



مدیریت اطلاع رسانی پزشکی و منابع علمی



How to Plan Search Strategy

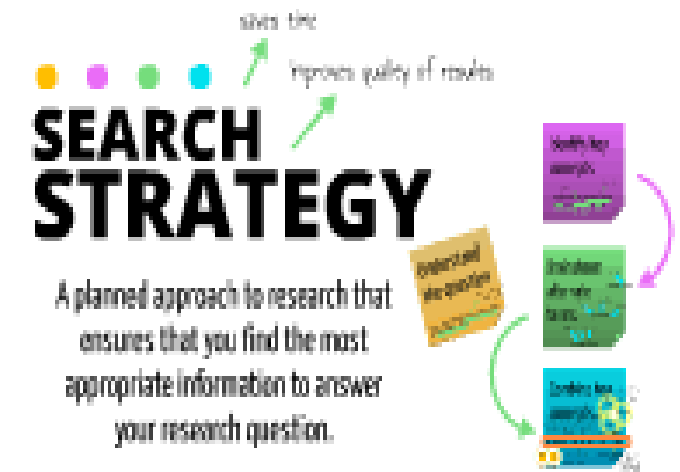
سمیرا سلیمان پور

دانشجوی دکتری کتابداری و اطلاع رسانی پزشکی





- When you start out, you may feel overwhelmed by the breadth of information available. However, by planning your searches in advance and applying effective search techniques, you will find the most relevant content for your needs.





Why search strategy?



- Plan a search strategy is a crucial stage of the research process as:
- It will save you *time*
- Your searching will be more *structured*
- Your search results will be more *relevant*





Steps of Search Strategy



- Step 1: Spend some time thinking about your topic;
- Step 2: Considering your search terms;
- Step 3: Search each concept and use medical subject headings
- Step 4: Combine your search terms;
- Step 5: Chossing your database;
- Step 6: Developing and improving your search strategy on databases;
- Step 7: Relevant results retrieved!





Step1: Thinking about your topic



- Take the time to write down your topic;
- Consider your topic from all angles;
- Be specific about what it is you want to discover about your topic;





Step1: Thinking about your topic



- Break down search topic into section;
- Think of keywords to describe the topic;
- Clarify and define your search question.





Step 2: Considering your search terms



- Think about the search words
 - You can omitt generic words like discuss, assess, importance;
 - Consider all possible words or phrases that might be used to describe the concepts of your topic;
1. **What's in a Name?** Classification of Diabetes Mellitus in Veterinary Medicine and Why It Matters;
 2. **Impact** of Severe Obesity on Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Youth;
 3. **Effect** of environmental air pollution on type 2 diabetes mellitus;



Example



- e-learning
 - online learning,
 - computer based learning, (CBL)
 - web based training, (WBT)
 - ORBL, (online resource-based learning)
 - NCL, (networked collaborative learning)
 - CSCL, (computer-supported collaborative learning)



Considering your search terms



- These should include **synonyms**,
- Variations in **spelling** (behaviour & behavior),
- Word endings (**singular, plural**),
- Variant **terminology** (electrocardiograms, electrocardiography),
- Alternative terms Ex: screening/testing – women/woman/female – pregnant/pregnancy,



Step 3: Use medical subject headings



- مجموعه اصطلاحات استاندارد، گزیده شده و نظام یافته ای است که بین آنها روابط معنایی و رده ای، یا سلسله مراتبی برقرار است و توانایی آن را دارد که موضوع آن رشته را با تمام جنبه های اصلی، فرعی و وابسته به شکل نظام یافته و به قصد ذخیره و بازیابی اطلاعات و مدارک و مقاصد جنبی دیگر عرضه کند، و از نظر ساختاری، گنجینه واژگان کنترل شده و سازمان یافته در یک زمینه خاص می باشد.
- کنترل واژه ها مجموعه ای از واژه های (از پیش) تعیین شده است طوری که هر واژه ای بیانگر یک مفهوم خاص است و تنها یک واژه برای آن مفهوم به کار برده می شود.



