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Conduct a systematic search in Cochrane Library

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outline

Effective Search Strategies for Systematic Reviews

Introduction to Cochrane Library

worked example of a search strategy

What is a systematic review?

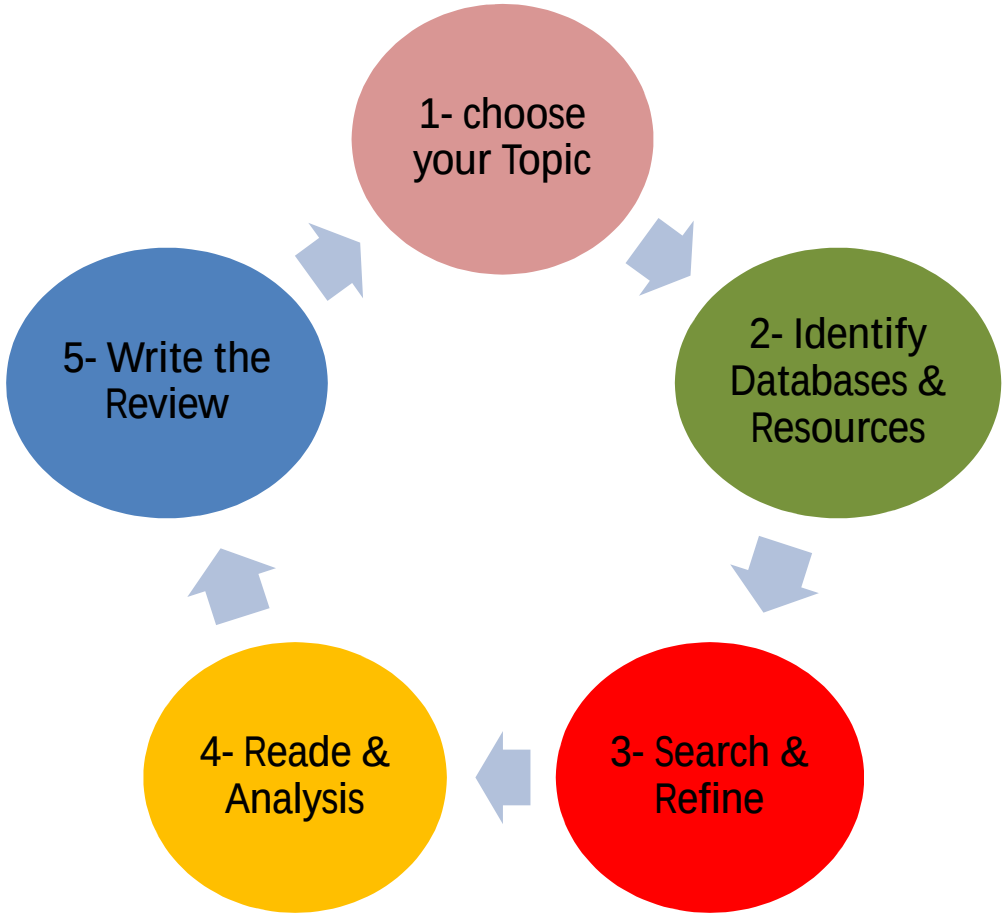
A review of a clearly formulated question that uses systematic and explicit methods to identify, select and critically appraise relevant research, and to collect and analyse data from the studies that are included in the review.

- explicit
- systematic methods
- minimizing bias
- providing more reliable findings
- help decision making

Systematic Reviews

- Systematic (e.g. in its identification of literature)
- Explicit (e.g. in its statement of objectives, materials and methods)
- Reproducible (e.g. in its methodology and conclusions)

Steps of Doing a Systematic Review



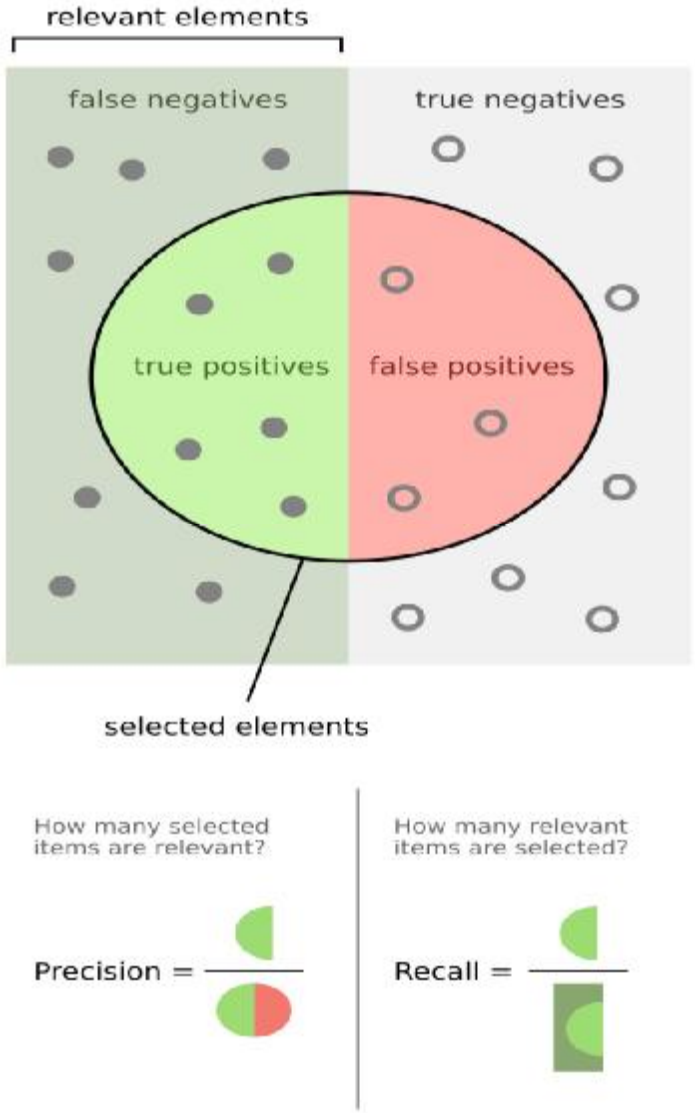
Systematic Searching for Systematic Reviews

- Where to begin?
- How to create a strategy?
- Which resources?
- How to be comprehensive?
- Documenting the search

- Recall - the number of relevant results identified divided by the total number of relevant results in existence

- Precision - the number of relevant results identified divided by the total number of results identified.

- Increasing the comprehensiveness of a search will reduce its precision and will retrieve more non-relevant result


relevant elements
false negatives
true negatives
true positives
false positives
selected elements
How many selected items are relevant?
Precision =
How many relevant items are selected?
Recall =

Search Strategy

1. Developing Answerable Questions

- A technique often used in health research for formulating a clinical question is the PICOD Model.
- Using PICO, a clinical question will have 4 elements - Patient, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome and Design

2. Identify Synonyms and Related Terms

- identifying all possible synonyms and related terms for each of your PICO elements or concepts will ensure that your search retrieves as many relevant records as possible.

