Effective Search for PT Literature

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The aim is to do quick & efficient searches
Contents:

• Define the literature searching
• Purpose of literature searching
• Sources of information
• Search strategies
• Databases can be used to search
Definition:

• "a systematic and thorough search of all types of published literature in order to identify as many items as possible that are relevant to a particular topic"

(Gash, 1989)
• Efficient searching = performing sensitive and specific searches.

• **Sensitive:** the search find the most of the relevant studies

• **Specific:** the search does not return too many irrelevant studies
Why search the literature:

- To find information for an essay / assignment / report / book / presentation / a course reading list / an interview
- Generally keeping up to date with published literature.
- For continuing professional development purposes (i.e. Journal Club or In-service event)
- To find literature to support evidence-based practice
- To find out information on specific conditions or ways to treat patients in areas with which you are
Why search the literature:

- To find outcome measures in a particular area to use in clinical practice
- To find out if others are doing similar research to yourself or to find an expert in a particular field
- To find information in order to collaborate with others undertaking similar initiatives in practice, such as audit or clinical improvement initiatives
- To provide justification for services or ways of treating patients
Sources of information:

• Journals
• Books
• Grey literature
• The Internet
• Current awareness services
• Electronic databases
Sources of information:

• Electronic databases

Key databases relating to physiotherapy include the following:

– AMED – Allied and Complementary Medicine database
– ASSIA - Applied Social Sciences Index and Abstracts (1987- present)
– CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature)
Sources of information:

– The Cochrane Library
– MEDLINE / PubMed
– PEDro
– SMART (Sports Medicine & Related Research)
مدي كيف كنت بعالم مادة
مع ما كنت بإجابه ملء
ربع مسجات كاملاً!!!
The art of efficient searching

Search Strategies:
Selecting Search Terms

Specify words that tell the database what you are searching for.
1) Identify the key elements of your question.
i.e. what is the functional outcome for 13 years old boy with astrocytoma post laminectomy?

The key elements: functional outcome, 13 years old boy, astrocytoma and laminectomy
2) Which of those key elements are likely to be uniquely answered by the studies you are interested in

Functional Outcome
13 Years Old Boy
Astrocytoma
Laminectomy
3) Alternative terms that could be used to describe each of the key elements & different spellings of words.

Functional Outcome = Quality Of Life
13 Years Old Boy = School Age, Adolescence
Astrocytoma = Spinal Cord Tumor
Laminectomy
Boolean Logic

Is important for:

- Joining
- Widening
- Excluding terms
AND

Used to join concepts to make a search more specific

i.e. Functional Outcome AND Astrocytoma
Used to widen a search when you require any set of words to be present or to specify

i.e. JRA OR CRA
NOT

Used to exclude words

i.e. physiotherapy NOT occupational therapy
NEAR

Used to search for terms together

i.e. chartered NEAR society NEAR physiotherapy
Order of Boolean operator

Functional Outcome AND Astrocytoma

Astrocytoma AND Functional Outcome
Quotation marks can also be used to search for a phrase

i.e. "Functional Outcome for Astrocytoma"
Wild Cards:

- Wild cards are characters that act as a proxy for a string of another characters

- Word stemming let you search on part of the word to retrieve information on similar word and this can simplify your search.
• Most databases have the facility to use the wild cards to identify word variants.
A range of symbols can be placed after the word and this varies between databases.

i.e.

• physiotherap*
• physiotherap?
• physiotherap$
• physiotherap%
• On MEDLINE and the Cochrane Library these terms are called

MeSH: Medical Subject Headings
Which Databases Can Used to Search???
• Provide a very convenient way to find a film review and phone number

• Poor way of finding high quality clinical research.
• Provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature.
• Fail to detect high quality research
Where to find high quality research??

Search special data bases of health sciences literature!!!.
• Is a service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine

• Includes over 16 million citations from MEDLINE and other life science journals.

