

روش جستجو در مطالعات مروری نظام مند

فاطمه صادقی غیاثی

دکترای مدیریت اطلاعات سلامت

مرکز پزشکی مبتنی بر شواهد تبریز

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جستجوی نظام مند

تعریف کارین از جستجوی نظام مند:

Systematic reviews of interventions require a thorough, objective and reproducible search of a range of sources to identify as many relevant studies as possible (within resource limits).



تعریف JBI از جستجوی نظام مند

A key characteristic of systematic reviews is a comprehensive search

A key component in any definition of a systematic review is the attempt to local ALL published and unpublished evidence relevant to a review question

Search must be accurately documented and reproducible

مراحل جستجوی مطالعات

1. Develop a **PICO** or research question
2. Select **sources/database**
3. Develop a **search strategy**
4. Run the search
5. Apply practical screens
6. Export references to a **citation manager**

For patients whom are candidate for coronary stenting, is IVUS vs. angiography more cost-effective?

PICO

P: patients candidate for coronary stenting

I: Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS)

C: Angiography

O: Cost-effectiveness

شروع جستجو برای مطالعات موجود

نکات مهم

0 مستند سازی تمامی مراحل جستجو

✓ استراتژی جستجو در هر پایگاه و زمان جستجو

✓ استفاده از امکان save پایگاهها برای ذخیره جستجو و بروز رسانی های آتی

0 جستجوی مطالعات یک پروسه تکرارشونده

0 کمک گرفتن از کتابدار و متخصص جستجوی مرورهای نظام مند

مراحل ۳ گانه جستجو

0 جستجوی اولیه در یک یا دو پایگاه مهم مانند Pubmed و Embase

0 جستجوی اصلی

✓ جستجوی کامل کلیدواژه ها، مترادفات و کلمات کنترل شده (مانند MeSH)

✓ جستجوی مطالعات خاکستری (Grey Literature)

0 جستجوی رفرنسها و استنادات مطالعات انتخابی

نمونه جستجو

○ مشخص کردن PICO

○ جستجوی کلمات مترادف و مرتبط با هر آیتم PICO (ضروری)

○ جستجوی کلمات کنترل شده (مثال MeSH، Emtree و ...) (ضروری)

○ استفاده از عملگرهای مناسب برای هر جستجو (مثال AND، OR، ADJ و ...)

○ بکارگیری “ ” و * و سایر موارد متناسب با هر جستجو

For patients whom are candidate for coronary stenting, is IVUS vs. angiography more cost-effective?

PICO

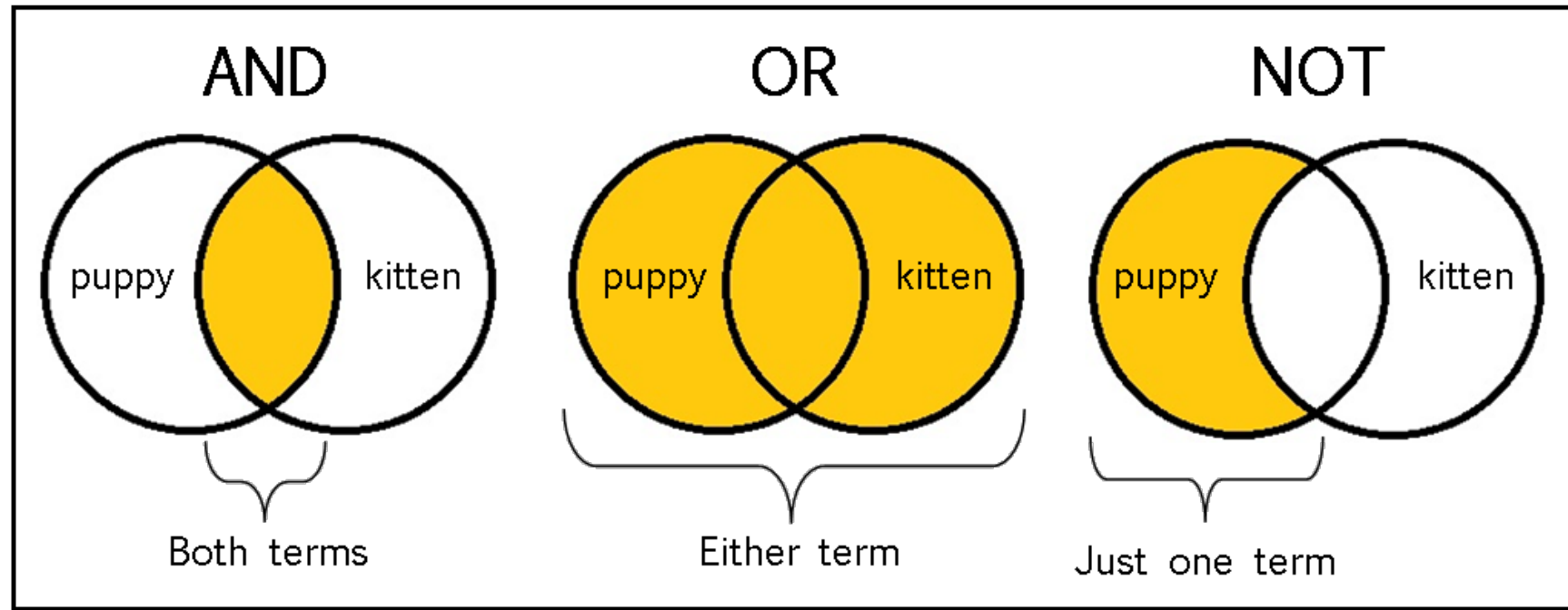
P: coronary stenting ; stents ;

