Searching the literature

This document is designed to assist worksheet authors with some simple initial approaches to searching the literature. Searching the literature is relatively straightforward if it is done in a systematic fashion.

The creation of a specific question in a Patient Intervention Comparison Outcome (PICO) format, make searching even easier.

The initial searches can be performed focussing on the patient group, and the intervention. For the searching of the Medline and Cochrane databases I will use the proposed ALS hypothermia question as an example:

“In adult and pediatric patients with ROSC after cardiac arrest (prehospital [OHCA], in-hospital [IHCA]) (P), does therapeutic hypothermia (I) compared with usual care (C), improve morbidity or mortality (O)?”

In this case we need to initially focus on patients suffering from a “cardiac arrest”, and on patients receiving “hypothermia” as an intervention. The number of articles of relevance to be reviewed is then fine tuned according to other factors gleaned from abstracts or the article itself (including their subsets of “P”, the specifics of the “I” and “C”, and what “O” was reported).

Examples of searches follow using PubMed (to search Medline), Cochrane, and using OVID to search Embase.

Searching of Medline using PubMed

Searching of the Medline database is easily done using either the freely available “PubMed”, or by a number of other databases (some of which require a specific subscription). I will demonstrate the performance of a simple search using PubMed, and also demonstrate some of its additional features that may be of use.

I will demonstrate this using the PICO question for induced hypothermia during cardiac arrest (listed above).


Initial search of PubMed for “intervention”

The simplest starting point for a search is to use the “intervention” word of interest: “hypothermia”. If we type hypothermia into the search box and then click on “Go” we get the following result:
Clearly the number of citations is far too large to sensibly review (29,576), and the articles found are obviously not all relevant to our question (eg. 1 and 2!). This search includes all types of publications, including letters, case series, reviews and various types of studies (including animal, mathematical etc).

What has the database actually been searched for? Let us check the actual search details that were used, by clicking on the “Details” tab. The result is as follows:

You can see that the search includes all citations that use the “hypothermia” Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), as well as those that include the word “hypothermia” in their text. That search is certainly broad, and can be refined by adding other search terms, or searches that limit the MeSH terms.
“Medical Subject Headings” (MeSH) is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's controlled vocabulary used for indexing articles for MEDLINE/PubMed. MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concepts.

To find out what the “hypothermia” MeSH terms are we can click on “MeSH Database” along the left column of the screen, and type in “hypothermia”. The result is as follows:

The key MeSH term appears to be “Hypothermia, Induced” (unless for some reason we want to include the others). To choose one or more of these specific MeSH terms, we can click on them. Clicking on “Hypothermia, Induced” reveals:
We can click to select that term (“Hypothermia, Induced”), as well as choose to restrict the search to any of the subheadings (none checked, means all included). I have chosen to restrict the search to those citations that use the MeSH term “Hypothermia, Induced” as a Major Topic heading, and as I have chosen “Do Not Explode this term”, the search will not include the MeSH terms found below that item (i.e. here the only MeSH term below “Hypothermia, Induced” = “Gastric Hypothermia”). To complete the search, and to display the citations found, we click on the “Links” menu (on same line as “Hypothermia, Induced”) and select PubMed.

- If making selections (e.g., Subheadings, etc.), use the Send to Search Box feature to see PubMed records with those specifications.
- Select PubMed under the Links menu to retrieve all records for the MeSH Term.
- Select NLM MeSH Browser under the Links menu for additional information.

The result is:
As you can see it still is a very broad search, which still has included a number of results that were not required.

**Searching PubMed for “Patient/Population”**

Searching for the “Patient/Population” in this case requires identification of patients in cardiac arrest. If we perform a MeSH search on the term “cardiac arrest” we obtain 7 different terms: “Heart Arrest”, “Heart Arrest, Induced”, “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation”, “Death, Sudden, Cardiac”, “sodium-potassium-magnesium-aspartate-sorbitol” (!), “Advanced Cardiac Life Support” and “Drowning”.

