Graduate Research Methodology Module

PubMed, Embase, Scopus & EndNote
3 OCT 2018

Dr Amy Chou
NUS Medical Library
Why and How Do You Search?

Evidence-based Practice

Formulating Your Clinical Question

Searching for Evidences

Appraising Evidence

Applying Evidence to Practice

Evaluating Evidence Use

Source: https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-photo-evidence-based-practice-diagram-image85702235
Learning Objectives

After this session, you should be able to:

- Formulate your clinical question:
  - Use PICO(T) to formulate a search question

- Search for evidences:
  - Identify terms for PICO(T)
  - Look for secondary sources
  - Search for primary sources (PubMed & Embase)

- Manage references with EndNote
  - Importing and citing references
Formulate Your Clinical Question

PICO(T) is a **framework** for searching evidence:

- **P**atient / Population / Problem
- **I**ntervention / Prognostic factor / Exposure
- **C**omparison (*not always needed*)
- **O**utcome
- **T**ype of study design (*when applicable*)
Practice Scenario

A mother of two older children aged 4 and 6 years old, with experience of dental caries resulting in fillings and extraction, wants to know how dental caries can be prevented in her newborn?
Among preschool children, what is the best method of preventing dental caries?
# Types of Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question domain</th>
<th>Questions asked</th>
<th>Sample Clinical Question /PICO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Therapy</td>
<td>How to best treat the problem</td>
<td>In children with erupting molars, do biannual applications of fluoride varnish compared to NaF better reduce caries?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etiology / Harm</td>
<td>What causes the problem</td>
<td>For children with asthma, does use of nitrous oxide for sedation pose a risk for asthmatic exacerbation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prognosis</td>
<td>What will the problem look like over time and anticipate likely complications</td>
<td>Are paediatric patients with Autism Spectrum Disorder compared to those without at an increased risk for caries?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>How to determine the problem</td>
<td>In patients with undiagnosed oral lesions, can brush biopsy when compared to an oral biopsy more effectively detect oral cancer?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Search Elements For Different Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Therapy / Prevention</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Prognosis</th>
<th>Etiology / Harm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>P</strong></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>X (During appraisal, check if index test is compared with a gold standard)</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>O</strong></td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Best used for specific outcome/s only; should not be subjective; can exclude if looking at all outcomes)</td>
<td>(Accurate diagnosis of “P”) diagnosis sensitivity specificity, etc.</td>
<td>(Best used for specific outcome only, there may be other related outcomes)</td>
<td>(Expressed in terms of for e.g. risk or risk factors)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**This is a rough guide; ultimately depends on the specific research question**
## Types of Study Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question domain</th>
<th>Study design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Therapy/Prevention</td>
<td>RCT &gt; Cohort &gt; Case-control &gt; Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etiology/Harm</td>
<td>RCT (rarely) &gt; Cohort &gt; Case-control &gt; Cross-sectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prognosis</td>
<td>Cohort &gt; Case-control &gt; Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>Prospective &gt; cross-sectional &gt; case-control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PICO(T) helps to phrase your question **precisely**:

- By identifying the major elements of your question
- By using appropriate elements from PICO(T) to create a search statement
- By ranking concepts (optional)
- Depending on the question, study design (e.g. RCTs, cohort studies, case control studies) may be part of the search strategy
Learning Objectives

After this session, you should be able to:

✓ Formulate your clinical question:
  ✓ Use PICO to formulate a search question

✓ Search for evidences:
  ✓ Identify terms for PICO(T)
    □ Look for secondary sources
    □ Search for primary sources (PubMed & Embase)

□ Manage references with EndNote
  □ Importing and citing references
Among preschool children, what is the best method of preventing dental caries?
Boolean Operators

**OR** either terms may be present
→ more results
E.g. dental caries **OR** tooth decay

**AND** both terms must be present
→ fewer results
E.g. dental caries **AND** prevention

**NOT** → Use with caution
E.g. Humans **NOT** animals
Phrase Searching “ ”

Searches exact phrase:

“tooth decay”

“oral cavity”
Truncation *

Searches spelling variants:
prevent* will retrieve

✓ prevent
✓ prevented
✓ preventative
✓ preventing
✓ prevention, etc

PubMed searches only first 600 variants.
(Nesting)

Combine concepts in a prescribed order in a search statement:

(“dental caries” OR “tooth decay”) AND prevent*
Among preschool children, what is the best method of preventing dental caries?

