LEARNING OBJECTIVES - LECTURE

Overview of literature search in research projects

Tools and Techniques
- Which databases
- Finding papers for background and rationale
- Survey design and tests and measures

Staying Organized
- Saving searches
- Storing and using citations
ACTIVITIES - WORKSHOP

Analyse topic – Pre-work

Identify suitable databases

Design and conduct efficient and effective search strategies using:

- Boolean operators, controlled vocabulary (subject headings/descriptors) or keywords (text words) and their tools, Reverse engineering, Forward and Backward Reference chaining, specialized subject headings

Find papers

Being organized
- Refworks for in text citations and bibliography
- Saving searches and setting up alerts
LITERATURE IN THE RESEARCH FLOW

- Already Known
- Similar Background

IDEAS
- Methods
- Similar

- Latest
- Citations

WRITING
Research Cycle: Ideal

1. Develop topic
2. Locate resources
3. Interpret and Evaluate information
4. Apply information and Cite sources

Photo courtesy of University of Illinois,
https://researchguides.uic.edu/intro
RESEARCH CYCLE

Research Cycle: Actual

Develop topic

Apply & Cite sources

Locate resources

Interpret & Evaluate information

Photo courtesy of University of Illinois, https://researchguides.uic.edu/intro
LITERATURE REVIEW PROCESS

- One popular tool is the Matrix Method, a table with headers to group identified themes. Available as an ebook (click for access or search Summon for Health Sciences Literature Review Made Easy).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Journal Article</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand patients' understanding of brand substitution and opinions on copayment options for choice of medicine brand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal patients' views on generic prescribing and substitution: example from the United Arab Emirates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Literature Reviews: Matrix approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Methods</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roots, R.</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Is the presentation that Charlotte and Trina conduct effective at teaching physical therapy students about literature reviews</td>
<td>Program evaluation</td>
<td>Trina and Charlotte are awesome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LITERATURE REVIEW PROCESS

- Clearly articulate your question
- Identify the type of research that will best answer your question
- Conduct your research
- Gather your research
- Read and annotate – develop system for tracking themes. This may be through your citation management software, an excel sheet or a word document (see next slide)
- Write your review!
- Cite your sources and provide a bibliography
MANAGING YOUR RESEARCH

Create team accounts in OVID and EBSCO
- Save searches
- Set up AUTO ALERTS

Use a bibliographic software program (eg Refworks) for
- Storing and organizing articles
- Doing in text citations
- Creating a bibliography

Refworks
- Access via Indexes and Databases
- Create a team account
- Save citations and organize in folders
- Process citations for publication
RESOURCES

PHTH 552 COURSE GUIDE
  Slides, Links to resources, Tutorials

TOOLS
  Databases
  Refworks

PEOPLE
  Librarians
  Library staff
REVIEW: WHERE TO SEARCH?

GOOGLE SCHOLAR

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE DATABASES

Keywords
Advanced search:
• Date, title, articles
• allintitle

Keywords
Subject headings
Limits
Save searches
REVIEW: TRANSPOSE

Search terms
REVIEW: STRUCTURED SEARCH TEMPLATE

1. **P** subject heading
2. **P** keyword
3. 1 or 2
4. **I** subject heading
5. **I** keyword
6. 4 or 5
7. 3 and 6
8. Limit
REVIEW: TWINS - SUBJECT HEADING AND KEYWORD

Hold hands with OR
REVIEW: PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

MORE

A

B

AND

A

B
Reviewing concepts

CHOOSE YOUR BOOLEAN OPERATORS

WISELY
Questions

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KEYWORD: PHRASE SEARCHING

OVID

Words next to each other are searched next to each other AS A PHRASE

EbscoHost

To search words next to each other use quotes “ “

E.g. “eating disorders”
KEYWORD: PROXIMITY SEARCHING

Ovid use ADJ

E.g. joint adj3 protection = within 3 words in either direction

Ebsco use N (near) or W (within)

E.g. joint n3 protection = either direction
Joint w3 protection = in same order
ORDER OF OPERATIONS

Generalized Search:

eating disorders AND women AND self-esteem OR media

Will retrieve everything on eating disorders among women and self-esteem, PLUS everything on media regardless of whether the other concepts are included.
BRACKETS (PARENTHESES) MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Focused Search:
(eating disorders AND women) AND (self-esteem OR media)

Parentheses control the query to only find articles about eating disorders among women FIRST and then finds this in reference to either self-esteem or media.
Focused Search:
(eating disorder* or anorexia or bulimia) adj3 (woman or women or girl*)

Will optimize finding articles about different types of eating disorders among women and/or girls
SUBJECT QUALIFIERS ADDED TO A SUBJECT HEADING

Available in Medline, Embase and CINAHL
Useful qualifiers for rationale/background:

Economics
Epidemiology
Statistics
Evaluation

What others might you use?
EXPANDING YOUR SEARCH

One strategy you’re familiar with:

Reference mining

Another is:

Snowballing

Where has a paper been cited?
- Web of Science
- Google Scholar
- Citing articles in Ovid
FINDING SCALES, EVALUATION STUDIES

Scales

HaPI
MMY
Instruments (IN) drop down in CINAHL
Tests and Measures (TM) in PsycInfo
Dissertations/Theses

Surveys

Questionnaires

See Tutorials:
http://guides.library.ubc.ca/testsmeasuresvideos
SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Medline:
MeSH: Reproducibility of results

CINAHL
Cinahl Heading: Reliability and validity

PsycInfo
Thesaurus: Test reliability
Thesaurus: Test validity
SOME USEFUL SUBJECT HEADINGS

MEDLINE/PUBMED (MeSH)
Time factors – duration, start time etc.
Sex factors – gender differences/comparisons
Age factors – implications of age

Reference standards – basis of value for measurement
Reference values – range of measurement, normal

Diffusion of Innovation – for Knowledge Translation
Program evaluation – assessment of efficacy
TIPS

Is this what I’m looking for?
(see Lynne’s relevance/quality slides)

• Am I searching in the right place?
• Have I used too many ANDs?
• Are there more synonyms to add with OR?
• Have I used correct truncation?
• Can I improve the search with proximity?

0 results is not evidence of 0
MORE TIPS

• Search databases separately
• Save search history with database name and date
• Practice your topic in OVID and in CINAHL
• Use Refworks to collect and cite
HELP

Medline Tutorials at
http://guides.library.ubc.ca/Ovid

CINAHL Tutorials at
http://guides.library.ubc.ca/CINAHL

EMBASE Tutorials at
https://guides.library.ubc.ca/EMBASE

REFWORKS

- View Youtubes under Help in Refworks
- Download WNC for Refworks
I SEE YOU RESEARCH WITHOUT A LIBRARIAN
I TOO LIKE TO LIVE DANGEROUSLY
Questions

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