Cochrane Library: Train the Trainer - U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Colleen Finley, Product Manager, Wiley
Agenda

• What’s in the Cochrane Library
• Basic Navigation feature
• Advanced search
• MeSH
• Search manager
• PICO Search\textsuperscript{beta}
• Training hub and resources
What is Cochrane?

• An international collaboration of over 50,000 researchers and health professionals passionate about improving health outcomes for everyone, everywhere

• Their overall objective is to ensure that the treatments used every day around the world, are based on the best possible evidence, which is independently assessed and quality checked

• They have been doing this for 25 years
What’s in the Cochrane Library

- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
  - + 8500 Reviews
  - + 2400 Protocols
- Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL)
  - + 1.6 million articles
- Cochrane Clinical Answers (+2200)
- Systematic Reviews from Epistemonikos (+300000)
- Editorials (+130)
- Special Collections (+30)
- Health Systems Evidence (HSE) and Social Systems Evidence (SSE) created by McMaster’s Health Forum (+14000 and 4000)
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

- Each review addresses a clearly formulated question e.g. **Can antibiotics alleviate the symptoms of a sore throat?**
- Investigates the effects of interventions for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in a healthcare setting.
- Reviewed using stringent guidelines to establish whether or not there is conclusive evidence about a specific treatment.
Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

- World’s largest database of Randomised Controlled Trials
- Includes details of published articles taken direct from bibliographic databases and other published resources
- The records include the title of the article, information on where it was published and in many cases, the abstract
- The full text of these articles is not available as part of the Cochrane Library

How is CENTRAL created?
New CENTRAL content

New Content sources have been added to CENTRAL

MAY 2020

• CINAHL (Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature) (17000)

MAY 2019: ~240,000 articles from clinical trial registries

• CT.gov (193,000)

• WHO ICTRP (136,000)
Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials

CENTRAL includes randomized and quasi-randomized controlled trials comprised of records retrieved from

- PubMed/MEDLINE
- Embase
- Clinical Trial Registries
  - ClinicalTrials.gov
  - ICTRP
- CINAHL (Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health) (new as of May 2020)
- Cochrane Review Groups' Specialized Registers which includes records identified by handsearching various biomedical sources.

How is CENTRAL created?
https://www.cochranelibrary.com/central/central-creation
New Sources added to filters and :an search

Search for Clinic Trials Registry and CINAHL articles using the Accession number (:an) field

Users can search Accession number field to limit by any of the content types in CENTRAL
  • Pubmed:an
  • Embase:an
  • CTgov:an (Clinicaltrials.gov)
  • ICTRP:an
  • CINAHL:an

Available
  • From Search Tab, select Accession number from menu
  • From Search manager, use :an field, ctgov:an
What is a Cochrane Clinical Answer?

• A CCA provides a concise summary of the results of a Cochrane Review with sufficient underlying data to allow:
  o Application of the results to a specific patient group (e.g. children or adults, older patients with co-morbid conditions.)
  o Understanding of the strength of the evidence supporting conclusions about key clinical outcomes
• Written by clinicians for clinicians

Make reviews more accessible to an important audience
Cochrane Clinical Answers

- Clinical summaries on a question-and-answer format from Cochrane Reviews
- Provide the evidence at hand on key outcomes
- Make the information a clinician will be most interested in more accessible
- Aim is to use information from Cochrane Reviews to inform healthcare decisions
How does a CCA ease application of results in clinical practice?

- Distils the 50+ pages of a Cochrane review into 1-3 pages with interactive, hierarchical display allowing multiple levels of entry
- Brings together key data dispersed in Cochrane Library Review:
  - Population
  - Intervention
  - Comparison
  - Outcome summary
  - Quality of the evidence (Summary of findings/Risk of bias)
Question: How do angioplasty and stenting compare for the treatment of iliac artery stenosis?

Clinical Answer

Randomized controlled trials suggest that outcomes after primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA) and stenting are similar in people with iliac artery stenosis or occlusion. However, participant numbers were small and trials were undertaken some years ago and the populations eligible for treatment and the treatment options given may not reflect those in current clinical practice.

