Searching for the Evidence

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Agenda

- Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Sources of Evidence
- Developing the Clinical Question: “Repositioning for Pressure Ulcers”
  - CINAHL Complete
  - PubMed@UCI
  - Google Scholar
- Systematic Reviews & Meta-analyses
- Qualitative Research
- Practice Guidelines & Protocols
  - Finding High Quality Evidence
  - Which Database Should I Use?
  - Using Bibliographic Management Software
  - Resources You May Not Know About!
  - Poster Printing at the Library
  - Publish with eScholarship!
Sources of medical evidence are considered primary, secondary, or tertiary depending on the originality of the information presented and their proximity or how close they are to the source of information.

(Note: The following 3 slides include material and ideas taken from the following websites: https://hsl.lib.umn.edu/biomed/help/primary-secondary-and-tertiary-sources-health-sciences & https://guides.lib.uw.edu/c.php?g=344182&p=2319636)
A PRIMARY SOURCE is a document, record, journal article, patent, or other publication that reports on a study, experiment, trial or research project. Primary sources are usually written by the person(s) who did the research, conducted the study, or ran the experiment, and include hypothesis, methodology, and results. Primary sources are also sets of data, such as health statistics, which have been tabulated, but not interpreted.

**Primary Sources include:**
- Clinical trials and randomized clinical trials/RCTs
- Pilot/prospective studies
- Cohort studies
- Conferences
- Survey research
- Case studies
- Lab notebooks
- Dissertations

**Online resources containing primary sources include** CINAHL Complete, PubMed, PsycINFO, Web of Science, Scopus.
Secondary Sources

- **A SECONDARY SOURCE** lists, summarizes, compares, and evaluates primary information and studies to draw conclusions on or present the current state of knowledge on a topic. Sources may include a bibliography which can direct you back to the primary research reported in the article.

- **Secondary Sources include:**
  - Review articles (in peer-reviewed academic journals), systematic reviews, meta-analyses, meta-syntheses
  - Practice guidelines & standards
  - Newsletters and professional news sources
  - Monographs (Books)
  - Data Compilations: Statistical databases (SEERS), Vital & Health Statistics, etc.

- **Online resources containing secondary sources include** the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Cochrane Library), CINAHL Complete, PubMed, PsycINFO, Web of Science, Scopus, TRIP Pro.
Tertiary Sources

A **TERTIARY SOURCE** consists of primary and secondary source information which has been collected and distilled. It can present summaries of, or an introduction to the current state of research on a topic, summarize or condense information from primary and secondary sources, or provide a list of primary and secondary sources of more extensive information.

**Tertiary Sources include:**
- Encyclopedia articles, manuals, guidebooks, directories, almanacs.
- Indexes and bibliographies.
- Fact books, reference books
- Wikipedia

**Online resources containing tertiary sources include** TRIP Pro, MicroMedex (Drug information), CINAHL Complete -- Evidence-Based Care Sheets, UpToDate, DynaMed Plus, Red Book Online (Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases of the American Academy of Pediatrics).
Pressure ulcers (bed sores) are common, costly and impact negatively on patients. Pressure is the prime cause, and immobility is the factor that exposes individuals to pressure.

International guidelines advocate repositioning; however, there is currently no consensus surrounding the best method and frequency required.

You would like to find empirical evidence (primary), and if possible, guidelines, protocols, and systematic reviews (secondary) that address different methods and/or different frequencies of repositioning bedridden patients to reduce or eliminate the occurrence of pressure ulcers.
The Clinical Question

This is a potentially complex question because there are several factors to consider including the frequency of repositioning, different positions (rotation, degree of tilt), etc.

It may be best to ask a more general question focusing on one aspect rather than all possible methods or frequencies of repositioning.

Several searches may be necessary to fully explore the topic.

An example of a good clinical question regarding frequency would be:

“In bedridden patients at risk for pressure ulcers is there an optimal repositioning frequency that is effective for the reduction or elimination of pressure ulcers?”

If relevant for your investigation, you may also wish to add additional parameters such as the age or gender of the patient/population or the specific medical condition.
P (Patient/Problem) = Patients at risk for pressure ulcers

I (Intervention) = Repositioning Frequency/Frequent Repositioning

C (Comparison Intervention) = No Repositioning/Less Frequent Repositioning

O (Outcome) = Reduction/Elimination/Prevention/Occurrence/Recurrence of pressure ulcers [These terms could be added to a search if there are too many results]

T = Time: What is the time frame for the Tx to produce an outcome? [This element is not always included in a literature search]
CINAHL Complete

- Covers nursing and allied health
- Some full text. Use the UC-eLinks for articles not immediately available as full text.
- Use to find primary empirical research, protocols, practice guidelines, etc.
CINAHL Complete Limiters

You can narrow your results by using "Limiters" such as Publication Type, Peer Reviewed, Research Article, Evidence-Based Practice, Age Groups, and others.

