Summer Occupational Therapy and English Program

EBP Database Searching

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7/14/14
Agenda

- Evidence Based Practice
- PubMed
  - Searching
  - Clinical Queries
- MyNCBI
- Activate Computer Accounts
Evidence Based Practice

Some material adapted from HINARI:
HTTP://WWW.WHO.INT/ENTITY/HINARI/TRAINING/MODULE_7_2_EVIDENCE_BASED PRACTICE RESOURCES FOR HINARI USERS 2014_01.PPT?UA=1
Clinical Scenario

A 58 year-old woman has loss of motor control due to hemiplegia following a severe stroke. You want to know if constraint induced therapy is an effective treatment to help her regain motor control, compared to standard OT.
What is EBP?

Evidence (research)  
Clinical expertise  
Patient values

“Evidence-Based Medicine is the integration of best research evidence with clinical expertise and patient values.”

The 5 Step EBP Process

1. **ASK**: Formulate an answerable clinical question

2. **ACCESS**: Track down the best Evidence

3. **APPRAISE**: Appraise the evidence for its validity and usefulness

4. **APPLY**: Integrate the results with your clinical expertise and your patient values/local conditions

5. **ASSESS**: Evaluate the effectiveness of the process
Step 1: **ASK (questions, PICO) a focused (answerable) clinical question**

### Background Questions
- **General questions - disorder**
  - What is the disorder?
  - What causes it?
  - How does it manifest?
  - Treatment options?

- **Information Resources**
  - books
  - narrative reviews
    - general overview of a topic
      - Treatment of Heart Disease

### Foreground Questions
- **Specific questions - patient**
  - INTERVENTION / THERAPY
  - ETIOLOGY, RISK
  - DIAGNOSIS
  - PROGNOSIS

- **Information Resources**
  - journal articles
  - synopses / summaries of articles
  - systematic reviews
    - answer specific questions
      - What is the best pharmaceutical strategy to reduce blood pressure?
Step 1: ASK
PICO Format

P = Patient, population or problem
I = Intervention
C = Comparison intervention
O = Outcome
A 58 year-old woman has loss of motor control due to hemiplegia following a severe stroke. You want to know if constraint induced therapy is an effective treatment to help her regain motor control, compared to standard OT.

Use the PICO model to create a focused, searchable clinical question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>Population/Patient/Problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Intervention/Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **P** - adults / hemiplegia / stroke
- **I** - constraint induced therapy
- **C** - occupational therapy
- **O** - improved motor control

**THERAPY Question Template**

In (P) adults with hemiplegia, what is the effect of (I) constraint induced therapy on (O) motor control compared with (C) standard OT?
EBP Step 2: ACCESS (studies, hierarchies) track down the best evidence

match your question to the best medical information resource for this question
Hierarchy of Evidence
Research Studies

- Meta-analysis
- Systematic reviews
- Randomized Controlled Trials
- Cohort studies
- Case control Studies
- Case reports / Case series

As you move up the pyramid:
- Stronger methodology
- Less Bias
- Controls for comparison
- Fewer studies

Experimental
Observational
Synthesis
Systematic Reviews and Meta-analysis: Putting Results into Perspective

Systematic Review of Studies
A thorough, comprehensive, and explicit interrogation of the medical literature.

Meta-analysis
A statistical approach to combine the data derived from a systematic review.
Hierarchy of Evidence
Medical Literature

access at the level that will give you the best evidence

most clinically relevant (at the top) least clinically relevant (at the bottom)
# Hierarchy of Evidence

## Question Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Therapy/Prevention</th>
<th>RCT &gt; cohort &gt; case control &gt; case series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What should I do about this problem?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>cross-sectional study with blind comparison to a gold standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does this person have the problem?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Etiology/Harm</th>
<th>RCT &gt; cohort &gt; case control &gt; case series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What causes the problem?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prognosis/Prediction</th>
<th>RCT &gt; cohort study &gt; case control &gt; case series</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who will get the problem?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency and Rate</th>
<th>cohort study &gt; cross-sectional study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How common is the problem?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A well designed **systematic review** of RCTS (randomized controlled trials) is **best** as it is least biased therefore more valid. After that, start with the least biased study type for the question.
Glossary of Terms

