

SBU's publication types

SBU ASSESSMENT – presents a comprehensive, systematic assessment of available scientific evidence. The certainty of the evidence for each finding is systematically reviewed and graded. Full assessments include economic, social, and ethical impact analyses. SBU assessments are performed by a team of leading professional practitioners and academics, patient/user representatives and SBU staff. Prior to approval and publication, assessments are reviewed by independent experts, SBU's Scientific Advisory Committees and Board of Directors.



SBU COMMENTARY – summarises and examines selected systematic reviews published elsewhere. Experts help the staff place the results in Swedish context. Prior to publication, the report is subject to internal and external reviews.



SBU EVIDENCE MAP – systematically evaluates the quality of systematic reviews in a particular field for the purpose of identifying reliable evidence and gaps in scientific knowledge. SBU Evidence Maps are generated with the help of experts in the field. Prior to publication, maps are examined by independent experts, as well as our quality and priority group and SBU's Scientific Advisory Committees.



SBU POLICY SUPPORT – identifies and presents available scientific evidence to support policy and decision making, including the development of national guidelines, at other government agencies. In consultation with professional experts, SBU staff generates supporting documentation to address the various questions that have been posed.



SBU ENQUIRY SERVICE – consists of systematic literature searches to highlight studies that can address questions received by the SBU Enquiry Service from Swedish healthcare or social service providers. Relevant references are compiled by an SBU staff member, in consultation with an external expert when needed. The quality of the studies identified is not systematically reviewed.



EVIDENCE GAP – identifies methods or practices for which no conclusive systematic review of benefits and harms has been published. Gaps in scientific evidence appear on the SBU website to help researchers and granting agencies identify areas that are in need of research or systematic review. An additional objective is to offer healthcare and social service providers a basis for setting priorities.



PRIORITISATION OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE GAPS – scientific evidence gaps which most urgently need to be addressed are identified using a method developed by the James Lind Alliance in Great Britain that actively engages a broad range of stakeholders, including health care and social service providers as well as service users and their families.



SBU PRIORITISATION SUPPORT – provides evidence-based support for prioritising of health and social services, while calling special attention to practices that are harmful or ineffective.

