine

Jauger la qualité

BOX 4.1 Judging Relevance and Credibility of Scientific Literature

1. Is the source useful for supporting or describing your objectives?
 2. Is the date of publication timely and relevant to your topic?
 3. What are the credentials of the author?
 4. Who is the publisher? Was the document reviewed before publication?
 5. Is the language unbiased and objective?
 6. If it is a report or review about scientific research,
 - a. is appropriate literature cited?
 - b. are the methods scientifically sound?
 - c. are the data objectively interpreted?
 7. If it is an electronic source,
 - a. who is responsible for the publication?
 - b. does it have links to other credible sources?
 - c. which domain is used for access?
- Impact factor
 - Open access / traditional

Mesurer l'importance d'un article

Journal impact factor:

Classement des revues au sein d'une spécialité

[Journal Citation Reports \(from Thomson Reuters\)](#) or [SCImago \(from Elsevier\)](#).

Citation analysis

pour évaluer une revue, un article ou des auteurs

h-index/ g-index

un calcul de l'influence d'un auteur individuel

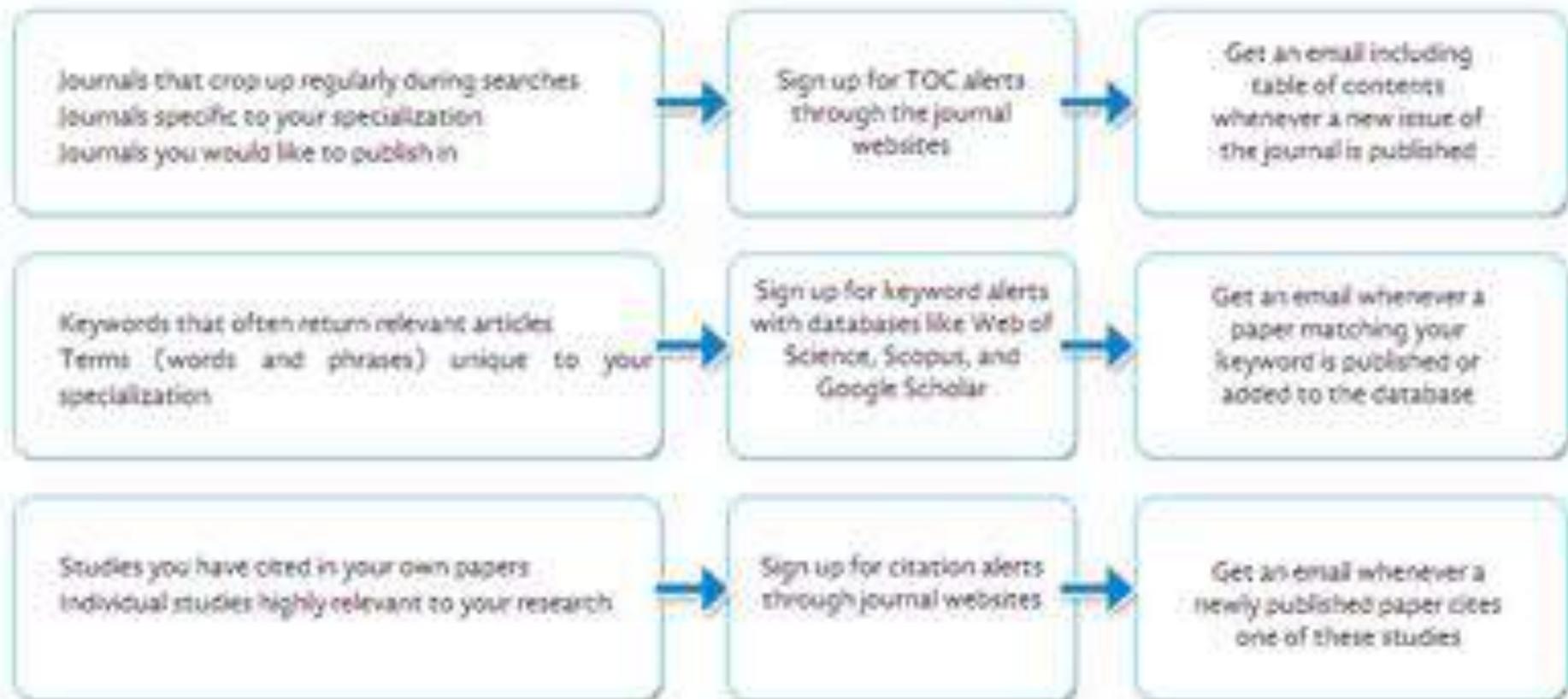
Use/download data:

Accès et téléchargement

Scientometrics 2.0/ Altmetrics:

évaluer l'impact par l'analyse des réseaux sociaux

Services d'alerte pour rester à jour



Source: Tips for effective literature searching and keeping up with new publications. (2013, November 4). Retrieved September 8, 2015.

Outils de gestion de références

NOM	PLATEFORME	INTEGRATION
Mendeley	Win/Mac/iOS/Linux	Word, LibreOffice
Zotero	Firefox plugin	Word, LibreOffice, Google Docs
Qiqqa	Windows	Word, LyX
Papers	Mac	Word, LibreOffice, Pages, Mellel
Sente	Mac	Word, Pages, Mellel

[Mendeley introduction](#)

Notes & organisation

Logiciels de prise de notes

Mindmapping

Exemple : [MindMup](#)



Orthophonie UE7.4



CM3

Study types, Case studies & Case-control study

Pyramide de preuve

Meta-analysis

Systematic review

Randomised controlled trial

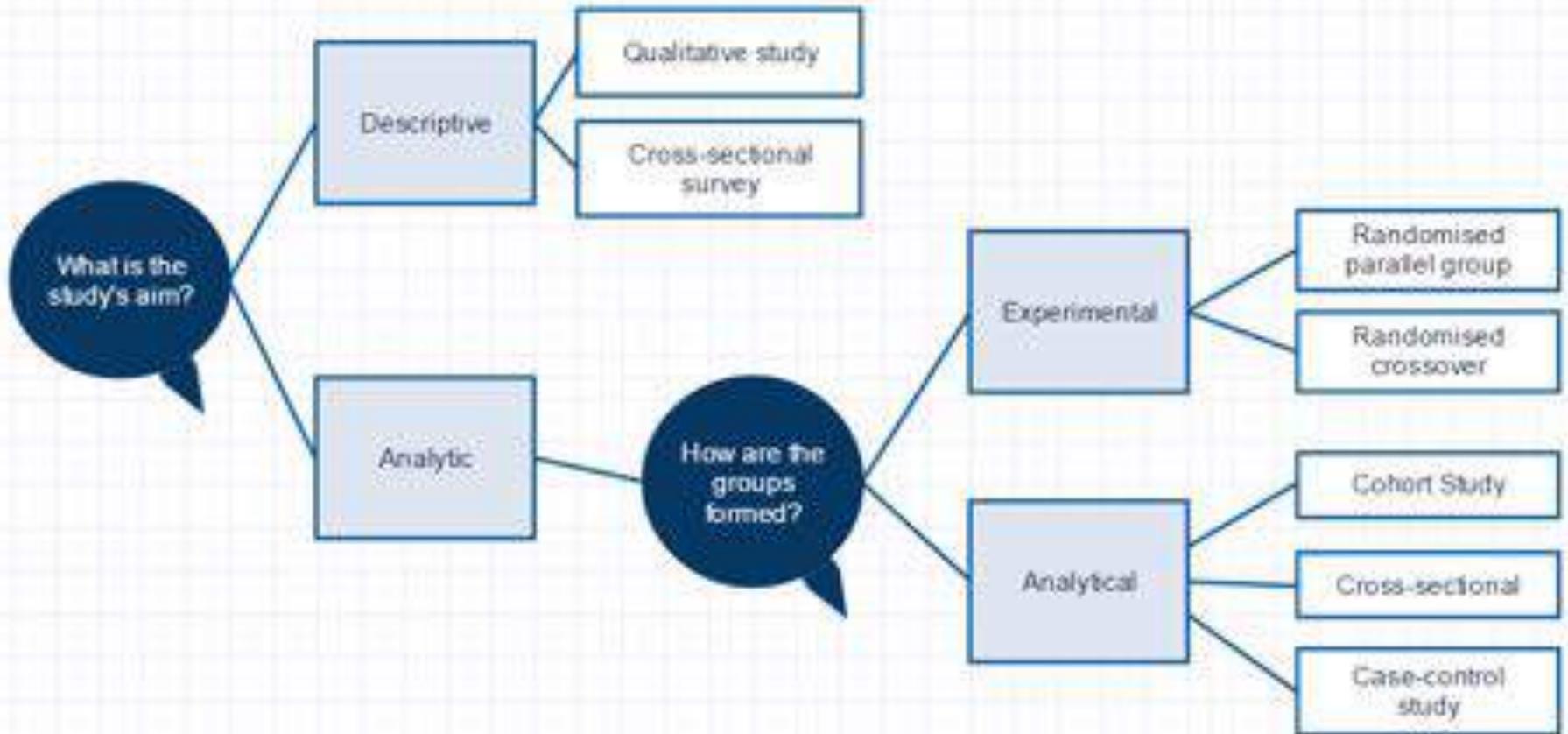
Cohort study

Case control study

Case study/report



Arbre de conception d'une étude



L'analyse transversale (cross-sectional survey)

- ▶ étudie la relation entre une pathologie et d'autres variables à un moment donné chez une population donnée
- ▶ s'emploie souvent en santé publique à des fins d'allocation de ressources
- ▶ peut être :
 - ▶ Descriptif – estimation de prévalence
 - ▶ Analytique – relation entre facteur de risque potentiel et pathologie



Problèmes potentiels

- ▶ La population doit être représentative
- ▶ L'échantillon doit être suffisamment grand
 - ▶ Charan, Jaykaran, and Tamoghna Biswas. "How to Calculate Sample Size for Different Study Designs in Medical Research?" *Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine* 35.2 (2013): 121–126. *PMC*. Web. 3 Dec. 2015.
- ▶ L'absence de réponse est source de biais
- ▶ L'incidence ne peut pas être calculé

Cependant utile pour:

- ▶ Une approche descriptive d'une ou plusieurs pathologies ou facteurs d'exposition
 - ▶ Générer des hypothèses
-
- 

L'étude de cas

▶ Définition :

- ▶ “A formal summary of a unique patient and his or her illness, including the presenting signs and symptoms, diagnostic studies, treatment course and outcome” (Venes D: *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary*. 21st edition. Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Company; 2009.)