- What terminology is used internationally?
- Are there spelling differences in UK English and US English words?
- Are there any colloquial terms or phrases used?
- Check the search terms used in other papers or systematic reviews
- Check relevant dictionaries, encyclopedias and key texts for alternate terms

Exercise-based rehabilitation

coronary heart disease

Exercise-based rehabilitation
rehabilitation
exercise
exercise therapy
sports
physical education and training
exertion
physical training
aerobics
kinesiotherapy

Coronary heart disease
coronary heart bypass
myocardial ischemia
myocardial infarction
coronary disease
coronary thrombosis

3. Use Truncation and Wildcards cards

- * replaces any number of characters

therap* will retrieve :therapy, therapies, therapists, therapeutic, therapeutical, etc

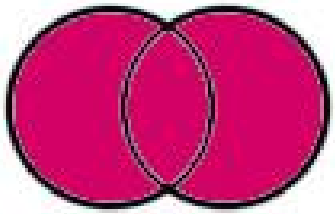
- ? replaces only one character
- colo?r will retrieve either colour or color

- Be very careful of small word roots when looking for plurals...

cat*	car*
category	cars
cataract	carcinoma

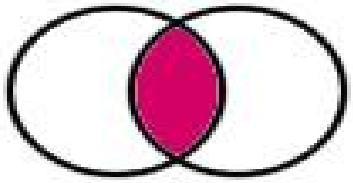
4. Combining Terms

- *Or searches for articles containing either or both words weather or climate*

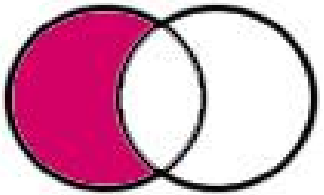


- rehabilitation OR exercise OR exercise therapy OR sports OR exertion OR physical training OR aerobics OR kinesiotherapy

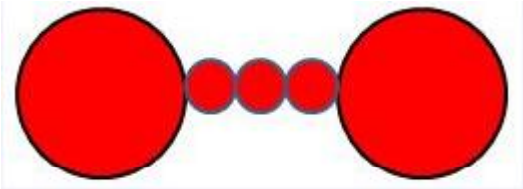
- *And searches for articles containing both words food and poison*



- *And Not searches for articles that do not contain the following words tumor and not malignant*



Proximity Operators: Some databases allow you to search for words within a specified number of words from each other.



For example:

physician adj3 relationship

physician patient relationship,

patient physician relationship,

relationship of the physician to the patient.

Adjacency:(This feature is available in Ovid, but not PubMed)

- NEAR/n or N/n Look for documents that contain two search terms, in any order, within a specified number of words apart. Replace ‘n’ with a number. In the example, 3 means within 3 words.

- nursing NEAR/3 education
- nursing N/3 women

- PRE/n or P/n Look for documents that contain one search term that appears within a specified number of words before a second term.

- nursing PRE/4 education
  nursing P/4 education

Nesting search

(rehabilitation OR exercise OR exercise therapy OR sports OR physical training) AND (Coronary heart bypass OR myocardial ischemia OR myocardial infarction OR coronary disease OR coronary thrombosis)

5. Identify Search Limits/Exclusion Criteria

- Time Period
- Language
- Publication Type
- Geographic Considerations

5. Identify Search Limits/Exclusion Criteria

Criteria	Questions to Ask	Advise from the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (2008, p. 134)
Time Period	Will your review be restricted by year of publication, or is it important that you cover all years?	"Date restrictions should be applied only if it is known that relevant studies could only have been reported during a specific time period, for example if the intervention was only available after a certain time point."
Language	Should you restrict to English language publications only?	"Whenever possible review authors should attempt to identify and assess for eligibility all possibly relevant reports of trials irrespective of language of publication. No language restrictions should be included in the search strategy."
Publication Type	Are you restricting your search by publication type?	"Format restrictions such as excluding letters are not recommended because letters may contain important additional information relating to an earlier trial report or new information about a trial not reported elsewhere."
Geographic Considerations	Are there any geographic considerations to include in your search strategy?	For example, if you were researching Chinese herbal medicine you would need to consult Chinese literature.

6-Keyword vs Subject Searching

Controlled vocabularies (such as the MESH subject headings used in Medline and EMTREE subject headings used in EMBASE) provide an organized approach to the way knowledge is described.

For example:“complementary medicine”

The MESH heading (MEDLINE) is “complementary therapies”

The EMTREE heading (EMBASE) is “alternative medicine”

The CINAHL heading is “alternative therapies”

Using the MeSH subject headings

- MeSH subject headings is a thesaurus.
- alphabetical listing

The thesaurus shows relationships between terms such as synonymous or related terms, and hierarchical arrangements such as broader terms, or narrower terms. Many subjects also have associated scope notes.

- The MeSH thesaurus provides a list of subject headings which allow you to search for medical concepts

- search for a concept using a single search, without having to enter large lists of synonyms.

- MeSH is displayed in a hierarchical (tree) structure;

Data sources for a systematic review

- Electronic Bibliographic databases
  - MEDLINE and EMBASE
  - The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)
- Hand searching (Hand searching of the last 5 years of relevant core journals)
- Grey literature (thesis, Internal reports, pharmaceutical industry files)
- Conference proceedings
- Unpublished sources known to experts in the specialty (seek by personal communication)
- Raw data from published trials

Core Databases

- Medical Sciences
  - Medline
  - Embase
  - Cochrane Library
  - Scopus
  - Web of Science
  - (Google scholar)

Specialized Databases

- Biological Abstracts
- International Pharmaceutical Abstract
- PsychInfo
- CINAHL
- Chemical Abstracts
- Agricola

Electronic Journals & Collection

- Elsevier Science
- Ovid (LWW)
- Wiley InterScience
- Springer
- Oxford university Press
- Thieme
- Proquest
- Ebsco

Searching Grey Literature

- Opengrey (system for information on grey literature) http://www.Opengrey.Eu/

- System for Information on Grey Literature in Europe, is your open access to 700.000 bibliographical references of grey literature (paper) produced in Europe and allows you to export records and locate the documents.

Searching Grey Literature

- www.opendoar.org
- Directory of Open-Access repositories.

- Libraries of specialist research organisations and professional societies

national and international trials registers

Box 6.2.h: Examples of national and international trials registers

- The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) – Pharmaceutical Industry Clinical Trials database:
  - www.cmrinteract.com/clintrial/
- The Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry:
  - www.anzctr.org.au/
- CenterWatch Clinical Trials Listing Service:
  - www.centerwatch.com/
- Chinese Clinical Trial Register:
  - www.chictr.org/Default.aspx
- ClinicalTrials.gov register:
  - clinicaltrials.gov/
- Community Research & Development Information Service (of the European Union) (trials and other research):
  - cordis.europa.eu/en/home.html

Structure of a Search Strategy

- Example:
  Helmets for preventing head and facial injuries in cyclists

P cyclists

I helmets

D RCTs

Turning concepts into search terms

- Aim for high sensitivity
  - Express each concept in as many ways as possible
  - Minimise the risk of missing a relevant study
- Use both text words and controlled vocabulary
- Strategies must be translated for every database or interface

Text Words Searching

- Words appearing in title or abstract of the record
- Include synonyms, related terms, international terms, alternative spellings, plurals
  - E.G. Brain injury, head injury, skull fracture
- Truncation and wildcards – * ?
  - Protect* = protects, protective, protection

Study design filters

- A set of search terms to limit your results to specific study designs (e.G. Rcts)
- Do not use an RCT filter when searching CENTRAL