• Includes links to full text articles and other related resources.
- Freely available from any Web browser.
- Updated daily
- Pub Med includes access to "in-process" articles (i.e., new items not yet fully indexed in the database.)
- Now includes Old MEDLINE citations (articles from 1953-1965)
• Can process natural language queries. If you enter the search as in a question format, Pub Med can "translate" that into a search strategy.

i.e.; When can patient with pulmonary embolism begin walking???
• Cubby feature allows you to save your search strategies permanently and to see what new citations have been added to the database since you last saved your search.
To get started, enter one or more search terms.

Search terms may be topics, authors or journals.

Read the World Bank's Disease Control Priorities Project books on the NCBI Bookshelf.
Search: PubMed

for "Homeless Persons"[MAJR] AND "Employment"[MeSH Terms]

- Use All Fields pull-down menu to specify a field.
- Boolean operators AND, OR, NOT must be in upper case.
- If search fields tags are used enclose in square brackets, e.g., rubella [ti].
- Search limits may exclude in process and publisher supplied citations.

**Limited to:**
- All Fields
- Publication Types
- Languages
- Subsets
- Ages
- Humans or Animals
- Gender

**Entrez Date**

**Publication Date**

From: ___________ To: ___________

Use the format YYYY/MM/DD; month and day are optional.
Clinical study category
Specialized search method that limit your search to citations or articles reporting research conducted with specific methodology

i.e. effect of NDT for CP
PubMed Clinical Queries

This page provides the following specialized PubMed searches for clinicians:

- Search by Clinical Study Category
- Find Systematic Reviews
- Medical Genetics Searches

After running one of these searches, you may further refine your results using PubMed's Limits feature.

Results of searches on these pages are limited to specific clinical research areas. For comprehensive searches, use PubMed directly.

Search by Clinical Study Category

This search finds citations that correspond to a specific clinical study category. The search may be either broad and sensitive or narrow and specific. The search filters are based on the work of Haynes RB et al. See the filter table for details.
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Search

Go

Category

- etiology
- diagnosis
- therapy
- prognosis
- clinical prediction guides

Scope

- narrow, specific search
- broad, sensitive search

Find Systematic Reviews

For your topic(s) of interest, this search finds citations for systematic reviews, meta-analyses, reviews of clinical trials, evidence-based medicine, consensus development conferences, and guidelines.
How do I find systematic reviews i.e. TENS for LBP
PubMed Clinical Queries

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Search by Clinical Study Category

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Find Systematic Reviews

For your topic(s) of interest, this search finds citations for systematic reviews, meta-analyses, reviews of clinical trials, evidence-based medicine, consensus development conferences, and guidelines.

For more information, see Help. See also related sources for systematic review searching.

Search [Go]

Medical Genetics Searches

This search finds citations and abstracts related to various topics in medical genetics. See the filter table for details.

Search [Go]

Category

- All
- Diagnosis
- Differential Diagnosis
Understanding Your Search Results


Interventions to increase physical activity among aging adults: a meta-analysis.

Conn VS, Valentine JC, Cooper HM.

School of Nursing, University of Missouri-Columbia, 65211, USA. conn@missouri.edu

OBJECTIVES: This review applied meta-analytic procedures to integrate primary research findings that test interventions to increase activity among aging adults. METHODS: We performed extensive literature searching strategies and located published and unpublished intervention studies that measured the activity behavior of at least five participants with a mean age of 60 years or greater. Primary study results were coded, and meta-analytic procedures were conducted. RESULTS: The overall effect size, weighted by sample size, was d(w) = .26 +/- .05. Effect sizes were larger when interventions targeted only activity behavior, excluded general health education, incorporated self-monitoring, used center-based exercise, recommended moderate intensity activity, were delivered in groups, used intense contact between interventionists and participants, and targeted patient populations. Effect sizes were larger for studies that measured exercise duration and studies with a time interval of less than 90 days between intervention and behavior measurement. CONCLUSIONS: These findings suggest that group-delivered interventions should encourage moderate activity, incorporate self-monitoring, target only activity, and encourage center-based activity. Findings also suggest that patient populations may be especially receptive to activity interventions. Primary research testing interventions in randomized trials to confirm causal relationships would be constructive.
"Pusher syndrome" is a clinical disorder following left or right brain damage in which patients actively push away from the nonhemiparetic side, leading to a loss of postural balance. The mechanism underlying this disorder and its related anatomy have only recently been identified. Investigation of patients with severe pushing behavior has shown that perception of body posture in relation to gravity is altered. The patients experience their body as oriented "upright" when the body actually is tilted to the side of the brain lesion (to the ipsilesional side). In contrast, patients with pusher syndrome show no disturbed processing of visual and vestibular inputs determining visual vertical. These new insights have allowed the authors to suggest a new physical therapy approach for patients with pusher syndrome where the visual control of vertical upright orientation, which is undisturbed in these patients, is the central element of intervention.
• How do I search by journal name?
  i.e. Physical therapy
Use the Entrez Journals database to search for a journal and then link to records for that journal in the database.

