

Engaging with Research Practice Session 3: Fundamentals of Research Literature Search Strategies

- 1. Developing an effective search strategy
- 2. Where to search
- 3. Searching databases
- 4. Managing results
- 5. Locating full text resources

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What type of review are you doing?



Bibliometric review Narrative review

Critical review Rapid review

Integrative review Scoping review

Literature review State of the art review

Mapping review Systematic review

Meta analysis Systematic search and review

Mixed methods review Systematized review

Mixed studies review Umbrella review

Does a review already exist?



Before starting work on a review first check to ensure that a review doesn't already exist, or is currently under investigation.

Check for protocols and reviews via:

- Prospero
- Cochrane
- JBI
- Plus limit database searches (<u>Medline</u>, <u>Embase</u>, <u>CINAHL</u>, etc) to reviews

More details: <u>libguides.newcastle.edu.au/sysreviews/locatingsr</u>

1. Developing an effective search strategy



What is the effectiveness of bedrails for preventing falls among older adults?

Р	Patient, Population or Problem	Older adults
I	Intervention, Prognostic Factor, or Exposure	Bedrails
С	Comparison	No comparison
0	Outcome you would like to measure	Prevention of falls

1. Developing an effective search strategy



Identify synonyms and related terms

- Think laterally how would someone else describe the same concept?
- Is different terminology used internationally?
- Check search strategies included in Cochrane and other systematic reviews
- Use truncation for capturing words with alternate endings:
 - aborigin* retrieves aborigine, aborigines, aboriginal, aboriginality, etc

What is the effectiveness of bedrails for preventing falls among older adults?

Bedrails

Bedrail, bed rail*, side rail*, cot side*, safety rail*, physical restraint*

Falls

Fall*, accidental fall*, slip*

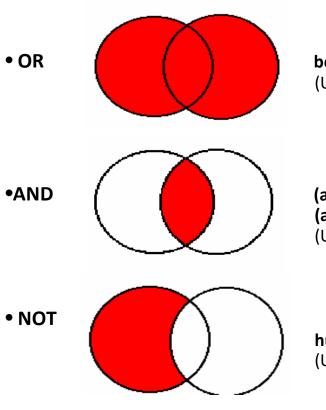
Older Adults

Older
person/people/
men/women,
elderly, ageing,
aging, aged,
geriatric*

1. Developing an effective search strategy



Link concepts and words



bed rail* OR bedrail* OR side rail* OR safety rail*
(Used to broaden your search, increasing the number of records)

(all of the bed rail terms) AND (all of the older adults terms) AND (all of the falls terms)

(Used to narrow a search, decreasing the number of records)

humans NOT animals (Used to narrow a search)

2. Where to search



Journal Databases

Bibliographic

Citation analysis databases

Grey Literature Sources

Government documents

Reports

Theses

Clinical Trials Registers

Conferences

Handsearching

Key high-yield journals

Reference lists of included studies

2. Where to search



Quick Search Guide for Health Databases

	CINAHL (Ebsco)	MEDLINE (OVID)	EMBASE (OVID)	PSYCINFO (OVID)	COCHRANE LIBRARY	INFORMIT HEALTH	SCOPUS	WEB OF SCIENCE
SUBJECT COVERAGE	All areas of nursing and allied health, includes selected titles in alternative therapies and consumer health	Premier international biomedical database covering healthcare, health sciences, nursing and midwifery	Biomedical and pharmaceutical database produced by Elsevier.	Psychological, social, behavioural and health sciences.	7 databases covering evidence based health care	Includes databases covering indigenous health, sports medicine, health & society, drugs, rural & remote health, general Australian health	Multidisciplinary - Scientific, technical, medical and social sciences fields, and arts and humanities	Multidisciplinary - Scientific, technical, medical and social sciences fields, and arts and humanities
DATABASE SIZE	5,200+ journals, full-text for 1,350 titles	5,400 international journals, some full-text	7,500 international journals, some full-text	2,520 current journals, plus coverage of books, book chapters, and dissertations	Cochrane Reviews database includes approx. 5,000 reviews	Varies with database – includes articles, conference papers, books, book chapters, government documents, theses.	19,500 journals, 360 book series	12,000 journals, 150,000 conference proceedings, 275,000 books and book chapters
TIME PERIOD	1937+	1946+	1947+	1806+	Varies with database	Varies with database, starting 1900+	1996+	1956+
UPDATING	Weekly	Daily	Daily	Weekly	Quarterly	Varies with database	Daily	Daily
PHRASE SEARCHING Finding words together in the exact order	Enclose phrase in double quotation marks – eg. "diabetes mellitus"	Two or more words default to a phrase search			Enclose phrase in double quotation marks – eg. "diabetes mellitus"	Two or more words default to a phrase search. To find phrases which include 'or', 'and', 'not' enclose in double quote marks	Enclose phrase in double quotation marks – eg. "diabetes mellitus"	Enclose phrase in double quotation marks – eg. "diabetes mellitus"
TRUNCATION Identify both singular and plural forms of a word, plus words that begin with the same set of letters.	Include asterisk (*) at end of word – eg. child* retrieves all words beginning with child	d of word – eg. child* words beginning with child trieves all words		octors that may follow - er	tumour mouse also finds mice run also finds ran, run, runs, running Can use * at beginning	Include asterisk (*) at end of word – eg. child* retrieves all words beginning with child Words beginning with child Words variants are automatically found – eg. a search for criterion retrieves criteria and criterion. Truncation can also be forced using the asterisk (*) - eg. child* retrieves all words beginning with child. Can use * at beginning		Include asterisk (*) at end of word – eg. child* retrieves all words beginning with child Can use * at beginning of a word to match words with suffix (must type at least 3 letters) – eg. *tocopherol finds α-
					of a word to match words with suffix - – eg. *tocopherol finds		of a word to match words with suffix – eg. *tocopherol finds α-	tocopherol, y- tocopherol