In people with iliac artery stenosis of at least 5 cm or occlusion, there were no apparent differences between groups in symptom improvement (3 months to 2 years), number of people with symptom resolution (3 months to 8 years), target vessel patency (1 to 8 years) or the need for re-intervention (2 to 8 years), when primary PTA was compared with primary stenting. Results for ankle-brachial index (ABI) showed no consistent pattern across time points (3 months to 8 years); only the 2-year analysis detected a difference between groups in favor of primary PTA. Most of the participants had moderate to severe claudication (II and III on the 0 to VI Rutherford classification); therefore the results are most likely to reflect this group.

There are several limitations to these data. Firstly, revascularization is no longer considered a first-line option in some healthcare systems in people with a Rutherford classification of less than III. Secondly, given the age of the trials, bare metal stents would have been used; drug eluting stents are now also used to treat peripheral vascular disease. Thirdly, one of the two included trials was stopped early due to a higher rate of distal embolization in the PTA group. Fourthly, the proportion of participants with diabetes ranged from 5% to 16%, hypertension from 20% to 28% and dyslipidemia from 24% to 53%, which may be healthier than the population who would be eligible for revascularization in clinical practice. Finally, all the analyses would have been affected by a lack of power due to the small numbers of participants, making detection of a difference between groups unlikely, even if one was present.

Comparisons

1. Primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty versus primary stenting

Click to expand function allows you to view further information
### Comparisons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty versus primary stenting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 1.1 Improvement in symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 1.2 Resolution of signs and symptoms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 1.3 Ankle-brachial index (ABI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 1.4 Re-intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 1.5 Target vessel patency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 1.6 Immediate complications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 1.7 Claudication distance, Major amputation free survival, Complications (delayed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Population, Intervention, Comparator

**Population**

People with iliac artery stenosis of <10 cm or occlusion of <5 cm (1 trial) or occlusion >8 cm (1 trial) causing intermittent claudication and a reduced ankle-brachial index. Most people had disease severity II to III on the Rutherford classification.

The proportion of people with diabetes ranged from 5% to 16%, hypertension from 20% to 28% and dyslipidemia from 24% to 53%.

**Intervention**

Primary percutaneous transluminal angioplasty (PTA): no details regarding the procedure were reported in either study.

**Comparator**

Primary stenting: long 7-F introducer sheath placed across targeted segment and the stent mounted by hand on a folded angioplasty balloon catheter, with stent diameter determined by width of uninvolved portion of vessel (1 trial) or no details reported (1 trial). Given the dates of the trials, bare metal stents were likely to have been used.

- The Population, Intervention, Comparator section (PICO) at the bottom of the page describes people and interventions included in the trials to aid you in determining clinical relevance.
OUTCOME 1.1 Improvement in symptoms

Narrative result

Improvement in symptoms was measured at 3 months, 1 year, and 2 years; there was no statistically significant difference between groups at any time point, but all three analyses would have been underpowered. Click below for full details.

Reference

Subgroup analysis 1.1.1 Improvement in symptoms - [subgroup: 3 months]

Risk of bias of studies

The reviewers did not perform a GRADE assessment of the quality of the evidence. The study used appropriate patient selection processes, and was classified as having low numbers of withdrawals (7.5% of those randomized not included in this analysis), but did not report blind outcome assessors.

Narrative result

One RCT with 258 participants found no statistically significant difference between groups.

Relative effect or mean difference

There was no statistically significant difference between groups (OR 1.43, 95% CI 0.78 to 2.62).

| Study or subgroup | PIA (N) | Primary stenting (N) | Odds Ratio | 95% CI | 95% CI
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Three months Dutch Iliac Stent Trial</td>
<td>103/109</td>
<td>103/111</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>(0.78, 2.62)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One year Dutch Iliac Stent Trial</td>
<td>62/77</td>
<td>64/80</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>(0.67, 1.57)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two years Dutch Iliac Stent Trial</td>
<td>26/34</td>
<td>29/37</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>(0.29, 2.73)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quality of evidence (GRADE statements) or risk of bias analysis

A clear narrative statement

Statistical data on relative effects

A measure of absolute effects in terms of number of patients impacted out of 100 or 1000 (equivalent to NNT)

Link to forest plot

Link to the Cochrane Review on which the CCA is based
Epistemonikos

• World’s largest source of systematic reviews relevant for health decision-making
• Uses a comprehensive and systematic approach, powered by artificial intelligence and curated and annotated by experts

+350,000 Reviews
Practical issues for the use of tranexamic acid in total knee arthroplasty: a systematic review.