▶ Avantages

- ▶ Nouvelles observations
- ▶ Hypothèses générées
- ▶ Information sur pathologies rares
- ▶ Valeur éducative
- ▶ Coût réduit
- ▶ Délai de publication limité
- ▶ Documentation historique



Limites de l'étude de cas

- ▶ Non représentatif
- ▶ Pas de généralisation
- ▶ Impossible d'inférer la causalité
- ▶ Biais de publication de résultats positifs
- ▶ Confidentialité
- ▶ Subjectivité

Ref: Nissen, Trygve, and Rolf Wynn. "The clinical case report: a review of its merits and limitations." *BMC research notes* 7.1 (2014): 264.



L'étude cas-témoins (case-control study)

▶ Histoire



John Snow
1855

+ Whitehead



Janet Lane-Clayton
1926



1950



1967

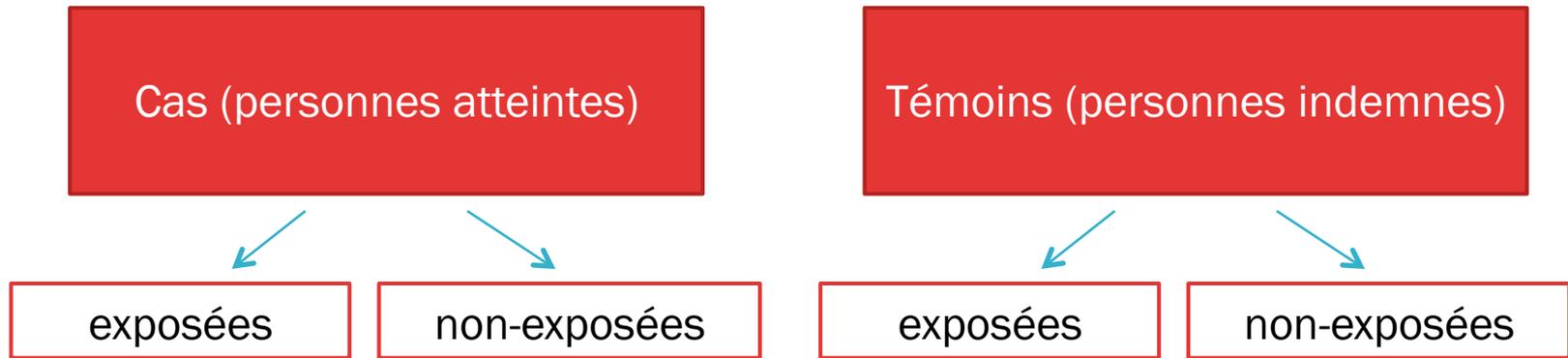
▶ Definition

- ▶ Lien risque - pathologie
- ▶ Retrospective



Etudes cas-témoins

▶ Sélection initiale



Les témoins peuvent être appariés, ou provenir de données d'une cohorte en fonction des variables étudiées



Etapes importantes

- ▶ Définir les **critères diagnostiques** et **la source** pour les cas
- ▶ Sélectionner par **incidence** ou **prévalence**
- ▶ S'assurer que le **groupe de contrôle** soit **comparable**
- ▶ **Mesurer l'exposition** (entretien, questionnaire, dossier, test)



Sources de biais

- ▶ Biais de mémoire
 - ▶ Étude rétrospective, erreur humaine
- ▶ Biais d'observation
 - ▶ Si l'interviewer est au courant du statut du participant
- ▶ Biais de sélection
 - ▶ critère d'inclusion ou d'exclusion lié à l'exposition au facteur de risque étudié
 - ▶ témoins non représentatifs



Rapport des chances (Odds ratio)

- ▶ Évalue l'association entre l'exposition et la survenue de l'événement en question

Exemple factice : étude cas-témoin de la relation entre fumer et le cancer de la gorge

	Cas	Témoins	Total
Fumeurs	60 (a)	100 (b)	160
Non-fumeurs	40 (c)	300 (d)	340
Total	100	400	500

$$OR = \frac{ad}{bc} = \frac{60 \times 300}{40 \times 100} = 4,5$$

- ▶ On peut affiner par stratification & ajustements pour d'éventuels facteurs de confusion



Avantages et inconvénients



- ▶ Coût moindre que d'autres types d'études
- ▶ Approche rétrospective, pas de suivi long
- ▶ Convient aux conditions où le temps de latence est long
- ▶ Convient aux pathologies rares..
- ▶ Permet la prise en compte de facteurs d'exposition multiples.



- ▶ Biais fréquents (sélection, mémoire, & observation)
- ▶ Ne peut être utilisé que pour un seul résultat (outcome).
- ▶ L'estimation du taux d'incidence n'est possible que lorsque l'échantillon vient de la population générale
- ▶ Ne convient pas pour les facteurs d'exposition rares
- ▶ Difficile de calculer la séquence chronologique entre exposition et survenue.



Points pour analyser une étude cas-témoins

1. Focalisation

- ▶ Identification : population, facteur(s) de risque, effet(s)

2. Méthode

- ▶ L'étude cas-témoins convient-elle ?

3. Recrutement des cas

- ▶ Biais de sélection ?

4. Recrutement des contrôles

- ▶ Sélection, représentativité, taux de non-réponse



5. Mesures

- ▶ Objectivité/subjectivité, validation, aveugle, cohérence entre cas et contrôles, relation temporelle exposition-survenue

6. Facteurs de confusion

- ▶ Génétiques, environnementaux, socio-économiques

Ajustements de conception ou analyse

- ▶ Modélisation, stratification, régression, analyse de sensibilité pour corriger ou contrôler les facteurs de confusion



7. Résultats

- ▶ Association forte (OR), ajustements, impact de ceux-ci

8. Précision

- ▶ P-value, intervalle de confiance, prise en compte de toutes les variables, données manquantes (non-réponse, attrition)

9. Crédibilité

- ▶ Peut on attribuer le résultat à autre chose ? (chance, biais, autres facteurs). Y a-t-il de grands défauts de conception et de méthodologie?



10. Transférable

- ▶ Autres contextes, populations

11. Cohérence

- ▶ D'autres études arrivent-elles aux mêmes conclusions?



Place à la mise en application

Ozgen, Heval, et al. "Morphological features in children with autism spectrum disorders: a matched case-control study." *Journal of autism and developmental disorders* 41.1 (2011): 23-31.





Orthophonie UE7.4



CM4

Bias & Cohort study

Le biais

- ▶ Existe lorsque les résultats sont indûment influencés
- ▶ Peut se produire à tous les stades
 - ▶ Conception de l'étude
 - ▶ Mise en œuvre
 - ▶ Communication
- ▶ La recherche quantitative tente de l'éliminer, et la recherche qualitative d'en tenir compte.



Biais de sélection

- ▶ Exclusion
 - ▶ Omission ou sous-représentation

- ▶ Inclusion
 - ▶ Sélection par commodité

Les résultats ne peuvent pas être généralisés



Biais de procédure

- ▶ Les conditions de participation influent sur le résultat
 - ▶ Permettre aux participants de prendre leur temps



Biais de mesure

- ▶ Erreurs dues à un équipement défectueux
 - ▶ Calibration nécessaire
- ▶ Erreurs dues à des comportements humains
 - ▶ Questionnaires anonymes, à distance



Biais d'observation (interviewer bias)

- ▶ La façon de poser des questions
- ▶ Les gestes
 - ▶ Étude en aveugle



Biais de réponse

- ▶ Participants anticipent sur « la bonne réponse »
 - ▶ Limiter l'information donnée aux participants



Biais de chronologie

- ▶ Utilisation de témoins, (ou comparaison avec des données) trop anciens



Biais de mémoire

- ▶ Moins un événement est récent, moins les souvenirs sont précis



Biais de données manquantes

- ▶ Prise en considération des perdus de vue.



Biais de performance

- ▶ Personnes impliquées peuvent produire des résultats différents
 - ▶ Vérification d'accord entre évaluateurs
 - ▶ Stratification groupée des données



Biais de communication

- ▶ Résultats positifs publiés et cités plus souvent que les résultats neutres ou négatifs.
- ▶ Problème majeur pour les méta-analyses



Validité

▶ Interne

- ▶ La conception, mise en oeuvre, et analyse des données doit **éliminer tout biais**, et les résultats doivent refléter la véritable association entre les variables

▶ Externe

- ▶ Les résultats sont applicables à une population plus large

Il est difficile d'atteindre un degré élevé de validité externe et interne.



