

The Systematic Search



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September 2008

Systematic Searching (for Systematic Reviews)

- Where to begin
- How to create a strategy
- Which resources
- How to be comprehensive
- How to be extensive
- Checklist
- Documenting the search

Systematic Searching vs Systematic Review

What this talk is not about:

- Deciding on the question
- Determination of the quality of studies
- Analysis of the selected studies
- Reporting of the results
- Publishing or dissemination of the results

What's the question?

- What is well established about your research?
- What is new and breakthrough about your research?
- What's the question you want to answer?
- The researcher must have the question clearly defined so that the researcher can explain this to the searcher.

http://www.kce.fgov.be/index_en.aspx?SGREF=5212

Search Acronyms

- **PICO(S)**

- **P**atient, **I**ntervention, **C**omparison, **O**utcome, **(S)**tudy
- In a patients undergoing hip replacement, to what extent is the risk of post-op infection reduced by antimicrobial prophylaxis

- **SPICE**

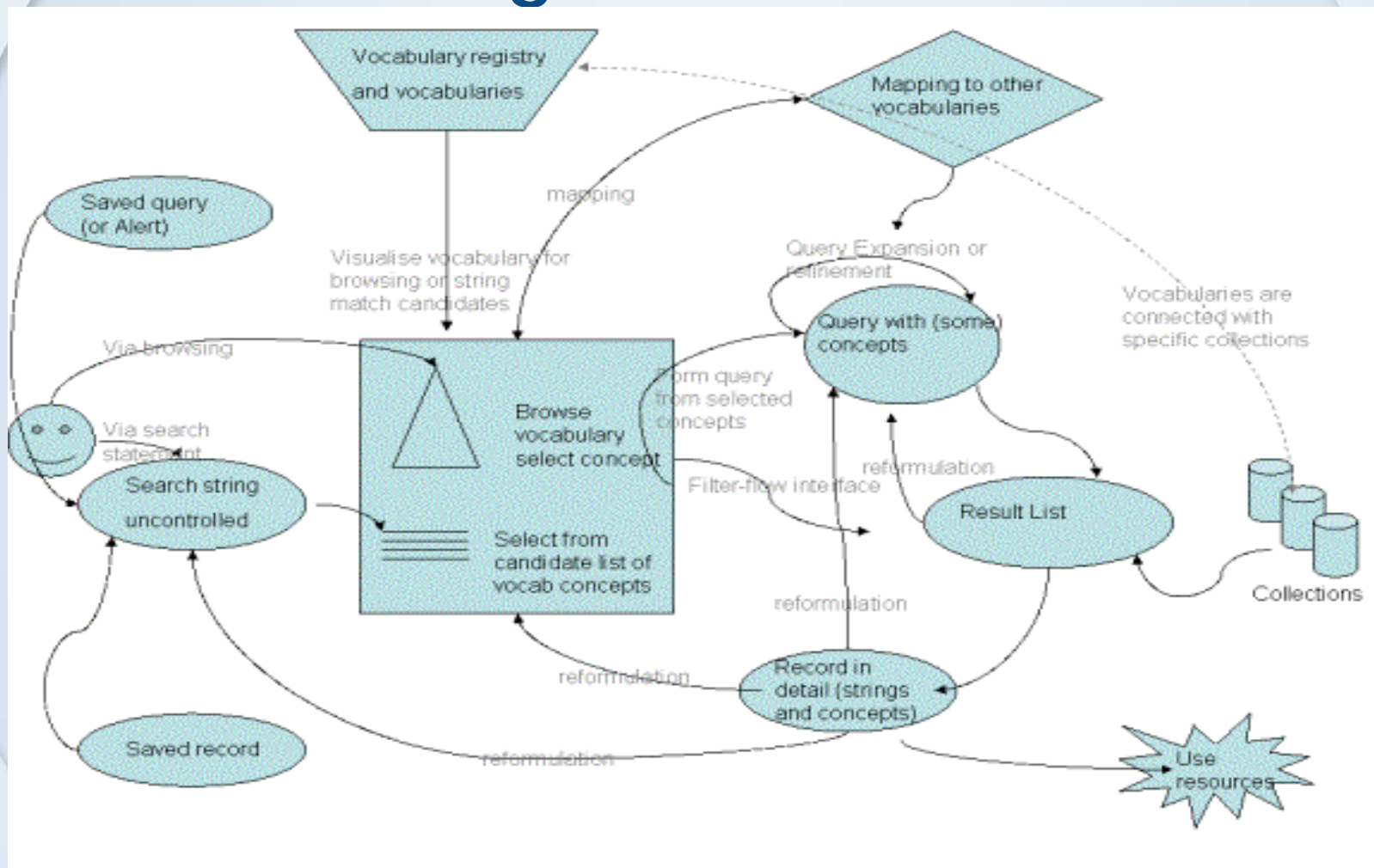
- **S**etting, **P**erspective, **I**ntervention, **C**omparison, **E**valuation
- What is the impact of an increase in the level of cost-sharing on access to health services for the chronically ill in Canada

Moving from Question to Search Strategy

- The searcher needs to translate the question into a systematic search method
- There is always a negotiation between the researcher and the searcher.
- Determine which information resources would best respond to the information you are seeking

Searching for the Evidence

How the Beginner sees the search



The Systematic Searcher's Viewpoint



Fishing in the Right place



Start Here...

Reference Books: Overview or historical context of topic;
Considered **tertiary** sources