- **bias** – error, as a result of a known or unknown variable other than intervention
- **effectiveness** – does the treatment / intervention work
- **evidence-based medicine / practice (EBM/EBP)** – the integration of best research evidence, with clinical expertise, and patient values
- **evidence hierarchies** – a way of organizing the medical literature that reflects the relative authority of various types of biomedical research
- **meta-analysis** - a statistical process that combines data / findings from individual studies included in a systematic review
- **randomized controlled trial (RCT)** – a controlled clinical trial that randomly (by chance) assigns participants to two or more groups
- **reviews** – an article that provides a general overview on a topic by summarizing the information from a number of primary studies
- **systematic reviews** - a critical assessment and evaluation of all research studies that address a particular clinical issue
- **study** - research process in which information is recorded for a group of people, and data used to answer questions about a health care problem
- **study quality** – the degree to which a study seeks to minimize bias

See complete glossary at: [http://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/index.cfm/glossary-of-terms/?pageaction=showterm&termid=70](http://effectivehealthcare.ahrq.gov/index.cfm/glossary-of-terms/?pageaction=showterm&termid=70)
SEARCHING FUNDAMENTALS
General Search Tips

• look at overall research & OT specific
• identify seminal authors & articles
  o trace out references
  o see who cited
• search in appropriate databases
  o PubMed – largest biomedical database
  o Cochrane Library – systematic reviews
  o CINAHL – allied health / OT
• construct a carefully defined, replicable strategy
  o adjust terms to scope of database
Database Common Features

- Basic Search
- Advanced Search
- Search by
  - Keyword
  - Controlled Vocabulary (Mesh, CINAHL Headings)
- Limits / Filters
  - language
  - time frame - last 5 years
  - publication type (systematic reviews, RCTs)
- See related results
• Replace the end of a word with a truncation symbol, i.e. usually asterisk: *
• This instructs the database to search for any ending, or different spelling to the word.
  o behavio*r = behavior, behaviour
  o experien* = experience, experienced, experiences, experiencing, experiential (and more)
  o Occupational therap* = therapy, therapies, therapist, therapists

Note: symbol may differ by database
Quotations

Put phrases in quotations “”
to search for the words in that exact order:
- “at-risk youth”
- “intellectual capacity”
- “academic success”
Boolean Operators

• Boolean operators:
  o connector words that combine concepts
  o narrow or broaden your search
  o must be entered in upper case letters

• AND – narrows search / includes all terms / limit to 3 concepts

• OR – expands search / includes any term / use for concepts that have a lot of synonyms

• NOT - narrows search / eliminates articles with unwanted terms / use sparingly risk eliminating relevant articles!
PUBMED@USC
PubMed Database

- largest biomedical database in the world
- free resource produced by National Library of Medicine
- includes MEDLINE database, newest articles, and more
- access to full-text articles through PubMed@USC

FIND IT @USC
Use PICO to create a focused, searchable clinical question.

**THERAPY Question:**
In (P) adults with hemiplegia following stroke, what is the effect of (I) constraint induced therapy on (O) motor control compared to (C) standard OT?
PubMed Keyword Search

- keywords/natural language
  - quotes - search for phrase
- automatic term mapping
- most current articles
- use filters to refine
Systematic review and meta-analysis of constraint-induced movement therapy in the hemiparetic upper extremity more than six months post stroke.

McIntyre A, Viana R, Janzink S, Mehra S, Pereira S, Teasell R
Lennon Health Research Institute, London, Ontario, Canada.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To conduct a systematic review and meta-analysis of the available evidence on the effectiveness of constraint-induced movement therapy (CIMT) in the hemiparetic upper extremity (UE) among individuals who were more than 6 months post stroke.

METHODS: A literature search of multiple databases (PubMed, CINAHL, and EMBASE) was conducted to identify articles published in the English language up to and including July 2012. Studies were included for review if (1) ≥50% of the sample had sustained a stroke, (2) the research design was a randomized controlled trial (RCT), (3) the mean time since stroke was ≥6 months for both the treated and control groups, (4) the treatment group received CIMT, (5) the control group received a form of traditional rehabilitation, and (6) functional improvement was assessed both pre and posttreatment. Methodological quality was assessed using the PEDro tool with a score out of 10.