La 3^{ème} variable (*confounder*)

- ▶ Facteur de confusion qui serait vraiment responsable d'une corrélation ou causation

Ex - Les grands buveurs d'alcool meurent tôt

L' alcool serait responsable de la mortalité élevée...

D'autres raisons possibles :

- ▶ Classe sociale
- ▶ Fumeur/non-fumeur
- ▶ Malbouffe
- ▶ ...



La puissance d'une étude

Pour obtenir un résultat statistiquement significatif l'échantillon doit être suffisamment grand pour mesurer un effet, tout en évitant les erreurs de type I et les erreurs de type II

- ▶ Erreur de type I – détection d'un effet qui n'existe pas
- ▶ Erreur de type II – absence de détection d'un effet existant



L'étude de cohorte

- ▶ mesure la survenue d'événements dans le temps chez une population définie qui est suivie sur plusieurs mois ou années à partir de données qui peuvent être :
 - ▶ Consultations
 - ▶ Interviews,
 - ▶ Questionnaires
 - ▶ Prélèvements biologiques
 - ▶ Dossiers médicaux
- ▶ peut être prospectif ou rétrospectif



En principe...

▶ Etude de cohorte - intro, définitions + questions spécifiques

- Les participants n'ont pas encore la pathologie en question
- L'exposition au facteur de risque potentiel doit être évalué au début, et à des intervalles déterminées au cours de l'étude
- Les participants doivent être suivis régulièrement



Sources de biais les plus courants

- ▶ Les perdus de vue
 - ▶ Informations manquantes

- ▶ L'effet du 'travailleur sain'
 - ▶ Population générale comporte des personnes malades
 - ▶ S'assurer de la comparabilité des groupes



Taux d'incidence et taux de risque (RR)

- ▶ Exemple hypothétique d'une étude de cohorte sur le lien entre le tabac et le cancer de la gorge (sur 1 an)

	Cancer	Sain	Total	Taux d'incidence
Fumeurs	42	27 000	27 042	1,5/1000/an
Non-fumeurs	7	63 000	63 007	0,1/1000/an
Total	49	90 000	90 049	

- ▶ Le taux de risque se calcule en divisant le taux d'incidence chez les personnes exposées par celui de celles qui ne sont pas exposées.
 - ▶ Soit $1,5/0,1 = 15$
(risque 15 fois plus élevé chez les personnes exposées)



Avantages & inconvénients



- ▶ On peut évaluer la survenue d'événements multiples.
- ▶ On peut observer plusieurs facteurs d'exposition.
- ▶ On évalue l'exposition en amont (pour une étude prospective).
- ▶ On peut mesurer les facteurs d'exposition rares
- ▶ On peut démontrer le lien de cause à effet.
- ▶ On peut mesurer incidence et prévalence.



- ▶ Couteux et chronophage.
- ▶ Biais induit par l'attrition.
- ▶ Risque élevé de facteurs de confusion..
- ▶ Biais d'observation.
- ▶ Biais de comportement..
- ▶ La classification des individus (concernant l'exposition ou la survenue d'un événement) peut être modifiée par des changements apportés au processus de diagnostic.



Éléments pour analyser une étude de cohorte

▶ Focalisation

- ▶ Identification : population, facteur(s) de risque, effet(s)

▶ Recrutement de la cohorte

- ▶ Biais de sélection ?

▶ Mesure de l'exposition

- ▶ Subjectif/objectif, égalité de traitement

▶ Mesure de la survenue

- ▶ idem



▶ Facteurs de confusion :

- ▶ Identifiés?
- ▶ Pris en compte dans la conception de l'étude ou l'analyse?
 - ▶ Stratification, analyse de sensibilité...

▶ Suivi

- ▶ Complet
- ▶ Assez long?

▶ Résultats

- ▶ Positifs ou négatifs? Degré?



▶ Précision

- ▶ Intervalles de confiance?

▶ Crédibilité

- ▶ D'autres facteurs qui pourraient expliquer les résultats?

▶ Généralisabilité

- ▶ Utilité dans d'autres contextes?

▶ Cohérence

- ▶ Autres études, mêmes conclusions?

▶ Implications

- ▶ Pratiques cliniques



Entrainement

McAllister, Jan, Jacqueline Collier, and Lee Shepstone.

"The impact of adolescent stuttering and other speech problems on psychological well-being in adulthood: evidence from a birth cohort study."

International Journal of Language & Communication Disorders 48.4 (2013): 458-468.





Orthophonie UE7.4



CM5

Study design, Result checking & Randomised controlled trials

Notions de conception : l'aveugle

- ▶ Eviter les biais
 - ▶ Du participant
 - ▶ Du chercheur

- ▶ 3 niveaux
 - ▶ Simple
 - ▶ Double
 - ▶ Triple



Notions de conception : bras

- ▶ Séparation selon traitements
- ▶ Types
 - ▶ Expérimental
 - ▶ Comparaison active
 - ▶ Placébo
 - ▶ Factice
 - ▶ Sans intervention



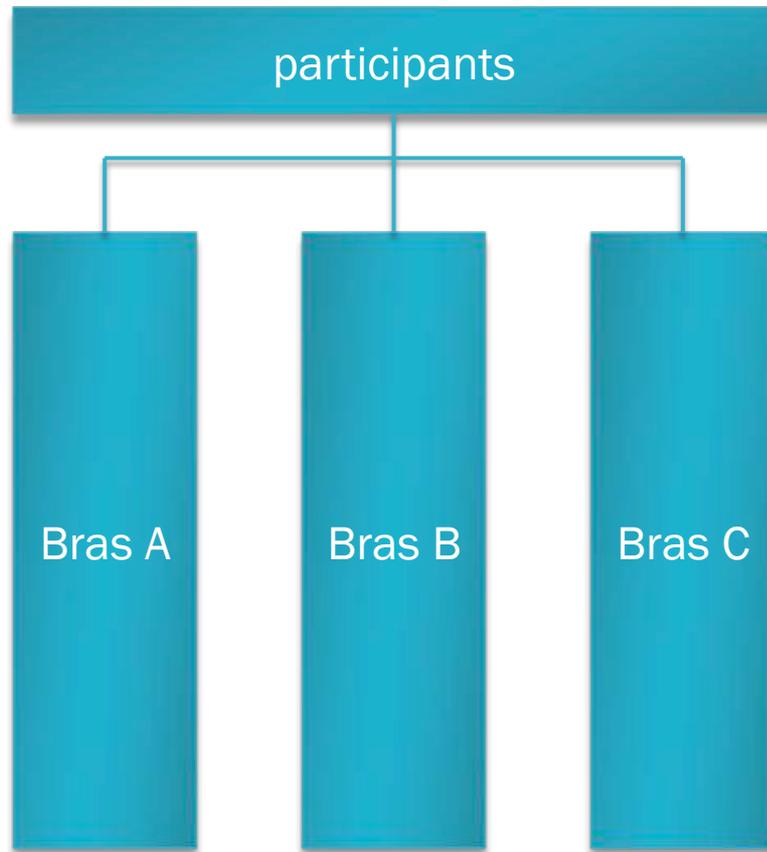
Notions de conception : attribution

- ▶ Distribution aléatoire ou non aléatoire
- ▶ Randomisation
 - ▶ A priori
 - ▶ Par blocs permutés
 - ▶ Par strates - en fonction des caractéristiques des patients
 - ▶ A posteriori
 - ▶ Adaptive – tient compte des attributions qui précèdent
 - ▶ Minimisée – adaptive par strates
 - ▶ Gagnant renforcé – efficacité précédente prise en compte

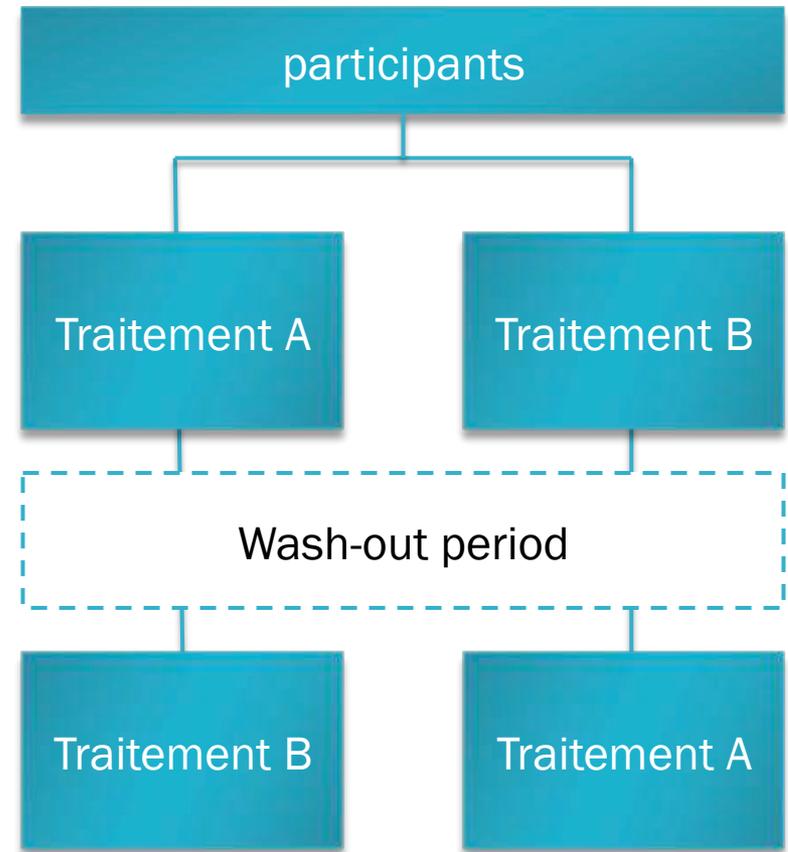


Notions de conception : croisement

▶ Parallèle



▶ Croisé



$A+B = B+A ?$



Classification

- ▶ Par méthodologie
 - ▶ Observation
 - ▶ Intervention
- ▶ Par objectif (réf. NIH)
 - ▶ Prévention
 - ▶ Dépistage
 - ▶ Diagnostic
 - ▶ Traitement
 - ▶ Qualité de vie
 - ▶ Accès étendu – tt non-approuvé

