Welcome to:



How to Read Research w/ Brendon Rearick,

Kevin Carr, and Damion Perry

- **Translation offered tonight** hello to our Brazilian friends!
- Use the Q&A box <u>only</u> (Do not use: chat, raise your hand, text, email)
- **Brendon:** Facilitator & Student
- **Damion:** Teacher & webinar leader
- **Kevin:** Emotional support & analyst
- Questions Why should I read studies? Where do I find good studies? How do I know it's a good study? How do I know if it's biased? How do I decipher the statistics? Can I just read the abstract?
- Post Email w/ Recording & PDF

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Critical Appraisal Reading & Applying Evidence Damion Perry B.S., CFSC







Acknowledgment of Limitations

- We are not eminently qualified to dissect scientific literature or confirm/deny statistical analyses
- This will be about the art of learning and our personal processes





Evidence-Based Medicine Paradigm

- "Critical appraisal exercise" (Guyatt et al.,1992)
- 1. Define a problem
- 2. Conduct search of the literature, select relevant studies & determine validity
- Present content of article(s) to colleagues & extract the clinical messages
- 4. Apply to the patient problem



Evidence Based Coaching

Integrating individual expertise & best external evidence



(Adapted from Sackett et al. 1996)

Evidence based medicine: what it is and what it isn't

"EBM is not "cookbook" medicine. Because it requires a bottom up approach that integrates the best external evidence with individual clinical expertise and patients' choice, it cannot result in slavish, cookbook approaches to individual patient care.

External clinical evidence can inform, but can never replace, individual clinical expertise, and it is this expertise that decides whether the external evidence applies to the individual patient at all and, if so, how it should be integrated into a clinical decision."

(Sackett et. al. 1996)



Searching for studies: Databases



Searching for studies: Databases

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Searching for studies: Databases

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RESULTS BY YEAR	 International Society of Sports Nutrition position stand: safety and efficacy of creatine supplementation in exercise, sport, and medicine. Kreider RB, Kalman DS, Antonio J, Ziegenfuss TN, Wildman R, Collins R, Candow DG, Kleiner SM, Almada AL, Lopez HL. J Int Soc Sports Nutr. 2017 Jun 13:14:18. doi: 10.1186/s12970-017-0178-z. eCollection 2017. 				
Pub Med.gov	((creatine supplementation) AND (strength) AND (adult))	×	Search		
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u [*] ↓ Reset	 Creatine Supplementation and Lower Limb Strength Performant Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses. Lanhers C, Pereira B, Naughton G, Trousselard M, Lesage FX, Dutheil F. Sports Med. 2015 Sport 45(9):1295-1204. doi: 10.1007/r402279.015-0233.4 	nce: i	A		

Searching for studies: Databases First Pass: What to download

Considerations

- Journal Published
- Type of Study
- Year Published
 - Newer doesn't necessarily mean "better"
- Does study title match your question

- Creatine Supplementation and Lower Limb Strength Performance: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses. Lanhers C, Pereira B, Naughton G, Trousselard M, Lesage FX, Dutheil E. Sports Med. 2015 Sep;45(9):1285-1294. doi: 10.1007/s40279-015-0337-4. PMID: 25946994 Review.
- Effects of 4-Week Creatine Supplementation Combined with Complex Training on Muscle Damage and Sport Performance.
 Wong CC, Fong CC, Lee YH, Yang MT, Chan KH.
 Nutrients. 2018 Nov 2:10(11):1640. doi: 10.3390/nu10111640.
 PMID: 30400221 Free PMC article. Clinical Trial.
- Effectiveness of Creatine Supplementation on Aging Muscle and Bone: Focus on Falls Prevention and Inflammation. Candow DG, Forbes SC. Chilibeck PD, Cornish SM, Antonio J, Kreider RE. J Clin Med. 2019 Apr 11;8(4):488. doi: 10.3390/jcm8040488. PMID: 30978926 Free PMC article. Review.
- Strategic creatine supplementation and resistance training in healthy older adults. Candow DG, Vogt E, Johannsmeyer S, Forbes SC, Farthing JP. Appl Physiol Nutr Metab. 2015 Jul;40(7):689-94. doi: 10.1139/apnm-2014-0498. Epub 2015 Feb 26. PMID: 25993883 Clinical Trial.

