



---

# EAHIL-Tagung 2017

## 12 – 16. Juni in Dublin

---

# Allgemein

Aus Deutschland: IQWiG, Cochrane, Herr Knüttel (Regensburg)  
Viele Kurse nach weniger Tagen ausgebucht, Warteliste möglich,  
ABER: Kurse vor Ort stark überbelegt.  
Gute Education Courses (CECs, 16) und Workshops (18):

|   |  |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| CEC 1. PRESSing search strategies and AMSTARing systematic reviews: have a go session | CEC 2. Librarians as Open Science facilitators: How to develop Research Data Management Services<br><br>(Full day workshop 10.00-16.00.<br>Lunch 13.00-14.00 ) |   |  |
|   |  |   |  |
| CEC 4. Synchronous Online Teaching – Keeping virtual classroom students engaged       | CEC 2. Librarians as Open Science facilitators: How to develop Research Data Management Services<br><br>13.00-14.00  | CEC 6. Librarians can help address reporting concerns in the biomedical literature, particularly for systematic reviews | CEC 5. Improve your data! How to use surveys effectively in health information and library based research and evaluation |

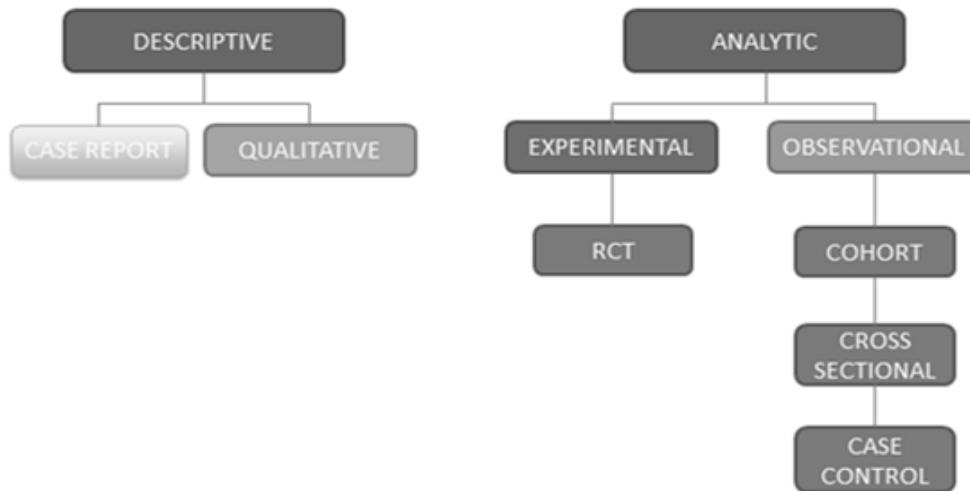


# CEC 7: Practice makes perfect – Improving information literacy through understanding the quality of evidence

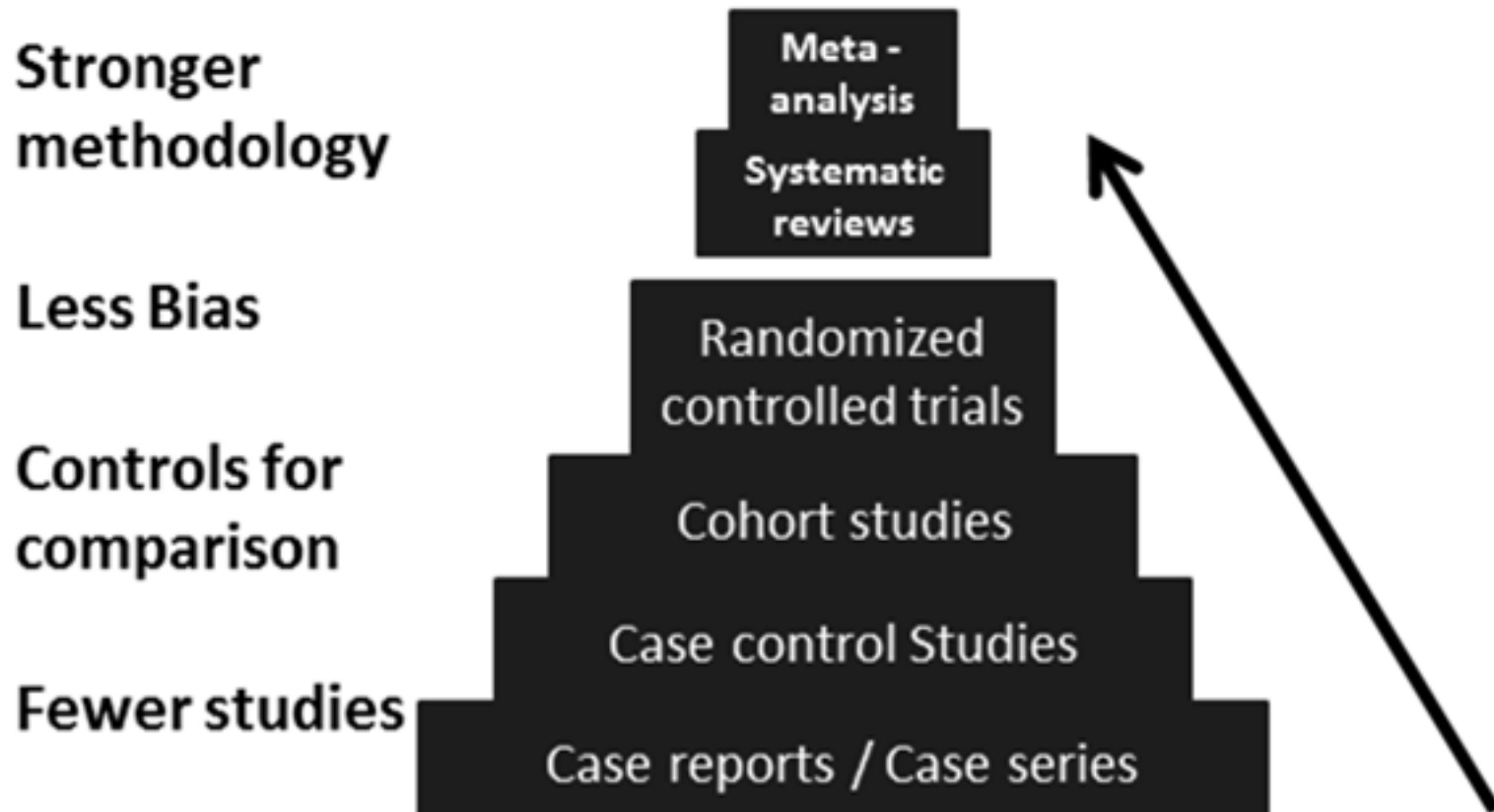
Hauptmerkmale folgender Studiendesigns:

**Case reports/series, Case control, Cohort, Cross-sectional, RCT, Systematic Reviews**

<http://www.cebm.net/study-designs/>



# Stronger evidence – less bias



# Welcher Studientyp für welche Frage?

Type of question – type of study

| Type of question | Best type of study  |