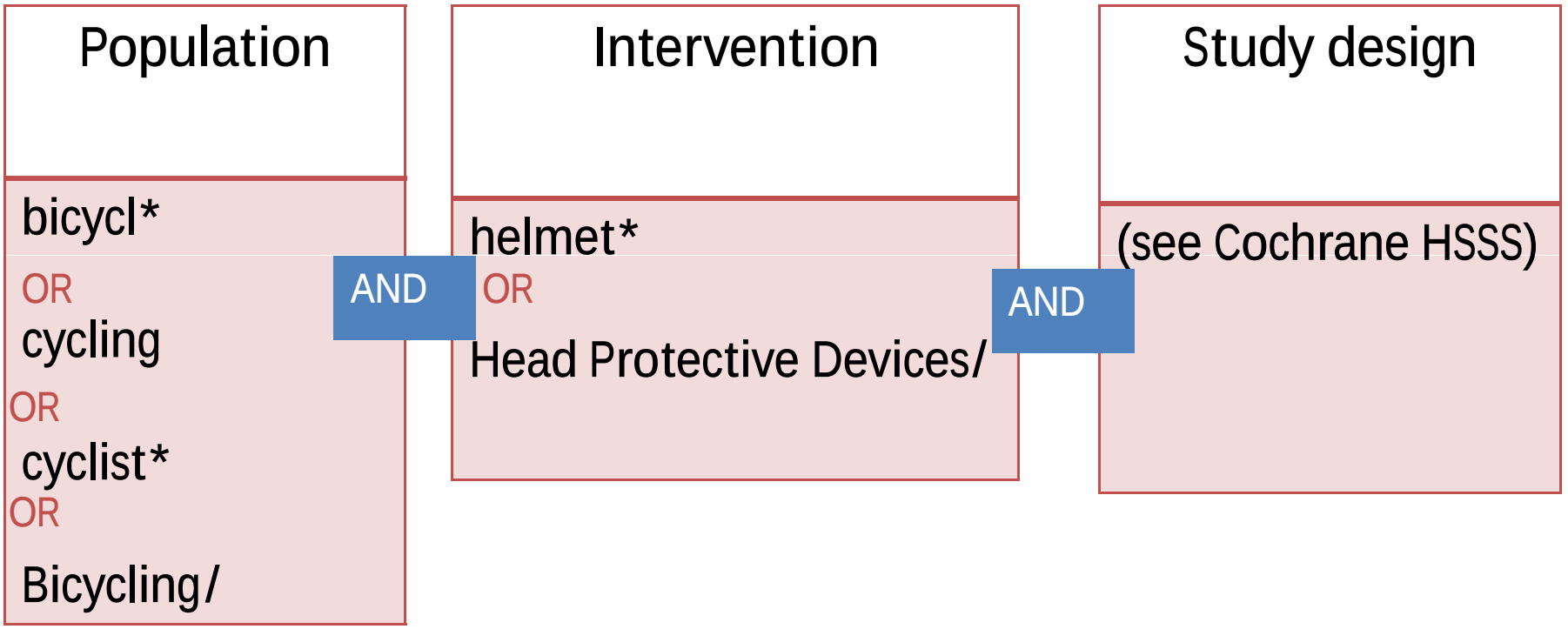
- While you're thinking of all the possible ways to describe your main concepts, such as your population and intervention, you'll be pleased to know that you don't have to do the same thing for your study design. Professional librarians and researchers have already done this work for you, and have developed and published sets of search terms, called 'study design filters', that are the most effective way to find particular study designs such as RCTs.

- See the Handbook for RCT filters, and links to other sources if you need to find other study designs.
- Don't forget, you should not use a study design filter when searching CENTRAL, as CENTRAL has already been filtered to include only randomised and quasi-randomised trials. Another reason you might not use a filter is if your review is very broad, including a wide range of study designs, in which case it may not be helpful to try to include a filter to capture all your designs of interest. If this is the case, ask your TSC for advice on how best to proceed.

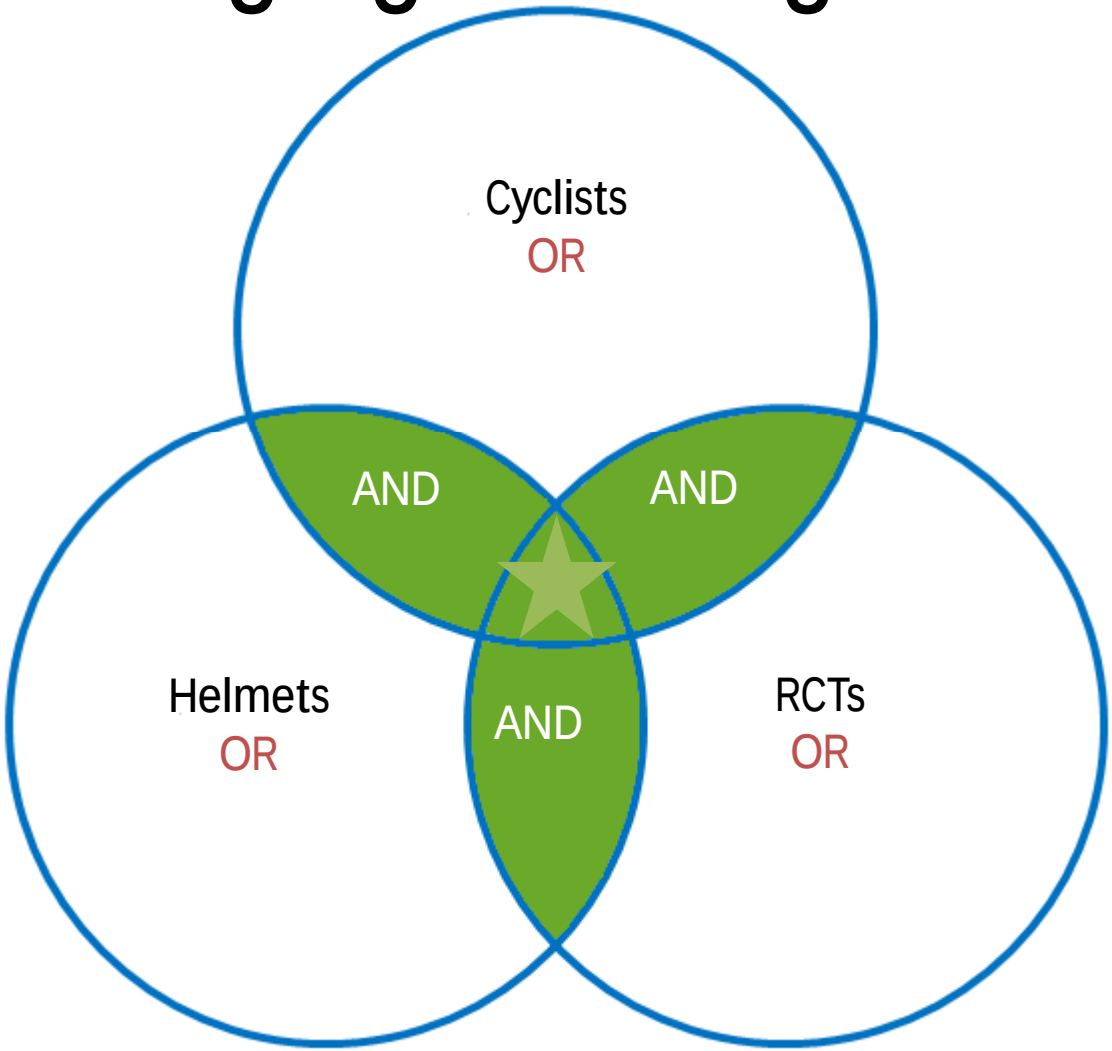
Cochrane Highly Sensitive Search Strategy

- Sensitivity-maximising version, MEDLINE (PubMed)
- randomized controlled trial [pt]
- controlled clinical trial [pt]
- randomized [tiab]
- placebo [tiab]
- drug therapy [sh]
- randomly [tiab]
- trial [tiab]
- groups [tiab]
- #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8
- animals [mh] NOT humans [mh]
- #9 NOT #10

- Sensitivity- and precision-maximising version, MEDLINE (PubMed)
- randomized controlled trial [pt]
- controlled clinical trial [pt]
- randomized [tiab]
- placebo [tiab]
- clinical trials as topic [mesh: noexp]
- randomly [tiab]
- trial [ti]
- #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7
- animals [mh] NOT humans [mh]
- #8 NOT #9


Population
bicycl*
OR
cycling
OR
cyclist*
OR
Bicycling/
AND
Intervention
helmet*
OR
Head Protective Devices/
AND
Study design
(see Cochrane HSSS)

Bringing it all together



Sample CENTRAL strategy

Cycling

1. bicycl*:ti,ab
2. cycling:ti,ab
3. cyclist*:ti,ab
4. MeSH descriptor Bicycling, this term only
5. #1 or #2 or #3 or #4

Helmets

6. helmet*:ti,ab
7. MeSH descriptor Head Protective Devices, this term only
8. #6 or #7

9. #5 and #8

Sample PubMed strategy

Cycling

1. bicycl* [tiab]
2. cycling [tiab]
3. cyclist* [tiab]
4. bicycling [mesh: noexp]
5. #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4

Helmets

6. helmet* [tiab]
7. head protective devices [mesh: noexp]
8. #6 OR #7

RCTs

9. randomized controlled trial [pt]
10. controlled clinical trial [pt]
11. randomized [tiab]
12. placebo [tiab]
13. drug therapy [sh]
14. randomly [tiab]
15. trial [tiab]
16. groups [tiab]
17. #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16
18. animals [mh] NOT humans [mh]
19. #17 NOT #18
20. #5 AND #8 AND #19

