



Effective Literature Search

Dr Chinmay Shah

Professor, Department of Physiology,
Government Medical College, Bhavnagar,
Officer of Special Duty, DMER, Government of Gujarat
Bhavnagar. Gujarat. INDIA,
cjshah79@yahoo.co.in







- 1. Organising Committee
- 2. Vasumathi Sriganesh, Qmed Knowledge Foundation
- 3. All participants

Warning!!

- 1. All the content are not my own and are **from various sources** so resemblance to any one is not an coincident!!
- 2. All information provided is only for educational purpose
- 3. Learn at your own risk!!!!!!!



a alamy stock photo

2A4WCGM www.alamy.com



Why?.....

Why?

Academic context

Critical practice

Refine ideas

our thoughts...



Why?

our thoughts...

Defend

Explain

Be aware



How?

How do you proceed?

Ask your teacher



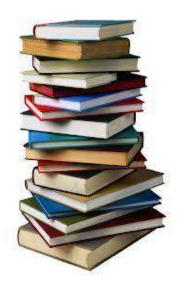
Read your textbook: Undergraduate Books

Postgraduate Books

Go to pertinent references

- Journals & Publications
- Comprehensive databases





Concepts about Information & Resources

INFORMATION NEEDS

- 1. Basic / background information
 - What is Cerebral Malaria?
- 2. Research question
 - What are the current advances in the management of cerebral malaria?
- 3. Results of research
 - Artesunate versus quinine for treating severe malaria

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Type – I: Provide background / factual information

Type – II : Current and past research

• Type – III: Synthesis - analysis of research

Type – I: Provide background / factual information

In Print:

- Text books
- Dictionaries
- Encyclopedias
- Drug resources like MIMS, CIMS

Electronic Resources:

- Any of the print resources available online through their respective websites
- "Collections" of such resources
- "Portals" where Type I resources and other resources co-exist

Examples of free resources:

- Free Book for Doctors
- <u>PubMed Books</u> (Contains some Type III books too)

Examples of subscribed resources:

- Harrison's Online
- STAT@Ref

Type – II: Current and past research

In Print:

- Journals
- Theses & Dissertations
- Conference proceedings & Abstracts

Electronic:

- Journal websites eg <u>New England Journal of Medicine</u> www.nejm.org
- Collection of Journals
 - Medind (all available journals are free online)
 - Medknow Publications (most journals are free online)
 - <u>Directory of Open Access Journals</u> (all journals are free)
- Databases of bibliographic records of journals Free to search
 - PubMed
 - Indmed
- Databases of bibliographic records of journals subscription based
 - Embase
 - Scopus
- Theses & Dissertations
 - Vidyanidhi
- Conference resources
 - BIOSIS subsription based
 - American Society of Clinical Oncology <u>Meeting Abstracts</u> Free to search
- Clinical Trial Registries
 - Clinical Trials Registry of India
 - WHO IRCTP

Type – III: Synthesis- Evidence

- The Cochrane Database of Systematic
 Reviews: (Free in India thanks to the ICMR)
- DARE: Database of Abstract of Reviews of Evidence (Free to search; articles may or may not be free)
- Dynamed

CENTRAL LIBRARY



Online information retrieval

- The internet and the World Wide Web (www) is a large source of information on everything under the sun.
- Over 60 million computers are connected electrically



- Information is located in many computers (host server) and it grows at an exponential rate.
- It can be accessed at will

What is a Search Engine?

- > Huge Databases
- > Repositories of indexed web documents
- ➤ They hold information on:
 - Location (site)
 - keywords found on page
 - language used (international)
 - hyper-links in document etc

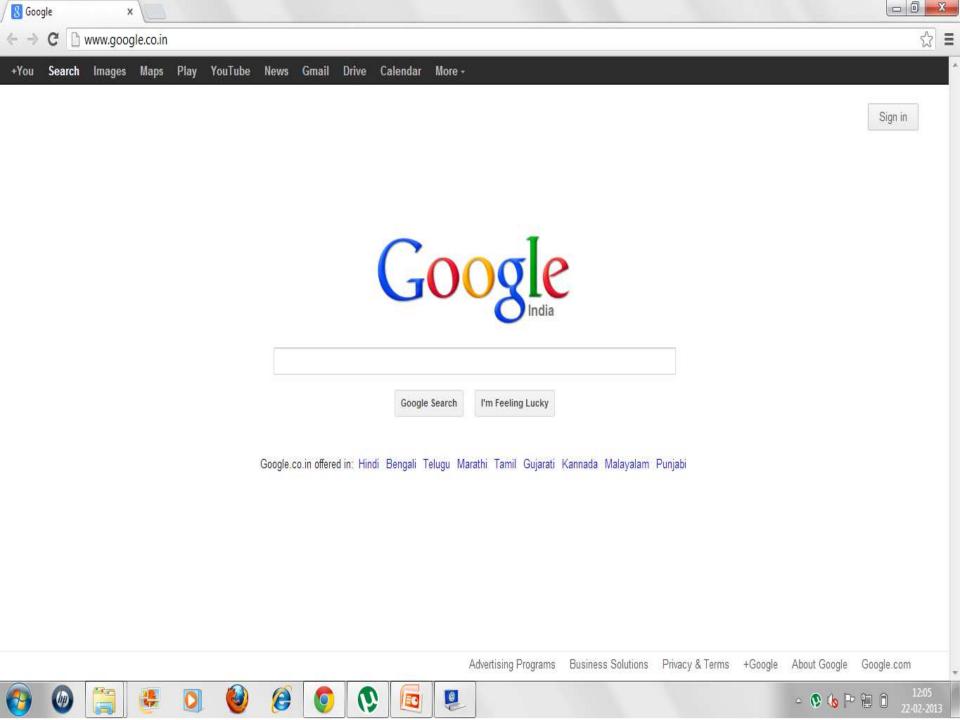
Benefits of Search Engines

- Quicker access to vast amounts of information
- ➤ Can perform search on any keyword or subject combination
- ➤ Access is totally FREE..!!

Popular search engines

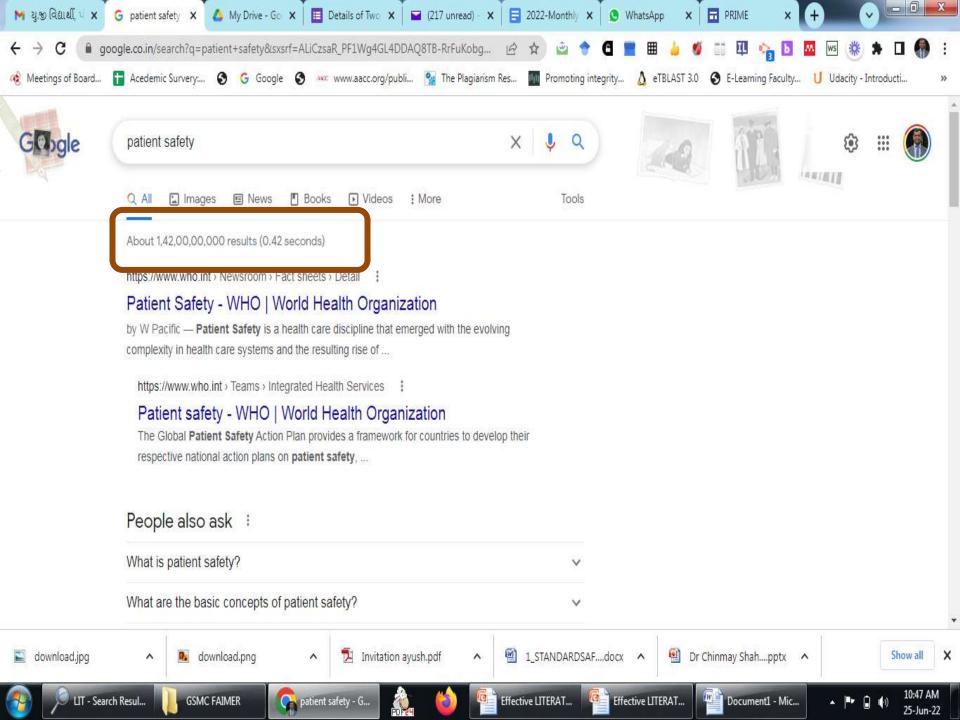
- > Google
- > Yahoo
- > MSN search
- > Altavista
- > Alltheweb





Let us try searching Google for

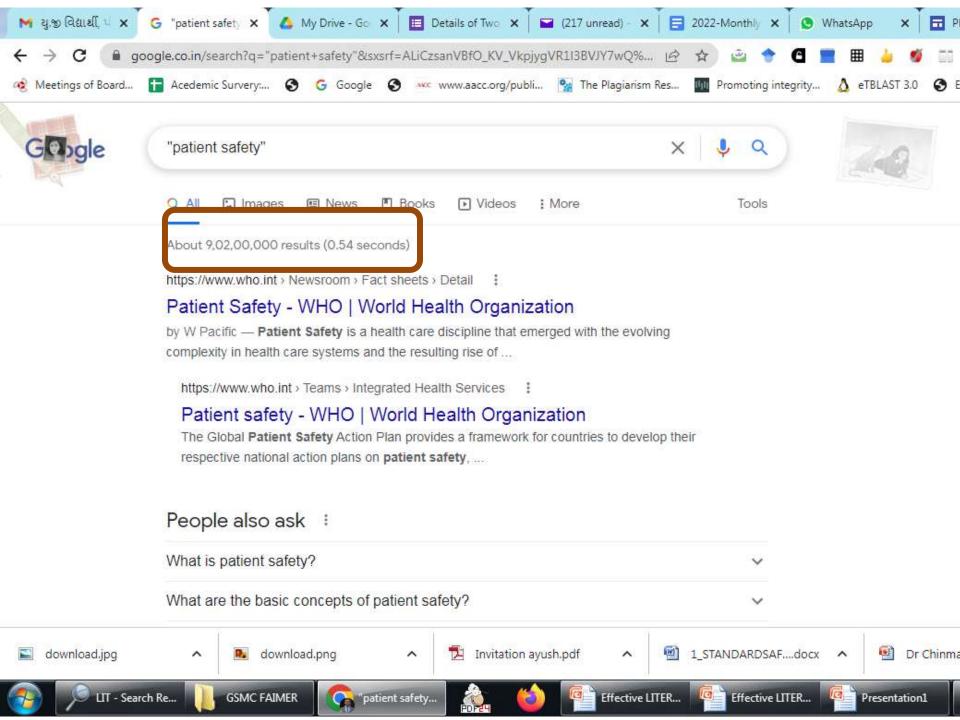
"Patient sefety"



Information Overload



How to get desired articles?



Google Tips

- 1) Explicit Phrase
- Example: "Patient Safety"
- 2) Exclude Words
- Example : Patient Safety-Surgery
- 3) This OR That
- Example: Patient Safety OR Hospital Safety

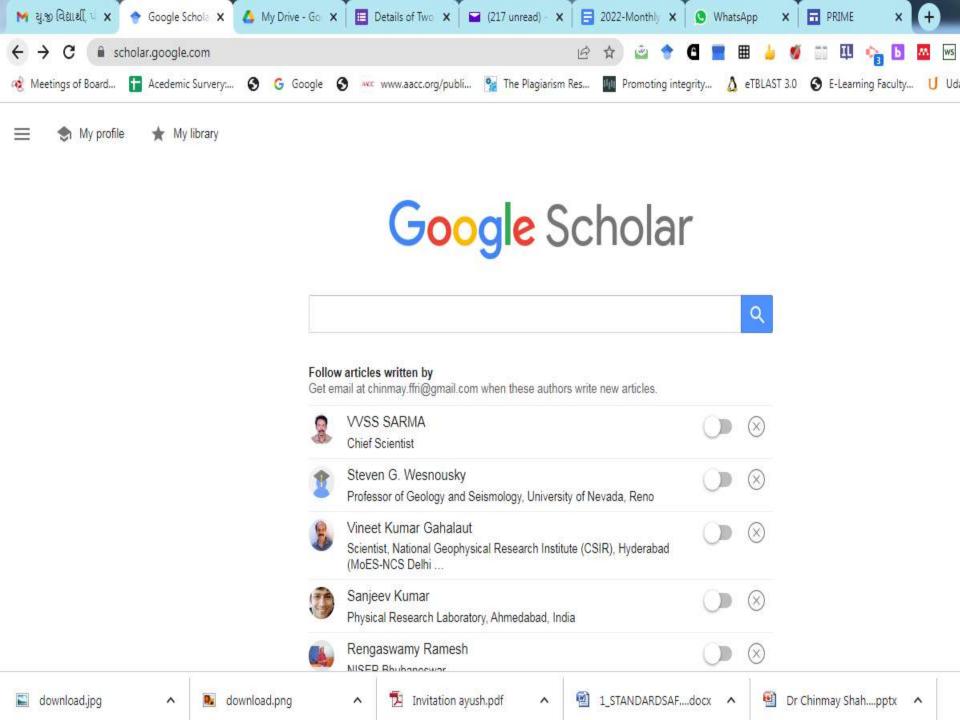
- 4) How to Search Within a Website
- Example : site: https://www.who.int/ " Patient Safety
- 5) Similar Words and Synonyms
- Example: "Patient Safety" ~professional
- 6) Search for specific document types.
- Example: "Patient Safety "filetype:ppt