|------------------|---|
| Therapy          | RCT > cohort > case-control > case series                           |
| Diagnosis        | Cross-sectional or prospective, blind comparison to a gold standard |
| Harm/Aetiology   | RCT > cohort > case-control > case series                           |
| Prognosis        | Cohort > case-control > case series                                 |
| Prevention       | RCT > cohort > case-control > case series                           |



# Case control studies - Cohort studies

## Case control studies

Start with an **outcome or disease** and look **backwards** to identify a possible **exposure**.

"Studies which start with the identification of **persons with a disease** of interest and a **control** (comparison, referent) **group without** the disease. **The relationship of an attribute to the disease** is examined by comparing diseased and non-diseased persons with regard to the frequency or levels of the attribute in each group." [Mesh-Definition]

## Cohort studies

Start with **patients** with an **exposure** and follow them **forward** to an **outcome** (prospective).

## Beispiel

Vergleich ← (kein) Medikament ← (kein) Herzinfarkt ← Studien-/Kontrollkollektiv  
Studienkollektiv → (kein) Medikament → (kein) Herzinfarkt → Vergleich



# Cross-sectional studies

## RCTs

### Cross-sectional studies

Examines the **relationship between diseases and other variables** in a defined population at **one point in time**. Often used to investigate the **sensitivity and specificity of diagnostic tests**.

