

آشنایی با کتابخانه دیجیتال و جستجو در منابع الکتر و نیک

گروه هدف: اعضای هیات علمی و پژوهشگران دانشگاه

آذرماه ۱۴۰۲

سوسن شاه خدابنده مسئول کتابخانه مرکزی دانشگاه؛ دانشجوی دکتری علم اطلاعات و دانش شناسی

€	ŗ	الف
++-+-+-+	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
++++++	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+++++++++++++-+-+++++++++++++++
+	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	****** *
+	-+-++-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+- + - + +	-++-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+	-+-++++-++	++++++++ • +++++++
	-+++	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
		+++ + +++
+=1.	+=۴,	+=10.
		+=~.
-=۵⋅	-= *	+=٣٠
		-=+

Precision مانعیت = نرخ پذیرش= کل اسناد بازیابی شده مرتبط کل اسناد بازیابی شده

اسناد بازیابی شده مر تبط اسناد بازیابی شده مر تبط Recall جامعیت = نرخ موفقیت = کل اسناد مر تبط موجود در مجموعه

steps

- 1. Understand basic database structure
- 2. Understand Using of
 - Boolean Logic
 - Field Searching
 - Controlled Vocabulary
 - Specialty techniques (truncation, etc.)
- 3. Formulate your question
- 4. Building your search strategy

Forget simple search

Simple search

- Very broad
- retrieves thousands of irrelevant files

Advanced search

- Narrowing the search
- Boolean
- Phrase searching
- Field search
- Truncation

Boolean Operators

British mathematician named George Boole (1815-1864)

Standard Boolean Logic for database searching uses 3 relationships among search terms.

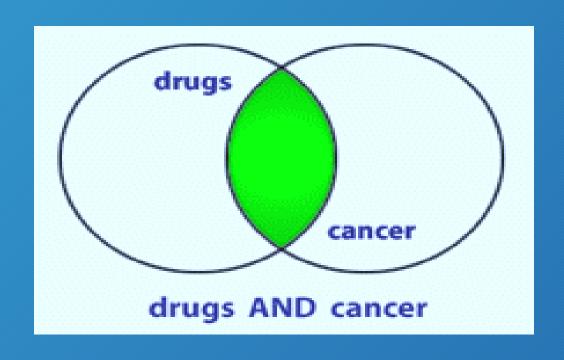
AND

OR

NOT

It is both simple and powerful.

AND

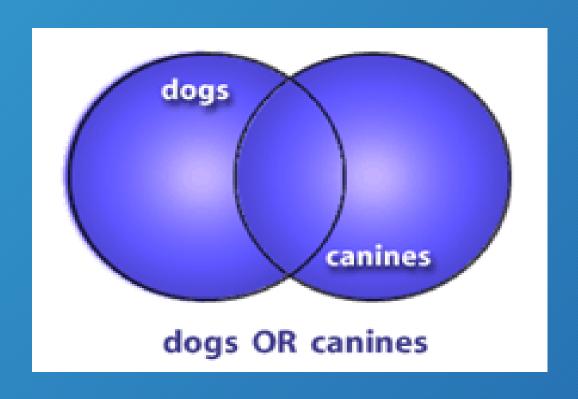


BOTH terms included in any results.

- If a record has only one of the two terms, it will not be retrieved.
- If the record has neither term, it will not be retrieved.

What does this do to the amount of records retrieved?

OR

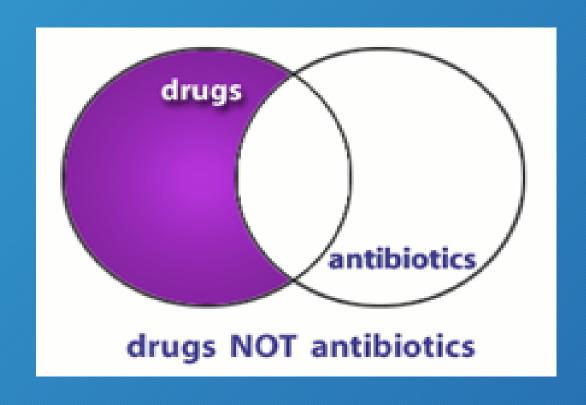


Only one (NOT both) of the terms are in the results

'OR' will retrieve the record if both are included.

What does OR do to the amount of records retrieved?

NOT



Excludes any results containing the term

Records containing both will not be retrieved.

What does NOT do to the amount of records retrieved?

Putting Them Together

- 1. Identify the concepts (Parse the question)
- 2. List specific terms for each concept
- 3. Put the terms for each concept in an OR statements within parentheses
- 4. Combine OR statements with AND
- 5. Add any NOT statements to the end

Nesting

salmonella AND hamburger OR eggs •

salmonella AND (hamburger OR eggs)

Parsing the Question

What are the main concepts in your question?

Sample question:

Does nutrition therapy improve decubitus (pressure) ulcer healing in an elderly patient?

Concepts:

Decubitus/pressure ulcers

Nutrition therapy

Treatment

Ulcer healing

Elderly patients

Creating a Boolean Search

QUESTION: Is Vitamin C helpful in treating the flu?

1. Identify concepts and list terms

Concept 1 Influenza	Concept 2 Vitamin C	Concept 3 Treatment
Influenza	Vitamin C	Treatment
Flu	Ascorbic acid	Therapy
	Orange Juice	Management

Two very important sources for finding synonyms and related words:

Mesh (PubMEd)
Emtree (Embase)

2. Make your OR statements, one per concept

- (influenza OR flu)
- (vitamin C OR ascorbic acid OR ascorbate)
- (treatment OR therapy OR management)

3. Put "AND" between each of the OR statements
(influenza OR flu) AND (vitamin C OR ascorbic acid OR orange juice) AND (treatment OR therapy OR management) AND (outcome OR recovery OR success)

4. Consider any NOT statements you might want to add.

Note: NOT isn't used very often

Final Notes on Fields

- Each database provides its own specific fields
- Each database requires a specific format to designate field searching
- When searching a new database, take a moment to read the help documentation; most will provide a list of fields and how to search them.

Truncation

What about including the singular and plural versions of words as well as other word variations?

For example: therapy, therapies, therapeutics

You could combine them all in an OR relationship: (therapy OR therapies OR therapeutics OR therapeutic)

But an easier way is by the use of truncation.

therap*

Each database handles truncation in a unique way.

The '*' and '\$' are the most common wildcard symbols.

Be cautious when truncating!

If the word stem is too short, there may be too many possible variations and you might pick up unrelated terms.

For example, using proc* for finding procaine-like drugs will also include words like proceedings and process.