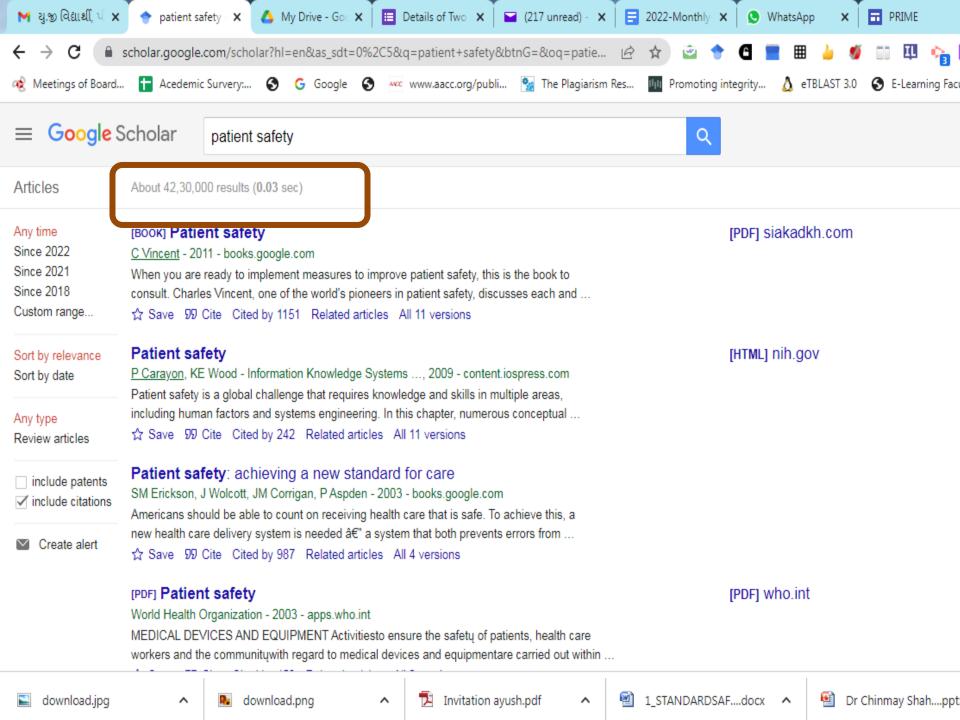
World Wide Web

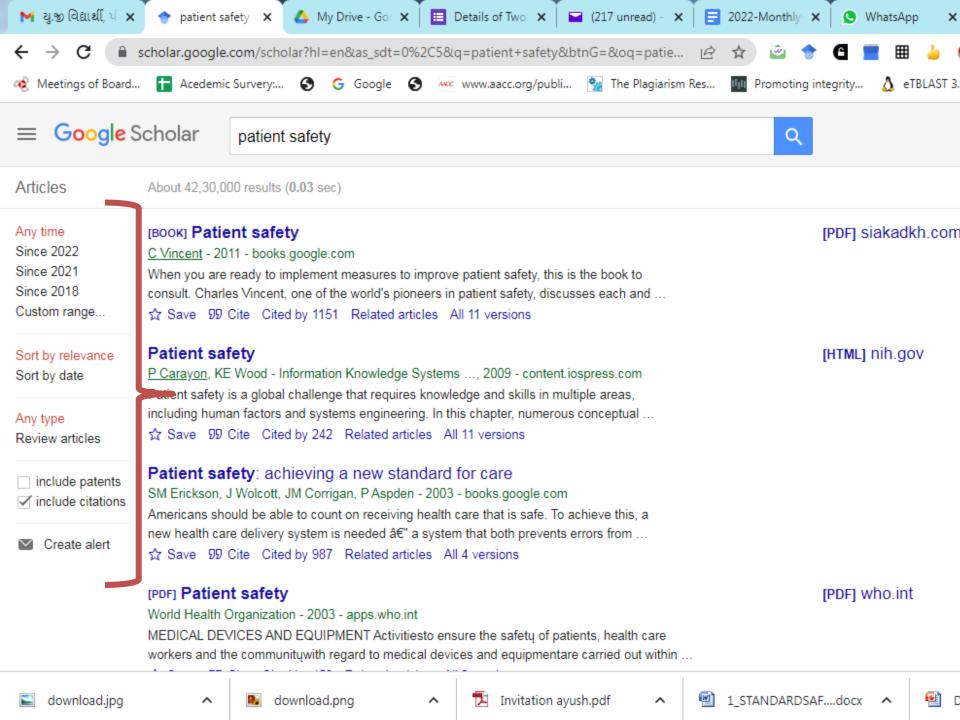


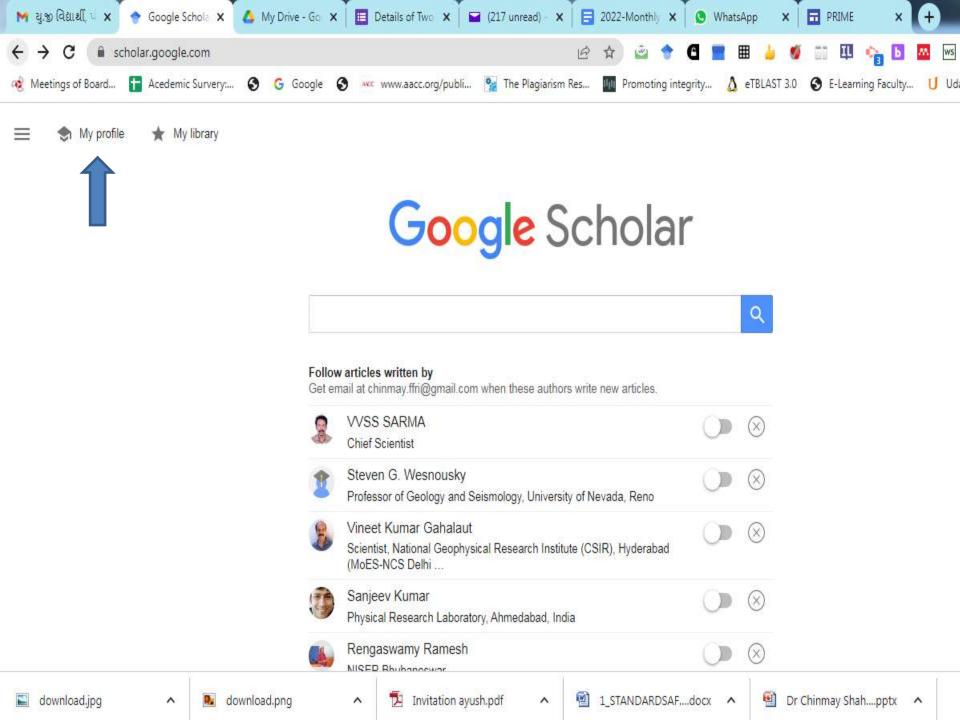
Drawbacks:

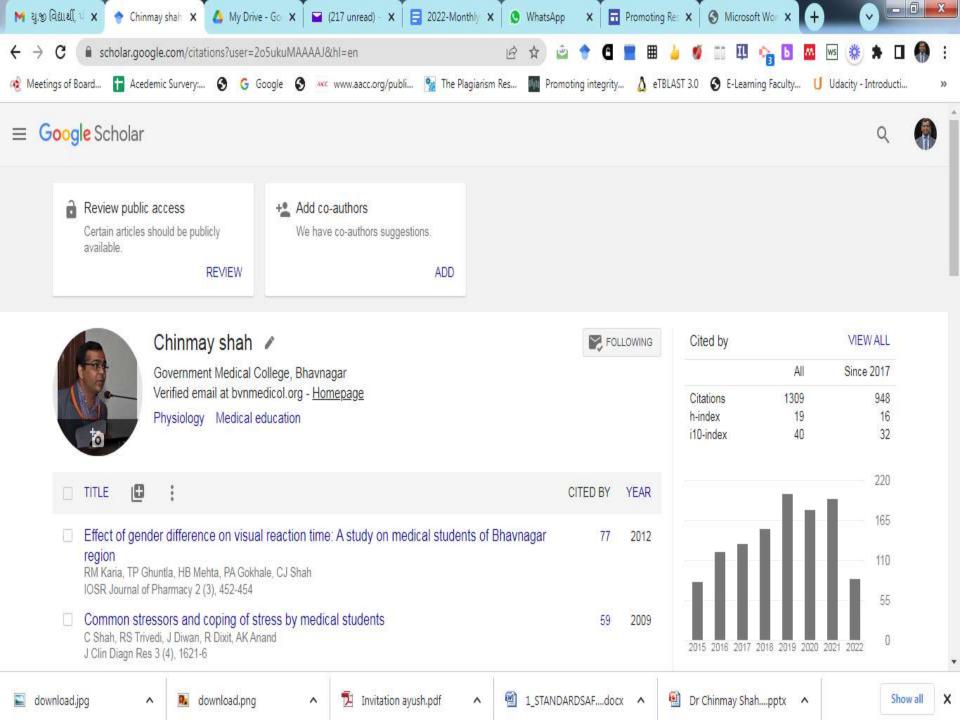
- ➤ Lacks bibliographic control standards
- ➤ No standard system, cataloguing or classification
- ➤ May even lack even the name of the author and the date of publication.











Sources

- PubMed
- Ovid MEDLINE
- EMBASE
- Scopus
- Web of Science
- PsycINFO
- CINAHL
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

- Conference Papers Index
- ClinicalTrials.gov
- Proquest Theses & Dissertations
- CABI
- Google Scholar
- Sociological Abstracts
- And others...

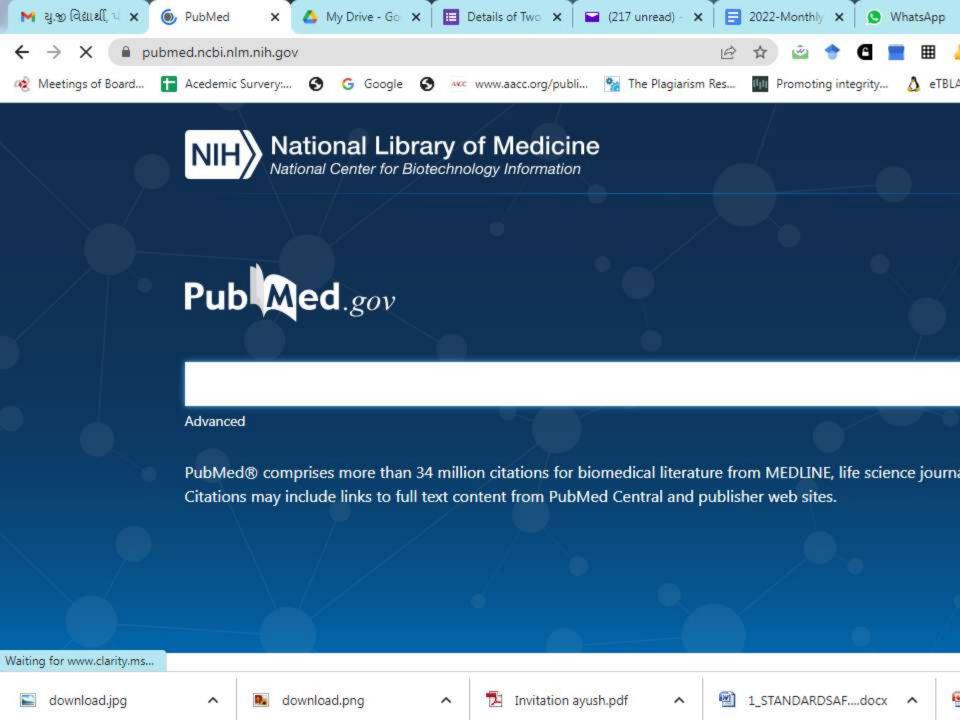
What is PubMed ®?

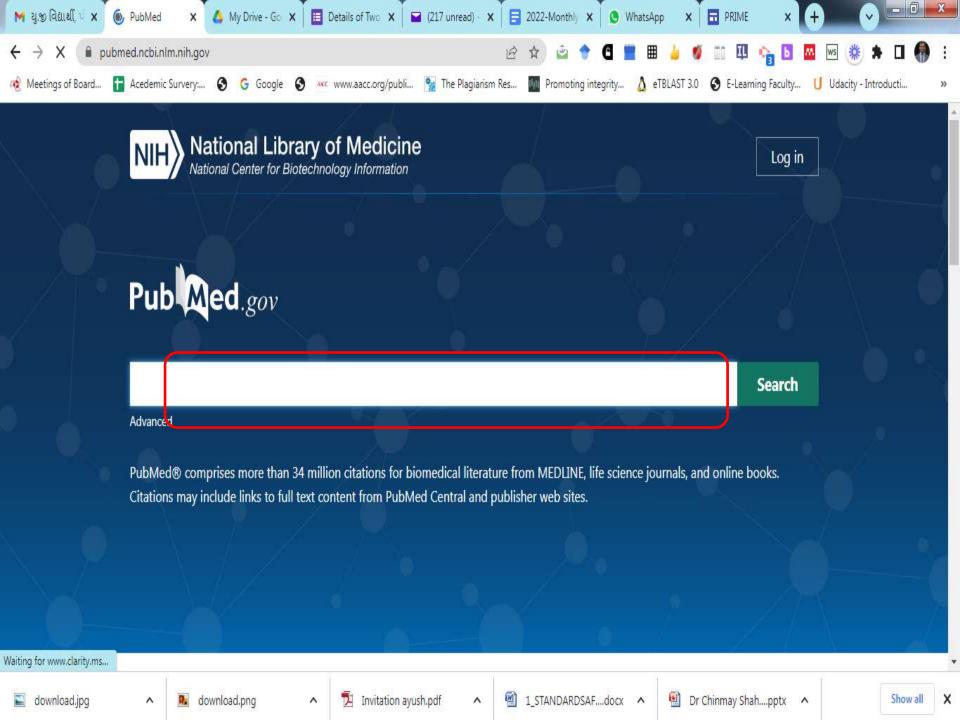
PubMed ® is a free database accessing primarily the MEDLINE database of US National Library of Medicine (NLM®) at National Institute of Health (NIH)

