NUR6004 Literature Search for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

22 August 2019
The Medical Library Training Room, MD6 Level 5
What we will cover today

1. Preparing an EndNote Library for Systematic Review

2. Defining A Focused Question
3. Identifying Sources to Search
4. Search Syntax
5. Subject Heading vs. Keyword search

6. Developing Search Strategy (with hands-on exercises)
   a. Pubmed
   b. The Cochrane Library
   c. Embase

7. Reporting the Search Process

8. Managing Search Results With EndNote
   ▪ Remove duplicates
   ▪ Export the Endnote Library to Excel
   ▪ Backup
What is a systematic review?

A systematic review attempts to collate all empirical evidence that fits pre-specified eligibility criteria in order to answer a specific research question. It uses explicit, systematic methods that are selected with a view to minimizing bias, thus providing more reliable findings from which conclusions can be drawn and decisions made (Antman 1992; Oxman 1993).

What is meta-analyses?
Many systematic reviews contain meta-analyses. Meta-analyses is the use of statistical methods to summarize the results of independent studies (Glass 1976). By combining information from all relevant studies, meta-analyses can provide more precise estimates of the effects of health care than those derived from the individual studies included within a review (see Chapter 9, Section 9.1.3).

Steps To Conduct A Systematic Review

Formulate a focused question

Write the review protocol

Identify sources to search

Develop the search strategy

Run your search (PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane & other databases)

Delete duplicates

Export citations to EndNote

Title abstract screening

Full text screening

Critical Appraisal

Extract the data and synthesise the results

Interpret your findings

Report using PRISMA framework
Publish the results
Before Doing A Systematic Review

Has a review been done before?
Search the systematic review databases:
  • Prospero http://www.crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO
  • Cochrane Reviews https://www.cochranelibrary.com/
  • PubMed
  • Embase

Write & register your review
  • Write your protocol
  • Refer to the PRISMA for systematic review protocols (PRISMA-P) for reporting standard for protocols http://www.prisma-statement.org/Extensions/Protocols.aspx
  • Register your research (e.g. Prospero or Cochrane)
PREP

Customise settings in Endnote for Systematic Review
Create a new EN library

1. Search Windows > EndNote
2. Click on File > New
3. Enter a filename e.g. **SysRev** (.enl)
4. Select location to save the library (e.g. on your Desktop)
5. Click **Save**
Moving & saving your EN Library

Raw files
- My EndNote Library
- My EndNote Library.Data

Back-up

Compressed file
- My EndNote Library.enlx

How to move?

Where?
Customise fields to display record #
My Groups feature (to organise)

Group Set
- Group 1
- Group 2
- Group 3
Defining a Focused Clinical Question

PICO framework
PICO

A useful tool/framework for asking focused clinical questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>O</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Interventions or exposures</td>
<td>Comparison</td>
<td>Outcomes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patients Problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How would you describe a group of patients?</td>
<td>What do we want to do with them?</td>
<td>What is the main alternative being considered, if any?</td>
<td>What are you trying to accomplish, measure, improve, or affect?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the problem?</td>
<td>What are they exposed to?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clinical Scenario

You are a pediatrician working in an emergency ward. During your daily practice, you are frequently faced with nervous children who are fearful of pain caused by needle-related procedures.

Now a new needle-free jet injection of lidocaine has been introduced into the market. “Just ask any child or parent who’s experienced the ‘soda pop thing’ before an IV start and you’ll hear them state that the needle “didn’t hurt at all.”

You ask if this is effective in minimising pain and distress associated with needle procedures compared to the other anaesthesia or sham treatment.
Framing The Question

Clinical Question: What is the efficacy of jet lidocaine for children undergoing needle-related procedure?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PICO Elements</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATIENT (P)</td>
<td>Children undergoing needle related procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVENTION (I)</td>
<td>Jet administration of lidocaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPARATOR (C)</td>
<td>Jet placebo or other anaesthesia procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME (O)</td>
<td>Pain score, patient satisfaction, patient cooperation, length of cry etc...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDY DESIGN (S)</td>
<td>Randomised Controlled Trials (RCT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Evidence Pyramid

• Describes a hierarchy, where systematic reviews are seen as the most reliable form of evidence.
• Help you to consider the quality and reliability of evidence