The Journals database can be searched using the journal title, MEDLINE abbreviation, NLM ID, ISO abbreviation, or ISSN.

The database includes the journals in all Entrez databases, e.g., PubMed, Nucleotide, Protein.

Lists of all Entrez journals and those with links to full-text web sites are available.
1: Physical therapy.
pISSN: 0031-9023
eISSN: 1538-6724
Title Abbreviation: Phys Ther
NLM ID: 0022623

pISSN: 0567-8064
Title Abbreviation: Acta Radiol Ther Phys Biol
NLM ID: 0000201

3: Archiv für physikalische Therapie.
pISSN: 0376-1630
Title Abbreviation: Arch Phys Ther (Leipz)
NLM ID: 9810655

4: Archives of physical therapy.
pISSN: 0096-6037
Title Abbreviation: Arch Phys Ther
NLM ID: 15210190R

5: Journal of geriatric physical therapy (2001)
pISSN: 1539-8412
Title Abbreviation: J Geriatr Phys Ther
NLM ID: 101142169

6: Journal of neurologic physical therapy : JNPT.
pISSN: 1557-0576
eISSN: 1557-0584
Title Abbreviation: J Neurol Phys Ther
NLM ID: 101193365

7: The Journal of orthopaedic and sports physical therapy.
pISSN: 0190-6011
Title Abbreviation: J Orthop Sports Phys Ther
NLM ID: 7003160
Use the Links menu to retrieve records for that journal from a database (e.g. PubMed) or send the journal to the Single Citation Matcher.

Build a list of journals using the Send to Search Box feature.

1: Title: Physical therapy.

ISSN: 0031-9023 (Print)
1538-6724 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Phys Ther

Publication Start Year: 1964

Publisher: American Physical Therapy Association

Continuation Notes: Continues: Journal of the American Physical Therapy Association.

Language: English

Country: United States

Subject Term(s): Rehabilitation

NLM ID: 0022623
PubMed Single Citation Matcher

- Use this tool to find PubMed citations. You may omit any field.
- Journal may be the full title or the title abbreviation.
- For first author searching, use smith jc format.

```
Journal: 
Date: yyyy/mm/dd (month and day are optional) 
Volume: 
Issue: 
First page: 
Author name (see help) 
Only as first author 
Title words: 
```

Go  Clear
The Arabidopsis zinc finger-homeodomain genes encode proteins with unique biochemical properties that are coordinately expressed during floral development.

Tan QK, Irish VF

Department of Molecular, Cellular and Developmental Biology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520-8104; Department of Pediatrics, Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06520-8064.

Arabidopsis contains approximately 100 homeobox genes, many of which have been shown to play critical roles in various developmental processes. Here we characterize the zinc finger-homeodomain (ZF-HD) subfamily of homeobox genes, consisting of 14 members in Arabidopsis. We demonstrate that the homeodomains of the ZF-HD proteins share some similarities with other known homeodomains in Arabidopsis, but they contain distinct features that cluster them as a unique class of plant homeodomain-containing proteins. We have carried out mutational analyses to show that the non-canonical residues present in the homeodomains of this family of proteins are important for function. Yeast two-hybrid matrix analysis of the ZF-HD proteins revealed that these proteins both homo- and heterodimerize, which may contribute to greater selectivity in DNA-binding. These assays also show that most of these proteins do not contain an intrinsic activation domain, suggesting that interactions with other factors are required for transcriptional activation. We also show that the family members are all expressed predominantly or exclusively in floral tissue, indicating a likely regulatory role during floral development. Furthermore, we have identified loss-of-function mutations for six of these genes that individually show no
Select options, enter recipient's e-mail address, and click Mail.