Avant maladie



Début de maladie



Maladie chronique
ou avancée



Méthodes itératives

- ▶ Adaptive design
 - ▶ Stratégie d'optimisation
 - ▶ Evaluations régulières
 - ▶ Modifications
 - ▶ Dosage
 - ▶ Taille d'échantillon
 - ▶ Traitement
 - ▶ Critères d'inclusion
 - ▶ Traitements associés

- ▶ Translational research



Vérification de résultats

- ▶ Test-retest
 - ▶ Comparaison des résultats d'un même test après un laps de temps
- ▶ Inter-rater reliability
 - ▶ Comparaison des résultats à un même test de deux évaluateurs différents
- ▶ Specificité
 - ▶ Bonne identification des vrais négatifs, peu de faux positifs
- ▶ Sensibilité
 - ▶ Bonne Identification des vrais positifs, peu de faux négatifs



	Has the disease	Does not have the disease	
Test Score: Positive	True Positives (TP) a	False Positives (FP) b	$PPV = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$
Negative	False Negatives (FN) c	True Negatives (TN) d	$NPV = \frac{TN}{TN + FN}$

Sensitivity

$$\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

$$\frac{a}{a + c}$$

Specificity

$$\frac{TN}{TN + FP}$$

$$\frac{d}{d + b}$$

Or,



Tests post-hoc

- ▶ Réduction ou élimination des erreurs, notamment de type I
- ▶ Nombreuses méthodes statistiques
 - ▶ Scheffé, Tukey, Bonferroni, Dunn, Fischer's LSD, Newman-Keuls, Dunnett's...
 - ▶ Choix dépendra de la nature des données et du test initial



L'essai (ou étude) randomisé contrôlé

- ▶ Une référence (gold standard)
 - ▶ Méthode rigoureuse pour identifier une relation cause-effet entre un traitement et un résultat
- ▶ Méthode de randomisation choisie au besoin
- ▶ Aveugle utilisé lorsque c'est possible



L'étude randomisée contrôlée



- ▶ Niveau de preuve le plus élevé pour évaluer un traitement
- ▶ Meilleure démonstration de lien cause à effet
- ▶ La randomisation limite l'influence des facteurs de confusion potentiels
- ▶ Pas de doute sur la chronologie
- ▶ Permet les études en aveugle et ainsi limite certains biais
- ▶ Peut mesurer incidence et résultats multiples



- ▶ Problèmes éthiques pour l'attribution.
- ▶ Coûteux et long.
- ▶ Peu efficace lorsque la pathologie est rare ou lorsque l'effet est retardé.
- ▶ Generalisabilité – les participants peuvent être plus enclins à adhérer au traitement que la population plus large.



Points pour analyser une étude contrôlée randomisée

▶ Focalisation

- ▶ Identification : population, facteur(s) de risque, effet(s)

▶ Randomisation

- ▶ Méthode employée

▶ Aveugle

- ▶ Simple, double, triple ?

▶ Comparabilité des groupes ?

- ▶ facteurs divers (age, sexe, socio-économiques...)



▶ **Egalité des groupes**

- ▶ Mêmes méthodes de suivi et analyse (à l'exception du traitement)

▶ **Entrées = sorties**

- ▶ Attrition?

▶ **Ampleur des résultats**

- ▶ Identification de : primary (& secondary) outcomes
- ▶ Omissions dans les résultats?



▶ Précision

- ▶ Résultats significatifs? Intervalles de confiance ?

▶ Pertinence

- ▶ Les résultats sont-ils applicables dans votre pratique clinique ?

▶ Omissions

- ▶ Résultats non pris en compte? Besoin de l'étude expliqué ?

▶ Rapport bénéfices – risques

- ▶ Évoqué ?



Un modèle d'analyse : Coughlan et al. (2007)

Section one – elements influencing the believability of the research

Writing style

*Is the report well written – concise, grammatically correct, avoid the use of jargon?
Is it well laid out and organised?*

Author

Do the researcher(s) qualifications/positions indicate a degree of knowledge in this particular field?

Report title

Is the title clear, accurate and unambiguous?

Abstract

Does the abstract offer a clear overview of the study, including the research problem, sample, methodology, findings and recommendations?



Cited by : Fothergill, A., and A. Lipp. "A guide to critiquing a research paper on clinical supervision: enhancing skills for practice." Journal of psychiatric and mental health nursing (2014)

Section two – elements influencing the robustness of the research

Purpose/research problem

Is the purpose of the study/research problem clearly identified?

Logical consistency

Does the research report follow the steps of the research process in a logical manner? Do these steps naturally flow and are the links clear?

Literature review

Is the review logically organised? Does it offer a balanced critical analysis of the literature? Is the majority of the literature of recent origin? Is it mainly from primary sources and of an empirical nature?

Theoretical framework

Has a conceptual or theoretical framework been identified? Is the framework adequately described? Is the framework appropriate?



Cited by : Fothergill, A., and A. Lipp. "A guide to critiquing a research paper on clinical supervision: enhancing skills for practice." Journal of psychiatric and mental health nursing (2014)

Aims/objectives/research question/hypotheses

Have aims and objectives, a research question or hypothesis been identified? If so are they clearly stated? Do they reflect the information presented in the literature review?

Sample

Has the target population been clearly identified? How was the sample selected? Was it a probability or non-probability sample? Is it of adequate size? Are the inclusion/exclusion criteria clearly identified?

Ethical considerations

Were the participants fully informed about the nature of the research? Was the autonomy/confidentiality of the participants guaranteed? Were the participants protected from harm? Was ethical permission granted for the study?

Operational definitions

Are all the terms, theories and concepts mentioned in the study clearly defined?



Cited by : Fothergill, A., and A. Lipp. "A guide to critiquing a research paper on clinical supervision: enhancing skills for practice." Journal of psychiatric and mental health nursing (2014)

Methodology

Is the research design clearly identified? Has the data gathering instrument been described? Is the instrument appropriate? How was it developed? Were reliability and validity testing undertaken and the results discussed? Was a pilot study undertaken?

Data analysis/results

What type of data and statistical analysis was undertaken? Was it appropriate? How many of the sample participated? Significance of the findings?

Discussion

Are the findings linked back to the literature review? If a hypothesis was identified was it supported? Were the strengths and limitations of the study including generalizability discussed? Was a recommendation for further research made?

References

Were all the books, journals and other media alluded to in the study accurately referenced?



Application

Article 3 – RCT

Thomeer, Marcus L., et al. "Randomized Controlled Trial of *Mind Reading* and In Vivo Rehearsal for High-functioning Children with ASD." *Journal of autism and developmental disorders* 45.7 (2015): 2115-2127.





Orthophonie UE7.4



CM6

Validity & Qualitative research

L'importance du regard critique : Wakefield *et al.* (1998)

- ▶ Article du *Lancet* :
 - ▶ Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children
- ▶ Couverture médiatique alarmiste
 - ▶ Conséquences importantes
- ▶ Niveau de preuve
 - ▶ Echantillon, témoins

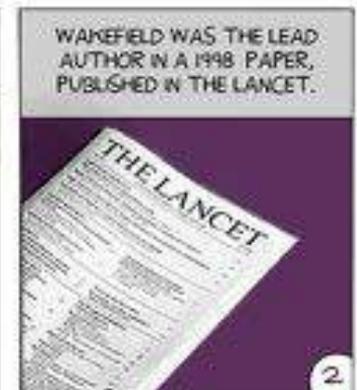
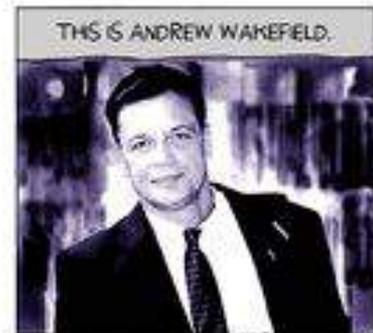
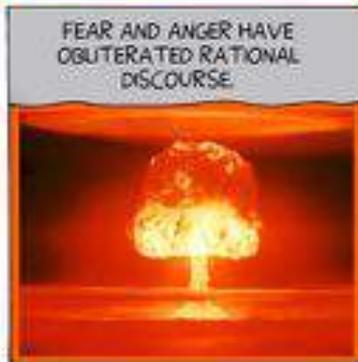
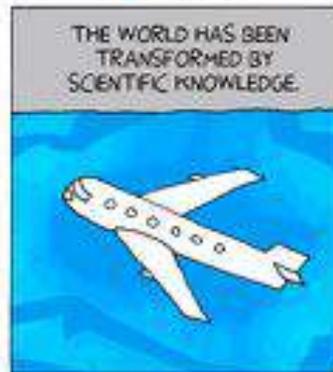
Mais qui est le coupable ?