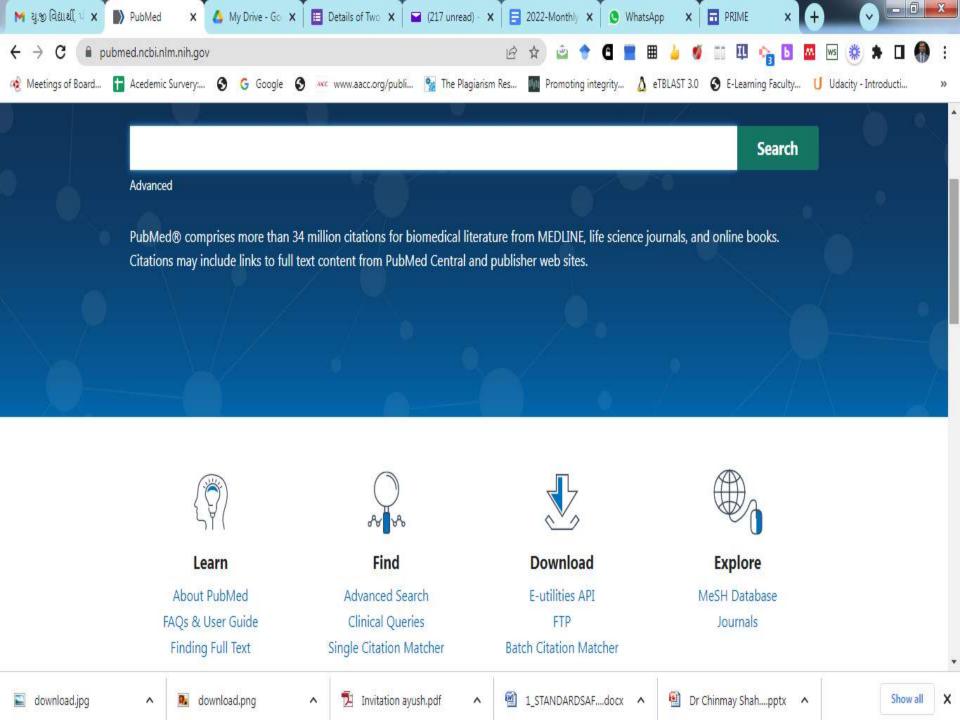


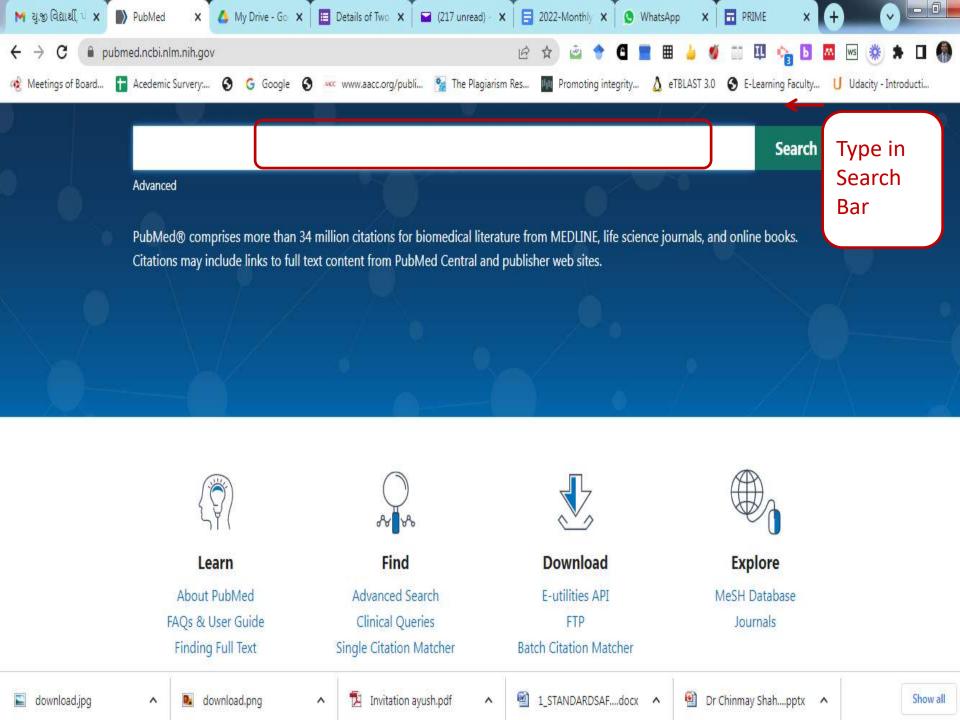
NLM Home page at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/

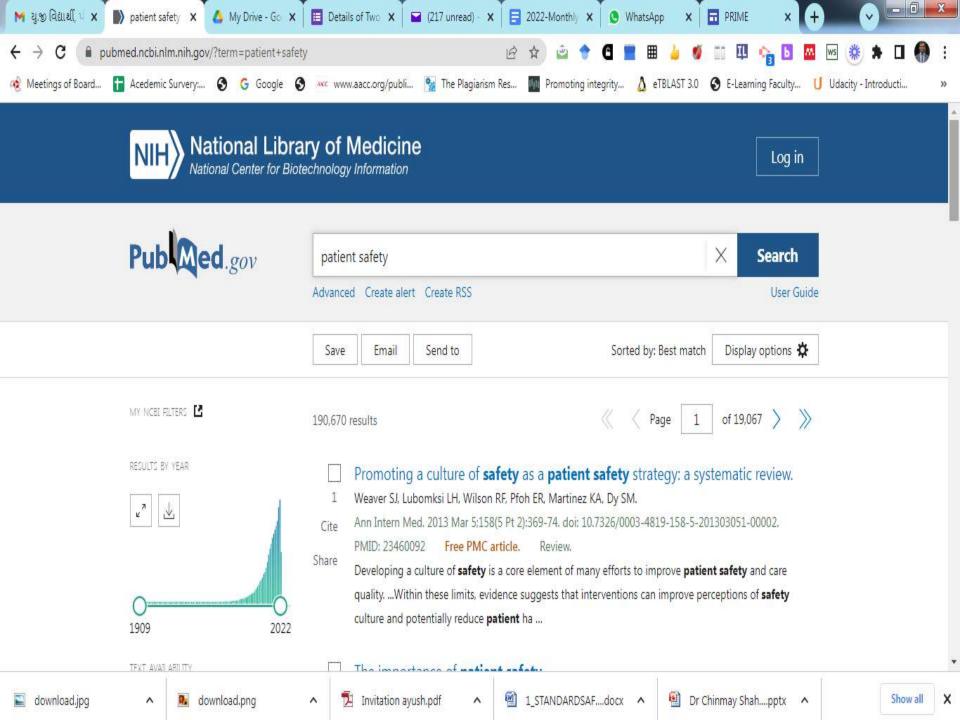
www. pubmed.com or www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/

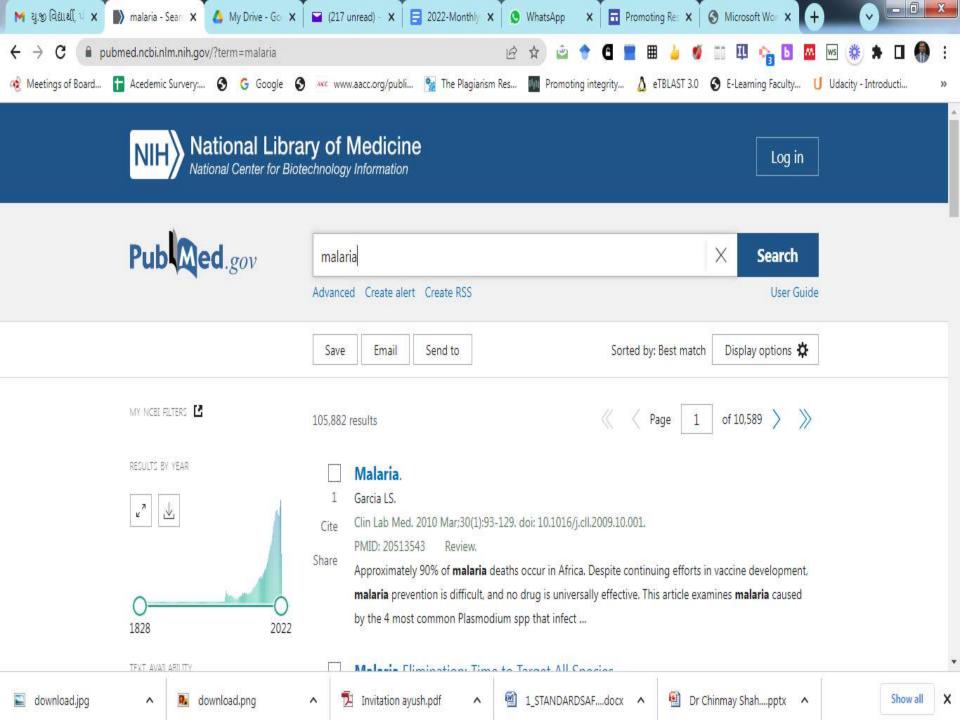














RSS Save search Advanced

Display Settings: V Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added



Results: 1 to 20 of 72416

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 3621 Next > Last >>

- Evaluating controlled human malaria infection in Kenyan adults with varying degrees of prior
- exposure to <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> using sporozoites administered by intramuscular injection.

Hodgson SH, Juma E, Salim A, Magiri C, Kimani D, Njenga D, Muia A, Cole AO, Ogwang C, Awuondo K, Lowe B, Munene M, Billingsley PF, James ER, Gunasekera A, Sim BK, Njuguna P, Rampling TW, Richman A, Abebe Y, Kamuyu G, Muthui M, Elias SC, Molyneux S, Gerry S, Macharia A, Williams TN, Bull PC, Hill AV, Osier FH, Draper SJ, Bejon P, Hoffman SL, Ogutu B, Marsh K.

Front Microbiol. 2014 Dec 12:5:686. eCollection 2014.

PMID: 25566206 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

- Antimicrobial peptides: a new class of antimalarial drugs?
- Vale N, Aguiar L, Gomes P. Front Pharmacol. 2014 Dec 19:5:275. eCollection 2014. Review. PMID: 25566072 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
- Communicable Diseases.
- 3. Hardy EJ, Anderson BL. Semin Reprod Med. 2015 Jan;33(1):30-34. Epub 2015 Jan 7. PMID: 25565509 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
- Pivotal and Distinct Role for Plasmodium Actin Capping Protein alpha during Blood Infection of the

Abstract of an article about malaria

Send to: 🗹

S Afr Med J. 2014 Feb 27;104(5):347-9. doi: 10.7196/samj.7904.

The burden of imported malaria in Cape Town, South Africa.

Opie J¹, Freeks R, Du Pisani LA.

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The Western Cape Province of South Africa (SA) is not malaria endemic; however, a considerable number of patients present with malaria to our healthcare services.

OBJECTIVES: To establish the frequency of patients presenting with malaria at Groote Schuur Hospital (GSH), Cape Town, SA, and to describe their demographics, clinical outcomes and laboratory findings.

METHODS: An observational, retrospective, descriptive study was conducted, which included all patients presenting with smear-positive malaria to GSH over a 4-year period between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2012.

RESULTS: During the study period, 134 malaria patients presented to GSH for management; 85% (n=114) were male, median age was 27 years. Of the total smear-positive tests, 96% (n=128) were Plasmodium falciparum, 3% (n=4) P. ovale, and in 1% (n=2) the species was not identified. The number of malaria patients increased markedly, from 6 cases in 2008 to 50 cases in 2012. Of the patients, 48.3% (n=57) were from Somalia, 8.5% (n=10) from SA and 29% (n=30) from other African countries. One SA patient acquired transfusion-transmitted malaria from a pooled platelet product, and the other SA patients had travelled to malaria-endemic areas. The remaining cases were from countries outside of Africa, including 13% (n=15) from Bangladesh. Almost two-thirds (62%; n=72) were admitted to hospital with a median length of stay of 3 days (range 1 - 32). Clinical outcomes were good with only one death and the remaining patients being discharged.

CONCLUSION: Imported malaria is imposing a significant burden on health resources. The costs of medical care for the emergency treatment of foreign nationals needs to be recognised, and adequately budgeted for.

Ann Thorac Med. 2014 Jul;9(Suppl 1):S38-41. doi: 10.4103/1817-1737.134019.

Saudi Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Hypertension: Schistosomiasis and pulmonary

arterial hypertension.

Butrous G¹.

Author information

Abstract of an article about hypertension but contains the word malaria

Abstract

Schistosomiasis is caused by infection with the parasite Schistosoma, which is a flat-worm or fluke. The dominant species are Schistosoma mansoni, Schistosoma japonicum, and Schistosoma haematobium. Schistosomiasis is the third most common parasitic disease in the world after malaria and amoebiasis. It is endemic in more than 70 countries affecting about 200 million people worldwide, of whom 80% are in sub-Saharan Africa. There are pockets of infection in north-eastern Brazil, near the Yangtze River in China, and some pockets in south East Asia. In the East Mediterranean regions, the Schistosoma have been reported in Iraq and Egypt as well as in Sudan. The latter has the highest infection rate nowadays, particularly in the AI Jazeera area, due to the poor Schistosoma control program. In the Arabian peninsula, schistosomiasis has been reported in southwest part of Saudi Arabia, mainly in the Asir province and Jizan province, which lay in the southwest corner of Saudi Arabia and directly north of the border with Yemen. The efforts to control schistosomiasis have been very successful in Saudi Arabia due to the irrigation system control. However, the infection is prone in Yemen, where the schistosomiasis control is much less strict. Thus as a result, the problem still exists due to transmigration of the populations from both countries. As a cause of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH), schistosomiasis is still under diagnosed and undertreated. This article with give a highlight about the pathophysiology of the disease and both diagnostic and therapeutic strategies.

KEYWORDS: Saudi association for pulmonary hypertension; Schistosomiasis; praziquantel; pulmonary arterial hypertension

PMID: 25076995 [PubMed] PMCID: PMC4114265 Free PMC Article







RELEVANT?

<u>Display Settings:</u>

Abstract

Send to:

Am J Clin Nutr. 2001 Dec;74(6):808-13.

Postpartum thiamine deficiency in a Karen displaced population.

McGready R¹, Simpson JA, Cho T, Dubowitz L, Changbumrung S, Böhm V, Munger RG, Sauberlich HE, White NJ, Nosten F.

Author information

¹Shoklo <mark>Malaria</mark> Research Unit, Mae Sot, Thailand.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Before its recognition, infantile beriberi was the leading cause of infant death in camps for displaced persons of the Karen ethnic minority on Thailand's western border.

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to document thiamine status in the peripartum period to examine the current supplementation program and the correlation between the clinical manifestations of thiamine deficiency and a biochemical measure of thiamine status.

DESIGN: Women were enrolled prospectively at 30 wk of gestation and were followed up weekly until delivery and at 3 mo postpartum. Thiamine supplementation during pregnancy was based on patient symptoms.

RESULTS: At 3 mo postpartum, thiamine deficiency reflected by an erythrocyte transketolase activity (ETKA) > or = 1.20% was found in 57.7% (15/26) of mothers, 26.9% (7/26) of whom had severe deficiency (ETKA > 1.25%). No significant associations between ETKA and putative maternal symptoms or use of thiamine supplements were found.

CONCLUSIONS: Biochemical postpartum thiamine deficiency is still common in Karen refugee women. This situation may be improved by educating lactating women to reduce their consumption of thiaminase-containing foods and by implementing an effective thiamine supplementation program.

Comment in

Maternal thiamine deficiency: still a problem in some world communities. [Am J Clin Nutr. 2001]



Search Strategy using PubMed

- Avoid Stop words
- Use search with specific fields/area
- Use of Boolean Operator
- Use of MeSh Term
- Use of Filter
- Use of Advance Search

Avoid Stopwords

Superfluous words (no scientific meaning)

To study
the prevention and
control of diabetes in
India

Stopwords		
a	it	these
about	its	they
again	itself	this
all	just	those
almost	kg	through
also	km	thus
although	made	to
always	mainly	upon
among	make	use
an	may	used
and	mg	using
another	might	various
any	ml	very
are	mm	was
as	most	we
at	mostly	were

 You can search for your term (word or number) in the other 'fields / areas' of a record

Asthma IN the Title

Airway Inflammation after Bronchial Thermoplasty for Severe Asthma.