Format Abstract as HTML

Sorting Sort by

Start with item 1 send 50 of 27

Additional text (optional)

E-mail smadi@kfmc.med.sa

"SPAM" filtering software notice

Mail
• Requires Campus Key and password for access.

• Updated weekly

• Ovid receives and loads data from NLM on its own schedule, so there's an occasional lag (especially at the end of the year). This may only be noticeable if you run current awareness searches.
• Ovid MEDLINE only includes a small percentage of pre-1966 citations
OVID
SEARCHING
Ovid: Welcome to Ovid

Idle Time Exceeded

⚠️ Your Session has timed out.
Please re-enter your ID and Password.
(If you do not use an ID and Password, just click the "Start Ovid" button; If that fails, please return to your homepage and start over)

- Enter your user ID and password below
- Choose a user mode (Advanced, Basic or Find Citation)
- Click the "Start Ovid" button once

LOGIN

ID: [
Password: [

Mode: 
- Basic
- Advanced
- Find Citation

START OVID
OVID Session recovery

Your last session ended unexpectedly.

It ended on the following date: Feb 09, 2005
You were in the following database: CINAHL
Your last several search statements were:

- melatonin/
- jet lag syndrome/
- phototherapy/
- 1 and (2 or 3)

Choose one of the following:

- Recover this search session
- Start a new session

CONTINUE »
Choose a database

-- To begin a search, click the name of the desired database.
-- To get more information about a database, click the information icon: ❔
-- Logoff

- Medline 1996 to June 1999
- Medline 1991 to 1995
- Medline 1983 to 1990
- Medline 1976 to 1984
- Medline 1966 to 1975
- FULL MEDLINE
- CINAHL 1982 to March 1999
- PsycINFO 1984 to May 1999
- PsycINFO 1984 to 1987
- Aidline 1980 to March 1999
- Current Contents/Life Sciences 02/02/98 - 01/25/99
- Eric 1984 to September 1998
- Eric 1966 to December 1983
- HealthSTAR 1998 - May 1999
- HealthSTAR 1995 - 1997
- HealthSTAR 1985 - 1990
- HealthSTAR 1975 - 1984
- CancerLit 1993 to April 1999
- CancerLit 1990 to 1994
- CancerLit 1983 to 1989
- Core Biomedical Collection 1993 to December 1998
- Biomedical Collection II 1993 to December 1998
- Biomedical Collection III 1993 to November 1998
- Biomedical Collection IV 1993 to December 1998
- Nursing Collection 1993 to November 1998
- Mental Health Collection 1993 to November 1998
- Best Evidence 1991 to Present
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews Issue 2, 1999
- Journals@Ovid Full Text July 16, 1999
Key word Search

Enter **Keyword** or phrase (use "$" for truncation):

Cerebral palsy
## Subheading Display

Combine selections with:  

| Subheadings for: **Cerebral Palsy**  
| Include All Subheadings (2010)  
| -- or choose one or more of these subheadings --  

- /bl - Blood (1)  
- /ci - Chemically Induced (6)  
- /cl - Classification (56)  
- /co - Complications  
- /di - Diagnosis (76)  
- /dh - Diet Therapy (3)  
- /dt - Drug Therapy (71)  
- /ec - Economics (2)  
- /ed - Education (9)  
- /ep - Epidemiology (45)  
- /ei - Ethical Issues (1)  
- /et - Etiology (99)  
- /fg - Familial and Genetic (2)  
- /hi - History (1)  
- /im - Immunology (1)  
- /lj - Legislation and Jurisprudence (31)  
- /me - Metabolism (11)  
- /mi - Microbiology (1)  
- /mo - Mortality (5)  
- /nu - Nursing (12)  
- /og - Organizations (11)  
- /pa - Pathology (8)  
- /pp - Physiopathology (186)  
- /pc - Prevention and Control (17)  
- /pr - Prognosis (6)  
- /pf - Psychosocial Factors (64)  
- /ra - Radiography (4)  
- /rh - Rehabilitation (340)  
- /rf - Risk Factors (37)  
- /su - Surgery (76)  
- /ss - Symptoms (9)  
- /th - Therapy (170)  
- /td - Trends (3)  
- /us - Ultrasonography (3)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Search History</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cerebral Palsy/rh [Rehabilitation]</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>Display</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


