

Konserve ?



oder

eigene Kreation ?



Einführung in die Literaturrecherche

Grundlagen am Beispiel von MEDLINE via PubMed

Die systematische Literaturrecherche

Was heißt „systematisch“?

BEDEUTUNGSÜBERSICHT
1. nach einem System vorgehend, einem System folgend; planmäßig und konsequent 2. (Fachsprache) einem bestimmten System entsprechend
SYNONYME ZU SYSTEMATISCH
durchdacht, folgerichtig, geplant, gezielt, konsequent, logisch, methodisch, mit Methode/System/Überlegung, nach Plan, plangemäß, planmäßig, planvoll, schlüssig, taktisch, überlegt, zielbewusst

www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/systematisch

- 
- Transparent: nachvollziehbare Suche
 - Frage formulieren, in Teilaspekte zerlegen
 - Suchstrategie schrittweise aufbauen
 - Suchfunktionen der Datenbanken anwenden
 - Suche dokumentieren

Die systematische Literaturrecherche

Warum „systematisch“?

Retrievalbias möglichst gering halten:

eine unvollständige Identifizierung von Studien kann die Einschätzung der aktuellen Erkenntnislage beeinflussen.

→ Zweck der systematischen Suche:
hohe Vollständigkeit (möglichst „alle“ Studien finden)

Gibt es die „perfekte“ Suche?

Das Dilemma von Genauigkeit und Vollständigkeit der Suche

	Relevant	Nicht relevant
Gefunden	a	b
Nicht gefunden	c	d

Genauigkeit



Vollständigkeit

Precision = $\frac{\text{gefundene relevante Zitate (a)}}{\text{alle gefundenen Zitate (a + b)}}$
(Positive Predictive Value)

Recall = $\frac{\text{gefundene relevante Zitate (a)}}{\text{in Datenbank vorhandene relevante Zitate (a + c)}}$
(=Sensitivity)

Wie ist die Primärprophylaxe von Ösophagusvarizenblutungen?

Die Vielfalt der sprachlichen Ausdrucksmöglichkeiten

1. Beta-blocker plus nitrate for primary prophylaxis of variceal bleeding.
2. Efficacy of prophylactic sclerotherapy for prevention of a first variceal hemorrhage.
3. Beta-blockers for the prevention of variceal haemorrhage in patients with cirrhosis.
4. Primary prevention of bleeding from esophageal varices.

Einfache Suche in PubMed

Article types
Clinical Trial
Review
Customize ...

Text availability
Abstract
Free full text
Full text

Publication dates
5 years
10 years
Custom range...

Species
Humans
Other Animals

[Clear all](#)

[Show additional filters](#)

Format: Summary ▾ Sort by: Most Recent ▾ Per page: 20 ▾

Send to ▾

Best matches for variceal bleeding prevention:

[Prevention and treatment of variceal haemorrhage in 2017.](#)

Brunner F et al. Liver Int. (2017)

[VARICEAL BLEEDING: UPDATE OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF HEPATOLOGY.](#)

Bittencourt PL et al. Arq Gastroenterol. (2017)

[\[Endoscopic ligation in treatment and prevention of bleeding from esophageal varices\].](#)

Gabriel' SA et al. Khirurgiia (Mosk). (2017)

[Switch to our new best match sort order](#)

Search results

Ergebnis der Suche vom 5.3.2019

Items: 1 to 20 of 1268

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 64 Next > Last >>

☐ [Carvedilol vs endoscopic band ligation for the prevention of variceal bleeding: a meta-analysis.](#)

1. Tian S, Li R, Guo Y, Jia X, Dong W.

Ther Clin Risk Manag. 2019 Jan 29;15:191-200. doi: 10.2147/TCRM.S193196. eCollection 2019. Review.

PMID: 30774355 [Free PMC Article](#)

[Similar articles](#)

☐ [Use of Doppler Probe in Non-V](#)
2. [Effective Than Standard of Ca](#)

Barkun AN, Adam V, Wong RC
Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2019 Feb 1;17(2):201-210. doi: 10.1016/j.cgh.2018.12.011. [Epub ahead of print]

PMID: 30772584

[Similar articles](#)

Search Details

Query Translation:

variceal[All Fields] AND ("hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR "hemorrhage"[All Fields] OR "bleeding"[All Fields]) AND ("prevention and control"[Subheading] OR ("prevention"[All Fields] AND "control"[All Fields]) OR "prevention and control"[All Fields] OR "prevention"[All Fields])

PubMed-interne Erweiterung: Automatic Term Mapping

Die „Konserve“ Automatic Term Mapping



Search Details

Query Translation:

```
variceal[All Fields] AND ("hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR  
"hemorrhage"[All Fields] OR "bleeding"[All Fields]) AND  
("prevention and control"[Subheading] OR ("prevention"[All  
Fields] AND "control"[All Fields]) OR "prevention and  
control"[All Fields] OR "prevention"[All Fields])
```

Search

URL

Result:

[1268](#)

Translations:

bleeding	"hemorrhage"[MeSH Terms] OR "hemorrhage"[All Fields] OR "bleeding"[All Fields]
prevention	"prevention and control"[Subheading] OR ("prevention"[All Fields] AND "control"[All Fields]) OR "prevention and control"[All Fields] OR "prevention"[All Fields]

Database:

PubMed

User query:

variceal bleeding prevention

Gesucht am 5.3.2019

Das Automatic Term Mapping
wird durchgeführt, wenn
Suchbegriffe

- ohne Trunkierung,
- ohne Feldkürzel und
- ohne Hochkommas

einggegeben werden.