Step 3: Use medical subject headings



- Use subject headings (called Medical Subject Headings or MeSH in Medline and Emtree thesaurus for Embase) to capture concepts rather than specific keywords.

MeSH

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) is the NLM controlled vocabulary thesaurus used for indexing articles for PubMed.



MESH



MeSH: Medical Subject Heading

- اصطلاحنامه تخصصی پزشکی کتابخانه ملی پزشکی آمریکا است.
- برای نمایه سازی مدارک موجود و قرار دادن در پایگاه اطلاعاتی Medline از آن استفاده می شود.
- این پایگاه حاوی کلمات و کلیدواژه های علوم پزشکی است که به صورت دسته های مشخص و سلسله مراتبی قرار داده شده است.



MESH



- این کلمات دارای پشتوانه انتشاراتی هستند و در مدارک و مقالات موجود می‌باشند و از آن‌ها استخراج شده‌اند.
- کلمات مش عمدتاً، جهت اختصاص کلمات کنترل شده موضوعی به مقالات موجود در مدلاین استفاده می‌شود.
- معمولاً بین ۱۰ الی ۱۲ کلیدواژه توسط متخصصان موضوعی به مقالات اختصاص داده می‌شود.



MESH



- پایگاه مش حدود ۲۶ هزار کلمه دارد که به طور سالانه روزآمد می‌شوند.

- کلمات به صورت سلسله مراتبی از عام به خاص مرتب شده‌اند به صورت یک درخت با شاخه‌ها و زیرشاخه‌های فرعی تر گردآوری شده‌اند.

- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>





Mesh



- The first official list of subject headings published by the National Library of Medicine appeared in 1954 under the title Subject Heading Authority List.
- Mesh including:
 - Definition of term
 - Sunheadings
 - Entry terms
 - Mesh categories



Search Terms



- Both types of search terms are in search.
- Keywords help to broaden your results. They will be searched for at least in journal titles, author names, article titles, & article abstracts. They can also be tagged to search all text.
- Index/subject terms help to focus your search appropriately, looking for items that have had a specific term applied by an indexer (Mesh & Emtree).



Challenges of Search Terms



- تمامی پایگاه‌ها از واژه‌گان کنترل شده استفاده نمی‌کنند.
- واژه‌گان جدید ممکن است با تاخیر به تزاروس پایگاه اضافه شود.
- مقالات جدید ممکن است با تاخیر نمایه سازی شود.
- پیدا کردن اینکه چه کلیدواژه‌ای اصلی و کنترل شده است گاهی سخت می‌باشد.
- ممکن است نمایه سازی واژه‌گان به خوبی انجام نشده باشد.



Step 4: Combine your search terms



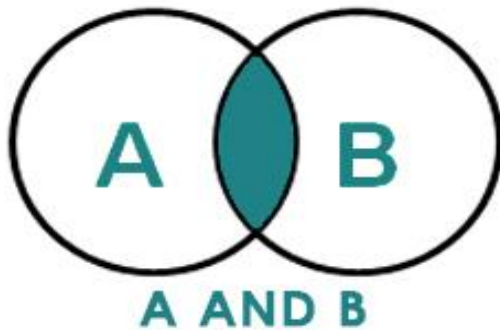
- Define the relationship between terms.
- Use the Boolean operators AND, OR and NOT.
- **Boolean operators** let you combine search terms in specific ways to broaden or narrow your results.
- Use the Boolean operators to capital letters forms.



AND Operator



- عملگر AND جستجوی شما را محدود می کند.
- رکوردهایی را بازیابی می کند که هر دو کلیدواژه را داشته باشند.
- اگر رکوردی فقط یکی از واژگان را داشته باشد آن رکورد بازیابی نخواهد شد.
- برخی موتورهای جستجو از علامت + و یا فاصله بین کلمات به جای AND استفاده می کنند.
- عمل ضرب منطقی را انجام می دهد.
- عملگر AND پیش فرض موتور جستجوی گوگل است.