RESULTS: Sixteen RCTs (PEDro scores 4-8) met inclusion criteria and included a pooled sample size of 572 individuals with a mean age of 58.2 years (range, 30-87). The meta-analysis revealed a significant treatment effect on quality of movements subscales of the Motor Activity Log (P < .001; both), Fugl-Meyer Assessment (P = .014), and Action Research Arm Test (P = .001); however, there was no significant treatment effect demonstrated by the Wolf Motor Function Test (P = .120) or FIM (P = .070).

CONCLUSIONS: CIMT to improve UE function is an appropriate and beneficial therapy for individuals who have sustained a stroke more than 6 months previously.
MeSH Controlled Vocabulary

- **MeSH**: dictionary of terms used to organize articles in PubMed

  - “MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concepts.”

- Searches by subject

- Searches synonyms, narrower terms
• Change dropdown to MeSH to access the MeSH database
Sample MeSH Record

Broaden your search by moving up the MeSH tree. To narrow your search move down the tree.
Brainstorm keyword & MeSH terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>keywords (broad &amp; narrow, acronyms)</th>
<th>controlled vocab (MeSH terms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Problem</td>
<td>Hemiplegia</td>
<td>&quot;Hemiplegia&quot;[Mesh]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention</td>
<td>Constraint induced therapy OR “constraint induced” OR CIT OR constraint induced movement therapy OR CIMT OR occupational therapy</td>
<td>No MeSH term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>motor control OR stroke rehabilitation</td>
<td>&quot;Functional Laterality&quot;[Mesh]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Select & Combine Terms

Problem terms
Hemiplegia OR "Hemiplegia"[Mesh]

Intervention terms
Constraint induced therapy OR “constraint induced” OR CIT OR constraint induced movement therapy OR CIMT OR occupational therapy

Outcome terms
motor control OR stroke rehabilitation

Search Term Tips

P
-“OR” keywords & MeSH even if same (ensures most current articles)

I
-limited MeSH terms for OT therapies – use keywords -include occupational therapy (keyword and MeSH) here
MeSH: specific / keywords: most current

MeSH only (P)
indexed for Medline

keyword and MeSH (P)
in process

Pubmed search results for "constraint induced therapy OR "const

1. Additional virtual reality training using Xbox Kinect in stroke survivors with hemiplegia.
   PMID: 24051993 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2. Diffusion tensor imaging predicts the outcome of constraint-induced movement therapy in chronic infarction patients with hemiplegia: A pilot study.
   Marumoto K, Koyama T, Hosomi M, Takebayashi T, Hanada K, keda S, Kodama N, Doi ST K.
   PMID: 23648673 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3. Listening to classical music ameliorates unilateral neglect after stroke.
   Tsai PL, Chen MC, Huang YT, Lin KC, Chen KL, Hsu YW.
   PMID: 23597691 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4. Systematic review and meta-analysis of constraint-induced movement therapy in the hemiparetic upper extremity more than six months post stroke.
   Mcintyre A, Viana R, Janzen S, Mehta S, Pereira S, Tesserell R.
   PMID: 23192715 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

5. Effect of electrical stimulation to long head of biceps in reducing gleno humeral subluxation after stroke.
   Manigandan JB, Ganesh GS, Pattanaik M, Mohanty P.
   PMID: 24415017 [PubMed - indexed in process]

6. Corticospinal tract integrity and lesion volume play different roles in chronic hemiparesis and its improvement through motor practice.
   Starr A, Dean PJ, Szameitat AJ, Conforto AB, Shen S.
   PMID: 24354657 [PubMed - indexed in process]

7. Additional virtual reality training using Xbox Kinect in stroke survivors with hemiplegia.
   Sin H, Lee G.
   PMID: 24051993 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Search each concept separately and combine in Advanced mode.