If we click on “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation”, we see that it includes “Advanced Cardiac Life Support” as a MeSH term below it:

```
All MeSH Categories
   Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment Category
   Therapeutics
   Emergency Treatment
   Resuscitation
   Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
   Advanced Cardiac Life Support
```

The MeSH term “Advanced Cardiac Life Support” would be included in addition to “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation” if we allow the default “Explode” in the search (i.e. leave the “Do Not Explode” box unchecked), see below:
Additional information is also available from this screen:

**Previous Indexing:**


**See Also:**

- Heart Arrest

It also refers to the previously used term “Resuscitation”, which should be added to the search strategy if the period of 1971-1991 is of interest. It also cross references to the term “heart arrest”.

To complete the search, and to display the citations found, we click on the “Links” menu (on same line as “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation”), and select PubMed. The result is 6621 items:
If we now go to a MeSH search of “Heart Arrest”, we see that it includes “Death, Sudden, Cardiac” as a MeSH term below it:

- **All MeSH Categories**
  - Diseases Category
    - Cardiovascular Diseases
      - Heart Diseases
        - Heart Arrest
          - Death, Sudden, Cardiac

The MeSH term “Death, Sudden, Cardiac” this would also be included if we allow the default “Explode”:

- Heart Arrest

  Cessation of heart beat or MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTION. If it is treated within a few minutes, heart arrest can be reversed in most cases to normal cardiac rhythm and effective circulation.
  
  Year introduced: ASYSTOLE was see under ARRHYTHMIA 1969-1990

- **Subheadings**: This list includes those paired at least once with this heading in MEDLINE and may not reflect current rules for allowable combinations.

  - blood
  - cerebrospinal fluid
  - chemically induced
  - classification
  - complications
  - congenital
  - diagnosis
  - diet therapy
  - drug effects
  - drug therapy
  - economics
  - embryology
  - enzymology
  - epidemiology
  - etiology
  - genetics
  - history
  - immunology
  - metabolism
  - microbiology
  - mortality
  - nursing
  - parasitology
  - pathology
  - pharmacology
  - physiology
  - physiopathology
  - prevention and control
  - psychology
  - radiography
  - radionuclide imaging
  - radiotherapy
  - rehabilitation
  - surgery
  - therapeutic use
  - therapy
  - ultrasonography
  - urine
  - veterinary
  - virology

  - Restrict Search to Major Topic headings only.
  - Do Not Explode this term (i.e., do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH tree).

To complete the search, and to display the citations found, we click on the “Links” menu (on same line as “Heart Arrest”), and select PubMed. The result is 23,289 articles:

By using the terms “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation” (which also includes “Advanced Cardiac Life Support”) and “Heart Arrest”, (which also includes “Death, Sudden, Cardiac”) we now cover all of the MeSH terms of interest.
Combining PubMed searches

We now want to combine the searches to focus down on those articles that relate to both the “Population” and the “Intervention”. To combine searches, we go to the “history” tab (the history of your searches is stored for about 8 hours).

We can combine the various searches to improve our yield. We use the “Boolean operators” “AND”, “OR” or “NOT” to create the equivalent of a mathematical combination of search strategies:

- **“AND”** implies citations found in both searches (= overlapping)
- **“OR”** implies citations found in one or other (or both) searches (= combining)
- **“NOT”** implies citations from this search will be excluded (= excluding).

Parentheses are used to ensure that the instructions are performed in the correct order.

An example of a combined search is shown below:

In this case we are looking for the overlap (= AND) between studies that relate to hypothermia (articles in either search #1 OR search #4) and studies that relate to cardiac arrest (articles in either search #6 OR search #8).

As you would expect the combination of search #4 and search #1 yields no additional articles, because search #1 already includes the hypothermia related MeSH terms. In this case therefore we could have simplified our combination of searches to “#1 AND (#6 OR #8)”! See below:

When we click the button “go” for the original combination of searches, the result is:
Note: there are still some 867 articles that meet these criteria as this list includes all related citations, irrespective of study methodology. In some situations a narrower but more specific search strategy could be used to start with: eg. “#4 AND (#6 OR #8)” which finds 505 articles.

Clinical Queries: Narrowing the search focus further on PubMed

If we wish to limit the search further (eg. to specific study types) we can use the “Clinical Queries” section (in the menu on the left of the screen).