A meta-analysis of endoscopic variceal ligation for primary prophylaxis of esophageal variceal bleeding.

Imperiale TF¹, Chalasani N.

Author information

Abstract

Despite publication of several randomized trials of prophylactic variceal ligation, the effect on bleeding-related outcomes is unclear. We performed a meta-analysis of the trials, as identified by electronic database searching and cross-referencing. Both investigators independently applied inclusion and exclusion criteria, and abstracted data from each trial. Standard meta-analytic techniques were used to compute relative risks and the number needed to treat (NNT) for first variceal bleed, bleed-related mortality, and all-cause mortality. Among 601 patients in 5 homogeneous trials comparing prophylactic ligation with untreated controls, relative risks of first variceal bleed, bleed-related mortality, and all-cause mortality were 0.36 (0.26-0.50), 0.20 (0.11-0.39), and 0.55 (0.43-0.71), with respective NNTs of 4.1, 6.7, and 5.3. Among 283 subjects from 4 trials comparing ligation with beta-blocker therapy, the relative risk of first variceal bleed was 0.48 (0.24-0.96), with NNT of 13; however, there was no effect on either bleed-related mortality (relative risk [RR], 0.61; confidence interval [CI], 0.20-1.88) or all-cause mortality (RR, 0.95; CI, 0.56-1.62). In conclusion, compared with untreated controls, prophylactic ligation reduces the risks of variceal bleeding and mortality. Compared with beta-blockers, ligation reduces the risk for first variceal bleed but has no effect on mortality. Prophylactic ligation should be considered for patients with large esophageal varices who cannot tolerate beta-blockers. Subsequent research should further compare ligation and beta-blockers to determine the effect on mortality, and measure ligation's cost-effectiveness.

Publication types, MeSH terms, Grant support

Publication types

[Meta-Analysis](#)

[Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't](#)

[Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.](#)

MeSH terms

[Esophageal and Gastric Varices/surgery*](#)

[Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/prevention & control*](#)

[Humans](#)

[Ligation](#)

Grant support

[K24 DK02756-02/DK/NIDDK NIH HHS/United States](#)

MeSH/subheading

* Hauptaspekt des Artikels

Textwortsuche (Freitextsuche) (1)

Trunkierung (Truncation, Wildcards)

Wörtliche Suche:

Wortstamm mit **variabler Endung**: „Truncation“

prevent*

findet prevent, preventing, prevention, preventive ...

Manche Suchoberflächen erlauben auch eine „Wildcard“ **innerhalb** und/oder am **Anfang** eines Wortes (erlaubte Wildcard-Zeichen in der Online-Hilfe der Datenbankanbieter)

Textwortsuche (Freitextsuche) (2)

Variable Reihenfolge, Wörter dazwischen: Proximity Operatoren

Primary prevention of **bleeding** from esophageal **varices**.

Begriffe kombinieren, die „in der Nähe zueinander in beliebiger Reihenfolge“ stehen:

Beispiele (je nach Suchoberfläche):

NEAR
adjn } Proximity Operatoren: nicht bei PubMed

AND (bei PubMed → unspezifisch)

Beispiel (bei PubMed): **varic*[tiab] AND bleed*[tiab]**

Textwortsuche (Freitextsuche) (3)

Phrasensuche (sucht genau so wie eingegeben):

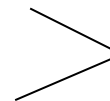
“variceal bleeding“ (PubMed)
variceal NEXT bleeding (z.B. Cochrane Library)

Manche Suchoberflächen verbinden mehrere Wörter nebeneinander automatisch mit AND → Phrasensuche erzwingen, meist mit Hochkommata.

Textwortsuche (Freitextsuche) (4)

Wörter zusammen oder getrennt schreiben

“non-variceal“
nonvariceal



mit OR kombinieren

In welchen Feldern wird gesucht?

- In voreingestellten Feldern suchen („default fields“: variiert je nach Datenbank und Suchoberfläche)
- oder Feldauswahl selbst vornehmen:

PubMed Advanced Search Builder

((bleed*[Title/Abstract]) OR hemorrhag*[Title/Abstract]) OR haemorrhag*[Title/Abstract]

[Edit](#)

Builder

	Title/Abstract	bleed*	–	Show index list
OR	Title/Abstract	hemorrhag*	–	Show index list
OR	Title/Abstract	haemorrhag*	–	Show index list
AND	All Fields		– +	Show index list

[Search](#) or [Add to history](#)

PubMed Feldkürzel: Syntax:

Titel (sehr spezifische Suche)

Titel + Abstract

Autor

Textword

[ti]

[tiab]

[au]

[tw]

siehe PubMed Help → Search Field Descriptions and Tags

MeSH = Medical Subject Headings

Kontrolliertes Vokabular (Thesaurus)

erstellt von der National Library of Medicine (NLM)

- ca. 25.000 Begriffe (mit Verweisen und Synonymen)
- polyhierarchische Struktur („Tree“ structure)

More Resources

[MeSH Database](#)

Standardisierung der sprachlichen Ausdrucksmöglichkeiten und inhaltliche Kennzeichnung des Artikels:

Verschlagwortung (Indexierung) der Artikel nach festgelegten Regeln.