Phrase Searching

 Sometimes you want to force the database to search for a set of words in exact order

"fever of unknown origin"

"World health organization"

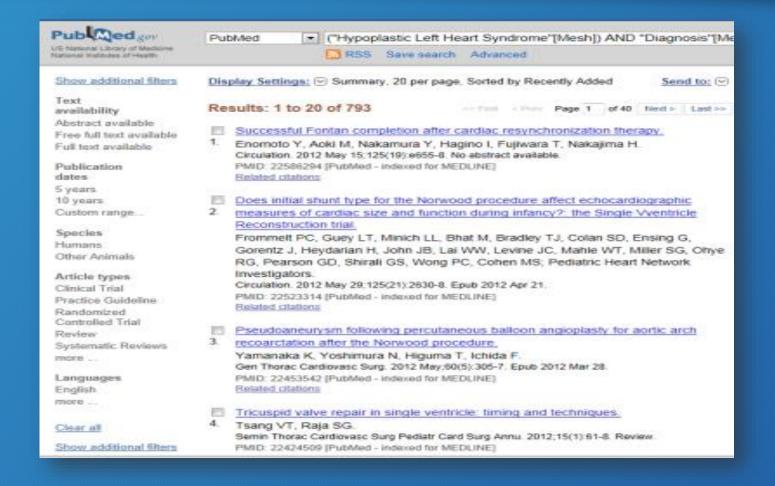
Most databases will accept a phrase in quotes.

Limits Options

• Many databases provide "limits" pages that make it easier for you to select common options such as language, article type, publication dates, human or animal, gender, age groups, etc.

- Each database's limits options are unique
- Most limits can be done 'by hand' using field tags, but sometimes limit pages save time

PubMed Limits Page



Step-By-Step Search Construction

- 1. State the question
- 2. Identify the concepts in the question
- 3. For each concept, determine keywords and subject terms
- 4. Specify field tags after terms if needed
- 5. Combine terms for the same concept with "OR" in parenthesis
- 6. Combine "OR" statements with AND
- 7. Put any NOT terms at the end

Keep track of your searches, how many articles were found total, and how many you selected as relevant

Types of Scientific Database

3 type of databases

- Bibliographic databases
- Citation databases
- EBM databases

Bibliographic databases

• A bibliographic database is a database of bibliographic records, an organized digital collection of references to published literature, including journal and newspaper articles, conference proceedings, reports, government and legal publications, patents, books, etc.

• A bibliographic database may be general in scope or cover a specific academic discipline like medical science.

Examples of bibliographic databases

- PubMed
- Embase
- Science Direct
- LitCovid
- Cochrane Library
- Emerald
-

Citation databases

- Citation databases compile the citations in the reference lists (bibliographies) of scholarly publications.
- Citation database records also include bibliographic content that identify a publication: article title, journal name, author, abstract, etc.

Why use a citation database?

- Citation databases enable you to find newer papers that reference a paper or author you already know about. You might want to do this in order to:
- trace how an idea has been confirmed, applied, extended or corrected in later publications
- see which other researchers are citing your work or the work of your labmates
- find citation numbers and metrics to report on job or grant applications, evaluations, etc.

- Three major databases allow interdisciplinary citation searching:
 - Web of Science (WoS)
 - Scopus
 - Google Scholar (Search engine)
- What's the Difference?
 - WoS covers many fewer journal than Scopus, but it selects only "top tier" journals: those most likely to publish major scholarly papers.
 - Scopus covers more journals and more international journals than does WoS.
 - Google Scholar only includes papers if they have online abstracts or full-text. No one knows how much of the scholarly literature they cover. With Google Scholar, you can't know what you are missing.

- Do you need to identify core articles published before the dawn of the Internet?
 - WoS has full citation data for every paper it indexes back to 1900; Scopus has that data back to 1996. We don't know how far Google Scholar goes back.
- Do you need accurate citations for your paper's reference list or a bibliography?
 - It's better to use **Web of Science or Scopus**. Citation errors occur in all databases, but Google Scholar's bibliographic information is extracted by robots performing an automated Web search. This system may lead to incorrect identification of bibliographic information, especially if metadata on publisher Web sites is irregular. You may notice citation errors and/or duplicate citations when you search Google Scholar.
- How do you think the information you need will have been published?
 - Google Scholar covers many more types of documents than WoS and Scopus, e.g.,
 dissertations, books, technical reports and more. Google Scholar is great when you are
 looking for more than journal articles.

EBM databases

• Filtered resources summarize and appraise evidence from several studies and included systematic reviews, critically appraised topics, evidence-based guidelines and point of care references.

- UpToDate
- DynaMed Plus
- Cochrane Library reviews, trials
- Epistemonikos
- EvidenceAlerts
- ACP Journal Club
- TRIP Database Turning Research into Practice
- Guidelines* (through PubMed, TRIP....)

Documenting a search strategy

The search strategy should be described in sufficient detail in a review that the process could be replicated:

- Title of database searched (e.g. MEDLINE)
- Date search was run (month, day, year)
- Years covered by the search
- Complete search strategy used, including all search terms

Selecting studies

 performing a comprehensive, objective, and reproducible search of the literature

 can be the most time-consuming and challenging task in preparing a systematic review

Most Important Electronic Databases:

- PubMed
- Web of Science
- Scopus
- Ovid
- Proquest
- Embase
- Cochrane
- Google Scholar

•

8/19/2020 1:16 AM

Main Syntax:

(Thyroid Neoplasm* OR Thyroid Carcinoma* OR Thyroid Cancer* OR Thyroid Adenoma*) AND (Body Mass Index OR BMI OR Quetelet* Index OR Obesity OR Body Weight)

Database	Formula	No. of Results
PubMed	((((Thyroid Neoplasm*[Title/Abstract] OR Thyroid Carcinoma*[Title/Abstract] OR Thyroid Cancer*[Title/Abstract] OR Thyroid Adenoma*)[Title/Abstract] AND (Body Mass Index[Title/Abstract] OR BMI[Title/Abstract] OR Quetelet* Index[Title/Abstract] OR Obesity[Title/Abstract] OR Body Weight)[Title/Abstract]))) OR (("Thyroid Neoplasms"[Mesh]) AND (("Obesity"[Mesh]) OR "Body Mass Index"[Mesh]))	904
Scopus	((TITLE-ABS-KEY (body AND mass AND index) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (quetelet* AND index) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (obesity) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (body AND weight) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (bmi))) AND ((TITLE-ABS-KEY (thyroid AND neoplasm*) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (thyroid AND carcinoma*) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (thyroid AND adenoma*)))	3716
Web of Science	TOPIC: ((Thyroid Neoplasm* OR Thyroid Carcinoma* OR Thyroid Cancer* OR Thyroid Adenoma*) AND (Body Mass Index OR Quetelet* Index OR Obesity OR Body Weight)) Timespan: All years. Indexes: SCI-EXPANDED, SSCI, A&HCI, CPCI-S, CPCI-SSH, BKCI-S, BKCI-SSH, ESCI, CCR-EXPANDED, IC.	1247
Ovid	((Thyroid Neoplasm* or Thyroid Carcinoma* or Thyroid Cancer* or Thyroid Adenoma*) and (Body Mass Index or BMI or Quetelet* Index or Obesity or Body Weight)).ab.	704
Embase	('thyroid neoplasm*':ti.ab.kw OR 'thyroid carcinoma*':ti.ab.kw OR 'thyroid cancer*':ti.ab.kw OR 'thyroid adenoma*':ti.ab.kw) AND ('body mass index':ti.ab.kw OR 'bmi':ti.ab.kw OR 'quetelet* index':ti.ab.kw OR obesity:ti.ab.kw OR 'body weight':ti.ab.kw)	872
No. of results after cleaning and deleting duplicated document		

PubMed

Agenda

- What is PubMed?
- Using PubMed
 - Searching for an author
 - Researching a topic
 - Finding a specific article
- How to get help

PubMed Overview

- PubMed is a free resource supporting the search and retrieval of biomedical and life sciences literature with the aim of improving health-both globally and personally.
- The PubMed database contains more than 33 million citations and abstracts of biomedical literature. It does not include full text journal articles; however, links to the full text are often present when available from other sources, such as the publisher's website or PubMed Central (PMC).
- Available to the public online since 1996, PubMed was developed and is maintained by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM), located at the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

PubMed Content

MEDLINE

 MEDLINE is the largest component of PubMed and consists primarily of citations from journals selected for MEDLINE; articles indexed with MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) and curated with funding, genetic, chemical and other metadata.

