

Item 8: Rationale

Describe the rationale for the review in the context of existing knowledge.

Title	1	Title
Abstract	2	See tip sheets for Abstracts
Summary	3	Plain language summary
Open Science	4	Registration and protocol <i>a. Registration information</i> <i>b. Accession of protocol</i> <i>c. Protocol amendments</i>
	5	Support
	6	Competing interests
	7	Availability of data and other materials
Introduction	8	Rationale
	9	Objectives
Methods	10	Followed guidelines
	11	Eligibility criteria
	12	Information sources
	13	Search strategy
	14	Selection process
	15	Data collection process
	16	Data items
	17	Study risk of bias assessment
	18	Measurement properties
	19	Synthesis methods <i>a. Eligibility processes</i> <i>b. Methods for synthesis</i> <i>c. Causes of inconsistency</i> <i>d. Sensitivity analyses</i>
	20	Certainty assessment
21	Formulating recommendations	
Results	22	Study selection <i>a. Results of search and selection</i> <i>b. Excluded reports with reasons</i>
	23	OMI characteristics <i>a. Characteristics of OMIs</i> <i>b. Interpretability aspects of OMIs</i> <i>c. Feasibility aspects of OMIs</i>
	24	Study characteristics
	25	Risk of bias in studies
	26	Results of individual studies
	27	Results of syntheses <i>a. Results of syntheses conducted</i> <i>b. Results of causes of inconsistency</i> <i>c. Results of sensitivity analyses</i>
	28	Certainty of evidence
29	Recommendations	
Discussion	29	Discussion <i>a. Interpretation of results</i> <i>b. Limitations of evidence</i> <i>c. Limitations of review processes</i> <i>d. Implications</i>

Tips for reporting this item:

- Describe the current state of knowledge and its uncertainties.
- Articulate why it is important to do the review.
- If other systematic reviews or overviews addressing the same (or a largely similar) question are available, explain why the current review was considered necessary. If the review is an update or replication of a particular systematic review, indicate this and cite the previous review.

Examples:

“Many trials in aged care in the acute hospital setting have been confounded by inadequate physical outcomes measures. The importance of measures of physical ability across the spectrum of ability has been argued by those prescribing exercise for older people. Pressure on already limited healthcare resources is predicted to increase as the average population age rises. An outcome measure that can accurately measure mobility is required to identify interventions that optimize physical outcomes of hospitalized older patients and facilitate effective targeting of healthcare services.”

When selecting an outcome measure for a particular clinical purpose, there are many factors to consider. No systematic review assists clinicians to determine the most appropriate mobility outcome measure for older general medical patients in the acute care setting.”

De Morton NA et al. A systematic review of mobility instruments and their measurement properties for older acute medical patients. *Health Qual. Life Outcomes*, 2008;6(1):1-15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1477-7525-6-44>.

See the [E&E](#) for more examples.

From: Elsmann EBM, Mokkink LB, Terwee CB, Beaton D, Gagnier JJ, Tricco AC, et al. Guideline for reporting systematic reviews of outcome measurement instruments (OMIs): PRISMA-COSMIN for OMIs 2024. *J Clin Epidemiol*, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2024.111422>.

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