

Literature Review: How-To for Nurses

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Literature Review

How-To for Nurses

- 1 Objectives
- 2 What & Why
- 3 Search Steps
- 4 Working with Results
- 5 Organize + Report

Bonus! Hands-on exercise

Objectives

OBJECTIVES

At the end of this workshop you will:

- ☐ Understand the **purpose and types** of literature review.
- ☐ Be able to formulate an answerable **clinical question** using PICO - an evidence-based approach.
- ☐ Know how to choose the most **appropriate source(s)** + how to **access** them.
- ☐ Be able to create an effective **search strategy**.
- ☐ Understand how to **evaluate, manage, and report** the results.
- ☐ Know when and how to **contact us** for support.

What & Why

Whats and Whys...

1. What is a Literature Review?
2. What is Evidence-Based Practice?
3. Why use a structured, evidence-based approach?
4. Why nurses?



1. What is a Literature Review?

- Traditional (narrative) literature reviews:
 - broad overview of a research topic
 - no clear methodological approach
- Knowledge Syntheses:
 - contextualize and integrate findings of individual research studies within the larger body of knowledge on the topic
 - methods are reproducible and transparent
 - use quantitative and/or qualitative methods

A Guide to Knowledge Synthesis, CIHR <https://cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/41382.html>

Types of Knowledge Synthesis Review

- **Systematic Review**
 - Comprehensive, well-defined
- **Meta-Analysis**
 - Statistically combines results of all studies in a systematic review
- **Scoping Review**
 - Explore what / how much literature
- **Rapid Review**
 - accelerated processes and streamlined methods
- And more!

One approach to the scope of a review: T.R.E.A.D.

- Available **Time** for conducting your review
- Any **Resource** constraints within which you must deliver your review
- Any requirements for specialist **Expertise** needed to complete the review
- The requirements of the **Audience** for your review and its intended purpose
- The richness, thickness, and availability of **Data** within included studies

* Booth A, Sutton A, Papaioannou D. Systematic approaches to a successful literature review. 2nd edition. Los Angeles, CA: Sage, 2016. (p.36)

2. What is Evidence Based Practice?

- Sackett and colleagues (1996) defined EBP as *“the conscientious, explicit and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients”*.

But, EVIDENCE is NOT everything in Evidence Based Practice:

- Liamputtong's definition (2010) is more explicit about the components of the process: EBP is *“the use of best research evidence, along with clinical expertise, available resources, and the patient's preferences to determine the optimal management options in a specific situation”*.

Sackett, D. L., Rosenberg, W. M., Gray, J. M., Haynes, R. B., & Richardson, W. S. (1996). Evidence based medicine: what it is and what it isn't.

Liamputtong, P. (2010). Research methods in health: foundations for evidence-based practice.,(Oxford University Press: Melbourne).

Components of EBP



**Evidence Based Practice
(EBP)**

- The best research evidence
- Your clinical expertise
- Patient's preferences and values
- + Available resources

For more information...

http://cdn.ciusscentreouest.ca/documents/ciuss-coim/A_propos_de_nous/Enseignement/Bibliotheques/Instruction/EBP_Keeping_Uptodate_2019_06_26.pdf?1587482863

3. Why use a structured, evidence-based approach?

Widespread adoption and incorporation of evidence in nursing practice:

- improves nurses' knowledge
- facilitates patient-centered care
- enhances patient outcomes
- reduces the occurrence of adverse events and costs
- increases patient satisfaction

p.2 of: <https://rnao.ca/sites/rnao-ca/files/vision-docs/RNAO-Vision-Nurturing-Evidenced-Based-Practice-and-HWE.pdf>

See also: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK589676/>

4. Why nurses?

*“Thanks to their abilities in leadership, teaching, teamwork, communication, evaluation, providing feedback and gathering and modifying the best available information, **nurses are among the clinicians who are most important in putting evidence into practice and enacting long- lasting changes.**”*

(Ten Ham- Baloyi, 2022)

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10790056/pdf/NOP2-11-e2080.pdf>

Search Steps

Search Steps

1

Question

2

Concepts &
Relationships

3

Sources

4

Search Example
in CINAHL
(Ovid)

Question

Types Of Questions

General Knowledge (Background)

*"Ask for general knowledge about a condition, test or treatment"**

Their answers can usually be found in textbooks or other reliable reference sources such as:

- MSI (Méthodes de Soins Informatisées),
- Manuel Merck, etc.
- See <https://www.ciuusswestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/eresources> for links to these resources and others.