Abstract

Authors: Kim TK, Chang CB, Koh UJ
Category: Systematic review
Journal: Knee surgery, sports traumatology, arthroscopy, official journal of the ESSKA
Year: 2014
Links: Pubmed, DOI

This article includes 26 Primary studies

This article is part of the following matrices of evidence:
- Tranexamic acid for total knee arthroplasty surgery

PURPOSE:

This systematic review was undertaken to answer three specific questions relating to the clinical values of tranexamic acid (TNA) in total knee arthroplasty (TKA): (1) Whether there are differences in blood-saving effects between the systemic and topical administrations; (2) Whether blood-saving effects of TNA differ by doses and timings of administration; and (3) Whether the use of TNA is safe at all reported doses, timings, and routes of administration with respect to the incidences of symptomatic deep-vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE).

METHODS:
2 New Databases by McMaster

You are now able to search systematic reviews from McMaster Health Forum's repositories.

- **Health Systems Evidence** is a continuously updated repository of syntheses of research evidence about governance, financial and delivery arrangements within health systems, and about implementation strategies that can support change in health systems.

- **Social Systems Evidence** is the world’s most comprehensive, continuously updated repository of syntheses of research evidence about the programs, services and products available in a broad range of government sectors and program areas (e.g., economic development, education, environmental conservation, housing,…) as well as the governance and the implementation strategies that ensure that these get to those who need them.
Site Navigation and Search

Browse options for Cochrane Reviews
• By Topic
• By Cochrane Review Group

Search Options
• Basic Search on Homepage
• Search Tab
• MeSH
• PICO Search^beta
• Search Manager
Browse options

Browse by Topic
- Allergy & intolerance
- Blood disorders
- Cancer
- Child health
- Complementary & alternative medicine
- Consumer & communication strategies
- Dentistry & oral health
- Developmental, psychosocial & learning problems
- Diagnosis
- Ear, nose & throat
- Effective practice & health systems
- Endocrine & metabolic
- Eyes & vision
- Gastroenterology & hepatology
- Genetic disorders
- Gynaecology
- Health & safety at work
- Health professional education
- Heart & circulation
- Infectious disease
- Insurance medicine
- Kidney disease
- Lungs & airways
- Mental health
- Methodology
- Neonatal care
- Neurology
- Orthopaedics & trauma
- Pain & anaesthesia
- Pregnancy & childbirth
- Public health
- Rheumatology
- Skin disorders
- Tobacco, drugs & alcohol
- Urology
- Wounds

Browse Cochrane Reviews
- By Topic
- By Review Group

Use filters to refine your selection
Use Cochrane assigned topics to create alerts to monitor when new Cochrane Systematic Reviews on that topic are published.
Search options

All existing search options are provided on three tabs

- Search
- Search Manager
- Medical Terms (MeSH)

Each tab provides options to view search results and saved searches all on the same page
Search tab

Use the Search Tab for quick and easy searching of the Cochrane Library
Field limits

Advanced Search

Please note that the Advanced Search is optimised for English search terms. Certain features, such as search operators and MeSH terms, are only available in English.

Supports all field limits currently offered in the Cochrane Library
Autocomplete feature

As the user types, common search terms are presented.
Use this link to add search limits to restrict a search by specific database, article status, or date of publication.
Use Search Limits to restrict your search by:

- Content type
- By Review Group
- Date
- Online Date
Use the + button to add up to 5 lines to your search
Use “Add to Search Manager” to move your search into search manager to build complex searches.
Result view

Use “Run Search” button” or hit enter to view results
Result view: Sort

Sort results by relevance, title or date
Export your search results

From any search results page, use citation export to download result citations (with optional abstracts). File can be used in Word or exported into most reference management software.
From any search results page, use citation export to download result citations (with optional abstracts). File can be used in Word or exported into most reference management software.
Filters specific for Cochrane Reviews

Status: Filters by events that have effected the review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New search</td>
<td>2086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conclusions changed</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type: Used to identify the type of question addressed by the review

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>7422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Filters for Cochrane Reviews

### Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Français</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Español</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Русский</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrvatski</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>தமிழ்</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahasa Malaysia</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsch</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>日本語</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polski</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Português</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Language: Identifies when translations for content are available