سوالات مرور سیستماتیک

- شیوع عدم آگاهی در مورد راه‌های انتقال HIV، رفتار پر خطر جنسی و اعتیاد تزریقی در گروه‌های مختلف مردم ایرانی بالای ۱۴ سال در ۱۰ سال اخیر چه میزان می‌باشد؟

- بزرگی اثر هر یک از عوامل فوق در آلودگی با HIV در گروه‌های مختلف مردم ایرانی بالای ۱۴ سال چگونه است؟

شرايط انتخاب

- **نوع مطالعه**
- **توصيفي**
- **توصيفي-تحليلي**
- **تحليلي**
- **جمعيت تحت مطالعه**
- **مردان يا زنان بالاي ۱۴ سال ايراني**
- **مكان مطالعه**
- **ايران _ مديترانه شرقي _ جهان**

- **زمان مطالعه**
- **۱۰ سال اخير**
- **محتوي مطالعه**
- **آگاهي و نگرش نسبت به انتقال يا پيشگيري از HIV**
- **اثر آموزش بر آگاهي يا نگرش نسبت به راه‌هاي انتقال HIV**
- **اعتياد تزريقي**
- **رفتار پر خطر جنسي**
- **كيفيت قابل قبول مطالعات**

جستجوی مقالات و اسناد

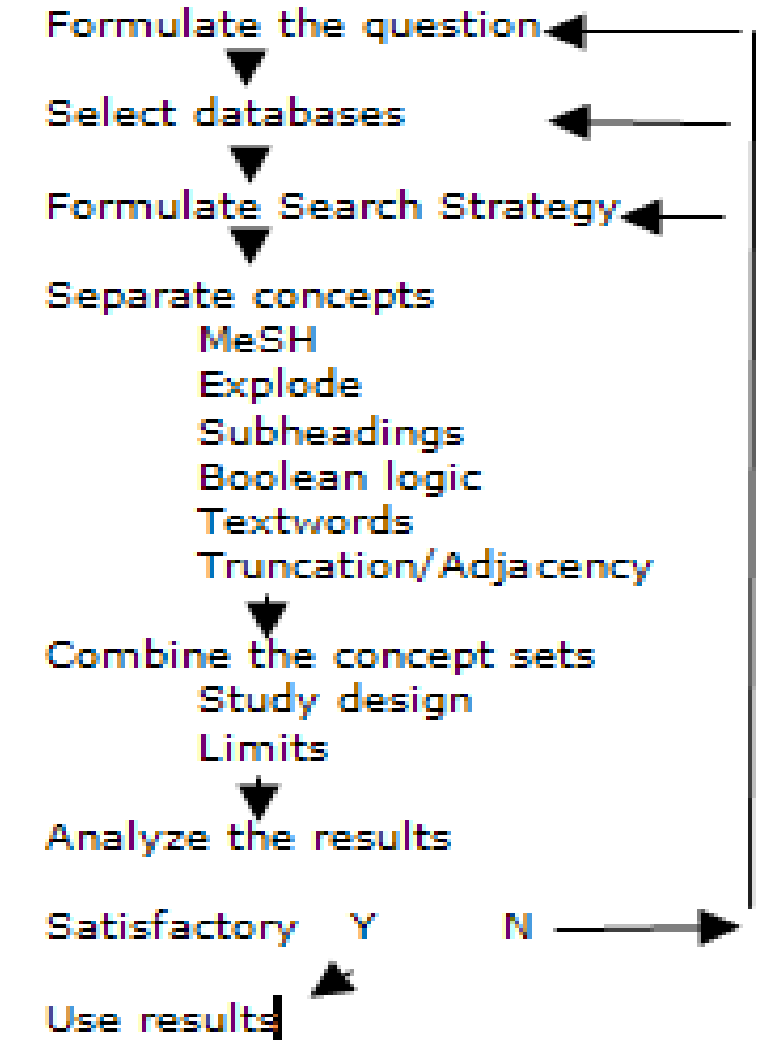
منابع جستجو:

- IRAN MEDEX
- IRAN DOC
- چکیده مقالات کنگره ها
- پایان نامه ها
- مجلات داخلی و خارجی
- مراکز دولتی (وزارت بهداشت، مطبوعات، بهزیستی، وزارت ارشاد، مرکزمدیریت بیماریها، زندان، مراکز تحقیقاتی)
- NGOها
- مصاحبه با افراد صاحب‌نظر وکلیدی
- سازمان‌های جهانی(UN-WHO)
- Cochrane Library
- MEDLINE
- EMBASE
- بررسی مراجع مقالات یافت شده

لغات کلیدی مورد استفاده

- AIDS
- HIV
- Knowledge
- Attitude
- Knowledge/ Attitude/practice
- Risk factors
- Intra venous drug use (IDU)
- High risk sex
- Sex workers, heterosexual, homosexual, MSM
- STI
- IRAN
- Prevalence
- relative risk,odds ratio, effect

- آموزش
- نگرش
- آگاهی
- ایدز
- سندرم نقص ایمنی اکتسابی
- شیوع
- عوامل خطر / عوامل تعیین کننده
- ایران
- اعتیاد تزریقی، سوء مصرف تزریقی مواد، اعتیاد
- رفتار پر خطر جنسی، روسپی گری، بیماری های منتقله از راه جنسی، زنان ویژه
- قدرت اثر، نسبت شانس، خطر نسبی، نسبت خطر، بزرگی اثر



Developing a search strategy

Record Your Search History

- The systematic review process should be transparent and replicable. Document each search including:
  - Name of database
  - Date run in the database
  - Limits (if any)
  - Results
  - Complete search strategy used, including all search terms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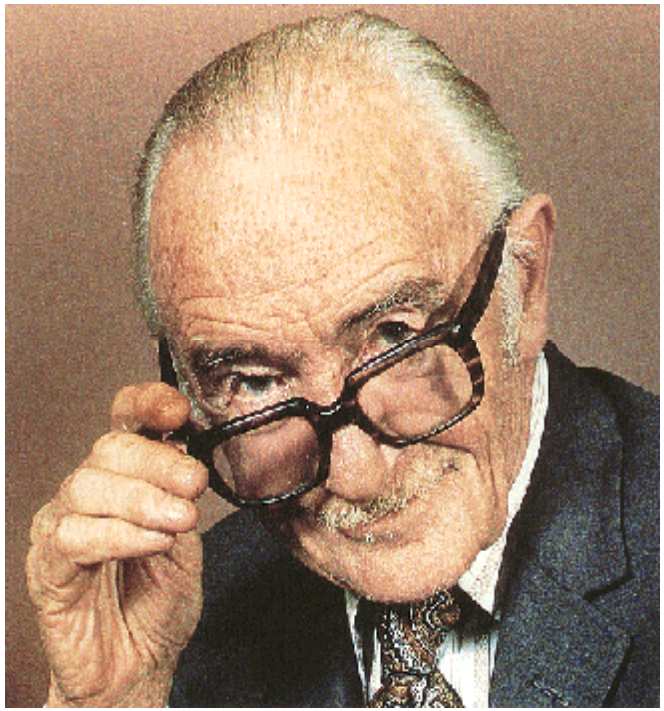
Evidence for healthcare decision-making


The Cochrane Library
Evidence for healthcare decision-making

Archie Cochrane



"It is surely a great criticism of our profession that we have not organised a critical summary, by specialty or subspecialty, adapted periodically, of all relevant randomised controlled trials."

The Cochrane Collaboration

- International non-profit organisation that prepares, maintains, and disseminates systematic up-to-date reviews of health care interventions
- has more than 35000 contributors from 130 countries

THE COCHRANE COLLABORATION®

THE COCHRANE COLLABORATION

- **Structure - established as an international organisation in 1993.**
- **Aim - to help people make well-informed decisions about health care.**
- **How - by preparing and maintaining, and promoting access to, systematic reviews of the effects of healthcare interventions.**
- **Publishing Output – The Cochrane Library by Wiley Publisher**

The Cochrane Library

Evidence for healthcare decision-making

The Cochrane Library provides information and evidence to support decisions taken in health care and to inform those receiving care.

