# Managing the literature in systematic reviews

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# What are we talking about?

What makes a literature review 'systematic'?

 What's the difference between a systematic review and meta-analysis?

 There's plenty of debate about systematic review methods – see reading list



From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 6(6): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit www.prisma-statement.org

Records identified through database Additional records identified Identification searching (n = )through other sources (n = ) Records after duplicates removed (n =Screening Records screened Records excluded (n = )(n = )Full-text articles assessed for Full-text articles excluded, eligibility (n = ) Eligibility with reasons (n = )Studies included in qualitative synthesis (n = ) Included Studies included in quantitative synthesis (metaanalysis) (n =

# Topics for this session

- What about avoiding bias?
- Where do you start?
- Your search strategy might include...
- How do you keep track of everything?
- How do you describe your search methods?
- Some detailed techniques...

# What about avoiding bias?

- Publication bias mitigate by using grey literature, looking for unpublished studies usually via research registers and contacting experts.
- Database bias mitigate by search regional specialist databases like the Global Health Library
- Language bias avoid limits that aren't directly linked to inclusion criteria congruent with your research question
- Multiple publication bias mitigate by noting studies with common authors, equal numbers of participants and common grant numbers.
- Reviewer bias mitigate by sticking to your clearly stated question and your inclusion/exclusion criteria.

## Supporting the principles of the SR

- Minimise bias
  - e.g. search should allow positive and negative findings
- Include all comparable data
  - e.g. include unpublished studies
- Methods are explicit
  - Like a laboratory experiment
- "Reproducible"
  - Record all activities and report explicitly

# Where do you start?

#### Initial scoping search...

- •Has a review already been done?
- •Informs almost every aspect of the protocol For the review proper...
- •Make a strategic selection of literature databases, organisation websites and expert contacts
- •Get ideas for your search terms by looking at prior reviews and known relevant studies
- Develop your search in one core database, then adapt that for other databases
- Is the database search good enough?
- •Test your search to see if known relevant papers are retrieved

# Your search strategy might include...

- Literature databases (like Medline, Web of Science)
- Grey literature (not commercially published)
  - Theses/Dissertations (special databases)
  - Reports (specific web sites, or Google with format limit)
- Key organisations' websites
- Unpublished studies
  - Search trials registers
- Contact experts in field
- Citation tracking
- Hand-searching

### How do you keep track of everything?

- Download database results to work on selection process. If you select directly from database results sets,
  - Results sets change when databases are updated
  - More likely to spend time on duplicate records
- Save your search histories on the database platform if possible, or on local computer files (eg word doc) if needed
- Record dates of downloads, and year coverage of search

# More How do you keep track of everything?

- EndNote or similar to de-duplicate results
  - Don't waste time rejecting the same record more than once!
- EndNote (or similar) can also be used to manage process of selection and feed directly into PRISMA flow diagram

# How do you describe your search methods?

- Be transparent in describing your methods
- Give enough detail for someone else to reproduce your methods
- For each database searched, report
  - platform used
  - date of download
  - span of years searched
  - search history

# Some detailed techniques...

### Formulating the search queries

- PICOS / SPIDER framework as appropriate
- Reverse engineer from ideal data
- Identify synonyms, alternative spellings, related terms
- Link to criteria for relevance
- Not all essential concepts are good search terms – may work better as selection criteria
- Adapt the queries to best suit the resource

### **PICOS**

- Patient/population/pro blem
- Intervention/exposure
- Comparison/control
- Outcome
- Study design

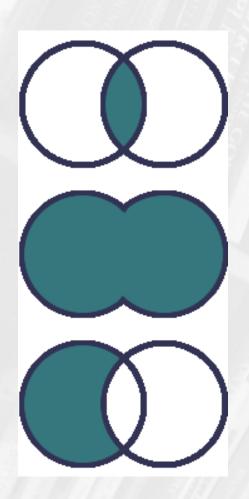
### **SPIDER**

- Sample
- Phenomenon of Interest
- Design
- Evaluation
- Research type

# Reverse engineering...

- What kind(s) of data are appropriate?
- How are those data generated?
  - Instruments
- What types of study designs are valid?
  - Not sure? See e.g. www.cebm.net/index.aspx?o=1039
- Criteria for generalisability
  - e.g. age, sex, co-morbidities, health infrastructure, health policy, cultural requirements