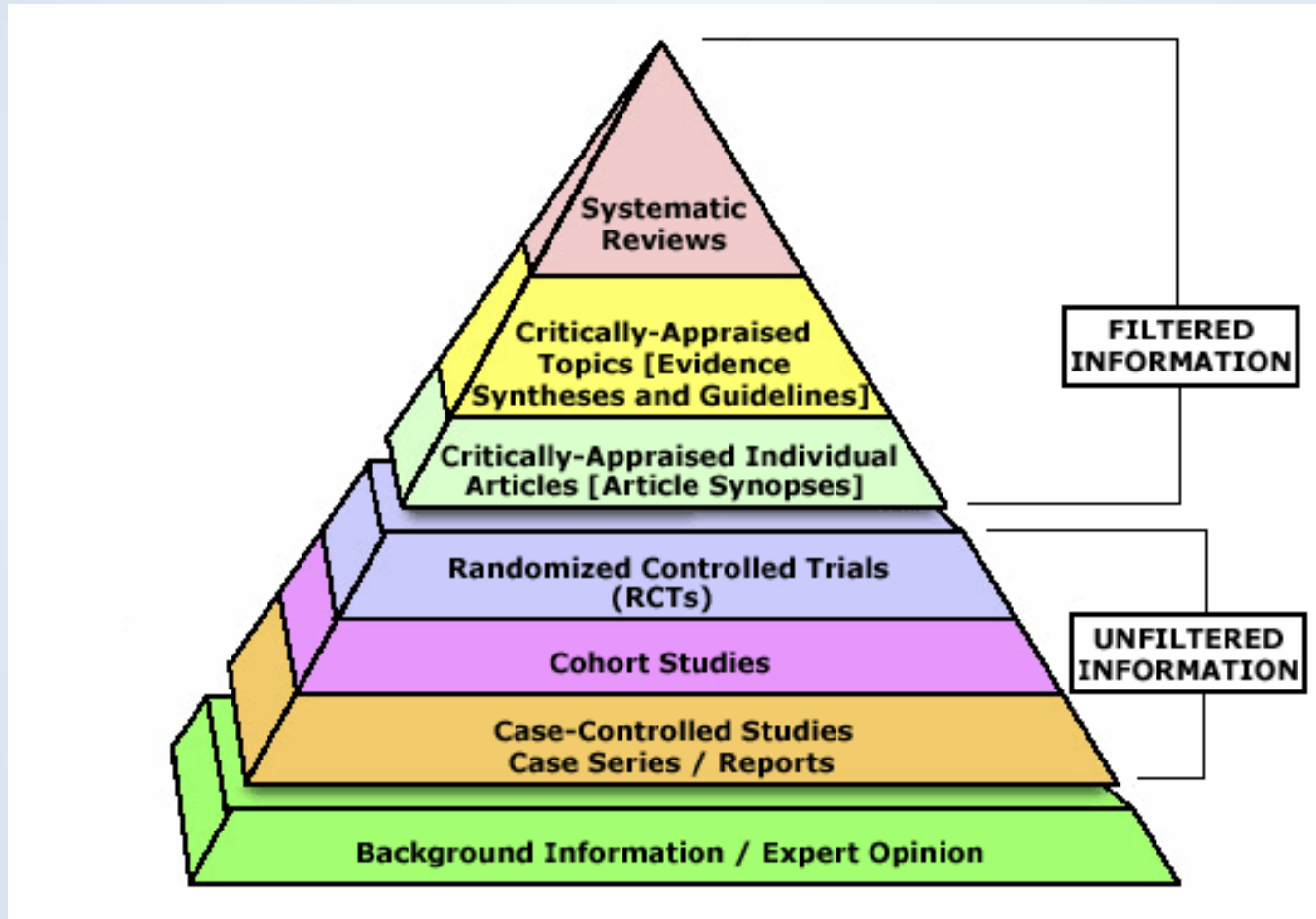
Books: In-depth information about a topic; may be **primary**
or **secondary** sources; published 2-5 years after
completion of research

Journal Articles: Results of current research;
considered **primary** sources; may appear
as early as 6 months after research is
completed

Conference Proceedings:
Dissemination of ideas
and initial findings
among scholars,
researchers or
practitioners

Levels of Evidence

<http://www.lib.sfu.ca/researchhelp/subjectguides/ihre/EBM2.htm>



Mainstream Literature



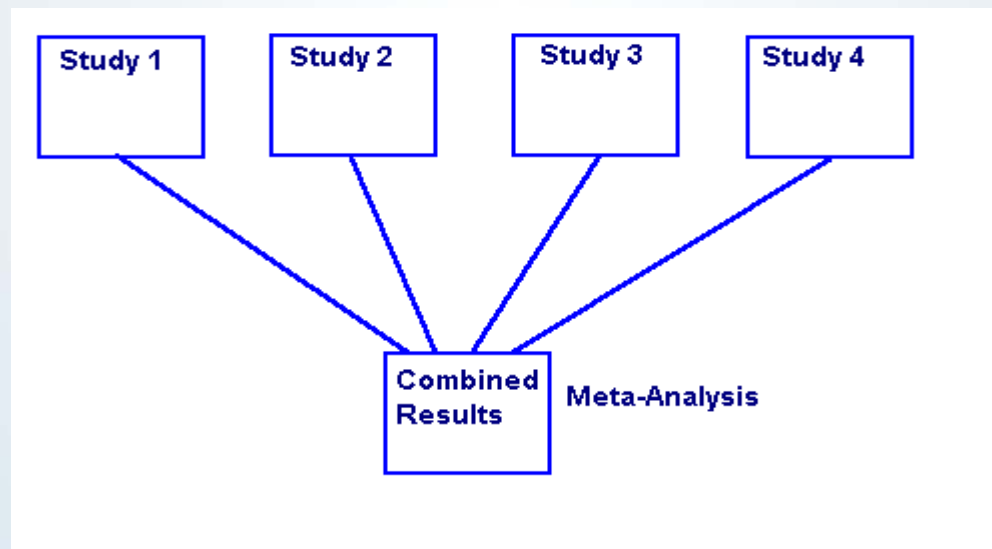
Non-English Literature



Unpublished reports



Grey Literature



Major sources for identifying research

1. Electronic databases
2. Print indexes
3. Hand searching
4. Checking reference lists
5. Identifying unpublished studies
6. Personal communication

Understanding Research Tools

Online Catalogues Versus Databases

- Online library catalogs can be used to identify journals (but not the articles), books (but not the chapters), and dissertations. Library catalogues usually only tell you only whether a particular library owns the item, where in the library it is located, and whether it is available for loan.
- Scholarly "bibliographic" databases are the best tools for identifying journal articles.
- Some scholarly databases can also be used to identify: Chapters in books , Books, Conference papers or Dissertations
- Remember that identifying and obtaining materials are often two different processes, and not everything found in the databases will be a "full text" document. In fact, don't be surprised if you see only abstracts for the most part.

Bibliographic Databases

- Ovid

- EBMR
- EMBASE
- HealthStar
- Medline

- EBSCO

- CINAHL
- Biomedical Reference Collection
- Medline
- PsycINFO

PubMed/ Medline

- By US National Library of Medicine
- **Type of Database:** Bibliographic
- Over 17,000,000 citations of both clinical and preclinical studies.
- complementary database known as **PreMEDLINE** includes citations and abstracts for studies that have been published recently but not yet indexed.
- **Subject Coverage:** All Specialties of Medicine
- 60% of References contain Abstracts

EMBASE

- Elsevier Science Publishers, Netherlands
- Type of Database: Bibliographic
- Numbers of Journals: 3500
- Bias: European in focus
- Thesaurus: Uses own thesaurus
- Subject Coverage: Strong on Pharmaceutical and Clinical Medicine, Complementary/Alt Medicine
- Materials Indexed: Letters, Editorials, Research Articles from 1974 or 1981 onwards (depending on method of access)
- Overlap with MEDLINE estimated at between 25 and 40%
- 75% of References contain Abstracts


The Cochrane Library

- The Cochrane Library contains high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making. It includes reliable evidence from Cochrane and other systematic reviews, clinical trials, and more. Cochrane reviews bring you the combined results of the world's best medical research studies, and are recognised as the gold standard in evidence-based health care.

www.TheCochraneLibrary.com


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The Cochrane Library


Evidence for healthcare decision-making



BROWSE
Cochrane Reviews: [By Topic](#) | [New Reviews](#) | [Updated Reviews](#) | [A-Z](#) | [By Review Group](#)
Other Resources: [Other Reviews](#) | [Clinical Trials](#) | [Methods Studies](#) | [Technology Assessments](#) | [Economic Evaluations](#)
[? More Info](#)

SEARCH

[Advanced Search](#) | [MeSH Search](#) | [Search History](#) | [Saved Search](#)



Welcome to The Cochrane Library

The Cochrane Library contains high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making. It includes reliable evidence from Cochrane and other systematic reviews, clinical trials, and more. Cochrane reviews bring you the combined results of the world's best medical research studies, and are recognised as the gold standard in evidence-based health care.

More About The Cochrane Library

[What are Systematic Reviews & Protocols?](#) | [Product Descriptions](#) | [About the CD-ROM](#)

What's New in Issue 1, 2007?