Clinical (Foreground)

*"Ask for specific knowledge to inform clinical decisions or actions"**

Can be answered by searching the literature (for example in CINAHL)

Important: A question that you may ask yourself in clinical practice may contain multiple clinical questions!

*Sackett, D. L., Rosenberg, W. M., Gray, J. M., Haynes, R. B., & Richardson, W. S. (1996). Evidence based medicine: what it is and what it isn't.

Sources for Background Information

Database Name / Link	Description
Online Care Procedures (MSI)	Online Care Procedures (OCP) offer fast, simple and comprehensive access to clinical information. Procedures guide the end-user step by step through the care process. Background information, reminders, images, videos and more are included. https://msi.expertise-sante.com/en/mission
Natural Medicines	Authoritative resource on supplements, natural medicines, and integrative therapies. Including interactions, effectiveness by condition, nutrient depletions, pregnancy & lactation safety, and adverse effects. Access restricted to JGH due to contract : email Mary Kalogerakis @ lib.biblio.ccomtl@ssss.gouv.qc.ca to request search / info.
Rx Vigilance	RxVigilance offers reliable pharmaceutical treatment information, printable drug information sheets and instructions for patients. Produced in Quebec.
Merck Manual for Professionals	First published in 1899 as a small reference book for physicians and pharmacists, The Manual grew in size and scope to become one of the most widely used comprehensive medical resources for professionals and consumers. https://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/resourcespages/about-the-merck-manuals

Formulating Clinical Questions

P

(Patient or population) Whom is the question about?

I

(Intervention or exposure) What intervention are you considering in the patient or population? Define.

C

(Comparison) If necessary, define what you are comparing your intervention or exposure to.

O

(Outcome) Define your desired outcome

EXAMPLE: Clinical Question

Question: You are looking for literature on the impact of dietary counselling on minimizing blood glucose levels of adults with type 2 diabetes.

Population = adults with type 2 diabetes

Intervention = dietary counseling

Comparison = no dietary counseling

Outcome = lowered blood glucose levels

Identify Concepts & Relationship(s)

How to Identify Concepts & Relationships

- Can be subjects (in specific databases, eg. MeSH in MedLine, different in CINAHL),
 - For well-established topics / concepts
 - For more relevant results
- Or keywords (+ unique = better)
 - Use when no subject exists
 - For more complete results
- Which to use? Both, usually!
- Terms combined with Boolean Operators (AND, OR)

Keywords vs. Subject Headings

Keywords

- Keywords are words that appear in the record
- They are usually words in the title or abstract of the article and are in the authors vocabulary
- You will only find your keyword if it is in the article's record exactly as you have entered it (exact spelling, no plural, no synonyms...)
- You can use truncation: *

Examples of Keywords:

Cancer, Cancers, Cancerous, Tumor, Tumour, Tumors, Tumours, Carcinoma, Sarcoma, Neoplasm, Neoplasms, Neoplastic (...)

Subject headings

- Subject headings or “subject terms” in CINAHL, are a controlled vocabulary used to index contents in different databases
- Indexing is done by humans or computers
- If the indexing is perfect, when you search a subject heading, you will find all the articles about this topic
- Each Biomedical Database has it's own Subject Headings
- Subject Headings are organized into trees (hierarchies)

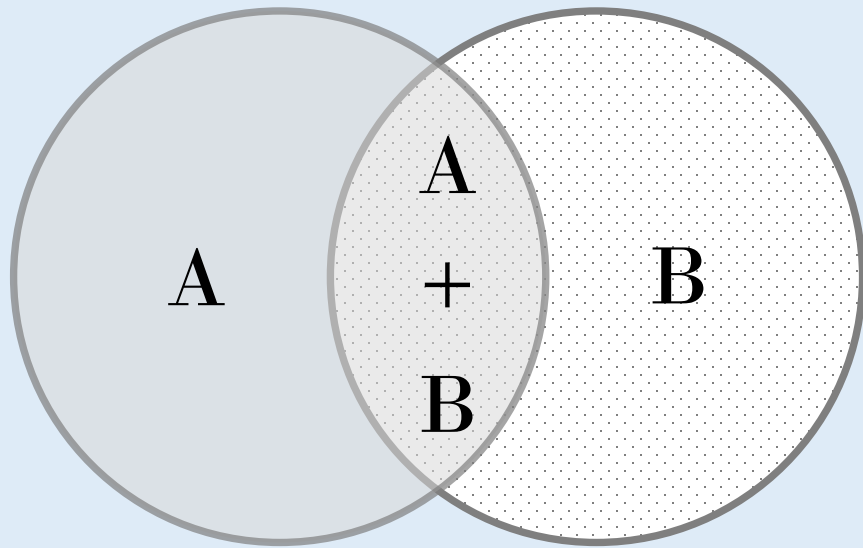
Example of corresponding CINAHL Subject Heading:
Neoplasms

Which should I use? ... BOTH!