Denner DR, Doeing DC, Hogarth DK, Dugan K, Naureckas ET, White SR.

Ann Am Thorac Soc. 2015 Sep;12(9):1302-9. doi: 10.1513/AnnalsATS.201502-082OC.

PMID: 26230374

2015 - as Date

1302 as Page No

White as the Author

FIELD SEARCH – "CHEST"

If you search as

You will find your term in the

Chest[TI]

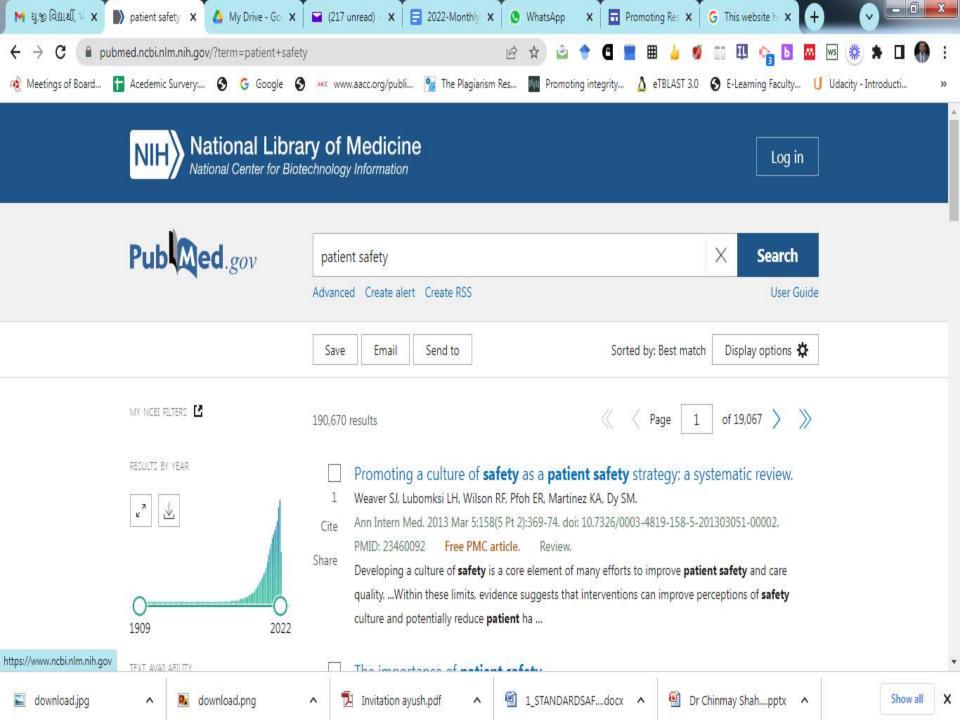
Title

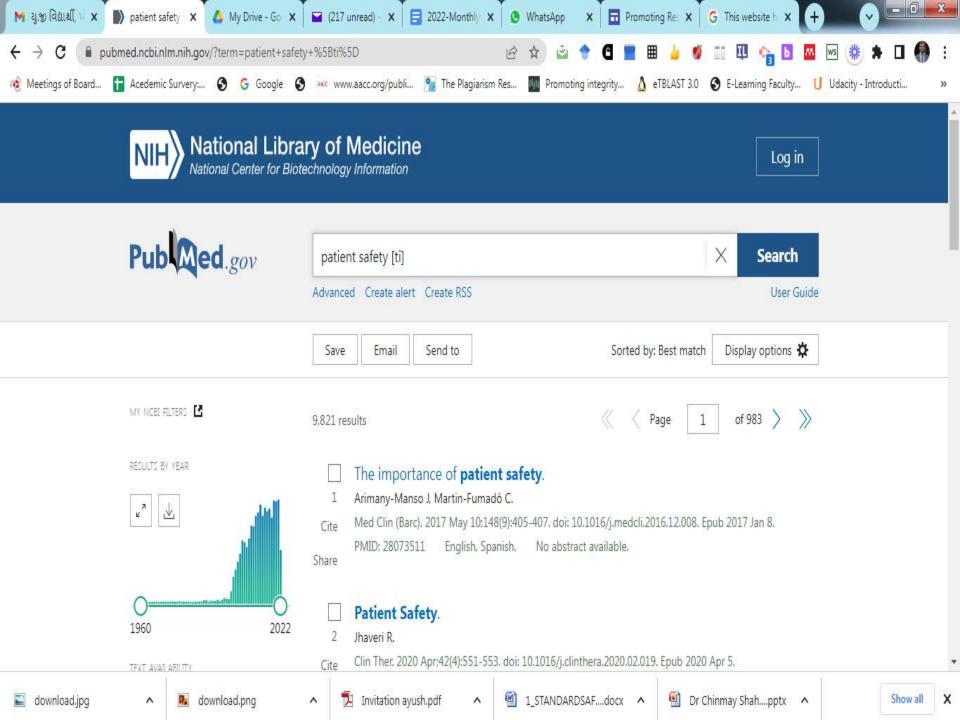
Chest[tiab]

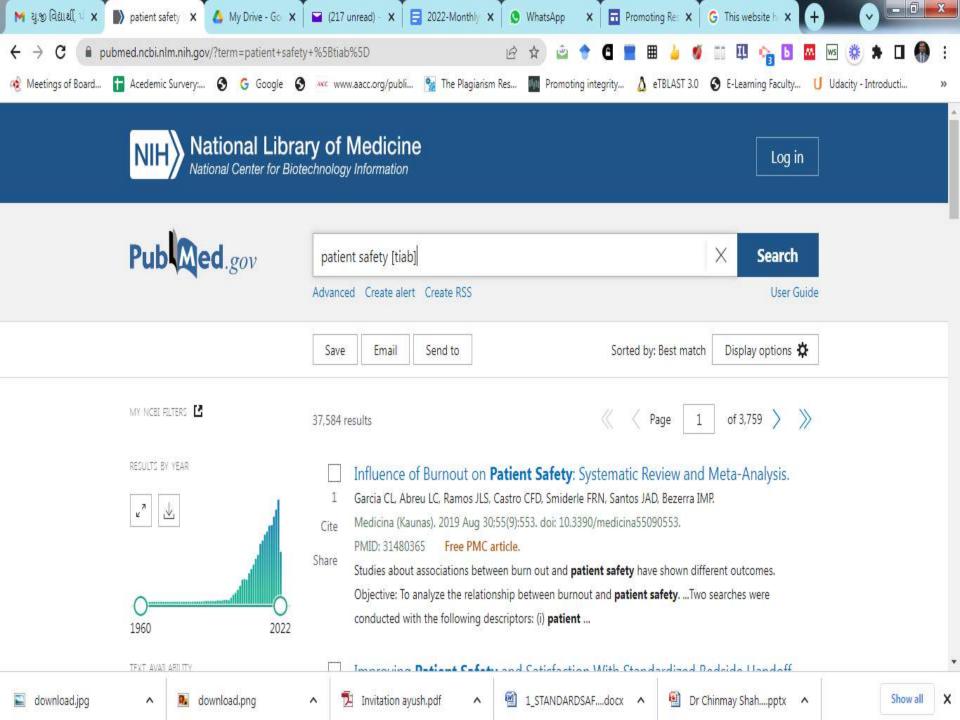
Title or abstract or both areas

Chest[Jour]

Journal title







FIELD SEARCH

If you search as

You will find your term in the

patient safety[TI] Title

patient safety[tiab] Title + abstract

patient safety[Jour] Journal title

patient safety[Au] Author

patient safety[AD] Author's address

patient safety[MeSH] List of Mesh terms

Patient safety ALL AREAS (except the full text)

43[page] Page number

2016[pdat] Date/Year

FIELD SEARCH

If you search as

Numbers retrieved

Chest[TI] 27540

Chest[tiab] 130262

Chest[Jour] 31481

Chest[Au] 1

Chest[AD] 9598

Chest[MeSH] 42593

Chest 240782

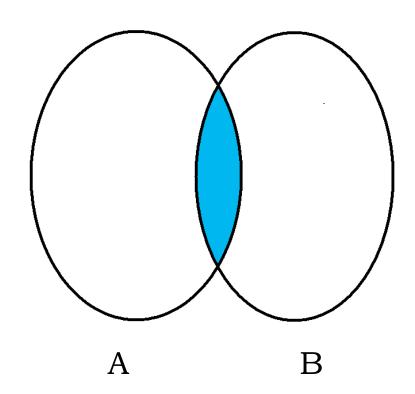
Boolean Operators (Building Blocks)



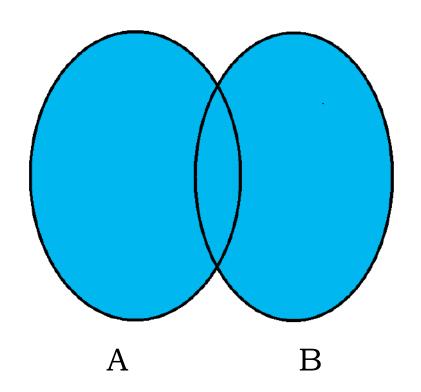
AND narrowsOR broadensNOT excludes

Always use in **UPPERCASE**

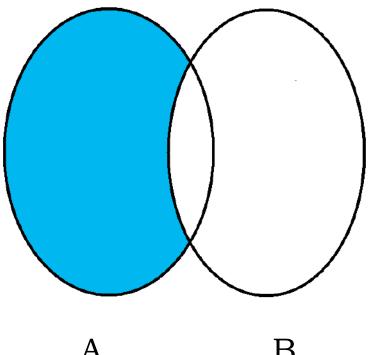
Using the Boolean operator AND between search terms returns only records that contain all of the search terms

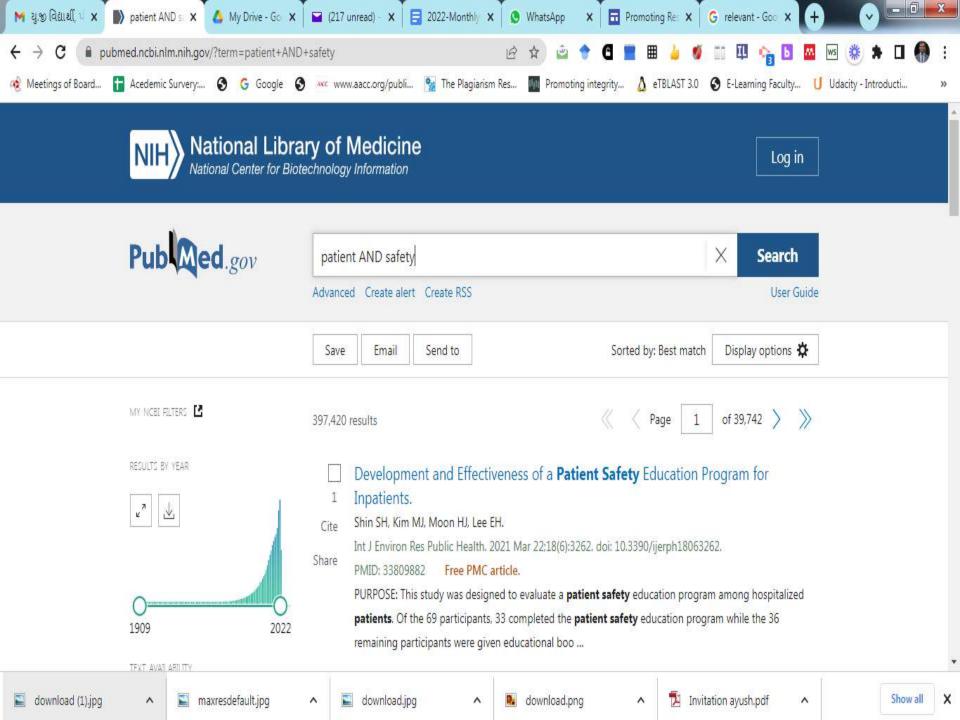


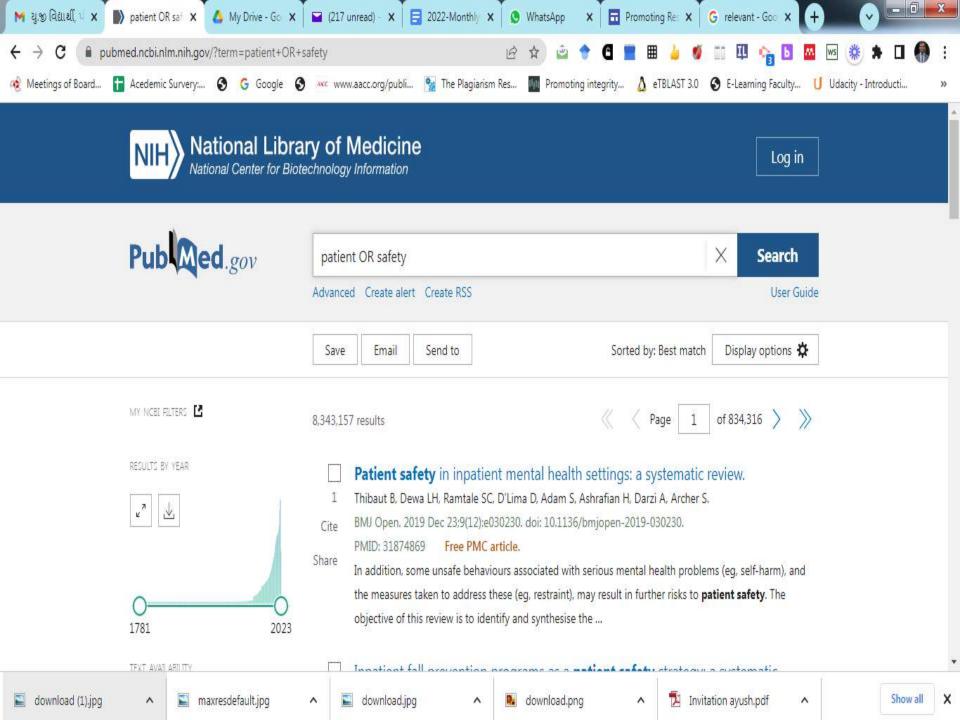
Using the Boolean operator OR between search terms returns all records that contain all of the search terms

