D801 Science in Dental Practice II Course

Literature Review Assignment and Guidelines

<div align="center">**LITERATURE REVIEW REPORT**</div>

As stated in the D801 Science in Dental Practice Syllabus, **ALL** students are required to complete a research project and present the research findings in one of the Science in Dental Practice Days prior to graduation.

Senior students who do not submit their research proposals by the designated deadline are expected to complete a literature review (or otherwise called the 'narrative literature review') report on a topic assigned. Students who submit a research proposal by the deadline, but do not present a poster in any of the science in dental practice days should also complete a literature review report.

This document provides details on:
  I. Expected format of the literature review report, and the step-by-step guidelines to inform the students in completing the report.
  II. A grading rubric that will be used by the faculty reviewing the report.
  III. The process in assigning topics to students and grading of the reports by faculty
  IV. Plagiarism guidelines that students show follow.
  V. Report submission.

I. Expected Format of the Literature Review Report[1]

The literature review report should comprise of:
  1) Front Page,
  2) 10-page literature review, and
  3) Reference List.

The 10-page review report should have **ONLY** the 6 essential components of the literature review (Table 1). The components include: ***Title and Abstract*** (1 page), the rest of the components which include ***Introduction, Methods, Discussion, and Conclusion*** should be covered in the rest of 9 pages. The front page and the reference list should be stand-alone pages included prior and after the 10-page literature review, respectively.

The front page should include: 1) Title of the topic, 2) Student name, TU id, and email address, and, 3) the faculty assigned to grade the student report. Details about what should be included in the abstract page are listed below. Data or information collected from different sources to complete this assignment should be included in the bibliography section. All resources used to obtain data or information should be credible.

The report should be Double spaced, Times New Roman Font, 12 Font Size, 1-inch Margin on microsoft word. The report should be submitted electronically on canvas site, no later than <mark>**January 6th 2020 at 5pm**</mark>. Directions to submit the report on canvas are provided at the end of this document.

[1,2] The information has been borrowed/reproduced from the listed documents

Step-By-Step Preparation[1]
The necessary elements of writing a literature review are similar to those required of any form of scholarly article. These elements are provided in Table 1. Some additional description of what should be written under each element of section is also provided.

Table 1: Six essential components/elements for writing a literature review[1]

Components of a Literature Review in Order of Appearance
1. Title/Structured abstract
2. Introduction
3. Methods
4. Discussion
5. Conclusion
6. References

1. **TITLE and ABSTRACT**
   The abstract is a structured summary of the article that offers the reader a brief presentation of the review and relates the most important information. Abstracts should be written in a structured format. Subsections for abstracts of review of the literature typically consist of the following: ***objective, background, methods, discussion and conclusion***. A structured abstract should not be more than 300 words. Table 2 provides additional information to write the abstract

Table 2. Standard subsections of the literature review abstract[1]

Subsection	Description
Objective	Clearly state the purpose of the paper.
Background	Briefly present a context for the review.
Methods	Briefly describe the methods used to conduct the review.
Discussion	Describe what information the review presents to the reader.
Conclusion	Summarize what the review contributes to the literature. State what new conclusion is drawn as a result of the synthesis of the literature reviewed.

2. **INTRODUCTION**
   Students should clearly state the research purpose or focus. Make a case for the need or importance of the study. This is essential in order to relate the importance of this research to the reader. This usually requires that the student has already reviewed the literature pertaining to the topic. Students can use the results of their preparatory literature search discussed previously as well as further reading unveiled during the course of conducting the formal literature review. This information should be written in the introduction to state why the study is important and place it in context with other published information.

3. **METHODS**
   The methods section should describe step by step how the review was performed.

Sources of information: The most efficient way to begin a literature search is to use electronic databases. There are many different databases available for searching and it is important that the appropriate databases are searched, depending on the objective and topic of the paper. It is usually necessary to search at least two databases appropriate for the area of study in order to provide a reasonable breadth and depth on a topic. Examples of some common databases used in the health sciences are PUBMED, MedLine, Cochrane, EMBASE. It is crucial to divulge the databases that were searched in the report. This means that it is important for the student to keep track of the databases searched and the terms used. Minimum requirements for these reviews are that students should state the database searched, a starting year, and the ending year and month of the search. The following example is adequate, "MEDLINE was searched using the terms 'low back pain' and 'manipulation' from 1966 through June, 2000."