- Indexing is never perfect – humans or machine (AI)
- There may not be a subject heading for your concept
 - Example: Concepts like “72 hours” or a very rare disease may not have a corresponding subject heading
- Searching using subject headings and keywords together works like building blocks: take one concept at a time and build your search
- Searching using only keywords is more imprecise:
 - Formulating a search with both subject headings and keywords will give you the best chance of getting as many relevant results as possible without having too many irrelevant results

Boolean Operators



Use Boolean operators to combine your concepts
(Subject headings/keywords)

AND = A+B (both concepts must be included - use to build your final search, based on the PICO if you have one)

OR = A, A+B, B (either of selected concepts are included - use to combine Subject heading/keyword synonyms)

NOT = A only (use to see what has been excluded from one search combination compared

Identifying Key Concepts without PICO

Look at your question. Remove all extra words:

You are looking for literature on the impact of dietary counselling on minimizing blood glucose levels of adults with type 2 diabetes.



~~You are looking for literature on the impact of dietary counselling on~~
~~minimizing blood glucose levels of adults with type 2 diabetes.~~

Concept Map

OR OR OR	AND		AND		AND	
	Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3	Concept 4	SYNONYMS	

EXAMPLE: Concept Map

OR OR	AND		AND	S Y N O N Y M S
	Concept 1	Concept 2	Concept 3	
	Dietary counselling	Blood sugar	Type 2 diabetes	
	Nutrition Counseling	Blood glucose	Type 2 diabetes mellitus	
	Nutritional therapy			

Search Algorithm For Biomedical Databases

Subject Heading

OR

Keyword

AND

Subject Heading

OR

Keyword

=

Results

Sources

Select Sources: (Biomedical) Databases

What?

These databases are organized sets of information about scientific publications. It consists of systematically defined records of each publication (article, book, etc.) using rules defined by an organization or committee.

CCOMTL subscribes to a range of these databases, which we will look at in more detail on the next 2 slides.

Where?

<https://www.ciussswestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/eresources>

Note: Some resources are only available at the JGH. Most are only available within the CCOMTL.

(Biomedical) Database Descriptions

Database Name / Link	Platform	Description
CINAHL Complete	EBSCO	<i>CINAHL® Complete</i> is the world's most comprehensive source of full-text for nursing & allied health journals Includes: Evidence-Based Care Sheets, Quick Lessons https://support.ebsco.com/help/index.php?help_id=DB:937
MEDLINE	Ovid	Ovid MEDLINE® covers the international literature on biomedicine, including the allied health fields and the biological and physical sciences, humanities, and information science as they relate to medicine and health care. Records start in the early 1800's, go to current. https://ovidsp.dc2.ovid.com/ovid-new-b/ovidweb.cgi?&S=d54bdc8e-27e5-4468-b0ea-b0d73292df6c%7cmain&Database+Field+Guide=18
PubMed	Free, internet	PubMed is a free resource supporting the search and retrieval of biomedical and life sciences literature with the aim of improving health—both globally and personally. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/about/

(Biomedical) Database Descriptions

Database Name / Link	Platform	Description
EBM Reviews - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	Ovid	The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (COCH) includes the full text of the regularly updated systematic reviews of the effects of healthcare. The reviews are presented in two types: Cochrane Methodology Reviews are full-text systematic reviews of methodological studies. Protocols provide place-markers for reviews, which are currently being written. They summarize the background and the rationale of the review. https://ovidsp.dc2.ovid.com/ovid-new-b/ovidweb.cgi?&S=d54bdc8e-27e5-4468-b0ea-b0d73292df6c%7cmain&Database+Field+Guide=6
Embase	Ovid	Embase (Excerpta Medica Database) is a biomedical and pharmacological database containing more than 40 million records. It is especially strong in its coverage of drug and pharmaceutical research, pharmacology, toxicology and medical devices. https://ovidsp.dc2.ovid.com/ovid-new-b/ovidweb.cgi?&S=d54bdc8e-27e5-4468-b0ea-b0d73292df6c%7cmain&Database+Field+Guide=14
PsycINFO	Ovid	APA PsycInfo® is a bibliographic database providing abstracts and citations to the scholarly literature in the psychological, social, behavioral, and health sciences. https://ovidsp.dc2.ovid.com/ovid-new-b/ovidweb.cgi?&S=d54bdc8e-27e5-4468-b0ea-b0d73292df6c%7cmain&Database+Field+Guide=19

Select Sources: “Grey Literature”

What?