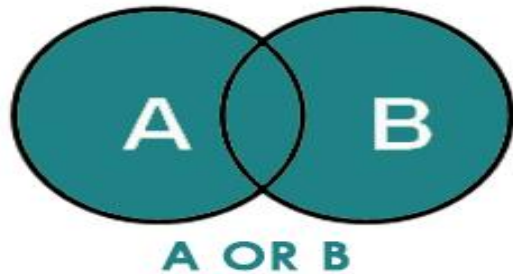




OR Operator



- عملگر OR بیشتر برای جستجوی کلیدواژه‌های مشابه به کار می‌رود و جستجوی شما را گسترده‌تر می‌کند.
- رکوردهایی را بازیابی می‌کند که یک یا هر دو کلیدواژه مورد نظر را داشته باشند.
- عمل جمع منطقی را انجام می‌دهد.

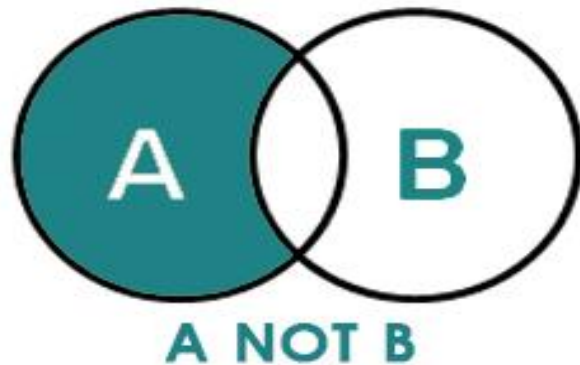




NOT Operator



- عملگر NOT جستجوی شما را محدود می کند.
- رکوردهایی را بازیابی می کند که فقط یکی از کلیدواژه ها را داشته و کلیدواژه (های) دیگر را نداشته باشد.
- برخی موتورهای جستجو از علامت - به جای NOT استفاده می کنند.





PICO



- The PICO model is widely used and taught in **evidence-based health care** as a strategy for formulating questions and search strategies and for characterizing clinical studies or meta-analyses . PICO stands for 4 different potential components of a clinical question include: **P**roblem/Patient/Population, **I**ntervention/Indicator, **C**omparison, **O**utcome, and (optional) **S**tudy Type.
- PICO Elements Change According to Question Type
- When forming your question using the PICO framework it is useful to think about what type of question it is you are asking, (therapy, prevention, diagnosis, prognosis, etiology).



PICO



Question Type	Patient Problem or Population	Intervention or Exposure	Comparison or Control	Example Outcome Measures
Therapy (Treatment)	Patient's disease or condition.	A therapeutic measure, eg., medication, surgical intervention, or life style change.	Standard care, another intervention, or a placebo.	Mortality rate, number of days off work, pain, disability.
Prevention	Patient's risk factors and general health condition.	A preventive measure, e.g., A lifestyle change or medication.	Another preventative measure OR maybe not applicable.	Mortality rate, number of days off work, disease incidence.
Diagnosis	Specific disease or condition.	A diagnostic test or procedure.	Current "reference standard" or "gold standard" test for that disease or condition.	Measures of the test utility, i.e. sensitivity, specificity, odds ratio.
Prognosis (Forecast)	Duration and severity of main prognostic factor or clinical problem.	Usually time or "watchful waiting".	Usually not applicable.	Survival rates, mortality rates, rates of disease progression.
Etiology (Causation)	Patient's risk factors, current health disorders, or general health condition.	The intervention or exposure of interest. Includes an indication of the strength/dose of the risk factor and the duration of the exposure.	Usually not applicable.	Survival rates, mortality rates, rates of disease progression.



PICO



1. Frame the question: write out your information need in the form of a question, for example:

Does hand washing among healthcare workers reduce hospital acquired infections?

P (Problem or Patient or Population):

hospital acquired infection

I (intervention/indicator):

hand washing

C (comparison):

no hand washing; other solution

O (outcome of interest):

reduced infection



PICO



2. Plan a search strategy: by identifying the major elements of your question, and translate natural language terms to subject descriptors, MeSH terms, or descriptors.