Hierarchy of Evidence



Systematic Review/Meta Analysis



Systematic Review

Identify, appraise and synthesize evidence from multiple studies of the same research question

Meta-analyses

Contained within systematic reviews, offer a means of statistically summarizing the body of evidence identified.

Randomized Controlled Trials



- Prospective studies that measure the effectiveness of a new intervention or treatment.
- Considered the gold standard to determine the risk or benefit of a particular intervention.
- No one study can prove causality, but randomization reduces bias and provides a rigorous tool to examine causeeffect

Observational Studies



- "Observational" because the investigator observes without manipulation
- Associations discovered in these studies help to formulate hypotheses to be tested in subsequent controlled experiments
- Observational studies are a fundamental part of epidemiological research
- E.g. Cross-sectional studies, case-control studies, & cohort studies

Bias & Confounding Factors

"Data are data. It is the intellectual framework with which one deals with the data that is at fault"-Robert Pirsig

- Absence of evidence is not evidence of absence
 - Null hypothesis
- Bias
 - Scientists are human
 - Studies (often) have bias' embedded
- Attention to detail
 - Importance of reading body of evidence
 - Statistical analysis
 - Lab, funding, etc.

Playing with statistics

- You're out for a hike and can choose to cross a river or go a few miles around to a bridge
- You are told the river is 100ft wide and an average of 4ft deep with very little current today.







Reading Research ...a lot like reading Shakespeare



"that thou hast forgotten to demand that truly which thou wouldst truly know." -Prince Henry, Henry IV Scene II (1H4.1.2.2-5)

Speaking in Tongues

• "Blind"

- Researchers and subjects are "blinded" to the protocol.
- Double, Triple, etc. increase "blind"
- Statistical Significance
 - Quantifies probability of occurrence
 - p < .05 = 5%, marker for "significance"
 - Higher the p-value, the greater the chance that the effect you are seeing is not real
- Confidence Interval
 - Flip of p<.05 value...Confidence Interval of 95%
 - A 95% CI says: 95% of experiments exactly like this one will include the true mean, but 5% won't.

Rule 1: Know the Question



What are your looking for?

- Beware of Bias
- Having a question will act as a roadmap

Rule 2: Read What Matters



- Don't get bogged down with one paper
- Order of Reading
 - Abstract
 - Introduction
 - Discussion
 - Methods
 - Results

Rule 3: Engage with yourself



Be an active reader

- Make the article yours
 - Write in margins, highlight, etc.
- Keep a "journal"
 - Paper or electronic
 - Ask questions
 - Do I agree w/this?
 - How can this apply to my model?

Rule 4: Engage with others



Apply your learning!

- Discuss w/colleagues
- Journal clubs
- Social Media
- Write Articles

Anatomy of a Paper

- Abstract
 - Summary of article topic & findings
- Introduction
 - Current knowledge in the pertinent research
 - Hypothesis being tested
- Methods
 - Key techniques used in the experiment
- Results
 - Data obtained in the study
- Discussion
 - Conclusions drawn by the authors from their data
- Acknowledgments & COI
 - Source of funding and potential conflicts of interest
- References
 - List of articles cited

Research Question Walk-Through

"A middle-aged male client asks you during a training session if you think that creatine would be a good supplement for him to take.

He read somewhere online that it helps you get stronger and put on more muscle mass, and wants to know what you think"



Take Home Points

- You don't have to work in a lab to be scientific or ask research questions
- Don't feel that you have to understand an entire paper from one read
- Get your reps in. With more experience reading articles, you will get better at interpreting them
- Being widely read in a variety of topics is important to developing your own model
- Trust no one

Contact Us

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