**Meta-ethnography for Systematic Reviews: A worked example of the ‘Kidney’ model for optimising feedback in undergraduate clinical communication**

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***Background***

Systematic reviews aim to collate evidence according to pre-defined criteria to answer specific research questions. Meta-ethnography is a method for synthesising qualitative studies to gain new interpretations rather than simply aggregate findings. The procedural steps for conducting a meta-ethnography are illustrated through a worked example of a meta-ethnography conducted to gain new interpretations of feedback guidance for undergraduate clinical communication.

***Aim***

To describe the procedural steps for conducting a meta-ethnography using the worked example of a meta-ethnography that identified and synthesised feedback guidance to create a comprehensive feedback model for effective feedback receiving.

***Methodology***

The seven phases of meta-ethnography by Noblit and Hare were followed for the qualitative synthesis. Electronic databases and grey literature were searched resulting in 296 records, of which 14 were included in the final synthesis. Key themes and concepts were identified.

***Results***

The key feedback components identified in the studies were synthesised and informed the development of a new conceptual model, the Feedback Kidney Model. The main themes included in the new Feedback Kidney Model are preparation; proactivity; analysis and feedback information; reception and response; and characteristics.

***Conclusion***

Meta-ethnography is a valuable, thorough qualitative synthesis method, as illustrated by the worked example which provides an up-to-date synthesis of feedback guidance for optimising feedback reception in undergraduate clinical communication simulations.

**Key Words**

Meta-ethnography; formative feedback; communication; educational model; undergraduate medical education.