All MeSH Categories

PubMed search builder options

☐ Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

Tree Number(s): 0

All MeSH Categories

[Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment Category](#) +
[Anatomy Category](#) +
[Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena Category](#) +
[Check Tags Category](#) +
[Chemicals and Drugs Category](#) +
[Disciplines and Occupations Category](#) +
[Diseases Category](#) +
[Geographical Locations Category](#) +
[Health Care Category](#) +
[Humanities Category](#) +
[Information Science Category](#) +
[Organisms Category](#) +
[Persons Category](#) +
[Pharmacological Actions Category](#) +
[Phenomena and Processes Category](#) +
[Psychiatry and Psychology Category](#) +
[Publication Type Category](#) +
[Subheadings Category](#) +
[Technology and Food and Beverages Category](#) +

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Digestive System Diseases

Gastrointestinal Diseases

Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage

[Hematemesis](#)

[Melena](#)

[Peptic Ulcer Hemorrhage](#)

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Pathological Conditions, Signs and Symptoms

Pathologic Processes

Hemorrhage

Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage

[Hematemesis](#)

[Melena](#)

[Peptic Ulcer Hemorrhage](#)

Suche nach allen Unterbegriffen
in einem Schritt
mit „Explode“ (interne OR-Verbindung)

MeSH Indexierungsregeln

1. Präkombinierter MeSH:

www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/disted/meshtutorial/principlesofmedline/subjectindexing/

Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip [Mesh]
(year introduced 1998)



~~Arthroplasty [Mesh] AND Hip [Mesh]~~

2. Mesh/Subheading

Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip/rehabilitation [Mesh]



~~Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip [Mesh] AND Rehabilitation [Mesh]~~

3. MeSH AND MeSH

Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip [Mesh] AND Exercise Therapy [Mesh]



Vor- und Nachteile der Suche mit MeSH (1)

Vorteile:

- **Synonyme** und verschiedene **Schreibweisen** werden **automatisch** berücksichtigt.
- Artikel wird durch Fachpersonal verschlagwortet
→ vergebenes Schlagwort ist **Gegenstand der Arbeit**.
- Bei **hierarchischem** Aufbau Suche nach **Ober- und Unterbegriffen** in einem Schritt.
- **Inhaltliche Zusammenhänge** sind suchbar durch MeSH/Subheading-Kombination.
Bsp.: Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/prevention & control

Vor- und Nachteile der Suche mit MeSH (2)

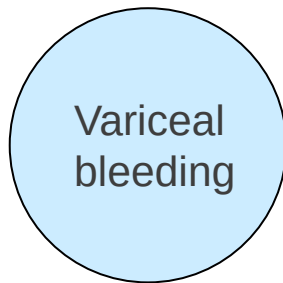
Nachteile:

- **Uneinheitliche Verschlagwortung (Indexierung)**
→ Zutreffendes wird nicht gefunden.
- (Noch) **nicht verschlagwortete** Artikel
werden nicht gefunden
- Für **neue Substanzen** oder **neue medizinische Begriffe** existiert noch kein MeSH.

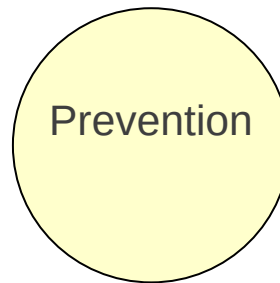
Boolesche Operatoren

Suchfrage in Teilaspekte zerlegen und Aspekte kombinieren

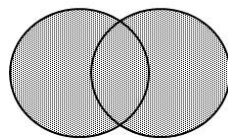
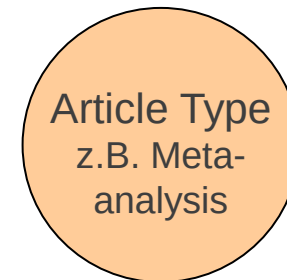
Aspekt 1



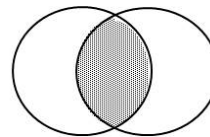
Aspekt 2



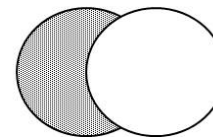
Aspekt 3



OR



AND



NOT

Vorsicht mit dem Operator NOT !