- TIP: start with the P and the I only to begin your search and keep initial search results broad:

*A simple database search strategy should begin with the **P AND I**:*

cross infection **AND** (Handwashing **OR** Hand disinfection)

natural language	term mapped to database vocabulary
P (P roblem/ P atient/ P opulation) =hospital acquired infection	cross infection [MeSH]
I (intervention/indicator)=hand washing	hand disinfection [MeSH]



PICO



3. After viewing the initial search results: you may decide to *narrow* (AND) your search with terms for the Comparison, Outcome, study Type.

- Or you may view results, abstracts, and full text of articles to view the comparison and outcome elements.
- Use database **filters**, explained in Filtering the Evidence
- Apply Limits for publication type, year, age groups, For example:
- Limit to **age group** “Aged, 65 and over”
- Limit to **publication years** 2005-2013
- Limit to **publication type** “randomized controlled trial”



Truncation



- به جستجوی اشکال مختلف یک کلمه (مثل جمع و مفرد، اسم و فعل، ریشه، یا املاهای مختلف یک کلمه) می پردازد.
- **surger*** - finds surgery, surgical, surgeries
- **therap*** - finds therapy, therapies, therapist or therapists
- پایگاه های مختلف ممکن است از علائم مختلف برای کوتاه سازی استفاده کند اما علائم **"*** و **"\$"** یا **"!"** یا **"#"** بیشتر مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد.
- For example, in the **Medline** database, "wom#n" will find woman and also women.



Problems with Truncation



- let's look at another example, **city**. To stem and pick up the plural form of **city**, **cities**, we would need to specify **cit***. But look at some of the words this stem specification would match: **Citadel, cities, citric, citadels, citify, citriculture, citation, citizen, citrine, citations, citizenry, citrone, cite, citizens, citronella, cites, citizenship, citrus, cited, citrate, city.**
- The **cit*** stem clearly picks up way **too many** unwanted words.
- **mat*** - finds **mates, maternity, mating, matrix, and math**



Wildcards



• از این عملگر می توان برای جایگزین کردن یک یا چند حرف از یک کلمه یا برای جایگزین کردن یک کلمه کامل استفاده کرد.

- **wom#n, organi#ation**
- **Wom?n, organi?ation**
- **(Proquest) ad???, added, adult, adopt**

• جستجوی فوق کلمات women, woman, organization, organisation را بازیابی می کند.

- **“managing * hospital”**

• در گوگل استفاده از جستجوی فوق ممکن است عبارات زیر را جستجو کند.

- **Managing local hospital, managing public hospital, managing state hospital,**



“Quotation marks”



- Finds words next to **each other** “surgical intervention”
- Find exact word “Surgery”
- Phrase searching **decreases the number of results** you get and makes your **results more relevant**.
- In **Embase**: “surgical intervention” + ‘surgical intervention’
- In **Ovid** just ‘surgical intervention’ are accepted.



Parentheses



1. You define a Boolean expression through use of an open parenthesis (to begin it, and a closed parenthesis) to end it. ()
 2. Make sure you have a **balanced (equal) number of open and close parentheses** in your entire query
 3. Expressions at the same level are read in order, **from left to right.**
- ((education* AND medic*) AND (reform OR revision) AND (“united states” OR USA))**



Step 5: Chossing your database



Bibliographic database is a database of bibliographic records, an organized digital collection of references to published literature, including journal and newspaper articles, conference proceedings, reports, government and legal publications, patents, books, etc.

Scopus

Web of Science

Medline



- **Full-text database** or a **complete-text database** is a database that contains the complete text of books, dissertations, journals, magazines, newspapers or other kinds of textual documents.
- Pubmed
- Embase
- Proquest



پایگاه‌های اطلاعاتی مورد اشتراک دانشگاه



← → ↻ ⓘ Not secure diglib.iums.ac.ir/page/34696/پایگاه-های-اطلاعاتی-بر-اساس-تنظیم-الفبایی

ل سوم | بیمارستان ها | شبکه ها و مراکز بهداشت | کتابخانه مرکزی | پردیس بین الملل | پایگاه اطلاع رسانی دانشگاه | مراکز تحقیقاتی