- Grey literature refers to materials produced outside traditional publishing and distribution channels.
- It does not go through a peer review process.
- It includes research published in academic journals or in book format.
- It is produced by many different groups including organizations, governments, and NGOs.

Where?

Usually accessed via browser search on the internet.

Here are a few examples...

Examples: “Grey Literature”

Associations / organizations –

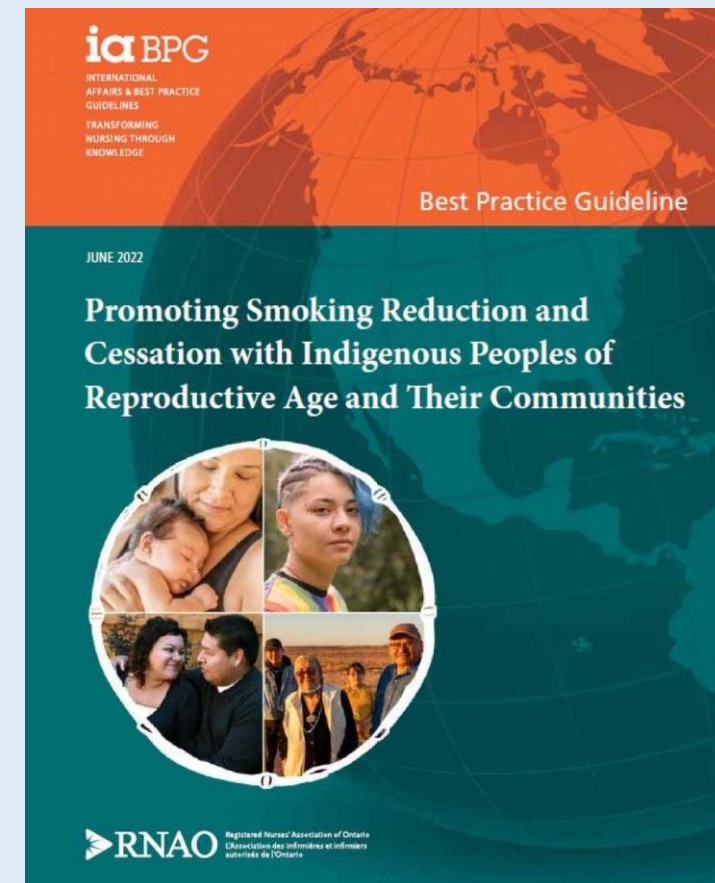
- Canadian Nurses Association: <https://cna-aiic.ca/en/home>
- Registered Nurses' Association of Ontario (RNAO) best practices guidelines: <https://rnao.ca/bpg/guidelines>

Government –

- Canada’s Drug Agency (CADTH): <https://greymatters.cda-amc.ca/>

Institutes –

- INSPQ’s La Boussole Grise: <https://tagpacker.com/user/INSPQ-documentation?sf=TITLE&so=ASC>



Select Sources: Free EBM Sources

What?

These are specialized meta-search engines (contain multiple resources) that can be a useful shortcut to evidence-based research and other information. They are free to use either fully or at a basic level.

Where?

- <https://www.epistemonikos.org/en/>
- Combines the best of Evidence-Based Health Care, information technologies and a network of experts to provide a unique tool for people making decisions concerning clinical or health-policy questions.
- <https://www.tripdatabase.com/Home>
- Turning Research Into Practice database is a clinical search engine for high-quality research evidence to support practice and/or care. Includes various content types including images, videos, patient information leaflets, educational courses and news.
- <https://www.healthevidence.org/>
- Produced by McMaster University's School of Nursing. 10,934 quality-rated systematic reviews evaluating the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of public health interventions.

Select Sources: AI?

What?

This is a relatively new and rapidly-evolving source for biomedical information, and should therefore be used with extreme caution. Guidelines for use of these technologies within the CIUSSS are coming soon, but here are some minimal precautions:

- Safest to use databases/vetted clinical sources instead of, or in addition to, AI
- Always double-check:
 - citations (for “hallucinations”)
 - any health/clinical information in a second source (or directly on websites using eval criteria above)
- Use for orientation to a topic, not as a final source for clinical decisions.

Select Sources: Books

What?

Our collection of print books are available for loan from the CCOMTL library or can be delivered to CLSC Metro or other CCOMTL sites.