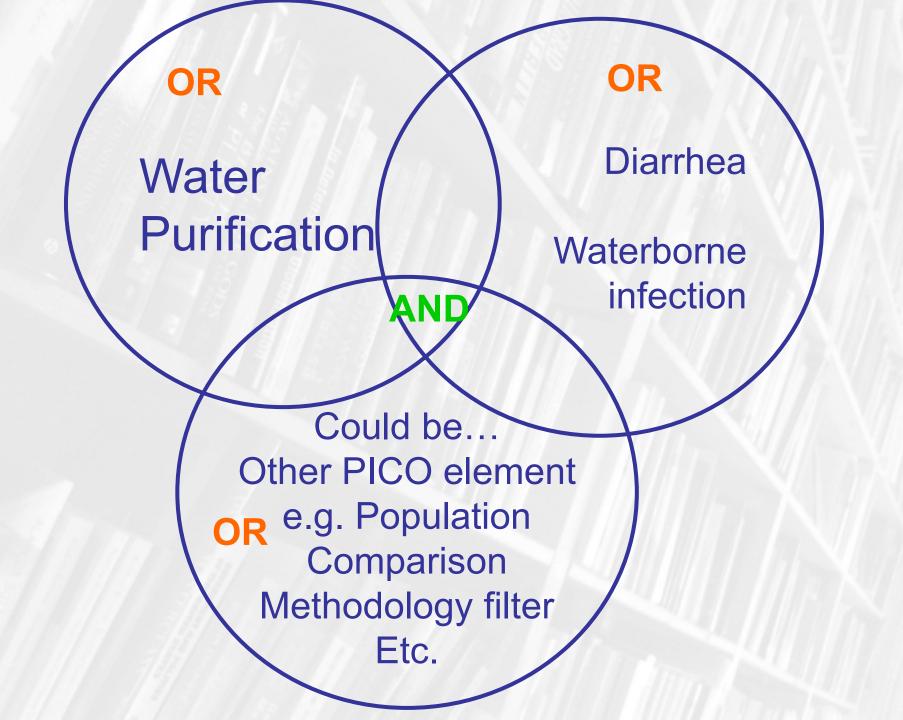
# **Boolean combining operators**



AND for the different essential topics

**OR** for synonymous topics

**NOT** to exclude a topic (use with caution!)



Search set	CIDG SR <sup>a</sup>	CENTRAL	$MEDLINE^b$	EMBASE <sup>b</sup>	LILACS <sup>b</sup>		
1	water	WATER PURIFICA- TION	WATER PURIFICA- TION	WATER PURIFICA- TION	water		
2	purification OR treat- ment OR chlorina- tion OR decontami- nation OR filtration OR supply OR stor- age OR consumption	WATER MICROBI- OLOGY	WATER MICROBI- OLOGY	WATER MICROBI- OLOGY	purification OR treat- ment OR chlorina- tion OR decontami- nation OR filtration OR supply OR stor- age OR consumption		
3	diarrhea	1 OR 2	1 OR 2	1 OR 2	diarrhea		
4	1 AND 2 AND 3	water	water	water	1 AND 2 AND 3		
5	-	purification OR treat- ment OR chlorina- tion OR decontami- nation OR filtration OR supply OR stor- age OR consumption OR drink*	purification OR treat- ment OR chlorina- tion OR decontami- nation OR filtration OR supply OR stor- age OR consumption OR drink*	ment OR chlorina- tion OR decontami- nation OR filtration OR supply OR stor-	F		
6	-	4 AND 5	4 AND 5	4 AND 5	-		
7	-	3 OR 6	3 OR 6	3 OR 6	-		
8	-	DIARRHEA/ EPIDEMIOLOGY	DIARRHEA/ EPIDEMIOLOGY	DIARRHEA/ EPIDEMIOLOGY			
9	-	DIARRHEA/ MICROBIOLOGY	DIARRHEA/ MICROBIOLOGY	DIARRHEA/ PREVENTION	-		
10	-	DIARRHEA/ PREVENTION AND CONTROL	DIARRHEA/ PREVENTION AND CONTROL	waterborne infection\$	-		
11	-		waterborne infection*	cholera OR shigell\$ OR dysenter\$ OR cryp- tosporidi\$ OR giar- dia\$ OR Escherichia	-		

