Validity

The Methods section is the fundamental part of the paper where the reviewer will analyze the internal and external validity of the study. To do that, the reviewer needs to understand the specific aspects of the methodology with greater refinement and precision using PICOT [1].

see External validity.

see Internal validity.

Methodological quality refers to the level of rigor and validity in the design, implementation, and analysis of a research study. In other words, it refers to how well a study has been conducted and how confident we can be in its findings.

Some factors that can affect methodological quality include the sampling method, data collection techniques, the use of appropriate measures and statistical analyses, the control of confounding variables, and the reporting of results. A study with high methodological quality is more likely to produce reliable and accurate results and to be considered trustworthy by other researchers and the scientific community.

The peer review process is a crucial part of scientific research, where experts in a field review and evaluate research before it is published in academic journals. However, there have been concerns about a "peer review crisis" in recent years, particularly in regards to the reproducibility and reliability of published research.

One major issue is the increasing volume of research being published, which can make it difficult for peer reviewers to adequately assess the quality and accuracy of all the submissions. This can lead to errors or omissions in the review process, which in turn can affect the validity of the research.

[1]

Falavigna A: Formulating the question and PICOT, in Falavigna A, Jimènez Avila JM (eds): Education in Research: From the Idea to the Publication, ed 2. Caxias do Sul, Brazil: Educs, 2015, pp 45–52

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