

Get up to speed with finding papers for your studies (MSD)

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Where to find good quality research information for your assignments

02

Searching academic databases

03

Planning a search and practise standards search techniques 04

Troubleshoot your searches

05

Understanding differences between a literature review and a systematic review

Welcome!

Feedback and questions

Please use the Padlet to note down any questions, comments or feedback you have during the session.





Supports your arguments with evidence and examples.





Demonstrates the **quality** of resources you have used and your own **knowledge** of the subject.



Journal articles can be used to find some of the latest and most authoritative research on a topic.

Finding Journal articles

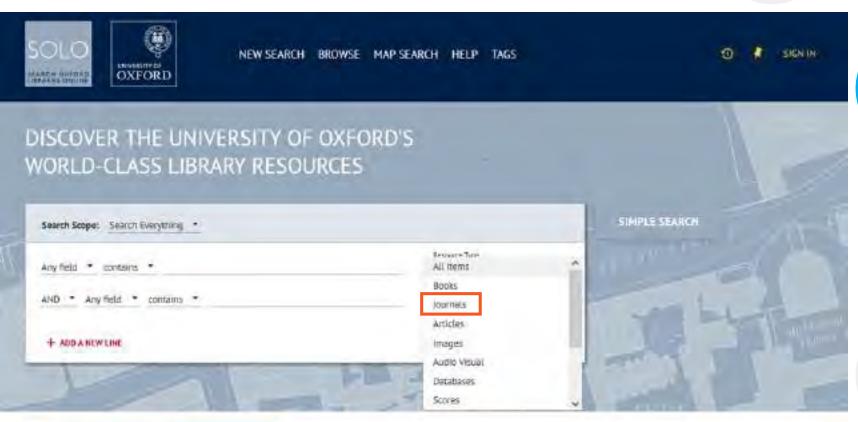


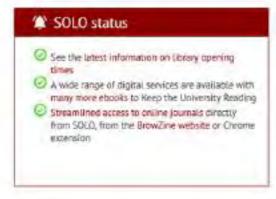
You will be making extensive use of academic journal articles throughout your course.



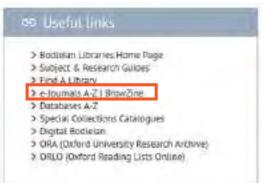
This means you need to know where to find them!

