

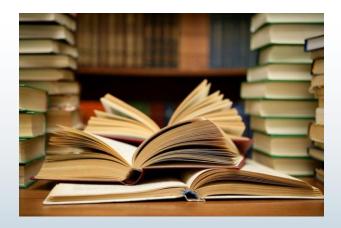


Research Institute

Leat Perez, BS
Sr. Clinical Research Coordinator
Leat.Perez@Nicklaushealth.org

What is a literature review?

- An objective, concise and <u>critical</u> examination of published research from scholarly sources on a specific topic
- Typically required as part of grant and research proposals
- Can become a publication itself





General Process



Decide on the type of review

Defining appropriate databases and keywords

Screen, read, evaluate

Analyze content

Synthesize

Write, publish, present



Types of Lit Reviews

	Scoping Review	Systematic Review
Purpose:	Summarize literature on topic, identify themes and gaps in knowledge	Aid in decision making and determining best practice, support evidence-based practices
Research question:	Often broad	Specific, focused, objective
Inclusion/exclusion:	Can be developed <i>ad hoc</i>	Defined at outset with narrow parameters
Search strategy:	Not necessarily explicitly stated	Comprehensive, systematic, reproducible queries
Synthesis:	Typically qualitative overview	Quantitative, meta-analysis



Indexed, Peer-Reviewed Databases

Database & Website	Description	What's included	
PubMed https://pubmed.ncbi.nl m.nih.gov/	 National Library of Medicine's premier bibliographic database Free search engine Contains over 21 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals and online books 	 Academic journals covering fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, preclinical science International in scope 	
Embase https://embase.com/	 European database of biomedical and pharmacological literature Contains over 20 million citations Maintained by Elsevier and can be accessed by subscribed users only 	 Active, peer-reviewed journals Broad international scope 	
Cochrane Reviews https://www.cochranelib rary.com/cdsr/reviews/	 Leading database for extensive systematic literature reviews containing meta-analysis Offers free access to abstracts and some full length articles; however, most full text reviews require a subscription or pay-per-view access 	 Topics including medications, surgery, technology, education Includes protocols and editorials 	

Indexed, Peer-Reviewed Databases Con't

Database & Website	Description	What's included	
Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials https://www.cochranelibrary.com/central	 Collection of databases in medicine and other healthcare specialties Uses a search interface called OVID 	Focuses on reports of randomized or controlled research articles	
Scopus https://www.scopus.com/	 Largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature and quality web sources Maintained by Elsevier and can be accessed only by subscribed users only 	 Contains conference papers in addition to scientific journals and books International in scope 	
Web of Science https://www.webofknowledge.co m/	 Covers over 12,000 of the highest impact journals worldwide, including Open Access journals and over 150,000 conference proceedings 	Coverage in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, with coverage to 1900	



Subject-Specific Databases

Database & Website Description		What's included	
PsychINFO https://psycnet.apa.org/search	Over 4.5 million abstracts of peer- reviewed literature in the behavioral and social sciences	Includes conference papers, book chapters, psychological tests, scales and measurement tools	
AOSpine https://www.aospine.org/	 Comprehensive database providing evidence on treatment of spine problems that is organized effectively and graded according to evidence class Maintained by AOSpine International, requires a paid membership for access 	Summaries of recently published research articles on topics including spine therapies, prognosis and diagnosis	
CINAHL https://www.ebscohost.com/n ursing/products/cinahl- databases/cinahl-plus	Comprehensive journal index to nursing and allied health literature	 Includes books, nursing dissertations, conference proceedings, practice standards and book chapters 	



Gray literature

- Refers to information that is not formally published by commercial publishers or peer-reviewed journals, including reports, white papers, conference proceedings, etc.
- Examples:
 - > Professional association websites
 - ➤ Google Scholar
 - > AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality): https://www.ahrq.gov/
 - > NCG (National Clearinghouse Guidelines): https://www.guideline.gov/
 - > WHO (World Health Organization): https://www.who.int/en/



Steps of Search Process

- 1. Identify key concepts in your research questions
- 2. Determine appropriate databases and keywords
 - Brainstorm related terms for concepts including those that are broader, narrower and similar
- 3. Refine search parameters and combinations
- 4. Identify pertinent Medical Subject Heading (MeSH) terms relevant to each database
- 5. Refine search parameters again
- 6. Search and filter