They can be applied before or after your search.

Some of the specific publication type limiters include:
- Clinical Trial
- Meta analysis
- Meta synthesis
- Practice guideline
- Protocol
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Systematic Review

The Clinical Queries limiters allow you to specify results that focus on Therapy, Prognosis, Literature Reviews, Qualitative studies, and Causation (Etiology).
**PICO → CINAHL Search**

- Pressure ulcers AND repositioning  
  [a simple broad search]
  Results: 198

- Pressure ulcers AND repositioning AND frequency  
  [more specific]
  Results: 26

- (Pressure ulcer* OR Bed sore*) AND Reposition* AND (Frequen* OR Hourly)  
  [using synonyms, and truncation]
  Limiters - Published Date: 20080101-20181231; Source Types: Academic Journals; English Language; Age Group: All Adult
  Results: 14

Relevant results from the last 2 searches:

  [Scoping Review: used to survey and identify current research]

  [Report of a quality improvement program]

- **Comparison of two repositioning schedules for the prevention of pressure ulcers in patients on mechanical ventilation with alternating pressure air mattresses.** 2014. *Intensive Care Medicine, 40*(11), 1679–1687. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-014-3424-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-014-3424-3).  
  [A randomized controlled trial]
PubMed@UCI

- Covers clinical and research medicine, life sciences, as well as nursing and allied health

- **NO** full text. Use the UC-eLinks for article full-text

  - Use to find primary empirical research, protocols, practice guidelines, etc.
PubMed Limiters

You can limit results by using Filters such as Publication Type, Ages, and specific subject terms.

They can only be added after you run your search.

While PubMed has similar limiters (Filters) to CINAHL, it doesn’t have any specific filters for qualitative studies.

The best option is to use the Medical subject heading "Qualitative Research"[Mesh] or other keywords that describe the type of study you are trying to find.

Click to display all possible filters
Select, "Show," then click again to apply
PubMed Limiters

Some of the specific “Article types” limiters include:

- Clinical Study
- Clinical Trial
- Comparative Study
- Controlled Clinical Trial
- Meta-Analysis
- Multicenter Study
- Observational Study
- Practice Guideline
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Review
- Systematic Reviews
PubMed Limiters: Clinical Queries

Allows you to specify results that focus on

- **Therapy** (randomized controlled trials, clinical trials, therapy articles)
- **Diagnosis** (the sensitivity and specificity of diagnostic trials)
- **Etiology** (cohort studies and those looking at risk assessment)
- **Prognosis** (disease incidence, mortality, follow-up studies, prognosis, disease course)
- **Clinical Prediction Guides** (used to develop or validate rules, guides, indexes, equations, scales, scores or models to predict a diagnosis, prognosis, risk (etiology), therapeutic response, therapeutic drug level or clinical outcome.)
(pressure ulcer OR pressure ulcers OR bed sore OR bed sores OR decubitus ulcer OR decubitus ulcers) AND (reposition OR repositioned OR repositioning) AND (frequency OR frequent OR frequently OR hourly)

Filters: Review; Clinical Trial; Multicenter Study; published in the last 10 years; English; Adult: 19+ years

Results: 21

Some relevant results:


Google Scholar

Why use it?
- May retrieve some items not found in the library databases
- Full-text is often available from other sources
- Includes UC-eLinks when configured properly
- Limits retrieval to mostly academic sources
- Has features such as “Cite” “Cited by” “Related Articles”

However, Google Scholar has no journal selection committee or quality filters. Content consists of whatever the “crawlers” are able to find.

Google Scholar: Setting up the UC-eLinks
Google Scholar: Setting up the UC-eLinks (cont)
Google Scholar: Setting up the UC-eLinks (cont)

3. Select 'Library links'

4. Search for these two links:
   - University of California, Irvine - UC-eLinks
   - Open WorldCat - Library Search

5. Save changes to settings.
Pressure ulcer prevalence in Europe: a pilot study
K Vanderwee, M Clark, C Dealey... - Journal of evaluation ..., 2007 - Wiley Online Library
... The ulcer is superficial and presents clinically as an abrasion or blister... defined as being non-specialist (eg standard hospital mattress), as non-powered (eg pressure reducing foam) Furthermore, it was also recorded whether the patient received manual repositioning in bed or...

Does regular repositioning prevent pressure ulcers?
LA Krapfl, M Gray - Journal of Wound Ostomy & Continence ..., 2008 - journals.lww.com
... can generally be classified as (1) assessment (including PU risk assessment); (2) pressure redistribution; (3) patient every 2 hours based on studies of measurement of tissue interface pressures in healthy... as turning the patient from side to side when lying in the bed or similar...