PubMed Central (PMC)

- Citations for PubMed Central (PMC) articles make up the second largest component of PubMed.
- PMC is a full text archive that includes articles from journals reviewed and selected by NLM for archiving (current and historical), as well as individual articles collected for archiving in compliance with funder policies.

Bookshelf

- The final component of PubMed is citations for books and some individual chapters available on Bookshelf.
- Bookshelf is a full text archive of books, reports, databases, and other documents related to biomedical, health, and life sciences.

MEDLINE

Contents of PubMed (citations and abstracts only)

PubMed Central (PMC) Journal

NIH-funded author manuscripts (PMC)

Books

Preprints (pilot)



Where is the Full Text?

- Available from the Publisher
 - Full text is not always free
 - Check for access to your institution's subscriptions
- Included in PMC (PubMed Central)
 - Manuscripts deposited to comply with public access policies
 - Journal and publisher deposit agreements
 - NLM digitization projects

Sidebar Menu

- Full Text Links
 - Publisher icon
 - PMC icon
 - Up to 5 Library icons
- Cite
- Add to Favorites
- Share
- Page Navigation

Review > Medicine (Baltimore), 2016 Feb;95(6):e2695, doi: 10.1097/MD.0000000000002695.

Complementary and Alternative Medicine Treatment Options for Otitis Media: A Systematic Review

Tal Marom 1, Paola Marchisio, Sharon Ovnat Tamir, Sara Torretta, Haim Gavriel, Susanna Esposito

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 26871802 PMCID: PMC4753897 DOI: 10.1097/MD.0000000000002695

Free PMC article

Abstract

Otitis media (OM) has numerous presentations in children. Together with conventional medical therapies aimed to prevent and/or treat OM, a rising number of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) treatment options can be offered. Since OM is common in children, parents may ask healthcare professionals about possible CAM therapies. Many physicians feel that their knowledge is limited regarding these therapies, and that they desire some information. Therefore, we conducted a literature review of CAM therapies for OM, taking into account that many of these treatments, their validity and efficacy and have not been scientifically demonstrated. We performed a search in MEDLINE (accessed via PubMed) using the following terms: "CAM" in conjunction with "OM" and "children, Retrieved publications regarding treatment of OM in children which included these terms included randomized controlled trials, prospective/retrospective studies, and case studies. The following CAM options for OM treatment in children were considered: acupuncture, homeopathy, herbal medicine/phytotherapy, osteopathy, chiropractic, xylitol, ear candling, vitamin D supplement, and systemic and topical probiotics. We reviewed each treatment and described the level of scientific evidence of the relevant publications. The therapeutic approaches commonly associated with CAM are usually conservative, and do not include drugs or surgery. Currently, CAM is not considered by physicians a potential treatment of OM, as there is limited supporting evidence. Further studies are warranted in order to evaluate the potential value of CAM therapies for OM.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors have no funding and conflicts of interest to disclose.

Figures









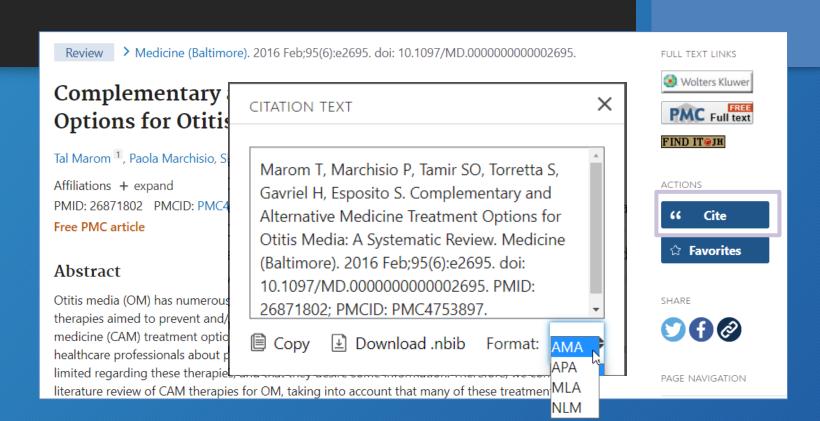






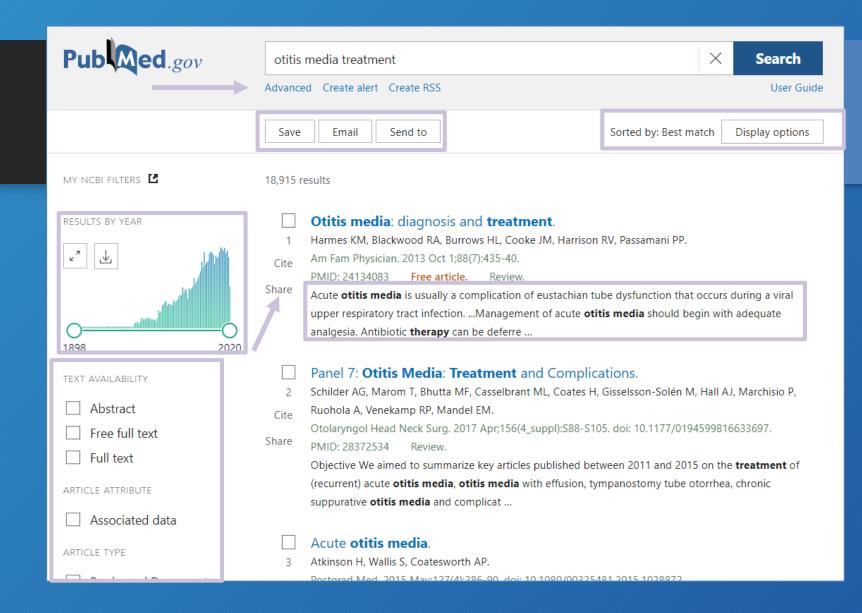
Cite

- Citation in AMA, MLA,
 APA, and NLM formats
- Copy citation text
- Download .nbib



