SEARCHING PUBMED & MEDLINE OVID

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Virtual Consultations Hours
Wednesdays from 12:00-2:00pm, Jan 24; Feb 7 – April 25.
Go to http://meet.vc.ubc.ca | meeting ID: 82838.
For more login options and help setting up go here.

Woodward Library Reference Desk
Mon.- Fri. 9-5 , Sat. 1-4
wd.ref@ubc.ca | 604-822-4440

AskAway – Chat with librarians from across BC
Library homepage → Ask Us!
WHAT ABOUT YOU?

• Introductions

• Your experience and confidence level with PubMed and Medline OVID

• What you’re hoping to take away from today’s session
RESOURCES

Research Guides

- Woodward Library, UBC
  - Research Guides
  - Information about services for researchers at BC C&W
  - Videos (CINAHL, Medline OVID, Tests and Measures, Library Tutorials for Nurses)

- UBC Library databases, journals, & books – accessed through CWL Login
- Faculty Authorization Card & Affiliated Hospital Staff Card
- eHLbc – access through PHSA Pod
BY THE END OF THE SESSION YOU WILL HAVE LEARNED …

• What Medline is and how PubMed and Medline Ovid differ
• Features from each that facilitate literature searching
• How to develop and improve searches by extending or narrowing your search using MeSH, OR, AND, & Limits
• Leveraging keywords and subject headings in your searches
• Saving searches and setting up alerts to stay current
WHAT IS MEDLINE?

• Medline is a **core biomedical database**, which indexes about **5,600** journals
• Includes over **27 million** article records.
• Articles in Medline are indexed with MeSH

• PubMed provides **free access** to Medline and links to full text articles whenever possible
• **PubMed contains Medline** and other non-indexed material, such as ahead-of-print and in-process citations, and citations from articles and books that are outside of Medline’s scope

• Medline and additional PubMed content is also available through subscriptions to the **OVID** and **EBSCO** interfaces
WHEN DO I USE PUBMED VS MEDLINE OVID?

PubMed
- **Freely available**, does not require a subscription
- **Quick** searches, known articles, and browsing
- Very recent or ahead-of-print articles
- Journal information
- Searching topics in **genetics** - PubMed has a suite of additional databases and tools related to genetics
- Using applications that leverage PubMed utilities (eg. text mining citations)

Ovid Medline
- Building **structured searches** & when you want more **control** over the search
- **Systematic reviews**
- Uses more complex searching features
- Easily **edit saved searches**
PUBMED TOOLS

Clinical Queries
Single Citation Matcher
MeSH
NCBI Journals

Titles with Your Search Terms
Similar Articles
Search Details
Clipboard / Collections
Save
Export

Search builder
➢ MeSH
ACTIVITY

Search your topic

Try Clinical Queries
  • Is there a systematic review on your topic?
  • Are there other filters here that would help you to quickly find relevant articles?

Search PubMed for your topic
  • Look at Titles with Your Search Terms & Similar Articles
  • Review Search Details
  • Add a Limit
SEARCH CONCEPTS
PICO

PICO can help break down your question into distinct concepts that you can then build into a search strategy

P  Patient / population / problem (who or what eg. ailment, population)
I  Intervention / exposure (treatment, test, procedure, medication, or illness or injury if studying the effects of an illness on a population)
C  Comparison (there aren’t always multiple alternatives, or you might be looking at something VS nothing)
O  Outcome (the outcome you’re looking at might be to relieve or eliminate symptoms, prevent recurrence, lower mortality, find a correct diagnosis)
PICO EXAMPLE

In people suffering from urinary tract infections, can cranberries help to prevent recurrence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>Patient / population / problem</th>
<th>UTIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Intervention / exposure</td>
<td>Cranberries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Comparison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Prevent or decrease recurrence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among P does I (versus C) affect O?
TRANSLATING YOUR PICO QUESTION INTO A SEARCH

Problem: UTIs
Intervention: Cranberry Juice
Outcome: Reduce/Eliminate recurrence

Add limit?
Eg. Publication Type
SUBJECT HEADINGS

What are Subject Headings?

• **Controlled vocabulary** indexing the article’s content.
  Subject specialists index the article by tagging it with controlled vocabulary from a
  standardized list.

• Organized in a **hierarchical structure** which allows for searching at various levels of
  specificity.

• Articles are **indexed to the most specific subject heading** (in Medline called MeSH)
  e.g. Infant, Extremely Premature
SUBJECT HEADINGS

Why search Subject Headings?

- Searching subject headings added by a subject expert from a controlled vocabulary to control for synonyms, different forms of expression, spelling variations, etc.

- Efficiently and quickly connects you to the research about your topic

- Necessary for a comprehensive search
KEYWORDS

What are Keywords?

• Search terms that you create to search the author’s words

• Will return matches for that *exact* word from the title, subject headings, abstract, and some other fields

• Can return irrelevant results
  
  eg. Search “cancer” and get “The intrinsic fragility of DNA” by an author affiliated with Cancer Research UK
KEYWORDS

Why use keywords?