Selection criteria employed: It is important to briefly describe what selection criteria were used to include or exclude a study from the review. Exclusion criteria should be identified that the authors used to eliminate studies from consideration that were not pertinent to the focused purpose of the study. Reasons for exclusion may be old data (early research) or inappropriate topics. Inclusion criteria should tell the reader what factors the authors considered in order to include a paper in the review. This should include articles published in various languages, and other factors pertinent to the purpose of the paper. Be careful not to place too many limiting exclusion criteria or have inclusion criteria that are too wide; papers outside the domain of the purpose of the study may be included inadvertently or inappropriately if this occurs.

4. DISCUSSION

Synthesis: There is no single way to write this section. Therefore it requires the student to think clearly about what is being conveyed according to the objective of the overview. Before attempting to write the synthesis students should read through each of the papers that will be included in the literature review and take notes on each one. It is recommended that notes include the following: *the purpose of the study reviewed a synopsis of the content, the research design or methods used in the study, a brief review of the findings*. Major areas of agreement and disagreement in the literature should be discussed. The discussion should tie the study into the current body of literature, provide its clinical significance, and make logical interpretations from the literature reviewed.

Limitations to the overview: Authors should address weak points of their own study and mention areas for improvement.

5. CONCLUSION
The conclusion should provide a tie in to the purpose, the major conclusions drawn from the overview, and directions for future research. A clear and concise summary of the major findings of the overview should be provided.

6. **REFERENCES**

References are an absolute necessity for a literature report. It is extremely important that students cite each of the studies reviewed in order to demonstrate exactly what research was appraised. All of the papers included in the review should be referenced. References used to support the work should come from peer-reviewed journals, texts, government documents or conference proceedings. No lay literature (non-scientific) should be used. For example, the use of magazines is not appropriate because these periodicals are not peer reviewed and the articles in them are not written with the same scientific rigor as peer reviewed journal articles. References and citations should be formatted using a standard style. Sample citation styles can be found under this link: https://www.princeton.edu/pr/pub/integrity/pages/styles/. Student should pick one citation style to complete the report.

NOTE: For additional and detailed information about writing a literature review, please review the following article.

1. Green BN, Johnson CD, Adams A. Writing narrative literature reviews for peer-reviewed journals: secrets of the trade. J Chiropr Med. 2006 Autumn;5(3):101-17.

II. GRADING RUBRIC[1]

A detailed and standardized rating scale is provided here. The faculty reviewing the literature review reports will use this standardized rating scale to grade the reports.

All specific items under each section will be graded as either Yes (Score 1) or No (Score 0).

Abstract (Total points: 5)
Is the specific purpose of the review stated?
Is context for the overview provided?
Are the search methods clearly summarized?
Are the important findings clearly discussed?
Are the major conclusions and recommendations clearly outlined?

Introduction (Total Points: 2)
Is the specific purpose of the review clearly stated based upon a brief review of the literature?
Is the need/importance and context of this study established?

Methods (Total Points: 4)
Were the electronic databases used to conduct the literature searches identified (MEDLINE, CINAHL, etc.)
Were the search years stated?
Were the search terms stated?
Were the guidelines for including and excluding articles in the review clearly identified?

Discussion (Total Points: 4)
Were the results summarized in a comprehensible manner?

Was the variation in the findings of the studies critically analyzed?
Were the meaning of the results addressed?
Does the student tie in the results of the study with previous research in a meaningful manner?

Conclusions (Total Points: 3)
Was a clear summary of pertinent findings provided?
Were the authors' conclusions supported by the evidence provided?
Were specific directives for new research initiatives proposed?

Overall write up (Total Points: 2)

NOTE: Students should submit the report no later than **5pm on January 6th 2020** on canvas. Late submissions will lose 2 points for every day of being late. The maximum score that a student could receive is 20. Any student receiving a score less than 15 out of 20 will fail the course. The promotions committee will decide the further steps.

III. PROCESS IN ASSIGNING TOPICS AND GRADING BY FACULTY

A group of clinical and research faculty have developed research ideas that will be assigned to students as topics. The course director, Dr. Bhoopathi will randomly assign these topics to students who do not submit their research proposal by the deadline. The report will be graded by the faculty who developed the topic. The following are the list of faculty who will grade the reports of students using the standardized rubric:

1. Dr. Jasim Albandar
2. Dr. Nezar Al-Hebshi
3. Dr. Vinodh Bhoopathi
4. Dr. Susan Chialastri
5. Dr. Michele Dimaira
6. Dr. Mehran Hossaini
7. Dr. Chinhua Hsiao
8. Dr. Chizobam Idahosa
9. Dr. Amid Ismail
10. Dr. Paul Jones
11. Dr. Jong Ryul Kim
12. Dr. Marisol Tellez Merchan
13. Mr. John Moore
14. Dr. Santiago Orrego
15. Dr. Sumant Puri
16. Dr. Thomas Rams
17. Dr. Jim Sciote
18. Dr. Roy Stevens
19. Dr. Jie Yang
20. Dr. Maobin Yang