Finding resources: SOLO & Browzine

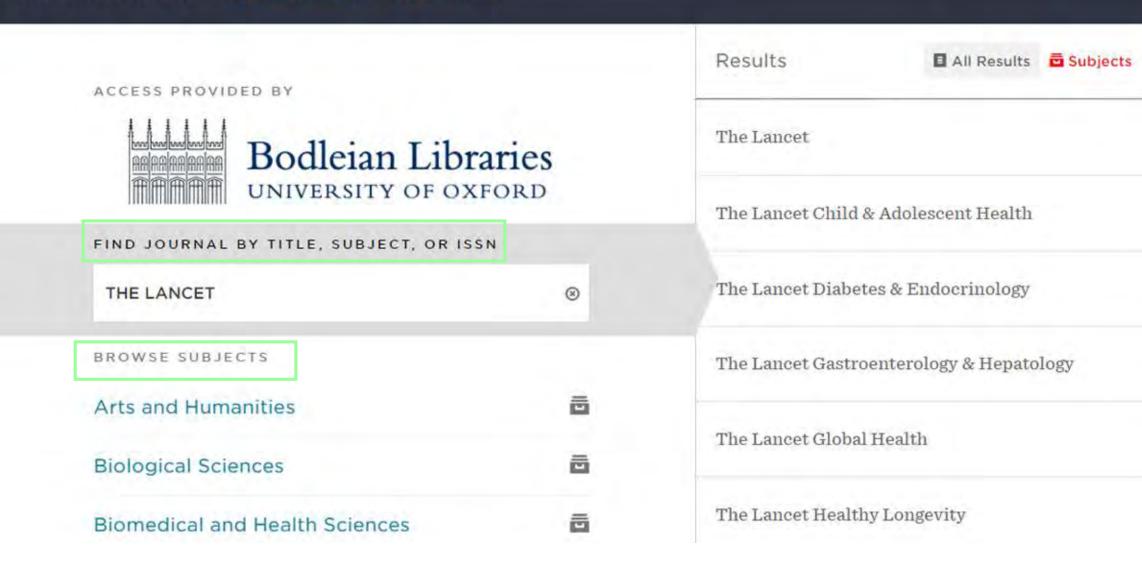




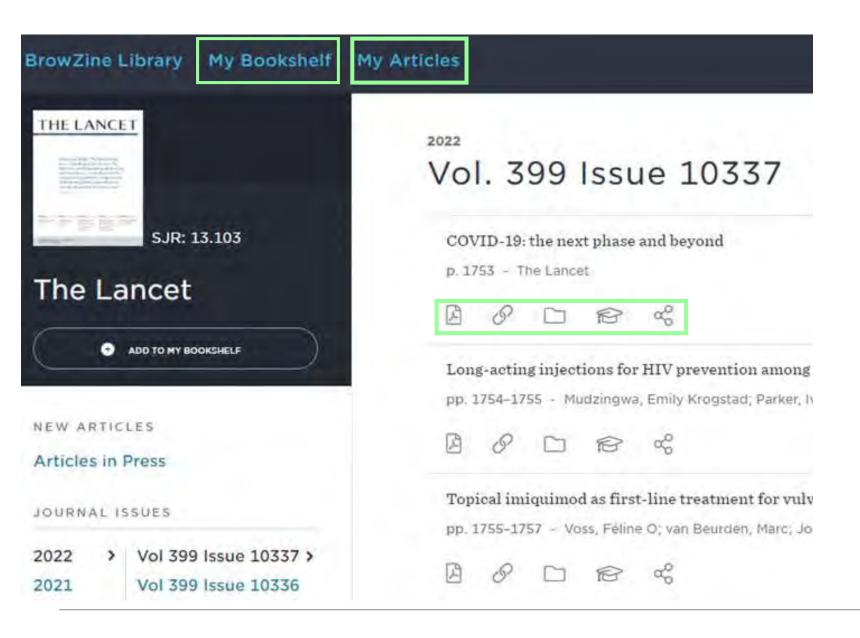




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Journals



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BOOKS (OFTEN CHAPTER LEVEL INDEXING) **JOURNALS**

CONFERENCES

Bibliographic databases







GREY LITERATURE

Databases features

1

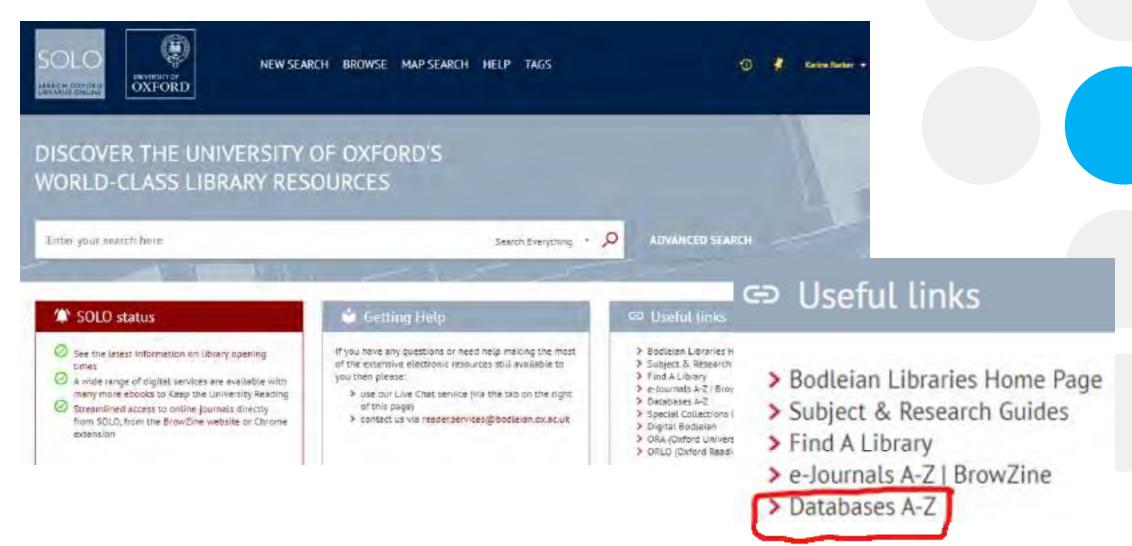
Search for any topic, author or publication