Clasen TF, Roberts IG, Rabie T, Schmidt WP, Cairncross S. Interventions to improve water quality for preventing diarrhoea. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2006, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD004794. DOI:* 10.1002/14651858.CD004794.pub2.

# 'Reverse engineering' subject headings

MeSH Subject Headings

\*Education, Medical, Undergraduate

Faculty, Medical

<u>Humans</u>

\*Interviews as Topic / mt [Methods]

\*Medical History Taking / mt [Methods]

Patient Simulation

\*Physician-Patient Relations

Students, Medical / px [Psychology]

\*Teaching / mt [Methods]

These are Medline's subject headings for the Novack paper (image from OvidSP Medline)

Abstract

Recent advances in educational theory and methodology have made it possible to teach medical interviewing with as much rigor as other clinical skills. We describe a first-semester, first-year medical student course that effectively teaches basic interviewing skills. This course provides faculty development, small group learning, detailed faculty and student coursebooks, and an interview checklist that delineates specific interviewing skills and content areas, serving as a template for teaching, practice, and feedback. Students have many opportunities for practice in role play and with patients, followed by feedback by self, peers, and faculty. Use of audiotape and videotape reviews enhances the learning experience. This article describes our course, suggests educational principles and standards for the teaching of medical interviewing, and presents educational research demonstrating significant gains in students' skills associated with improvement in standardized patient satisfaction.

# Testing a systematic search

	10	Clinical Clerkship/	Check to see if known papers are retrieved by your search.			
	11	hospitals, teaching/ or hospitals, university/	If not, look closely at the database record and adjust your search			
	12	Curriculum/	(image from OvidSP Medline)	ı		
	13	education, medical/ or education, medical, undergraduate/	64102	Advanced		
	14	(5 or 10 or 11 or 8) and (12 or 13)	15289	Advanced		
	15	"Novack\$" [Author Surname] and "1814" [Article First Page]	1	Advanced		
	16	14 and 15	0	Advanced		
Remove	Selected	Save Selected   Combine selections with: And Or		·		

#### **ENDNOTE® BASIC**

Organize

J. H.

My References Collect **Quick Search** Search for in All My References Search My References All My References (463) [Unfiled] (21) Quick List (0) Trash (0) ▼ My Groups 1st phase reject (323) 2nd phase reject - interventi... (4) 2nd phase reject - population (5) 2nd phase reject - study desi... (1) 3rd phase - reject quality is... (2) 3rd phase reject - quality is... (1) Duplicates (106) Build a profile to showcase your own work. ResearcherID

#### [Unfiled] of 1 (Go) 🕨 🕪 Show 50 per page -| ■ Page 1 ■ All ■ Page Sort by: First Author -- A t Add to group... Copy to Quick List Delete **Author** Year Title Weisburger, 2000 Eat to live, not live to eat J. H. Nutrition Added to Library: 16 May 2013 Last Update WEB OF KNOWLEDGE<sup>SM</sup> → Source Record, Times Cited: 60 findit@edinburgh Weisburger, 2001 Chemopreventive effects of cocoa polyph J. H. diseases Experimental Biology and Medicine Added to Library: 16 May 2013 Last Update WEB OF KNOWLEDGESM → Source Record, Times Cited: 42 findit@edinburgh Weisburger, Lifestyle, health and disease prevention: 2002

mechanisms

European Journal of Cancer Prevention

**Format** 

Options

# **Citation Tracking**

Find more recent/additional research in same area

Example 'starter' paper:

Novack DH, Dube C, Goldstein MG. Teaching medical interviewing - a basic course on interviewing and the physician-patient relationship. Arc Int Med 1992 152(9):1814-1820.

