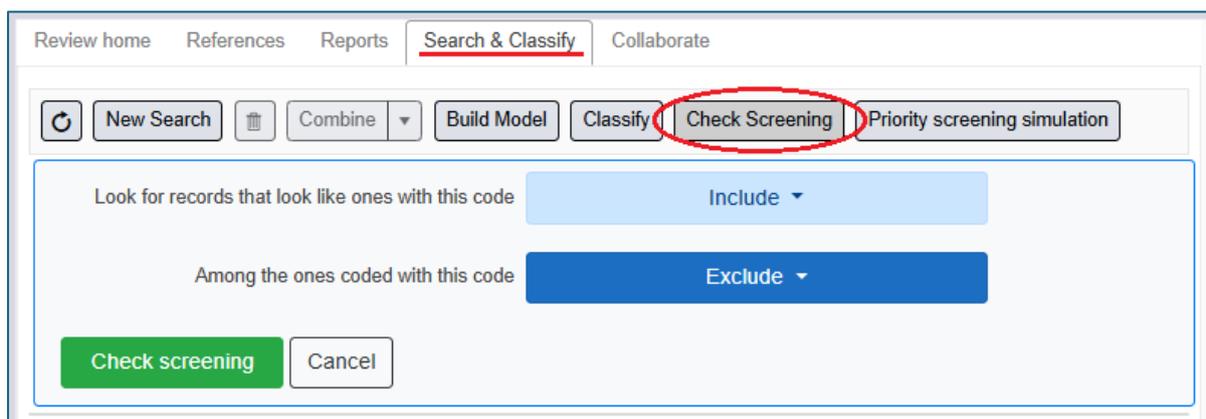


Check Screening

A recent addition to the functions available in EPPI Reviewer is **Check Screening**, which looks for items similar to given examples within a set of items.

So, for example, you can use this to find potential includes amongst a set of items that have already been screened and marked as excludes.



The function is found under the **Search & Classify** tab. Click the **Check Screening** button. Select the code used to denote the items you are looking for and the code used to denote the items you are searching amongst. Finally, click the final **Check Screening** button.

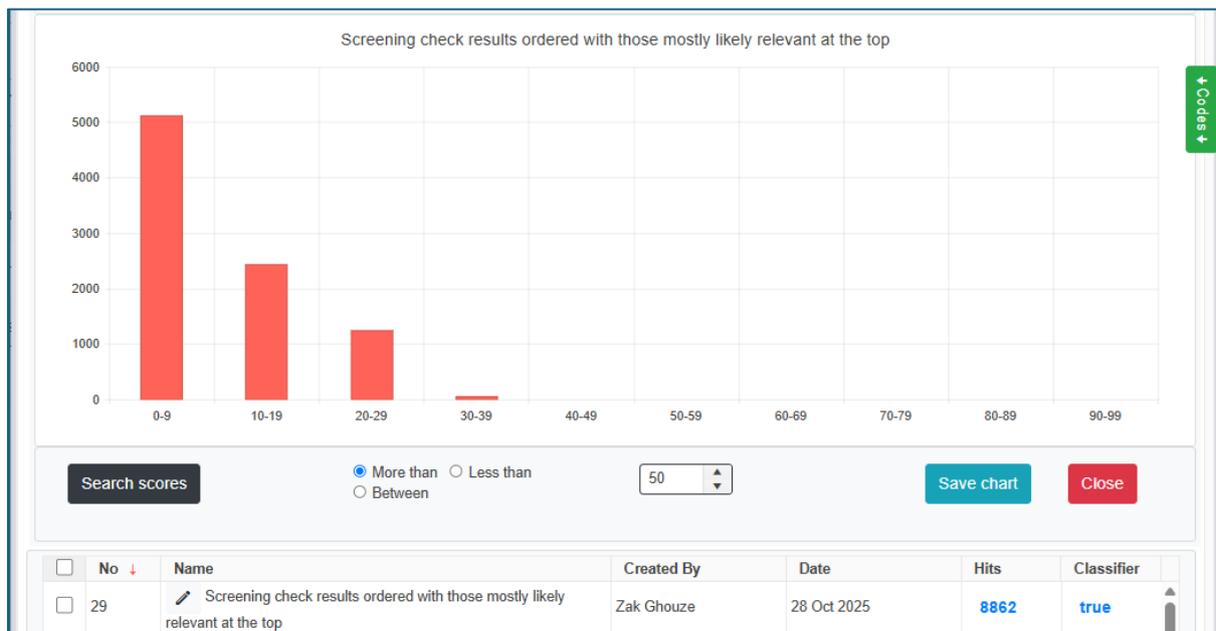
The results take a little while to appear (depending on how many items you are checking). They will appear as per classifier results or a **From Current Priority Screening List** search.