2

Employ a wide range of advanced search tools

3

Offer plenty of options to filter, sort, analyse and save results

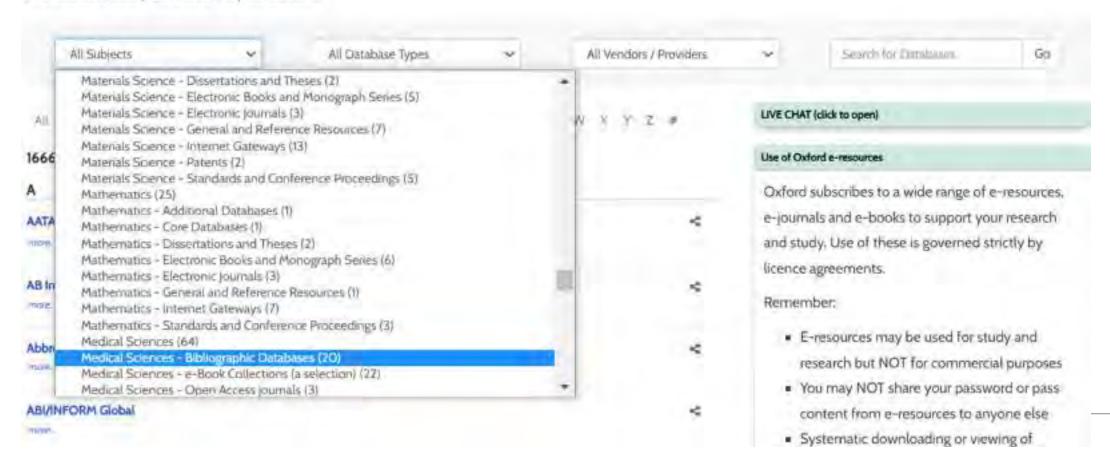


Databases A-Z

Databases A-Z Several search options

Databases A-Z

Find the best library databases for your research.



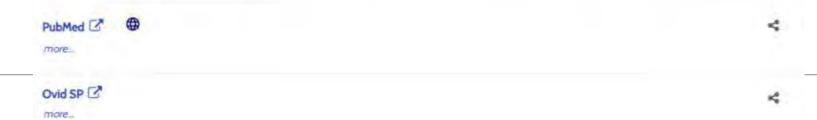
Different access to Medline Database



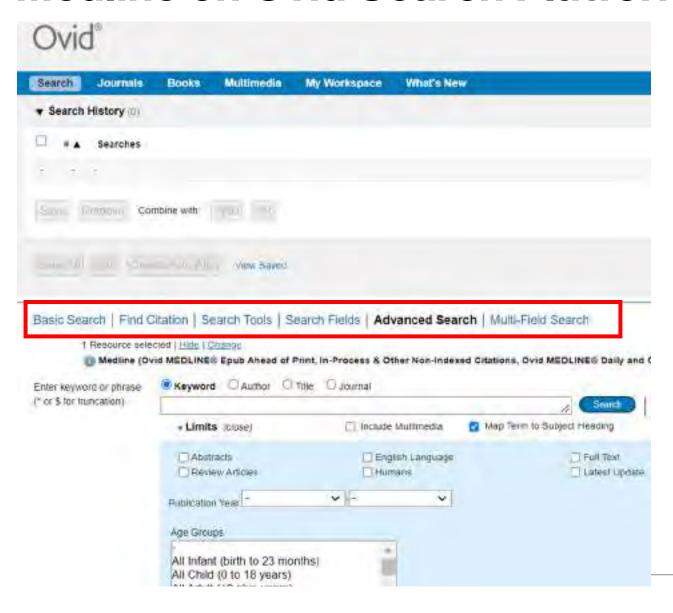
MEDLINE is the United States National Library of Medicine's (NLM) premier bibliographic database providing information from the following fields: Medicine; Nursing; Dentistry; Veterinary medicine; Allied health; Pre-clinical sciences.

The MEDLINE database is the electronic counterpart of Index Medicus, Index to Dental Literature, and the International Nursing Index.

The Ovid MEDLINE database contains bibliographic citations and author abstracts from more than 4,600 biomedical journals published in the United States and in 70 other countries. The database contains well over 13 million citations dating back to 1950, including more than 130,000 population-related journal citations (unique to the former POPLINE database) that were added to MEDLINE in October of 2002. Although coverage is worldwide, most records are derived from English-language sources or have English abstracts. Abstracts are included for more than 75% of the records.