The effect of various combinations of turning and pressure reducing devices on the incidence of pressure ulcers
... In the semi-Fowler position the head end of the bed and the feet were elevated 30°... In a previous study on 62 healthy experimental subjects interface pressures were measured in 10... position was recorded in the semi-Fowler position and the lowest maximum pressure in lateral...

Repositioning to prevent pressure sores—what is the evidence?
M Clark - Nursing Standard, 1998 - journals.rcni.com
... remaining 32 patients were all considered to be immobile in bed and were... repositioning schedules on four outcome measures: skin temperature, contact (interface) pressure, pain, and... this rise most marked at the greater trochanters, while contact pressures remained similar...

Effectiveness of turning with unequal time intervals on the incidence of pressure ulcer lesions
K Vanderwee, MHF Grypdonck... - Journal of advanced ..., 2007 - Wiley Online Library
... In a laterally lying position, the lateral 30° position resulted in the lowest contact pressures... movements during the night, and maximum duration of sitting out of bed (Schoonhoven et... these factors was found to be a statistically significant predictor of pressure ulcer development...
**Systematic Reviews & Meta-Analyses**

- An example of **Secondary evidence**. Used to review and analyze quantitative studies.

- Important medical questions are typically studied more than once, often by different research teams in different locations.

- A **systematic review** is a comprehensive survey of a topic in which all of the primary studies of the highest level of evidence have been systematically identified, appraised and then summarized according to an explicit and reproducible methodology.

- A **meta-analysis** is a survey in which the results of all of the included studies are similar enough statistically that the results are combined and analyzed as if they were one study. In general a good systematic review or meta-analysis will be a better guide to practice than an individual article.
CINAHL Search: Systematic Reviews & Meta-analyses

- (pressure ulcer* OR bed sore*) AND prevent*
  Limiters - English Language; Publication Type: Meta Analysis, Systematic Review


PubMed Search: Systematic Reviews & Meta-analyses

- (pressure ulcers OR bed sores) AND prevention

Filters: Systematic Reviews; Meta Analysis; published in the last 10 years; English


12 Cochrane Reviews matching on 'pressure ulcers AND (frequency OR repositioning)) in Title Abstract Keyword'

- Dressings and topical agents for preventing pressure ulcers.
  Moore ZEH, Webster J.

However, their conclusion for this review was

“Most of the trials exploring the impact of topical applications on pressure ulcer incidence showed no clear benefit or harm. Use of fatty acid versus a control compound (a cream that does not include fatty acid) may reduce the incidence of pressure ulcers. Silicone dressings may reduce pressure ulcer incidence (any stage). However the low level of evidence certainty means that additional research is required to confirm these results.”
Qualitative Research

The purpose of qualitative research is to describe, explore, and explain phenomena being studied. Qualitative research questions often take the form of *what is this?* or *what is happening here?* and are more concerned with the process rather than the outcome.*

Qualitative research methods are commonly used in nursing research as well as in sociology, anthropology, psychology, education, and historical research.

CINAHL has ready-made Clinical Queries filters for qualitative studies:
- Qualitative – High Sensitivity
- Qualitative – High Specificity
- Qualitative – Best Balance

PubMed doesn’t have any specific filters for qualitative studies. The best option is to use the Medical subject heading "Qualitative Research"[Mesh] or other keywords that describe the type of study you are trying to find.

*Ploeg, J. (1999). Identifying the best research design to fit the question. Part 2: qualitative designs. Evidence Based Nursing, 36-37
Example of a Qualitative Research Question

- “What is the experience of hope in women with ovarian cancer?”

CINAHL Search Strategy
- ovarian cancer AND hope
  Limiters - Clinical Queries: Qualitative - Best Balance

Results:
- “A Phenomenological Approach to Describe the Lived Experience of Ovarian Cancer.”
- “The experience of hope in women with advanced ovarian cancer.”
- “Transforming the death sentence: elements of hope in women with advanced ovarian cancer.”
- “Women living with ovarian cancer: dealing with an early death.”

PubMed Search Strategy
- ovarian cancer AND hope AND (qualitative OR meta synthesis)

Results:
- “Sustaining hope and life courage in patients undergoing ovarian cancer surgery - the impact of care.”
- “Secular, Spiritual, and Religious Existential Concerns of Women with Ovarian Cancer during Final Diagnostics and Start of Treatment.”
- “Hoping for the best, preparing for the worst: the lived experiences of women undergoing ovarian cancer surgery.”
Meta-Syntheses

- “A procedure for qualitative research synthesis that produces interpretive results from the integration and comparisons of findings from a body of qualitative research” *

- AKA Meta-ethnography, Qualitative Systematic Review, Meta narrative review, Metasummary (related)

- Good for topics that are studied using qualitative methods

- Methodology
  - Identify qualitative studies for synthesis; quality assessment is included
  - Narrative (qualitative) synthesis and presentation of results, quantitative also possible (metasummary)

“When should nursing home staff be involved in transferring residents to hospital care?”