Example – Step #1: Identifying Key Concepts

• Area of interest:

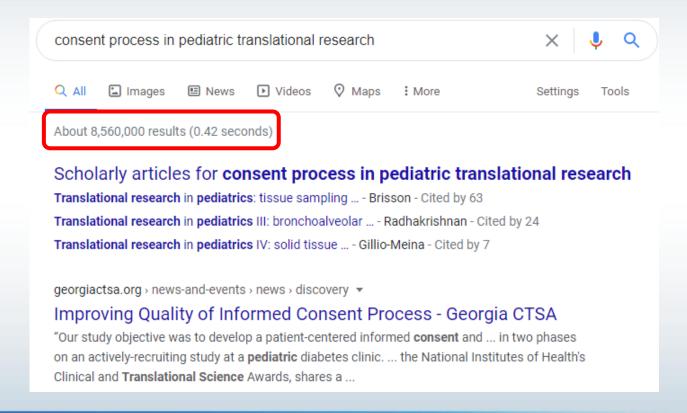
- Understanding the current consent process in pediatric translational research
- Intention is to develop a new research protocol that addresses gaps and tests potential improvements (e.g. more personalized experience)

• Key concepts:

- Major issues, debates and problems regarding the involvement of children/adolescents/young adults in the consent process for translational research
- Empirical studies evaluating the process and/or improvements

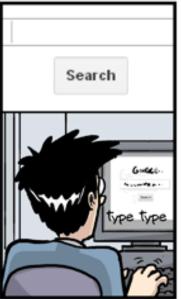


First inclination - Google has the answer to everything....













WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM



Example – Step #2: Determining Databases & Keywords

Databases:

- PubMed
- Scopus
- PsychINFO

Keywords by variable/domain:

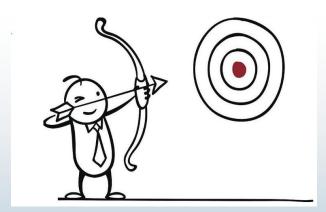
- Consent informed consent, assent
- Translational research biobanks, biorepositories, tissue banks, genomics
- Pediatrics children, adolescents, minors, young adults



Step #3: Refining Search Parameters

Tools at hand:

- Truncations (*): search variations on a word stem
- Quotation marks: keep terms together and in order
- Parenthesis: allows you to combine concepts
- Boolean Operators: AND, OR, NOT





Example – Step #3: Refining Search Parameters

Domain	Keywords	Refined Search Terms	Includes
Consent	consent assent	"informed consent" assent	informed consent (as one idea)
Translational research	biobanks genomics	biobank* biorepositor* tissue banks genomics	biobank, biobanks, biobanking biorepository, biorepositories
Pediatrics	children adolescents minors young adults pediatrics	child* adolescen* minor* pediatr* paediatr* young adult	child, children adolescent, adolescents, adolescence minor, minors pediatric, pediatrics paediatric, paediatrics



Example – Step #4: MeSH Terms

NCBI MeSH database

- 1. Enter all your keywords and related terms to see if MeSH indexing exists
- 2. Expand the logic trees and assess
- 3. Determine if you should stick with a broader category, focus on a narrower terms or scrap the term all together

Example:

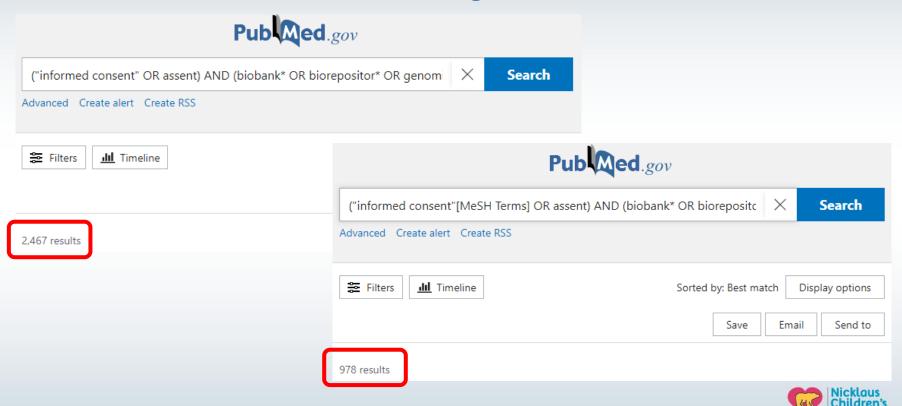
- Genome: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/?term=genome
- Genomics: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68023281

Ah-ha moment!

