

Review of: "Does Anger Management Among Prisoners Work? — A Review of Recent Meta-Analyses"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

For an article to be classified as involving meta-analysis, it should include a systematic review and statistical analysis of several scientific studies that address the same research question and come to a quantitative conclusion based on a set of criteria for evaluating the validity of the included studies. Meta-analysis combines the results of these studies to identify patterns, sources of disagreement among those results, or other interesting relationships that may come to light in the context of multiple studies.

Here are key elements typically involved in a meta-analysis, which might be missing from the given article:

Systematic Search Strategy: A detailed and replicable search strategy for identifying all relevant studies. This should include various databases, keywords, inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Selection Criteria: Clearly defined inclusion and exclusion criteria for studies to determine which studies should be considered for analysis.

Data Extraction: A methodical extraction of relevant data from the included studies, which could involve study design, sample sizes, outcomes, and other significant variables.

Quality Assessment: An evaluation of the quality and potential bias of the included studies. This often uses specific tools or checklists.

Statistical Analysis: Use of statistical methods to combine the data from the included studies. This would involve calculating effect sizes and evaluating heterogeneity among studies.

Presentation of Results: Detailed tables and/or forest plots that summarize the included studies and the results of the analysis.

Interpretation: Discussion of the findings in the context of existing literature, the strength of the evidence, and potential biases or limitations.

Sensitivity Analysis: Analysis to determine if the results are dependent on a particular study or group of studies.

If the article lacks a comprehensive systematic review, a clear methodology for combining the results of multiple studies, and statistical analysis of pooled data, then it does not fulfill the criteria for a meta-analysis. It might instead be a

systematic review without meta-analysis, or simply an empirical study or theoretical paper. To ascertain this, the article should be examined to check if these components are present.