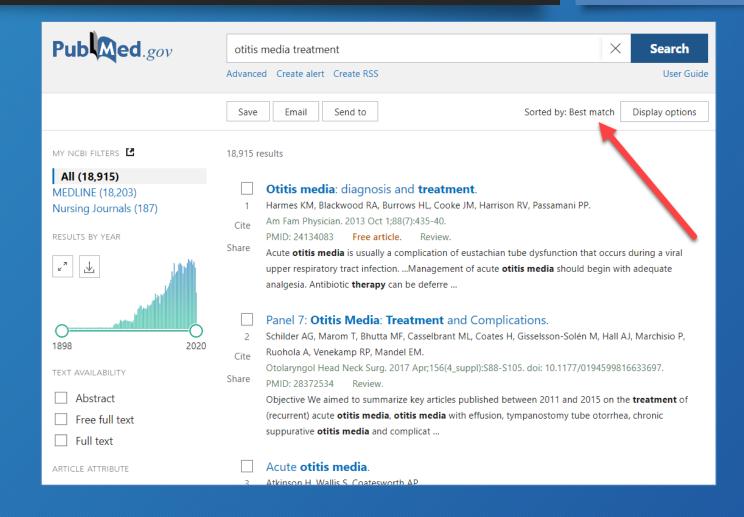
Results Page

- Results by Year graph
- Save, Email, Send to
- Best Match by default
- Abstract snippets with highlights
- Filters
- Advanced search
- Create alert
- Cite and Share

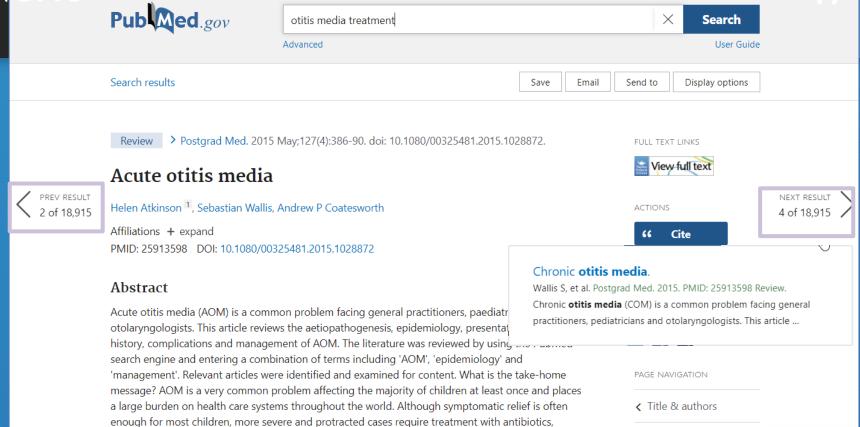


Best Match: New relevance sort for PubMed

- By default the results are in Best Match sort order.
- Important because >80% users click on first page results.
- Click "Display options" button to switch sort order.



Previous & Next

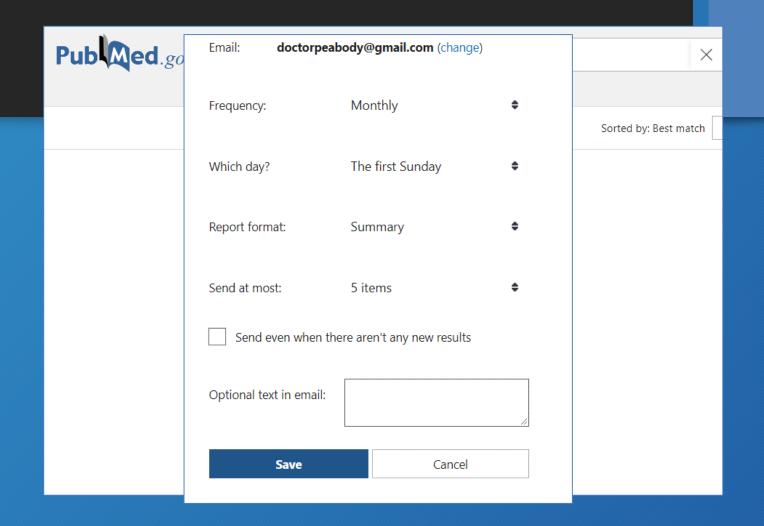


- < Previous
- > Next
- Hover for details

Filters

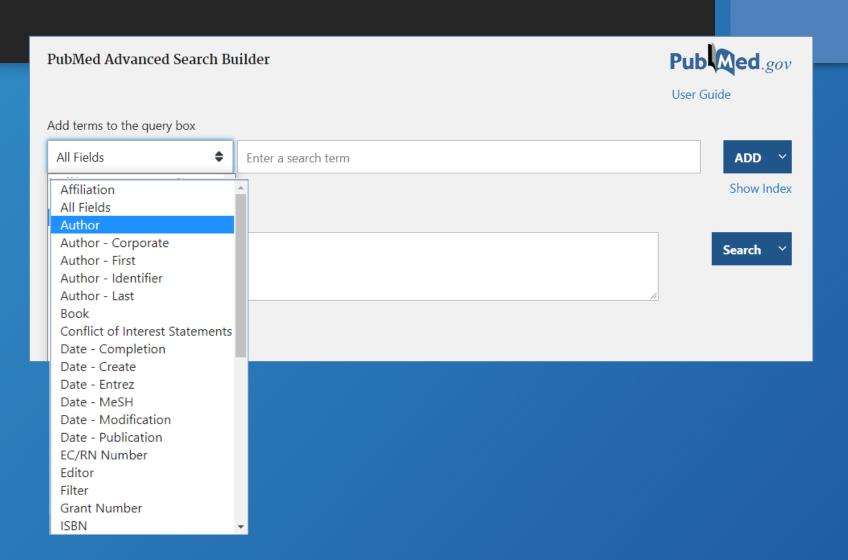
			Panel 7: Otitis Media: Treatment and Complications.
	Free full text	2	Schilder AG, et al. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg 2017 - Review. PMID 28372534
	Full text		Objective We aimed to summarize key articles published between 2011 and 2015 on the treatment of (recurrent) acute otitis media , otitis media with effusion, tympanostomy tube otorrhea, chronic
	RTICLE ATTRIBUTE		suppurative otitis media and complications of otitis media , and their implications for clinical practive.
	Associated data		Review Methods All types of articles related to otitis media treatment and complications between June 2011 and March 2015 were identified
	RTICLE TYPE		66 Cite
	Books and Documents		Acute otitis media.
	Clinical Trial	3	Dickson G. Prim Care 2014 - Review. PMID 24439877
	Meta-Analysis		One in 4 children will have at least 1 episode of acute otitis media (AOM) by age 10 years. AOM results
	Randomized Controlled Trial		from infection of fluid that has become trapped in the middle earDifferentiating AOM from otitis media with effusion (OME) is a critical skill for physicians, as accurate diagnosis will guide appropriate
	Review		treatment of these conditions
	Systematic Reviews		66 Cite
	UBLICATION DATE		
	1 year	4	
			Acute otitis media (AOM) is a common problem facing general practitioners, paediatricians and
			otolaryngologists. This article reviews the aetiopathogenesis, epidemiology, presentation, natural history,
г			
	Additional filters		children
L			66 Cite
	Poset all filters		
	Neset all IIIters		Chronic otitis media.
	1 year 5 years 10 years	4	otolaryngologists. This article reviews the aetiopathogenesis, epidemiology, presentation, natural history, complications and management of AOMAlthough symptomatic relief is often enough for most children, more severe and protracted cases require treatment with antibiotics, especially in younger children 66 Cite Share

Create Alert



Advanced Search and History

- Search specific fields
- Show index
- Build complex searches



 PubMed search must be done in two ways and then the results must be combined:

- A. Advanced Search
 - B. Mesh Search
- Combine A and B: A OR B

COVID-19 Information

Public health information (CDC) | Research information (NIH) | SARS-CoV-2 data (NCBI) | Prevention and treatment information (HHS) | Español