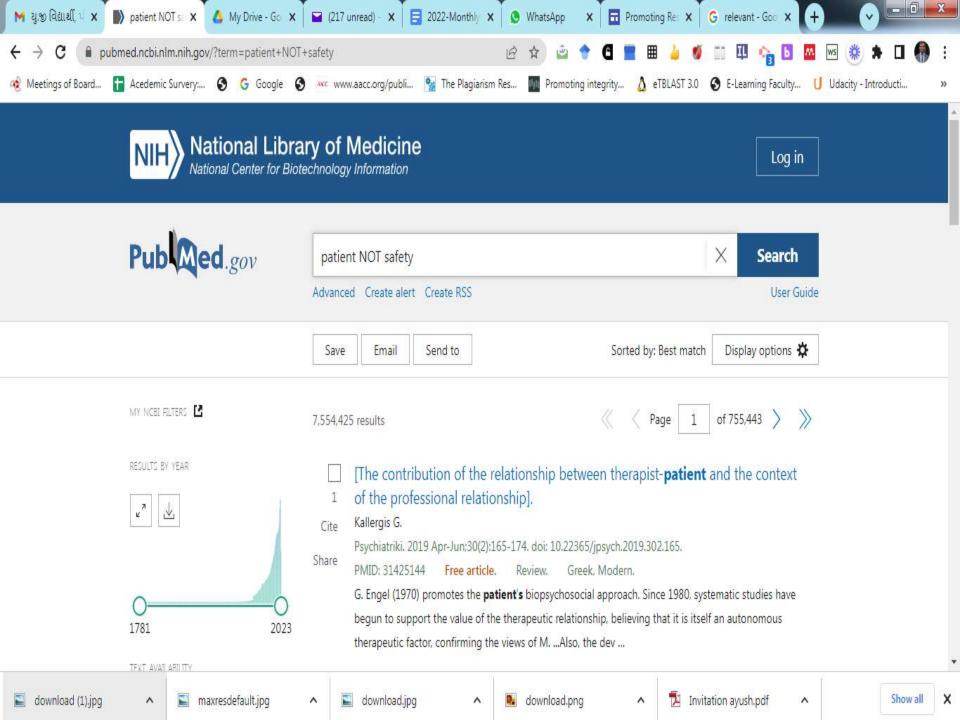


Using the Boolean operator NOT between search terms returns only records that contain the first search term and not the second









How PubMed is used for refining search?

MeSH: (**Me**dical **S**ubject **H**eadings) Search topic is converted to MeSH.

Filter: Refine your search using filter age group, language (English or other language), text availability (only abstract or full text), no. of years (5 or 10), etc

What is MeSH?



MeSH – Medical Subject Headings

Controlled vocabulary terms

Nose bleed: MeSH term is Epistaxis Heart attack is Myocardial infarction



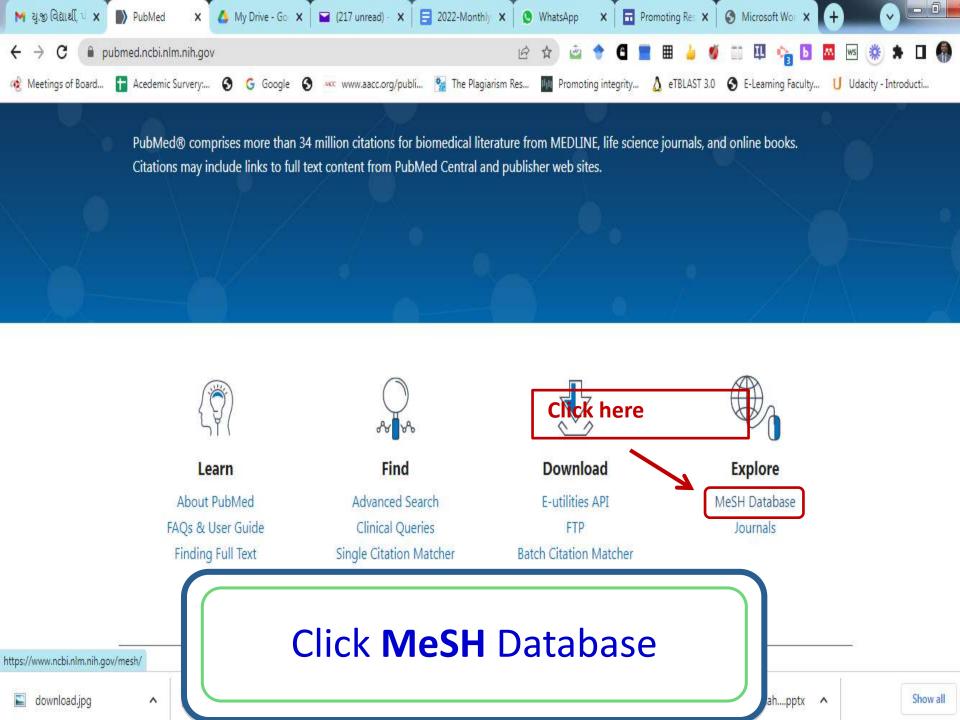
MeSH vs Keyword Search

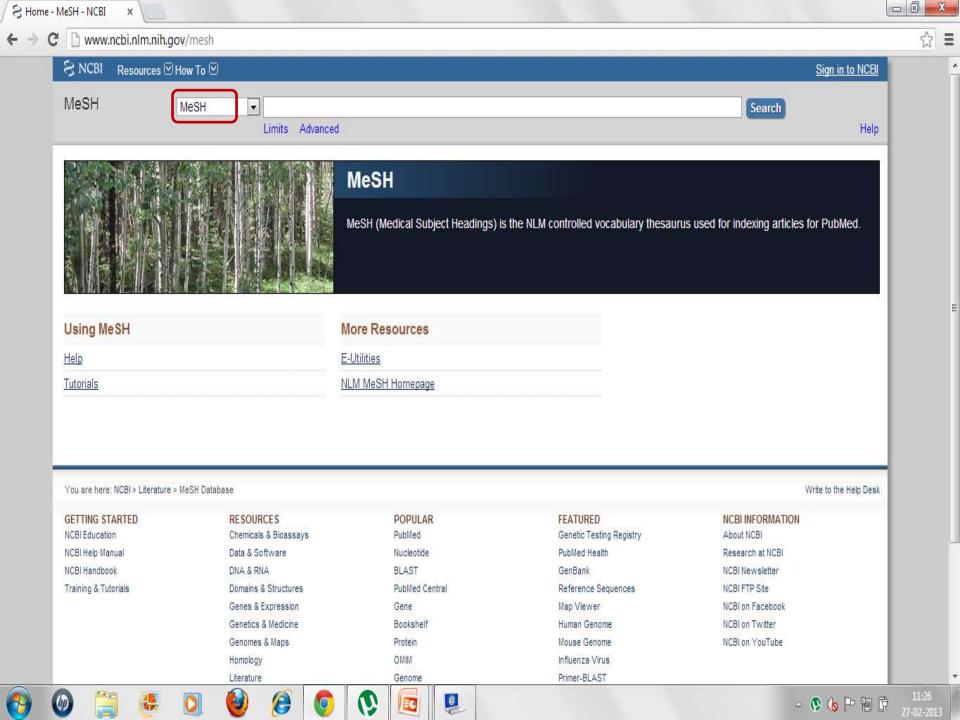
Thorough search

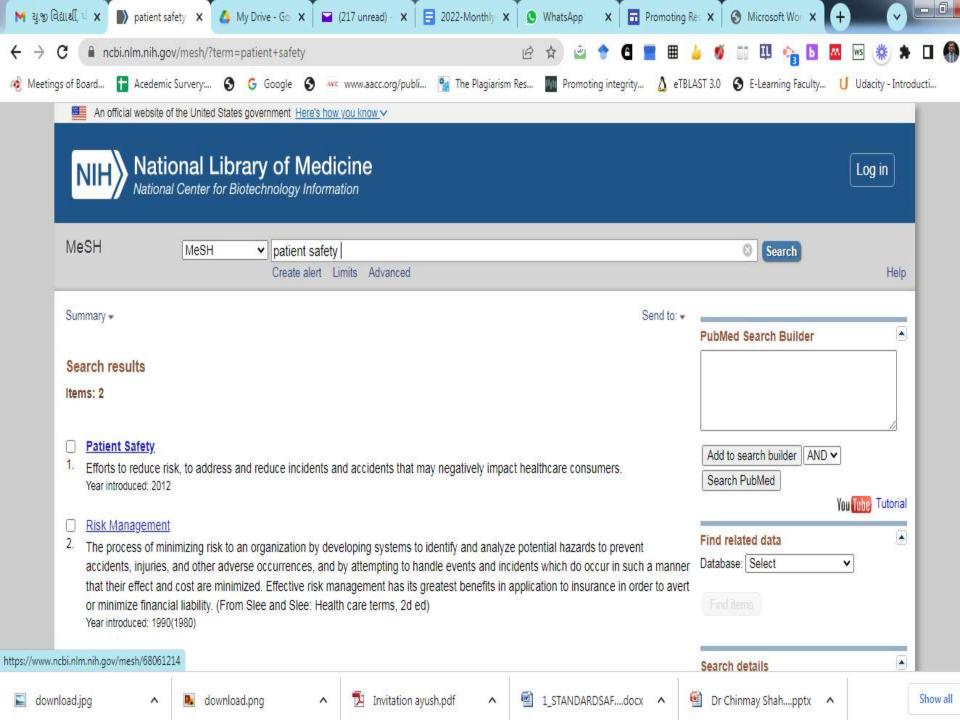
- MeSH
 - Provides 'true' meaning of term where a word might be use in more than one context
 - Includes synonyms
 - Aids in term discovery
 - Helps with spelling variations and/or errors

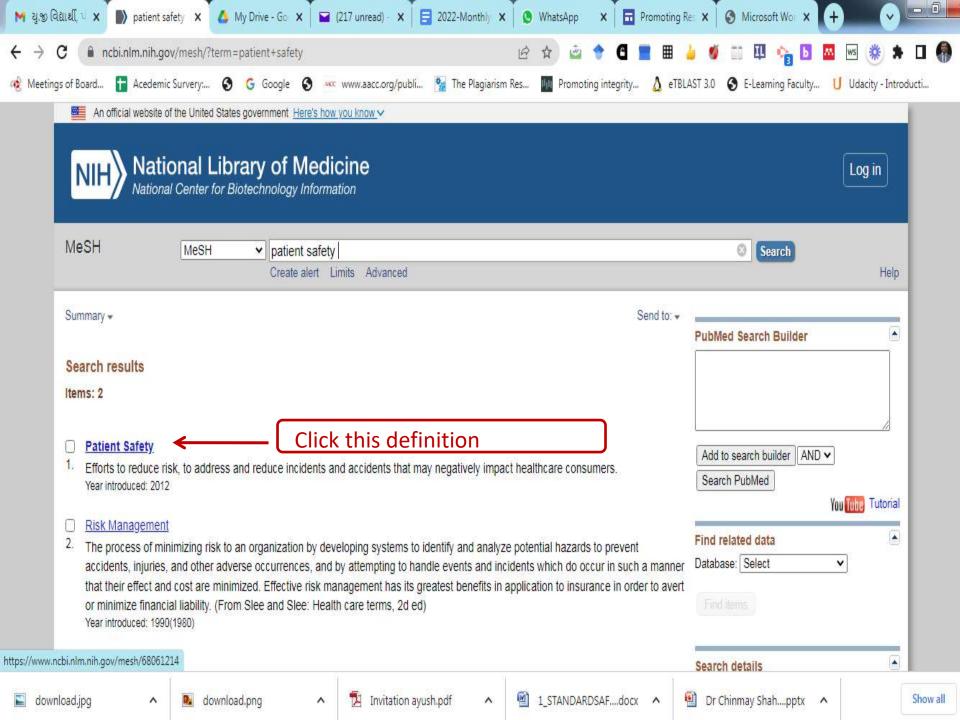
Quick search

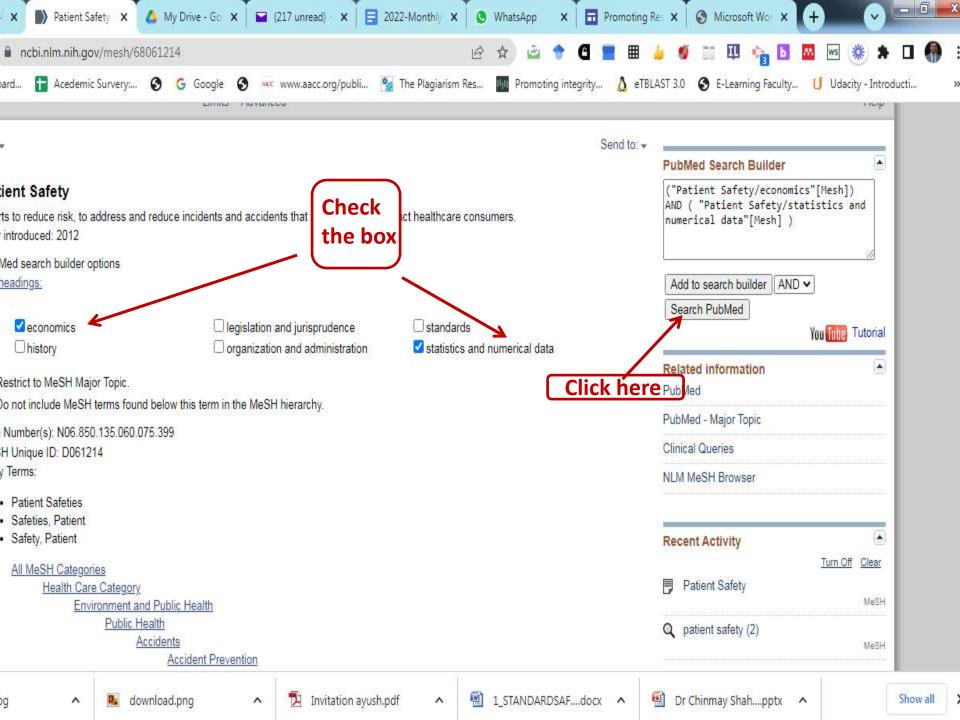
- Keyword search
 - Recent publications (in process)
 - Records supplied by publishers
 - New phenomenon