• It takes a few months for articles to be indexed with a subject heading

• Sometimes an appropriate subject heading is not available

• Keywords aid in finding the older literature in topics with newer MeSH terms (MeSH are added as the literature on a topic becomes substantial enough to warrant a separate heading)
  
  e.g. Zika Virus MeSH only added in Jan 2016
  
  e.g. Trisomy 13 Syndrome and Trisomy 18 Syndrome added in 2018

• Completeness of your search
ACTIVITY – MEDLINE OVID

• Create an account
• Search Medline Ovid for your 1st PICO concept
  • Find relevant subject headings for your 1st concept
  • Search keywords for your 1st concept
  • Combine with OR
• Search for your 2nd concept in the same way
• Combine 1st and 2nd concepts with AND
• Add Limits

• Save your search
• Add citations to a folder or export to a reference manager
ACTIVITY

Create an account

• Save your search
• Add citations to a folder or export to a reference manager

Next Level PubMed Searching

• Look at a relevant article – does it show any useful keywords or MeSH? (MeSH may not be in the most recent articles)
• Search the MeSH database for a relevant subject heading and build a search using the Advanced search feature
Limit your search by article type, date, or population.

Click here for more filters.

Suggested articles with your terms in the title.

How did PubMed interpret your search?
Cranberries for preventing urinary tract infections.

Janson BT, Williams G, Craig JC.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Cranberries have been used widely for several decades for the prevention and treatment of urinary tract infections (UTIs). This is the third update of our review first published in 1998 and updated in 2004 and 2008.

OBJECTIVES: To assess the effectiveness of cranberry products in preventing UTIs in susceptible populations.

SEARCH METHODS: We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL in The Cochrane Library) and the Internet. We contacted companies involved with the promotion and distribution of cranberry products and checked lists of review articles and relevant studies. Date of search: July 2012.

SELECTION CRITERIA: All randomised controlled trials (RCTs) or quasi-RCTs of cranberry products for the prevention of UTIs.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two authors independently assessed and extracted data. Information was collected on methods, participants, interventions and outcomes (incidence of symptomatic UTIs, positive culture results, side effects, adherence to therapy). Risk ratios (RR) were calculated where appropriate, otherwise a narrative synthesis was undertaken. Quality was assessed using the Cochrane risk of bias assessment tool.

MAIN RESULTS: This updated review includes a total of 24 studies (six cross-over studies, 11 parallel group studies with two arms; five with three arms, and two studies with a factorial design) with a total of 4473 participants. Ten studies were included in the 2008 update, and 14 studies have been added to this update. Thirteen studies (2380 participants) evaluated only cranberry juice concentrate, nine studies (1023 participants) evaluated only cranberry tablets/capsules; one study compared cranberry juice and tablets; and one study compared cranberry capsules and tablets. The comparison/control arms were placebo, no treatment, water, methenamine hippurate, antibiotics, or lactobacillus.

Eleven studies were not included in the meta-analyses because either the design was a cross-over study and data were not reported separately for the first phase, or there was a lack of relevant data. Data included in the meta-analyses showed that, compared with placebo, water or no treatment, cranberry products did not significantly reduce the occurrence of symptomatic UTI overall (RR 0.89, 95% CI 0.74 to 1.04) or for any of the subgroups: women with recurrent UTIs (RR 0.74, 95% CI 0.42 to 1.31), men (RR 0.75, 95% CI 0.39 to 1.44), pregnant women (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.17), children with recurrent UTI (RR 0.48, 95% CI 0.19 to 1.22); cancer patients (RR 1.15 95% CI 0.75 to 1.77), or people with neuropathic bladder or spinal injury (RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.75 to 1.20). Overall heterogeneity was moderate ($I^2 = 55\%$). The effectiveness of cranberry was not significantly different to antibiotics for women (RR 1.31, 95% CI 0.80, 2.02) and children (RR 0.69 95% CI 0.32 to 1.51). There was no significant difference between gastrointestinal adverse effects from cranberry product compared to those of placebo/no treatment (RR 0.93, 95% CI 0.31 to 2.27). Many studies reported low compliance and high withdrawal dropout problems which they attributed to palatability/acceptability of the products, primarily the cranberry juice. Most studies of other cranberry products (tablets...
TODAY WE COVERED…

• What Medline is and how PubMed and Medline Ovid differ
• Database features such as Search Details and Limits
• Extending or narrowing your search using MeSH, OR, AND, & Limits
• Leveraging keywords and subject headings in your searches
• Saving searches and setting up alerts to stay current
UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AT BCCHRI

**Health Databases**  
Feb 13, 2-3:30pm | BCCHRI

**Scholarly Publishing & Assessing Your Impact**  
Mar 6, 2-3:30pm | BCCHRI

**Author Rights, Funding Mandates and Open Access Publishing**  
Mar 22, 10-11am | BCCHRI

**EndNote Workshops**  
Mar 5 & Mar 26, 1-2:30pm | BCCHRI

**Systematic Review Methods**  
April 3, 10am-12pm | BCCHRI

More being added all the time. See full listings here: [https://events.library.ubc.ca/](https://events.library.ubc.ca/)
SELECT UPCOMING WORKSHOPS AT UBCV CAMPUS

Full listings – https://events.library.ubc.ca/

Tri-Agency Open Access Policy: Requirements and Routes to Compliance
Jan 31, 12:30-1:15pm | Koerner Building

Graduate Student Writing Community
Jan 31, 5:00-7:00pm | Koerner Building

Systematic Review Methods
Feb 1, 12:00-2:00pm | Woodward Library

Formatting Your Thesis: Tips and Tricks
Feb 2, 10:00am-12:00pm | Woodward Library

SPSS Part 2: Data Management and Bivariate Analysis
Feb 6, 10:00am-12:00pm | Woodward Library

Predatory Publishers: Their impact on scholarship and how they can be avoided
Feb 7, 12:30-1:30pm | Koerner Building
THANK YOU!

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