Comprehensive Literature Searches using the Main Databases

Rachel Couban Dec 4, 2014
Searches that help inform a research question

VS

Searches that help answer a research question
Comprehensive Searching Techniques

1. Searching to inform a research question
   • Pearl-growing (also called snowballing, using one to find more)
   • Scholarly communication techniques (reference lists and citation data)

2. Searching to answer a research question
   • Building Block approach
   • Boolean logic operators
   • Database tools
The Five Laws of Library Science

BY
Librarian, Madras University Library
Honorary, Madras Library Association
Member, International Library Committee
of the World Association for Anglo Education

WITH A FOREWORD
BY
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, K.C.R.I., C.I.E.

AND AN INTRODUCTION
BY
W. C. BERRICK SAYERS, F.L.A.
Chief Librarian, Customs Public Libraries
Lecturer in the University of London School of Librarianship

MADRAS
THE MADRAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LONDON: EDWARD GOLDSTON, LTD.
1931
Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions

Version 5.1.0
(updated March 2011)

Editors: Julian PT Higgins and Sally Green

Part 2: General methods for Cochrane reviews

5 Defining the review question and developing criteria for including
6 Searching for studies

6.1 Introduction
6.2 Sources to search
6.3 Planning the search process
6.4 Designing search strategies
6.5 Managing references
6.6 Documenting and reporting the search process
6.7 Chapter information
Box 6.7.a: The Cochrane Information Retrieval Methods Group
6.8 References

http://irmg.cochrane.org/welcome
Pearl Growing

Pearl growing uses the characteristics of a highly relevant and authoritative article, referred to as the "pearl," to search for additional related sources. To use this technique, follow these steps:

1. Find a relevant and authoritative article
2. Locate and open the record for that article in a database
3. Review the subject terms that are used to describe and index the article in the database
4. Use the subject terms to search for further resources in the database by clicking on them if they are hyperlinked or including them as keywords in a new search statement

If necessary, repeat the process as new sources are found

URL: http://bowvalleycollege.libguides.com
Cited Reference Searching

This method involves searching for sources that have cited a particular source in order to find similar and related materials as well as understand how an influential argument or research findings have been framed and discussed.

Checking Reference lists (“Bibliographic Mining”)

Bibliographic mining involves reviewing the reference list at the end of an book, journal article, dissertation or similar work. The researcher then "mines" the reference list for further resources of interest and relevancy.

http://bowvalleycollege.libguides.com/faculty
Hi, Rachel!

Delighted to have been of assistance!

Post-surgical pain is a challenge for all – patients, medical staff, and researchers! Welcome to an intriguing research topic!

You’ve probably noticed that the indexing for Pain changed in 2012 – prior to that there was no specific MeSH entry for “Chronic Pain” or “Acute Pain”. This has been helpful... to a degree.

There are a number of different research groups at the UHN interested in post-surgical pain – we have the Comprehensive Pain Clinic (led by Dr. Angela Mailis-Gagnon), and we have an Anesthesia group, including Dr. Chung, Dr. Jean Wong, Dr. Philip Peng, and others...

Thank you for the info below – I’ll definitely look into it!

If I may be of further assistance to you, please feel free to contact me again.

Yours in librarianship!

Marina
Brain correlates of subjective reality of physically and psychologically induced pain.

Raj TT, Numminen J, Närvinen S, Hiltunen J, Hani R

Abstract

Hypnoanalgesia has proved to be very effective in the treatment of pain, which includes chronic oncological pain (Cassileth and Keefe, 2010; Sohl et al., 2010), HIV neuropathic pain (Dorfman et al., 2013), pain during extraction of molars (Abdeshahi et al., 2013), pain associated to physical trauma (Patterson et al., 2010), pain in surgical procedures (Facco et al., 2013), pain associated to temporomandibular joint disorder (Abrahamsen et al., 2010), phantom limb (Mack et al., 2013), fibromyalgia (Derbyshire et al., 2009), pain in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Palmieri et al., 2012), acute pain in children (Yaster, 2010), lumbago (Tan et al., 2010, 2014), and pain in childbirth (Oster, 1994; VandeVusse et al., 2007; Abbasi et al., 2009), amongst others. This fact fits what Cajal suggested more than a century ago. It is motivating that the father of the “neuron doctrine” considered hypnotic suggestion a useful method for the treatment of pain. It would have probably pleased him to learn about the progress in understanding the neural substrates of hypnosis and hypnoanalgesia that follows from the work that won him the Nobel Prize.
Hypnosis-induced Pain

- pain
- fMRI
- feelings
- hypnosis
Anesthetic management of a 137-year-old patient fracture of neck femur


... Copyright © Journal of Anaesthesiology Clinical Pharmacology. Anesthetic management of a 137-year-old patient fracture of neck femur. Samarendra Nanda, Anju Gupta, Amit Kulshreshtha, 1 Poonam Kaira, 1 and Meenakshi Sharma 1. Department of Anaesthesia, Pt...