104 new reviews, 46 updated reviews, 115 new protocols and 7 updated protocols, including:

- [Interventions for improving older patients' involvement in primary care episodes](#)
- [Family-centred care for children in hospital](#)
- [School feeding for improving the physical and psychosocial health of disadvantaged elementary school children](#)
- [Central action beta-blockers versus placebo for neuroleptic-induced acute akathisia](#)
- [Beta-blockers for hypertension](#)

Access to The Cochrane Library

The Cochrane Library is available online through Wiley InterScience.

[More About Access to Cochrane](#)

Evidence-Based Child Health

NOW AVAILABLE
Evidence-Based

Help! New Users Start Here

As a new user we recommend you use the resources to help you navigate through the and get the most out of The Cochrane Library.

For Clinicians

As a clinician you are under constant pressure to have high-quality, up-to-date evidence at your fingertips. [More](#)

For Researchers

The internet has given us instant access to a vast amount of research, but the large volume of information is a problem in itself. [More](#)

For Patients

Healthcare consumers and patients need high-quality evidence about the effectiveness of treatments. [More](#)

Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

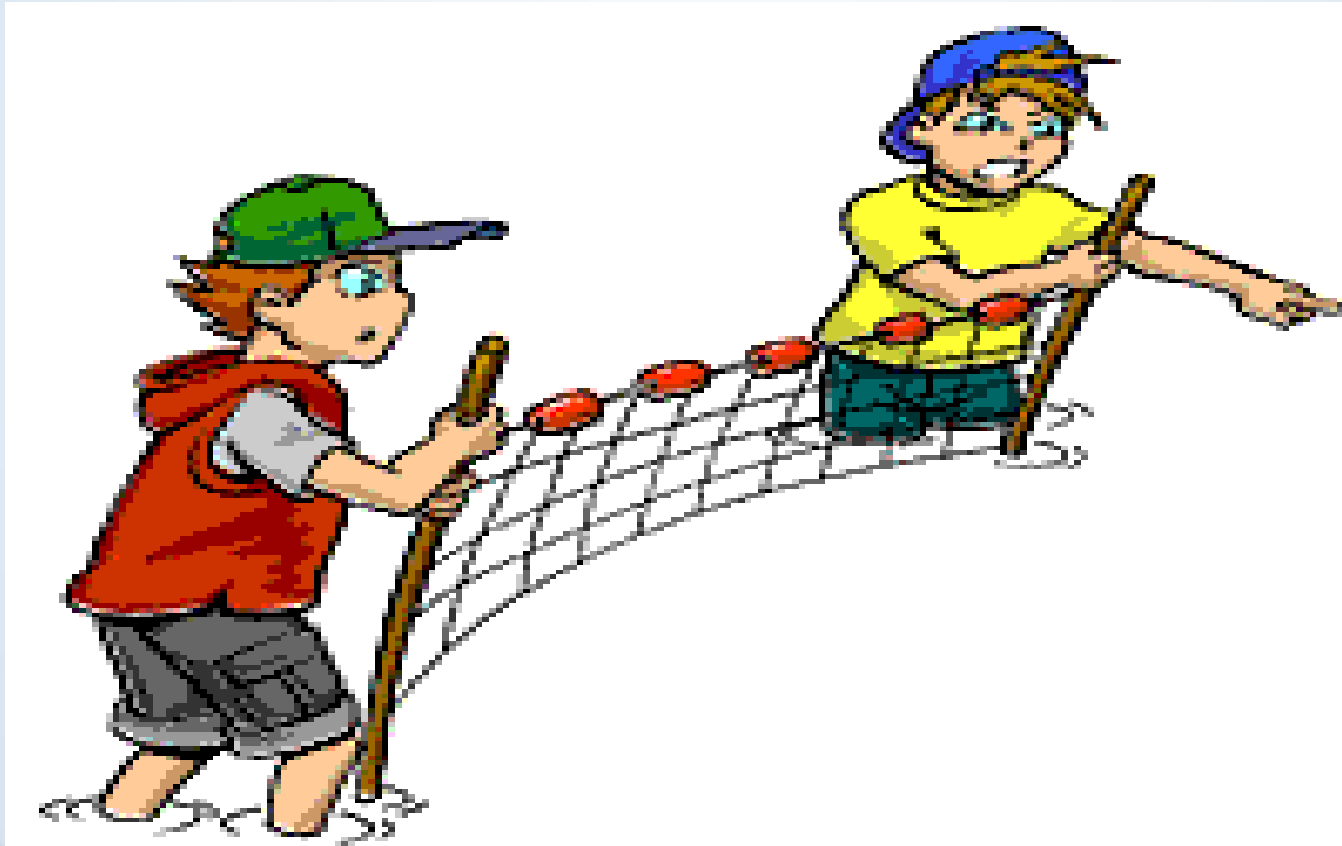
- Contained just almost 500,000 citations (Jan 2007) Includes citations to reports of controlled trials that might not be indexed in MEDLINE, EMBASE or other bibliographic databases
 - published in many languages
 - citations that are available only in conference proceedings or other sources that are difficult to access

Some databases are specialised

Focus on specific areas of health

- ✓ Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health (CINAHL)
- ✓ PsycINFO
- ✓ Popline (Reproductive Medicine)
- ✓ British Nursing Index (BNI)
- ✓ Biological Abstracts
- ✓ Pascal (French, Eng, Spanish)
- ✓ Ageline

Creating a search strategy



Search Strategy

- Before launching into complex searching, do a few test runs or a little fishing trip.
- This will help you to identify databases and also key terms.
- Determine need for type of fishing trip you want to embark upon.

Where to search?

- Studies have shown that only 30 - 80% of all known published RCTs were identifiable using MEDLINE (depending on the area or specific question)...Dickersin 1994
- According to ULRICHS Database of Periodicals, there are over 20,000 active health / medical journals.
- So MEDLINE, is generally not considered adequate for a systematic review.

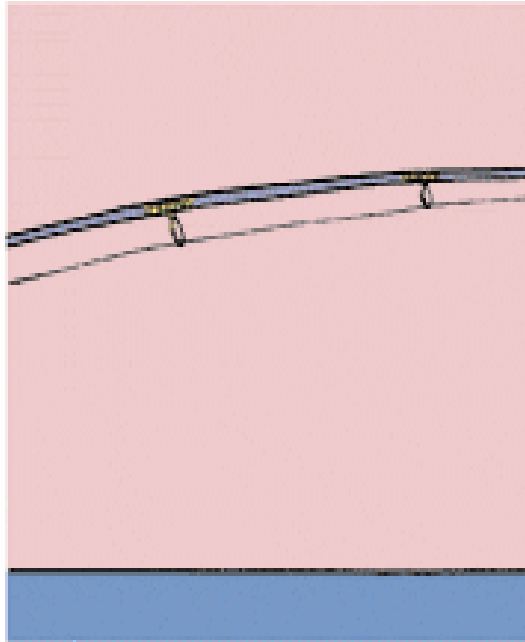
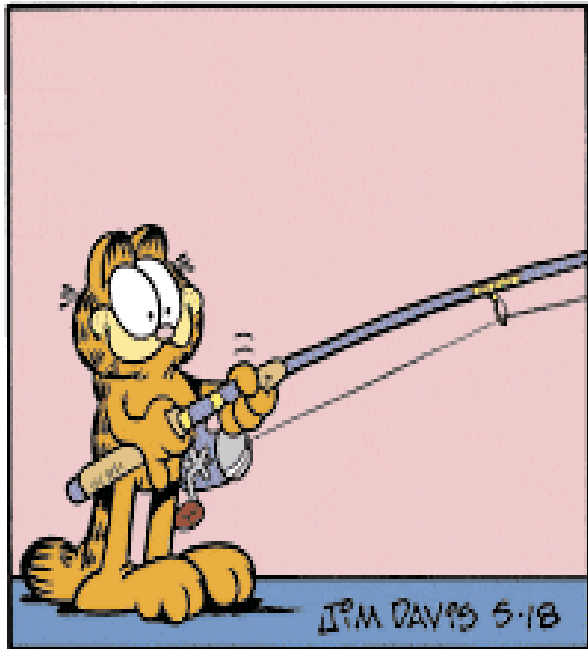
Developing a search strategy

