

Exhaustive Searching for Evidence Synthesis Projects

WHERE to Search

Information Databases vs. Google (or Google Scholar)

A lot of library resources can be accessed through the internet, but that does not always mean you can get to them from Google.

- Library resources are expensive: enabling access to high quality information.
- Library resources are focused: different databases for different research topics.
- *Library resources give you more search power*: you can limit your search by date, research type, age group, peer reviewed, etc.
- Google does not allow you to export/download all citations.
- *Google searches are not reproducible*. However, you should still document your process if you search this resource.

HOW to Search

Keyword Searching & Subject Searching

- Keyword searching is what most people are familiar with.
- Subject searching can take more time but tends to yield better results.
- Not all concepts have subject headings, and sometimes, you will want to use both strategies.

Tips for Keyword Searching

- Use synonyms
- *Truncate:* In a lot of databases, the symbol is "*." For example, diagnos* will bring up articles with diagnosis, diagnosing, diagnostic, diagnostics, etc.
- *Spelling:* For instance, pediatrics or paediatrics. <u>For more British spellings, you may want to look at this site</u> https://www.lexico.com/grammar/british-and-spelling
- *Use fields like abstract or title:* One way to limit results to more relevant items is to look for keywords in the abstract or title of an article.

Tips for Subject Searching

- Look for the suggestions in the database. For example, MeSH in PubMed or "Suggest Subject Terms" in CINAHL.
- Search each concept separately so you can take advantage of term mapping.
- If the term does not map the first time, try a synonymous term. You might also try searching for your term in the title of articles and then look at the subject terms (a.k.a. headings).



Filters/Search Hedges:

- <u>Cochrane RCT Filters</u>: https://training.cochrane.org/handbook/version-6.2/chapter-4-tech-suppl (SEE: **3.6** Search Filters)
- Cochrane Human Filter in PubMed: [Search string] NOT (animals [mh] NOT humans [mh])
- <u>ISSG Search Filter Resource</u>: https://sites.google.com/a/york.ac.uk/issg-search-filters-resource/home
- <u>SIGN Search Filters for Study Type</u>: https://www.sign.ac.uk/what-we-do/methodology/search-filters/
- <u>McMaster University Hedges Project</u>: https://hiru.mcmaster.ca/hiru/HIRU_Hedges_home.aspx

FIND Full Text

- 1. Click the **Find It** button below each reference to see if full text is available. **Find It**
- 2. If there is full text available, click on the Article or Journal link.

Further Reading/Resources

- Ruth Lilly Medical Library guide for Systematic Reviews and other Evidence Syntheses: (The three levels of service the library offers are outlined here.) https://iupui.libguides.com/EvidenceSynthesis
- PODCAST-The Process of a Systematic Review and Meta-analysis: M. Hassan Murad, MD, MPH, discusses the process of a systematic review and meta-analysis (audio 14 mins, 17 secs). https://www.ulib.iupui.edu/cgi-bin/proxy.pl?url=https://mhp-assets.s3.amazonaws.com/jama_podcasts/jamaevidencepc/murad_cut.mp3
- <u>Cochrane Handbook</u>: https://training.cochrane.org/handbook/current
- PRISMA guidelines for reporting: http://www.prisma-statement.org/
- <u>National Academies of Science, Technology and Medicine's Standards for Systematic Reviews:</u> http://www.nationalacademies.org/hmd/Reports/2011/Finding-What-Works-in-Health-Care-Standards-for-Systematic-Reviews/Standards.aspx
- <u>Yale MeSH Analyzer</u>: This tool extracts indexing information from MEDLINE articles to allow users to visually scan subject headings. http://mesh.med.yale.edu/
- RLML Endnote Guide: http://iupui.campusguides.com/endnote/rlml

Assistance

As always, if you need assistance, do not hesitate to email us at medlref@iupui.edu or call 317-274-7182.



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