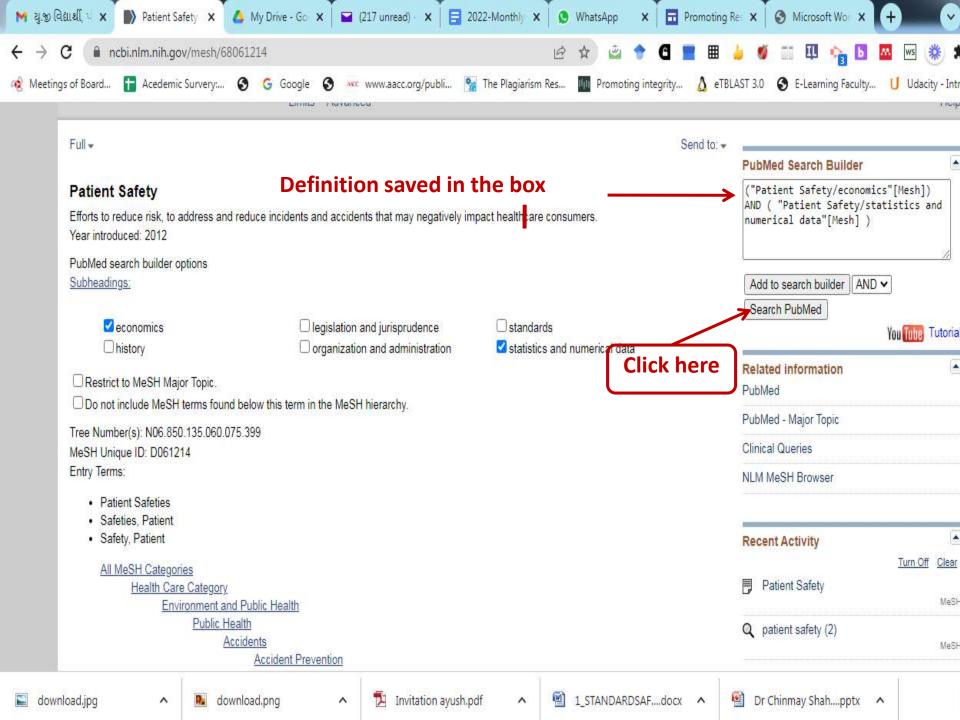


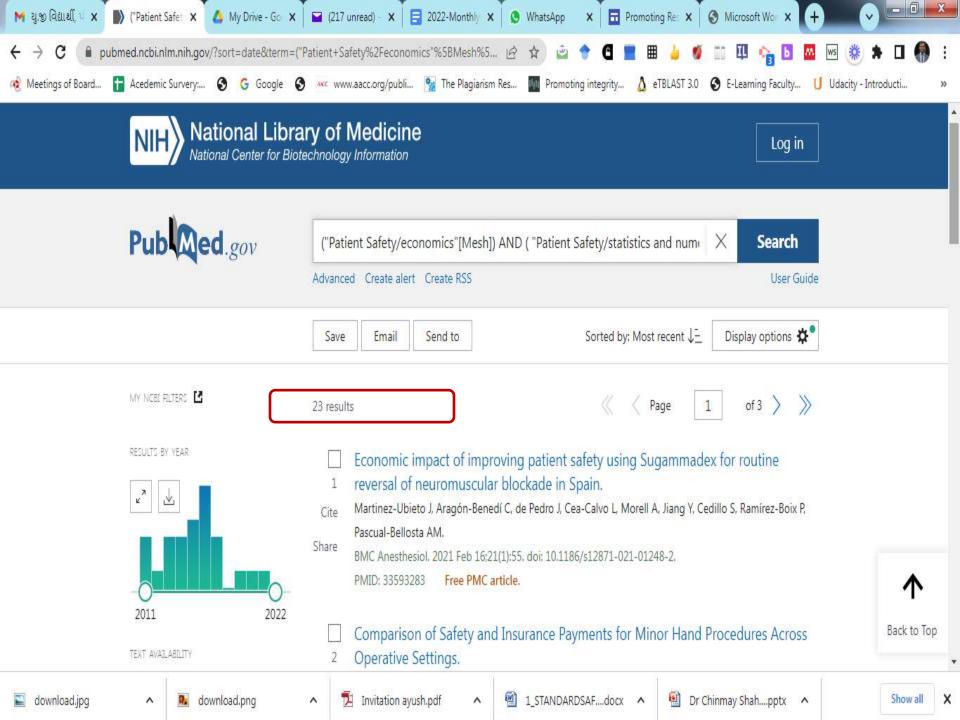


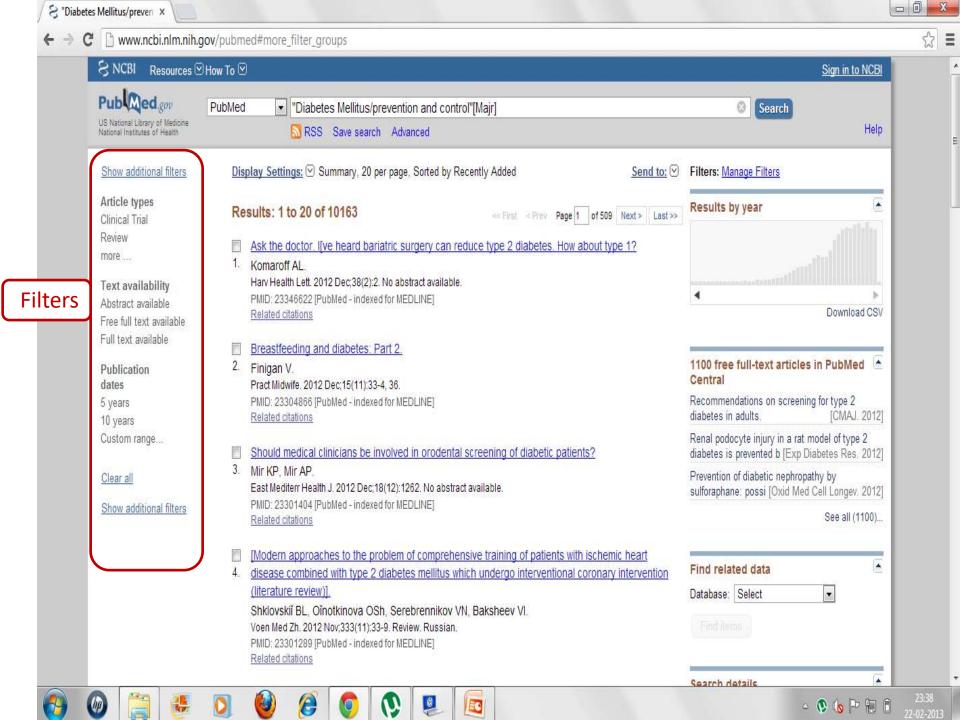


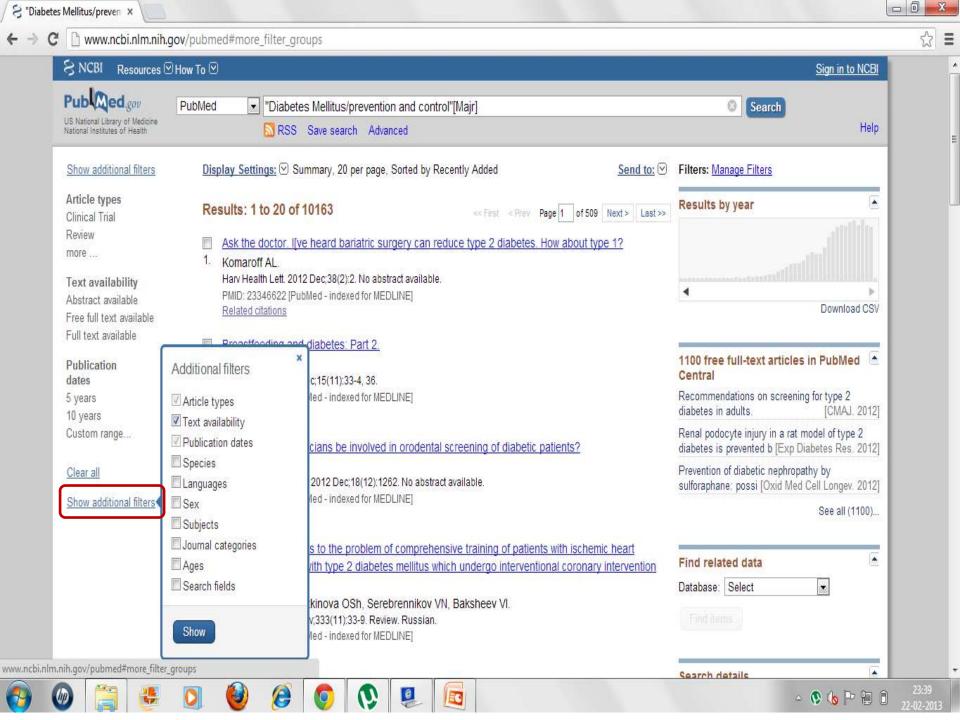


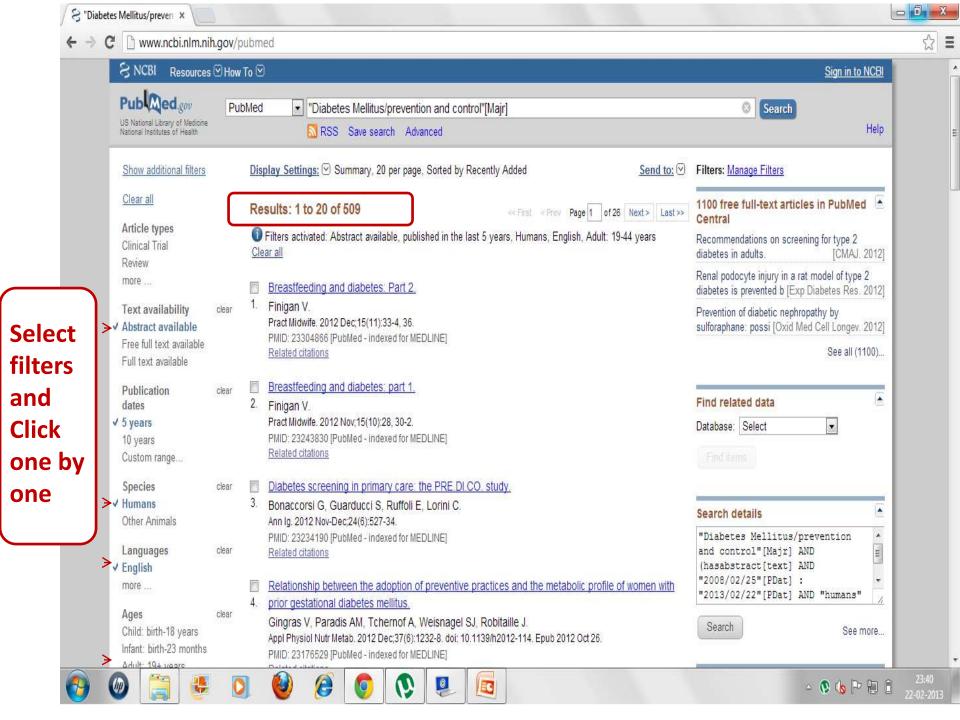


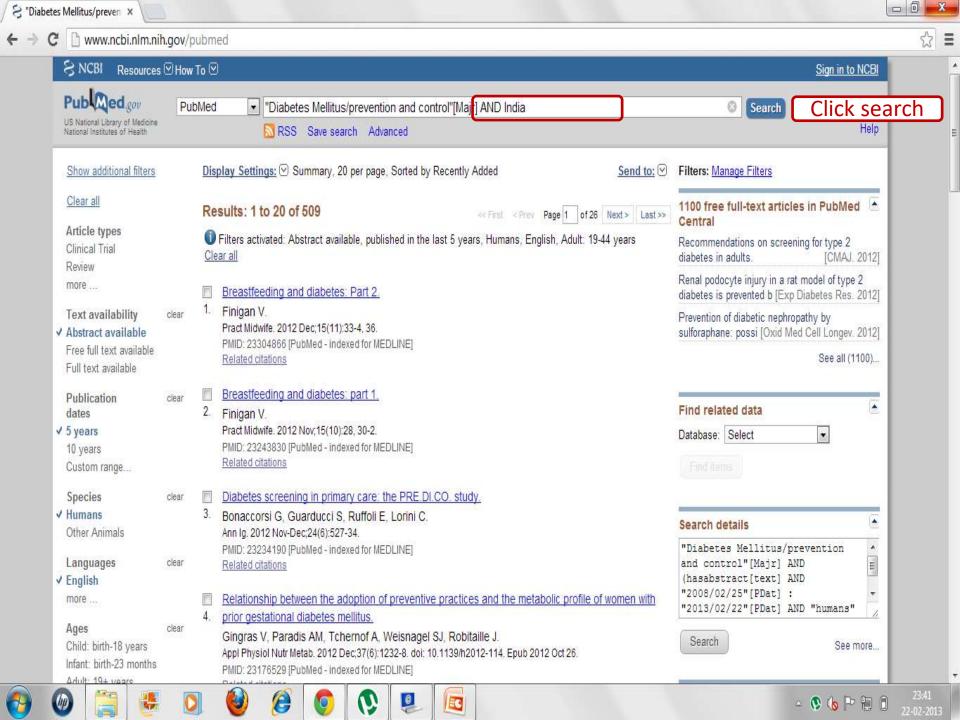