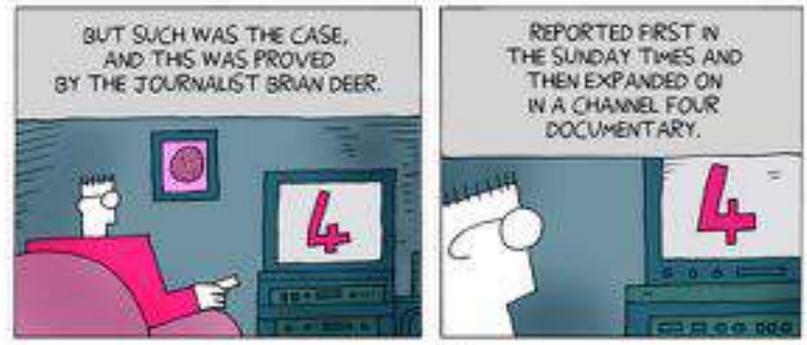
The Tall Guy Investigates Cartoon Strip

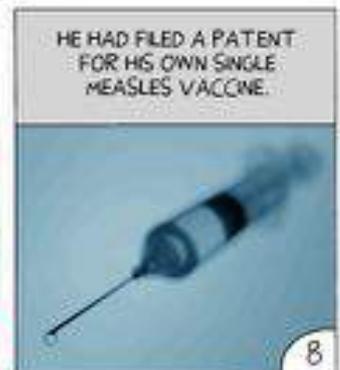
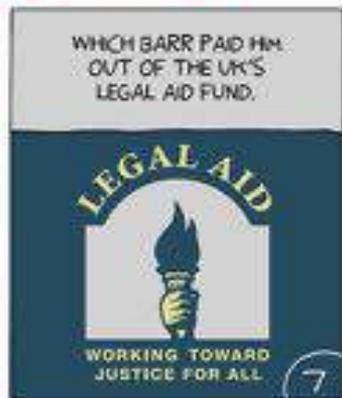
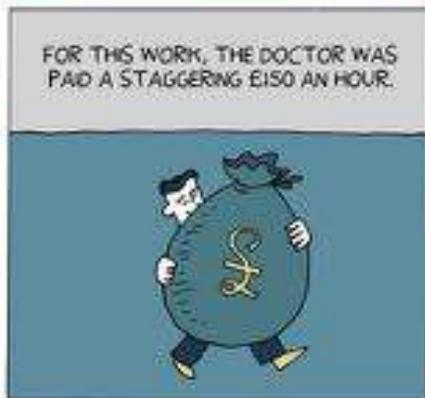
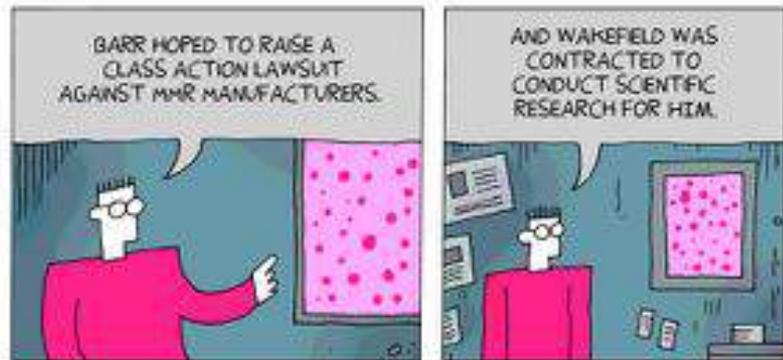
<http://tallguywrites.livejournal.com/148012.html>

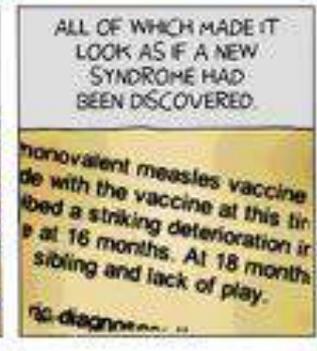
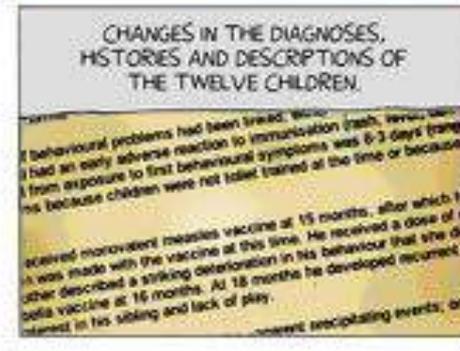
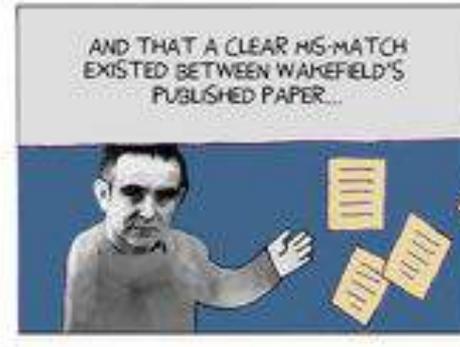
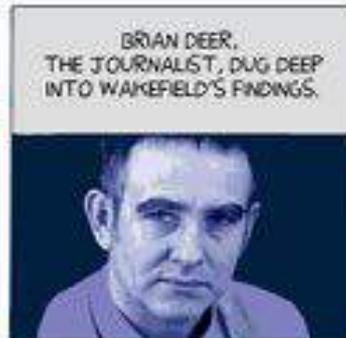
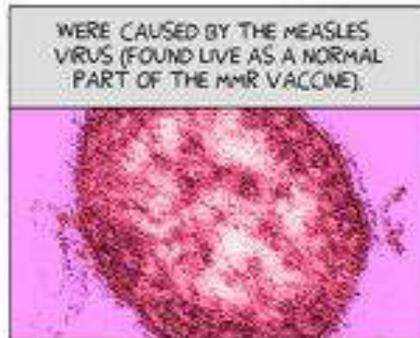
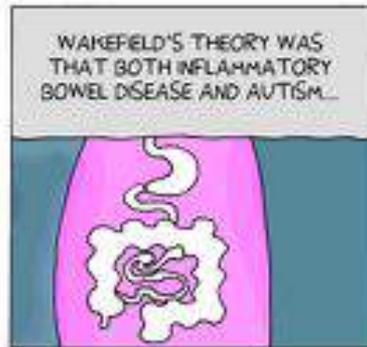
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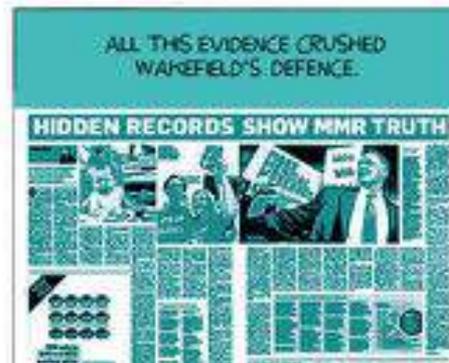
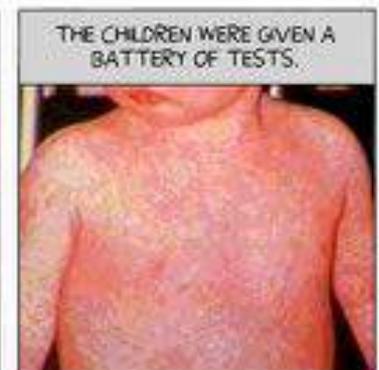
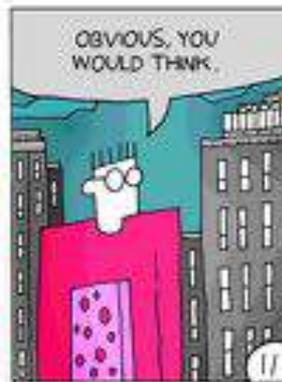
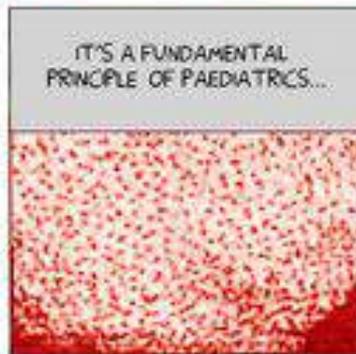
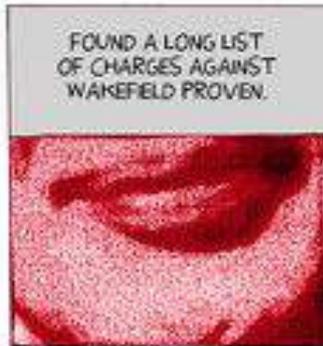
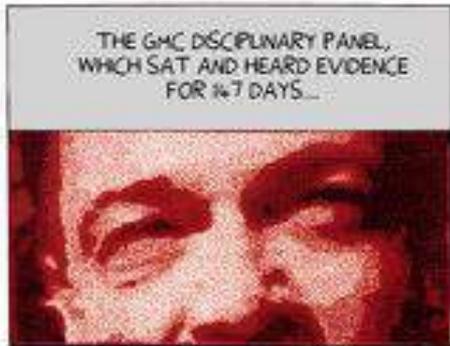