CINAHL Search Strategy

nursing home staff AND hospital transfer
Limiters - English Language; Publication Type: Meta Synthesis

Results:

AN: 109304672
Practice Guidelines & Protocols

- “Clinical practice guidelines are systematically developed statements to assist practitioner and patient decisions about appropriate health care for specific clinical circumstances.” (Institute of Medicine, 1990)

- Issued by third-party organizations … these guidelines define the role of specific diagnostic and treatment modalities in the diagnosis and management of patients. The statements contain recommendations that are based on evidence from a rigorous systematic review and synthesis of the published medical literature. (https://nccih.nih.gov/health/providers/clinicalpractice.htm)

- Clinical Protocols: “Precise and detailed plans for the study of a medical or biomedical problem and/or plans for a regimen of therapy.” (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68002985)

- Nursing protocols: “Written plans specifying the procedure to be followed by nurses in supplying services or in providing care for a particular condition.” (CINAHL Heading Scope Note)
CINAHL Search for Guidelines & Protocols

- (pressure ulcer* OR bed sore*) AND prevent*
  Limits: English Language; Publication Type: Practice Guidelines

- (pressure ulcer* OR bed sore*) AND prevent*
  Limits: English Language; Publication Type: Protocol

- ((pressure ulcer* OR bed sore*) AND prevent*) AND (MH "Nursing Protocols+")
PubMed Search for Guidelines & Protocols

- (pressure ulcers OR bed sores) AND prevention
  - Filters: Practice Guideline; published in the last 10 years; English

Wound Healing Society 2015 update on guidelines for pressure ulcers.

- (pressure ulcers OR bed sores) AND prevention AND ("Clinical Protocols"[Mesh] OR program OR programs)
  - Filters: published in the last 10 years; English

Healthy Skin Wins: A Glowing Pressure Ulcer Prevention Program That Can Guide Evidence-Based Practice.
Trip Pro, available from the Grunigen Medical Library’s website, is a clinical search engine designed to allow users to quickly and easily find and use high-quality research evidence to support their practice and/or care.

The research evidence available on Trip Pro includes systematic reviews, guidelines, controlled trials, ongoing clinical trials, and other primary and secondary evidence.

In addition to research evidence other content types include images, videos, patient information leaflets, educational courses and news.
Use Boolean operators, parentheses, and truncation

8,116 results for (pressure ulcer* OR bed sore*) AND prevent* by quality


2. Clinical practice guideline: The use of pressure-relieving devices (beds, mattresses and overlays) for the prevention of pressure ulcers in primary and secondary care
1. Pressure Relief for Children, Adolescents and Young Adults with a Traumatic Spinal Cord Injury: Comparison of Push-Up Pressure Relief and Wheelchair Tilt Pressure Relief to Reduce the Incidence of Pressure Ulcer Formation

   Directness of the evidence for this target population directly relates to the potential for injury. In the pediatric population, the most common sites for pressure ulcer formation are the head, sacrum, and heels (Bernabe 2012). The impact on morbidity/mortality or quality of life of children with pressure ulcers is significant. Pressure ulcers have the potential to affect body image, increase pain experiences, and extend hospital admissions. Cause: Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center 2015

2. Risk Assessment and Prevention of Pressure Ulcers: A Clinical Practice Guideline From the American College of Physicians

   Risk Assessment and Prevention of Pressure Ulcers: A Clinical Practice Guideline From the American College of Physicians. Risk Assessment and Prevention of Pressure Ulcers | Annals of Internal Medicine | American College of Physicians. Sign in below to access your subscription for full content. INDIVIDUAL SIGN IN | You will be directed to acponline.org to register and create your Annals account. INSTITUTIONAL SIGN IN | Subscribe to Annals of | American College of Physicians 2015

3. Treatment of Pressure Ulcers: A Clinical Practice Guideline From the American College of Physicians

   including physicians, nurses, dietitians, and physical therapists. The target patient population comprises adults with pressure ulcers. For recommendations on the risk assessment and prevention of pressure ulcers, please refer to the accompanying ACP guideline. Methods: This guideline is based on a systematic evidence review, an updated evidence review, and an evidence report sponsored by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) that American College of Physicians 2015
Practice Guidelines
Other Sources for Guidelines

- **National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)**
  
  [https://www.nice.org.uk/](https://www.nice.org.uk/)
  
  NICE is based in London and is a primary resource for Britain’s National Health Service. They develop evidence-based guidelines on the most effective ways to diagnose, treat and prevent disease and ill health.