### RCTs

"A work that reports on a clinical trial that involves at least one test treatment and one control treatment, concurrent enrollment and follow-up of the test- and control-treated groups, and in which the treatments to be administered are selected by a random process, such as the use of a random-numbers table." [Mesh-Definition]

Stichwörter: **Bias, Assignment of patients randomised, Concealed allocation, Blinding, Baseline characteristics, Equal treatment, Follow-up, Intention-to-Treat**



# Systematic Reviews

A systematic review focuses on a topic, involves a systematic and thorough **literature** review, validates the **quality** of the studies and **summarises** the data extracted from the studies.

## Problems for/with SRs:

- Poor quality trials
- Publication bias (studies)
- Industry influence
- Redundancy

## SRs can:

- Deliver comprehensive summaries of the best available evidence on a topic thereby minimising error and bias
- Prevent redundant research
- Inform study design (e.g. the report of important outcomes)





# Systematic Reviews 2

## Tools for evaluation systematic reviews:

<http://amstar.ca/>, Checkliste mit 11 Fragen

"**AMSTAR** can be used to assess the methodological quality of a systematic review and as a guide to performing a systematic review."

## What librarians can do:

- Suchservice anbieten
- PRESSforum (Peer Reviewed Search Strategies) gives you (after registration) the possibility for a peer review of your own search strategy.
- Does a systematic review on this research topic already exist?  
Appropriate search?
- Infos auf Webseiten oder in Datenbanken (z.B. PubMed-Filter)
- Workshops mit anderen Experten für Ärzte/Wissenschaftler



# Clinical Queries in PubMed

Validiert (McMaster University HiRU)

Link auf **PubMed Homepage**, oder Integration in eigene Suchfilteranzeige, oder Suche mit **therapy/broad[filter]**, **therapy/narrow[filter]** usw.

## PubMed Clinical Queries

Results of searches on this page are limited to specific

chronic migraines

### Clinical Study Categories

Category:

Scope:

| Category  | Optimized For   | Sensitive/ Specific | PubMed Equivalent  |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| therapy   | sensitive/broad | 99%/70%             | ((clinical[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]) OR clinical trials as topic[MeSH Terms] OR clinical trial[Publication Type] OR random* [Title/Abstract] OR random allocation[MeSH Terms] OR therapeutic use[MeSH Subheading])  |
|           | specific/narrow | 93%/97%             | (randomized controlled trial[Publication Type] OR (randomized[Title/Abstract] AND controlled[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]))   |
| diagnosis | sensitive/broad | 98%/74%             | (sensitiv*[Title/Abstract] OR sensitivity and specificity[MeSH Terms] OR diagnose[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosed[Title/Abstract] OR diagnoses[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosing[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosis[Title/Abstract] OR diagnostic[Title/Abstract] OR diagnosis[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnostic * [MeSH:noexp] OR diagnosis,differential[MeSH:noexp] OR diagnosis[Subheading:noexp]) |
|           | specific/narrow | 64%/98%             | (specificity[Title/Abstract])  |
| etiology  | sensitive/broad | 93%/63%             | (risk*[Title/Abstract] OR risk*[MeSH:noexp] OR risk * [MeSH:noexp] OR cohort studies[MeSH Terms] OR group[Text Word] OR groups[Text Word] OR grouped [Text Word])  |
|           |                 |                     | ((relative[Title/Abstract] AND risk*[Title/Abstract]) OR (relative risk[Text Word] OR risks[Text Word] OR cohort studies[MeSH:noexp])  |



# CASP Checklists

<http://www.casp-uk.net>

Critical Appraisal Skills Programme

"This set of **eight critical appraisal tools** are designed to be used **when reading research**, these include tools for Systematic Reviews, Randomised Controlled Trials, Cohort Studies, Case Control Studies, Economic Evaluations, Diagnostic Studies, Qualitative studies and Clinical Prediction Rule."