Develop the search in one databases (usually Medline)

- For each of the PICO elements enter each word or phrase separately
- Use a combination of subject heading and keyword searches
- Combine alternate terms for each PICO element with OR
- Once all terms for each PICO element are entered, combine each of the sets with AND
- Finally, apply any limits required (such as year of publication, language, human)

Database(s): Ovid MEDLINE(R) Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid MEDLINE(R) 1946 to Present

#	Searches	Results
1	Restraint, Physical/	11220
2	bed rail*.mp,	119
3	bedrail*.mp,	112
4	side rail*.mp,	85
5	cot side*.mp,	41
6	safety rail*.mp,	6
7	physical immobili*.mp,	106
8	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 7	11574
9	Accidental Falls/	20607
10	fall*.mp.	221990
11	9 or 10	221990
12	aged/ or "aged, 80 and over"/	2805180
13	((old* or elderly or senior) adj3 (adult* or female* or male* or men or women or people or person*)).mp,	349816
14	(ageing or aging or geriatric*).mp,	412463
15	12 or 13 or 14	3238794
16	8 and 11 and 15	283
17	limit 16 to english language	244





Save the search strategy

Each database allows searches to be saved – this is helpful when you need to modify the strategy, or re-run at a later time

Check the results

Check the search results – scan the title and abstract and note any additional terms that could be added to the strategy

Modify the search as required and re-save

Share the strategy with supervisor—they may be able to suggest other terms that might be useful.

Save to Word a copy of the Medline search strategy

Use as a template when searching other databases and include in Appendices

Click Print > Include Search History > Print Preview





Next ...

Use the Medline search strategy as a template for use in other databases

Each database may use different subject headings and search commands – check the Quick Search Guide for Health Databases, plus help within databases for details

Download all results to the one EndNote Library

Check <u>Instructions for downloading from databases to EndNote</u>

Note the number of results across all databases for your PRISMA flowchart

De-duplicate results in EndNote

Firstly, via References > Find Duplicates

Then manually (resort records by the *Title column heading* then scan each title)

Note the number of results after de-duplication for your PRISMA flowchart

4. Managing results: Systematic & scoping reviews





Covidence is a web-based tool that streamlines the production of systematic and scoping reviews.

It supports title and abstract, and full-text screening, risk of bias assessment, the extraction of study characteristics and outcomes, and the export of data and references.

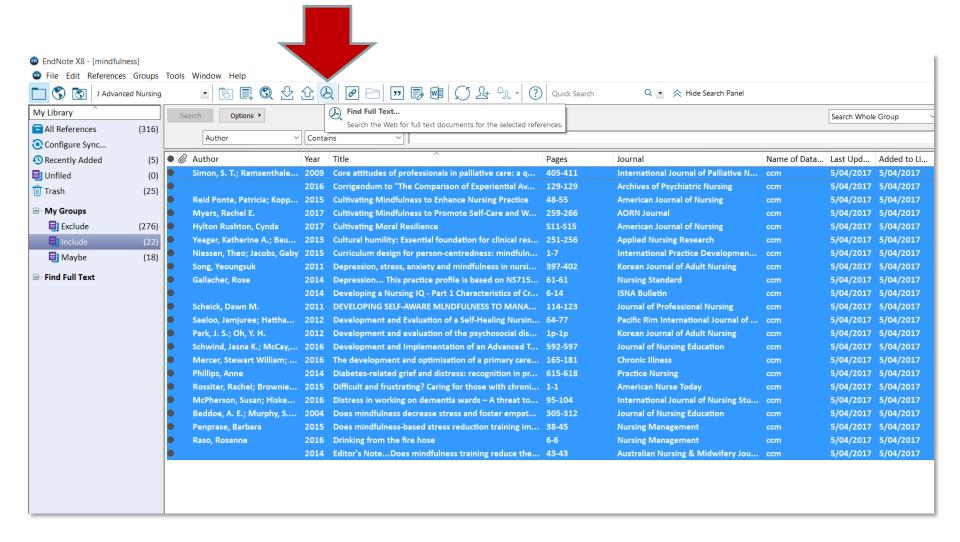
The University has a Covidence site licence – this means all staff and students are able to use Covidence for screening systematic and scoping reviews.

Check the **Systematic Reviews LibGuide** for more information about Covidence and how to use

5. Locating full text resources



a. Using EndNote? First try the 'Find Full Text' command

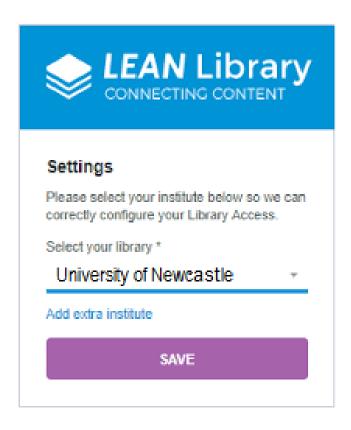


5. Locating full text resources



b. If not found via Find Full Text, load the LEAN LIBRARY plugin to identify UON subscribed resources

www.newcastle.edu.au/library/access/find-ejournals/lean-library



5. Locating full text resources



c. If unsuccessful locating the full text via EndNote or Lean Library, request a copy via Get It



Use **get it** to search and request the loan of books, research reports, patents, theses, etc and copies of journal articles, chapters from books not held by the University Library.

Articles are sent as email attachment.

Access:

Via Library Homepage – <u>www.newcastle.edu.au/service/library/</u>
Via the "Borrowing from other Libraries" link