In this case if we copy our search strategy and go to the “clinical queries” page, we can now search for specific study types (based on their methodology). Searches using “clinical queries” can be directed to find citations that correspond to a specific clinical study category:

- aetiology,
- diagnosis,
- therapy,
- prognosis,
- clinical prediction guides, and
- systematic reviews.

The search may also be made either broad (sensitive: not miss many relevant articles, but may include some that are not relevant) or narrow (specific: not find too many unrelated articles, but may miss some relevant ones).

In the following example we are searching for studies of therapy (here = randomised controlled trials), using a narrow search strategy. After pasting (or typing) our search strategy we select “therapy”, “narrow”, and click the “Go” button:
The result is as follows:

If we use the “Details” tab, we can view the actual search strategy used. In this case it was:

Query Translation:

```
((#1 OR #4) AND (#6 OR #8)) AND (randomized controlled trial[Publication Type] OR (randomized[Title/Abstract] AND controlled[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]))
```
The actual research methodology filters used for each type of study are listed on: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query/static/clinicaltable.html, and are pasted below.

### Clinical Queries using Research Methodology Filters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Optimized For</th>
<th>Sensitive/ Specific</th>
<th>PubMed Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>93% / 97%</td>
<td>(randomized controlled trial)[Publication Type] OR (randomized)[Title/Abstract] AND controlled[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>64% / 98%</td>
<td>specific[Title/Abstract]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oncology</td>
<td>sensitive/broad</td>
<td>95% / 63%</td>
<td>(risk*[Title/Abstract] OR risk*[MeSH:noexp] OR risk*[MeSH:noexp] OR cohort studies[MeSH Terms] OR group*[Text Word])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>51% / 95%</td>
<td>(relative[Title/Abstract] AND risk*[Title/Abstract]) OR (relative risk[Text Word]) OR risk[Text Word] OR cohort studies[MeSH:noexp] OR cohort[Title/Abstract] AND study*[Title/Abstract])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>52% / 94%</td>
<td>(prognosis*[Title/Abstract] OR [first][Title/Abstract] AND episode[Title/Abstract] OR cohort[Title/Abstract])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clinical prediction</td>
<td>sensitive/broad</td>
<td>98% / 79%</td>
<td>(predict*[tiab] OR predictive value of tests[mbh] OR score*[tiab] OR observer*[tiab] OR observer variation[mbh])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specific/narrow</td>
<td>53% / 99%</td>
<td>(validation[tiab] OR validate[tiab])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The “Clinical Queries” page can also be used to search for systematic reviews:

Find Systematic Reviews

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

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

The result in this case was:

- [Induced hypothermia for patients with cardiac arrest; role of a clinical nurse specialist.]( PMID: 17961459 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] )

The specific search strategy was:
The specific filters used to locate systematic reviews can be accessed by using the search term “systematic [sb]” in your search strategy. The details of the strategy are listed at:

Other tips for the use of PubMed

Limits
Using the tab “Limits” you are able to limit your search according to a number of distinct criteria. When performing a detailed review is usually not appropriate to limit your search, though on occasions it may be useful for an initial preliminary search, or when searching for specific age groups. PubMed allows you to limit your search by full text or free full text, age group, gender, humans or animal studies, languages, publication types, publication dates, authors, and journals.

The top of the limit page looks like this:

The procedure for limiting existing searches involves:
- Clicking the Limits tab,
- Choosing any limit selections from the options available on the page,
- Clicking Go.

Further information is available at:
Related links
Using “related links” the user can explore other articles that are related to the selected citation. This may be of particular value in scenarios where there are limited results to the initial search, and it facilitates exploration of other clues that may help in revising the search strategy (eg. keywords, MeSH terms, text words, authors etc.).
An example is seen below:

You can click on any of the links to individual citations on the right of the screen, or on the “See all related articles” link.

Truncating search terms
The mainstream search engines allow searching for all terms that begin with a word (or combination of letters) by entering the word (or letters) into the search field followed by an asterisk (*). An example might be the term defibrillat* (which would include defibrillation, defibrillator).