- We have new books in [nursing](#), [OT & PT](#) and [others](#)
- Contact lib.biblio.ccomtl@ssss.gouv.qc.ca for assistance

Where? Search our Koha library catalogue:

<https://ccomtl.inlibro.net/>

Concepts + Sources = the strategy/search

Concepts + Source(s) = the strategy

You take the concepts you have identified and “translate” them for the source you will be using.

We will look at the [concept map we saw earlier](#) for the evidence for dietary counselling on minimizing blood glucose levels of adults with type 2 diabetes as applied in the CINAHL biomedical database.

<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?authtype=ip,uid&profile=ehost&defaultdb=ccm>

Search Example in CINAHL (Ovid)

Access CINAHL

<https://www.ciuSSWestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/>

CINAHL and other databases are available:

- on-site at CCOMTL
- or with remote connection (Citrix)

Full list of databases / eResources:

<https://www.ciuSSWestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/eresources>

Library Services

[CIUSSS West-Central Montreal](#) > [About us](#) > [Academic Affairs](#) > [Library Services](#)

+ Our CIUSSS

+ Mission and values

University Mission

– Academic Affairs

+ Research Review Office

+ Teaching and internships

Observatoire québécois de la proche aide

+ Audiovisual Services

Great News: The computers have been reconfigured for easy access to the applications that staff, students and residents require. Yes, that includes charting!

Our new location is on the **second floor of Pavilion I (ICFP), room I-202.**

You can always contact the library staff by email: lib.biblio.ccomtl@ssss.gouv.qc.ca (new) or library.jgh@mail.mcgill.ca

CCOMTL employees can chat directly with a librarian using the Teams chat (**06 CCOMTL Lib Biblio**) from 8:30 PM to 4:30 PM!

Our catalogue is [available here](#) or by clicking on the **Borrow Books** button below.

Most Used eResources

[CINAHL Complete](#)
[EBM Reviews-Cochrane DB](#) (OVID)
[Embase](#) (OVID)
[Google Scholar](#)
[MEDLINE](#) (OVID)
[OVID Français](#) (Medical e-resources in French)
[PEN database](#)
[PsycINFO](#) (OVID)
[PubMed](#)
[Réseau Santécom](#) (Québec health network catalogue)
[Rx Vigilance](#)
[UnToData](#) (access restricted to JGH)

Suggest Subject Terms

Use keywords to “map” to Subject headings

In other words...

1. You type in your keyword: **blood sugar**
2. Database suggests the best Subject Heading: **blood glucose**



Searching: **CINAHL Complete** | [Choose Databases](#)

☒ Suggest Subject Terms



Select a Field (optional) ▾

Search

AND ▾

Select a Field (optional) ▾

[Create Alert](#)

AND ▾

Select a Field (optional) ▾

[Clear](#) ?

[Basic Search](#) [Advanced Search](#) [Search History](#)

Subject Headings & Keywords

Results For: blood sugar

☐ Check box to view subheadings.

Click linked term for tree view.

Explode
(+)
?

Major
Concept

Scope

Blood Sugar Use: [Blood Glucose](#)

☐ [Blood Glucose](#)



☐ [Blood Vessel Prosthesis](#)



☐ [Deoxy Sugars](#)



(...)

☐ [Blood Transfusion Reaction](#)



☐ [Blood Transfusion](#)



☐ Blood sugar (Search as Keyword) ?



When you are using suggest subject terms:

- You will have the option to search whatever you typed in as a keyword

Explode, Major Concept, & Scope

- Explode: click this box if you want to include in the search all the concepts that are narrower- click on the Subject heading to see where it falls on the tree (this will expand your search)
- Major Concept: click this box if you want to find only articles in which the indexer has designated this subject heading as being a major concept in the article (this will limit your search)
- Scope: click here to view the scope note

- Example: Scope Note For **Blood Glucose**

Scope Note:	The primary sugar produced by the body in response to intake of food, and the main source of energy for the body. Blood glucose concentration is used to diagnose hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia.
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Using the Search History

Search History/Alerts

[Print Search History](#) [Retrieve Searches](#) [Retrieve Alerts](#) [Save Searches / Alerts](#)