- Ensure that database-specific search term syntax will be appropriate.
- Use advanced searching techniques where available (i.e. explode, focus, limiters)
- Be aware of greater importance of high recall (**sensitivity**) as compared to precision (**specificity**) in searching for studies for systematic reviews
- Think about how you might access non-subscribed databases

Search should be :

- Be sensitive
 - look in a number of different places - not a single database
- Minimize bias
 - Think about finding studies that aren't in the major sources like PubMed/MEDLINE.
- Be efficient
 - start looking in the place you expect to have the highest yield.

Fishing Tips



Finding all the terms to describe your search

1: [Int J Behav Nutr Phys Act](#). 2006 Nov 26;3:42.

Specific food intake, fat and fiber intake, and behavioral correlates of BMI among overweight and obese members of a managed care organization.

[Linde JA](#), [Utter J](#), [Jeffery RW](#), [Sherwood NE](#), [Pronk NP](#), [Boyle RG](#).

Division of Epidemiology and Community Health, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA. linde@epi.umn.edu.

ABSTRACT: **BACKGROUND:** The study examined correlates of body mass index (BMI) in overweight and obese members of a managed care organization seeking treatment for obesity. It assessed intake of specific foods, dietary fat or fiber, and behaviors attempted to control weight. **METHODS:** Participants were 508 men and 1293 women who were > 18 years and had a self-reported BMI > 27.0. This paper reports analyses of baseline and 24-month follow-up data from a randomized weight-loss trial. Cross-sectional and prospective relationships between BMI and behaviors were examined with regression analyses controlling for age and education. **RESULTS:** At baseline, hamburger and beef consumption were associated with higher BMI for men; for women, hamburger, fried chicken, hot dog, bacon or sausage, egg, French fry, and overall fat consumption were associated with higher BMI, while eating high fiber cereal, fruit, and overall fiber intake were associated with lower BMI. Virtually all forms of weight control behavior were reported more often in heavier people. Subscribing to exercise magazines, however, was associated with lower BMI. Decreased fat intake and increased fruit/vegetable/fiber intake over the course of the study were associated with reductions in BMI at 24 months. **CONCLUSION:** The same behaviors that differentiate individuals with different body weight in the general population also differentiate between individuals of different body weights at the high end of the weight distribution. Educational efforts aimed at preventing weight gain and reducing obesity might benefit from focusing on specific foods known to be associated empirically with body weight and weight change over time.

PMID: 17125525 [PubMed - in process]

Finding Pregnancy related terms

1: [WML](#). 2004;103(5):61-6.

Pregnancy-associated deaths and pregnancy-related deaths in Wisconsin, 1998-2001.


[Mascola MA](#), [Schellpfeffer MA](#), [Kruse TK](#), [Conway AE](#), [Kvale KM](#), [Katcher ML](#).

Bureau of Community Health Promotion, Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Family Service, Madison, WI 53701-2659, USA.

BACKGROUND: Although the risk of dying during **childbirth** or from complications afterward has been greatly reduced during the past 100 years, the current rate of approximately 1 death in 10,000 **live births** is still too high. The goal of the US Department of Health and Human Services is to reduce this rate by more than half by the year 2010. OBJECTIVE: To present Wisconsin data regarding **pregnancy-associated deaths** and **pregnancy-related deaths**. METHODS: Cases in which a woman had died during pregnancy or within 1 year of the end of her pregnancy were identified, and case-specific data were collected. The Wisconsin **Maternal Mortality** Review Team then conducted systematic reviews of the information, summarized issues related to maternal mortality, considered the relationship to pregnancy and factors of avoidability, and made recommendations to improve **maternal health** and survival. Finally, pregnancy-associated and pregnancy-related mortality ratios were calculated. RESULTS: From 1998 through 2001, 23 Wisconsin women died as a result of their pregnancy or from complications up to a year later. This gives a Wisconsin pregnancy-related mortality ratio of 8.4 per 100,000 live births. This ratio was higher in African American women and in women who smoked. The primary cause of death was embolic disease. Almost half of the pregnancy-related deaths (48%) occurred during the **postpartum period** and nearly one-quarter (22%) were avoidable. CONCLUSIONS: The disparity in pregnancy-related mortality ratios among ethnic groups and the finding of avoidable deaths are areas that should be targeted by health care providers and public health workers. Six areas on which to focus include the following: addressing racial disparities, assuring the performance of autopsies, lifestyle changes related to obesity and smoking, and management of embolic and cardiovascular disease, as well as **postpartum hemorrhage**.

No Abstract ?

Display **Citation** Show 20 Sort by Send to

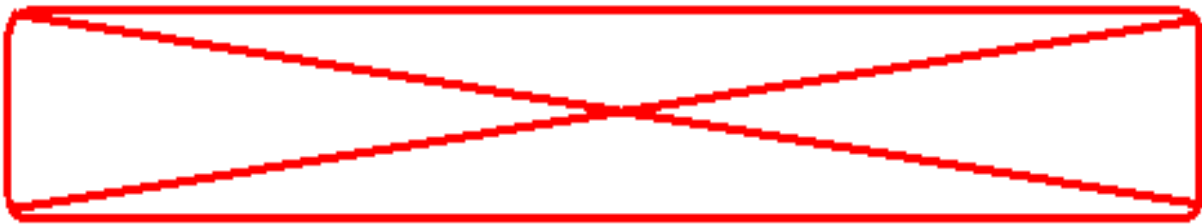
All: 1 Review: 0 

☐ 1: [Harv Health Lett.](#) 2005 Mar;30(5):4.

Is it okay to be fat if you're fit? Research suggests that physical activity may cancel out some of the bad effects of being overweight or obese.

[No authors listed]

PMID: 16526111 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



How to maximize your selection

The screenshot shows the PubMed website interface. At the top, the NCBI logo is on the left, and the PubMed logo with the URL www.pubmed.gov is in the center. Below the logo, a navigation bar contains links for All Databases, PubMed, Nucleotide, Protein, Genome, Structure, OMIM, PMC, and Journals. A search bar is located below the navigation bar, with the text "Search PubMed for" and buttons for "Go" and "Clear". Below the search bar, there are tabs for Limits, Preview/Index, History, Clipboard, and Details. The "Preview/Index" tab is selected. On the left side, there is a "Display" dropdown menu with "Citation" selected. Below this, there is a list of options: All, MEDLINE, XML, UI List, LinkOut, ASN.1, Related Articles, Cited Articles, Cited in Books, CancerChrom Links, and Domain Links. The "All" option is selected. Below the list, there is a "PMID: 16526111 [PubMed - indexed]" label. In the center, there is a section titled "[No authors listed]" and "MeSH Terms:". Below this, there is a list of MeSH terms: Body Composition, Exercise/physiology, Female, Follow-Up Studies, Humans, Male, Obesity/complications*, Obesity/mortality, Overweight/physiology, and Physical Fitness/physiology*. The terms "Obesity/complications*" and "Physical Fitness/physiology*" are marked with an asterisk. On the right side, there is a red box with the text "Citation = MeSH are visible". Another red box with the text "* = Major Focus or Main Idea" has arrows pointing to the asterisks on the MeSH terms. The background of the slide features a large, stylized graphic of a DNA double helix.