Medline on Ovid Search Platform



Ovid Search Modes

Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | Advanced Search | Multi-Field Search

Basic Search

- works like internet search engines
- doesn't require search techniques
- Useful as a starting search to scope out literature, keywords, subject headings

Search Fields

- List all searchable indexed fields in a database
- Useful for restricting a keyword search to title and abstract

Advanced Search

- Default search
- Search MeSH
- Search concepts at one time and combine

Require search technique s

Planning a search

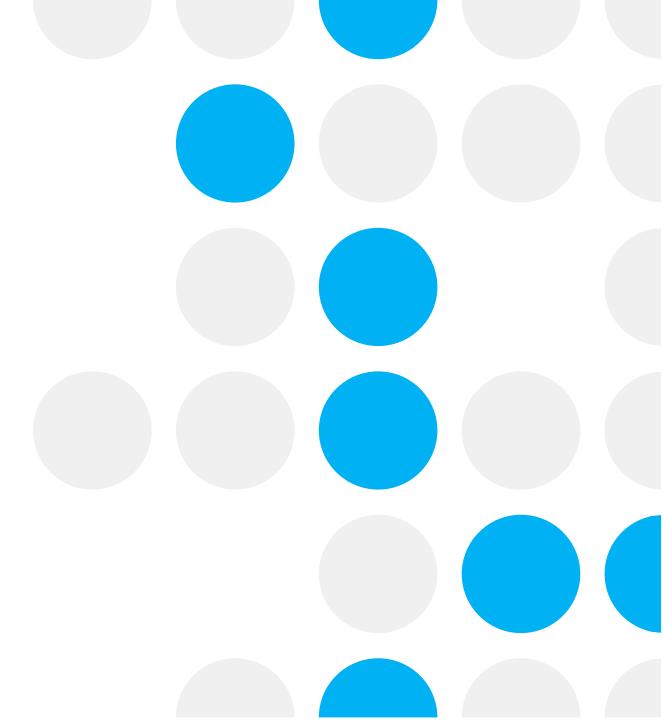
Research topic:

Do vitamin D supplements increase immune response against covid-19?

Breaking down a research topic in concepts **Do vitamin D supplements increase immune response against covid-19?**

	Drug/substance	Treatment/effect	disease
Keywords	Vitamin D supplements	Improve immunity	Covid 19
	Alternative term	Alternative term	Alternative term
		Alternative tem	

Activity with padlet – Alternative Terms



Breaking down a research topic in concepts **Do vitamin D supplements increase immune response against covid-19?**

	Drug/substance	Treatment/effect	disease
Keywords	Vitamin D supplements	Improve immunity	Covid 19
	Alternative term	Alternative term	Alternative term
		Alternative term	

Phrase searching Medline on Ovid platform

- "quotation marks" for:
 phrases and for terms appearing next to each other "influenza immunisation", "coronary heart disease"
- ADJn for words near to one another within a specified number (n) in any order
 - Surgery adj5 delay

Truncation and wildcards

Medline on Ovid Platform

Truncation: asterisk *

Unlimited accura* for accuracy, accurate

Limited car*3 for carer, carers, caring but not cardiovascular

Wildcards: question mark? or #

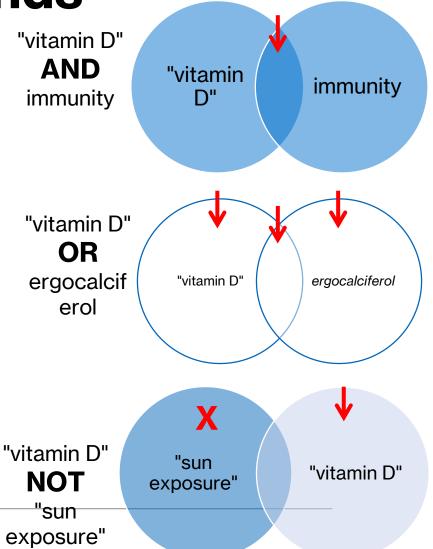
Characteri?ation for different spelling

Boolean commands

• AND - includes

• **OR** – broadens out

• NOT – excludes



Boolean operators and parentheses for nesting

- OR: synonyms and keywords for the same concept:
- " Coronovirus diseases" OR "SARS-COV-2"

AND: different concepts:

("Vitamin D2" OR "ergocalciferol")

AND

• ("immunity boost*" **OR** "T cell response*")