# Workshop 9: Search Strategy Development - compare, contrast and advance

Beispiel: **Impact of air pollution on cardiovascular disease morbidity**

(Caroline DeBrun, PHE, 6 databases, PICO + gold standard papers + steering group, 35 h)

Vor dem Kurs sollte man eine Suchstrategie erstellen (bis zu 2 Stunden) und folgende Fragen beantworten:

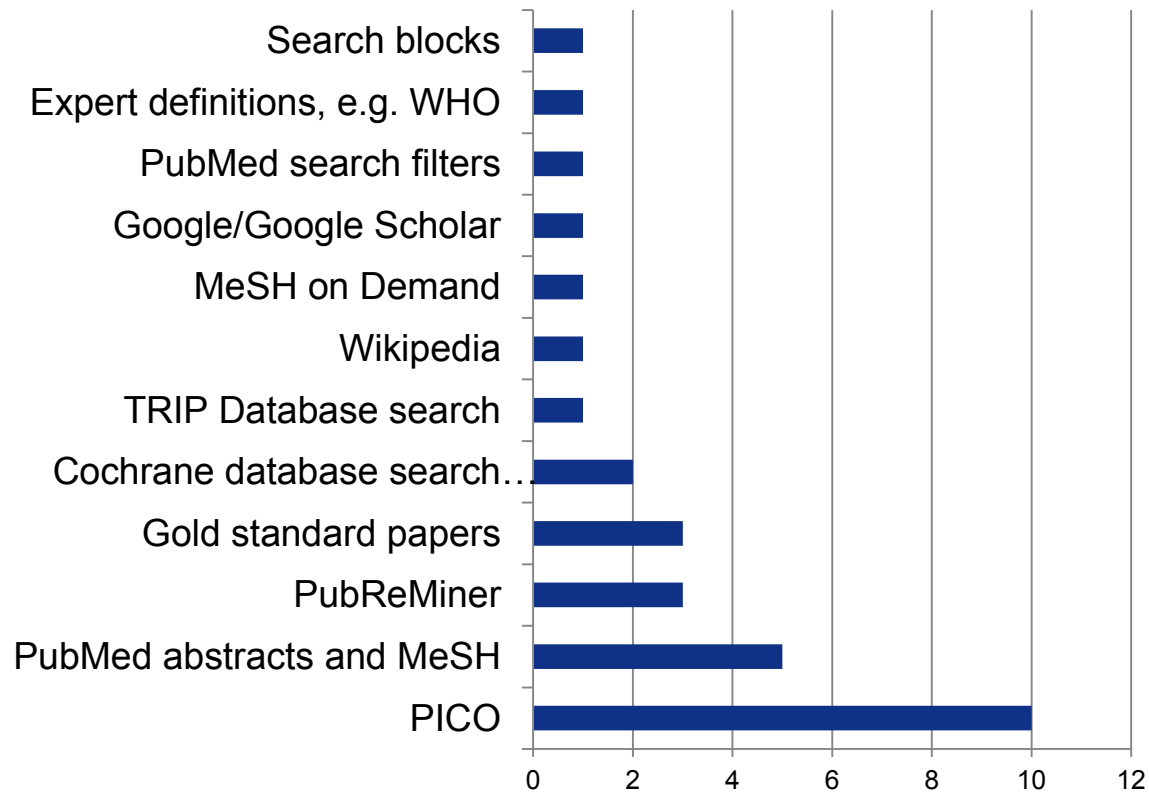
- Other than PubMed/Medline, which **other databases** might you search?

| Information source  | Hits |
|---|------|
| Cochrane Library (Database of Systematic Reviews and CENTRAL)   | 11   |
| Embase  | 9    |
| Web of Science  | 7    |
| Scopus  | 3    |
| CINAHL  | 2    |
| clinicaltrials.gov  | 2    |
| Global Health   | 2    |
| Google Scholar  | 2    |
| TRIP database   | 2    |
| Biosis  | 1    |
| Environmental science databases, such as Environmental Engineering Abstracts  | 1    |
| Grey lit from WHO, EPA, local environmental ministries etc.   | 1    |
| LILACS  | 1    |
| National and/or international registries, such as databases on epidemiology, and causes of disease, such as WHO or OECD | 1    |
| Other relevant subject databases  | 1    |
| PsycInfo  | 1    |
| Scielo  | 1    |
| Toxicological databases, such as Toxicological abstracts  | 1    |
| WHO International Clinical Trials Registry Platform   | 1    |



# Workshop 9

- How did you identify **initial terms**?