#### WEB OF SCIENCE™



Search

Web of Science <sup>™</sup> Core Collection ✓



My Tools

**Search History** 

**Marked List** 

Welcome to the new Web of Science! View a brief tutorial.

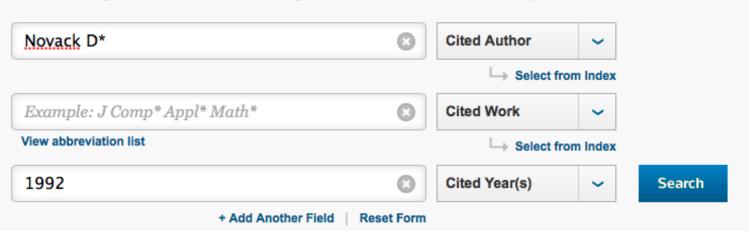
#### Cited Reference Search



Find the articles that cite a person's work.

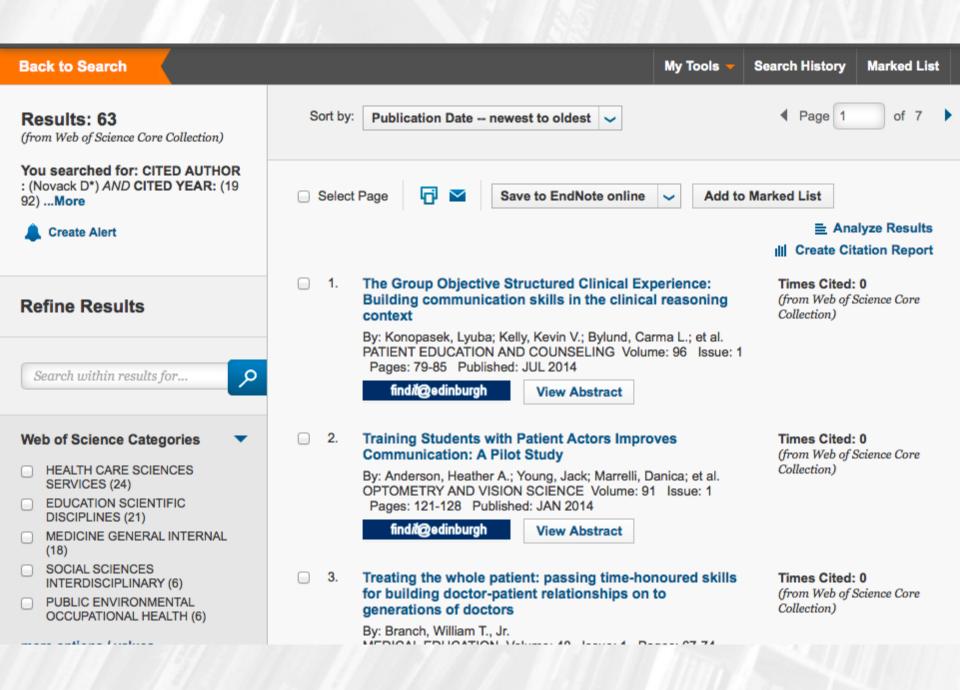
Step 1: Enter information about the cited work. Fields are combined with the Boolean AND operator.