Source: http://www.nhsevidencetoolkit.net/what-is-evidence/
EXERCISE 1: Plan your search

Define your clinical question using PICO
IDENTIFYING SOURCES

‘Where’ to search
Sources of information

ALL relevant studies must be found by searching
Search strategy – Refined, documented (i.e. you must keep a record of all searches)
LibGuides on Systematic Review at http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/c.php?g=145717&p=955241
SEARCH SYNTAX

- Boolean logic
- Phrase searching
- Truncation/wildcards
- Parenthesis
Boolean operators

**OR** -- either terms may be present
→ more results
  e.g. cancers **OR** neoplasms

**AND** both terms must be present
→ fewer results
  e.g. jet injection **AND** lidocaine

**NOT** → Use with caution*
  e.g. Humans **NOT** animals
  *Studies on both humans **AND** animals (intersection area) would be missed

**NOTE**: Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT, must be entered in UPPERCASE in PubMed
More search syntax

PHRASE SEARCHING (using “ ”)
“J-Tip lidocaine”

TRUNCATION
Therap* \(\rightarrow\) find therapy, therapies, therapeutic, therapeutics, etc.
(\textbf{Note}: PubMed used only the first 600 variations.)

WILDCARDS (example in MedLine (OVID))
an\?esthesia \(\rightarrow\) find anesthesia or anaesthesia
Organ\#ation \(\rightarrow\) find organization or organisation

BRACKETS/PARENTHESES
\begin{align*}
\text{jet} & \text{ AND } \left( \text{lignocaine OR lidocaine} \right)
\end{align*}
SEARCH METHODOLOGY

Subject Headings (MeSH) vs. Keyword Search
What is PubMed/MEDLINE?

• PubMed comprises more than 29 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books.
• MEDLINE, largest component of PubMed (25 million records from 5600 journals)
• Search interface developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at National Library of Medicine (NLM)

MEDLINE

• Biomedical literature database covering the fields of medicine, dentistry, nursing and health care system
• Medline records are indexed using MeSH
• Updated daily – in press, ahead of print
• Coverage: US & 80 other countries

Free access at https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed
Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

Using the NLM controlled vocabulary, Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), to index citations

Provides a consistent way to retrieve information
The MeSH hierarchy

Entry Terms:
- Injection
- Injectables
- Injectable

All MeSH Categories
- Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment Category
- Therapeutics
- Drug Therapy
- Drug Administration Routes
- Injections
  - Injection, Intratympanic
  - Injections, Intra-Arterial
  - Injections, Intra-Articular
  - Viscosupplementation
  - Injections, Intralungal
  - Injections, Intramythic
  - Injections, Intramuscular
  - Injections, Intraretinal
  - Injections, Intraventricular
  - Injections, Spinal
  - Injections, Epidural
  - Injections, Subcutaneous
  - Injections, Intradermal

If you need to expand your search, consider the Entry Terms (synonyms) in keyword search.

Other ways to find Synonyms:
- Thesaurus
- Subject terms in Library catalogue and
- Key concepts or Descriptors (Author supplied)
- Find a review article and look for the “keywords” used to search the different databases

The + sign indicates that there are more specific terms under the subject

Injections, Jet
- Biolistics
Keywords/ ‘text word’

• ‘Free text’ or ‘text word’ or natural language searching
• Compensate for insufficient indexing/No indexing

Example of list of possible keywords related to “jet administration of lidocaine”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>jet administration of lidocaine/lignocaine</th>
<th>Keywords on ‘jet injection’</th>
<th>Keywords on ‘lidocaine’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jet</td>
<td></td>
<td>lidocaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J-tip</td>
<td></td>
<td>lignocaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needle-free</td>
<td></td>
<td>xylocaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needle free</td>
<td></td>
<td>xylocitin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no needle</td>
<td></td>
<td>dalcaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needleless</td>
<td></td>
<td>octocaine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>needle-less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MeSH versus Keywords

- Least precise
- Broadest
- Current (retrieve latest studies pending MeSH indexing)

- More precise
- Narrower
- Slightly dated (miss latest studies due to delay in indexing)