- preschool AND “dental caries” AND prevention

- (preschool* OR pre-school*) AND (“dental caries” OR “tooth decay”) AND prevent*
Learning Objectives

After this session, you should be able to:

✓ Formulate your clinical question:
  ✓ Use PICO to formulate a search question

✓ Search for evidences:
  ✓ Identify terms for PICO(T)
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  □ Search for primary sources (PubMed & Embase)
  □ Manage references with EndNote
  □ Importing and citing references
Secondary Sources

Evidence-Based Dentistry Databases and Critically Appraised Resources

- **ADA Center for Evidence-Based Dentistry**
  - Clinical practice guidelines, critical/plain language summaries, systematic reviews

- **Cochrane Oral Health Group**
  - Systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials in oral health

- **Turning Research Into practice (Trip)**
  - Systematic reviews, evidence-based synopses, guidelines & more

- **PubMed Clinical Queries**
  - Systematic reviews, guidelines & more
Learning Objectives

After this session, you should be able to:

✓ Formulate your clinical question:
  ✓ Use PICO to formulate a search question

✓ Search for evidences:
  ✓ Identify terms for PICO(T)
  ✓ Look for secondary sources
  ✓ Search for primary sources (PubMed & Embase)

☑ Manage references with EndNote
  ☑ Importing and citing references
Primary Sources

Biomedical / Multi-disciplinary Databases

- **PubMed**
  - Clinical biomedicine literature from MEDLINE, life science journals & online books

- **Embase**
  - Biomedical & pharmacological literature from Embase.com & MEDLINE
  - Full-text indexing of drug, disease & medical device data

- **Scopus**
  - Multi-disciplinary research literature spanning the scientific, technical, medical, social sciences, and the arts and humanities
Subject Coverage: Biomedicine, life sciences, healthcare

Size: ~28 million records

MEDLINE, largest component of PubMed, has ~25 million records from ~5600 journals.

Strengths:
MEDLINE indexed using MeSH
Updated daily – in press, ahead of print
Coverage: US & 80 other countries
Free access
## Where to Start Searching

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Clinical Queries</th>
<th>Advanced Search</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presents highest level of evidence for a clinical question using evidence-based algorithms or search filters</td>
<td>Comprehensive search using a combination of MeSH and keywords</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cons</td>
<td>Search results limited to specific clinical research areas</td>
<td>Search results require manual filtering for evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinical study categories: Therapy, diagnosis, etiology, prognosis, or clinical prediction guides

PubMed Clinical Queries

Results of searches on this page are limited to specific clinical research areas. For comprehensive searches, use PubMed directly.

[preschool* OR pre-school*] AND (dental caries OR tooth decay*) AND prevent* 

Clinical Study Categories

- **Category:** Therapy
- **Scope:** Broad

Systematic Reviews

- Cross-sectional study
- RCT
- Systematic reviews
A comprehensive search consists of one or more of the following components:

- Keywords
- Subject heading (if any)
- Filters (when necessary)
- Types of study design (when applicable)
Medical Subject Heading (MeSH)

Comprehensive search:
- Keywords
- Subject heading
- Filters
- Types of study design

Dental caries
Carious lesions
Dental cavities
Dental caries
Dental decay
Tooth decay

"Dental caries" is the designated subject heading for the concept.
Medical Subject Heading (MeSH)

PubMed Homepage

PubMed Advanced Search
Localized destruction of the tooth surface initiated by decalcification of the enamel followed by enzymatic lysis of organic structures and leading to cavity formation. If left unchecked, the cavity may penetrate the enamel and dentin and reach the pulp.

