Urban & Community Pathway

LITERATURE SEARCHING & MCW LIBRARIES RESOURCES
Topics covered:

• Purpose of a literature review
• The literature search process
• PubMed search strategies, including MeSH
• Databases and resources for literature searching
• Citation managers & Word plug-ins
Purpose of a literature search

• To establish context for the research

• To identify what is known
  – Previous studies
  – Demographic information

• To identify gaps in the research
The Literature Search Process

1. Define your research question
2. Describe your topic using keywords
3. Search for articles
4. Evaluate search results
5. Locate resources
Sample Topic

Adverse Childhood Experiences
1. Define your question

Foreground Questions

Background Questions
Background Questions

• Broad, general
• Used to get familiar with a topic
• Sources: textbooks, topic summaries, websites
Background Q’s: Adverse Childhood Experiences

• What is the definition of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)?
• How prevalent is ACE?
• How is ACE data collected?

Group discussion: Where should we look, how should we search?
Foreground Questions

• Specific/focused
• Used for decision making
• Sources: original research, journal articles, evidence-based summaries
Foreground Q: Adverse Childhood Experiences

• Are adults who experienced ACE at a greater risk of developing diabetes?

• PubMed search
1. Define your question - the PICO Model

- Patient/population
- Intervention/exposure
- Comparison
- Outcome

Are adults who experienced ACE at a greater risk of developing diabetes?
2. Describe your topic using keywords

<p>| Adults                          |
| Adverse Childhood Experiences |
| Diabetes                       |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query Translation:</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Translations:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adults</td>
<td>&quot;adult&quot;[MeSH Terms] OR &quot;adult&quot;[All Fields] OR &quot;adults&quot;[All Fields]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverse childhood experiences</td>
<td>&quot;life change events&quot;[MeSH Terms] OR (&quot;life&quot;[All Fields] AND &quot;change&quot;[All Fields] AND &quot;events&quot;[All Fields]) OR &quot;life change events&quot;[All Fields] OR (&quot;adverse&quot;[All Fields] AND &quot;childhood&quot;[All Fields] AND &quot;experiences&quot;[All Fields]) OR &quot;adverse childhood experiences&quot;[All Fields]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes</td>
<td>&quot;diabetes mellitus&quot;[MeSH Terms] OR (&quot;diabetes&quot;[All Fields] AND &quot;mellitus&quot;[All Fields]) OR &quot;diabetes mellitus&quot;[All Fields] OR &quot;diabetes&quot;[All Fields] OR &quot;diabetes insipidus&quot;[MeSH Terms] OR (&quot;diabetes&quot;[All Fields] AND &quot;insipidus&quot;[All Fields]) OR &quot;diabetes insipidus&quot;[All Fields]</td>
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#considerthehashtag

**hash·tag**

/ˈhaSHtag/

noun
plural noun: hashtags

(on social media sites such as Twitter) a word or phrase preceded by a hash or pound sign (#) and used to identify messages on a specific topic.

- spammers often broadcast tweets with popular hashtags even if the tweet has nothing to do with them
- the hash or pound sign (#).
  "Hunt mistook an @ for a hashtag while tweeting derogatory thoughts about him"
MeSH headings

• What is MeSH?
  – Controlled vocabulary used by PubMed/MEDLINE
  – Provides a consistent way to describe topics
    • adverse childhood experiences
  – MeSH terms are applied by subject specialists (people!) who scan each article
### Boolean operators

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td>Narrows your search, use with different topics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
<td>Broadens your search, use between synonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>()</td>
<td>( ) narrows your search. Used to combine groups of terms and allows you to create a more complex search.</td>
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</table>
4. Evaluate your results
4. Evaluate your results

The effect of multiple adverse childhood experiences on health: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Things to consider:
- Is my patient/population represented in the article?
- How current is the information?
- How was the data collected? Look at the methods section
- Have the same results been reached by other researchers?
5. Locate articles

• PubMed LinkOut


The effect of multiple adverse childhood experiences on health: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Hughes K¹, Bellis MA², Hardcastle KA³, Sethi D⁴, Butchart A⁵, Mikton C⁶, Jones L⁷, Dunne MP⁸.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: A growing body of research identifies the harmful effects that adverse childhood experiences (ACEs; occurring during childhood or adolescence; eg, child maltreatment or exposure to domestic violence) have on health throughout life. Studies have quantified such effects for individual ACEs. However, ACEs frequently co-occur and no synthesis of findings from studies measuring the effect of multiple ACE types has been done.

METHODS: In this systematic review and meta-analysis, we searched five electronic databases for cross-sectional, case-control, or cohort studies published up to May 6, 2016, reporting risks of health outcomes, consisting of substance use, sexual health, mental health, weight and physical exercise, violence, and physical health status and conditions, associated with multiple ACEs. We selected studies that provided data on multiple ACEs for at least one of the health outcomes of our ACE list and articles with more than one ACE type.
ClinicalKey – recommended resource

- Search **books** to find background information
- Search **articles** to find studies and research
- Search **guidelines, patient education, images** for more information.
Additional Resources

• **Urban & Community Health Pathway**
  – Find links to databases, journals, books, demographic information
Citation Managers

• Organize citations and references
• Create bibliographies
• Write-N-Cite