# Workshop 9

**Ergebnisse:** 5 bis 220 Suchbegriffe, 321 bis 10538 Treffer

**Dauer:** die meisten benötigten 60-90 Minuten

**Besonderheit Brn:**

(term[mesh] ... AND medline[sb]) OR (term[tiab] ... NOT medline[sb])



# Workshop 10: Sharing literature search blocks

<https://sites.google.com/site/eahilblocks/>

"You should always **adjust** the blocks to your specific question!"

[BMI](#) from the Dutch Biomedical information specialists, [search blocks](#) for several databases

[CADTH](#) Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health

[CareSearch](#) Palliative care knowledge network. Pubmed searches with a palliative care se

[Cochrane](#) RCT filters.

[Flinders](#) filters

[ISSG](#) The InterTASC Information Specialists' Sub-Group Search Filter Resource

[KSS](#) Kent Surrey and Sussex NHS libraries

[McMaster University: Health information research unit](#) information about filters

[MedTerm Search Assist](#) A database to share biomedical terminology and strategies for c

[Ovid Expert Searches](#)

[Pubmed search strategies](#) (Cindy Schmidt's Blog), search blocks for Embase as well

[University of Alberta Libraries](#) Health Sciences Search Filters

[University of Texas School of Public Health](#) Study type and some topic filters

[Virtual Health library](#) Repository of Search Strategies

[VU Amsterdam: University library](#) filters for Pubmed or Embase



# Workshop 10

## Ideen für die Darstellung:

- Datenbank mit Suchzeile (alle Felder) und Filter (validiert?, Recherche-DB?)
- Auswahl von Kategorien (Studiendesign, Altersgruppe, geographisch, ...)
- Wikiprinzip





# ISSG Search Filters Resource

## Other pages

[Home page](#)

[What is the ISSG Search Filter Resource?](#)

[Search Filters by Study Design](#)

[Critical Appraisal of Search Filters](#)

[Investigating the Impact of Search Filters](#)

[Methods of Developing Search Filters](#)

[Surveys of Search Filter Performance](#)

[Search Strategy Blogs and Discussion Lists](#)

[Built in filters](#)

[Recently added filters](#)

[Conferences and Workshops](#)

[Sitemap](#)

[Recent site activity](#)

## Publications that review search filter performance

Lokker C, Haynes RB, Wilczynski NL, McKibbon KA. [PubMed's Clinical Queries filters. J Am Med Inform](#)

Hoogendam A, de Vries Robbé P F, Stalenhoef A F. [using relative recall. J Med Libr Assoc. 2009; 97\(3\):](#)

## Individual search filters

| Database | Filter  |
|----------|---|
| CINAHL   | Wong SS, Wilczynski NL, H. <a href="#">review articles. J Nurs Sch</a>  |
| EMBASE   | Wong SS, Wilczynski NL, H. <a href="#">treatment studies in EMBA</a><br>And also at <a href="http://hiru.mcm">http://hiru.mcm</a> |

The search filters are grouped by study design or focus:

- [Adverse effects](#)
- [Aetiology](#)
- [Diagnostic studies](#)
- [Economic evaluations](#)
- [Epidemiological studies](#)
- [Guidelines](#)
- [Health services research](#)
- [Health state utility values](#)
- [Mixed methods studies](#)
- [Non-randomized studies](#)
- [Observational studies](#)
- [Outcome studies](#)
- [Prognosis](#)
- [Public Views & Patient Issues](#)
- [Qualitative research](#)
- [Quality of life](#)
- [RCTs and other trials](#)
- [Systematic reviews](#)
- [Therapy studies](#)
- [Other filters](#)



# Kontakt

Danke für die Aufmerksamkeit.

Volker Braun

Bibliothek Medizinische Fakultät Mannheim der Universität Heidelberg

Tel.: 0621 / 383-3711

E-Mail: [volker.braun@medma.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:volker.braun@medma.uni-heidelberg.de)

URL: <http://www.umm.uni-heidelberg.de/bibl/>