پورتال کتابخانه مرکزی خدمات تخصصی اطلاع رسانی میز مرجع مجازی کتابخانه های دانشگاه نقشه سایت از کتابدار پیرس کارگاه ها و همایش ها نظر سنجی محتوای آموزشی

کتابخانه الکترونیک (پایگاه های اطلاعاتی) « پایگاه های اطلاعاتی بر اساس تنظیم الفبایی

پایگاه های اطلاعاتی بر اساس تنظیم الفبایی

| تاریخ ارسال: ۱۳۹۶/۱۱/۱۴ |

(A-Z)Electronic Resources			
Name	URL Address	Access	Help
BMJ	https://www.bmj.com	Yes	Help
BMJ Best Practice	https://bestpractice.bmj.com/best-practice/welcome.html	Yes	Help
BMJ Learning	http://learning.bmj.com/learning/home.html	Yes	Help
BMJ Journals	http://journals.bmj.com/content/journals	Yes	Help
ClinicalKey	https://www.clinicalkey.com	Yes	Help
ClinicalKey Guidelines	https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/browse/guidelines تهیه کننده: سمیرا سلیمان پور	Yes	Help
ClinicalKey	https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/browse/multimedia	Yes	Help



List of databases



List of academic databases and search engines

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This page contains a representative list of major databases and search engines useful in an academic setting for finding and accessing articles in [academic journals](#), [institutional repositories](#), archives, or other collections of [scientific](#) and [other](#) articles. As the distinction between a [database](#) and a [search engine](#) is unclear for these complex [document retrieval systems](#), see:

- the general [list of search engines](#) for all-purpose search engines that can be used for academic purposes
- the article about [bibliographic databases](#) for information about databases giving bibliographic information about finding books and journal articles.

Note that "free" or "subscription" can refer both to the availability of the database or of the journal articles included. This has been indicated as precisely as possible in the lists below.

This is a [dynamic list](#) and may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness. You can help by [expanding it](#) with [reliably sourced](#) entries.

Name	Discipline(s)	Description	Access Cost	Provider(s)
Academic Search	Multidisciplinary	Several versions: Complete, Elite, Premier, and Alumni Edition ^[1]	Subscription	EBSCO Publishing ^[2]
Aerospace & High Technology Database	Aerospace , Aeronautics , Astronautics		Subscription	ProQuest ^[3]
African Journals OnLine (AJOL)	Multidisciplinary	Scholarly journals published in Africa ^[4]	Free abstracts; Subscription full-text	African Journals OnLine ^[5]
AgeLine	Sociology , Gerontology	Includes information on aging-related topics, including economics , public health and policy .	Subscription	EBSCO Publishing ^[6]
AGRICOLA: Agricultural Online	Agriculture		Free & Subscription	Produced by the United States National Agricultural Library . Free access provided by NAL . ^[7] Subscription access provided by



Step 6: Developing and improving your search strategy



- If you get too many results, you need to **Refine** your search;
- Try different key words;
- Narrow it down by setting Limits;
- Limit to searching with in different indexes Ex: subject, title, abstract;
- Limit to years of publication;
- Limit to type of document Ex: book chapters, articles, conference papers;



Step 6: Developing and improving your search strategy



- If you don't get enough results;
- Expand the topic – use **more or different terms**;
- Find more keywords from previous search results;



Step 7: Relevant results retrieved!



- Take a look at your search results.
- Are any of the articles right on target?
- Did you get too many? Too few?
- Nowhere near your topic at all?
- Try steps 1-5 over again.



