**Understanding systematic reviews and meta-analysis in neonatal-perinatal medicine**

**References**

\*Akobeng AK and colleagues. Understanding systematic reviews and meta-analysis. Archives of Disease in Childhood. 2005. 90:845-8. doi: 10.1136/adc.2004.058230

\*Murad MH and colleagues. How to read a systematic review and meta-analysis and apply the results to patient care. Clinical Review & Education. JAMA. 2014. 312(2): 171-8.

\*Israel H and colleague. A guide to understanding meta-analysis. Clinical Commentary. 2011. 41(7): 496-504.

\*Soll RF. Meta-analysis in neonatal perinatal medicine. NeoReviews. 2011. 12(1): e8-12.

Goodman S. Have you ever meta-analysis you didn’t like? Annals of Internal Medicine. 1991. 114: 244-6.

LeLorier J and colleagues. Discrepancies between meta-analyses and subsequent large randomized, controlled trials. New England Journal of Medicine. 1997. 337(8): 536-42. dOI: 10.1056/NEJM199708213370806

Egger M and colleagues. Language bias in randomized controlled trials published in English and German. Lancet. 1997. 350(90740: 326-9. doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736(97)02419-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736%2897%2902419-7)

Moher D and colleagues. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. BMJ. 2009. 339: b2535. doi: 10.1136/bmj

Jacobs SE and colleagues. Cooling for newborns with hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. 2013. 1: CD003311. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD003311.pub3.

Page P. Research designs in sports physical therapy. International Journal of Sports Physical Therapy. 2012. 795): 482-92. PMID: [23091780](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23091780).

\*Priority reading