Year introduced: DENTAL CARIES CONTROL was heading 1965-1966
MeSH terms are arranged in a hierarchical manner, from broader to narrower terms.

Related MeSH terms are also provided.

See Also:
- Cariogenic Agents
- Cariostatic Agents
- Diet, Cariogenic
- Tooth Demineralization
- Root Caries
MeSH Entry Terms = Synonyms

Entry Terms:  
- Dental Decay  
- Caries, Dental  
- Decay, Dental  
- Carious Dentin  
- Carious Dentins  
- Dentin, Carious  
- Dentins, Carious  
- Dental White Spot  
- White Spots, Dental  
- White Spots  
- Spot, White  
- Spots, White  
- White Spot  
- Dental White Spots  
- White Spot, Dental

Entry Terms are one source of keywords for your search strategy.

An alternative source of keywords is the title/abstract/full-text of a relevant article.
## Subject Heading vs Keyword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Heading</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consistent</strong> way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concept</td>
<td>Useful when there is no subject heading or indexing term available to represent the concept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrieves <strong>indexed</strong> citations; involves <strong>time lag</strong> (i.e. delay up to several months)</td>
<td>Retrieves all kinds of records, including the <strong>latest</strong> (as supplied by publisher)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>More specific</strong></td>
<td><strong>Broader, less precise</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concept</td>
<td>MeSH terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschool children</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental caries</td>
<td>&quot;Dental Caries/prevention and control&quot;[Mesh]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of study</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Comprehensive Search Strategy

## Concept MeSH terms Keywords

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>MeSH terms</th>
<th>Keywords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preschool children</td>
<td>&quot;Child, Preschool&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>preschool* OR pre-school*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental caries</td>
<td>&quot;Dental Caries/prevention and control&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>dental caries OR tooth decay OR carious dentin*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention</td>
<td></td>
<td>prevent*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

("Child, Preschool"[Mesh] OR preschool* OR pre-school*) AND
("Dental Caries/prevention and control"[Mesh] OR
((dental caries OR tooth decay OR carious dentin*) AND prevent*))
Click on “Search” to go to PubMed results page

By default, search is executed in “All Fields”

Click on “Add to history” to remain in Advanced Search Builder
PubMed Advanced Search

Query: ((dental caries[Title/Abstract] OR tooth decay[Title/Abstract] OR carious dentin*[Title/Abstract]) AND prevent*[Title/Abstract])

Builder:
- Title/Abstract: dental caries OR tooth decay OR carious dentin*
- Title/Abstract: prevent*
- All Fields

Search or Add to history

History:
- Search #16 Add Search "Dental Caries/prevention and control"[Mesh]

Items found: 13505
Time: 00:42:16
## PubMed Advanced Search

### Search History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Add to builder</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Items found</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#23</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search (((&quot;Dental Caries/prevention and control&quot;[Mesh]) OR (((dental caries)[Title/Abstract] OR tooth decay[Title/Abstract] OR carious dentin&quot;[Title/Abstract])) AND prevent&quot;[Title/Abstract])) AND (&quot;Child. Preschool&quot;[Mesh]) OR ((preschool&quot;[Title/Abstract] OR pre-school&quot;[Title/Abstract]))</td>
<td>3063</td>
<td>00:53:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#22</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search (&quot;Child. Preschool&quot;[Mesh]) OR ((preschool&quot;[Title/Abstract] OR pre-school&quot;[Title/Abstract]))</td>
<td>868099</td>
<td>00:51:51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#21</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search (preschool&quot;[Title/Abstract] OR pre-school&quot;[Title/Abstract])</td>
<td>29939</td>
<td>00:51:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#20</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search &quot;Child. Preschool&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>861335</td>
<td>00:51:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#18</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search (((&quot;Dental Caries/prevention and control&quot;[Mesh]) OR (((dental caries)[Title/Abstract] OR tooth decay[Title/Abstract] OR carious dentin&quot;[Title/Abstract])) AND prevent&quot;[Title/Abstract])) OR (&quot;Dental Caries/prevention and control&quot;[Mesh])</td>
<td>16137</td>
<td>00:51:06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#17</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search (((dental caries)[Title/Abstract] OR tooth decay[Title/Abstract] OR carious dentin&quot; [Title/Abstract]) AND prevent&quot;[Title/Abstract])</td>
<td>5249</td>
<td>00:50:45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#16</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search &quot;Dental Caries/prevention and control&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>13505</td>
<td>00:42:16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Click to add to Advanced Search Builder**
- **Click to view search results in PubMed**
PubMed Advanced Search