ارزیابی نتایج جستجو



• اهداف یک جستجوی موفق:

- بازیابی تعداد مطلوب رکوردهای مرتبط؛
- جلوگیری از ریزش کاذب یا بازیابی تعداد زیادی از موضوعات غیرمرتبط؛
- جلوگیری از دست رفتن تعداد زیادی از موضوعات مرتبط؛

• ارزیابی نتایج جستجو:

- میزان مرتبط بودن با موضوع جستجو شده؛
- روزآمد بودن؛
- معتبر بودن نویسنده و منبع اطلاعاتی؛
- میزان پوشش موضوعی؛
- صحت اطلاعات؛
- مخاطب اطلاعات؛



دلایل جستجوی ناموفق

- غلط املایی در کلیدواژه‌ها؛
- استفاده از کلیدواژه‌های عام؛
- استفاده از کلیدواژه‌های بسیار خاص؛
- عدم استفاده از مفاهیم و کلمات مترادف و مرتبط؛
- عدم بررسی دقیق نتایج کاوش؛
- عدم آشنایی از نحوه به کارگیری امکانات جستجو؛
- عدم پوشش موضوعی پایگاه اطلاعاتی مورد جستجو؛



Search recommendation 1



- *Recommendation:* Use nouns or objects as query keywords
- *Example:* Diabetes
- *Why important:* actions (verbs), modifiers (adjectives, and adverbs), and conjunctions are either “**thrown away**” by search engines or **too variable** to be useful



Search recommendation 2



- *Recommendation:* combine 2 to 3 concepts in query
- *Example:* “diabetes mellitus”, “sensory neuropathy”, treatment **OR** therapy
- *Why important:* triangulating on multiple query concepts, narrows and targets results, generally by more than **100** to **1000**



Search recommendation 3



- *Recommendation:* Use 6 to 8 words in query
- *Example:* Diabetes, mellitus, neuropathy, sensory, treatment
- *Why important:* more keywords chosen at appropriate level, can reduce the universe of possible documents returned by 99%



- One of the biggest mistakes you can make in preparing a query is not providing enough keywords.
- On average, most users submit **1.5** keywords per query. This typically returns over **40,000** documents and makes it impossible to get a good “hit”



Search recommendation 4



- *Recommendation:* Try to pick up singular and pleural versions of the nouns
- *Example:* biguanide OR biguanides
- *Why important:* use asterisk wildcard. The wildcard tell the search engine to match all characters after it, preserving keyword slots and increasing coverage by 50% or more



Search recommendation 5



- *Recommendation:* Use synonyms via the OR operator
- *Example:* treatment OR therapy
- *Why important:* cover the likely different ways a concept can be described. Generally avoid OR in other cases



Search recommendation 6



- *Recommendation:* Combine keywords into phrases where possible
- *Example:* “diabetes mellitus”
- *Why important:* use quotes to denote phrases. Phrases restrict results to exact matches, narrows results by many time



Search recommendation 7



- *Recommendation:* Distinguish concepts by parentheses
- *Example:* (“diabetes mellitus” AND “sensory neuropathy”) AND (treatment **OR** therapy)
- *Why important:* simple way to ensure the search engine evaluate your query the way you want, from left to right



Search recommendation 8



- *Recommendation:* Link concepts with the AND operator
- *Example:* (“sensory neuropathy”) AND (“diabetes mellitus”) AND (biguanide*) AND (treatment OR therapy)
- *Why important:* AND glues the query together



Search recommendation 9



- *Recommendation:* Order concepts with main subject first (Put Your Main Concept First)
- *Example:* (“sensory neuropathy”) (“diabetes mellitus”) (biguanide*) (treatment **OR** therapy)
- *Why important:* put main subject first. Engines tend to rank documents more highly that match first terms or phrases evaluated



Search recommendation 10



- *Recommendation:* Refine your search if necessary
- *Why important:*
 - Many sites offer a “Refine search” option so you can modify your search term
 - Some have a “more like this” option
 - Or go BACK to the search box to change your query



تکمیل جستجو



سایر روش‌های موجود برای تکمیل جستجو:

- بررسی فهرست منابع مقالات منتشر شده؛
- بررسی مقالات مرتبطی که پایگاه اطلاعاتی پیشنهاد می‌دهد؛
- بررسی فهرست مطالب مجلات مرتبط با موضوع؛
- کمک گرفتن از متخصصان حوزه موضوعی مورد پژوهش.



مدیریت اطلاع رسانی پزشکی و منابع علمی



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