☐ Select / deselect all

Search with AND

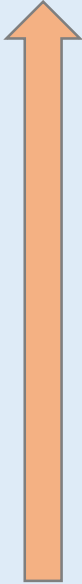
Search with OR

Delete Searches

Refresh Search Results

Search ID#	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions
☐ S7	 S4 AND S5 AND S6	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (63)  View Details  Edit
☐ S6	 (MH "Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2") OR "type 2 diabetes"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (61,840)  View Details  Edit
☐ S5	 (MH "Blood Glucose") OR "blood sugar"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (31,793)  View Details  Edit
☐ S4	 S1 OR S2 OR S3	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (5,950)  View Details  Edit
☐ S3	 (MH "Diet Therapy") OR "nutritional therapy"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (3,612)  View Details  Edit
☐ S2	 "dietary counselling"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (158)  View Details  Edit
☐ S1	 (MH "Nutritional Counseling") OR "nutritional counseling"	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	 View Results (2,290)  View Details  Edit

The order searched in



Limiting And Expanding The Search

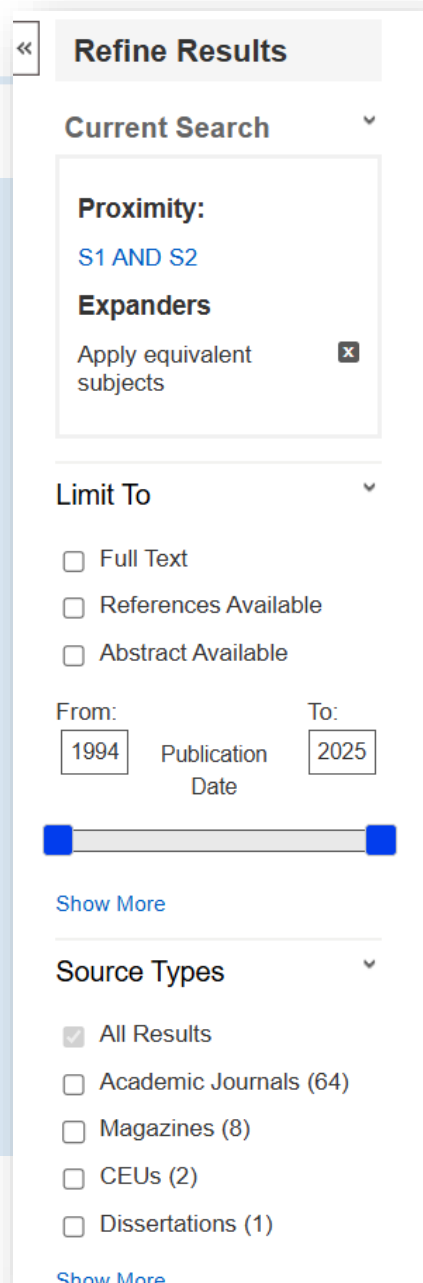
Limit your results

Full Text ☐ Abstract Available ☐ Author English Language ☐ Research Article ☐ Search Only Pre-CINAHL ☐ CE Module ☐ Meta-Synthesis ☐ Human ☐ Any Author is Nurse ☐ Journal Subset All Allied Health	References Available ☐ Publication Date Start month: Month Start year: End month: Month End year: Publication Peer Reviewed ☐ Exclude Pre-CINAHL ☐ Exclude MEDLINE records ☐ Evidence-Based Practice ☐ Clinical Queries All Therapy - High Sensitivity Therapy - High Specificity Therapy - Best Balance First Author is Nurse ☐ Randomized Controlled Trials ☐ Geographic Subset All Africa
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Advanced Search Limiters and Expanders:

- Expanding the search = Getting more results
- Limiting the search = Getting fewer results

Refining the Search



« **Refine Results**

Current Search ▾

Proximity:
S1 AND S2

Expanders
Apply equivalent subjects ✕

Limit To ▾

☐ Full Text
☐ References Available
☐ Abstract Available

From: 1994 To: 2025
Publication Date



[Show More](#)

Source Types ▾

☒ All Results
☐ Academic Journals (64)
☐ Magazines (8)
☐ CEUs (2)
☐ Dissertations (1)

[Show More](#)

- Situated on the left hand side of your search results
- In our example we could refine our search as follows:
 - Limit to: Abstract Available & Last 10 years (= Publication date 2015 to 2025)
 - Source Type: Academic Journals
 - Language: English & French

What to do when you are stuck?

- If you find one relevant article use it as a lead to find more:
 - Look at the subject headings used to index the article - reformulate your search
 - Find synonyms in the title or abstract
 - Snowball:
 - Use the “Find Similar Results” function
 - Look at the references
 - Try another database
 - Try Google, or Google Scholar to learn more about the topic and maybe find more literature

Find Similar Results
using SmartText Searching.