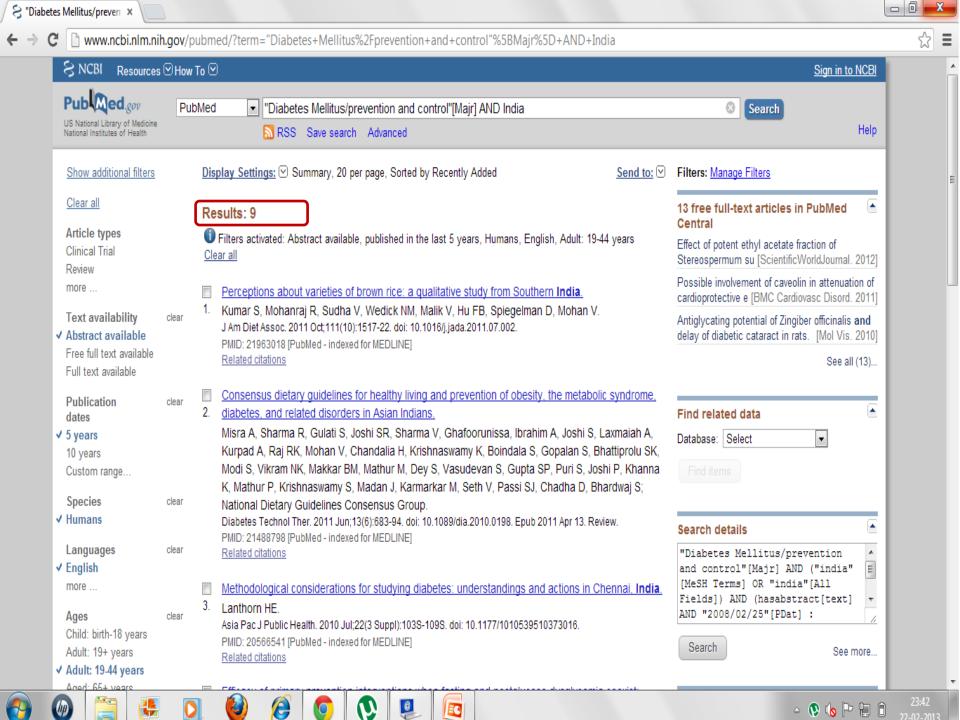




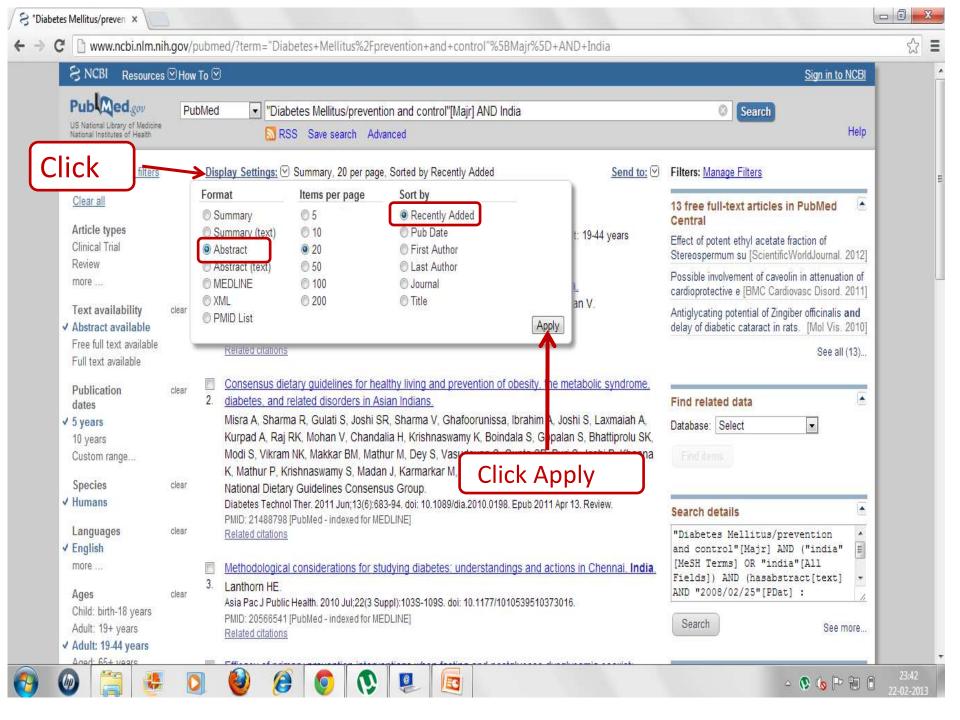


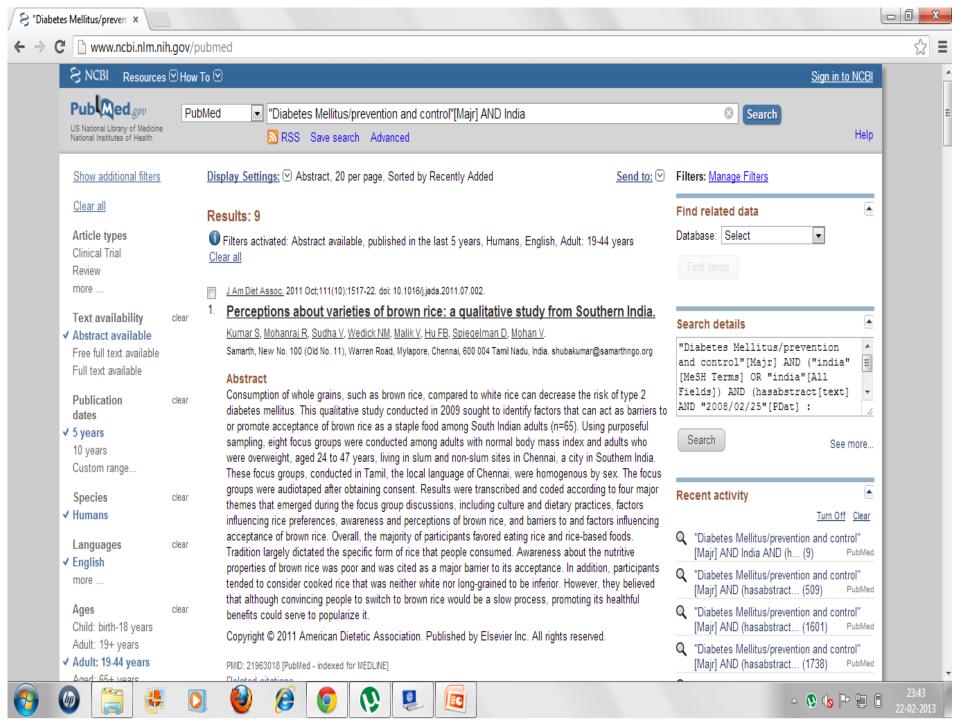


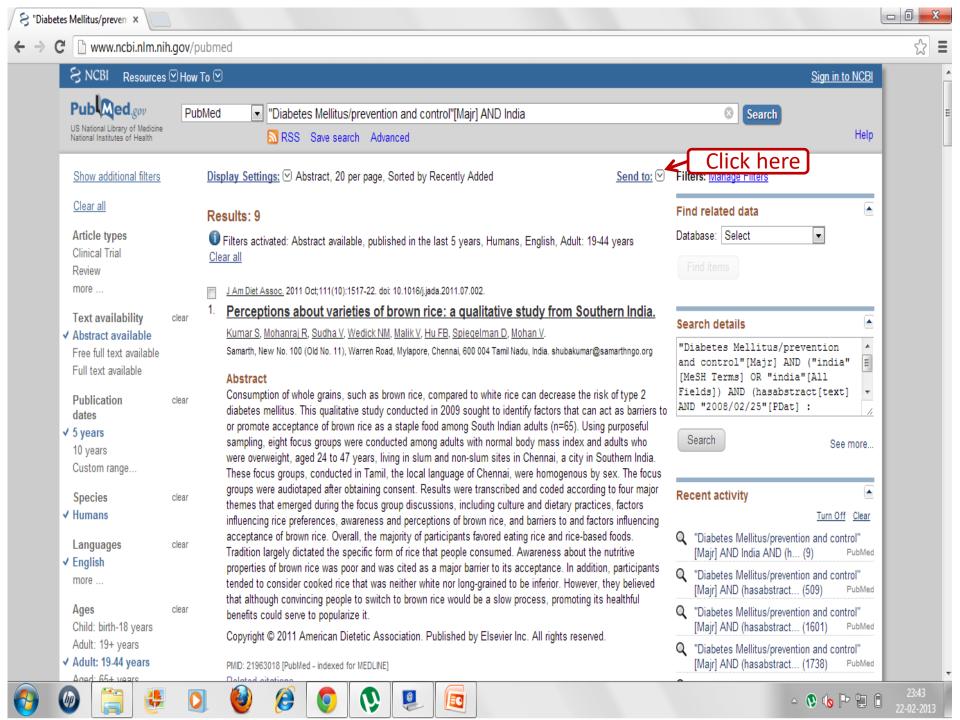


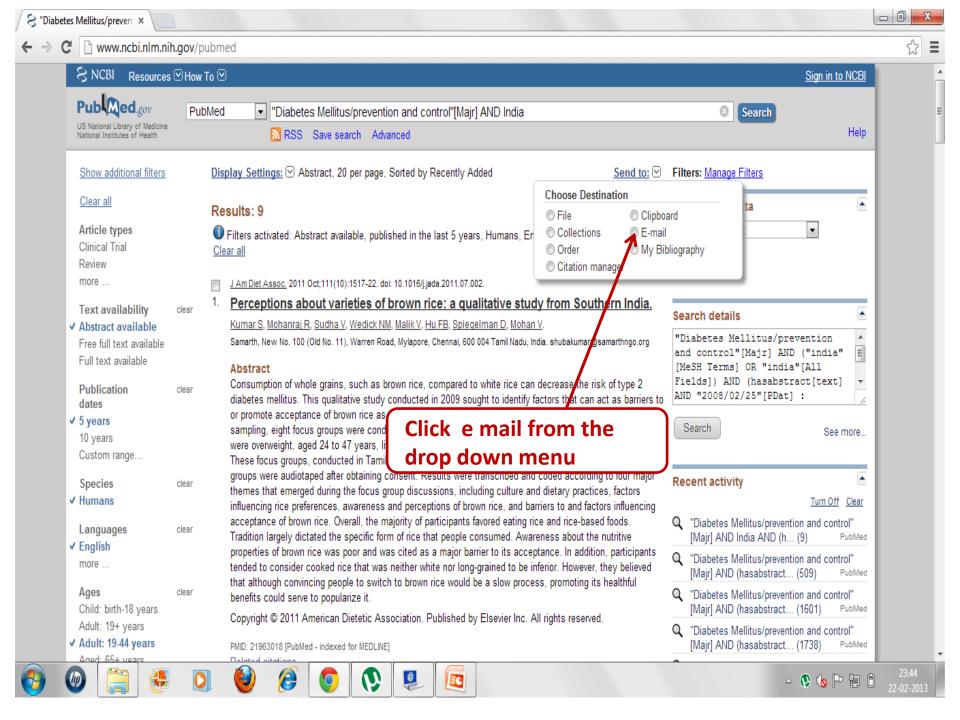


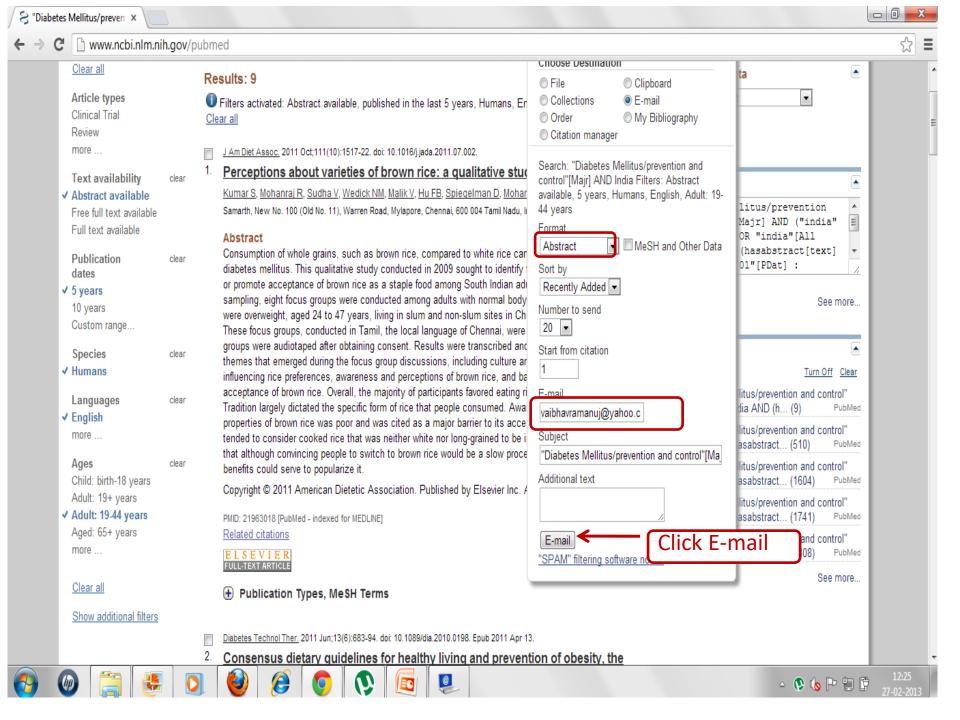
Other settings.....