1. Search
2. Builder
3. Search
PubMed Clinical Queries

- pre-formulated filter that searches for systematic reviews, meta-analyses, & reviews of clinical trials

- enter your keywords or search strategy

- Category- aligns with PICO

---

Filter: `((Hemiplegia OR "Hemiplegia"[Mesh]) AND (Constraint induced therapy OR "constraint induced" OR CIT OR CIT))`

Results: 5 of 55

Feasibility study of a combined treatment of electromyography-triggered neuromuscular stimulation and mirror therapy in stroke patients: A randomized crossover trial.

Kojima K, Ikuno K, Morii Y, Tokuhashi K, Morimoto S, Shiomoto K.

NeuroRehabilitation. 2014 Jan 1; 34(2):235-44.

Additional virtual reality training using Xbox Kinect in stroke survivors with hemiplegia.

Sin H, Lee G.


Systematic review and meta-analysis of constraint-induced movement therapy in the hemiparetic upper extremity more than six months post stroke.

McIntyre A, Viana R, Janzen S, Mehta S, Pereira S, Teasell R.


Effectiveness of constraint-induced movement therapy on activity and participation after stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials.

Penna SH, Kantanen MP, Sjögren T, Palttala J, Kanuha M, Heinonen A.


Virtual reality in stroke rehabilitation: a systematic review of its effectiveness for upper limb motor recovery.

Henderson A, Kornier-Brétonski N, Levin M.


Ottawa panel evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for post-stroke rehabilitation.


## Record Search Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>keywords</th>
<th>controlled vocabulary</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Problem/Population</strong></td>
<td>hemiplegia</td>
<td>&quot;Hemiplegia&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>13,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intervention</strong></td>
<td>Constraint induced therapy OR “constraint induced” OR CIT OR constraint induced movement therapy OR CIMT OR occupational therapy</td>
<td></td>
<td>38,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome</strong></td>
<td>motor control OR stroke rehabilitation</td>
<td></td>
<td>85,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final Search Strategy</strong></td>
<td>((hemiplegia OR &quot;Hemiplegia&quot;[Mesh]) AND (Constraint induced therapy OR “constraint induced” OR CIT OR constraint induced movement therapy OR CIMT OR occupational therapy)) AND (motor control OR stroke rehabilitation)</td>
<td></td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Filters</strong></td>
<td>Last 5 years, English</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary - Tips for Searching PubMed

- clearly define your PICO concepts
- keyword search to find relevant article for terms
- use a mix of keywords and MeSH terms
  - use both keywords & MeSH for disease or common healthcare terms
  - keywords for OT intervention terms
  - consider broader and narrower terms (MeSH trees)
- combine 3 concepts at most (problem, intervention, outcome)
  - include occupational therapy within intervention concept
- use filters to refine results
- use Clinical Queries to find Systematic Reviews and RCTs
## Summary – Refining Your Search

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrow Your Search</th>
<th>Broaden Your Search</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• check the Major Topic box</td>
<td>• reduce the number of concepts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• use subheadings</td>
<td>• remove subheadings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• use filters</td>
<td>• remove filters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• use Boolean operators AND &amp; NOT</td>
<td>• uncheck Do not include box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• check Do not include box</td>
<td>• move up the MeSH tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• move down the MeSH tree</td>
<td>• use Boolean operator OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• uncheck Do not include box</td>
<td>• uncheck the Major Topic box</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PUBMED’S MYNCBI
PubMed’s My NCBI

- Register for account
- Save your search strategy and citations
- Get email alerts
1. Run a search in PubMed.

2. Click on Save Search, located above the search text box. (A)

3. You will be guided to your My NCBI- Saved searches page. Click Save when prompted. (Figure C in image below.) You may edit the name of the search. The maximum size for the search name is 100 characters. The name of the saved search will be included in the Subject line of the automatic e-mail update messages.

Would you like e-mail updates of new search results?
- No, thanks.
- Yes, please.

Save or Cancel the search.
Creating Collections and Adding to an Existing Collection

To save search results to a new collection:

1. Make sure you are signed into My NCBI. Run a search.

2. From the search results page, click the check box next to **items you want to save**. If you do not select any items all results up to 1,000 items will be sent to collections. An automated message will confirm "Add the first 1,000 items."