- **U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Recommendations**
  
  [https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/](https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/)
  
  The USPSTF is an independent panel of non-Federal experts in prevention and evidence-based medicine and is composed of primary care providers (such as internists, pediatricians, family physicians, gynecologists/obstetricians, nurses, and health behavior specialists). The USPSTF conducts scientific evidence reviews of a broad range of clinical preventive health care services (such as screening, counseling, and preventive medications) and develops recommendations for primary care clinicians and health systems. These recommendations are published in the form of "Published Recommendations" - [https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/Index](https://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/BrowseRec/Index)

- **Federal funding for the U.S. National Guideline Clearinghouse ended on July 16, 2018.**
Practice Guidelines

Other Sources for Guidelines

**Healthcare Organizations:** Many national and international healthcare-related organizations publish guidelines on their websites and/or in their major publications. Many will likely wind up on other websites, but are often first available on the organization's website or in their publications.

- **American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG)** (formerly the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists) - [https://www.acog.org/](https://www.acog.org/)
  Some of the guidelines/practice bulletins appear to be in a members-only section.


- **American Academy of Family Physicians** - [https://www.aafp.org/patient-care/browse/all-recommendations-topic.html](https://www.aafp.org/patient-care/browse/all-recommendations-topic.html)
Finding High Quality Evidence

- Determining article, journal, or source quality
- Peer review
- Impact factors, and other rankings
Finding High Quality Evidence

Determining article quality

- Did you find it in a database that includes scholarly publications?
- Did you limit the search results to scholarly or peer-reviewed publications?
- Is it from a recognized journal of high quality?
- Does the article have a bibliography & citations of other sources?
- Are the author's credentials listed?
- Is the article based on original research (as opposed to personal opinion)?
- Is the article divided into sections such as Introduction, Methods, Results, Conclusions, etc.?
Finding High Quality Evidence

- Determining **journal or source** quality
  - Visit the website of the journal, publisher, or organization
  - What is the reputation of the association, society, or institution?
  - Is the journal peer reviewed?
  - How does the journal compare to others in the field (its impact)?
  - Acceptance/rejection rate?
  - Is the journal indexed in major databases?

- Much of this information can be found on the journal website
Finding High Quality Evidence

- Is it peer-reviewed?
  - Find the journal website in Google: “Research in Nursing & Health”
    https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/1098240x
  - Look for “About this Journal,” “Instructions for Authors” or something similar.
Overview

Aims and Scope

*Research in Nursing & Health (RINAH)* is a peer-reviewed general research journal devoted to publication of a wide range of research that will inform the practice of nursing and other health disciplines. The editors invite reports of research describing problems and testing interventions related to health phenomena, health care and self-care, clinical organization and administration; and the testing of research findings in practice. Research protocols are considered if funded in a peer-reviewed process by an agency external to the authors' home institution and if the work is in progress. Papers on research methods and techniques are appropriate if they go beyond what is already generally available in the literature and include description of successful use of the method. Theory papers are accepted if each proposition is supported by research evidence. Systematic reviews of the literature are reviewed if PRISMA guidelines are followed. Letters to the editor commenting on published articles are welcome.

Readership

Researchers and clinicians in nursing and health sciences, health policy officials, and faculty in nursing and other health fields

Statistics

In 2017 RINAH accepted 16% of original articles with an average time to first decision of 16 days.

Abstracting and Indexing Information

- AgeLine Database (EBSCO Publishing)
- British Nursing Database (ProQuest)
- CINAHL: Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature (EBSCO Publishing)
- Current Contents: Social & Behavioral Sciences (Clarivate Analytics)
- Journal Citation Reports/Social Science Edition (Clarivate Analytics)
- MEDLINE/PubMed (NLM)
- MIDIRS: Midwifery Digest (Midwives Information & Resource Service)
- Nursing & Allied Health Database (ProQuest)
- PASCAL Database (INIST/CNRS)
- PsycINFO/Psychological Abstracts (APA)
- Public Health Database (ProQuest)
- PubMed Dietary Supplement Subset (NLM)
- Science Citation Index Expanded (Clarivate Analytics)
- SCOPUS (Elsevier)
Finding High Quality Evidence

Steps of peer review

1. Author submits manuscript for publication

2. *Impartial* (ideally) reviewers charged with carefully evaluating the quality of manuscript
   - ‘Peers’ in the field of research/subject area

3. Reviewers check for accuracy & assess validity of methodology

4. Reviewers suggest acceptance (as is), revisions or rejection
Impact factors

- A measure reflecting the average number of citations to recent articles published in that journal
- A ‘proxy’ for relative importance of a journal within a specific field
- InCites Journal Citation Reports (http://uclibs.org/PID/36787) via the Web of Science
Predatory Journals

- The rise of open access publishing, coupled with the pressure on academics to “publish or perish” has unfortunately led to the creation of predatory, open-access publishers; those that unprofessionally exploit the author-pays model of open-access publishing (Gold OA) for their own profit.

- While articles published in these journals may at first appear legitimate, the lack of peer review and other quality measures calls into question the scholarship of the articles.