History (Suchstrategie in PubMed: Advanced)

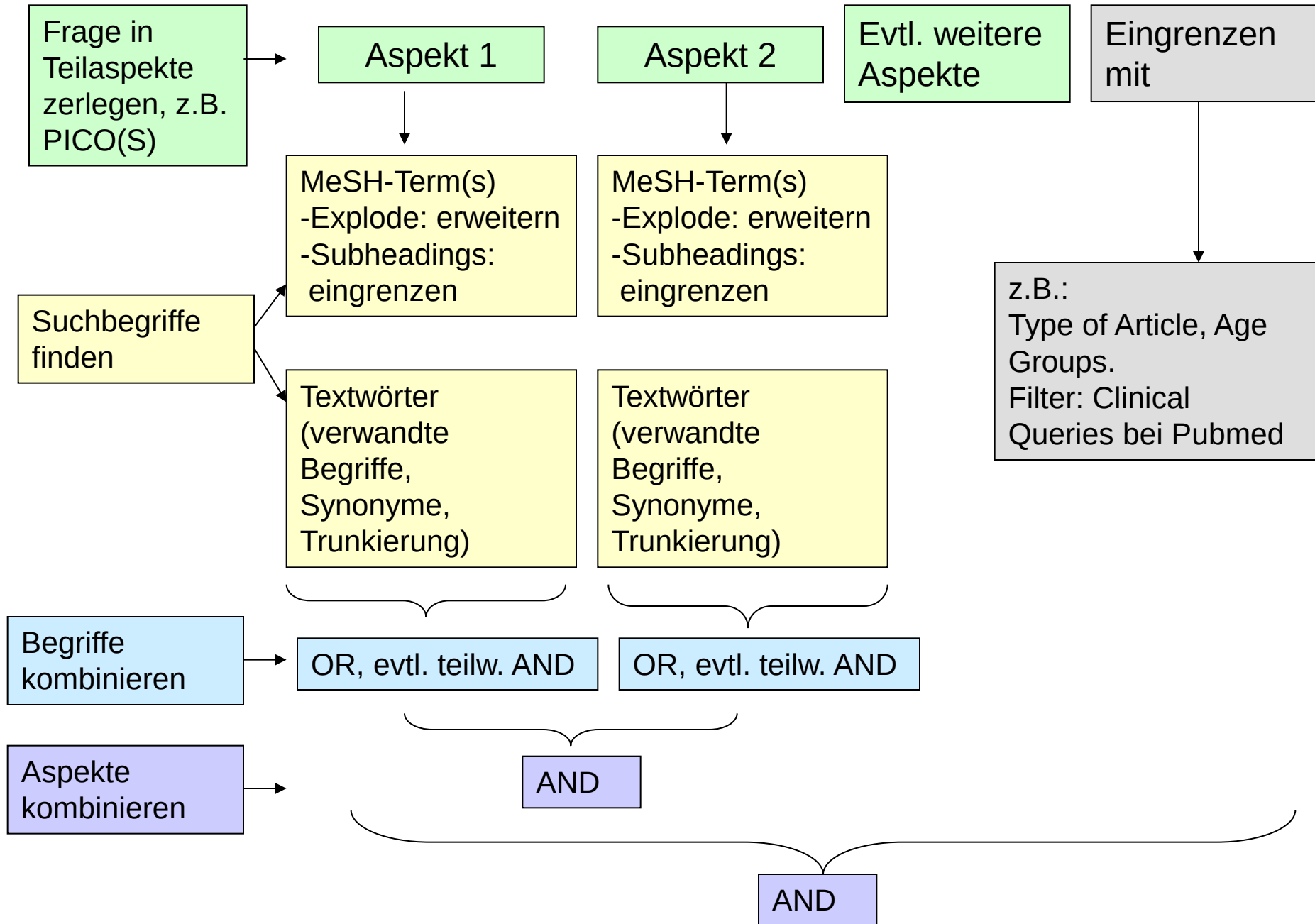
Aspekte in Einzelschritten suchen und Ergebnisse kombinieren

Frage: Gibt es Meta-Analysen über die Prävention von Ösophagusvarizenblutungen ?

Gesucht am 5.3.2019

History		Download history Cl	
Search	Add to builder	Query	Items found
#6	Add	Search #2 AND #4 Filters: Meta-Analysis	79
#5	Add	Search #2 AND #4	4637
#4	Add	Search ("Esophageal and Gastric Varices/drug therapy"[Mesh] OR "Esophageal and Gastric Varices/prevention and control"[Mesh] OR "Esophageal and Gastric Varices/surgery"[Mesh] OR "Esophageal and Gastric Varices/therapy"[Mesh])	7398
#2	Add	Search ("Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/drug therapy"[Mesh:NoExp] OR "Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/prevention and control"[Mesh:NoExp] OR "Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/surgery"[Mesh:NoExp] OR "Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage/therapy"[Mesh:NoExp])	16129