It's not worth using genom* in search strategy



Non-MeSH vs. MeSH: What's the big deal?



ResearchInstitute

Example – Step #5: Refine Search Parameters Again

> J Empir Res Hum Res Ethics. 2018 Oct;13(4):391-401. doi: 10.1177/1556264618782231. Epub 2018 Jun 14.

Biobanking in the Pediatric Critical Care Setting: Adolescent/Young Adult Perspectives

Erin D Paquette ^{1 2}, Sabrina F Derrington ^{1 2}, Avani Shukla ², Neha Sinha ³, Sarah Oswald ¹, Lauren Sorce ², Kelly N Michelson ^{1 2}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 29900801 PMCID: PMC6146019 DOI: 10.1177/1556264618782231

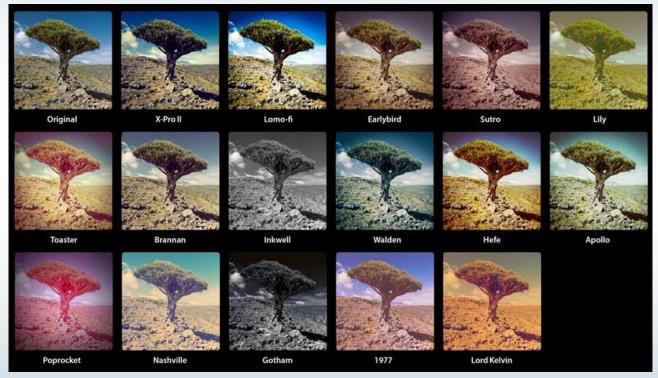
Can use the terms from relevant articles to refine your own search

MeSH terms

- > Adolescent
- > Adult
- > Attitude*
- > Biological Specimen Banks / ethics*
- > Biomedical Research / ethics*
- > Child
- > Comprehension
- > Critical Care*
- > Cross-Sectional Studies
- > Decision Making
- > Ethics, Research
- > Female
- > Humans
- > Informed Consent By Minors
- > Informed Consent*



Step #6: Searching & Filtering





Example – Step #6: Searching & Filtering

• Informed consent & translational research: 978

("informed consent" [MeSH Terms] OR assent) AND (biobank* OR biorepositor* OR genomics [MeSH Terms] OR tissue bank [MeSH Terms])

• Informed consent & translational research & pediatrics: 216

("informed consent" [MeSH Terms] OR assent) AND (biobank* OR biorepositor* OR genomics [MeSH Terms] OR tissue bank [MeSH Terms]) AND (child* OR adolescen* OR minor OR pediatri* OR paediatri* OR young adult)

• Filters: publication date, language, text availability, article type, etc.



Screening

The quality of a lit review relies heavily on the scope and quality of studies/articles included

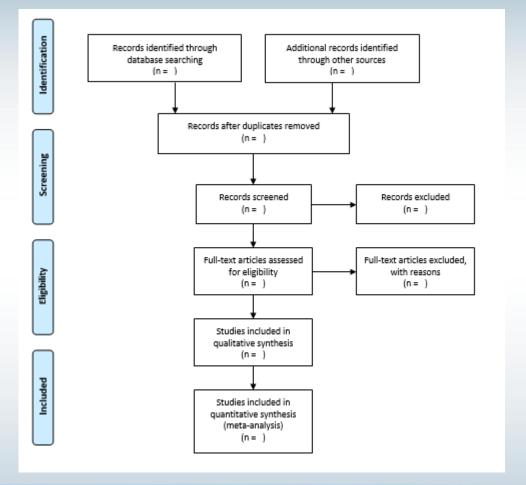
- 1. Screen Titles & Abstracts
 - Focus on reasons to exclude (e.g. irrelevant, article type, etc.)
- 2. Screen Full Text
 - Remove studies or other materials that do not meet your inclusion criteria

*Keep track of the number excluded at each level. At the full-text screening level, it is also common to keep track of your reasons for excluding each paper



Putting it all together....







Qualities of Good Literature Reviews

- Preferred Reporting in Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA)
 - Evidence-based minimum set of items for reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses
 - Broken down by section
 - Adherence often preferred by high impact journals
- Itemized checklist available at: http://www.prisma-statement.org/



Now get to writing!









Questions?