- “Such journals, of which there are thousands, charge authors hundreds of dollars in return for lackluster or nonexistent peer review and rapid publication.”
Evaluating a Journal

Provides a easy-to-use checklist that researchers can refer to when they are investigating whether a journal can be trusted.

THINK

Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal?
Publishing your research results is key to advancing your discipline – and your career – but with so many journals in your field, how can you be sure that you're choosing a reputable, trustworthy journal?

CHECK

Use our check list to assess the journal

SUBMIT

Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list
Predatory Journals: Further Reading


- **The Top Eleven Ways to Tell that a Journal is Fake** http://blogs.plos.org/mindthebrain/2014/09/24/top-eleven-ways-tell-journal-fake/


- One of the best informational resources available was **Beall's List of Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers.** Unfortunately, this list is no longer available. The last posted list (January 12, 2017) is available on the Internet Archive at [https://web.archive.org/web/20170112125427/https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/](https://web.archive.org/web/20170112125427/https://scholarlyoa.com/publishers/)
Which Database Should I Use?

- UCI Library Subject Guides
  - https://guides.lib.uci.edu/nursing
  - https://guides.lib.uci.edu/

- What type of information am I looking for?
  - Clinical care or practice (practice guidelines, clinical protocols), empirical studies (research articles), literature reviews (systematic reviews, meta-syntheses), background information (books)?

- What subject area am I investigating?
  - Nursing, general medicine, business of healthcare, legal aspects of healthcare, management?

- What do I have access to?
  - UCI Doesn’t subscribe to everything, but interlibrary loan gives you access to other collections
Some primary sources for empirical studies/research

- CINAHL Complete
- PubMed
- PsycINFO
- Web of Science
- Scopus
- ClinicalKey for Nursing (Medline/full-text journals)
- TRIP Pro (Primary Research sections)
- Google Scholar

These resources may also include other types of information such as literature reviews, expert option, synopses, and so on. Most allow the restriction of results to specific types of studies.

Other similar sources would include any databases that index research journal articles, e.g., Sociological Abstracts, Academic Search Complete, etc.
Which Database? – Full Text Journal Collections

- Online collections of full-text journals
  - BioMed Central (open access collection)
  - PLOS One (Public Library of Science; open access)
  - PubMed Central (free full-text archive of biomedical and life sciences publications)
  - Sage Journals
  - SpringerLink (full-text journals and eBooks)
  - Thieme Clinical Collections (full-text journals and eBooks)
Which Database? – Secondary & Tertiary Information

- Resources which provide syntheses or synopses of research evidence, including expert opinion, background information, reference tools, and so on.
  - **AccessMedicine** (eBooks, drug information, multimedia)
  - **BMJ Best Practice** (syntheses of research evidence, guidelines and expert opinion)
  - **Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews** (within the Cochrane Library)
  - **CINAHL Complete** (Practice Guidelines, Reviews, Evidence-based Care Sheets, etc.)
  - **DynaMed Plus** (evidence-based synopses of current medical knowledge)
  - **Library Search** (books, articles, multimedia, government publications)
  - **LWW Health Library** (collection of eBooks)
  - **Micromedex** (Extensive Drug Information, Calculators)
  - **Natural Medicines** (synopses of current medical information focusing on complementary alternative and integrative therapies)
  - **PubMed@UCI** (Practice Guidelines, Reviews, Meta-analyses, etc.)
  - **Stat!Ref for Nursing** (eBooks, AnatomyTV, ICD Diagnosis/Procedure Codes, medical dictionary)
  - **Trip Pro** (example: Secondary Research, Evidence-based Synopses, Guidelines, etc.)
  - **UpToDate** (synopses of current medical knowledge/expert opinion, Calculators, Drug Interactions)
  - **VisualDx** (Decision support system for the diagnosis of visually identifiable diseases)
Which Database – Multimedia?

- Resources which provide access to images, video, audio.
  - AccessMedicine
  - Stat!Ref for Nursing
  - Nursing Education in Video
  - LWW Health Library
  - Trip Pro
  - VisualDx
  - CINAHL Complete
  - PubMed@UCI

More resources at https://guides.lib.uci.edu/multimediamedical & https://guides.lib.uci.edu/nursing/nursing_videos
Resource: ClinicalKey for Nursing

- **ClinicalKey for Nursing**

  A comprehensive online resource for nurses offering authoritative information to help provide better patient care. It offers a collection of nursing and midwifery evidence-based information resources including key journals and textbooks published by Elsevier, as well as evidence-based nursing monographs, drug information, dosage calculators, lab test values, practice guidelines, multimedia, and core measures with nursing recommendations.

- **Stat!Ref for Nursing**

  Includes over 50 key nursing and medical texts, NCLEX-RN® Success Podcasts, BoardVitals Family Nurse Practitioner Board Exam Prep, ICD Procedure and Diagnosis Codes, Anatomy.TV (accurate and detailed 3D graphic rendering of human anatomy), medical calculator, medical dictionary.
Resource: Exam Master

- **Exam Master Online** ([https://uci.myexammaster.com/login](https://uci.myexammaster.com/login)) is an advanced online study system designed for nursing students including the Nursing (NCLEX-RN) Board Prep and Family Nurse Practitioner (FNP) Board Prep.