<input type="checkbox"/>	No ↓	Name	Created By	Date	Hits	Classifier
<input type="checkbox"/>	478	Screening check results ordered with those mostly likely relevant at the top	Zak Ghouze	23 Feb 2026	2288	true

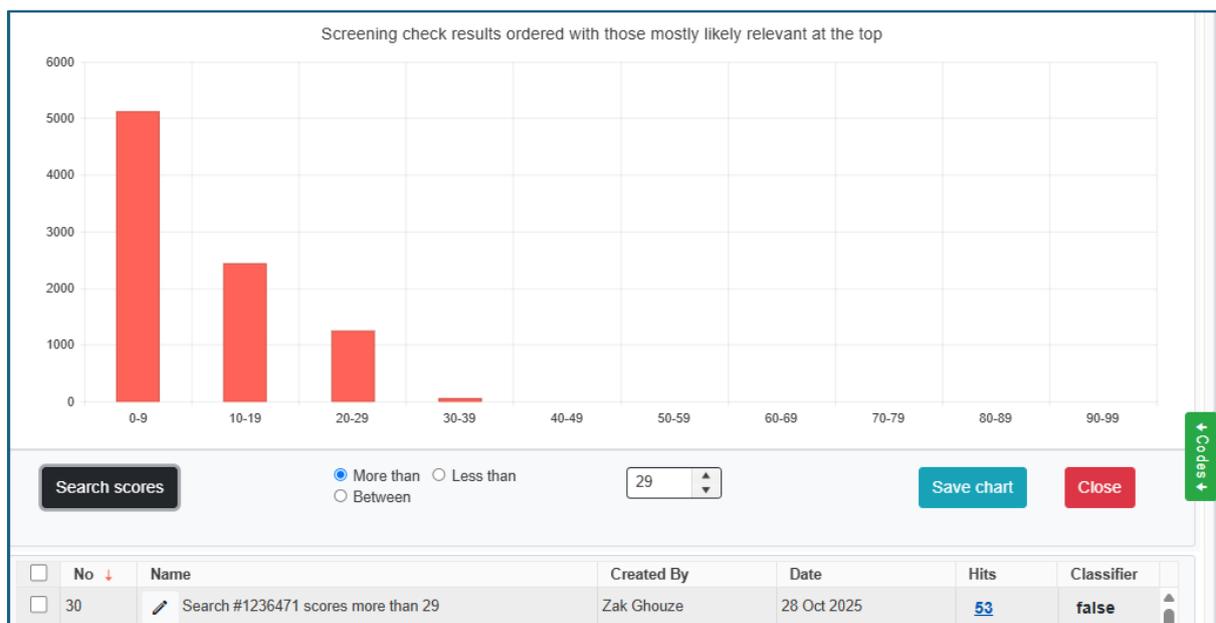
Note that this system uses the same algorithms as that used by our Binary Classifier model and Priority Screening system, so will give you the same results as using these two tools. The purpose of this new tool is to check screening done using another method (i.e. other than Priority Screening or Binary Classifiers); for example, you may want to check a batch of manual screening or screening done by our Large-Language Model tool.

(You could run it on unscreened items to show further likely includes but, as mentioned above, it will show similar information to that provided by the priority screening system or a binary classifier.)

e.g. In the example below, there is a low probable chance of any items being relevant. As with a classifier, each item is given a score according to its probable inclusion / likelihood of relevance. This can be visualised in decile bands and items can be automatically coded according to their band. You may then wish to check a few sample items in the 30-39% & 20-29% bands, or perhaps decide to carry on screening and check everything in the 30-39% band... You can easily see how many remain in each band. (Hovering over a column will show you the number of items in that column.) You can also search for probability ranges to isolate a particular range; the results appear as a new search so can be applied to a code or directly accessed.



(There are 53 items with a probability of being includes of above 30%. A reviewer could check through these items, just to satisfy themselves that they are not relevant.)



So, these tools can help you make a decision on how to (or whether to) proceed with your screening. If your reference view options are set to show **Score**, you can see the probable inclusion of the remaining / unscreened items, so are better placed to make a decision.

<input type="checkbox"/>	ID	Short title	Title	Year	Score
<input type="checkbox"/>	101321770	Kogan (2008)	A national profile of the health care experiences and family impact of autism spectrum disorder among children in the United States, 2005-2006.	2008	38
<input type="checkbox"/>	101321357	Coren (2010)	Parent training support for intellectually disabled parents.	2010	36
<input type="checkbox"/>	101322428	Comparing states on... (Blumberg)	Comparing states on outcomes for children with special health care needs.		35
<input type="checkbox"/>	101331223	Naar-King (2003)	An Evaluation of an Integrated Health Care Program for Children With Special Needs	2003	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	101316804	O'Neill (2021)	Relationships between Physical Health and Employment among People with Serious Mental Illness.	2021	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	101324335	Barbui (2020)	Efficacy of psychosocial interventions for mental health outcomes in low-income and middle-income countries: an umbrella review.	2020	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	101329055	Radford (2022)	Examining adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) within Indigenous populations: A systematic review	2022	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	101320794	Raphael (2011)	Translating scientific advances to improved outcomes for children with sickle cell disease: a timely opportunity.	2011	34
<input type="checkbox"/>	101316400	Byams (2022)	Bleeding Disorders in Women and Girls: State of the Science and CDC Collaborative Programs.	2022	33

The **Check Screening** tool can also act as a “second screener”, so you could also use it to check your screening and find incorrect includes or incorrect excludes. (So, for example, you could look for items that look like a particular exclude code amongst your includes. Or look for items that look like your includes amongst the set of excludes.)

This can also be very useful, when carrying out Priority Screening, as it can help find “edge” cases (atypical includes) amongst your item set. There may not be many examples of these types of includes for the PS system to learn from, but this tool can help find them. Search for items like those atypical includes amongst your excludes or yet to be screened items.

(As, mentioned, do bear in mind that these tools all use the same underlying algorithms. The main difference is in how we get the results. The results from each method will all look very similar.)