NCBI

PubMed
www.pubmed.gov

A service of the National Library of Medicine
and the National Institutes of Health

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC Journals

Search PubMed for [Go] [Clear]

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

Display Citation [Show] [Sort by] [Send to]

All: MEDLINE XML UI List LinkOut ASN.1 Related Articles Cited Articles Cited in Books CancerChrom Links Domain Links

PMID: 16526111 [PubMed - indexed]

[No authors listed]

MeSH Terms:

- [Body Composition](#)
- [Exercise/physiology](#)
- [Female](#)
- [Follow-Up Studies](#)
- [Humans](#)
- [Male](#)
- [Obesity/complications*](#)
- [Obesity/mortality](#)
- [Overweight/physiology](#)
- [Physical Fitness/physiology*](#)

Citation = MeSH are visible

* = Major Focus or Main Idea

Use Cochrane for Search Methodology

The screenshot displays the Cochrane Library interface. At the top, navigation links include Home, About Cochrane, Access to Cochrane, For Authors, Help, and a button to save titles to a profile. The Cochrane Library logo and tagline 'Evidence for healthcare decision-making' are prominent. A search bar is located on the right, with a dropdown menu for search scope (Title, Abstract or Keywords) and links to Advanced Search, MeSH Search, Search History, and Saved Searches. The left sidebar contains a 'BROWSE' section with links to Cochrane Reviews (By Topic, New Reviews, Updated Reviews, A-Z, By Review Group) and Other Resources (Other Reviews, Clinical Trials, Methods Studies, Technology Assessments, Economic Evaluations). Below this, a 'DF (Size 620K)' section lists various document types: Abstract, Plain language summary, Background, Objectives, Criteria for considering studies for this review, Search methods for identification of studies (highlighted with a red box), Methods of the review, Description of studies, Methodological quality, and Results. The main content area, titled 'SEARCH METHODS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF STUDIES', contains the following text: 'See: [Cochrane Fertility Regulation Group](#) methods used in reviews.' This is followed by a paragraph describing the search strategy: 'Reports were located using the Cochrane Fertility Regulation trials search strategy. We searched MEDLINE/PUBMED, EMBASE, The Cochrane Central Trials register, POPLINE, LILACS, PASCAL. Reference lists of identified trials were searched. We also searched two most widely used registers for ongoing controlled trials (clinicaltrials.gov and Current Controlled Trials meta-register). The following search strategies were applied: MEDLINE/PUBMED: (Intrauterine devices, copper OR ((IUD* OR IUCD*) AND (Copper OR Cu))) AND (efficacy OR effectiveness OR pregnancy OR side effects OR expulsion OR PID OR pelvic inflammatory disease OR hemorrhage) AND (clinical trials OR comparative study OR multicenter study OR cross over studies OR follow up studies) textwords: Multiload 375, MLCu375, MLCu 375, Multiload 250, MLCu250, MLCu 250, Copper T 380, CopperT380A, CuT380, CuT 380, TCu 380, TCu 380A, CuT380A, TCu 380S, GyneT 380, NovaT380, Copper 7, NovaT, NovaT 200, Copper T 200, Copper T 220, TCu 220, CuT 220, MonaLisa, Shanghai V, ParaGard, Gynigard, Gynelle 375, Sertalis, IUT 380'.

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The Cochrane Library Evidence for healthcare decision-making

WILEY InterScience

BROWSE
Cochrane Reviews: [By Topic](#) | [New Reviews](#) | [Updated Reviews](#) | [A-Z](#) | [By Review Group](#)
Other Resources: [Other Reviews](#) | [Clinical Trials](#) | [Methods Studies](#) | [Technology Assessments](#) | [Economic Evaluations](#)

SEARCH

[Advanced Search](#) | [MeSH Search](#) | [Search History](#) | [Saved Searches](#)

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DF (Size 620K)

- [Abstract](#)
- [Plain language summary](#)
- [Background](#)
- [Objectives](#)
- [Criteria for considering studies for this review](#)
- [Search methods for identification of studies](#)
- [Methods of the review](#)
- [Description of studies](#)
- [Methodological quality](#)
- [Results](#)

SEARCH METHODS FOR IDENTIFICATION OF STUDIES

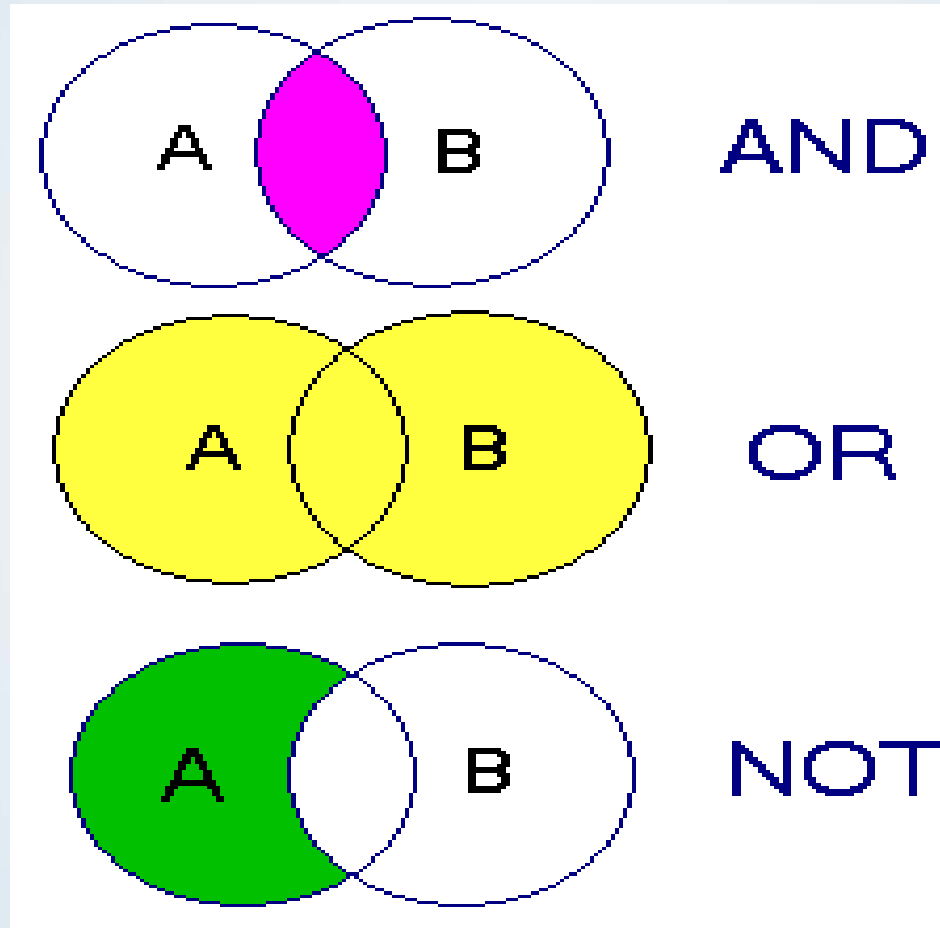
See: [Cochrane Fertility Regulation Group](#) methods used in reviews.