WHAT IS THE COCHRANE LIBRARY?

- The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Reviews)
- The Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (Other Reviews)
- The Central Register of Controlled Trials (Clinical Trials)
- The Cochrane Methodology Register (Methods Studies)
- Health Technology Assessment Database – HTA (Technology Assessments)
- NHS Economic Evaluation Database – NHS EED (Economic Evaluations)

- It also contains information about The Cochrane Collaboration and the Cochrane Collaborative Review Groups

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR)

includes

- Cochrane Reviews (the systematic reviews)
- protocols for Cochrane Reviews
- Editorials

How large is the Cochrane Reviews database?

- More than 6906 Full text Cochrane Reviews (html & PDF format)
- More than 2431 Protocols (Reviews in progress)
- All Reviews are regularly updated with the latest evidence

Impact factor

- *(CDSR)* impact factor describes the ratio of the number of Cochrane Reviews published, for example, during 2010 and 2011 to the number of citations these reviews received in 2012.
- The CDSR received its first impact factor in 2007
- 2014 6.035
- 2013 5.939
- 2012 5.785
- 2011 5.912
- 2010 6.186
- 2009 5.653
- 2008 5.182
- 2007 4.654

Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials(CENTRAL)

- Is a highly concentrated source of reports of randomised and quasi-randomised controlled trials. (900,000)
- The majority of CENTRAL records are taken from bibliographic databases (mainly MEDLINE and Embase),
- but records are also derived from other published and unpublished sources.
- In addition to bibliographic details (author, source, year, etc.) CENTRAL records will often include an abstract (a summary of the article). They do not contain the full text of the article.

Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects(DARE)

- Is the database to contain abstracts of systematic reviews that have been quality-assessed (37,000)

- DARE covers a broad range of health related interventions and thousands of abstracts of reviews in fields as diverse as diagnostic tests, public health, health promotion, pharmacology, surgery, psychology, and the organization and delivery of health care.

- DARE was produced by the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination at the University of York, UK, until April 2015.

Cochrane Methodology Register (CMR)

- Is a bibliography of publications that report on methods used in the conduct of controlled trials.
- includes journal articles, books, and conference proceedings
- CMR records contain the title of the article, information on where it was published (bibliographic details), and, in some cases, a summary of the article. They do not contain the full text of the article.
- the database has not been updated since July 2012

Health Technology Assessment Database(HTA)

- brings together details of completed and ongoing health technology assessments (studies of the medical, social, ethical, and economic implications of healthcare interventions) from around the world.

- The aim of the HTA Database is to improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of health care.

- جزئیات ارزیابی فناوری سلامت تکمیل شده و در حال انجام (مطالعات پیامدهای پزشکی، اجتماعی، اخلاقی، اقتصادی و مداخلات بهداشت و درمان) از سراسر جهان را گرد هم می آورد . هدف از پایگاه HTA بهبود کیفیت و مراقبت های بهداشتی مقرون به صرفه .

NHS Economic Evaluation Database

- healthcare resources are finite, information about both costs and effects are essential to making evidence-based decisions about competing healthcare interventions.

About The Cochrane Collaboration database

- The About The Cochrane Collaboration database contains information on the Cochrane groups within Cochrane.
- The database includes contacts and information on the aims and scope of the Cochrane Review Groups, Methods Groups, Fields, and Networks, along with information about Cochrane Centres and the Cochrane Editorial Unit.

Cochrane Review Groups

- 53 Cochrane Review Groups.
- Each Cochrane Review Group focuses on a specific topic area and is led by a Co-ordinating Editor(s) and an editorial team including a Managing Editor and Trials Search Co-ordinator.
- Authors interested in preparing a Cochrane Review should contact the Cochrane Review Group

The Cochrane Library

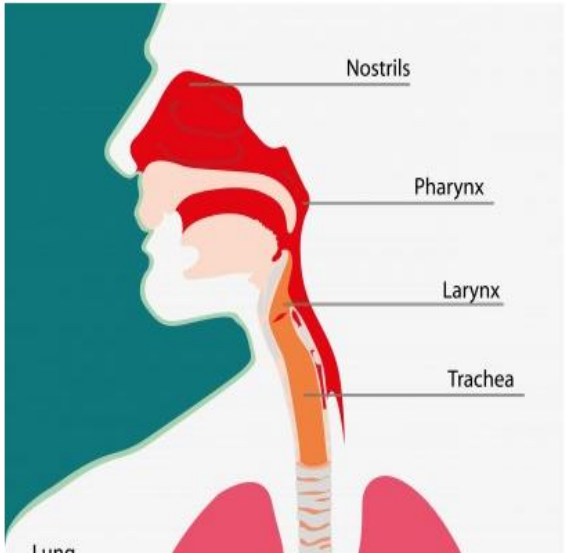
Evidence for healthcare decision-making

Cochrane Library | Cochrane.org | Admin

Cochrane Acute Respiratory Infections

Trusted evidence.
Informed decisions.
Better health.

About us | Scope of our work | Our reviews | Resources | Get involved



Tweets by @CochraneARI

Cochrane News

- Cochrane Making a Difference: Midwifery
- World No Tobacco Day 2016
- Seoul Colloquium news
- The Cochrane-Wikipedia partnership in 2016
- What is the state of

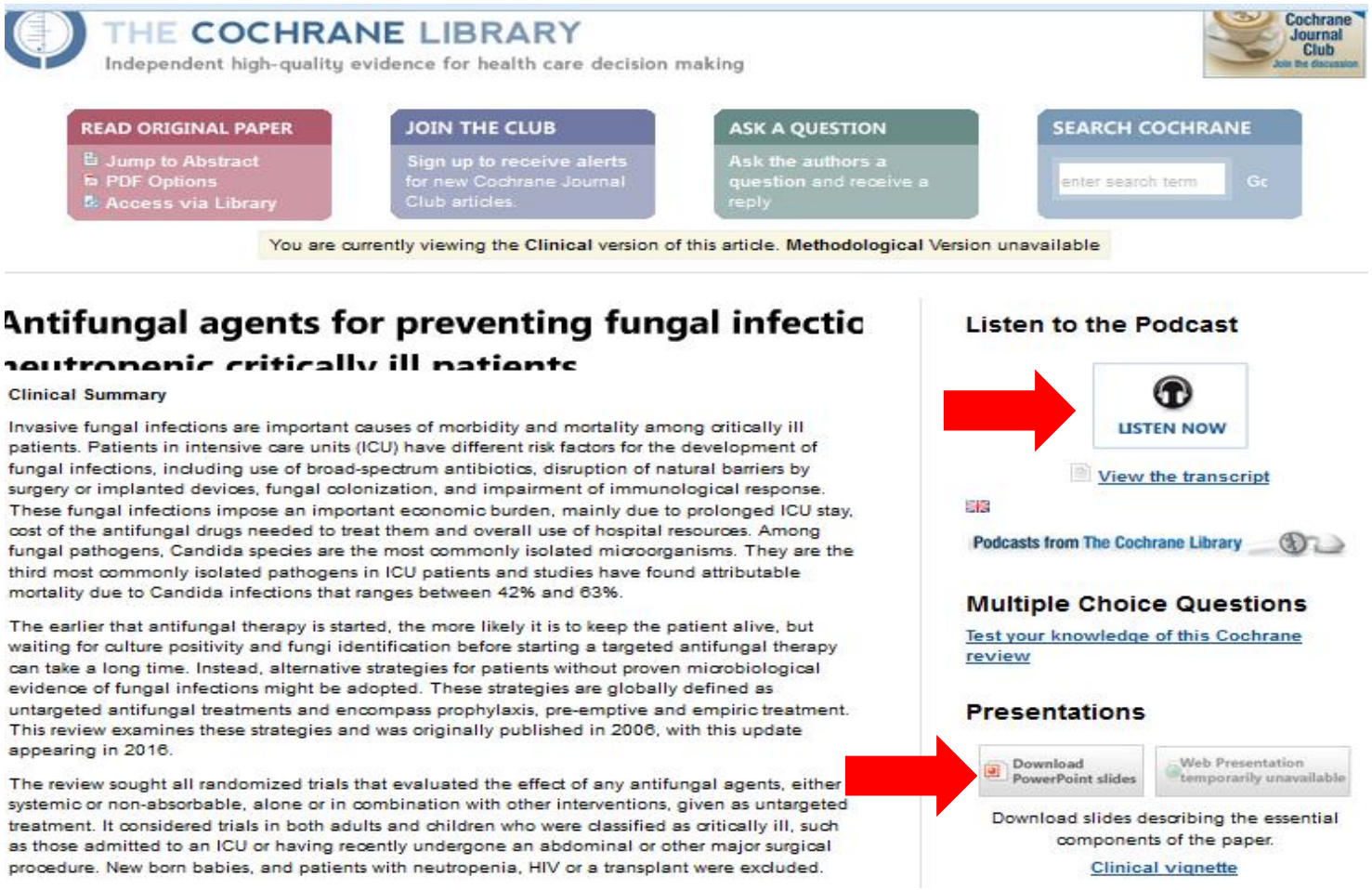
different Access Ways

- Simple and advanced search
- Browse by Topic
- Browse by Cochrane Review Group(CRG)