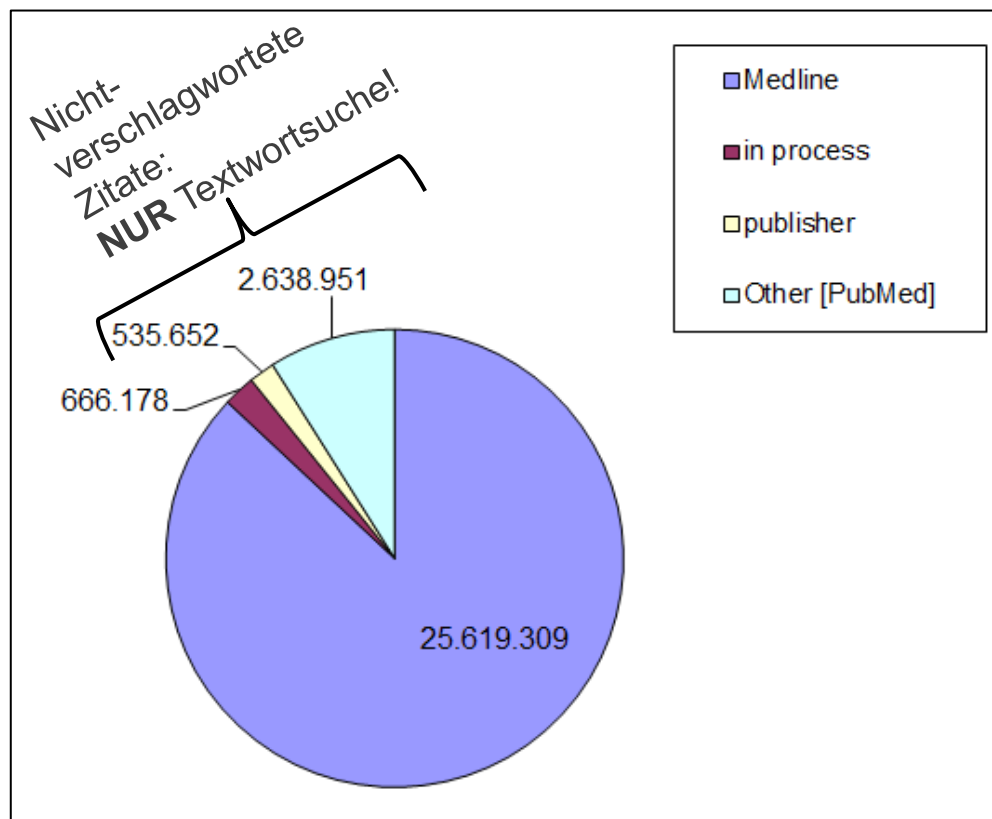
Schema einer Literatursuche am Beispiel von Medline



Umfang und Komponenten von PubMed

Umfang:

29.460.090 Zitate am 5.3.2019



Komponenten:

[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]: medline[sb]
[PubMed - as supplied by publisher]: publisher[sb]
[PubMed - in process]: inprocess[sb]
[PubMed]: pubmednotmedline[sb]

Syntax-Suche:

Datenbank Medline:

- MeSH- und Textwortsuche
- Verschlagwortung nach einigen Tagen bis zu einigen Monaten
- ca. 5.200 Zeitschriften in Medline

Vom Datenbankhersteller zum Nutzer

Die Suchfunktionen sind unterschiedlich je nach Anbieter und Datenbank

Produkt (Datenbank)	Hersteller	Anbieter (Host) Auswahl:	Suchoberfläche
Medline	National Library of Medicine (NLM)	NLM	PubMed (kostenlos) www.pubmed.gov
		Wolters Kluwer	Ovid (lizenzpflichtig) Zugang Uni Freiburg
		Clarivate Analytics	Web of Science (lizenzpflichtig)

PubMed – und was noch? Im Supermarkt der Informationsquellen



Viele Informationsquellen → viele Suchmöglichkeiten →

Eigene Kreation (1)

Gibt es ein **kontrolliertes Vokabular**, z.B. MeSH?

Was geschieht bei der **Textwortsuche**?

- Berücksichtigung von Synonymen?
- Automatisch Plural, Singular?
- Wie geht die Phrasensuche?

Siehe HELP-Links der Datenbankanbieter

Viele Informationsquellen → viele Suchmöglichkeiten →

Eigene Kreation (2)

Wildcards / Trunkierung?

- Am Ende, Anfang innerhalb eines Wortes möglich?
- Welche Zeichen für Wildcards (**unterschiedlich** je nach Suchoberfläche)

Welche Suchfelder?

- Feldkürzel-Syntax: ([tw] bei PubMed ist NICHT identisch mit .tw. bei Ovid)

Siehe HELP-Links der Datenbankanbieter

Viele Informationsquellen → viele Suchmöglichkeiten →

Eigene Kreation (3)

Search **History**? Kombination von einzelnen Suchschritten?

Boolesche Operatoren?

- Voreinstellung, z.B. AND (Achtung b.Phrasensuche)?
- Reihenfolge / Priorität der Operatoren?
- Klammerung bei verschiedenen Operatoren?

Proximity Suche (Begriffe in der Nähe zueinander)?

Siehe HELP-Links der Datenbankanbieter

Der kreative Prozess (1)

7. Recherche nacharbeiten (an welcher Stelle präziser oder sensativer suchen?)

6. Stichprobenweise Precision abschätzen (z.B. erste 100 Treffer)

5. Ergebnis checken: Vollständigkeit abschätzen: Abgleichen mit bekannten relevanten Publikationen (sind diese enthalten?)