3. After selecting the items you wish to save, select **Collections** from the **Send to** pull-down menu (as shown in the image below). Click **Add to Collections**.
4. The **My NCBI- Collections** page will display. Select **Create new collection** (A in the image below).

5. My NCBI will create a default collection name using the number of items you are saving in a collection (B). You should rename your collection using a short, yet meaningful, title. Identical names for different **Collections** are allowed and may cause confusion. Collection names have a limit of 100 alphanumeric characters. Click Save to finish.
Add Citations to an Existing Collection

As you continue to build data collections, you may want to add new items to an existing collection. To add search results to an existing collection:

1. Follow steps 1 – 3 under Creating Collections

2. The My NCBI- Collections page will display. Append to an existing collection will be selected by default (A in the image below).

3. Choose the collection into which you want to save your new items (B). Click Save to finish.
For children with autism spectrum disorders, what is the effect of a weighted vest in improving attention?

- Use PICO template to identify search terms
  - concepts
    - keywords / synonyms
    - MeSH Headings
- Combine using Boolean Operators
  - AND / OR
- Filters
  - Last 5 years
  - English
- Share results
  - [http://tinyurl.com/okyey5y](http://tinyurl.com/okyey5y)
    - Search strategy
    - 3 PMIDs
Exercise: MyNCBI

Create a MyNCBI account
Exercise: Your Topic

In adults with multiple sclerosis, what is the effect of occupational therapy on fatigue compared with no therapy?

OR

Your Topic

PICO: Identify Concepts
Corresponding keywords & MeSH Headings
Boolean Operators
Filters
Save 3 items to a MyNCBI collection
OTHER DATABASES
Cochrane Library
Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

- ~8,000 peer-reviewed systematic reviews & meta-analyses
- each review identifies intervention for specific problem, determines efficacy by summarizing the results of many RCTs
- many records contain MeSH terms
Cochrane – Search Options

1. basic keyword search

```
SEARCH THE COCHRANE LIBRARY
Title, Abstract, Keywords

autism AND weighted vests
or try an Advanced Search
```

2. BROWSE BY TOPICS
- Blood disorders (145)
- Cancer (500)
- Child health (1695)
- Complementary & alternative medicine (582)
- Consumer & communication strategies (74)
- Dentistry & oral health (157)
- Developmental, psychosocial & learning problems (113)
- Diagnosis (20)
- Ear, nose & throat (133)

3. advanced search

```
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
- Malaria diagnosis and treatment
- Malaria prevention and control
- Cochrane Overviews
- Influenza: evidence from Cochrane Reviews
```

```
EDITORIALS
- Preventing otitis media with pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: more data than certainty?
  Chris Del Mar & Jane Smith
- From observation to evidence of effectiveness: the haphazard route to finding out if a new intervention works
  Helen Handoll & Nigel Hanchard
- Taking medicines safely and effectively
  Sandy Olver

View archive
```

(University of Southern California)
Cochrane Advanced Search / Controlled Vocab.

Click on “+” to add boxes to combine terms & fields.

Select radio dial to access filtered results.

clicked ballots. MeSH terms ➔

Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effect: Issue 2 of 4, April 2014

There are 2 results from 3029 records for your search on “autism spectrum disorder” in Title, Abstract, Keywords and weighted vests in Other Reviews.

Sort by: Relevance: high to low
Click on "Search Limits" to access filter options.
CINAHL with Full Text
Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health

- ~2.7 million records dating back to 1981
- focus on allied health
- CINAHL headings
  - MeSH
  - OT specific terms
CINAHL – Search Options / Limits

- **basic keyword search** ➔ **advanced search** ➔ **limits filters** ➔ **check “peer reviewed” to limit results to academic information**
CINAHL - Advanced Search / Limits