Search results

Items: 1 to 20 of 3063

1. Socioeconomic Determinants, Maternal Health, and Caries in Young Children.
   Julihn A, Soares FC, Hjern A, Dahlöf G.
   PMID: 30263967 Free PMC Article
   Similar articles

2. Quantitative analysis of biofilm bacteria according to different stages of early childhood caries.
   Neves BG, Stipp RN, Bezerra DDS, Guedes SFF, Rodrigues LKA.
   PMID: 30261443 Similar articles

3. Randomized Trial of Motivational Interviewing to Prevent Early Childhood Caries in Public Housing.
   PMID: 30230050 Similar articles
Study Design and Level of Evidence

Relationship of Research Designs/Levels of Evidence and PubMed Searching Filters (Article types)

Hierarchy of Research Designs & Levels of Scientific Evidence

- Clinical Practice Guidelines
- Meta-Analysis
- Systematic Reviews
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Cohort Studies
- Case Control Studies
- Case Report or Case Series
- Narrative Reviews, Expert Opinions, Editorials
- Animal and Laboratory Studies

Secondary, pre-appraised, or filtered Studies
Experimental
Observational Studies
Primary Studies
No design
Not involved w/ humans

©2012 R. Forrest, S.A. Miller, NCDHRF
Useful EBD Filter

- Meta-Analysis
- Multicenter Study
- News
- Newspaper Article
- Observational Study
- Overall
- Patient Education Handout
- Periodical Index
- Personal Narratives
- Portraits
- Practice Guideline
- Pragmatic Clinical Trial
- Published Erratum
- Randomized Controlled Trial
- Research Support, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
- Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural
- Research Support, N.I.H., Intramural

Show
In Summary

- Start with Clinical Queries for highest level of evidence in specific clinical domains

For Advanced/Comprehensive Search:
- Identify the MeSH terms (if any)
- Identify keywords
- Combine keywords and MeSH terms using (AND/OR/NOT)

Apply filters to limit/refine your search, or to distinguish between types of studies (optional)
- Language
- Publication dates
- Age
- Article type for EBD (expand to show all) e.g. systematic reviews, practice guidelines, etc.
Subject coverage (>32 million records)
- Biomedical science, clinical research, pharmacology, pharmaceutical science
- Medical devices, life sciences & allied health

Content:
- Published and peer-reviewed literature, in-press publications
- >2.4 million conference abstracts from about 7000+ biomedical, drug and medical device conferences since 2009

Strengths:
- Deep full-text indexing with Emtree Thesaurus (75,000+ terms), includes all MESH terms, particularly strong in drug, disease and medical device terms
- >2,900 journals are unique to Embase, i.e. not available from MEDLINE esp. from countries outside North America
PICO search is a good place to start for beginners and for synonyms, but it may not be the best place to build a comprehensive search.
Subject headings of different databases differ.
Embase Advanced Search

Results

Search filters:
- Sources
- Drugs
- Diseases
- Devices
- Floating Subheadings
- Age
- Gender
- Study types
- Publication types

Search terms:
"dental caries/EXP OR dc"

Search options:
- History
- Combine
- View
- Print
- Export
- Email
- Order
- Add to Clipboard

Results:
12,989 results for search #1

1. Topical ferumoxytol nanoparticles disrupt biofilms and prevent tooth decay in vivo via intrinsic catalytic activity
   *Nature Communications* 2018 9:1 Article Number 2920 Cited by: 0