Saving searches and email notification of updates using “My NCBI”
Once you are happy with your search strategy you can save this using an additional free feature of Pubmed: “My NCBI”. (NCBI = “National Center for Biotechnology Information”). Using this feature (after registering/logging in) you can save your searches, and be notified of new articles that meet that criteria (according to your preferences). First you need to register/sign in by clicking on the box in the top right hand corner of the screen:

This results in the next screen:
After registering/logging in, you should see your name in the My NCBI box:

You can then save your search, and create email alerts of new search results, according to your specific preferences. In the example below I have requested to have results emailed once per month in HTML format.

**Further information about PubMed**

General help about PubMed can be found at:
Further information regarding searching using PubMed (including links to instructional videos) can be found at:
Further information about “MeSH” (including videos) is available at:
Further information about “My NCBI” (including videos) is available at:

**Saving your search results from PubMed (to be imported into EndNote)**

The results of your searches can be downloaded in a format that is recognised by EndNote. In general, the instructions are as on the PubMed website:

**Exporting citations into a reference management program**

Reference management software includes programs such as EndNote, Reference Manager, and ProCite. Questions regarding these commercial software packages should be directed to the respective companies.

1. In your search results, use the citation check boxes to select citations. To export all the citations do not select any citations.
2. From the Display menu, select MEDLINE.
3. From the Send to menu, select File.
4. Import this file to your reference management program.

Be patient! If no articles are selected, Pubmed will export them all. Before attempting to export a file of citations, make sure that the web page is fully loaded, and that the display type is correct (ie. Medline: starting with PMID- then number) as shown below:

For further details regarding importing into EndNote see separate document (C2010Importing.doc).
**Searching the Cochrane Library**

The Cochrane Library is “a collection of databases that contain high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making”.

The main databases include:

- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR; Cochrane Reviews) (containing >5000 reviews)
- Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE; Other Reviews) (containing >7000 abstracts)
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; Clinical Trials) (containing >500,000 studies)

You can access the abstracts and plain language summaries of Cochrane reviews freely on Wiley InterScience (http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/mrwhome/106568753/HOME)

Full details of Cochrane reviews requires some form of subscription (as does access to full text for other sources); access has been organised nationally in many countries. In view of the extensive work that has gone into the collection of trials within the Central Register of Controlled Trials, I would start my search with this database.

To start, you should register with Wiley interscience, to allow you to save your searches, and access the alerts provision. You need to click on the “Log in” button, located at the top right of the home screen:

This opens a new page, which allows you to log in if you are registered, or register if you are not:

Once you are logged in you can progress with your search.

**Starting the search using the Cochrane databases**

The two main approaches to searching these databases also involve the use of either text words (which are mapped to “title, abstract or keywords”), or the use of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). One of the best ways to narrow the focus of the search is to use the appropriate Medical Subject Headings.

Let us begin by searching for the studies related to the use of therapeutic hypothermia on the outcomes from cardiac arrest.
We can start by looking at the “Population/Patient” component of the PICO question. Using the “MeSH Search” button we can access the “MeSH Search” screen. Here if we type “cardiac arrest”, and click on the “Thesaurus” button, we find:

The appropriate MeSH descriptors appear to be “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation” and “Heart arrest”. If we click on the term “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation” we get the result below.

This screen shows the selected term “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation” and it’s associated trees (eg. subcategories). The default search option shown in the left column is “Explode All”, which will search on all the terms in the trees (in this case just “Advanced Cardiac Life Support” in addition to “Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation”). If we click on “View Results” the following screen appears:
The result of this search includes 1 “Cochrane review”, 10 “Other reviews”, and 265 “Clinical trials” (plus some “Technology assessments” and “Economic evaluations”). If we click on the “Save search” button, then this search is saved into your “Saved searches” section.

We can give this search a specific name, and save it. Shown in screen below:

We can now also check our search history:

There was a separate MeSH descriptor “Heart arrest”. If we go back to our MeSH search screen, enter the term “Heart arrest” and click on the thesaurus button, we get the following result:
We can now search results for this term (which also includes the term Death, Sudden Cardiac”):

The result of this search includes 2 “Cochrane reviews”, 36 “Other reviews”, and 599 “Clinical trials” (also with some “Technology assessments” and “Economic evaluations”).