- Most precise
- Not recommended to use to build search for systematic review

Keyword

MeSH

Major MeSH
EXERCISE 2: PLAN YOUR SEARCH

1. Identify relevant MeSH terms via MeSH database
2. Identify synonyms to build keyword search statement
DEVELOPING SEARCH STRATEGY

a. MEDLINE (via PubMed)
‘Intervention’ terms - Construct the search strategy

1. To search MeSH terms for ‘I’ term (Jet Lignocaine)
2. To search the keywords for ‘I’ term
   a) Brainstorm for synonyms or related terms
   b) Combine similar concepts with ‘OR’ operators
   c) Search specifically in title/abstract ([tiab]) field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concepts</th>
<th>MeSH</th>
<th>Keywords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jet administration of lidocaine</td>
<td></td>
<td>jet, J-tip, needle-free, needle free, no needle, needleless, needle-less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
‘Intervention’ terms - Construct the search strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concepts</th>
<th>MeSH</th>
<th>Keywords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**tiab** = search only in ‘title’ or ‘abstract’ filed of the database record
Search Strategy For ‘Intervention’ — Jet Injection Of Lidocaine

Combine **MeSH & Keywords** on similar concepts using ‘OR’
Combine different concepts (i.e. ‘jet’ AND ‘lidocaine’) using ‘AND’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention = Jet injection of Lidocaine</th>
<th>Items Found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Date of Search 17/6/2019
Search Strategy For ‘Population’ - Children who are fearful of needle-related pain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patient= children who are fearful of pain</th>
<th>Items Found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Date of Search 17/6/2019
### Combining ‘Population’ & ‘Intervention’ Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Items Found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Date of Search 17/6/2019
THE COCHRANE Randomised Controlled Trials filters to use in PubMed & EMBASE

### PubMed

```
```

[http://work.cochrane.org/pubmed](http://work.cochrane.org/pubmed)

### EMBASE

```
'crossover procedure':de OR 'double-blind procedure':de OR 'randomized controlled trial':de OR 'single-blind procedure':de OR (random* OR factorial* OR crossover* OR cross NEXT/1 over* OR placebo* OR doubl* NEAR/1 blind* OR singl* NEAR/1 blind* OR assign* OR allocat* OR volunteer*):de,ab,ti
```

[http://work.cochrane.org/embase](http://work.cochrane.org/embase)
PubMed: How to change the results display (summary to abstract view)
Export from PubMed to EN: < 200 items

1. Randomized Clinical Trial of Lidocaine Analgesia for Catheterization Delivered via Blunt Tipped Applicato
Uspal NG, Strellitz B, Gritton J, Follmer K, Bradford M, Klein EJ.
PMID: 29232351
Similar articles

2. A Randomized Double Blind Trial of Needle-free Injec
Anesthesia for Infant Lumbar Puncture.

Choose Destination
- File
- Collections
- Order
- Citation manager
- Clipboard
- E-mail
- My Bibliography

Generate a file for use with external citation management software.

Number to send: 50
Start from citation: 1
Create File

Filter: Manage F
Export from PubMed to EN: > 200 items

**In PubMed**

- Search for your query, e.g., "infant[tiab] OR infant[tiab] OR infancy[tiab] OR newborn[tiab]"
- Click on the "Send to" button
- Select "MEDLINE"
- Download the results

**In Endnote software**

1. Go to File > Import
2. Select 'PubMed (NLM)' as the import option
3. Click Import (see below)

**IMIMPORTING INTO ENDNOTE**

- In Endote
- Go to File > Import to import the text file which you have exported
- Select ‘PubMed (NLM)’ as import option
- Click Import (see below)
EN: Annotating record with Name of Database (after exporting results)

Video on EndNote: Change and Move Fields [https://youtu.be/bE-L_-SQg3Q](https://youtu.be/bE-L_-SQg3Q)
EN: Organise citations using ‘Groups’

In Endnote, select the citations, then right-click

- Record Summary
- New Reference
- Edit References
- Move References to Trash
- Add References To
  - Create Custom Group
    - Jet Lidocaine
    - Cochrane
    - Embase
    - PubMed

- Copy References To
- E-mail Reference
- Remove References From Group
- Cut
- Copy
- Copy Formatted
- Paste
- Mark as Read
- Mark as Unread
- Rating

- Show All References
- Show Selected References
- Hide Selected References

- File Attachments
- PDF Viewer
- Find Full Text
- Find Reference Updates
- URL
- Web of Science
- Restore to Library
- Resolve Sync Conflicts...
How to save searches / set email alerts