4. Kombinationen der Teilaspekte testen: welche kombinieren?

3. Schrittweise die Suche aufbauen. Welche Teilaspekte suchen?

2. Suchbegriffe zusammenstellen (Verschlagwortung von bekannter relevanter Literatur, Worthäufigkeiten, z.B. PubMed PubReMiner)

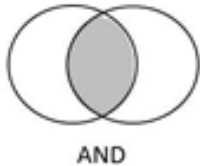
1. Frage formulieren, in Teilaspekte zerlegen



Der kreative Prozess (2)

Zu viele Treffer → wie eingrenzen?

AND-Kombination mit weiteren Aspekten



Bei Medline:

- spezifischsten MeSH-Begriff wählen
- MeSH/subheading – Kombination
- MeSH als Major Topic

Zu wenig Treffer → wie erweitern?

Möglichst wenig AND-Kombinationen.
Nach dem Aspekt mit geringster Trefferzahl suchen, z.B. seltene Intervention

Bei Medline:

- MeSH-Oberbegriff inkl. Unterbegriffe (Explode-Funktion), Datum!
- Keine Eingrenzung mit Subheadings

Ergänzende Textwortsuche, mit OR verbinden

siehe Unterlagen: PubMed-Tipps

Ergänzende Suchmethoden (1)

Citation Tracking

Web of Science



Search Search Results

Tools ▾ Searches and alerts ▾ Search History Marked List

UB Freiburg >> Links

NCBI



Save to EndNote online ▾

Add to Marked List

◀ 3 of 50 ▶

Randomized Controlled Trial of Carvedilol Versus Variceal Band Ligation for the Prevention of the First Variceal Bleed

By: [Tripathi, D](#) (Tripathi, Dhiraj)^[6]; [Ferguson, JW](#) (Ferguson, James W.); [Kochar, N](#) (Kochar, Narendra); [Leithead, JA](#) (Leithead, Joanna A.); [Therapondos, G](#) (Therapondos, George); [Mcavoy, NC](#) (Mcavoy, Norma C.); [Stanley, AJ](#) (Stanley, Adrian J.)^[3]; [Forrest, EH](#) (Forrest, Ewan H.)^[2,3]; [Hislop, WS](#) (Hislop, William S.)^[4]; [Mills, PR](#) (Mills, Peter R.)^[5] ...More

[View ResearcherID and ORCID](#)

HEPATOLOGY

Volume: 50 Issue: 3 Pages: 825-833

DOI: 10.1002/hep.23045

Published: SEP 2009

Document Type: Article

[View Journal Impact](#)

Abstract

Current therapy for preventing the first variceal bleed includes beta-blocker and variceal band ligation (VBL). VBL has lower bleeding rates, with no differences in survival, whereas beta-blocker therapy can be limited by side effects. Carvedilol, a non-cardioselective vasodilating beta-blocker, is more effective in reducing portal pressure than propranolol; however, there have been no clinical studies assessing the efficacy of carvedilol in primary prophylaxis. The goal of this study was to compare carvedilol and VBL for the prevention of the first variceal bleed in a randomized controlled multicenter trial. One hundred fifty-two cirrhotic Patients from five different centers with grade II or larger esophageal varices were randomized to either carvedilol 12.5

Citation Network

In Web of Science Core Collection

118

Times Cited

[Create Citation Alert](#)

All Times Cited Counts

120 in All Databases

[See more counts](#)

39

Cited References

[View Related Records](#)



Ergänzende Suchmethoden (2)

Google Scholar

scholar.google.de/

Kein Ersatz, nur Ergänzung !

Bramer et al. *Systematic Reviews* 2013, **2**:115
<http://www.systematicreviewsjournal.com/content/2/1/115>



METHODOLOGY

Open Access

The comparative recall of Google Scholar versus PubMed in identical searches for biomedical systematic reviews: a review of searches used in systematic reviews

Wichor M Bramer^{1*}, Dean Giustini², Bianca MR Kramer³ and PF Anderson⁴

Gehanno et al. *BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making* 2013, **13**:7
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1472-6947/13/7>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Is the coverage of google scholar enough to be used alone for systematic reviews

Jean-François Gehanno^{1,2*}, Laetitia Rollin^{1,2} and Stefan Darmoni²

Abstract

Background: In searches for clinical trials and systematic reviews, it is said that Google Scholar (GS) should never be used in isolation, but in addition to PubMed, Cochrane, and other trusted sources of information. We therefore performed a study to assess the coverage of GS specifically for the studies included in systematic reviews and evaluate if GS was sensitive enough to be used alone for systematic reviews.

Methods: All the original studies included in 29 systematic reviews published in the Cochrane Database Syst Rev or in the JAMA in 2009 were gathered in a gold standard database. GS was searched for all these studies one by one to assess the percentage of studies which could have been identified by searching only GS.

Results: All the 738 original studies included in the gold standard database were retrieved in GS (100%).

Conclusion: The coverage of GS for the studies included in the systematic reviews is 100%. If the authors of the 29 systematic reviews had used only GS, no reference would have been missed. With some improvement in the research options, to increase its precision, GS could become the leading bibliographic database in medicine and could be used alone for systematic reviews.