### Topic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child health</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy &amp; childbirth</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungs &amp; airways</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurology</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious disease</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart &amp; circulation</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complementary &amp; alternative medicine</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Topic: Limit results based on Cochrane supplied topics
### Additional Filters

**Date**

- Publication date
  - The last 3 months: 13
  - The last 6 months: 21
  - The last 9 months: 30
  - The last year: 47
  - The last 2 years: 110

**Year**

- Year first published
  - 2018: 2
  - 2017: 17
  - 2016: 8
  - 2015: 9
  - 2014: 12

**Source**

- PubMed: 669633
- Embase: 547523
- CT.gov: 190822
- ICTR: 136055
- CINAH: 13839

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**Date article was published online or added to the Cochrane Library**

**CENTRAL only publication year limit**

**CENTRAL only limits to articles sourced from PubMed or Embase**
What’s is MeSH

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) thesaurus is a controlled and hierarchically-organized vocabulary produced by the National Library of Medicine (NLM). It is used to index and search of biomedical and health-related information including Pubmed produced by NLM.

For best results, search using both free text terms and MeSH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What sources in the Cochrane Library have MeSH indexing</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane Reviews</td>
<td>Fully indexed. New reviews are indexed within six months of being published.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane Protocols</td>
<td>No MeSH indexing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane Clinical Answers</td>
<td>No MeSH indexing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Medical Terms (MeSH)

Advanced Search

Please note that the Advanced Search is optimised for English search terms. Certain features, such as search operators and MeSH terms, are only available in English.

Enter Search term in this box

Use this box to limit by qualifiers

Hit Enter or Lookup button to view results
Auto-Suggest: As term is entered, MeSH terms and synonyms are given
MeSH view

- All MeSH information now displayed on one page
- Permuted index
- Tree(s)
- Results for term
- Full Search results at bottom of page
MeSH view

Search in all trees or specific trees with or without term explosion
MeSH view

- Use this area to
- Add a Mesh Search to your Search Manager
- View your results
- Save an individual MeSH search
MeSH view

Once term is selected, qualifier limit shows only those subheadings applicable to that term.
Direct entry of MeSH term(s) supports the following features:

- Search one or more MeSH terms in the same search line
- Explode terms
- Limit using qualifiers
- Search by major concept(s) only
Use mh tag and always enclose your search in [ ]

1. Search for a single-word term exploded
2. Search for a multi-word term exploded – always use quotes
3. Use ^ in front of the term to search unexploded
4. Limit by qualifier using / and the two letter abbreviation
5. Limit by major concept only using [mj]
6. Search for multiple MeSH terms in one line
Entering a MeSH search directly in Search manager

Users familiar with MeSH headings can directly enter a MeSH term using the Search manager tab. The syntax supports the searching of one or more MeSH terms, turning on and off term explosion, applying a subheading, and searching using a major concept only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MeSH search</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASIC EXAMPLE</td>
<td>[mh cholesteatoma] [mh “diabetes mellitus”]</td>
<td>If searching a phrase, put the term in quotes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLODE A TERM</td>
<td>[mh cholesteatoma]</td>
<td>Term explosion occurs by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARCH A TERM WITHOUT EXPLOSION</td>
<td>[mh*cholesteatoma]</td>
<td>Use ^ in front of the term to turn off term explosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMIT BY QUALIFIERS (with term explosion)</td>
<td>[mh “cholesteatoma, middle ear”]/BL,CO</td>
<td>Use / and the two-letter qualifier abbreviation to limit by one or more qualifiers. This example limits the term to qualifiers BL (Blood) or CO (Complications).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMIT BY QUALIFIERS (without term explosion)</td>
<td>[mh*“cholesteatoma, middle ear”]/BL,CO</td>
<td>Use / and the two-letter qualifier abbreviation to limit by one or more qualifiers. This example limits the term to qualifiers BL (Blood) or CO (Complications).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFYING A QUALIFIER ONLY</td>
<td>[mh/DT]</td>
<td>If qualifiers are specified without a MeSH term, all articles where this qualifier appears will be found. This example finds all articles indexed with a qualifier DT (Drug Therapy).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMIT BY MAJOR CONCEPT</td>
<td>[mh human[mj]/GE,GD]</td>
<td>[mj] is used to limit your search to ‘major concepts’ only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In summary:
- [mh] is used to indicate the search term/string contains a MeSH heading
- Phrases must be placed in double quotation marks, e.g. [mh “cholesteatoma, middle ear”]
- ^ can be placed before the MeSH heading to turn explosion off.

