

Week 7

1. Appraise the systematic review research study using the Johns Hopkins Research Appraisal Tool. Transfer your findings to the Johns Hopkins Individual Evidence Summary Tool.
2. Determine whether the research design – systematic review, systematic review with meta-analysis, or meta-synthesis – answers the research question. Explain your rationale.
3. Based on information in the published study, explain if the search was comprehensible and reproducible.
4. Based on the Johns Hopkins Individual Evidence Summary To I, determine if there is an evidence-based intervention you might consider for translation to practice in a practice change project. Explain your rationale.
5. Based on the Johns Hopkins Individual Evidence Summary To I Column Observable Measures, consider if you would use this systematic review research study as support for your selected practice problem. Explain your rationale.

The sixth most prevalent and third-leading cause of cancer-related mortality is liver cancer (Singh et al., 2020). According to Singh et al. (2020), dysplastic micronodules in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) evolve early and develop into cancer. Therefore, screening should enable us to find lesions early. The study by Zheng et al. (2017) aimed to assess the prognostic value of lncRNA as a marker for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). The necessary information in this study was meticulously extracted after a thorough search of the PubMed and Embase databases on the predictive efficacy of various lncRNAs in HCC; the essential information was rigorously gathered and analyzed using meta-analysis. According to 40 associative studies, HCC patients with a worse prognosis had high expression of 27 types of lncRNA, while those with a worse prognosis had low expression of 18. The meta-analysis showed that the levels of lncRNA expression are an excellent way to predict how long HCC patients will live. The research work is intelligible and replicable since it used a systematic search and a complete analytic approach to analyze lncRNAs in HCC patients. The study's methods were extensive and followed the rules for doing and writing systematic reviews. According to recent studies, lncRNAs, as hepatoma-specific tumor markers, have over 200 biological roles that help diagnose and treat liver cancer, as confirmed by Zheng et al. (2017).

References

Singh, G., Yoshida, E. M., Rathi, S., Marquez, V., Kim, P., Erb, S. R., & Salh, B. S. (2020). Biomarkers for hepatocellular cancer. *World Journal of Hepatology*, 12(9), 558-573. <https://doi.org/10.4254/wjh.v12.i9.558>

Zheng, C., Liu, X., Chen, L., Xu, Z., & Shao, J. (2017). lncRNAs as prognostic molecular biomarkers in hepatocellular carcinoma: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Oncotarget*, 8(35), 59638-59647. <https://doi.org/10.18632/oncotarget.19559>

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