Reports were located using the Cochrane Fertility Regulation trials search strategy. We searched MEDLINE/PUBMED, EMBASE, The Cochrane Central Trials register, POPLINE, LILACS, PASCAL. Reference lists of identified trials were searched. We also searched two most widely used registers for ongoing controlled trials (clinicaltrials.gov and Current Controlled Trials meta-register). The following search strategies were applied:

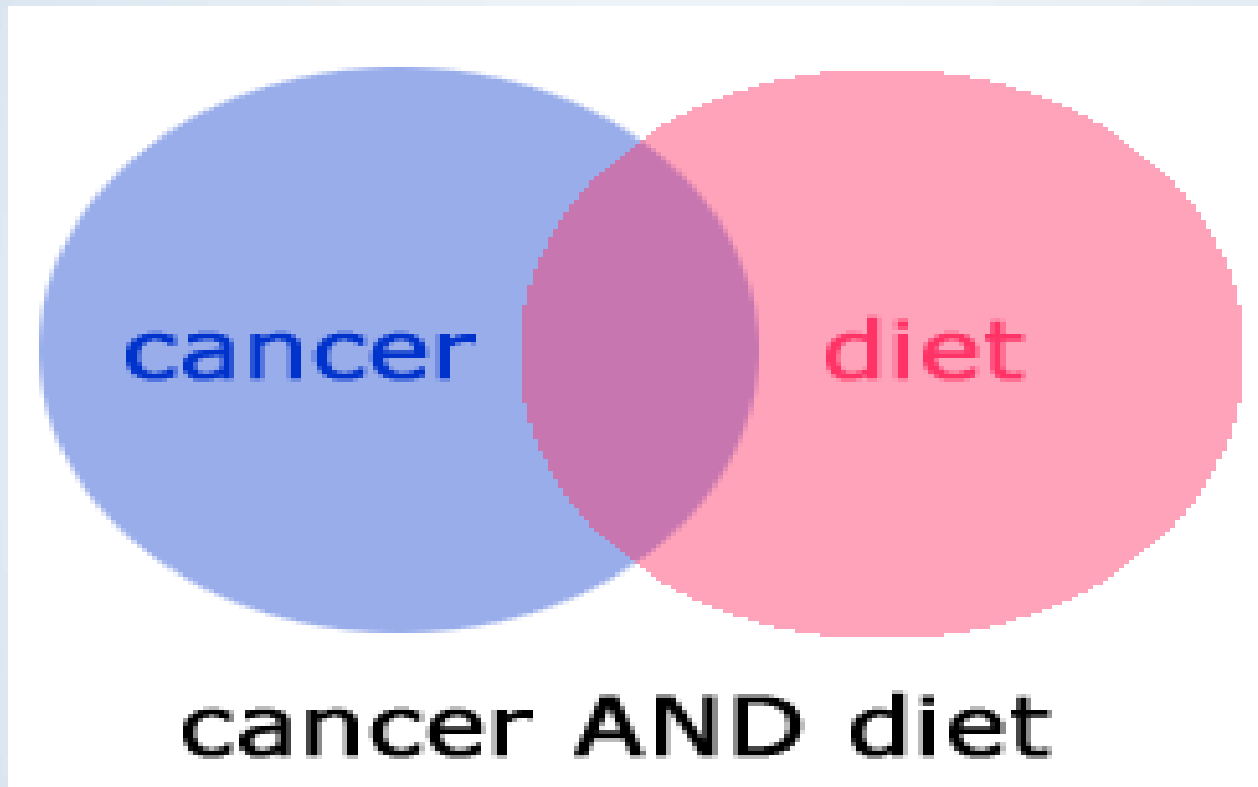
MEDLINE/PUBMED:
(Intrauterine devices, copper OR ((IUD* OR IUCD*) AND (Copper OR Cu))) AND (efficacy OR effectiveness OR pregnancy OR side effects OR expulsion OR PID OR pelvic inflammatory disease OR hemorrhage) AND (clinical trials OR comparative study OR multicenter study OR cross over studies OR follow up studies)

textwords: Multiload 375, MLCu375, MLCu 375, Multiload 250, MLCu250, MLCu 250, Copper T 380, CopperT380A, CuT380, CuT 380, TCu 380, TCu 380A, CuT380A, TCu 380S, GyneT 380, NovaT380, Copper 7, NovaT, NovaT 200, Copper T 200, Copper T 220, TCu 220, CuT 220, MonaLisa, Shanghai V, ParaGard, Gynigard, Gynelle 375, Sertalis, IUT 380