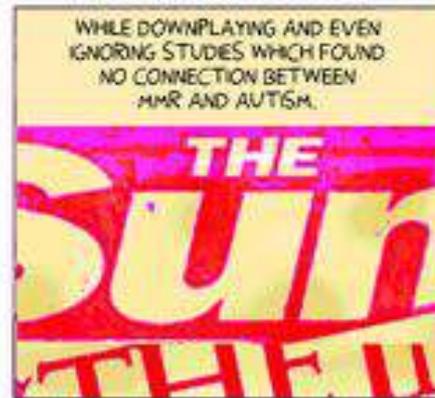
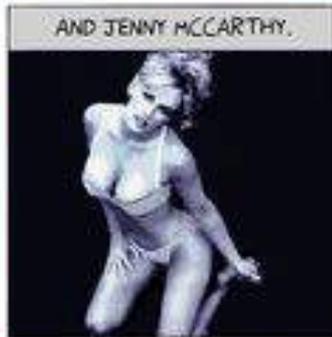
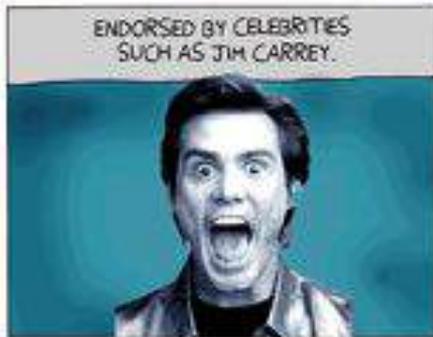


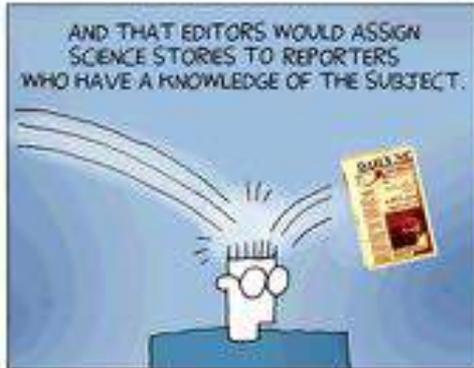
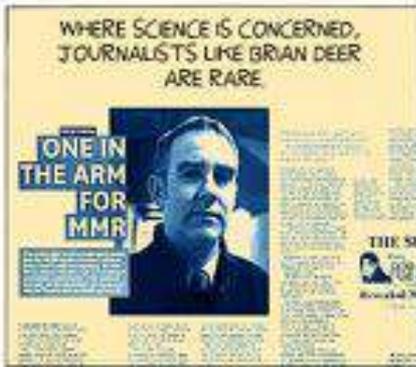












Validité

- ▶ Rappel :
 - ▶ Validité externe – conclusions peuvent être étendues à l'ensemble de la population
 - ▶ Validité interne – absence de biais
- ▶ Evaluation de cet aspect
 - ▶ 2 listes de points à vérifier



Menaces pour la validité interne

- ❑ Maturation – Étude plus longue, changement des comportements ou attitudes des participants
- ❑ Sélection – À l'inclusion, et à l'attribution
- ❑ Histoire – Événements socio-politiques
- ❑ Instrumentation – calibration et contrôle
- ❑ Régression – effet dû à un phénomène statistique
- ❑ Attrition – données manquantes, différences fondamentales entre ceux qui persèverent et les autres.



Menaces à la validité externe

- ❑ Effet de test réactif – répondre à une enquête avant une intervention peut influencer sur le comportement
- ❑ Effet de sélection interactif – les participants ont des caractéristiques qu'on ne trouverait pas ailleurs
- ❑ Effet d'innovation réactif – la nature artificielle de la situation change l'attitude des participants
- ❑ Interférence externe – la participation à des activités en dehors de l'étude peut avoir une influence



L'importance de l'échantillon pour la validité

- ▶ Un sous-groupe d'une population cible
 - ▶ Objectif : pouvoir extrapoler les résultats
- ▶ Obéit à des critères d'inclusion et d'exclusion
- ▶ Méthodes
 - ▶ Aléatoire
 - ▶ Systématique (tous les x)
 - ▶ Stratification (tiré de sous-groupes)
 - ▶ Communautés
 - ▶ Convenance (biais quasi systématique)



L'article de recherche qualitative

- ▶ Questions humaines ou sociales dans leurs milieux naturels
- ▶ Approche inductive
- ▶ Raisons méthodologiques ou éthiques qui excluent une approche quantitative
 - ▶ Sujets **ne peuvent** ou **ne veulent** pas participer dans une étude expérimentale traditionnelle
 - ▶ Situations où il y a un groupe émergent
 - ▶ Supplément aux méthodes quantitatives – recherche d'hypothèses, d'explications
 - ▶ Consentement impossible
 - ▶ Etudes d'un individu, culture, société ou phénomène



4 approches possibles (non limitatif)

- ▶ Phenomenology
 - ▶ Souvent à partir d'entretiens
- ▶ Action research
 - ▶ Etude de son propre fonctionnement professionnel avec mise en application des améliorations, processus cyclique
- ▶ Grounded theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967)
 - ▶ Développement d'une théorie à partir de données, comparaison et analyse répétées, recueil jusqu'à saturation
- ▶ Ethnography
 - ▶ Observation à long terme sur le terrain de comportements au sein d'un groupe



Assurance qualité

▶ Validité – reflet exact

- ▶ Triangulation – plusieurs méthodes
 - ▶ Méthodes
 - ▶ Sources
 - ▶ Analystes
 - ▶ Théories
- ▶ Observations contradictoires – identification et explication
- ▶ Validation par les sondés – vérification des interprétations
- ▶ Comparaisons répétées – vue d'ensemble, source d'idées

▶ Fiabilité – reproductible?





-
- ▶ Niveau de détail
 - ▶ Questions évolutives en temps réel.
 - ▶ Méthodologie adaptative pour tenir compte des nouveaux faits observés.
 - ▶ Intérêt humain plus riche que des chiffres.
 - ▶ Identification de nuances ou aspects compliqués.
 - ▶ Conclusions peuvent être transférées à d'autres situations

- ▶ Qualité dépend de l'expérience et compétence du chercheur.
- ▶ Subjectivité peut mener à des biais.
- ▶ Méthodologie peut manquer de rigueur.
- ▶ Analyse des données prend du temps.
- ▶ Parfois vu comme inférieur à l'approche quantitative
- ▶ Réponses des participants peuvent être influées par la présence du chercheur.
- ▶ Problèmes d'anonymat et de confidentialité lors de la publication
- ▶ Difficultés de visualisation des observations.
- ▶ Conclusions ne peuvent pas être extrapolées à une population plus large

Méthodes mixtes – qualitative + quantitative

- ▶ Questionnaires
 - ▶ Échelles quantifiables
- ▶ Analyse de discours
 - ▶ Codification, traitement automatique
- ▶ Recueil de données des deux types
 - ▶ Séquentiel
 - ▶ Concomitant – deux études indépendantes ou recueil imbriqué



Éléments pour l'analyse en recherche qualitative

Title

- Was the title a good one, suggesting the key phenomenon and the group or community under study?

Abstract

- Does the abstract clearly and concisely summarize the main features of the report?

Introduction

Statement of the problem

- Is the problem stated unambiguously and is it easy to identify?
- Does the problem statement build a cogent and persuasive argument for the new study?
- Does the problem have significance for practice?
- Is there a good match between the research problem on the one hand and the paradigm, tradition, and methods on the other?

Research questions

- Are research questions explicitly stated? If not, is their absence justified?
- Are the questions consistent with the study's philosophical basis, underlying tradition, conceptual framework, or ideological orientation?

Literature review

- Does the report adequately summarize the existing body of knowledge related to the problem or phenomenon of interest?
- Does the literature review provide a solid basis for the new study?

Conceptual underpinnings

- Are key concepts adequately defined conceptually?
- Is the philosophical basis, underlying tradition, conceptual framework, or ideological orientation made explicit?

Method

Protection of participants' rights

- Were appropriate procedures used to safeguard the rights of study participants? Was the study subject to external review by an IRB/ethics review board?
- Was the study designed to minimize risks and maximize benefits to participants?

Research design and research tradition

- Is the identified research tradition (if any) congruent with the methods used to collect and analyze data?
- Was an adequate amount of time spent in the field or with study participants?
- Did the design unfold in the field, giving researchers opportunities to capitalize on early understandings?
- Was there an adequate number of contacts with study participants?

-
- Was the number of data collection points appropriate?
 - Did the design minimize biases and threats to the internal construct, and external validity of the study (e.g., was blinding used, was attrition minimized)?

Population and sample

- Was the population identified and described? Was the sample described in sufficient detail?
- Was the best possible sampling design used to enhance the sample's representativeness? Were sample biases minimized?
- Was the sample size adequate? Was a power analysis used to estimate sample size needs?

Data collection and measurement

- Are the operational and conceptual definitions congruent?
- Were key variables operationalized using the best possible method (e.g., interviews, observations, and so on) and with adequate justification?
- Are the specific instruments adequately described and were they good choices, given the study purpose and study population?
- Does the report provide evidence that the data collection methods yielded data that were high on reliability and validity?

Procedures

- If there was an intervention, is it adequately described, and was it properly implemented? Did most participants allocated to the intervention group actually receive the intervention? Was there evidence of intervention fidelity?
- Were data collected in a manner that minimized bias? Were the staff who collected data appropriately trained?