Cochrane Journal Club

- each Cochrane Journal Club covers a single review of special interest, selected from the new and updated reviews published in the Cochrane Library.

- They highlight practice-changing findings, controversial conclusions, new methodology, evidence-based methods, and reviews from diverse health and social care topics.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Independent high-quality evidence for health care decision making
Cochrane Journal Club
READ ORIGINAL PAPER
Jump to Abstract
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Access via Library
JOIN THE CLUB
Sign up to receive alerts for new Cochrane Journal Club articles.
ASK A QUESTION
Ask the authors a question and receive a reply
SEARCH COCHRANE
enter search term
Go
You are currently viewing the Clinical version of this article. Methodological Version unavailable
Antifungal agents for preventing fungal infectic
neutropenic critically ill patients
Clinical Summary
Invasive fungal infections are important causes of morbidity and mortality among critically ill patients. Patients in intensive care units (ICU) have different risk factors for the development of fungal infections, including use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, disruption of natural barriers by surgery or implanted devices, fungal colonization, and impairment of immunological response. These fungal infections impose an important economic burden, mainly due to prolonged ICU stay, cost of the antifungal drugs needed to treat them and overall use of hospital resources. Among fungal pathogens, Candida species are the most commonly isolated microorganisms. They are the third most commonly isolated pathogens in ICU patients and studies have found attributable mortality due to Candida infections that ranges between 42% and 63%.
The earlier that antifungal therapy is started, the more likely it is to keep the patient alive, but waiting for culture positivity and fungi identification before starting a targeted antifungal therapy can take a long time. Instead, alternative strategies for patients without proven microbiological evidence of fungal infections might be adopted. These strategies are globally defined as untargeted antifungal treatments and encompass prophylaxis, pre-emptive and empiric treatment. This review examines these strategies and was originally published in 2006, with this update appearing in 2016.
The review sought all randomized trials that evaluated the effect of any antifungal agents, either systemic or non-absorbable, alone or in combination with other interventions, given as untargeted treatment. It considered trials in both adults and children who were classified as critically ill, such as those admitted to an ICU or having recently undergone an abdominal or other major surgical procedure. New born babies, and patients with neutropenia, HIV or a transplant were excluded.
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Clinical vignette

Special Collections

Special Collections bring together selected Cochrane Reviews and other external sources to provide a useful evidence overview on an important healthcare topic. Some Special Collections are created in conjunction with Evidence Aid, aiming to provide resources for decision-makers involved with disasters and humanitarian emergencies.

Special Collections

- Special Collections
- توسط تیم کاکرین ایجاد می شود بدین ترتیب که تعدادی از Review های مربوط به یک موضوع خاص رو که به یک مشکل عمده در زمینه بهداشت و سلامت مربوط می شود را یکجا و در کنار هم می آورد. این review ها ممکن است از Cochrane Review Groups مختلف باشند و یا با همکاری Evidence Aid (از همکاری کمیته بین المللی نجات آمریکا و Cochrane پس از سونامی اقیانوس هند به وجود آمد. مطالعات سیستماتیک انجام شده عمدتا مربوط به بلایای طبیعی بوده و بحران های انسانی یا شرایط اضطراری عمده بهداشت و درمان را بررسی می کند)
- مثلا در Special Collections با عنوان Neglected tropical diseases: the top five
- پنج بیماری فراموش شده نواحی گرمسیری گروه های زیر همکاری داشته اند:
- Cochrane Reviews are an important independent analysis of research relevant to disease control in NTDs. This Special Collection brings together reviews from Cochrane Review Groups including Cochrane Infectious Diseases, Cochrane Eyes and Vision, and Cochrane Skin;
- مقالات review که در SC ارائه می شوند به صورت Free هستند.

The Cochrane Library Evidence for healthcare decision-making

Cochrane Clinical answer

Cochrane Library is a collection of six databases that contain different types of high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making, and a seventh database that provides information about groups in the Cochrane Collaboration.

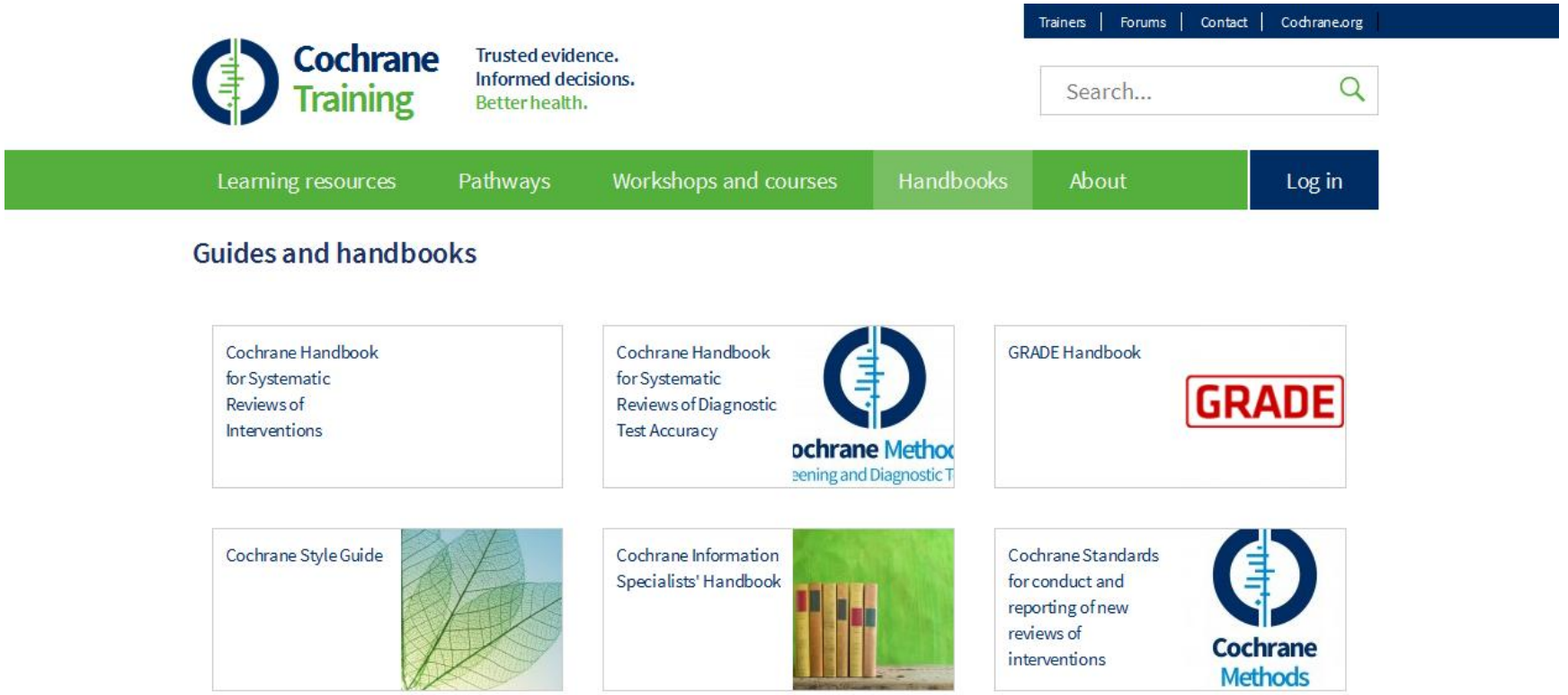
Cochrane Clinical Answers is a derivative prodct of Cochrane Library. The product aims to provide a readable, digestible entry point to the high-quality research from Cochrane systematic reviews to inform your decision making at the point of care. They are presented in a question and answer format.