Activity with padlet – Add truncations, wildcards, connectors

	Drug/substance	Treatment/effect	Disease
Keywords	Vitamin D supplements	improve immunity	Covid-19
	Vitamin D2	Immune response	Coronovirus diseases
	ergocalciferol	Immunity booster	SARS-COV-2
	Vitamin D3		
	cholecalciferol		

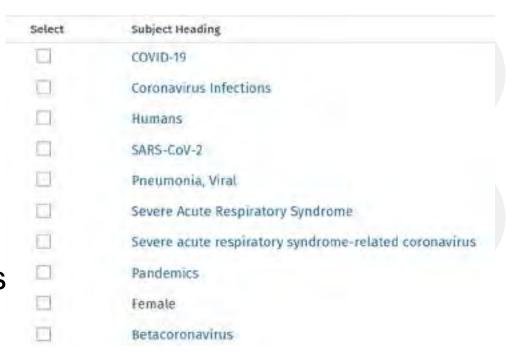
	Drug/substance	Treatment/effect	Disease
Keywords	"Vitamin D supplement*"	" improve ADJ3 immunity"	"Covid-19"
	"Vitamin D2"	"Immune response*"	"Coronovirus diseases"
	ergocalciferol	"Immunity boost*"	"SARS-COV-2"
	"Vitamin D3"		
	cholecalciferol		

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) Headings

- Controlled vocabulary produced by the US National Library of Medicine
- Includes main concepts (main headings), related terms, and aspects of a concept (adverse effects, diagnosis, metabolism, therapy) arranged in a hierarchy
- Used by NLM cataloguers to describe the subject content of journal articles indexed in Medline

Why search MeSH?

- Retrieve records on a subject
- Include records with a different terminology for the same subject
- Optimise the retrieval of relevant results in combination with a keyword search



Citation Counts

- Some databases count citations to papers.
- You can use these citations to find papers which have cited a piece of research you are interested in.
- Citations can also give you clues as to what might be widely read or particularly important papers in a field.

Live Demo: Searching databases

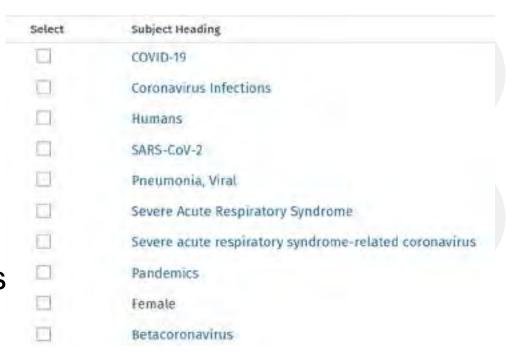
- Searching in basic and Advanced Mode
- Searching MeSH
- Applying search strategies
- Filtering results
- Looking at citing and cited articles, suggested articles, author's and indexed keywords
- Saving results and searches

Medline Ovid Search

- Each concept are searched separately
- 2 separate searches, MeSH and keywords, are executed for each concept
- MeSH and keyword searches for each concept are combined with OR
- MeSH and keyword results for each concept are combined with AND

Why search MeSH?

- Retrieve records on a subject
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Use the padlet to enter your suggestions

Too many results

- Use filters
- Use phrase searching
- Limit truncation
- Narrow search to title and abstract

Too many irrelevant results

- Use **NOT**
- Are all variant spellings included?
- Limit truncation
- Use proximity command

No results

- Begin again with broader terms
- Check if your search structure is correct
- Check if truncation and wildcards are correct

Systematic Reviews

What are systematic reviews?

Open the padlet

Systematic review

- 1. Registered protocol
- 2. Focused question
- 3. Full report of search strategy
- 4. Searches across multiple databases
- 5. Includes grey literature
- 6. Pre-specified inclusion/exclusion criteria
- 7. Risk of bias assessment

Review (literature, narrative)

- 1. No protocol
- 2. General question
- 3. Brief report of search keywords
- 4. Searches of 1 or 2 sources
- 5. Includes known literature
- 6. No criteria for inclusion/exclusion
- 7. No quality assessment

Systematic review definition

A systematic review attempts to identify, appraise and synthesize

all the empirical evidence that meets pre-specified eligibility criteria to answer a specific research question.

Researchers conducting systematic reviews use **explicit**, **systematic methods** that are selected with a view aimed at **minimizing bias**, to produce more reliable findings to inform decision making.

https://www.cochranelibrary.com/about/about-cochrane-reviews



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Thank you