- All exams are available in test and study modes, and you may take Notes and create Flashcards while you test or study. You may also mark questions for later review. All modules come with practice exams.

- The questions are written by subject experts, educators and practitioners, and include detailed explanations that discuss the rationale for both the correct and incorrect answer choices. All questions are organized by Topic, Subject, and Categories and include clinical cases and vignettes. A calculator and lab reference sheet are also available for use while taking the tests and studying.

- The Nursing Review (NCLEX-RN)/ NCLEX-RN Supplemental Outline modules of over 4200 questions are designed to assist candidates in preparing for the NCLEX-RN. This includes NCLEX quality questions for all subjects within these topics: "Safe and Effective Care Environment," "Health Promotion and Maintenance," "Psychosocial Integrity," and "Physiological Integrity."
Bibliographic Management Software

- Bibliographic management software allows you to create and track references (aka citations) and to create in-text citations, bibliographies, and reference lists formatted in the appropriate style, such as APA.

- You can export records from databases such as PubMed, CINAHL, PsycInfo, Web of Science and many others into your personal database.

- Search and organize your own references.

- Those commonly used include EndNote, Zotero, and Mendeley.

Overviews at [https://guides.lib.uci.edu/bms](https://guides.lib.uci.edu/bms)
EndNoteWeb and EndNote Desktop

EndNoteWeb (http://www.myendnoteweb.com)

- Requires free registration to access
- The "Cite While You Write Plug-In" will allow you to insert references, and format citations and bibliographies automatically while you write your papers in Word.
- Can include links to full text when available.
- More limited than the desktop software; can only use a single database/library

EndNote X9 (Desktop version – Mac or Windows)

- Pay version (see https://guides.lib.uci.edu/nursing/endnote for a student discount)
- Also uses the "Cite While You Write Plug-In"
- Allows unlimited, separate libraries
- Can find full-text online for saved references
- Can sync with EndNoteWeb
Exporting from PubMed into EndNote

- **EndNoteWeb** ([http://www.myendnoteweb.com](http://www.myendnoteweb.com))

- Some resources (CINAHL, Web of Science) have a built-in export to EndNoteWeb. Others (PubMed, PsycInfo, Google Scholar) can save to a format that can be manually imported.

- **IMPORTANT!**
  - Citations imported from PubMed will not show the full journal titles when used to create a bibliography as required by APA 6th Edition.

  - This can be fixed in EndNote Desktop by following the instructions in this EndNote training video: [https://youtu.be/xZuiyHuZfOA](https://youtu.be/xZuiyHuZfOA)

  - There is no current fix for EndNote Online, so you will need to manually edit the journal names.
Exporting from PubMed into EndNoteWeb

2. Select the articles you want to export.
3. Choose the destination format for the export.
4. Create a file with the selected articles.
Exporting from PubMed into EndNoteWeb (cont)

1. Import References
2. Select Favorites
3. File: Browse... pubmed_result.txt
4. Import Option: PubMed (NLM)
5. To: [Unfiled]
   - Select...
   - [Unfiled]
   - New group
Exporting from PubMed into EndNoteWeb (cont)
Exporting from CINAHL into EndNoteWeb

Searching: CINAHL Plus with Full Text | Choose Databases

- pressure ulcers
- repositioning frequency

And

Search

Search Results: 1 - 8 of 8

   (includes abstract) EWMA Journal, Jan2010: 10(1): 5-12. 8p. (Journal Article - research, systematic review, tables/charts) ISSN: 1609-2759
   Subjects: Patient Positioning; Pressure Ulcer Therapy; Wound Healing
   Cited References: (51)
   PDF Full Text
   UC-eLinks

2. Comparison of two repositioning schedules for the prevention of pressure ulcers in patients on mechanical ventilation with alternating pressure air mattresses.
   (includes abstract) Manzano, Francisco; Colmenero, Manuel; Pérez-Pérez, Ana María; Rollán, Delphine; Jiménez-Quintana, María Del Mar; Mañas, María Reyes; Sánchez-Moya, María Angustias; Guerrero, Carmen; Moral-Marfil, María Angeles; Sánchez-Cartalejo, Emilio; Fernández-Mondejar Enrique; Moral-Marfil María
   Academic Journal
Exporting from CINAHL into EndNoteWeb (cont)

1. Comparison of two repositioning schedules for the prevention of pressure ulcers in patients on mechanical ventilation with alternating pressure air mattresses.