- Click ‘Sign in to NCBI’ on the top right corner of the PubMed Homepage
- Register for an NCBI account or login in via partner organization account (e.g. Google login)
How to save searches / set email alerts

- Review search **History** and pick best search strategy to save
- Save searches & receive automatic e-mail alerts

Refer to video at https://youtu.be/WbFjV91YNNY
Exercise 3: Run your search

1. Construct search strategy using the appropriate Boolean operators to structure your search
   #1 Patient(P) $\rightarrow$ combine MeSH & Keyword with ‘OR’
   #2 Intervention(I) $\rightarrow$ combine MeSH & Keyword with ‘OR’
   #1 ‘AND’ #2 $\rightarrow$ (combine P & I with ‘AND’)

2. Search for RCTs in PubMed using Randomised Controlled Trials (RCT) filter recommended by Cochrane

3. Export citations to Endnote Library & annotate the ‘Name of Database’

4. Save your search strategy
DEVELOPING SEARCH STRATEGY

b. The Cochrane Library (Wiley)
# Cochrane Search Interface

![Cochrane Search Interface](image)

## SEARCH FUNCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>Who should use it, What does it do and What’s New</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEARCH</strong></td>
<td>- For users interested in performing quick searches with a few terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- For experienced users who prefer to use pull down menus to search fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Includes auto-suggest feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Supports up to five search rows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEARCH MANAGER</strong></td>
<td>- For searchers interested in creating complex strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Supports Boolean and proximity operators, nesting, and field searching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Combine search line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Insert a line, add one search to another and orphan line detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEDICAL TERMS</strong></td>
<td>- For users wanting comprehensive searching of medical concepts using MeSH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MESH)</td>
<td>- Includes auto-suggest feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- All MeSH information, permuted index, tree(s) and results, on one page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Improved qualifier search and support for all thesaurus functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BROWSE</strong></td>
<td>- Browse Cochrane Reviews by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Topic, new reviews, updated reviews, A – Z or Review group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Browse all other Cochrane Library Databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Other Reviews, Trials, Methods Studies, HTA, Economic Evaluations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Follow step 1-6 to do a MeSH search for intervention ‘jet injection’
1. Enter the keywords directly into the search box #2 as shown
2. You can add the suffix: \texttt{ti,ab} to the end of the term
3. Enclose search terms with (:) before appending: \texttt{ti,ab} if you are entering more than one word in a field search
Cochrane search strategy

4. Repeat **MeSH search and Keyword** search for ‘lidocaine’
5. Combining concepts on ‘jet injection’ (#3) and ‘lidocaine’ (#6) with ‘AND’ (see search results for ‘I’ in #7)
Cochrane search results

Scan the results and retrieve the relevant full text articles

65 Trials matching on "#7 - #3 AND #6"

1. Needle-free jet injection of lidocaine for local anesthesia during lumbar puncture: a randomized controlled trial
   A. Ferayomi, R. Niguez, M. Bryson, B. Bullock
   Pediatric emergency care, 2012, 28(7), 687-690 | added to CENTRAL: 31 December 2013 | 2013 Issue 12
   Published

2. A needle-free jet-injection system with lidocaine for peripheral intravenous cannula insertion: a randomized controlled trial with cost-effectiveness analysis
   C. Lysskowski, L. Dumont, M.R. Tranvik, E. Tassony
   PubMed

3. Jet injection of 1% buffered lidocaine versus topical ELA-Max for anesthesia before peripheral intravenous catheterization in children: a randomized controlled trial
   S. Spanos, R. Booth, H. Koenig, K. Sikes, E. Gracy, I. Kim
   Pediatric emergency care, 2008, 24(8), 511-515 | added to CENTRAL: 31 January 2009 | 2009 Issue 1
   PubMed, Embase

4. A randomized, double-blind controlled study of jet lidocaine compared to jet placebo for pain relief in children undergoing needle insertion in the emergency department
   M. Auerbach, M. Tunik, M. Mojica
Save and manage search strategy

Login to your account & save your searches
Export Cochrane citations to EN

Open your Endote Library
Double click the downloaded file (‘citation-export.RIS’) to import the citations into EndNote.
DEVELOPING SEARCH STRATEGY

c. Embase (Elsevier)
Subject coverage
• Biomedical (in-depth coverage of pharmacology, pharmaceutical science and clinical research)
• Medical devices
• Life sciences & Allied Health