Log in

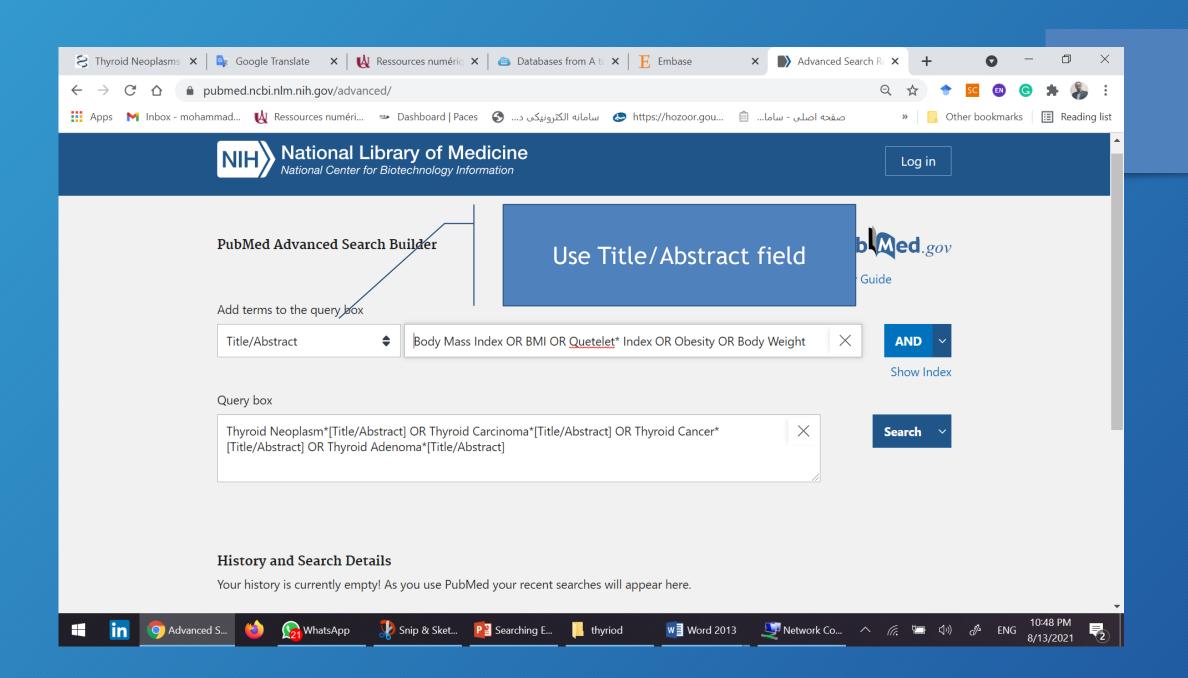




Search

Advanced

PubMed® comprises more than 32 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.



How to use Mesh

PubMed® comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.



Learn

About PubMed FAQs & User Guide Finding Full Text



Find

Advanced Sea Clinical Quer Single Citation M



Download

Select the Mesh via this link



Explore

MeSH Database

Journals

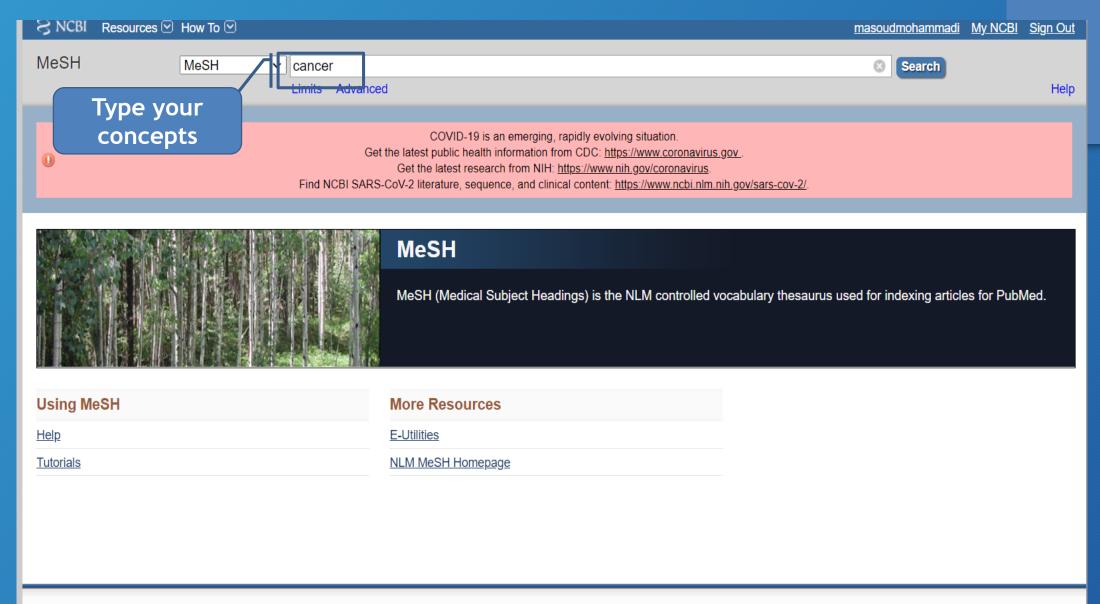
Legacy PubMed (available until at least 10/31/2020)

Trending Articles

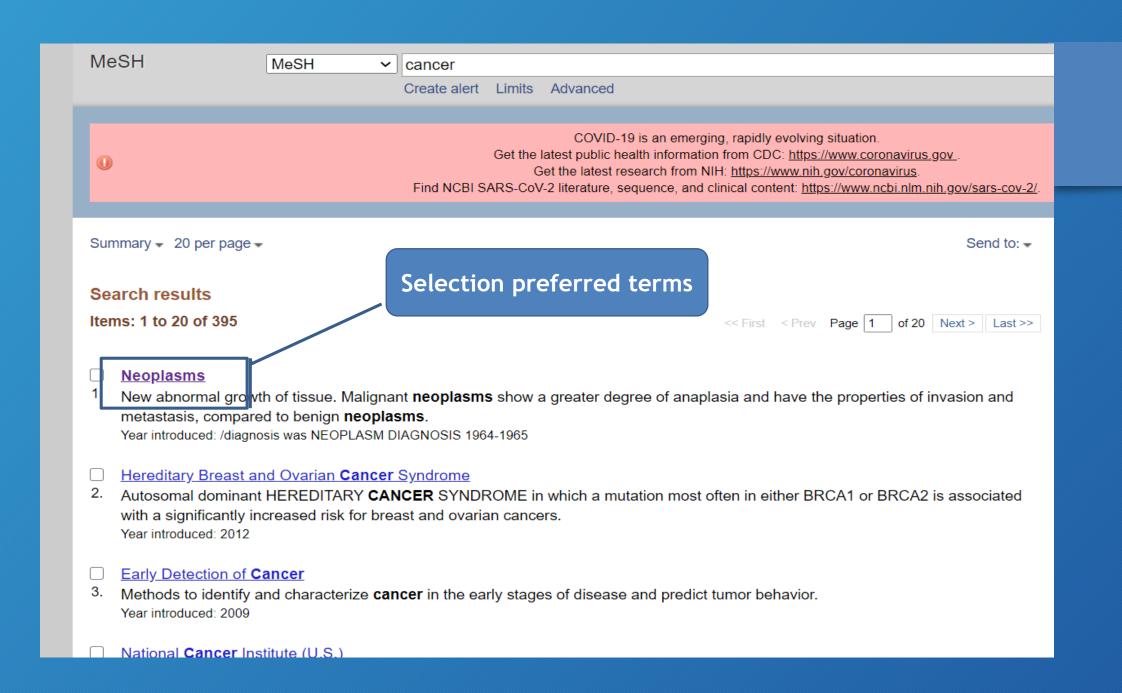
PubMed records with recent increases in activity