Results

Data analysis

- Were analyses undertaken to address each research question or test each hypothesis?
- Were appropriate statistical methods used, given the level of measurement of the variables, number of groups being compared, and so on?
- Was the most powerful analytic method used? (e.g., did the analysis help to control for confounding variables)?
- Were Type I and Type II errors avoided or minimized?

Findings

- Was information about statistical significance presented? Was information about effect size and precision of estimates (confidence intervals) presented?
- Are the findings adequately summarized, with good use of tables and figures?
- Are findings reported in a manner that facilitates a meta-analysis, and with sufficient information needed for EBP?

Discussion

Interpretation of the findings

- Are all major findings interpreted and discussed within the context of prior research and/or the study's conceptual framework?
- Were causal inferences, if any, justified?
- Are the interpretations consistent with the results and with the study's limitations?
- Does the report address the issue of the generalizability of the findings?

Implications/
recommendations

- Do the researchers discuss the implications of the study for clinical practice or further research—and are those implications reasonable and complete?

Global Issues

Presentation

- Is the report well written, well organized, and sufficiently detailed for critical analysis?
- In intervention studies, was a CONSORT flow chart provided to show the flow of participants in the study?
- Was the report written in a manner that makes the findings accessible to practitioners?

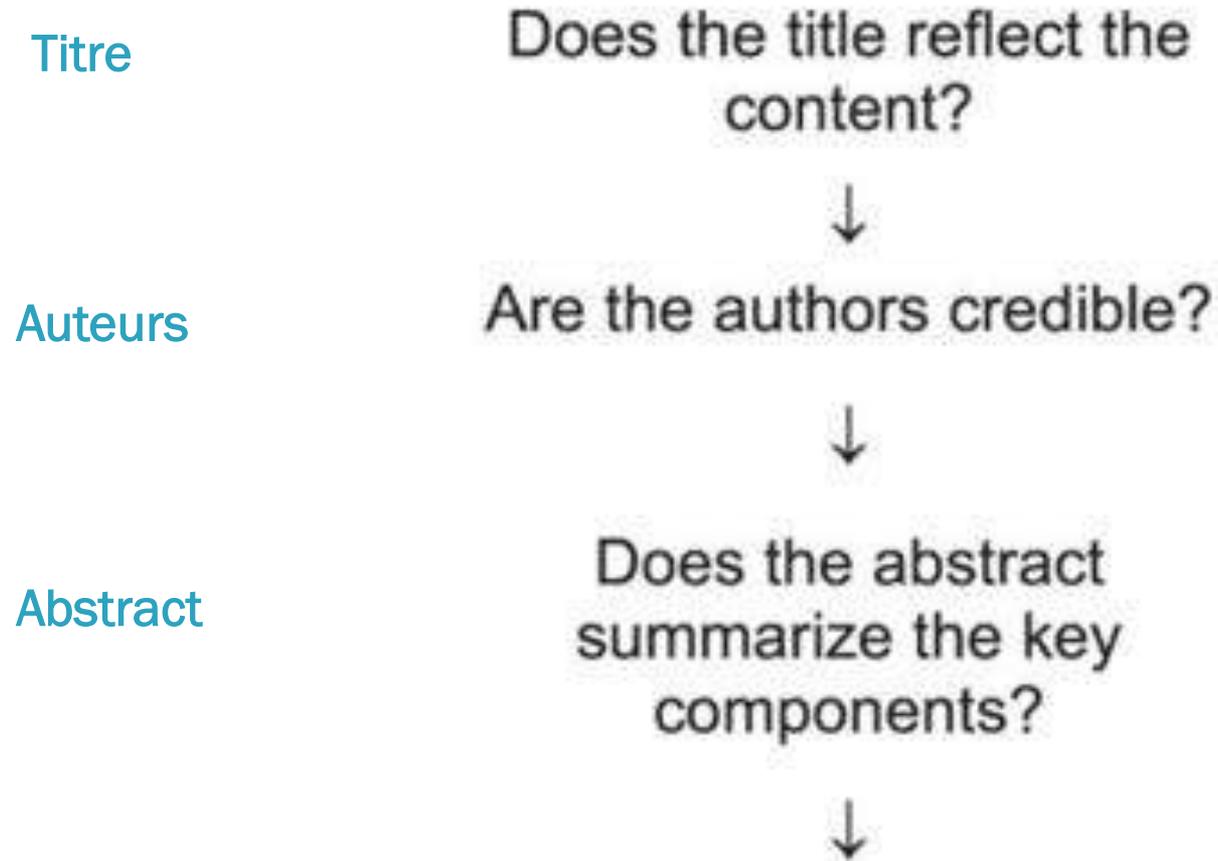
Researcher credibility

- Do the researchers' clinical, substantive, or methodologic qualifications and experience enhance confidence in the findings and their interpretation?

Summary assessment

- Despite any identified limitations, do the study findings appear to be valid—do you have confidence in the *truth* value of the results?
- Does the study contribute any meaningful evidence that can be used in practice?

Un modèle d'analyse : Caldwell *et al.* (2011)



-
- ▶ Caldwell, Kay, Lynne Henshaw, and Georgina Taylor. "Developing a framework for critiquing health research: an early evaluation." *Nurse education today* 31.8 (2011): e1-e7.

Introduction

Is the rationale for undertaking the research clearly outlined?



Is the literature review comprehensive and up-to-date?



Is the aim of the research clearly stated?



Méthodologie

Are all ethical issues identified and addressed?



Is the methodology identified and justified?



Quantitative

Is the study design clearly identified, and is the rationale for choice of design evident?



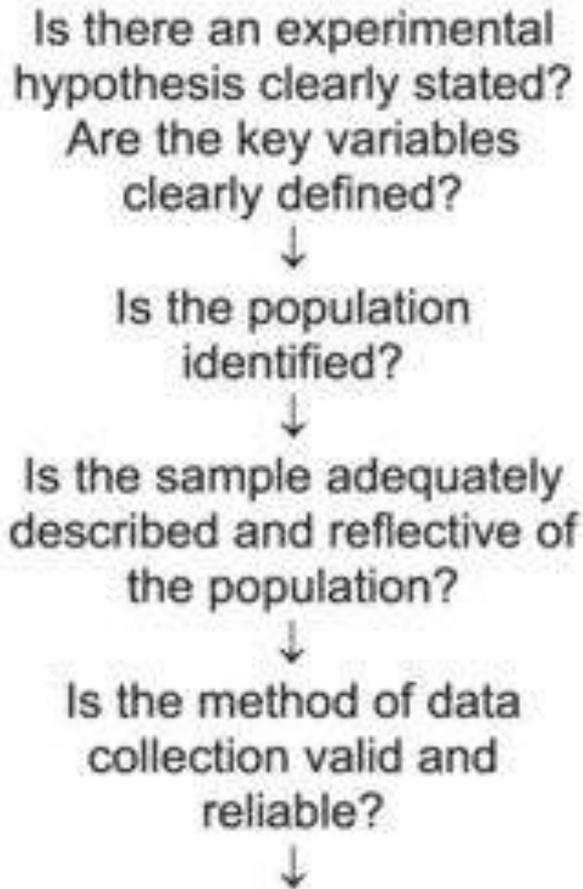
Qualitative

Are the philosophical background and study design identified and the rationale for choice of design evident?

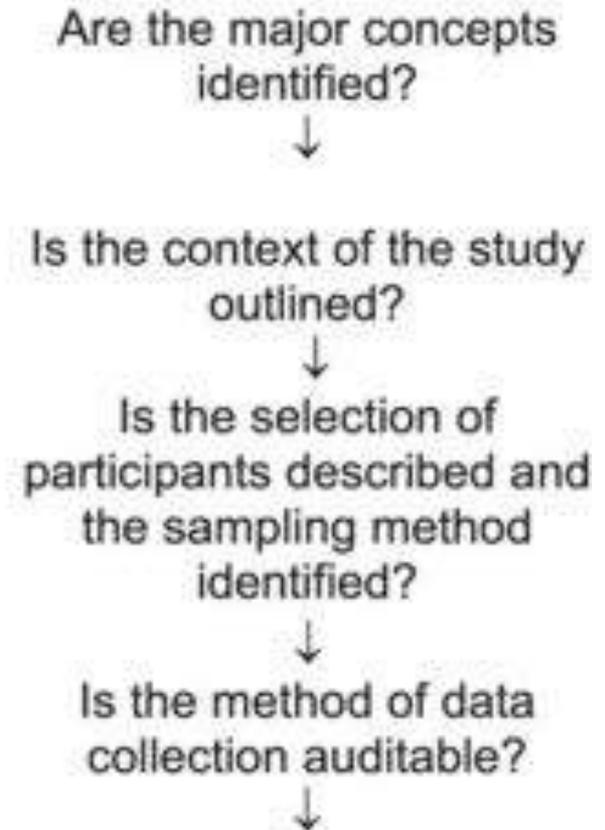


Méthodologie

Quantitative



Qualitative



Quantitative

Is the method of data analysis valid and reliable?



Qualitative

Is the method of data analysis credible and confirmable?



Are the results presented in a way that is appropriate and clear?



Is the discussion comprehensive?



Are the results generalizable?

Are the results transferable?



Is the conclusion comprehensive?

Mise en application

Qualitative Research article :

Isaki, Emi, et al. "Therapeutic writing: An exploratory speech-language pathology counseling technique." *Topics in Language Disorders* 35.3 (2015): 275-287.