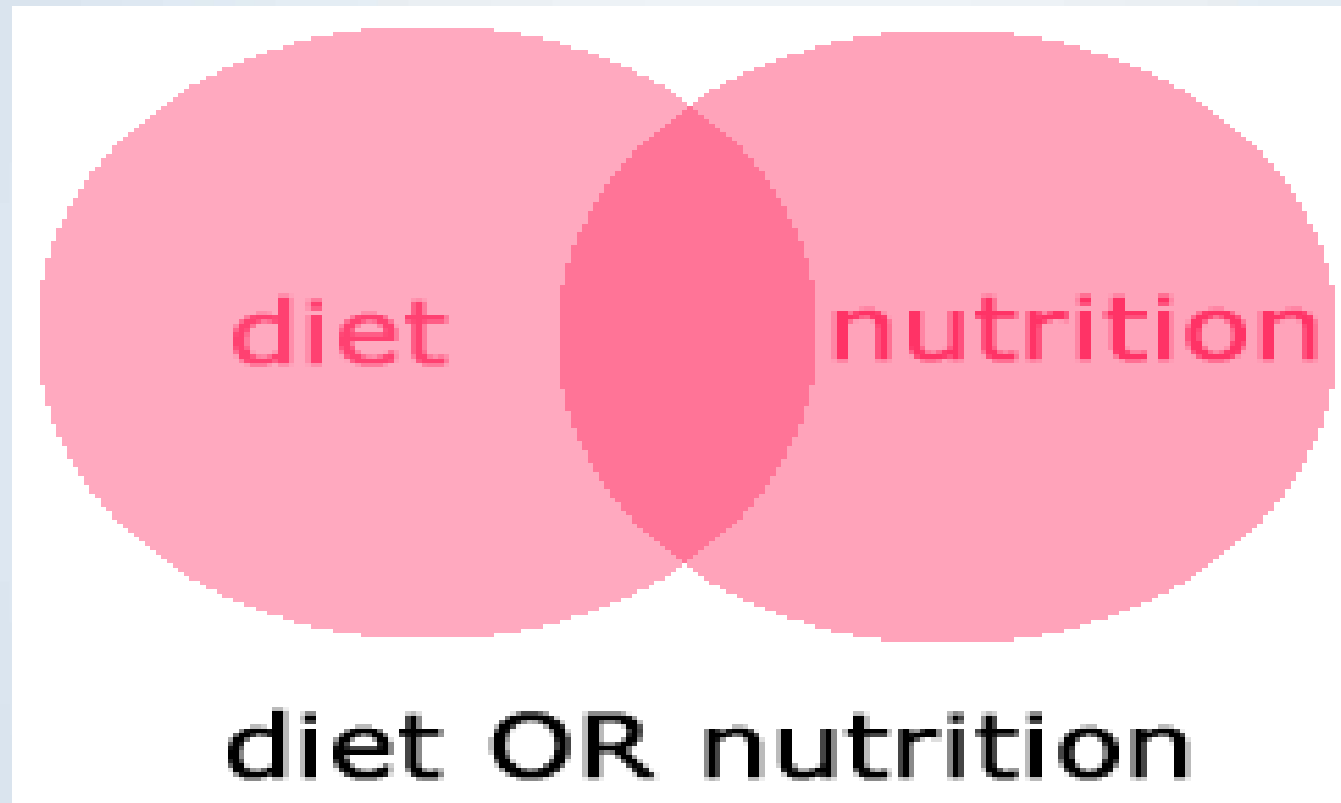
Boolean Search



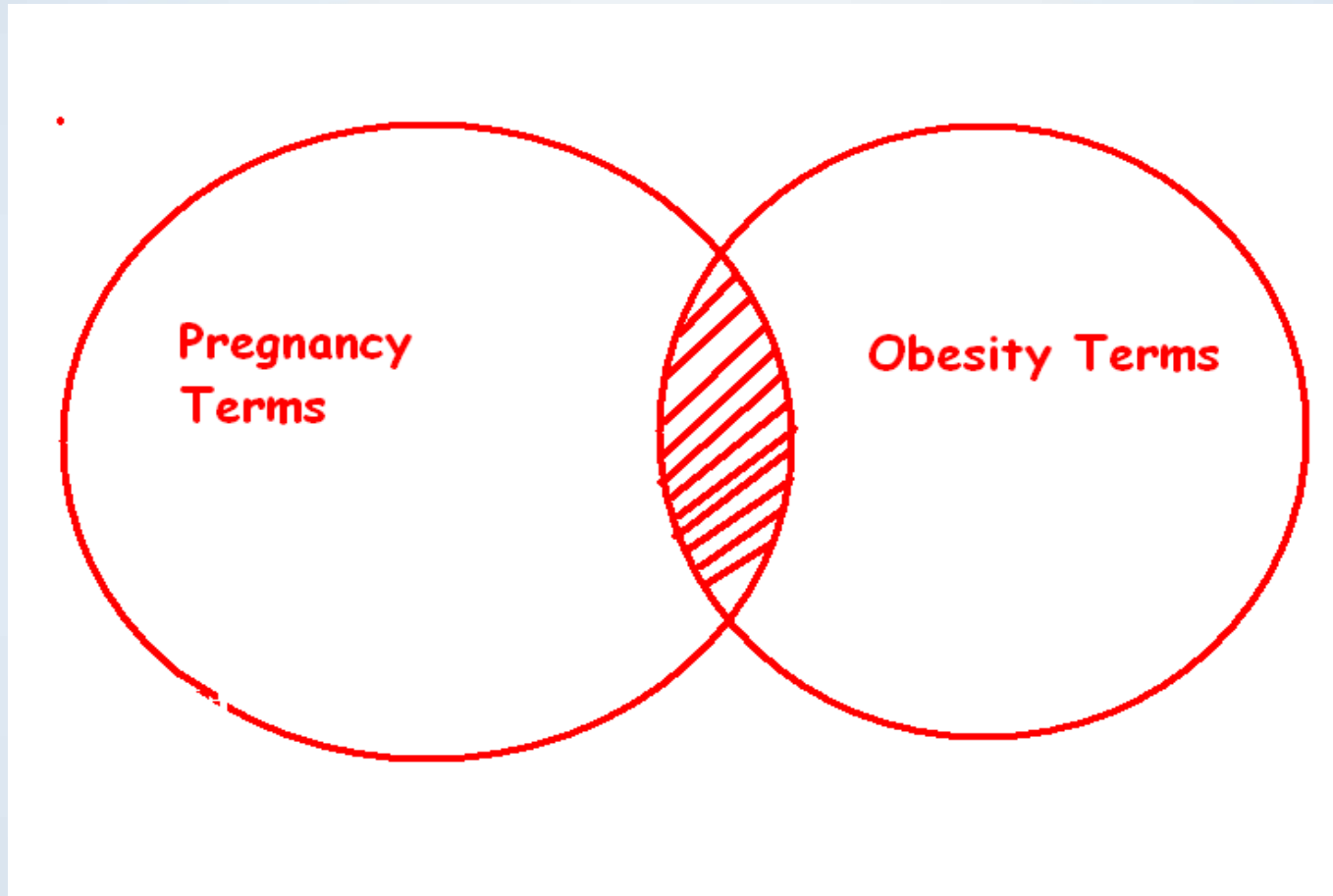
AND – Both concepts must be present



OR – similar concepts are found



The basic search

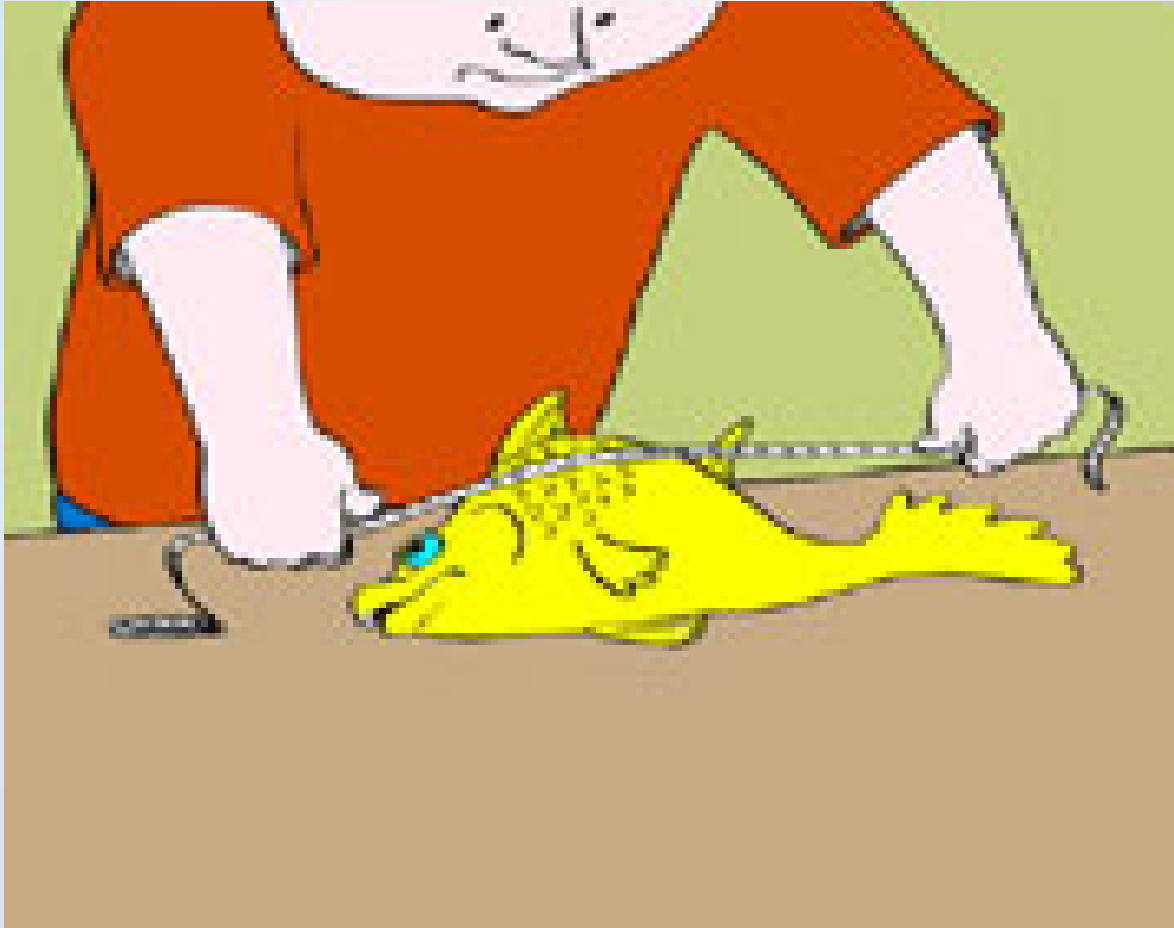


Obesity [MeSH] OR
Overweight [MeSH]
Overweight [All Fields]
Body Mass Index
BMI [All Fields]
Obese [All Fields]
And other terms.....

Pregnancy [MeSH] OR
Maternal Health Services
[MeSH] OR
Childbirth [All Fields] OR
Postpartum period [MeSH]
Childbirth [All Fields] OR
Pregnan* [All Fields]
and other terms.....

Testing the Search Strategy



Do the results measure up?



Test your search strategy

- Create your search strategy
- Run in the database such as PubMed
- Check to see if all the previously identified studies / articles that are relevant to your question have been found using your search strategy.
- If any articles/studies not found, examine the studies to see what MeSH, Keywords or other terms could be used.

New Global Index Medicus <http://www.who.int/ghl> 2007

 **GlobalHealthLibrary** 

[? HELP](#) Database : **Regional-Indexes** **Free form**

Search for : Basic form Advanced form

Enter one or more words

☒ All words (AND/OR)

[CONFIG](#) [SEARCH](#)

Notes:

- This option recovers words of the title of the article, words of the abstract, name of substances, name of people as subject, and subject descriptors.
- Language of the search:
 - for searches in words of the title and words of the abstract, uses preferentially the languages Portuguese, Spanish or English, since the majority of the articles LILACS are in an of these languages. Example: colgajos quirúrgicos or skin flaps

The last few remaining sources: Unpublished, Grey Literature & Handsearching



Handsearching

- **Definition:**

Handsearching involves a manual page-by-page examination of the entire contents of a journal issue to identify all eligible reports of trials.

Need for handsearching

1. Not all trial reports are included on electronic bibliographic databases

For example: Conference proceedings are important to handsearch because individual conference. These abstracts are not included on MEDLINE and are not usually included in other databases.

2. Even when they are included, they may not be indexed with terms that allow them to be easily identified as trials

Checking reference lists

- Following up references from one article to another
- Looking for previous reviews of the topic and checking their reference lists
- Efficient means of identifying studies for possible inclusion in a review
- Reference lists should never be used as a sole approach to identifying reports for a review (because of publication bias)

Identifying unpublished studies

What Is Grey Literature?

Literature that is not widely published

- Dissertations
- Theses
- Government reports
- Ongoing studies
- etc...

Clinical Trial sites

- TrialsCentral
 - www.trialscentral.org
- Current Controlled Trials
 - www.controlled-trials.com
- clinicaltrials.gov (by NLM)
 - www.clinicaltrials.gov

clinicaltrials.gov

- By NLM
- Provides regularly updated information about federally and privately supported clinical research in human volunteers.
- *ClinicalTrials.gov* gives you information about a trial's purpose, who may participate, locations, and phone numbers for more details

www.clinicaltrials.gov

Grey Literature Sources

- Excellent resource compiled by Dean Giustini at UBC
- <http://toby.library.ubc.ca/subjects/subjectpage2.cfm?id=877>

Keeping track of identified studies

We need:

- Some way of keeping track of the references we've looked at.
- Some way of grouping together all the reports of a single study.
- Also we might like to keep a record of where you found each study ,so that you can report how useful different sources were.

Keeping track of identified studies

- Some researchers use bibliographic management software to do all this
- Commercial Products
 - RefWorks
 - Reference Manager
 - EndNote
 - ProCite
- Others are also available (Open Software) See the site BIBLIOPHILE
<http://bibliophile.sourceforge.net/projects.php>

Plot our your search strategy

Search Planning Form

Use this form to identify/clarify the key concepts and the scope of your research topic.
