Lorenc, T; Petticrew, M; Welch, V; Tugwell, P (2013) What types of interventions generate inequalities? Evidence from systematic reviews. Journal of epidemiology and community health, 67 (2). pp. 190-3. ISSN 0143-005X DOI: 10.1136/jech-2012-201257

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DOI: 10.1136/jech-2012-201257

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What types of interventions generate inequalities? Evidence from systematic reviews

Web-only supplement

Methods

Searching

References were located through two sources. First, all the review reports included in Welch et al.’s review were retrieved and screened. Second, a limited search was carried out in Medline in early February 2012 using the term “(inequality$ or equit$ or inequit$ or disparit$).tw.” in conjunction with SIGN’s filter for systematic reviews (http://www.sign.ac.uk/methodology/filters.html#systematic); no date or language filters were used.

Screening

The following inclusion criteria were applied sequentially and exclusively:

1) Is the study a systematic review (defined as a review which, at a minimum, reports some details of the search strategy and inclusion/exclusion criteria)?
2) Does the review explicitly concern inequalities between groups and/or disadvantaged groups (defined in terms of PROGRESS-Plus categories)?
3) Does the review include findings on the effectiveness of interventions? (Reviews which only included observational data on the extent or nature of inequalities in health status or access to care were excluded.)
4) Does the review include data from high-income (OECD member) countries?
5) Does the review include data on interventions outside the healthcare system, offered to people without diagnosed illness? (Reviews of the following were excluded: clinical treatments; palliative or rehabilitative interventions; healthcare system interventions, e.g. training healthcare professionals; and interventions to promote access to healthcare, including interventions to promote the uptake of clinical screening.)
6) Does the review present data on differences in intervention effectiveness between groups defined by some PROGRESS-Plus dimension? (Reviews which sought such data but did not locate any were included. Reviews presenting subgroup or stratified analyses or meta-regressions were included; those which only reported on interventions targeted at a particular PROGRESS-Plus group, or on the demographics of study samples, without presenting data on differential effectiveness, were excluded.)

For the analysis presented in the paper, we focused only on studies which presented data on a PROGRESS-Plus dimension related to socio-economic status (including income, occupational status, employment status, housing tenure, or level of education).

Screening was carried out by one researcher alone (TL).

Data extraction

Data were extracted on: the broad intervention type covered by the review; the outcome types included; and the main conclusions reached by the review authors. In one case where the review
report only briefly characterised the findings on inequalities, the relevant primary study was located and data cross-checked against the primary study report.

Data synthesis

The extracted data were synthesized in a table (Table 1). The table shows those reviews which found no relevant data where they are the only ones conducted for that intervention type and outcome type; where another review did locate data, reviews without conclusions are ignored. The type of SES measure used is shown, although findings are not disaggregated by type of measure where separate analyses were conducted in the reviews.

Results

The flow of literature is shown in Figure 1. A total of 679 unique references were screened, and 14 reviews initially included. However, of these, one was not included in the analysis because all the relevant data came from another included review, and a further one because it did not look at any SES-related determinants. The analysis thus included 12 reviews.

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Figure 1. Flow of literature through the review

- **MEDLINE search**
  - N = 661

- **References from Welch et al.**
  - N = 37

- **Total references**
  - N = 698

- **Duplicates**
  - N = 19

- **Unique references**
  - N = 679

- **Excluded references**
  - N = 662

- **Included reports**
  - N = 17

- **Linked reports**
  - N = 3

- **Included reviews**
  - N = 14

Exclusions:
- EX 1 (not SR) N=107
- EX 2 (not inequalities / disadvantage) N=184
- EX 3 (not intervention effectiveness) N=281
- EX 4 (only LMIC) N=22
- EX 5 (only healthcare interventions) N=51
- EX 6 (not differential effectiveness) N=17