- Information for authors
- View How to prepare a Cochrane Review for further information, including author resources and training information.

- http://www.cochranelibrary.com/help/how-to-prepare-a-cochrane-review.html

The Cochrane Library Evidence for healthcare decision-making

http://training.cochrane.org/handbooks



worked example of a search strategy

For Example

What is the effectiveness of hypnotherapy versus nicotine replacement therapy for helping people to give up smoking?

What is the effectiveness of hypnotherapy versus nicotine replacement therapy for helping people to give up smoking?

- P (population or problem) = smokers/smoking
- I (intervention) = hypnotherapy/hypnosis
- C (comparison) = nicotine replacement therapy/NRT
- O (outcome) = giving up smoking/smoking cessation

MeSH

1- Smoking

2- smoking cessation

3- tobacco use disorders/ therapy

4- tobacco use cessation

5- giv* up smoking

6- quie* smoking

7- smoking cessation

8- giv* up tobacco

9- quit* tobacco

10- tobacco use cessation

11- tobacco cessation

MeSH 12- hypnosis

13- hypnosis

14- hypnotherap*

MeSH 15-nicotine/administration & dosage---therapeutic use

16- nicotine therap*

17- nicotine replacement

18- NRT

19- nicotine agonist*

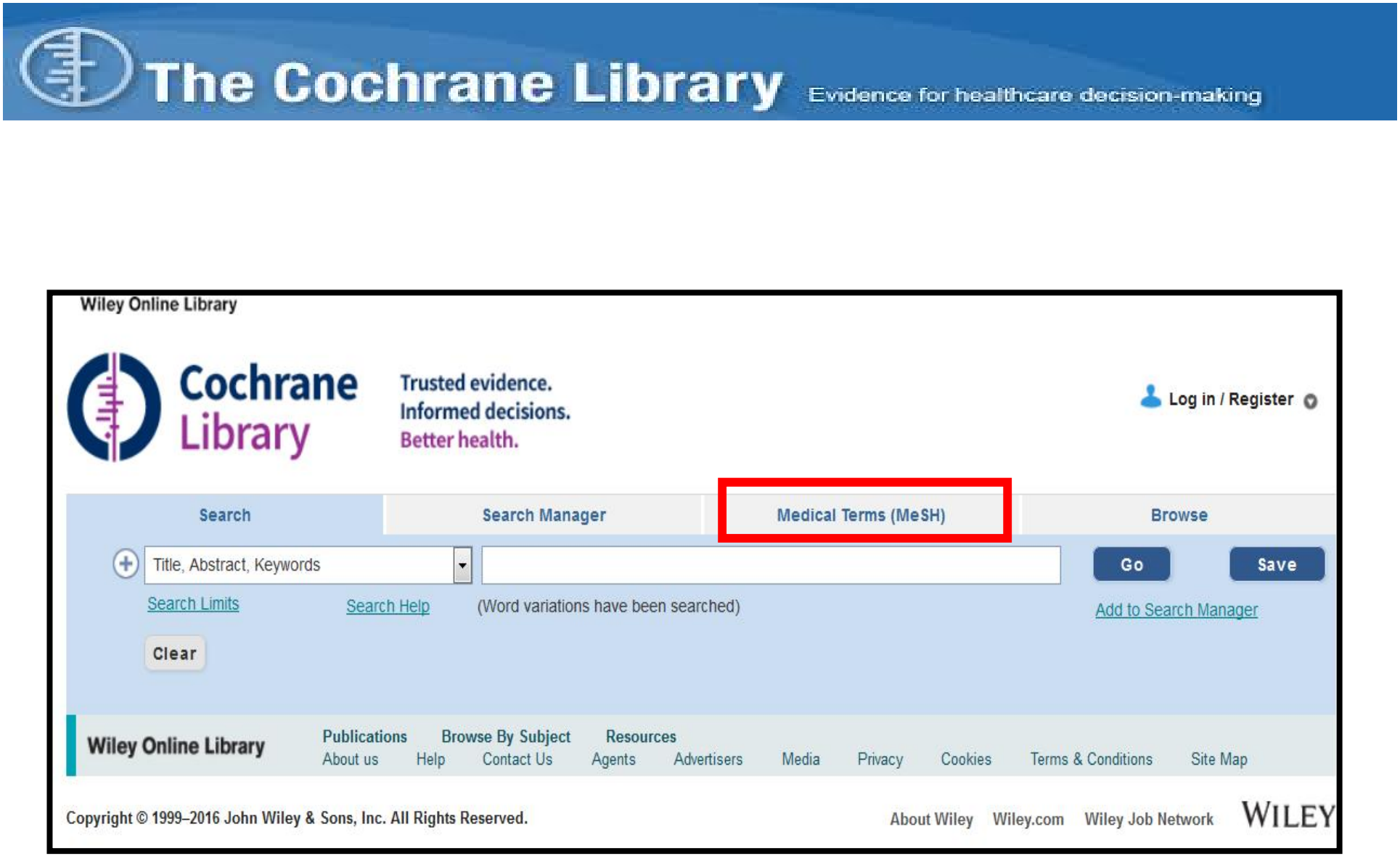
20- nicotine patch*

21- #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11

22- #12 or #13 or #14

23- #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19 or #20

24- #21 and #22 and #23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Browse
Title, Abstract, Keywords
Go
Save
Search Limits
Search Help
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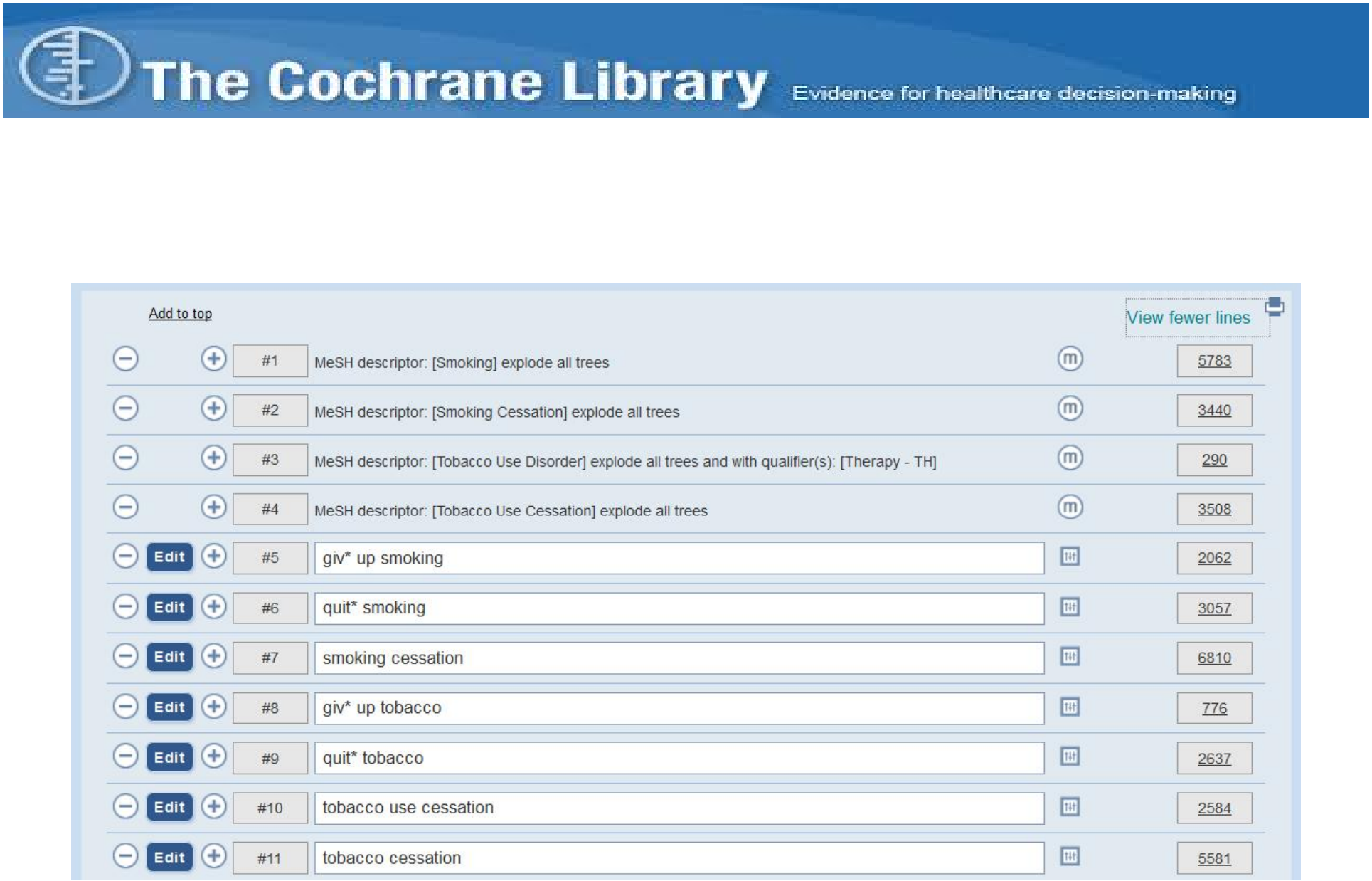
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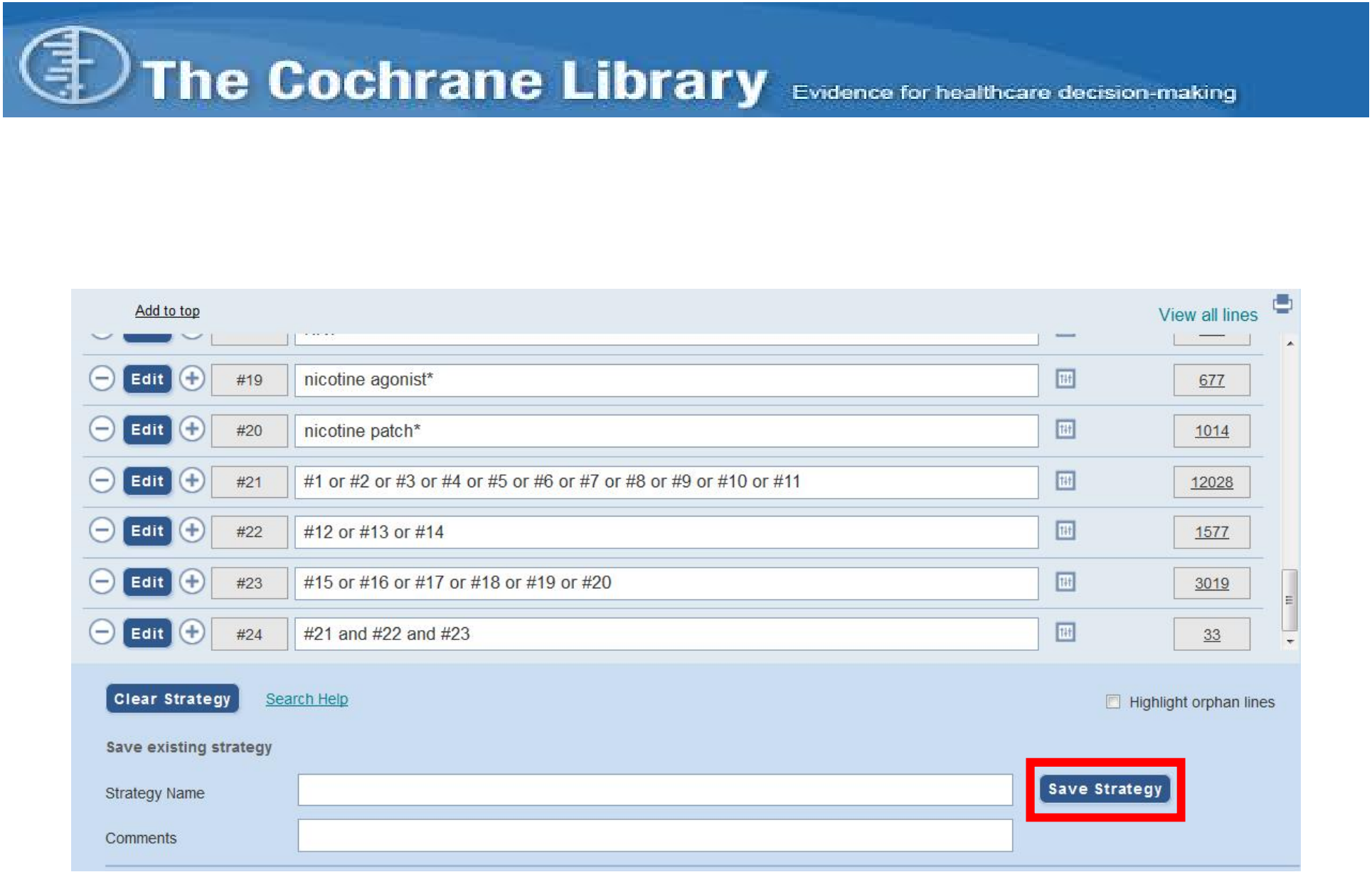
View fewer lines
#1 MeSH descriptor: [Smoking] explode all trees 5783
#2 MeSH descriptor: [Smoking Cessation] explode all trees 3440
#3 MeSH descriptor: [Tobacco Use Disorder] explode all trees and with qualifier(s): [Therapy - TH] 290