IV. GUIDELINES ON PLAGIARISM[2]

All the reports should be submitted through "D801 Science in Dental Practice Course Class of 2020" in canvas site under the section titled "assignment" (along with a paper copy to Dr. Bhoopathi) by the deadline <mark>**January 6th 2020 at 5pm**</mark>. More details are under the "Report submission" section. Students should follow the guidelines listed below when writing the report. **NOTE:** Any indication of plagiarism will be brought to the attention of the honors board and will fail the course.

What is Plagiarism?

"One of the most common forms of cheating is plagiarism, using another′s words or ideas without proper citation. When someone plagiarizes, they usually do so in one of the following ways"[2]:
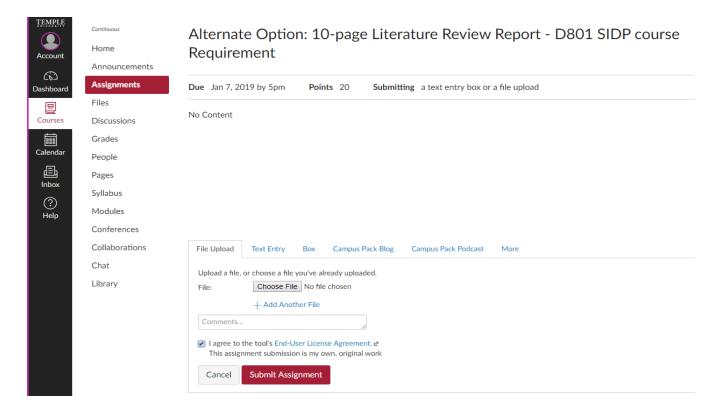
- **"Using another writer′s words without proper citation**. If you use another writer′s words, you must place quotation marks around the quoted material and include a footnote or other indication of the source of the quotation;
- **Using another writer′s ideas without proper citation**. When you use another author′s ideas, you must indicate with footnotes or other means where this information can be found. Even if you arrived at the same judgment on your own, you need to acknowledge that the writer you consulted also came up with the idea;
- **Citing your source but reproducing the exact words of a printed source without quotation marks**. This makes it appear that you have paraphrased rather than borrowed the author′s exact words;
- **Borrowing the structure of another author′s phrases or sentences without crediting the author from whom it came**. This kind of plagiarism usually occurs out of laziness: it is easier to replicate another writer′s style than to think about what you have read and then put it in your own words. The following example is from *A Writer's Reference* by Diana Hacker (New York, 1989, p. 171);
    - **Original**: "If the existence of a signing ape was unsettling for linguists, it was also startling news for animal behaviorists."
    - **Unacceptable borrowing of words**: "An ape who knew sign language unsettled linguists and startled animal behaviorists."
    - **Unacceptable borrowing of sentence structure**: "If the presence of a sign-language-using chimp was disturbing for scientists studying language, it was also surprising to scientists studying animal behavior."
    - **Acceptable paraphrase**: "When they learned of an ape's ability to use sign language, both linguists and animal behaviorists were taken by surprise."
- **Borrowing all or part of another student′s paper or using someone else′s outline to write your own paper;**
- **Using a paper writing ″service″ or having a friend write the paper for you.** Regardless of whether you pay a stranger or have a friend do it, it is a breach of academic honesty to hand in work that is not your own or to use parts of another student′s paper";

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Note. The guidelines that define plagiarism also apply to information secured on internet websites. Internet references must specify precisely where the information was obtained and where it can be found".[2]

V. <u>REPORT SUBMISSION</u>

The reports should be submitted by also electronically on D801 Science in Dental Practice course canvas site. Click the "assignment" folder on the site, and click on the link titled "Alternate Option: 10-page Literature Review Report - D801 SIDP course Requirement". Upload your literature review report, and click/check "*I agree to the tool's End-user License Agreement. This assignment submission is my own, original work*" before submitting your assignment.

REFERENCES USED

1. Green BN, Johnson CD, Adams A. Writing narrative literature reviews for peer-reviewed journals: secrets of the trade. J Chiropr Med. 2006 Autumn;5(3):101-17.
2. Adapted from University of Washington's Academic Conduct Policy. Retrieved 09/21/2017

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