Keywords: Bibliometrics, Google scholar, Information retrieval methods, Systematic reviews

Boeker et al. *BMC Medical Research Methodology* 2013, **13**:131
<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2288/13/131>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Google Scholar as replacement for systematic literature searches: good relative recall and precision are not enough

Martin Boeker^{*}, Werner Vach and Edith Motschall

Abstract

Background: Recent research indicates a high recall in Google Scholar searches for systematic reviews. These reports raised high expectations of Google Scholar as a unified and easy to use search interface. However, studies on the coverage of Google Scholar rarely used the search interface in a realistic approach but instead merely checked for the existence of gold standard references. In addition, the severe limitations of the Google Search interface must be taken into consideration when comparing with professional literature retrieval tools.

The objectives of this work are to measure the relative recall and precision of searches with Google Scholar under conditions which are derived from structured search procedures conventional in scientific literature retrieval; and to provide an overview of current advantages and disadvantages of the Google Scholar search interface in scientific literature retrieval.

„Kochbücher“ – Rezepte - Anleitungen

Online-Hilfen (Help) und Tutorials der Datenbankanbieter

Cochrane Handbook training.cochrane.org/handbook

Mailing-Listen / Alerts:

- NLM Technical Bulletin www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull
- Expertsearching expertsearching@pss.mlanet.org
- Cochrane IRMG methods.cochrane.org/irmg
- EAHIL eahil.eu/

Fachliteratur (Auswahl, deutschsprachig):

Blümle A, Lagrèze WA, Motschall E: **Systematische Literaturrecherche in PubMed. Eine Kurzanleitung.** *Ophthalmologe*, 2018; 115 (3) : 243-260

www.imbi.uni-freiburg.de/imbi/support/bibliothek/links/pubmed-anleitung

www.imbi.uni-freiburg.de/support/bibliothek/schulungsmaterialien



Dokumentation der Recherche

Zweck: transparent → nachvollziehbar

Publikations-Standards:

PRISMA Statement:

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

www.prisma-statement.org

MECIR

Methodological Expectations of Cochrane Intervention Reviews

www.editorial-unit.cochrane.org/mecir

PRESS-Kriterien:

Peer Review of Electronic Search Strategies:

McGowan J et al.

PRESS Peer Review of Electronic Search Strategies: 2015 Guideline Statement.

J Clin Epidemiol. 2016 Jul;75:40-6

PRISMA Statement

Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses

- Datenbanken u.a. Quellen listen, z.B. Handsuche, Referenzen
- Anbieter
- Suchzeitraum
- Suchdatum
- Strategien getrennt nach Datenbank:
komplette Strategie von mindestens 1 Datenbank (PRESS-Kriterien).

We searched for relevant studies in the Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group's Haemoglobinopathies Trials Register using the terms: (thalassaemia OR haemoglobinopathies general) AND ICL670(A).

The Haemoglobinopathies Trials Register is a register of clinical trials (CENTRAL) (updated each new issue of the register) identified by searching the abstract books of

Bollig C, et al.: Deferasirox for managing iron overload in people with thalassaemia. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, Issue 8. Art. No.: CD007476. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD007476.pub3.

American Society of Hematology conference; the British Society for Haematology Annual Scientific Meeting; the Caribbean Health Research Council Meetings; and the National Sickle Cell Disease Program Annual Meeting. For full details of all searching activities for the register, please see the relevant section of the Cochrane Cystic Fibrosis and Genetic Disorders Group's [website](#).

Date of most recent search of the Group's Haemoglobinopathies Trials Register: 12 August 2016.

We also searched:

- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (2015, Issue 8); Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; 2015, Issue 7); Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effect (DARE; 2015, Issue 2); Health Technology Assessment Database (2015, Issue 3); NHS Economic Evaluation Database (2015, Issue 2); Cochrane Methodology Register (2012, Issue 3) in the Cochrane Library www.thecochranelibrary.com (searched 6 August 2015);
- MEDLINE OvidSP (2010 to July Week 5 2015);
- MEDLINE OvidSP in Process and Other Non-Indexed Citations (searched 05 August 2015);
- MEDLINE OvidSP Daily Update (searched 05 August 2015)
- Embase OvidSP (2010 to 05 August 2015);
- PubMed www.pubmed.com [limited to MEDLINE subset "supplied by publisher"] (1946 to 06 August 2015);
- Web of Science Core Collection via Thomson Reuters (2010 to 04 August 2015);
- Biosis Previews via Thomson Reuters (2010 to 04 August 2015);
- Google www.google.com – searched for "Osferal" and also "Osveral" (searched 07 January 2016)

Datenbanken
Anbieter
Zeitraum
Suchdatum

An RCT filter was used for searches in MEDLINE, Embase, Biosis Previews and Web of Science Core Collection. In MEDLINE, we used the "Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy for identifying randomized trials in MEDLINE: sensitivity-maximizing version (2008 revision); Ovid format" (Lefebvre 2011), but we replaced "randomized" with "randomi#ed". For Embase, Biosis Previews and Web of Science Core Collection, we devised the search for RCTs and used textwords from the Cochrane RCT Filter we used for the MEDLINE search. For details of the search strategies see [Appendix 1](#)