If we now click on the “Save search” button, then this search is also saved into our “Saved searches” section.

If we now look at the “Intervention” (ie. hypothermia) side of the search, we can do a similar MeSH search using the thesaurus for the word “Hypothermia”:
The appropriate term is therefore “Hypothermia, Induced”. Clicking on that term reveals:

Searching using this term (though you could exclude “Gastric hypothermia”), gives the following result:

This search found 4 “Cochrane reviews”, 8 “Other reviews”, and 457 “Clinical trials” (also with some “Technology assessments” and “Economic evaluations”). If we were concerned that this strategy would miss a number of trials, then we can use an additional search, using “hypothermia” in “Title, Abstract or Keywords”: 
The result of this search are as follows:

The result of this search includes 10 “Cochrane reviews”, 11 “Other reviews”, and 1126 “Clinical trials” (also with some “Technology assessments” and “Economic evaluations”). Obviously this broader search will find some studies that are not directly related to the topic under investigation.

Combining Cochrane searches

We can now combine these searches to try and limit the results to those studies most likely to be useful. We want to review studies that overlap (are contained within both) the broader “Population” group (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation OR Heart Arrest: ie. in either category or both) but also (ie. the Boolean term “AND”) the broader hypothermia group (textword, OR MeSH = “Hypothermia, Induced”). This is shown in the next picture:
The focussing of the search in this way results in a more manageable number (and more accurate representation of) relevant studies (26):

If we want to see these results, we click on the “View Results” button:

Viewing the result of this search reveals:
The result of this search includes no “Cochrane reviews”, but 2 “Other reviews” (see reference to both above), and 22 “Clinical trials” (as well as 2 “Technology assessments”).

If we click on the “Clinical Trials [22]” button we see:

These 22 trials still may include some that are not specifically relevant to the asked question.

**Exporting results**

If we want to export all these studies, click on “Export All Results” button. The alternative is to select those that you wish to save.

The next screen is as follows:
You should select “Abstract and citation”, and the computer format that you wish (eg. PC or MAC), and click “Go”. The result is a text file that can be imported into Endnote. See separate document that relates to importing files: C2010Importing.doc

Other help for Cochrane:
Additional help files for the Cochrane databases are available for additional help in many languages: http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/mrwhome/106568753/HELP_Cochrane.html?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0#csearch
**Searching Embase**

Embase is not universally available without subscription, but is often available via institutional subscription (e.g., via OVID). We will explore the searching of Embase using the same PICO formatted ALS hypothermia question.

**Basic search using Embase (via OVID)**

We will start by searching for the “Patient/Population” component of the search term. We will look for the terms “Cardiopulmonary resuscitation” and “cardiac arrest”. Embase uses different subject headings to the “MeSH” terms used by PubMed.

If we start using a basic search using “cardiopulmonary resuscitation”, ticking the “Map Term to Subject Heading” box. This is shown here:

![Search page](image)

Clicking on the “search” button results in the following “Mapping Display”, demonstrating that the relevant “Subject heading” is “Resuscitation”:

**Mapping Display**

![Mapping display](image)

We now plan to conduct a search using the subject heading “Resuscitation” with checking of the “Explode” and “Focus” boxes as a default. Checking the Explode box...
results in the retrieval of results using the selected term and all of its more specific terms. The checking of the Focus box results in limiting the search to those documents in which the subject heading chosen is considered the major point of the article. This is shown here:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search History: 2 searches (Click to close)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ticking the box to use cardiopulmonary resuscitation to search as a keyword as well increases the yield from 9788 to 11534:

A similar approach using cardiac arrest, maps to “Heart Arrest”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Includes All Subheadings (14734)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Heart Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(-) Associated Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Heart Failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asystole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiogenic Shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiopulmonary Arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiopulmonary Insufficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diastolic Dysfunction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Heart Failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We will include all subheadings and hit “continue” (as below):