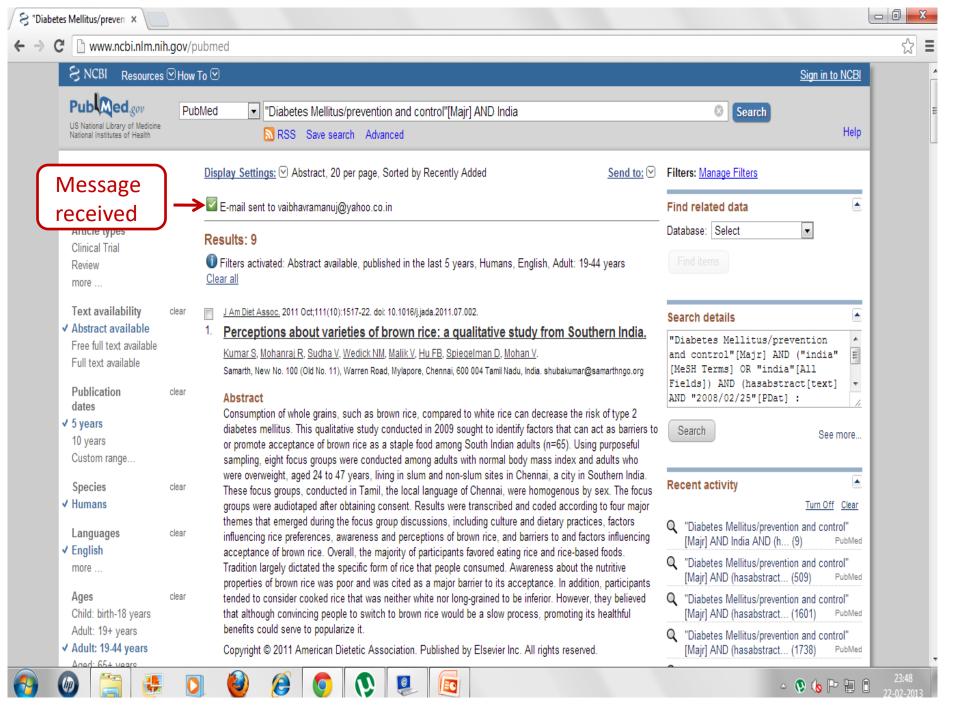


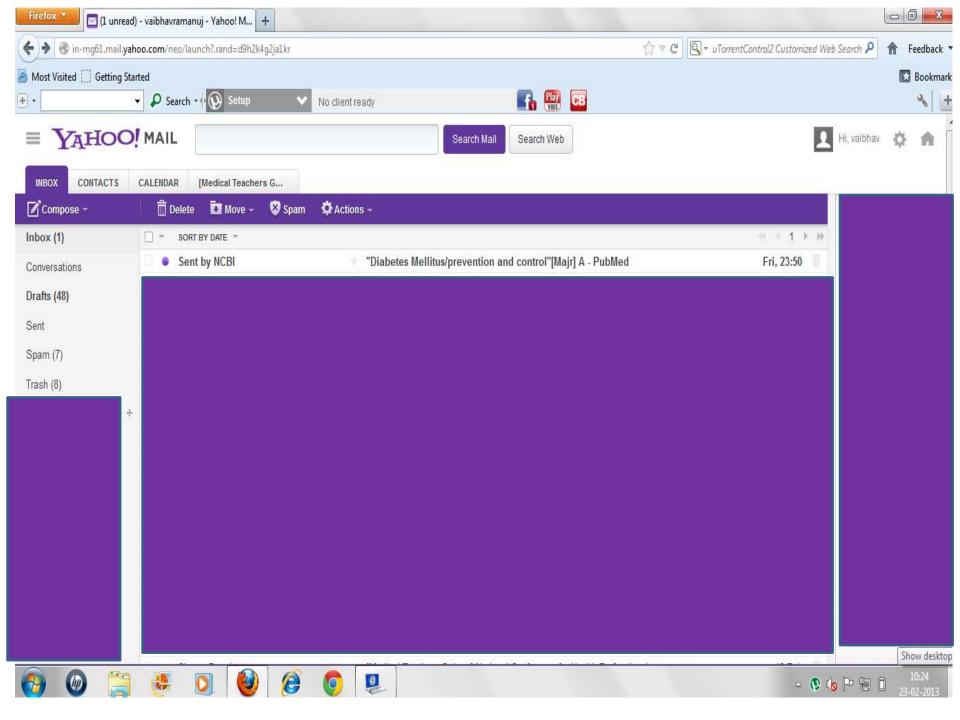


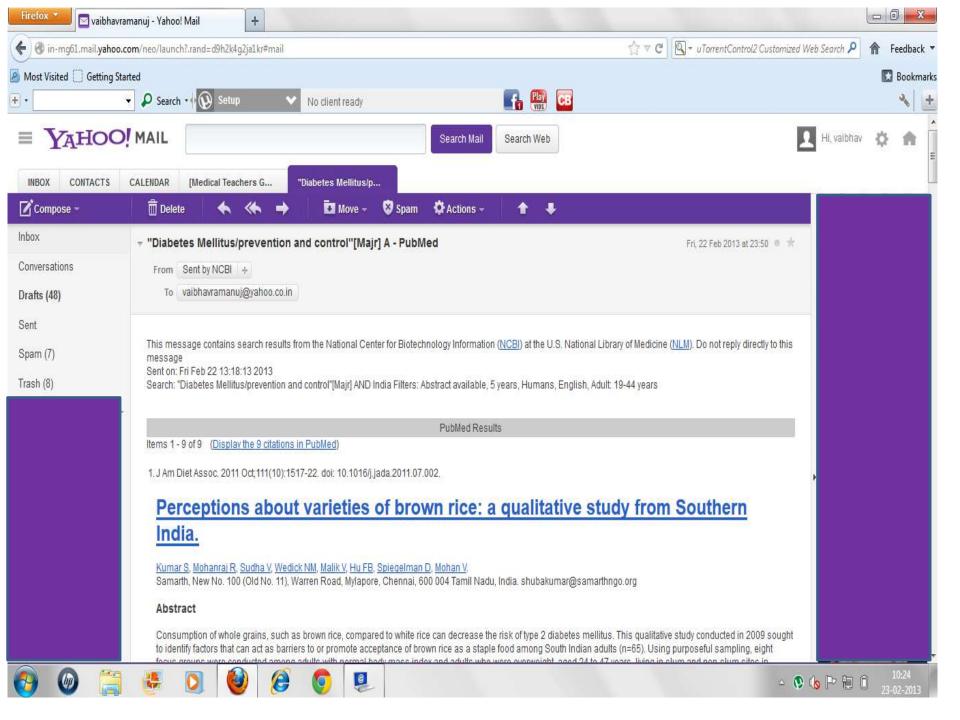


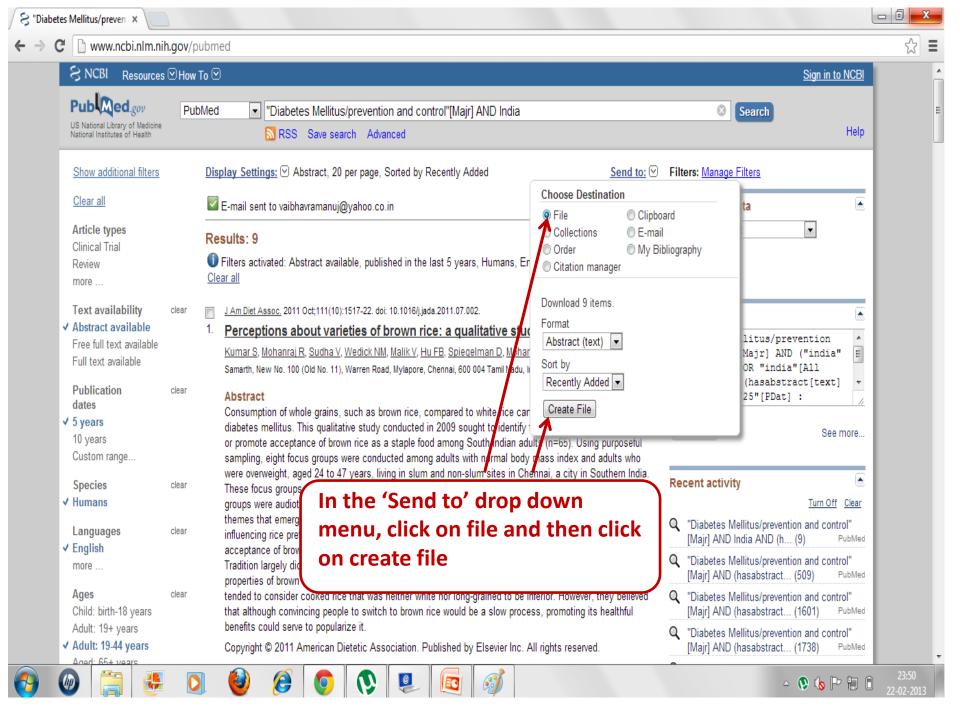


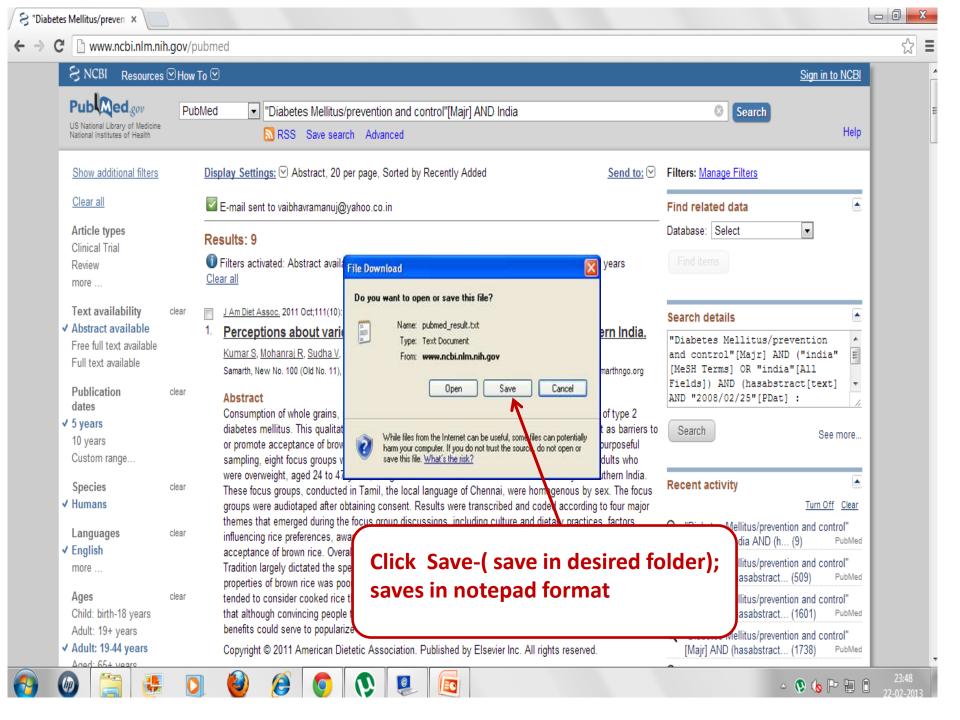




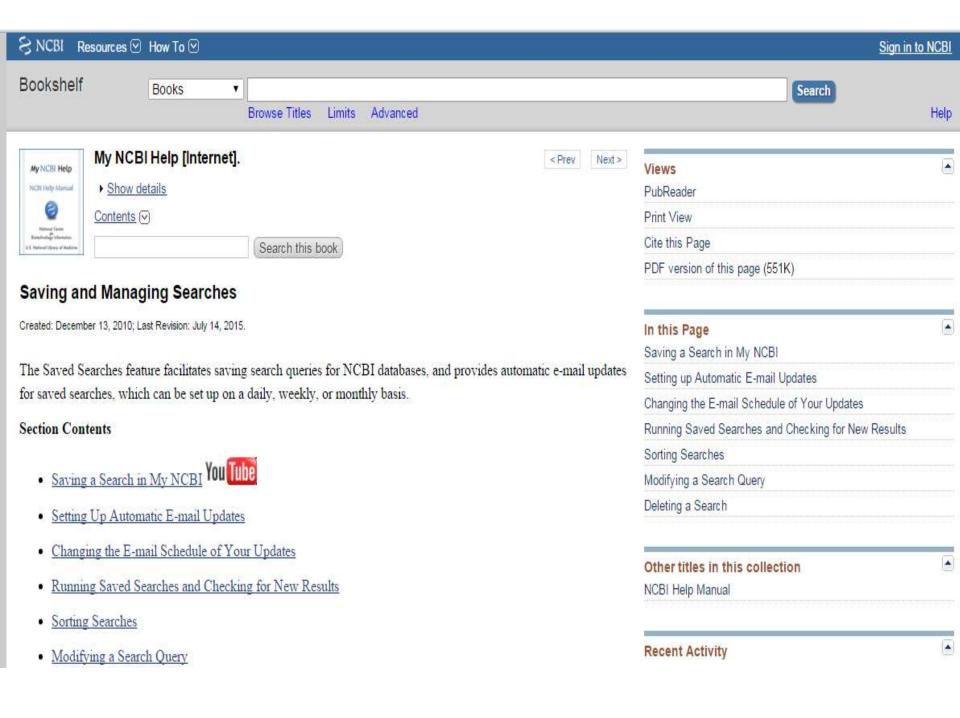








Creating account



Saving a Search in My NCBI



- On any database page, run a search—make sure you are signed in to NCBI (B in image below).
- In PubMed, click on Create alert, located below the search box. (A). If you are using other NCBI databases, click Save search.

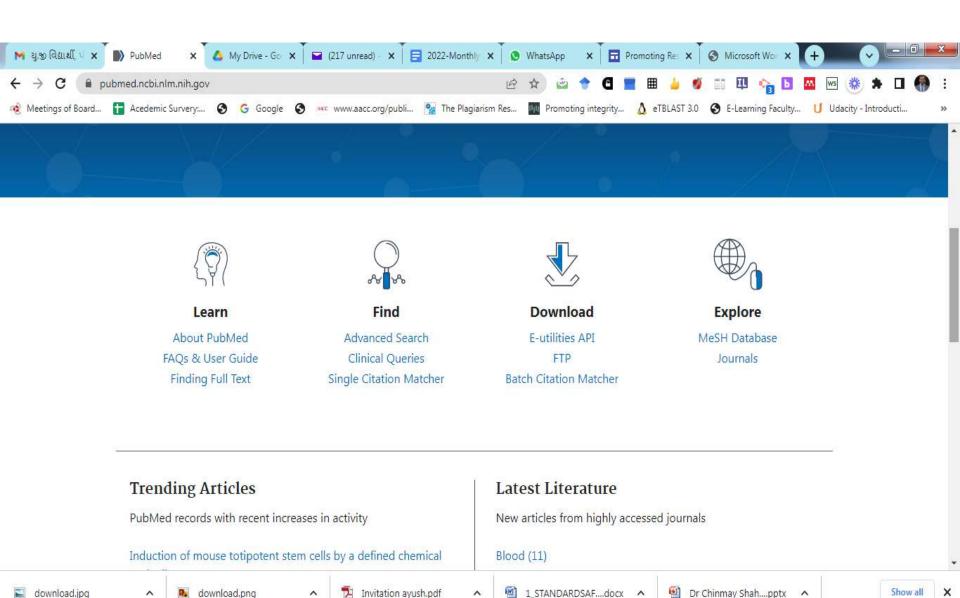


- You will be guided to your My NCBI- Saved searches page where you may edit the name of the search; up to 100
 characters are allowed. The name of the saved search will be included in the Subject line of the automatic e-mail
 update messages.
- If the database you searched supports e-mail updates, you will be prompted to set up automated e-mail preferences at this time. Or, if you prefer, this can be set up at a later time. Click Save. (Figure C in image below.)



Name of saved	search: cance	er		(3)
	Control			
Search terms:	cancer			
	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
			Test ses	rch tern
Would you like	mail undates	of new search res	ulte 2	
O No, the		of flew search fes	uits:	
Yes, p	ease.			
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Other use



PubMed Mobile Apps

- http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mobile/
- PubMed Mobile
- UnBound MEDLINE
- GoPubMed
- PLoS One
- PubChase
- PubMedster
- PubMed Trends
- PubMed4Hh
- PubSearch
- PubGet
- PubMedHH (PICO)
 http://pubmedhh.nlm.nih.gov/nlmd/pico/piconew.php





Steps in literature search

- 1. Select topic
- 2. Define terminology
- 3. Define parameters: Develop a search strategy
- 4. Select sources
- 5. Review the search
- 6. Update the search
- 7. Analyze references
- 8. Locate material
- 9. Record information
- 10. Writing up

THANK YOU!

For being AWESOME ©

Remember

Commitment means staying loyal ..
To what you said you were going to do, **Long after** the mood you said it in has left you