I: Intravascular ultrasound ; IVUS ;

C: Angiography ;

O: Cost-effectiveness ; cost ; cost-benefit analysis ;

Boolean Operators



انتخاب پایگاه‌های اطلاعاتی مناسب برای جستجو

○ در حوزه پزشکی و بالینی و علوم وابسته:

- Medline (Pubmed)
- Embase
- Cochrane Library
- The JBI Database
- Cinahl
- SCOPUS
- Web of Science
-

Databases

Database		Topic Coverage
Medline	Pubmed	Health Science Biology
Embase		Biomedicine Drugs
Cinahl		Nursing Allied Health
PsycInfo		Psychology
ERIC		Education

انتخاب پایگاه‌های اطلاعاتی مناسب برای جستجو

Article Databases

Medicine

- PubMed, [Ovid MEDLINE](#), [EMBASE](#), [Cochrane Library](#),

Multidisciplinary

- Scopus, Web of Science

Nursing and Allied Health

- CINAHL

Other

- PsycINFO, AMED, ERIC, Compendex, etc.

منابع دیگر برای جستجو

- References from studies included for review
- Citation tracking
- Citation databases (e.g., Scopus or Web of Science)
- **Hand search important journals**
- Unpublished or “grey literature”, such as:
 - Clinical trial registries (e.g., ClinicalTrials.gov, Iranian Registry of Clinical Trials (IRCT) and the World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform)
 - Conference proceedings/abstracts
 - **Preprint databases** (e.g. MedRexiv; Research Square; Preprints;)

انتخاب پایگاه‌های اطلاعاتی مناسب برای جستجو

“Grey Literature”

Association, Organization & Government Reports

- Ministry of Health, World Health Organization, etc.
- Clinical trial registries
- Google Scholar
- Preprint databases

Conference Proceedings

- [Scopus](#), [Embase](#)

Dissertations & Theses

- [Proquest](#) Dissertations & Theses Canada

Web Search Engines

- [Google Scholar](#)

1. Do not rely on search filters alone.

search filters are inappropriate for systematic reviews because they may miss relevant studies.

2. Do not rely on controlled vocabulary (subject headings) alone

3. Search in multiple locations

4. Important to keep an accurate record of the search and how it was performed

نرم افزارهای مدیریت منابع (Endnote, Mendeley, ...)

- Identify and remove **duplicate** references
- Format your bibliography
- Organize references into folders
- Share your references with colleagues

Identification

Records identified through
database searching
(n=1285)

Additional records identified
through other sources
(n=21)

Records after duplicates removed
(n=543)

Screening

Records screened
(n=543)

Records excluded
(n=448)

Eligibility

Full-text articles assessed
for eligibility
(n=95)

Full-text articles
excluded, with
reasons
(n=71)

Included

Studies included in
qualitative synthesis
(n=24)

PRISMA-S

Rethlefsen *et al. Systematic Reviews* (2021) 10:39
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-020-01542-z>

Systematic Reviews

RESEARCH

Open Access

PRISMA-S: an extension to the PRISMA Statement for Reporting Literature Searches in Systematic Reviews



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Abstract

Background: Literature searches underlie the foundations of systematic reviews and related review types. Yet, the literature searching component of systematic reviews and related review types is often poorly reported. Guidance for literature search reporting has been diverse and, in many cases, does not offer enough detail to authors who

Table 1 PRISMA-S checklist. A downloadable version of the checklist is available on the PRISMA website [37]

SECTION/TOPIC	ITEM #	CHECKLIST ITEM
INFORMATION SOURCES AND METHODS		
Database name	1	Name each individual database searched, stating the platform for each.
Multi-database searching	2	If databases were searched simultaneously on a single platform, state the name of the platform, listing all of the databases searched.
Study registries	3	List any study registries searched.
Online resources and browsing	4	Describe any online or print source purposefully searched or browsed (e.g., tables of contents, print conference proceedings, web sites), and how this was done.
Citation searching	5	Indicate whether cited references or citing references were examined, and describe any methods used for locating cited/citing references (e.g., browsing reference lists, using a citation index, setting up email alerts for references citing included studies).
Contacts	6	Indicate whether additional studies or data were sought by contacting authors, experts, manufacturers, or others.
Other methods	7	Describe any additional information sources or search methods used.
SEARCH STRATEGIES		
Full search strategies	8	Include the search strategies for each database and information source, copied and pasted exactly as run.
Limits and restrictions	9	Specify that no limits were used, or describe any limits or restrictions applied to a search (e.g., date or time period, language, study design) and provide justification for their use.
Search filters	10	Indicate whether published search filters were used (as originally designed or modified), and if so, cite the filter(s) used.
Prior work	11	Indicate when search strategies from other literature reviews were adapted or reused for a substantive part or all of the search, citing the previous review(s).
Updates	12	Report the methods used to update the search(es) (e.g., rerunning searches, email alerts).
Dates of searches	13	For each search strategy, provide the date when the last search occurred.
PEER REVIEW		
Peer review	14	Describe any search peer review process.
MANAGING RECORDS		
Total records	15	Document the total number of records identified from each database and other information sources.
Deduplication	16	Describe the processes and any software used to deduplicate records from multiple database searches and other information sources.

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ :
حُسْنُ الْمَسْأَلَةِ نِصْفُ الْعِلْمِ.



پیامبر خدا صلی الله علیه و آله و سلم :
خوب پرسیدن ، نیمی از دانش است .
تحف العقول : ۵۶ منتخب میزان الحکمه : ۲۶۰