Orthophonie UE7.4



CM7

Data collection, standards, other publications & systematic reviews

Comment sont recueillies les données?

▶ Deux éléments d'une étude

▶ Qui?

▶ Quoi?



Identifier mesures
requisés et sources
possibles



Impact sur la
méthodologie et **outils**

▶ Contraintes

▶ Temps

▶ Finances

▶ Pratiques



Choix de
méthodologie



Impact sur la **fiabilité**
et la **validité**



Fiabilité (reliability)

- ▶ Objectif: Eliminer toute erreur de mesure
 - ▶ Origine matérielle ou humaine
- ▶ Points à observer
 - ▶ Rapprochement temporelle entre 2 tests identiques
 - ▶ Degré de difficulté de deux tests espacés
 - ▶ Homogénéité des questions (corrélation entre items)
 - ▶ Accord entre évaluateurs



Validité

- ▶ Une mesure doit mesurer ce qu'elle prétend mesurer
 - ▶ Ex. tester la rétention de qqch ne teste pas la capacité à l'appliquer
- ▶ **Contenu** (content validity)
 - ▶ Bien définir pour déterminer comment mesurer
- ▶ **Surface** (face validity)
 - ▶ Mesure semble répondre aux besoins
- ▶ **Critère** (criterion validity)
 - ▶ **Prévision** (predictive validity) – mesure peut servir de base
 - ▶ **Comparaison** (concurrent validity) – nouvelle mesure concordante
- ▶ **Distinction** (construct validity)
 - ▶ Une mesure permet de distinguer entre deux groupes



Pour vérifier fiabilité et validité

- ☑ Détails de méthodes de recueil donnés?
- ☑ Variables définies ?
- ☑ Détails des mesures identifiables?
- ☑ Intervalles entre mesures expliquées?



Assurance qualité → exigences collectives

- ▶ 1993 : Besoin d'améliorer les pratiques
 - ▶ 1996 – **CONSORT** – études randomisées contrôlées
 - ▶ Révisée en 2001 et 2010
 - ▶ Checklist 25 items
 - ▶ 2004 – **TREND** – études non randomisées
 - ▶ CDC (gouv. US)
 - ▶ Checklist 22 items
 - ▶ 2009 – **PRISMA** – revues systématiques & méta-analyses
 - ▶ **MOOSE** – méta-analyse d'études observationnelles
 - ▶ **STROBE** – études de cohorte, cas-témoin, et transversales
 - ▶ Checklists



Analyser d'autres types d'écrits

- ▶ Opinion, commentaire
- ▶ Critique de livre
- ▶ Rapport
- ▶ ...

Soyez critique

- ▶ Exemples ou citations pour étayer l'argumentation
- ▶ Défaillances de logique ?
- ▶ Absence d'ambiguïtés



Autres écrits : Points d'intérêt particulier

- ▶ Auteurs
- ▶ Lieu de publication
- ▶ Méthodologie
- ▶ Date
- ▶ Références?



Approche analytique complémentaire :

1 - linguistique et fonctionnelle

▶ Structure connue :

- ▶ Titre
- ▶ Auteurs
- ▶ Abstract
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Méthodes
- ▶ Résultat
- ▶ Discussion
- ▶ Remerciements etc.
- ▶ Références

▶ La fonction de chaque section influe sur :

- ▶ sa structure
- ▶ sa logique interne
- ▶ la langue employée



2 - Analyse par niveaux de détail

- ▶ Compréhensibilité générale
- ▶ Transitions d'une section ou paragraphe à l'autre
- ▶ Erreurs de syntaxe ou de grammaire ?
- ▶ Définitions données ?



Le review article

- ▶ Approche narrative
- ▶ Structuré selon contenu
- ▶ Résumé de l'état de connaissances



■ Années 80

- ▶ Détails importants non repérés
- ▶ Conclusions différaient selon reviewer
- ▶ 1992 – Antmann, Lau et al. – besoin de rigueur identique à la recherche primaire



TABLE 1 Differences between a systematic review and a narrative review (based on Cook et al.⁸)

Feature	Narrative review	Systematic review
question	often broad in scope	often a focused clinical question
sources and search	not usually specified, potentially biased	comprehensive sources and explicit search strategy
selection	not usually specified, potentially biased	criterion-based selection, uniformly applied
appraisal	variable	rigorous critical appraisal
synthesis	often a qualitative summary	quantitative summary
inferences	sometimes evidence-based	usually evidence-based



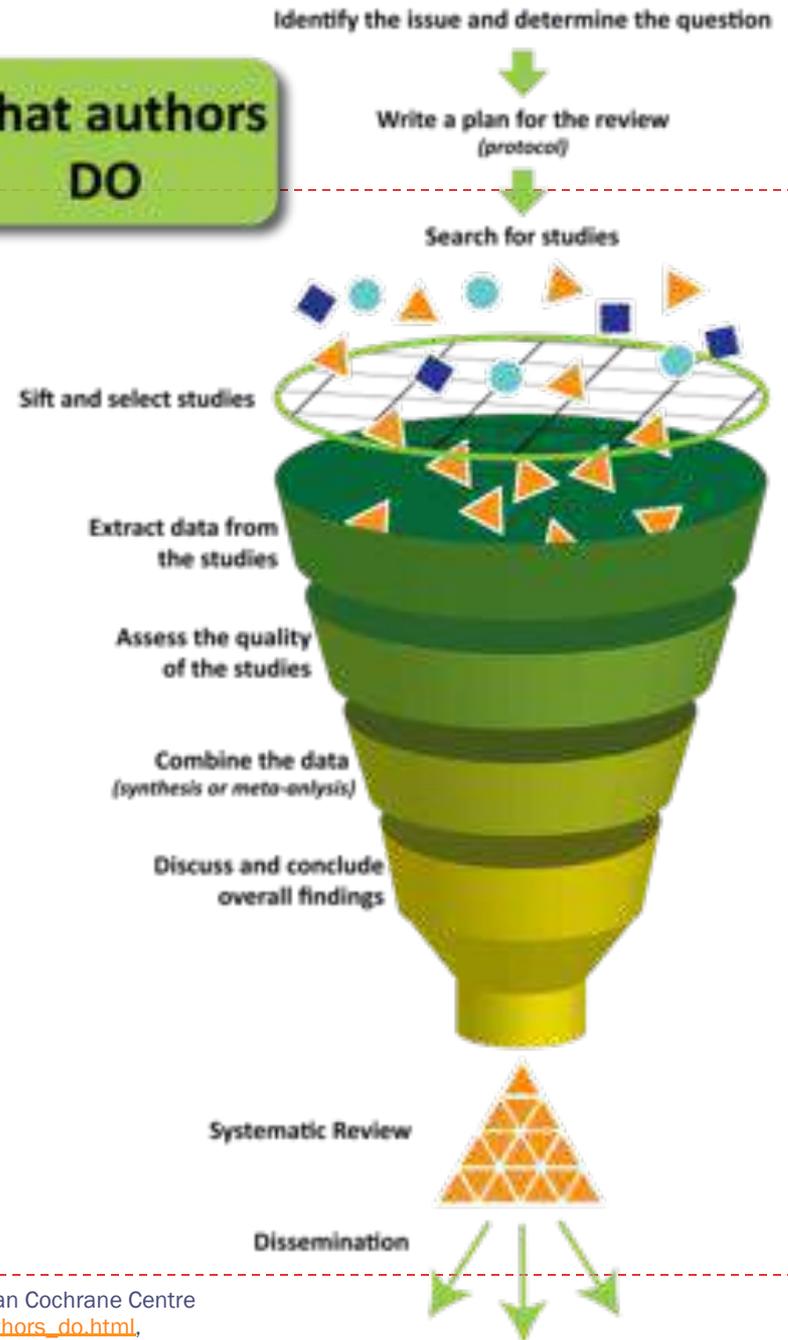
La Revue Systématique

- ▶ Revue à méthodologie rigoureuse
- ▶ Faire face à l'explosion de publications
- ▶ Faire ressortir des pistes
- ▶ Evaluer des publications discordantes



Vue schématique

What authors
DO



Methodologie

- ▶ Cochrane

- ▶ <http://handbook.cochrane.org/>

- ▶ PRISMA

- ▶ Checklist (2009) <http://www.prisma-statement.org/>

- ▶ GRADE – analyse et comparaison des études

- ▶ <http://www.gradeworkinggroup.org/>

- ▶ Evaluer

- ▶ la méthodologie
 - ▶ la cohérence entre études
 - ▶ la généralisabilité des résultats
 - ▶ l'efficacité des traitements



La revue systématique - analyse

- ▶ Focalisation
 - ▶ Population, intervention, comparaison, outcomes
- ▶ Stratégie de recherche
 - ▶ Informatique, manuel, langues, littérature grise
- ▶ Critères de sélection de sources
- ▶ Recours à des tiers indépendants/aveugles



-
- ▶ Gestion de données manquantes
 - ▶ Prise en compte de résultats discordants
 - ▶ Evaluation générale des résultats
 - ▶ Prise en compte des exclusions, ou de biais de publication
 - ▶ Recommandations ou conclusions logiques
 - ▶ Mise à jour?



Mise en application

Revue systématique

Cutiva, Lady Catherine Cantor, Ineke Vogel, and Alex Burdorf.
"Voice disorders in teachers and their associations with work-related factors: a systematic review." *Journal of communication disorders* 46.2 (2013): 143-155.