All charts available in the Cochrane Library User Guide
Search Manager

- Create and edit search
- Name and save search
- View Saved Searches
- View results
Search Manager: Syntax

Support the following search syntax:
- Boolean and proximity operators
- Nesting
- Stemming
- Field Labels
- Combined searches
Search syntax

Common Issues

Using stemming in phrase search
• "pre consult*" (Doesn’t work)
  USE NEXT with Stemming (pre NEXT consult*)

Not searching as a phrase
• visit* or waiting room* (searches waiting AND room anywhere in article)

  Visit* or (waiting NEXT room*)

CUT and PASTE issues can introduce non-supported quotes. Want straight quotes not curly quotes.
"pre consult*"
“pre consult*”
## Support for logical (Boolean) operators

The following operators can be used via the pull-down boxes in the search tab, or typed directly into the search boxes in either the search or ‘Search manager’ tabs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AND</strong></td>
<td>leg AND ulcer</td>
<td>Both terms must appear in the article or selected field(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
<td>heart OR cardiac</td>
<td>At least one of the terms must appear in the article or selected field(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOT</strong></td>
<td>aids NOT hearing</td>
<td>The first word must appear but the second word cannot appear in the article or selected field(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Order of precedence</strong></td>
<td>kidney OR renal AND dialysis</td>
<td>If your search contains more than one logical operator, the system will execute the search in the following order: All NOT operations first, all AND operations second, all OR operations last. For better precision, use parentheses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grouping (or parentheses)</strong></td>
<td>(kidney OR renal) AND dialysis</td>
<td>Default precedence order can be changed by using parentheses () to explicitly group searches using logical operators.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combining searches</strong></td>
<td>#1 OR #2 OR #3 (#1 OR #2) AND #3 (AND #1–#4) [OR #1–4,#7,#9]</td>
<td>Combine results from multiple search lines into a combined result set. Supports Boolean (AND, OR, NOT) and nesting. Precedence rules are applied if not explicitly given through parentheses. Searches can also be combined using a range of lines, [AND #1–#4]. Range searching can be used with ‘AND’ or ‘OR’ operators and must be enclosed in ( ).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proximity</strong></td>
<td>NEAR cancer NEAR lung</td>
<td>Terms can appear in either order. Finds lung cancer AND cancer of the lung NEAR automatically defaults to near/6 (within 6 words).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NEAR/x cancer NEAR/2 lung</td>
<td>Terms can appear in either order. User can decide number of terms using the NEAR/x command where x = the maximum number of words between search terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NEXT lung NEXT cancer hearing NEXT aid*</td>
<td>Terms must appear in order keyed and assumes terms are next to each other. lung NEXT cancer finds lung cancer but not cancer of the lung. Does not support the /x parameter. Supports the use of wildcards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New – Search Manager Slideouts

Use the S button to access slideout allowing users to select fields using menus directly in search manager

Allows users to make all entries on the same page
New – Search Manager Slideouts

Allows users to make all entries on the same page
Use search alerts to monitor searches

Set alerts for updates using the “Email Alerts” checkbox in the saved searches:

☑️ If box is checked, alerts are sent each month new articles are loaded which match your search

☐ If box is not checked, alerts are turned off
Interventions for preventing falls in older people living in the community

Lesley D Gillespie, M Clare Robertson, William J Gillespie, Catherine Sherrington, Simon Gates, Lindy Clemson, Sarah E Lamb  Authors' declarations of interest
Version published: 12 September 2012  Version history
https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007146.pub3

Abstract

Background

Approximately 30% of people over 65 years of age living in the community fall each year. This is an update of a Cochrane review first published in 2009.