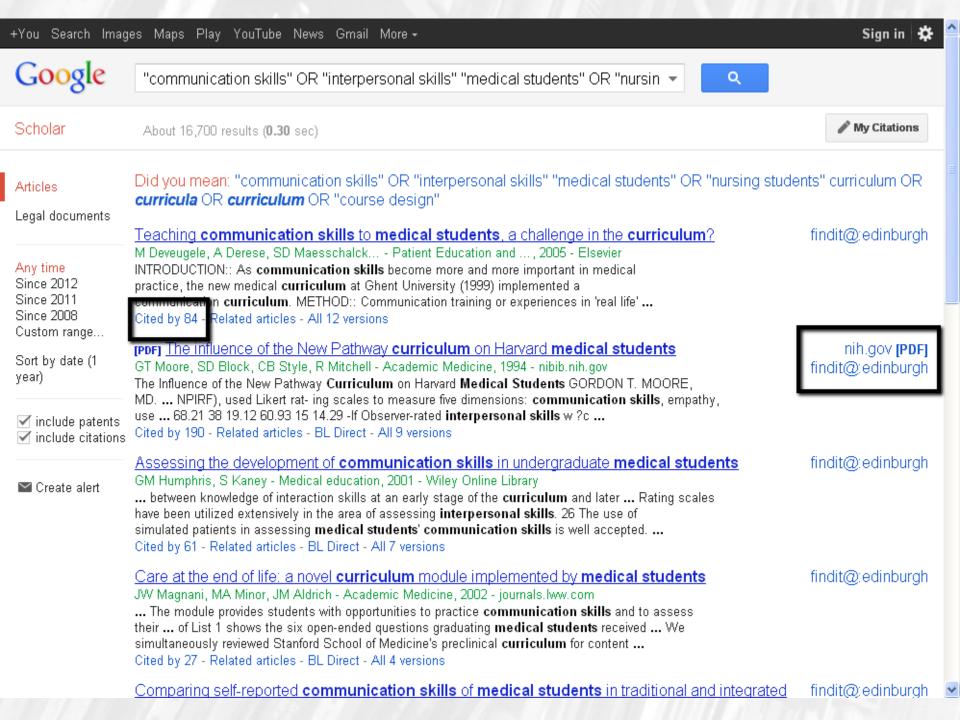
\* Note: Entering the title, volume, issue, or page in combination with other fields may reduce the number of cited reference variants found.



View our Cited Reference Search tutorial.

	2 2 //20 / 5 // . 0,5 /						2 MO L MINOS MIN. N. P. 1919	J 100000. w	
0	GOLDBERG, RJNOVACK, DH	SOC SCI MED	1992	35	3	261	10.1016/0277- 9536(92)90022-I	20	View Record in Web of Science Core Collection
	GOLDBERG, RJNOVACK, D  [Show all authors]	SOUTHERN MED J	1992	85	5	491	10.1097/00007611- 199205000-00008	2	View Record in Web of Science Core Collection
	NOVACK D	THEOL NAHMANIDES SYS	1992					1	
	NOVACK, DH  [Show all authors]	ARCH INTERN MED	1992	152	9	1814	10.1001/archinte.152.9.1814	63	View Record in Web of Science Core Collection
Select	Cited Author	Cited Work	Year	Volume	Issue	Page	Identifier	Citing Articles **	View Record





# Theory/Jargon 1

- Boolean Operator AND, OR and NOT are 'logical operators' that search software uses to combine search terms.
- Controlled index or thesaurus A controlled thesaurus is a list of standard subject terms from which indexers select subject headings to describe the content of articles or other publications in a consistent manner.
- Free-text search A search that will look for a word or phrase in all available fields of the database records, regardless of contextual meaning.
- Methodology filter A 'ready-made' search of terms that will retrieve specific types of reports, e.g. cohort studies, controlled trials, diagnostic use, etc. Filters are not usually subject specific – they are meant to be applicable to any subject search.

# Theory/Jargon 2

- Sensitivity When referring to a literature search, means inclusive, so that you get more hits, and may get some irrelevant ones. Synonymous with 'recall'.
- **Specificity** When referring to a literature search, means exclusive, so that you get fewer hits to sift through, but may miss some relevant information. Synonymous with 'precision'.
- Subject heading A term used to describe the content of a publication usually derived from a Controlled thesaurus.
- Truncation (or wildcard searching) is the substitution of a character to retrieve variations in spelling and word ending. It cannot be utilised with the set terms of a controlled vocabulary, but is a powerful aid in improving the sensitivity of free text searches.