- This is an iterative process



Results

Acquire Full-Text

- Databases vary in how much full-text vs. just citations are available. (PsycArticles on Ovid now all FT!)
- From CINAHL:

Full text is available to download: OR



HTML Full Text



PDF Full Text

Full text needs to be requested via link:



Request this item through interlibrary loan

To request individual citations, or lists of citations go to:

<https://www.ciuisswestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/request-a-document-journal-article-or-book>

and complete the form, or email a list of articles to: docdel.jgh@mail.mcgill.ca

Read

Preliminary questions to ask:

1. What was the research question – and why was the study needed?
2. What was the research design?
 - Laboratory experiments
 - Clinical trials
 - Surveys
 - Organizational case studies
3. Was the research design appropriate to the question?

*Greenhalgh, T. (2014). How to read a paper: the basics of evidence-based medicine. 5th ed.

https://ccomtl.inlibro.net/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=548&query_desc=how%20to%20read%20a%20paper

Evaluate

What to consider when evaluating the material you've chosen ...

Depends on the **type** of literature AND the **situation/application**.

Do you need to apply full EBM rigor, or are other criteria sufficient?

Peer-reviewed / Evidence-based

- You can assume a basic level of quality for these.
- Focus on whether they answering the question for your literature review. (Relevance)

VS

General web health information:

- Evaluating Internet Health Information: A Tutorial from the National Library of Medicine -- <https://medlineplus.gov/webeval/webeval.html>
- Online Health Information Aid -- <https://www.healthsanteinfo.ca/>

Synthesize

Overall, you need to examine:

1. If the evidence you collected does, or does not, support your original question and
2. explain how it does, or does not, based on the articles you included in your review.

<https://guides.library.ualberta.ca/nursing/literature-review-step4>

- Organize / Synthesize:
 - Core themes / concepts
 - Trends over time
 - What's missing from the evidence, if anything

Concept	Paper
A	1 and 2 and 3
B	2 and 3 and 4 and 5
C	4 and 5 and 1

Organize + Report

Organizing the Information

There are several aspects to potentially keep track of, depending on the scope, purpose, and time-frame of your literature review:

- **INPUTS**

- Sources: which database(s)/website(s)?
- What keywords and/or subject terms used?
- How were they used / combined?

- **OUTPUTS**

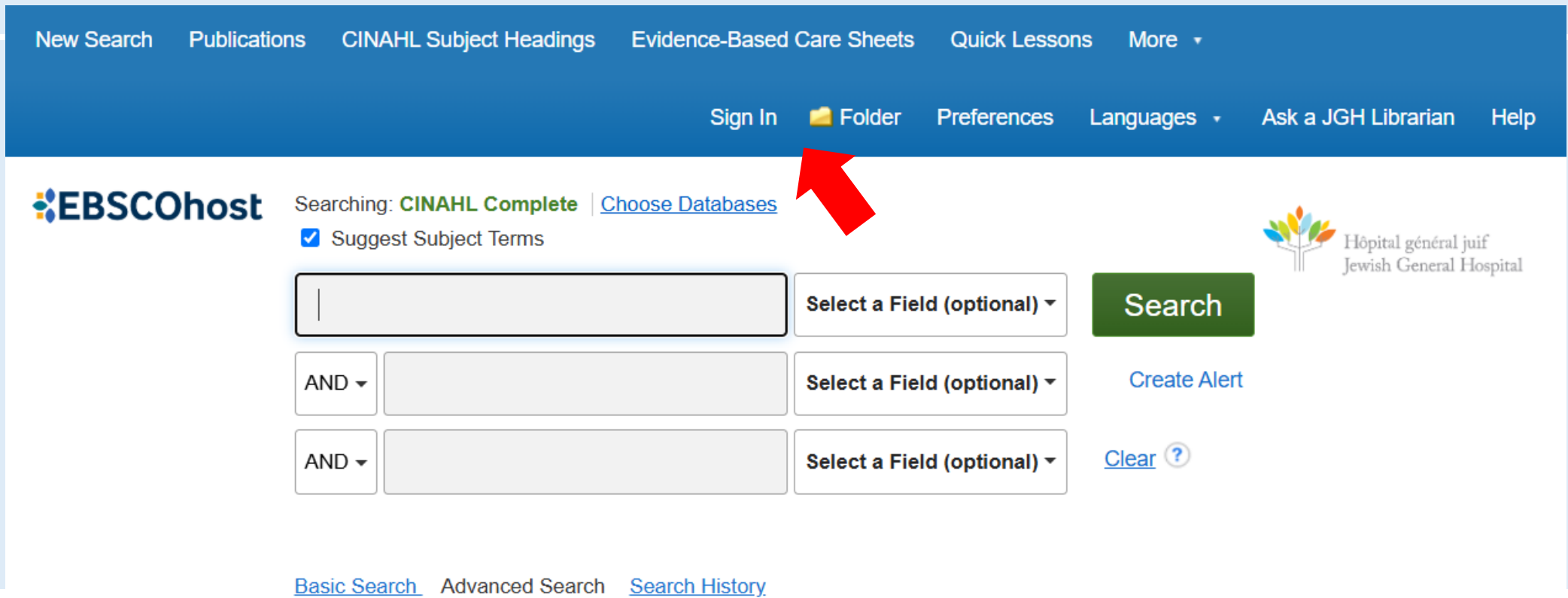
- Citations chosen
- Full text of articles – PDF or other format

