# The Checklist of Review Criteria<sup>1</sup>

#### Group 1: Problem Statement, Conceptual Framework, and Research Question

- 1. The introduction builds a logical case and provides context for the problem statement.
- 2. The problem statement is clear and well-articulated.
- 3. The conceptual framework is explicit and justified.
- 4. The research purpose and/or question (as well as the research hypothesis, where applicable)
- 1. is clearly stated.
- 5. The constructs being investigated are clearly identified and presented.

# **Group 2: Reference to the Literature and Documentation**

- 1. The literature review is comprehensive, relevant, and up-to-date.
- 6. The literature is analyzed and critically appraised; gaps in the literature are identified as a basis for the study.

#### **Group 3: Relevance**

- 1. The study is relevant to the mission of the journal or its audience.
- 2. The study addresses important problems or issues; the study is worth doing.
- 3. For quantitative studies: the study has generalizability because of the selection of
- 7. participants, setting, and educational intervention or materials.
- 4. For qualitative studies: the study offers concepts or theories that are generalizable or
- 8. transferable to other contexts, people, etc.

## **Group 4: Research Design**

- 1. The research paradigm or approach is identified.
- 2. The design is appropriate for the research purpose or question. If a mixed-methods approach is used, the rationale is provided for the relationship between and sequencing of quantitative and qualitative aspects of the study
- 3. For quantitative studies: the design has internal validity, and potential confounding variables or biases are addressed
- 4. For quantitative studies: the design has external validity, including participants, settings, and conditions.
- 5. For qualitative studies: the study design incorporates techniques to ensure trustworthiness.
- 6. For studies with interventions: the intervention is described in sufficient detail (objectives,
- 7. activities, time allocation, training) to be able to assess the likelihood of the intervention
- 8. having the desired effect and/or to permit the study to be replicated.
- 9. The research methods are defined and clearly described, and they are sufficiently detailed to provide transparency or permit the study to be replicated.

#### **Group 5: Instrumentation, Data Collection, and Quality Control**

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Adapted from Review Criteria for Research Manuscripts 2nd Edition (AAMC)

- 1. The development and content of the instrument(s)—as well as the preparation of observers, interviewers, and raters, as appropriate—are sufficiently described or referenced and are sufficiently detailed to permit transparency and/or replication.
- 2. For qualitative studies: the characteristics of the researchers that may influence the research are described and accounted for during data collection.
- 3. The measurement instrument is appropriate given the study's variables; the scoring method is clearly defined.
- 4. The psychometric properties and procedures are clearly presented and appropriate.
- 5. The data set is sufficiently described or referenced.
- 6. Data quality control is described and is adequate.

## **Group 6: Population and Sample**

- 1. For quantitative studies: the population is defined in sufficient detail to permit the study to be replicated.
- 2. The sampling procedures are described in sufficient detail to permit transparency, replication, or theory generation.
- 3. Samples are appropriate to the research purpose or question.
- 4. Selection bias is addressed.

#### **Group 7: Data Analysis and Statistics**

- 1. Data-analysis procedures are described in sufficient detail.
- 2. Data-analysis procedures conform to the research design, hypotheses, models, or theory
- 3. drives the data analyses.
- 4. Statistical tests are appropriate.
- 5. Topics such as effect size or functional significance, multiple tests, or comparisons, and
- 6. adjustment of significance level for chance outcomes were considered.
- 7. Power issues are considered in studies that make statistical inferences.
- 8. For qualitative analysis: how members of the research team contributed to coding,
- 9. identifying themes, and/or drawing inferences is described; methods used to ensure
- 10. trustworthiness of the analysis are also described.

#### **Group 8: Presentation of Results**

- 1. All results are presented. The results align with the methods and study questions.
- 2. The amount of data presented is sufficient, balanced, accurate, and supportive of inferences or themes.
- 3. Tables, graphs, or figures are used judiciously and agree with the text.
- 4. The statistics are reported correctly and appropriately.

## **Group 9: Discussion and Conclusion: Interpretation**

1. The conclusions are clearly stated; key points stand out.

- 2. The conclusions follow from the design, methods, and results. The study limitations are discussed. Findings are placed in the context of relevant literature, and alternative interpretations are considered as needed.
- 3. Practical significance or theoretical implications are discussed; guidance for future studies isoffered.

## **Group 10: Title, Authors, and Abstract**

- 1. The title is clear, informative, and representative of the content.
- 2. The abstract contains essential details.
- 3. The conclusions in the abstract are justified by the information in the abstract and the text.
- 4. There are no inconsistencies in detail among the abstract, text, tables, and figures.
- 5. All the information in the abstract is present in the text.

#### **Group 11: Presentation and Documentation**

- 1. The text is well written and easy to follow.
- 2. The manuscript is well organized.

## **Group 12: Scientific Conduct**

- 1. Ideas and materials of other authors are correctly attributed. (There are no instances of plagiarism).
- 2. Prior publication by the author(s) of substantial portions of the data or study is appropriately acknowledged.
- 3. Any apparent conflict of interest is appropriately disclosed.
- 4. There is an explicit statement of ethical review and approval (e.g., by an institutional review
- 5. board [IRB]) for studies directly involving human subjects or data about them.