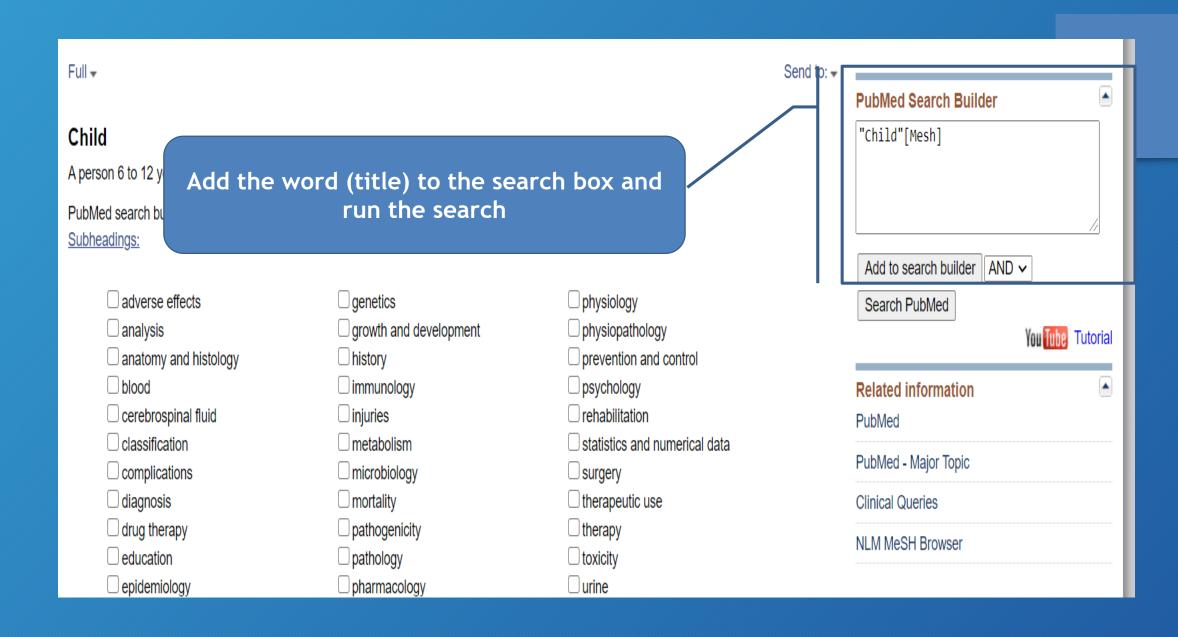
Latest Literature

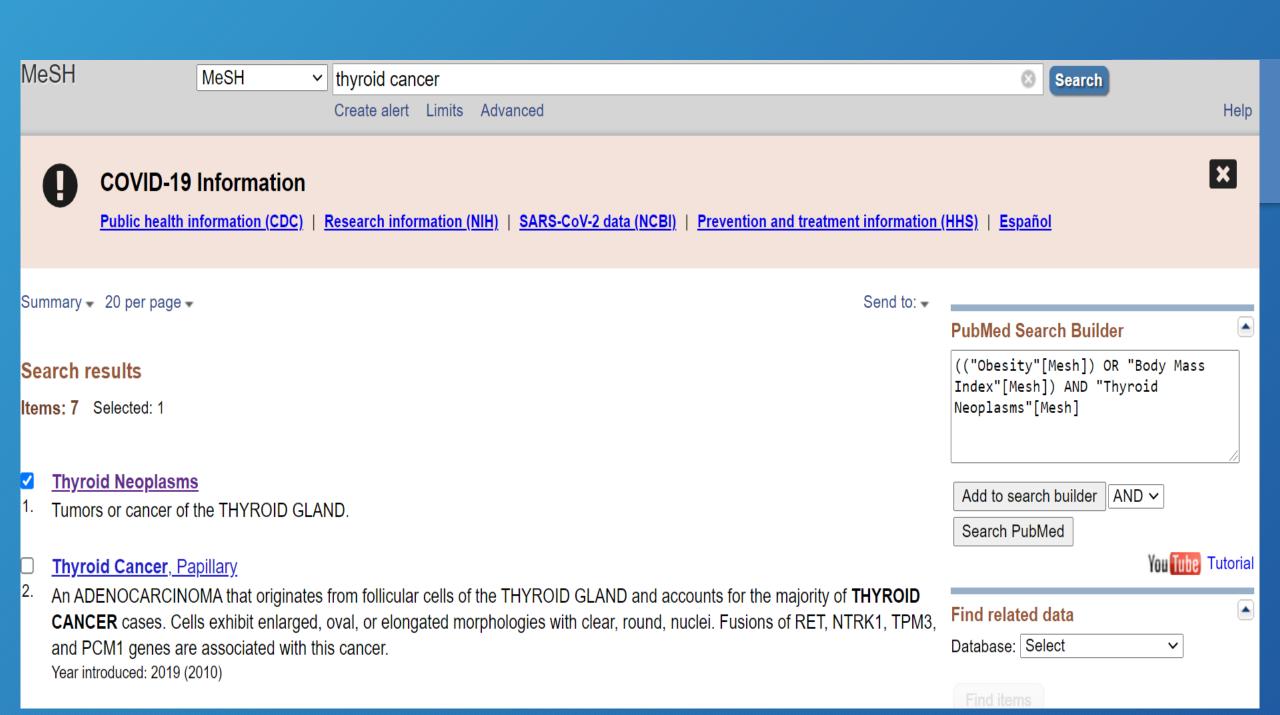
New articles from highly accessed journals

