



Livestock evidence synthesis and Al



"Decision-making and public debate are best served if policymakers have access to the best current evidence on an issue"

The Royal Society 2018

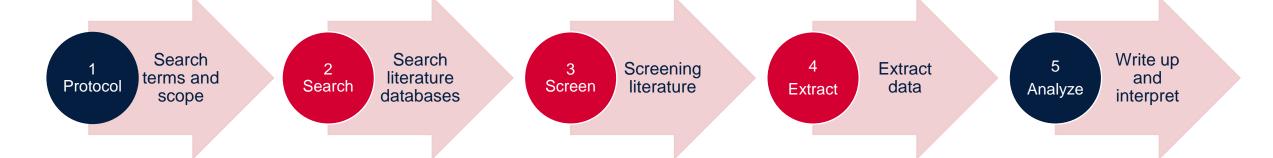




Evidence Synthesis

Evidence synthesis is the process of combing information from multiple studies investigating the same thing to provide a comprehensive view of all the evidence and not just a sample of studies.

A good review meets the needs of decision makers, is current and timely, readily and widely available.



Documenting each step ensures that the process can be **replicated** and **verified**, reducing **bias** and **subjectivity**.





Systematic map of research evidence: livestock disease frequency in Ethiopia



Photo: Zerihun Sewunet (ILRI) (source)





Food security and animal health

Ethiopia's livestock sector supports the livelihoods of millions of smallholder farmers.

Despite improvements in recent years, livestock productivity (milk and meat production) remains low due to critical constraints, including infectious diseases

Collate and synthesize the published evidence on ruminant disease frequency in Ethiopia

- Searched multiple databases
- Screened over 60,000 articles
- Extracted data from 716 articles

Policy makers have access to a comprehensive evidence base to inform decision making

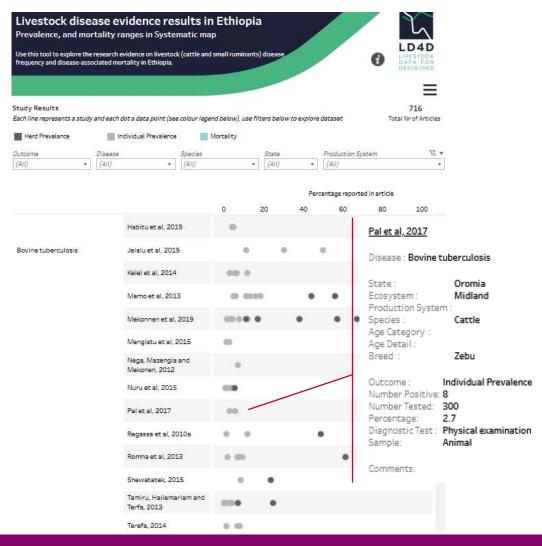




Are there evidence gaps?



How variable is the evidence?







6 to 18 months on average to complete a systematic review

LitXpress an AI tool











3
Screen Screening literature



5 Analyze Write up and interpret

Submit a new SEBI Task

Queries* (BVD OR "Bovine viral dia*" OR "Bovine virus dia*") AND Ethiopia (IBR OR BHV OR BoHV OR "infectious bovine rhinotrac*" OR "herpesvirus bovine" OR "pustular vulvovaginitis" OR "bovine rhinotracheitis virus") AND Ethiopia* Toxoplasm* AND Ethiopia* Neospor* AND Ethiopia* Chlamyd* AND Ethiopia* AND (cattle OR bovine OR beef OR cow OR bull OR calf OR heifer OR steer OR sheep OR lamb OR mutton OR "hogget" OR ovine OR goat OR caprine OR carriel OR livestock OR ruminant) (Bluetongue OR "Blue tongue") AND Ethiopia (Coxiella OR "Q fever" OR Qfever) AND Ethiopia* ("Contagious bovine pleuro" OR CBPP OR Mycoplasma) AND Ethiopia". ("Lumpy skin" OR LSD) AND Ethiopia" ("Contagious caprine pleuro"" OR CCPP OR Mycoplasma) AND Ethiopia" ("Foot and mouth disease" OR FMD") AND Ethiopia* ("Anthrax" OR "Bacillus anthracis") AND Ethiopia* Load sample queries Load test queries Label* Classifier model PubMed_Jan_2024 New classifier (11/16/2023, colin.gormley@ed.ac.uk) Label for this search Please select the desired classifier model Search Engine* Maximum number of results* PubMed 10000000 Maximum number of results returned from each query PubMed End year* Google Scholar

2024



Web of Science













SEBI / Reviews / 2 / 4cf87fc8-bff0-4d3f-939b-505c833304e8

Status

Settings

Included Documents 70

Excluded Documents 73

Low Confidence Documents 622

Errors 399

SEBI task is complete

File	Actions
duplicates.csv	4
errors_report.html	⊘ ±
excluded_report.csv	<u>*</u>
excluded_report.html	
included_report.html	0 4





1 Protocol Search terms and scope

2
Search Search literature databases

Screen Screening literature

4 Accelerate
Extract data

5
Analyze

Write up and interpret

##osis [Entity: SAMPLE TYPE, Score: 0.347] is a highly contagious bacterial zoonotic disease that affects Brucell [Entity: DISEASE, Score: 0.992] domestic animals. [wildlife [Entity: SPECIES, Score: 0.999]] **. [humans [Entity: SPECIES, Score: 0.722]] and marine mammals [Entity: SPECIES, Score: 0.996] **. A cross-sectional epidemiological [Entity: STUDY DESIGN, Score: 0.999] study [Entity: STUDY DESIGN, Score: 0.999] was carried out to determine the [ser [Entity: SAMPLE TYPE, Score: 1.000]] ##oprevalence and risk: ##osis [Entity: SAMPLE TYPE, Score: 0.443] in dairy and factors of | bovine [Entity: SPECIES, Score: 1.000] brucell [Entity: DISEASE, Score: 0.982] cattle (Entity: SPECIES, Score: 1.000) herds in |Ki (Entity: REGION, Score: 1.000) | ##baha (Entity: REGION, Score: 0.764) district of Tanz [Entity: REGION, Score: 0.998] ##ania. Forty nine [cattle [Entity: SPECIES, Score: 1.000] herds were selected by simple random [Entity: STUDY DESIGN, Score: 0.998] [sampling [Entity: STUDY DESIGN, Score: 1.000]] among traditional and commercial dairy herds. All sera [Entity: SAMPLE TYPE, Score: 1.000] samples were initially screened by positive were re-tested and confirmed using | Compe [Entity: DIAGNOSTIC TEST, Score: 0.998] **titive Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (c-EL [Entity: DIAGNOSTIC TEST, Score: 0.989] ##ISA) [Entity: DIAGNOSTIC TEST, Score: 0.954] test. A questionnaire was administered to cattle [Entity: SPECIES, Score: 1,000] farmers in order to identify risk factors associated with brucella [Entity: DISEASE, Score: 0.933] seropos [Entity: SAMPLE TYPE, Score: 0.933]] ##itivity while a data collection sheet was used to capture pio-data for all individual animals that were sampled. The agreement between the RB [Entity: DIAGNOSTIC TEST, Score: 0.958]





Conclusion and further information



- Evidence synthesis is a method to create unbiased evidence to inform decision making
- However, it is time consuming
- Al can speed up the process, but a human is needed to validate, review and interpret results.
- Links for more information to the right

- https://www.cochrane.org
- https://www.thecampbellinstitute.org/
- https://environmentalevidencejournal .biomedcentral.com/
- https://livestockdata.org/









Thank you

Dr Louise Donnison



