Joanna Briggs Database at Edith Cowan University Library:

A Guide to the types of Information available

Access to and use of JBI Database

Access is from the Library Website, Databases link. The Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Database is offered as a link. This database is different from many of the other databases available at Edith Cowan University in that each record offers access to the PDF version of one of the 7 different types of publication offered within this database. Here is a description of these publications:

JBI Database Publication Types

**Recommended Practice** (EBRP) are interventions or procedures that describe and/or recommend certain practices on selected clinical topics to help individual patients and groups of patients.

Recommended Practices are based on the best available evidence and each practice consists of an equipment list, a recommended practice, occupational health and safety provisions, and an adjoining evidence summary where evidence is available.

**Evidence Summaries** (ES) are short abstracts that summarize existing international research evidence on common health care interventions and activities. An evidence summary might help us with making decisions about interventions for individual patients or groups. The recommendations often lead to the creation of a recommended practice document.

**Best Practice Information Sheet** (BPIS) are short summaries based on the results and recommendations of systematic reviews.

**Consumer (Patient) Information Sheets** (CIS) are standardized summaries on a wide range of health care interventions and activities targeted at consumers of health care i.e. patients, residents or clients, relatives and carers. Each Consumer Information Sheet is based on the best available international evidence.

**A Recommended Practice:**

![Recommended Practice Example]

**An Evidence Summary:**

![Evidence Summary Example]

The recommended practice documents are used within the JBI Manuals, available from the JBI.

The two principal types of publications are the Evidence Summary, which is a summary of the research about a subject, and the related Recommended Practice, which is like a practice guideline. These two publications are connected by the philosophy of the Joanna Briggs Institute – the institute is dedicated to putting research into practice. So the research recommendations which are summarized in the Evidence Summary are applied in the Recommended Practice (there is an Evidence Summary for every Recommended Practice and it is offered as a reference at the bottom of the Recommended Practice document).
An Evidence Summary begins by summarizing the topic, then by offering a structured abstract of the results of the research about this topic as a set of bullet points, then by offering a set of recommendations based on the summary. The strength of the support for each step is given as a level of evidence, and the recommendations are also graded by strength. If these recommendations are strong enough then it will prompt the creation of a Recommended Practice. These publications may be used as educational materials, or as references in localized publications or as practice guidelines (in a manual if necessary).

As time passes and more information is available about each topic, the new results are incorporated into the ES and then the RP. So each publication is being kept up to date. In addition to these core materials, which are growing in scope and number. There are also Consumer Information Sheets – Patient Information, and three different categories of publications which come from the members of the institute – Systematic Review Protocols and completed Systematic Reviews, and Technical Reports, these aren’t used as the basis for education or patient treatment, but are used as examples of these types of publication in these subject areas.

In addition there are Best Practice Information Sheets, these are also useful summaries of research with recommendations, but they are broader in scope that the others, and they are often older publications, but they are still being kept up to date. They are less frequently used as the basis for patient treatment,