2. Preventing Oral Disease: Alternative Providers and Places to Address This Commonplace Condition
   Fisher-Owens S.A., Merz E.
   *Pediatric Clinics of North America* 2018 65:5 (1063-1072) Cited by: 0
Embase Advanced Search

Results

Evidence Based Medicine

- Controlled Clinical Trial
- Randomized Controlled Trial

Search

Evidence Based Medicine

- Sources
- Drugs
- Diseases
- Devices
- Floating Subheadings
- Age
- Gender
- Study types
- Publication types
- Journal titles
- Publication years
- Authors

Search tip

2,767 results for search #7

Set email alert	Set RSS feed	Search details

1 — 25

1

Age-sex specific and sequela-specific disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) due to dental caries preventable through water fluoridation: An assessment at the national and subnational levels in Iran, 2016


Environmental Research 2018 167 (372-385) Cited by: 0

Embase	Abstract	View Full Text

Total records: 2,767
Filters: EBM & Others

Results

#3 AND #6 AND (randomized controlled trial/lim)

Search > Mapping > Date > Sources > Fields > Quick limits > EBM > Pub. types > Languages > Gender > Age > Animal

Results Filters

Sources
Drugs
Diseases
Devices
Floating Subheadings
Age
Gender
Study types
Publication types
Journal titles
Publication years
Authors
Conference Abstracts

Results

View | Print | Export | Email | Order | Add to Clipboard

Select number of items > Selected: 0 (clear)

Sort by: Relevance Publication Year Entry Date

1

Motivational Interviewing in Preventing Early Childhood Caries in Primary Healthcare: A Community-based Randomized Cluster Trial


Journal of Pediatrics 2018 201 (190-195) Cited by: 0

Embase Abstract Index Terms View Full Text

Find It @ NUS Libraries

similar records
Scopus

- No subject heading (but you can search MeSH/EMTREE terms as keywords)
- Sort by “highly cited” to get most impactful articles
- Several useful filters
- Multi-disciplinary (e.g. dentistry & material science)
Document search

Search

(preschool* OR pre-school*) AND ("dental caries" OR "tooth decay" OR "caries dentin")

E.g., "Cognitive architecture" AND robots

Limit

Search tips

Compare sources

Documents Authors Affiliations Advanced
Sort Results

Scopus

2,552 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY (preschool OR pre-school) AND (("dental caries" OR "tooth decay" OR "carious dentin") AND prevent)

Sort results by "Cited by" to find the "most impactful" articles on your topic.
Hands-on Activity

• 10 min to search on your research topic
• Raise your hand to ask for assistance
Learning Objectives

After this session, you should be able to:

✔ Formulate your clinical question:
  ✔ Use PICO to formulate a search question

✔ Search for evidences:
  ✔ Identify terms for PICO(T)
  ✔ Look for secondary sources
  ✔ Search for primary sources (PubMed, Embase & Scopus)

✔ Manage references with EndNote
  ✔ Importing and citing references
A bibliographic management tool that:

- *Stores* citations
- *Organizes* citations
- *Formats* citations
Installing EndNote X8

- EndNote X8 is available for download via NUS IT website: https://nusit.nus.edu.sg/services/software_and_os/software/software-student/
- Contact NUS ITCare (x62080, itcare@nus.edu.sg) for installation issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Software licensed by NUS IT</th>
<th>Software Description</th>
<th>Windows</th>
<th>Mac</th>
<th>Linux</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bentley</td>
<td>Use in integrated design such as 3D modeling, mechanical and structural design, quantitate take off and project management.</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Windows" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Mac" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Linux" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EndNote</td>
<td>Search bibliographic databases on the Internet, organise references, images, PDFs and files easily. Watch the bibliography appears as you write!</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Windows" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Mac" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EndNote LibGuide

EndNote (EN) is a software for managing references. It can automate the many tedious steps involved in organizing and formatting the references and bibliographies in your academic writing. EndNote Web (ENW) is the web version of EN, with fewer features.