   (includes abstract) Manzano, Francisco; Colmenero, Manuel; Pérez-Pérez, Ana María; Roldán, Delphine; Jiménez-Quintana, María Del Mar; Mañas, María Reyes; Sánchez-Moya, María Angustias; Guerrero, Carmen; Moral-Marfil, María Angeles; Sánchez-Cantalejo, Emilio; Fernández-Mondéjar, Enrique; Moral-Marfil, María Ángeles; Intensive Care Medicine, Nov 2014; 40(11): 1679-1687. 9p. (journal article - research, randomized controlled trial) ISSN: 0342-4642 PMID: 25188288, Database: CINAHL Plus with Full Text

   Subjects: beds and mattresses; intensive care units; patient positioning; pressure ulcer prevention and control; respiration, artificial; middle aged: 45-64 years; female; male

   UC-eLinks

2. Does regular repositioning prevent pressure ulcers? [corrected] [published erratum appears in J WOCN 2009 Jan-Feb;36(1):34].
Exporting from CINAHL into EndNoteWeb (cont)

Options for exporting to other bibliographic management systems, including EndNote Desktop, Zotero, etc.

1. Number of items to be saved: 8
2. Remove these items from folder after saving
3. Direct Export to EndNote Web
4. Save
Using EndNote “Cite While You Write”

The objective was to compare the effectiveness of repositioning every 2 or 4 h for preventing pressure ulcer development in patients in intensive care unit under mechanical ventilation (MV).

This was a pragmatic, open-label randomized clinical trial in consecutive patients on an alternating pressure air mattress (APAM) requiring invasive MV for at least 24 h in a university hospital in Spain. Eligible participants were randomly assigned to groups for repositioning every 2 (n = 165) or 4 (n = 164) h. The primary outcome was the incidence of a pressure ulcer of at least grade II during ICU stay.

I want to insert an in-text citation here.
Using EndNote “Cite While You Write” (cont)

The objective was to compare the effectiveness of repositioning every 2 or 4 h for preventing pressure ulcer development in patients in intensive care unit under mechanical ventilation (MV).

Search for the article and click "insert"
The objective was to compare the effectiveness of repositioning every 2 or 4 h for preventing pressure ulcer development in patients in intensive care unit under mechanical ventilation (MV) (Behrendt, Ghaznavi, Mahan, Craft, & Siddiqui, 2014). This was a pragmatic, open-label randomized clinical trial in consecutive patients on an alternating pressure air mattress (APAM) requiring invasive MV for at least 24 h in a university hospital in Spain. Eligible participants were randomly assigned to groups for repositioning every 2 (n = 165) or 4 (n = 164) h. The primary outcome was the incidence of a pressure ulcer of at least grade II during ICU stay.

Zotero (https://www.zotero.org/)

- A free Firefox browser add-on that collects, manages, and cites research sources. It's easy to use, lives in your web browser and it's free.

- Items synced to the Zotero servers can be accessed online through your zotero.org account.

- Zotero allows you to attach PDFs, notes and images to your citations, organize them into collections for different projects, and create bibliographies.

- Also available as a standalone for Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux.

- Zotero Standalone "Connectors" available for Google Chrome, Safari, or Opera.

Mendeley (https://www.mendeley.com/)

- A free bibliographic management system (up to 2GB) with online and desktop components.
- Allows you to easily import and organize citations and full-text articles.
  - NOTE! Does not import easily from PubMed. Only allows a limited number of citations to be imported at a time.
- Highlight and annotate PDFs.
- Automatically generate bibliographies
- Collaborate easily with other researchers online
- Find relevant papers based on what you’re reading
- Access your papers from anywhere online
- Use the MS Word plug-in to cite references and format bibliography sections.
- Works with APA 6th edition style, but may need some editing.
Poster Printing is now available in the Ayala Science Library!

- Posters are printed to fit 36” x 42” on enhanced matte paper.
- All posters should be submitted on a USB drive as a PDF file.
- Posters are printed within 1-2 business days.
- The cost is $50 per poster.
- Inquire at the Ask Us Desk on the 2nd floor of Ayala Science Library
- Contact Suzy Jung at s2jung@uci.edu or 949-824-3884 with questions.
Submit Your Research to eScholarship!

- eScholarship (https://escholarship.org/) is the repository for academic research created by faculty, researchers, and students of the University of California.

- Advantages!
  - By depositing your presentations, papers, or posters in eScholarship, your work will be discoverable and will highlight nursing scholarship for the people of the State of California and posterity.
  - Once deposited, you will receive a permanent citation and link to your documents which you can include in your curriculum vitae or resume. You can also view how many times your work has been viewed or downloaded.
  - Your work will add to the body of work and reputation of the UCI Program/School of Nursing Science!

- Submissions can consist of PowerPoint files, Word documents, photos, videos, etc.

- If you would like to submit your presentation or poster, please contact Steve Clancy at sclancy@uci.edu or (949) 824-7309 for more information.
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