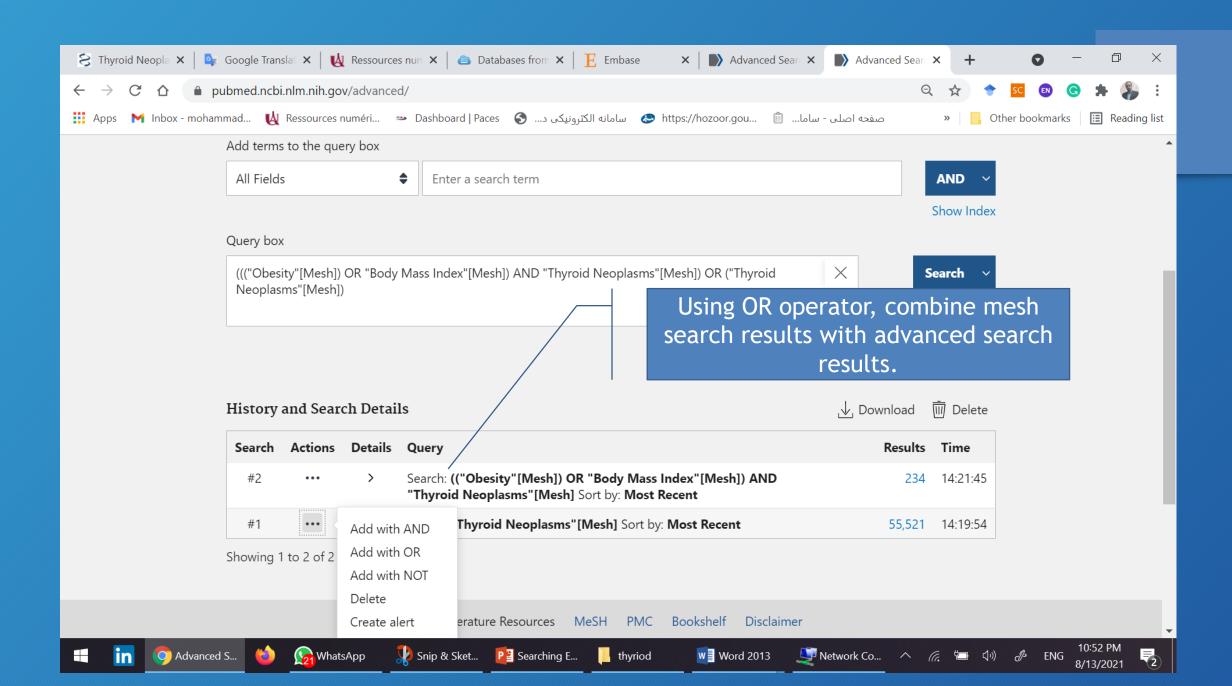


You are here: NCBI > Literature > MeSH Database Support Center









4		
Pub Med.gov	((("Obesity"[Mesh]) OR "Body Mass Index"[Mesh]) AND "Thyroid Neoplasms"	Search
	Advanced Create alert Create RSS	User Guid
	Save Email Send to Export results using S	end to
MY NCBI FILTERS 🔼	55,521 results	
RESULTS BY YEAR	The thyroid cancer epidemic, 2017 perspective. Roman BR, Morris LG, Davies L. Cite Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes. 2017 Oct;24(5):332-336. doi: 10.1097/MED.0000 PMID: 28692457 Free PMC article. Review. Share Searching	000000000359.
TEXT AVAILABILITY Abstract	Current Diagnosis and Management of Thyroid Nodules. Pemayun TG. Cite Acta Med Indones. 2016 Jul;48(3):247-257. PMID: 27840362 Free article. Review.	
Free full text		

Search History

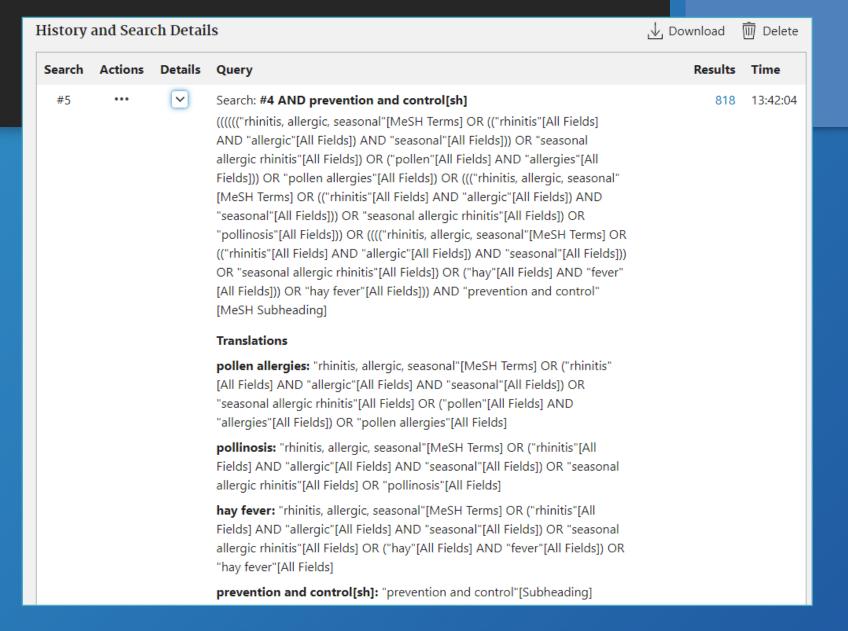
- View and Download search history
- Compare results of various searches
- Combine previous searches
- View search details
- Download Search History



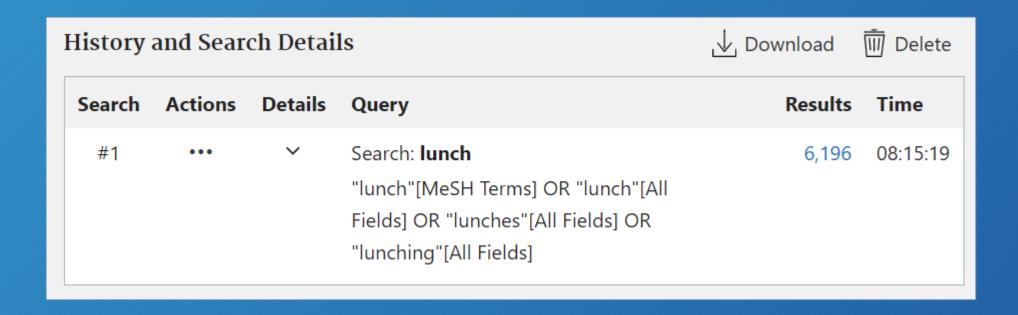
History and Search Details					Delete
Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#5	•••	>	Search: #4 AND prevention and control[sh]	808	14:34:32
#4	•••	>	Search: #1 OR #2 OR #3	16,630	14:34:14
#3	•••	>	Search: hay fever	15,459	14:34:02
#2	•••	>	Search: pollinosis	14,810	14:33:55
#1	•••	>	Search: pollen allergies	14,896	14:33:41
Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries					

Search Details

 View search details and translation



New Retrieval Features: Enhanced Synonymy



New Retrieval Features: Better British/American Mapping

Search	Actions	Details	Query	Results	Time
#4	•••	~	Search: anesthesia "anaesthesia"[All Fields] OR "anesthesia"[MeSH Terms] OR "anesthesia"[All Fields] OR "anaesthesias"[All Fields] OR "anesthesias"[All Fields]	352,773	08:19:50

PubMed Clinical Queries

- This tool uses predefined filters to help you quickly refine PubMed searches on clinical or disease-specific topics. To use this tool, enter your search terms in the search bar and select filters before searching.
- PubMed Clinical Queries provides specialized searches for:
 - COVID-19 Articles
 - Clinical Study Categories
 - Therapy, Etiology, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Clinical Prediction Guides
 - Medical Genetics



PubMed Clinical Queries

This tool uses predefined filters to help you quickly refine PubMed searches on clinical or disease-specific topics. To use this tool, enter your search terms in the search bar and select filters before searching.

Note: The Systematic Reviews filter has moved; it is now an option under the "Article Type" filter on the main PubMed search results page.