Set up an alert to notify you when a specific systematic review is updated
Sharing searches

Use the Share Option to

• Share results with other users or to review search methods

• Share search when reporting issues to Wiley customer support
Documenting Searches

Saved searches

28. Kim's search Falls in the elderly and antidepressive drugs
   Testing whether updated saved searches and alerts transfer
   Last saved: 02/08/2013 21:59:52

29. MRSA in surgical wound infections
   Testing whether newly saved searches and alerts transfer. Existing search saved to a new name
   Last saved: 02/08/2013 21:59:43

Search Name: Diabetes Mellitus revised
Last Saved: 12/03/2013 15:36:52.371
Description: With additional synonyms

ID | Search
---|----------------------------------
#1 | MeSH descriptor: [Diabetes Mellitus] explode all trees
#2 | MeSH descriptor: [Diabetes Complications] explode all trees
#3 | (insulin near dependence*)
#4 | #1 or #2 or #3

Use the Export Option to get a print friendly version of your search
Documenting Searches

Use the Print Option to get a print friendly version of your search with counts.
PICO search BETA

Search Cochrane Reviews by
Population Intervention Comparison Outcome
....to find reviews that precisely match your research or clinical questions

1. Select the new PICO search BETA tab
2. Enter a search term and select from the dropdown
3. Choose your PICO context
New Lookup feature lets you interact with the PICO hierarchy to help find the best PICO terms.

- See related terms
- Expand the scope of your search using broader terms
- Use narrower terms to refine your search and reduce counts
PICO search BETA

PICO search BETA Results

- PICO based filters
- View PICO terms in results to quickly identify relevant articles

Use PICO filters to refine searches
Display PICO terms in results
### Filter results based on PICO Groups

#### Population
- Asthma
- Acute Asthma
- Emergency Care
- Exercise-Induced Asthma
- Hospitalization
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- Discharged from Hospital
- Allergic Conjunctivitis
- Wheezing
- Allergic Rhinitis

#### Intervention / Comparison
- Intervention Name
  - Glucocorticoids - Inhaled
  - Formoterol
  - Selective Beta-2-adrenoceptor Agonists
  - Salmeterol
  - Asthma Education
  - Glucocorticoids - Systemic
  - Selective Beta-2-adrenoceptor Agonists
  - Usual Care
  - Leukotriene Receptor Antagonists
  - Anticholinergics, Inhaled

#### High-level Intervention Classification
- Pharmacological Intervention
- Educational
- Behavioral
- Physical
- Medical Devices
- Resources and Infrastructure
- Other
- Psychological
- Complementary
- Complex

#### Outcome
- Outcome Name
  - Exacerbation Of Asthma
  - Adverse Event
  - Hospitalization
  - Pulmonary Function Test
  - Quality of Life
  - FEV1
  - Peak Expiratory Flow Rate
  - Emergency Care
  - Asthma Finding
  - Death

[Show all]
PICO search Beta

PICO terms display in search results pages from all searches

- Use “View PICO terms Beta” to view PICO terms in search results
- Use PICO terms in results to quickly identify patient populations and interventions you are interested in
- PICO terms are now linked to find other articles with that term

Show PICO on your search results page.
Faster to read than an abstract!
Getting help

Advanced Search

Please note that the Advanced Search is optimised for English search terms. Certain features, such as search operators and MeSH terms, are only available in English.

Use “View Search Tips” for specific help for that Search Page.
Search Help Content

Search Manager Basics

Using Search Functionality
Using Search Manager
Entering Search Terms
Searching with and without word variants (automatic stemming)
Searching Multiple Terms
Phrase Searching
Combining Searches
Combining Searches using ranges
Limits
Adding a MeSH Search
Editing a MeSH Search
Entering a MeSH Search directly in Search Manager
Insert and Delete a Line
Highlight Orphan Lines
Viewing Results
Print Search with Counts

Search Manager Basics

Using Search Functionality

This tab provides information on the most commonly used features for the tab being used. For complete information on New Search including demonstrations, information on error messages, and FAQ’s, click here.

Using Search Manager

Use the Search Manager to create and save complex multi-line searches. Supports the use of logical operators, field labels, nesting, and wildcards.

Entering Search Terms

- Enter search term[s] in box. By default on Search Manager Tab, common variants of the word are NOT searched.
- If two or more terms are entered, search will combine the terms with “AND” to find articles or selected fields where both terms appear.
- To search a phrase, put terms in quotes, “lung cancer” searches for that specific phrase.

Use “View Search Tips” for specific help for that Search Page.
Getting help
Search guides, live webinars, training videos, and more are available from the “Help” menu on the Cochrane Library homepage.
Thank you for listening!

Questions?

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