Search Results: 1 - 6 of 6

   Abstract: The homeostatic theory of stereotyped behaviors assumes that these behaviors modulate arousal. Weighted vests are used to decrease stereotyped behaviors in persons with autism because the input they provide is thought to serve the same homeostatic function. This small, randomized, and blinded study measured the effects of wearing a weighted vest on stereotyped behaviors and heart rate for six children with autism in the classroom. Weighted vests did not decrease stereotyped behaviors in any participant. Verbal stereotyped behaviors decreased in one participant. Weighted vests did not decrease heart rate. Heart rate increased in one participant. Based on this protocol, the use of weighted vests to decrease stereotyped behaviors or arousal in children with autism in the classroom was not supported.
   Subjects: Arousal; Behavioral Symptoms Prevention and Control; Autistic Disorder; Behavior Modification Methods; Child: 6-12 years; Child, Preschool; 2-5 years; Female; Male
   Times Cited in this database: (1)
   Show all 8 images
   PDF Full Text (456.4KB) Find It @ USC

2. Weighted vests did not improve competing behaviours or joint attention of 2 year olds with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).
   Warden, Margaret; Joosten, Annette. Australian Occupational Therapy Journal. 2012 Dec; 59 (6): 456-70. (Journal article - commentary) ISSN: 0045-766X CINAHL: AN: 2011795672
   Subjects: Autistic Disorder Rehabilitation; Sensory Motor Integration; Pediatric Physical Therapy
   Cited References: (5)
   PDF Full Text (74.3KB) Find It @ USC

   PDF Full Text Find It @ USC
1. Click on “CINAHL Headings” link to access controlled vocabulary

2. Enter keyword into search box. Click on “Browse”.
CINAHL Headings – Controlled Vocab.

Click on box to add to Search Box.

Click on blue link to access tree for hierarchy of terms.
## Resource Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Special Features</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PubMed</td>
<td>largest, freely available biomedical database in the world</td>
<td>guidelines, systematic reviews, RCTs, cohort studies, case control studies, case series/reports etc. Clinical Queries pre-formulated filter for quantitative evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews</td>
<td>summarizes the results of many RCTs</td>
<td>each review identifies an intervention for a specific problem and summarizes the results of many RCTs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINAHL</td>
<td>allied health specific</td>
<td>allied health, biomedicine, alternative medicine, consumer health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For all databases, always access full-text through [Find it @ USC](#)
Administrative Items

ACTIVATE COMPUTER ACCOUNTS
COURSE EVALUATION
TECHNOLOGY SURVEY
Welcome to the USC NetID Account Activation Process

If you are a USC student, faculty, staff member, or guest with computing privileges, this process will activate your USC NetID computer account and allow you to select your password and learn about computer policies and resources at USC.

Fill in your first and last name and date of birth below.

First Name: 

Last Name: 

Date of Birth: January 1 

- Please check here if you are a student.
- Please check here if you are University Park campus faculty/staff or State Capital Center faculty/staff member.
- Please check here if you are a faculty/staff member at the Health Sciences campus or in the School of Dentistry.
- Please check here if you wish to activate your research computing (RCF/HPC) account.
- Please check here if you are an ITS staff member.
- Please check here for a guest/affiliate account with no email service.
- Please check here if you are activating an organizational account or a guest/affiliate account with email services.
Today we have covered how to:

- **Evidence Based Practice:**
  - formulate a focused, searchable question using the PICO model
  - search for the highest level of quantitative evidence to resolve an information need

- **PubMed@USC:**
  - search PubMed & retrieve the most relevant articles possible
  - broaden or refine search results
  - use Find It @ USC
  - search PubMed via PubMed Clinical Queries

- **MyNCBI:**
  - use MyNCBI to save search strategies and article citations
Course Evaluation

Click on the links below to provide feedback on today’s class:

- Instructor
  - https://uschsl.wufoo.com/forms/ot-summer-esl_instructor_2014/

- Course Content
  - https://uschsl.wufoo.com/forms/ot-summer-esl_class-content_2014/
Technology Survey

Help us keep you #1!!

- Gives us insight as to the devices and software you are interested in or need instruction on.
- Survey is anonymous and optional.
- Click here [http://goo.gl/oalYnJ](http://goo.gl/oalYnJ) to take the survey *

  *On March 31, 2012 the University of Southern California Health Sciences Campus Institutional Review Board (IRB) determined that this survey is exempt from IRB review.*