(coronavirus disease 2019 OR covid-19 OR Sars-CoV-2 OR severe acute respiratory syndrome coronav				
Filter category	Filter	Scope		
Clinical Studies COVID-19	Clinical Prediction Guides •	Broad		
Clinical Queries filters were developed by Haynes RB et al. to facilitate retrieval of clinical studies.	See Clinical Queries filter details.	Returns more results: less specific, but mo comprehensive. See filter details.		

What are some search examples?

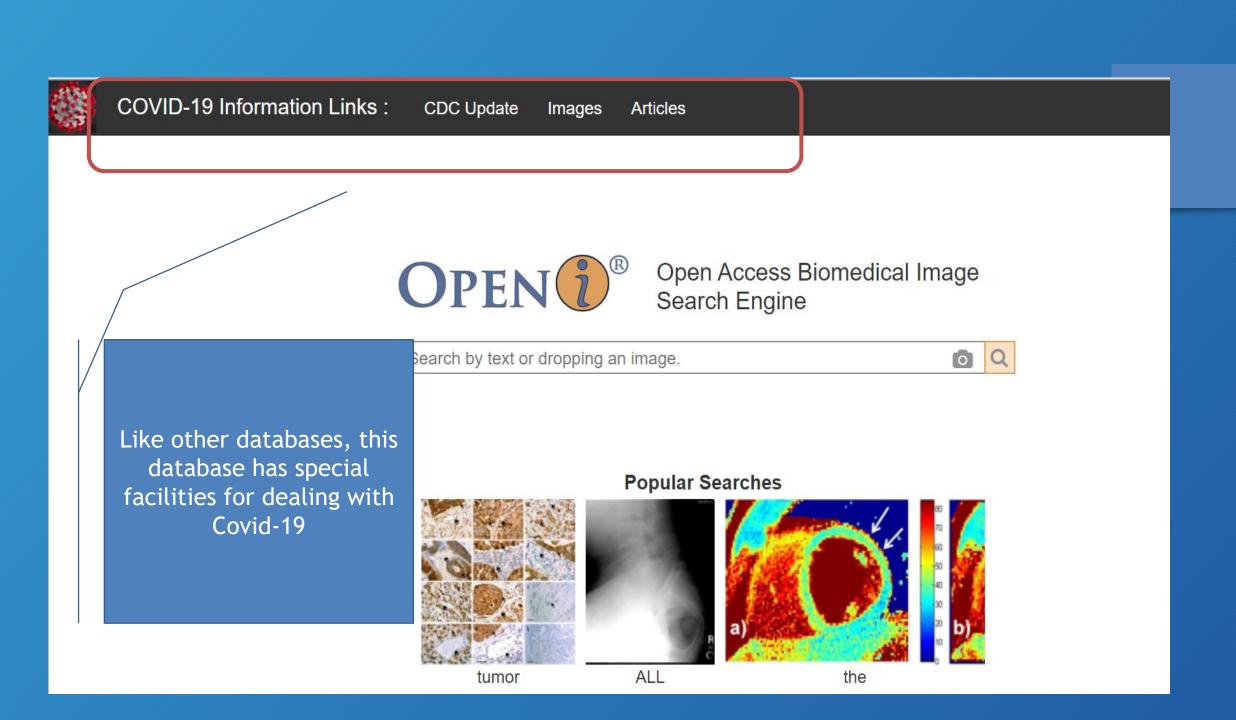
Query example	Explanation		
fever AND rash	Retrieves papers that contain both terms "fever" and "rash".		
32744591	Retrieves the paper with the PMID:32744591		
journal:Nature AND abstract:"vaccine"	Retrieves the papers from the Journal Nature and contain the term "vaccine" in the abstract.		
"corticosteroid therapy"	Retrieves the papers that contain the phrases "corticosteroid therapy"		
topics:Treatment	Retrieves the papers annotated with the topic treatment		

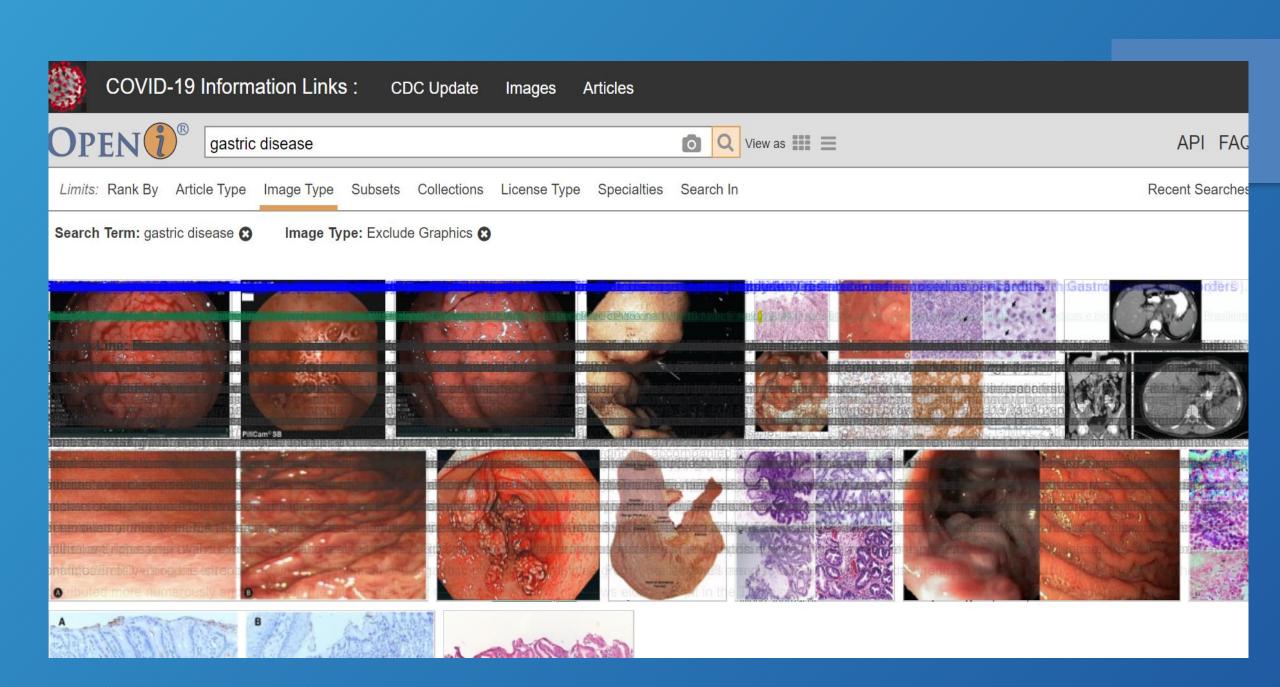
OpenI

Open-i

• Open-i service of the National Library of Medicine enables search and retrieval of abstracts and images (including charts, graphs, clinical images, etc.) from the open source literature, and biomedical image collections. Searching may be done using text queries as well as query images. Open-i provides access to over 3.7 million images from about 1.2 million PubMed Central articles; 7,470 chest x-rays with 3,955 radiology reports; 67,517 images from NLM History of Medicine collection; and 2,064 orthopedic illustrations.

https://openi.nlm.nih.gov/





Note!!!

- Don't forget after selecting journal, check this journal with ministry of health's journal black list system, its too important!!
- http://blacklist.research.ac.ir/



Thank You For Your Attention