Screen4Me:
How to report Screen4Me in Cochrane protocols and reviews

March 2019

This document provides template text that can be used in Cochrane intervention protocols and reviews to describe use of the Screen4Me workflow.

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Cochrane Intervention Protocol

Selection of studies

[At the start of this section]

We will be using Cochrane's Screen4Me workflow to help assess the search results. Screen4Me comprises three components: known assessments – a service that matches records in the search results to records that have already been screened in Cochrane Crowd and been labeled as an *RCT* or as *Not an RCT*; the RCT classifier – a machine learning model that distinguishes RCTs from non-RCTs; and if appropriate, Cochrane Crowd (http://crowd.cochrane.org) – Cochrane's citizen science platform where the Crowd help to identify and describe health evidence.

For more information about Screen4Me and the evaluations that have been done, please go to the Screen4Me webpage on the Cochrane Information Specialist's portal: https://community.cochrane.org/organizational-info/resources/resources-groups/information-specialists-portal. In addition, more detailed information regarding evaluations of the Screen4Me components, can be found in the following publications: Marshall 2018, Thomas 2017, Noel-Storr 2018, McDonald 2017.

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Cochrane Intervention Reviews

Selection of studies

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Results of the search

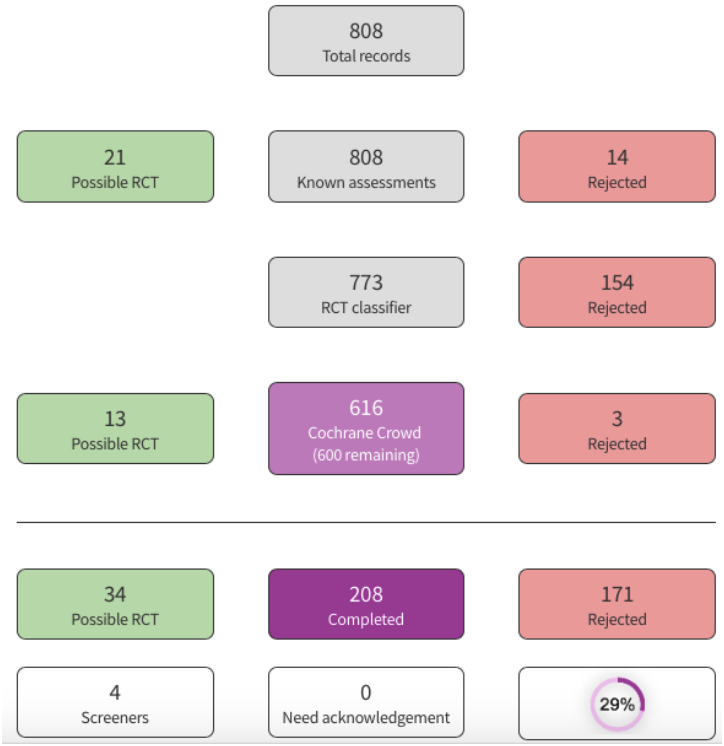
The search identified a total of [insert number] search results. In assessing the studies we used Cochrane's Screen4Me workflow to help identify potential reports of randomised trials.

The results of the Screen4Me assessment process can be seen in Figure x [link to imported S4M flow diagram].

We then assessed the remaining [insert number] records left in after Screen4Me. *[Author team them continues to describe their screening process e.g. assessing remaining records based on a title and abstract assessment]*

Figures: Screen4Me summary diagram

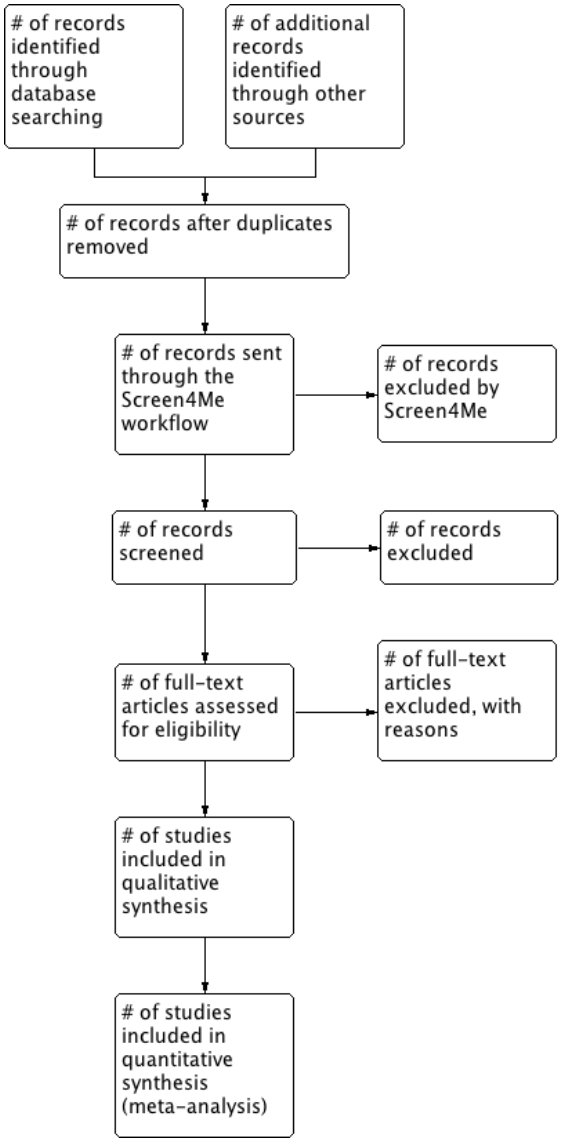
[We recommend that you export the Screen4Me summary diagram from your Screen4Me project and import it into the Figures sections of the review. You should call it: Screen4Me summary diagram. Here is an example]



[Note: this is Screen4Me diagram from a project that in in process. In reality the S4M project would be complete (I just didn't have a complete one when drafting this!)]

Figures: Study flow diagram

[As well as exporting the Screen4Me summary diagram, you should also report Screen4Me in the usual Study Flow diagram. Here is an example]



Acknowledgements

[If you do use the Cochrane Crowd component of Screen4Me, you must acknowledge by name those Crowd contributors who screen 250 or more records for your Screen4Me review/project. You can see who should get acknowledgment within the Screen4Me project summary screen. Here is an example of Acknowledgments section]

We would like to acknowledge and thank the following people for their help in assessing the search results for this review via Cochrane's Screen4Me workflow: [insert names].

Additional references

Noel-Storr AH and the Project Transform team. Cochrane Crowd: new ways of working together to produce health evidence. Evidence Live 2018, Oxford, UK; 18th – 20th June 2018

Marshall IJ, Noel-Storr AH, Kuiper J, Thomas J, Wallace BC. Machine Learning for Identifying Randomized Controlled Trials: an evaluation and practitioner's guide. Research Synthesis Methods 2018; 1-12

Thomas J, Noel-Storr AH, Marshall I, Wallace B, McDonald S, Mavergames C, Glasziou P, Shemilt I, Synnot A, Turner T, Elliott J; Living Systematic Review Network. Living Systematic Reviews:2. Combining Human and Machine Effort. Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 2017; S0895-4356(17): 30604-2

McDonald S, Noel-Storr AH, Thomas J. Harnessing the efficiencies of machine learning and Cochrane Crowd to identify randomised trials for individual Cochrane reviews. Global Evidence Summit, Cape Town, South Africa; 13th – 16th September 2017