**Subheading Display**

Subheadings for: Heart Arrest

- Include All Subheadings (14734)
- or choose one or more of these subheadings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Include All Subheadings (14734)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>co - Complication (1634)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cn - Congenital Disorder (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dl - Diagnoses (428)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dm - Disease Management (116)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dr - Drug Resistance (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dt - Drug Therapy (1210)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ep - Epidemiology (355)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The result of this search is 14734 citations:
The combination of the last two searches (ie. #2 OR #3; OR = combining) results in 22975 citations:

We now need to address the “Intervention” part of the question. If we do the same as above with “hypothermia”, the search reveals 4 subject headings (Accidental Hypothermia, Hypothermia, Induced Hypothermia and Profound Induced Hypothermia):

Mapping Display

Your term mapped to the following Subject Headings:
Click on a subject heading to view more general and more specific terms within the tree.
Term mapped through permuted index:

If we now select and click on “hypothermia” it reveals:

If we search on hypothermia (including all subheadings) we see 12968 articles:

If instead we search again using hypothermia, using “explode” and “focus”, and using hypothermia as a keyword:

The result is now 19232 articles:

These 19232 articles includes all of the 12968 above (as you would expect):

Combining searches using Embase

If we now move forward to combine the terms for “Patient/Population” and “Intervention” (selecting #4, overlapping with #6), we get 2043 articles:

Using Limits in Embase

We can limit our existing search in many ways. If we limit the search to human studies:

The result is 1469 studies:

Other limits (similar to those available in PubMed) could also be used, see pasted below:
The "Find similar" command in Embase is similar to the "Related articles" in PubMed. We can use this additional search for any individual citation, as a way of identifying articles that may be of value. An example is shown below:

Clicking on "Find similar" results in a new search, finding 10 articles:

Search Results

"Find citing articles" using Embase

In some scenarios, especially when the search strategies have not been obvious or successful, it may be useful to be able to search forward. A useful technique available in Embase is "Find citing articles". If we use a landmark or specific article, such as the one below:
Clicking on “Find Citing Articles” reveals an additional 38 articles:

Citing Articles

A similar type of search is also available on Scopus (“cited by”) and Google Scholar.

Saving the citations in a format for subsequent importation into EndNote.

If we now wish to download these citations in a format compatible with the subsequent ability to import into EndNote, choose “All in this set”, “Complete Reference”, “Reprint/Medlars”, and then click save:
The result of this process is the following screen:

**Save Results**

- Press the Continue button to save your results. Then, press the Main Search Page button to return to your session.

The saved file will be named something like cites-1.txt. This can then be imported into EndNote using the appropriate filter (see C2010Importing.doc).

**Additional resources**

There are a number of additional databases which can be used to help in your searching, unfortunately many of these are subscription only. The need for accessing any of these depends largely on your ability (or not!) to identify sufficient relevant articles, and the access to these databases via your relevant institutions.
Web of Science/ISI Web of Knowledge

This website provides access to the Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, and Arts and Humanities Citation Index. These databases track research across a range of disciplines, indicating where, by whom, and how often an article has been cited. The database can be used to follow the research trail of a key article forward in time = “Cited Reference” search (similar to the “Find Citing Articles” in Embase).

The generic Web of science tutorial can be found at:
http://scientific.thomson.com/tutorials/wos7/

Video instructions for the use of the Web of Science “Cited Reference” search for ISI Web of Knowledge are available at:

Scopus

Scopus (http://www.scopus.com/scopus/home.url) is another widely available but subscription based electronic database, which also has “Cited Reference” searching (also similar to the “Find Citing Articles” in Embase) Various Scopus tutorials (including Cited Reference searching) are available at:

Others

Some other databases that may be of particular use to the Education & Implementation Taskforce include:

- CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature) – which requires subscription
- ERIC (Education Resources Information Center) – “the world’s largest digital library of education literature” which is free at http://www.eric.ed.gov
- PsycINFO (which is the major index for literature in psychology and the behavioural sciences). Requires subscription: http://www.apa.org/psycinfo/

Lists of local resources of information that MAY be relevant for certain questions are also available, but may too require subscription: eg AUSTHealth – see http://www.library.uwa.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/10588/Databases_in_MedDent.pdf