

Review of: "Elderly social connectedness through social media platforms: a scoping review"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is a very interesting study. However, it could be enhanced in different aspects. These are my suggestions:

1. The “elderly” should be avoided and “older adults” should be used instead.
2. The way as the introduction is presented, it gives the impression that the study will be focused on the social connectedness during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the time frame of the search is beyond the period of the Covid-19 pandemic. So, the introduction is not clear presenting the importance of the topic and the rationale of the scoping review.
3. The methods section should be enhanced by informing whether or not the protocol was registered.
4. The primary review question should be based on the PCC (Population or participants/Concept/Context) framework, since authors explain that the methodology was informed by the Joanna Briggs Institute methodology.
5. In addition to the JBI, the review should be informed by the PRISMA Extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR): Checklist and Explanation.
6. In the search strategy, the expressions: “challenges of using social media platforms in Ghana” and “factors that hinder usage of social media platforms in Ghana” places serious restrictions on the search, since they do not fit the PCC framework.
7. Results of the search must be presented. Here, the PRISMA flow diagram is useful.
8. Results must inform about the research design, sample characteristics (age range, socioeconomic position, size, ways to assess “social connectedness”), characteristics of the use of social media platforms, among other aspects.
9. Discussion is too superficial. It should address the research question in a more robust way. For instance, for the first question: how is social connectedness related to the mental health of the elderly in Ghana? it is expected to discuss how the research has answered this question in terms of the type of evidence, considering cross-sectional associations (observational studies) and/or cause-effect relationship (intervention studies).