#4 MeSH descriptor: [Tobacco Use Cessation] explode all trees 3508
Edit #5 giv* up smoking 2062
Edit #6 quit* smoking 3057
Edit #7 smoking cessation 6810
Edit #8 giv* up tobacco 776
Edit #9 quit* tobacco 2637
Edit #10 tobacco use cessation 2584
Edit #11 tobacco cessation 5581

Edit	#11	tobacco cessation	5581
	#12	MeSH descriptor: [Hypnosis] explode all trees	631
Edit	#13	hypnosis	1248
Edit	#14	hypnotherap*	290
	#15	MeSH descriptor: [Nicotine] explode all trees and with qualifier(s): [Administration & dosage - AD, Therapeutic use - TU]	1165
Edit	#16	nicotine therap*	2335
Edit	#17	nicotine replacement	-
Edit	#18	NRT	-
Edit	#19	nicotine agonist*	677
Edit	#20	nicotine patch*	1014
Edit	#21	#1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11	-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View all lines
Edit #19 nicotine agonist* 677
Edit #20 nicotine patch* 1014
Edit #21 #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10 or #11 12028
Edit #22 #12 or #13 or #14 1577
Edit #23 #15 or #16 or #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 3019
Edit #24 #21 and #22 and #23 33
Clear Strategy
Search Help
Highlight orphan lines
Save existing strategy
Strategy Name
Comments
Save Strategy

A Good Reference

- Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions

- Available at: http://handbook.cochrane.org/
- http://www.cochranelibrary.com/help/how-to-use-cochrane-library.html
- http://training.cochrane.org/handbook

- *https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Precision_and_recall*
- http://guides.lib.ucdavis.edu/content.php?pid=492203&sid=4040881
- http://guides.lib.ucdavis.edu/content.php?pid=492203&sid=4040881
- Systematic Search for Systematic Reviews,Payam Kabiri, MD. PhD. Epidemiologist,Department of Epidemiology & Biostatistics,School of Public Health,Tehran University of Medical Sciences
- http://guides.lib.ucdavis.edu/content.php?pid=492203&sid=4040881

THE END!

Thanks for your attention.