For each section, refer to the guidance notes on the following page for further explanation.

Name: _____

Date search started: _____

Date search completed: _____

1. Your Research Topic

--

2. Consider how the following four categories apply to your research topic

Patient/Population and/or Problem	Intervention	Comparison/Control (if applicable)	Outcomes (or Effects)
Alternative Words			

Keep track of where you have searched

Guidance notes	LEVEL 1: CORE RESOURCES	Searched	N/A	Unavail- able
<p>The resource checklist is divided into 3 levels: core, recommended and additional. Alongside each resource, tick the appropriate column: searched, not applicable (N/A) or unavailable.</p>	a) Minimum core resources:			
Level 1 – core resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cochrane Library 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Effective searches across these sources will help ensure that your literature search covers a significant proportion of published research.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) website for latest updates to CRD databases 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Consider how retrospective the search needs to be, e.g. from the time when a drug was introduced; also consider whether the coverage of your source is sufficiently retrospective and/or up-to-date.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDLINE & PREMEDLINE OR PubMed 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>These resources should be searched as a minimum requirement unless they are not appropriate to your research topic. If there are time constraints, section a) minimum core resources should be given priority.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMBASE 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>How far you proceed beyond Level 1 will depend on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The subject of your research • The type of studies you need to locate (e.g. RCTs) • The time available • Availability of sources • How essential it is to ensure your research is not duplicating research elsewhere <p>* Resources marked with a * are not available through the NHS core content collection or freely available on the Internet but may be accessible through a University Library or by payment of a fee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject specialist databases appropriate to research topic, (contact your librarian with advice on identifying others) e.g. 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Allied & Complementary Medicine (AMED) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Applied Social Sciences Index & Abstracts (ASSIA)* 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) British Nursing Index (BNI) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) CareData 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) DH-DATA 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> g) King's Fund 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> h) PsycINFO 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) BIOSIS* 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> j) Campbell Collaboration's Social, Psychological, Educational & Criminological Trials Register (C2-SPECTR) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> k) ChildData * 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> l) Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Research Register & Research Findings electronic Register (ReFeR) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • metaRegister of Controlled Trials (mRCT) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Library of Medicine ClinicalTrials.gov 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines sites e.g. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>See next page for continued guidance notes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Websites of relevant associations, societies, centres of excellence, royal colleges & government bodies 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Let's go fishing...

- Questions?
- Please provide feedback on this lecture to julie.mason@fraserhealth.ca
- Please say what you found useful, not useful, what was clear or not clear and any other suggestions.

Thanks