Related articles All 5 versions Cite Save

Create alert
Searching to answer a research question

• Building Block approach
• Boolean logic operators
• Database tools
Building Block Strategy

This simple and intuitive approach involves breaking your research question or information need into distinct groups, or "blocks." Follow these steps:

• Identify and divide main facets and concepts of the query into "blocks"

• Using Boolean operators to account for synonyms or related terms, create a search statement for each block

• Test and evaluate your search statements

• Combine the search statements for each "block" into one query using "AND"

http://bowvalleycollege.libguides.com/faculty
TMJ

RCTs

Laser

CBT

RCTs

Hedges
Boolean logic operators

• Combine synonymous terms with OR

• Limit sets to shared values (items present in both sets) with AND

• Test/validate against a known set with AND

• Exclude what you don’t want with NOT
Database tools for comprehensive searching

- Indexing with controlled vocabulary
- truncation
- free text, adjacency/ proximity operators
- Search limits
Controlled Vocabulary/Thesaurus terms eg MeSH, Emtree

Scope Note for: Chronic Pain

MeSH Heading: Chronic Pain

Scope: Aching sensation that persists for more than a few months. It may or may not have localization, character, and timing are more vague than with acute pain.

Note: Differentiate from Pain, Intractable

Year of Entry: 2012

Previous Indexing: Pain (1993-2011)

References:

See Related:

Acute Pain
Scope Note for: Delayed Emergence from Anesthesia

MeSH HEADING: DELAYED EMERGENCE FROM ANESTHESIA

SCOPE: Abnormally slow pace of regaining CONSCIOUSNESS after general anesthesia (ANESTHESIA) characterized by persistent somnolence.

YEAR of ENTRY: 2009


REFERENCES:

See Related:

ANESTHESIA RECOVERY PERIOD

Used For:

post-procedural delayed awakenings
delayed recovery from anesthesia
delayed return of consciousness
delayed awakening post-procedural
awakening post-anesthesia delayed
post-procedural delayed awakening
post-anesthesia delayed awakening
delayed awakening post-procedural
delayed emergence from anesthesia
awakenings post-anesthesia delayed
delayed awakening post-anesthesia
delayed awakening from anesthesia
Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R)

1  ((chronic or persist* or long-term or syndrome) adj3 pain).mp.
2  Postoperative complications/ or Postoperative period/
3  1 and 2
4  limit 3 to "therapy (maximizes specificity)"
(emergence adj3 (agitation or excit$ or delirium or confusion)).mp.

((postoperative or postanaesthetic) adj3 (agitation or confusion or behavioural change$)).mp.
1. sevoflurane*.mp.
2. exp Propofol/ or exp Halothane/ or exp Isoflurane/ or exp Anesthetics, General/ or exp Enflurane/ or exp Anesthetics/ or exp Receptors, GABA-A/ or exp Anesthesia, General/ or exp Anesthetics, Intravenous/ or exp Nitrous Oxide/ or exp Thiopental/ or exp Analgesics, Opioid/
3. exp Psychomotor Agitation/ or exp Postoperative Complications/ or exp Anesthesia Recovery Period/ or exp confusion/ or exp delirium/ or (emergence adj3 (agitation or excit$ or delirium or confusion)).mp. or ((postoperative or postan?esthetic) adj3 (agitation or confusion or behavio?ral change$)).mp.
4. exp Child/ or exp Adolescent/ or exp Infant/ or child*.mp.
5. exp Adult/ or adult*.mp.
6. 5 not (4 and 5)
7. (1 and 2 and 3) not 6
1. exp Adrenergic beta-Antagonists/ or exp Bendroflumethiazide/ or (acebutolol* or adimolol* or afurolool* or alpha hydroxymetoprolol* or alprenolol* or amosulalol* or arotinolol* or atenolol* or befunolol* or bendroflumethiazide* or betaxolol* or bevantolol* or bfe 55 or bisoprolol* or bopindolol* or bornaprolol* or brefonalol* or bromoacetylalpenololmenthane* or bucindolol* or bucumolol* or bufetolol* or bufuralol* or bunitrolol* or bunolol* or bupronolol* or butofilolol* or butoxamine* or carazolol* or carteolol* or carvedilol* or celiprolol* or cetamolol* or cloranolol* or cyanoidopindolol* or cyanopindolol* or dihydroalprenolol* or diethanolamine* or diletanolamine* or dilevalol* or epanolol* or esmolol* or exaprolol* or falintolol* or fletolol* or flusoxolol* or hydroxybenzylpindolol* or idenolol* or iodocyanopindolol* or idopindolol* or iprocrolol* or isamoltane* or isoxaprolol* or labetalol* or landiolol* or levobunolol* or levomoprolool* or medroxalol* or mepindolol* or mercudamide* or metipranolol* or metoprolol* or inidolol* or nebivolol* or nifenalol* or nipradilol* or oxprenolol* or pafenolol* or paminolol* or penbutolol* or pindolol* or pratolol* or primidolol* or prizidilol* or pronetalol* or propranolol* or proxodolol* or raloxolol* or salcardolol* or sandoz 204545 or soquinolol* or sotalol* or spirendolol* or talinolol* or tientolol* or tienoxolol* or tilisolol* or timolol* or tolamolol* or toliprolol* or trasitensin* or trepress* or tribendilol* or viskaldix* or xibenolol* or zolertine or (beta* adj3 (adrenergic* or blocker*)) | ti,ab.
Summary of search and strategies

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For searches to inform your research question,
• Pearl Growing and Cited Reference Searching
• PubMed Single Citation Matcher’s Find Related
• Google Scholar Related articles
• Cited By

For searches to answer a research question
• Building blocks for each concept
• Boolean operators
• Database power tools
• Teamwork
The library is a growing _____ ?
Thanks!

Rachel Couban
rcouban@mcmaster.ca
ext 21740