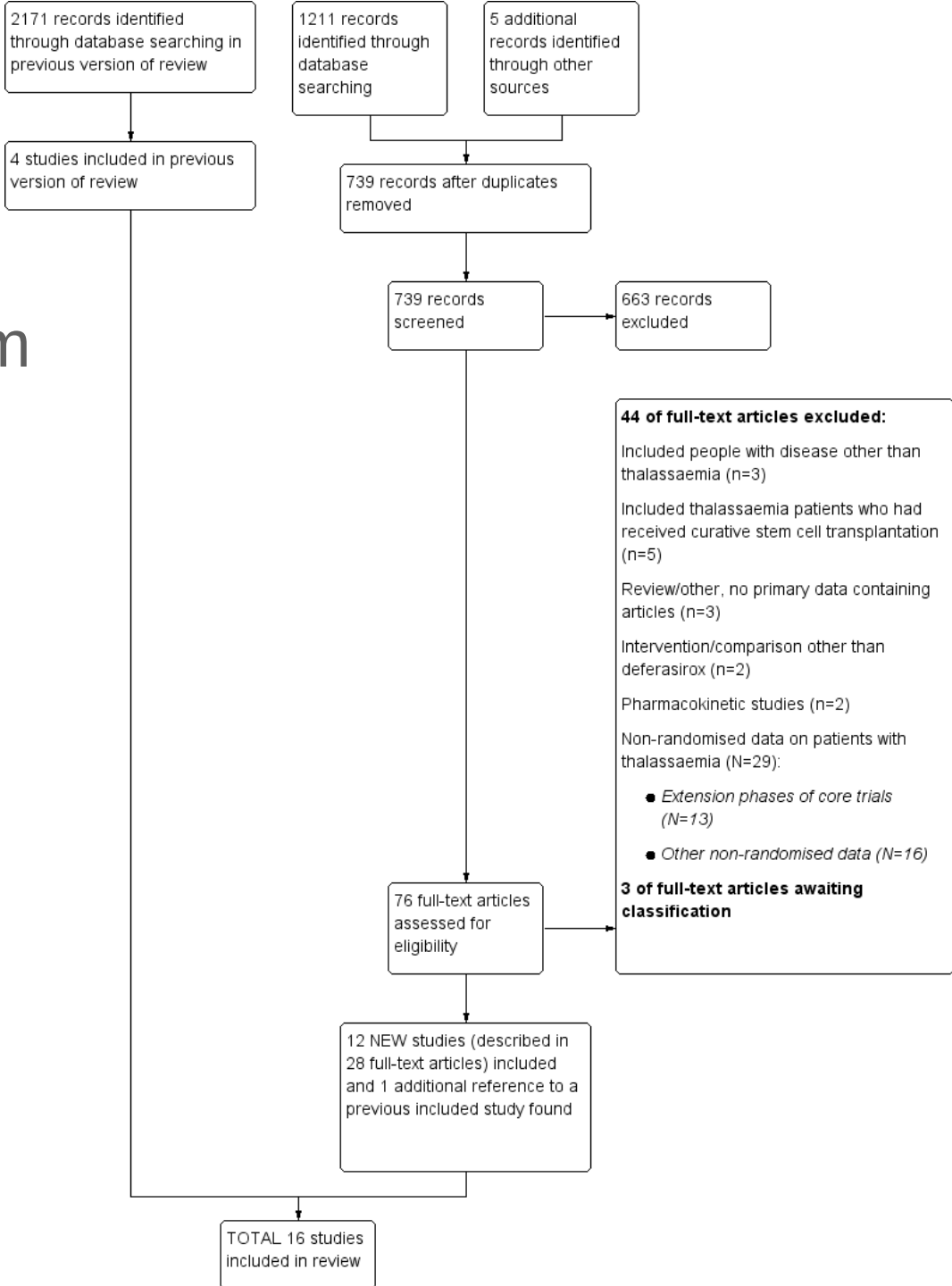
Suchstrategien

Suchstrategie

#1	deferasirox*.mp.
#2	(ICL670* or ICL 670*).mp.
#3	(CGP72670* or CGP 72670*).mp.
#4	exjade*.mp.
#5	desirox*.mp.
#6	jadenu*.mp.
#7	2-hydroxyphenyl.mp.
#8	triazol-1-yl.mp.
#9	benzoic acid.mp.
#10	7 and 8 and 9
#11	1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 or 10
#12	(2010* or 2011* or 2012* or 2013* or 2014* or 2015*).ed,ep,dc. or ("2010" or "2011" or "2012" or "2013" or "2014" or "2015").yr.
#13	11 and 12
#14	randomized controlled trial.pt.
#15	controlled clinical trial.pt.
#16	randomi#ed.ab.

Strategie geht noch weiter

PRISMA Flow Diagram



Konserve oder eigene Kreation?

Je nach Anspruch und Zeit

Als Einstieg und erste Orientierung:



Suchstrategie entwickeln:
der kreative Prozess



Precision und Recall variieren:



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