Tools

- Email citation lists (from databases (DB)):
 - can be messy if collecting many articles on different topics / over time
- DB built-in tools :
 - Set up a PERSONAL ACCOUNT in Ovid/EBSCO platform (free!)
 - account folders / projects / workspaces / export citations (e.g., to Word)
 - *** **ALWAYS SAVE / INCLUDE YOUR SEARCH STRATEGIES** *** – often not selected by default
- Citation management software:
 - Zotero (free)
 - EndNote (\$\$)
 - Covidence - for systematic reviews (\$\$)

Create a Personal Account for CINAHL

- To save your searches
- To set up search alerts to stay informed of the latest developments on topics of particular interest to you



The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search interface. The top navigation bar includes links for New Search, Publications, CINAHL Subject Headings, Evidence-Based Care Sheets, Quick Lessons, and More. Below this, a secondary bar contains Sign In, Folder (highlighted with a red arrow), Preferences, Languages, Ask a JGH Librarian, and Help.

The main search area features the EBSCOhost logo and the text "Searching: CINAHL Complete | Choose Databases". A checkbox for "Suggest Subject Terms" is checked. The search input area consists of three rows, each with a text box, a connector (AND), and a "Select a Field (optional)" dropdown menu. A green "Search" button is located to the right of the input fields. Below the search button are links for "Create Alert" and "Clear ?".

At the bottom of the search area, there are links for "Basic Search", "Advanced Search", and "Search History".

Report

- What to include?
 - Notes about your search method, including:
 - sources (databases, websites)
 - search terms (keywords + subject terms)
 - limits (eg. Date range, language, type of publication)
 - Level of detail and formality of reporting will be determined by purpose. E.g., published articles vs. informal presentation to a small group of colleagues
 - Could use the PICO framework to present results, explaining:
 - the Outcome
 - of an Intervention
 - versus a Comparison
 - on a specific Population

Selected Writing Resources

- Resources:

- <https://www.healthevidence.org/practice-tools.aspx>
- <https://guides.library.ualberta.ca/nursing/writing-resources#s-lg-box-16892627>
- <https://www.myamericannurse.com/writing-clinical-articles-a-step-by-step-guide-for-nurses/>
- Readability for patient materials CCOMTL: <https://www.ciuusswestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/support-for-patient-education-resources>

Exercise

Hands-on Exercise

Find the full text of the following 4-part article series on how to do a literature review in nursing. It is from the area of dermatology, but is an excellent, in-depth overview.

1. Open CINAHL database from

EN: <https://www.ciussswestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/>

FR: <https://www.ciussscentreouest.ca/a-propos-du-ciusss/affaires-academiques/services-bibliothecaires>

2. Search for articles (4 parts in the series)...

- Subject = Literature Review; Research Methodology
- Author = Laura Crosby
- Journal name = Dermatological Nursing

3. Do these two tasks:

- a) Download PDFs (which are available in this case)
- b) Set up a personal account for CINAHL and “Save to Folder” / Create project

4. Read the articles if you are interested!

Conclusion / Questions?

Conclusion

What next?

- Try the practice exercise, if you're interested
- Let us know if you have any questions or further needs, such as...
 - More training?
 - E.g., Zotero, CINAHL in-depth, EBM approaches for nursing
 - For specialized databases (e.g., PEN Database and Natural Medicines) contact librarian Mary Kalogerakis at lib.biblio.ccomtl@ssss.gouv.qc.ca
 - Individual / small group support for specific questions / projects
 - Any other questions – Please never hesitate to ask us for any information-related help you might need! We're here for you.

How to reach US...



Website

FR <https://www.ciussscentreouest.ca/a-propos-du-ciusss/affaires-academiques/services-bibliothecaires>

EN <https://www.ciussswestcentral.ca/about-us/academic-affairs/library-services/>

E-mail / Teams

lib.biblio.ccomtl@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

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