# Citation Manager

## Results Manager

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Fields</th>
<th>Result Format</th>
<th>Actions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Selected Results</td>
<td>Citation (Title, Author, Source)</td>
<td>Ovid</td>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All in this set (1-47)</td>
<td>Citation + Abstract</td>
<td>BRS/Tagged</td>
<td>PRINT PREVIEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and/or <strong>Range:</strong></td>
<td>Citation + Abstract + Subject Headings</td>
<td>Reprint/Medlars</td>
<td>EMAIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Complete Reference</td>
<td>Brief (Titles) Display</td>
<td>SAVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sort Keys**

- **Primary:** -
  - Ascending

- **Secondary:** -
  - Ascending
Abstract

Rehabilitation following antineoplastic of cancers has its beginnings in the late 1970s. Over the past decade, research investigations have focussed on two areas: lymphoedema secondary to mastectomy with axillary dissections of breast cancer and exercise rehabilitation following treatments for leukemia and breast cancers. A recent literature review of the best available evidence has suggested that Complete Decongestive Physiotherapy, consisting of exercise, manual lymph drainage, compression bandaging and garments, and skin hygiene, is efficacious for the control of lymphoedema. Aerobic exercises, on the other hand, are also supported by several randomised trials to be effective in reducing fatigue and exercise intolerance in patients undergoing adjuvant chemotherapy for breast cancer, and in patients with leukemia following bone marrow transplant. Implications for rehabilitation clinicians to address the morbidity associated with antineoplastic treatments will be discussed.
Combine search

Cerebral palsy
Botox injection
lymphedema
Enter the **Author's** last name, a space, and first initial if known:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[SEARCH]

[Browse Journals]
Journal search

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Advanced Search</th>
<th>Basic Search</th>
<th>Find Citation</th>
<th>More Fields</th>
<th>Search Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keyword</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Journal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enter the first few letters of a full **journal** name; do not use abbreviations

child

SEARCH
Choose this option to browse an alphabetical list of available journals for known titles. From this list, you can view sets of journal names and issues. From the issue list, you can examine issue tables of contents, and then link to the bibliographic record or full text (including graphics) of each article. Note that you will be able to see full tables of contents for each journal and bibliographic information for every available article, but you will only be able to see the full text of a journal’s articles if you subscribe to it through Ovid.

Choose this option to browse journals within a subject area. You can view a hierarchical display of subject categories and subcategories, choose journals from within these categories, and examine tables of contents of specific journal issues. From the tables of contents you can link to the bibliographic record or full text (including graphics) of each article. Note that you will be able to see full tables of contents for every journal and bibliographic information for every available article, but you will only be able to see the full text of a journal’s articles if you subscribe to it through Ovid.
Find Citation

**Journal Identifier**

Article Title: 
Journal Name: [ ] Truncate Name (adds "\$")
Author Surname: [ ] Truncate Name (adds "\$")
Volume: Issue: Article First Page: 
Publication Year: (e.g., "2005")

**Hint:** Use truncation if you don't have the full journal or author names (e.g., using truncation, "Ang" will find "Angiogenesis" and "Angiology"; "Smith G" will find "Smith, Glen" and "Smith, George").
• Physiotherapy evidence database.
• The ro: just to give it more catchy name
• This free web-based database contains evidence relevant to the physiotherapy management of patients.

• **Produced by**: The Centre of Evidence-Based Physiotherapy at the School of Physiotherapy at the University of Sydney
Includes:

- Randomized controlled trials
- Clinical practice guidelines
- Systematic reviews

Coverage: International

Time Coverage: back to 1929

Updates: every two weeks
Welcome to PEDro - The Physiotherapy Evidence Database
Questions