Training Sessions and Tutorials

- [EndNote Handout Sem 1 AY 18-19](http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/endnote)

Training Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24th August 2018</td>
<td>10am to 12pm</td>
<td>Central Library Training Room</td>
<td>To Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21st September 2018</td>
<td>2pm to 4pm</td>
<td>Science Library Training Room</td>
<td>To Register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th September 2018</td>
<td>10am to 12pm</td>
<td>Medical Library Training Room</td>
<td>To Register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contacts

- Bizsy Ithack
  (Law)
- Han Ming Guan
  (Humanities and Social Sciences/Engineering & Computer Science)
- Wee Kin Guan
  (Science & Medical)
Before We Begin

Watch 5 minutes video on how to use EndNote:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S3xo6ZjBV6U&feature=youtu.be
Workflow for EndNote

1. Create an EndNote Library
2. Add references to the EndNote Library
3. Manage references: using groups & finding duplicates
4. Insert references in MS Word (Cite While You Write)
5. Change citation style and edit preferences
Create & Move An EndNote Library

Where?

Back-up

How to move?

.Data

.enl

.enlx
1. Select records, select **Citation manager**, then **Create File**.
2. If clicking on .nbib files does not work, select **Open With** and choose **EndNote**.
1. To export all (>200) records, select **File**, **MEDLINE** format, then **Create File**
1. On the menu bar, click on **File > Import > File**… A dialogue box “Import File” appears.

2. Import File: Browse for the saved file, and **Choose**…

3. Import Option: Choose **PubMed**.

4. Click **Import**.

5. The references are now saved into the EndNote library, under the group “Imported References”.
Embase: Direct Export

1. Carry out a search in Embase
2. Select the relevant articles and click on Export
3. Choose **RIS format**
4. Click on **Export**
Import PDFs

1. On the menu bar, click on File > Import > File… or Folder… A dialogue box “Import File” appears.

2. Import File: Browse for the saved PDF file or folder, and Choose...

3. Import Option: Select Other Filters…. Look for PDF. Click Choose.

4. Click Import.

5. The references are now saved into the EndNote library, under the group “Imported References”.

***Note. Digital Object Identifier (DOI) needs to be present. If the DOI is not present the PDF will be imported, but you will need to do extensive editing of the reference information.
1. Remove Duplicates
References > Find Duplicates

2. Delete Unwanted References
Select references then
References > Move References to Trash

*** Note: To delete References permanently,
References > Empty Trash
Cite While You Write (CWYW)

- Use MS Word to insert citations into your paper.
- Create a paper with properly formatted references, bibliography, figures & tables.
- Do **NOT** edit the references in Word, but in EndNote Library only.
Cite While You Write: MS Word

Insert Citations

Go to EndNote
This tool will take you to the EndNote program where you can select (highlight) references for insertion into MS Word.

Insert Selected Citation(s)
This tool will insert the selected reference(s) in EndNote into MS Word document at the location of the cursor.
Contact Us

Medical Library
Walk in: Level 5, MD6
Telephone : 65162046
Email: mdlib@nus.edu.sg
URL: www.lib.nus.edu.sg
### Useful Terminology to Search for Different Questions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question domain</th>
<th>MeSH terms and keywords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Trials</td>
<td>Use the appropriate search filter(s), e.g. Randomized Controlled Trial, Clinical Trial, Clinical Trial Phase I, II, III, IV. You can use more than one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic Studies</td>
<td>&quot;Sensitivity and Specificity&quot;[MeSH Terms] OR ((sensitivity[Title/Abstract] OR specificity[Title/Abstract]) AND diagnos*[Title/Abstract])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohort Studies</td>
<td>&quot;Cohort Studies&quot;[MeSH Terms] OR cohort [Title/Abstract] OR &quot;Prospective Studies&quot;[MeSH Terms] OR prospective[Title/Abstract]</td>
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**Simplified table; adapt according to your question**
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