Content :
• >30% of Embase journal titles are unique (i.e., not covered by MEDLINE)
• >32 million published and peer-reviewed records, in-press publications
• Over 2.4 million conference abstracts indexed from more than 7,000 conferences from 2009
• Coverage of 8,500 indexed peer-reviewed journals from 1947

Strength:
• Deep full-text indexing with Emtree thesaurus (75,000+ terms), includes all MeSH terms, particularly strong in drug, disease and medical device terms
Search Intervention term
Step 1. Search for the subject heading on ‘jet injection’
Click on EMTREE (Embase subject headings)
Enter word or phrase without quote ‘jet injection’ into the search box
Click on ‘Add to Query Builder’
Click ‘Search’
Step 2. Build the keyword search statement on ‘jet injection’

At the search box, paste the following search statement:

(Jet OR J-tip OR “needle-free” OR “needle free” OR “no needle” OR needleless OR “needle-less”):ti,ab

930 results for search #1
Combine Search Results for ‘jet injection’

Step 3. Combine subject heading and keyword search statement on ‘jet injection’, using ‘OR’ operator, i.e.

#1 OR #2
Step 4. Repeat the same steps to search for the subject heading on ‘lidocaine’

Click on EMTREE

Enter word or phrase without quote ‘lidocaine’ into the search box

Click on ‘Add to Query Builder’
Step 5. Build the keyword search statement on ‘lidocaine’

At the search box, paste the following search statement:

(lignocaine OR lidocaine OR xylocaine):ti,ab
Step 6. Combine subject heading and keyword search statement on ‘lidocaine’ using ‘OR’ operator, i.e. 

#4 OR #5
Combine Search Results for ‘jet injection’ AND ‘Lidocaine’

Step 7. Combine search results on ‘jet injection’ AND ‘lidocaine’ using ‘AND’ operator, i.e. 

#3 AND #6
Export Embase Citations to EndNote

1. Results
   - Show search results

2. Export
   - Click to export

3. Export Data
   - RIS format (Mendeley, EndNote)

4. Open Endote software &
   - Double click the 'records.ris' file to import the citations to EndNote.
REPORTING THE SEARCH

a. The literature search process
b. PRISMA requirements
Reporting your literature search

Methods section

- The names of the database searched (dates of coverage)
- The dates of the last search for each database
- PICO concepts that were searched for
- Limits applied (e.g., publication date, study design, language, etc.)
- Other sources searched (grey literature, handsearching, reference list)
- List individuals or organizations contacted
- Include the detailed search in an Appendix

Record the number of search results retrieved for each database and fill this total number in the PRISMA flow diagram (see next slide)
• PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses)

• A transparent way of reporting your search results of systematic reviews and meta-analyses

Source: http://prisma-statement.org/prismastatement/flowdiagram.aspx
Systematic Reviews: Critical Appraisal Tools

- The Centre The CASP Checklist [https://casp-uk.net/casp-tools-checklists/](https://casp-uk.net/casp-tools-checklists/)
- The Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine (CEBM) [https://www.cebm.net/2014/06/critical-appraisal/](https://www.cebm.net/2014/06/critical-appraisal/)
- Joanna Briggs Institute Critical Appraisal tools [https://joannabriggs.org/critical_appraisal_tools](https://joannabriggs.org/critical_appraisal_tools)
- The Cochrane Collaboration’s tool for assessing risk of bias (See Chapter 8: Assessing risk of bias in included studies) [https://training.cochrane.org/handbook](https://training.cochrane.org/handbook)
- The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses [http://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp](http://www.ohri.ca/programs/clinical_epidemiology/oxford.asp)

Refer to NUS Systematic Review Guides at [http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/sysreviews](http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/sysreviews)
Searching is an iterative process

- Revise your search till you are satisfy with the results

**SUMMARY: DEVELOPING A SEARCH STRATEGY**

1. **Formulate the focus question**
2. **Select databases**
3. **Build the search strategy**
   - MeSH term + Keywords
4. **Refine the search**
   - Study design (RCTs filter)
   - Limits
5. **Analyse the results**

Use results

- **YES**
  - Satisfactory
- **NO**
ENDNOTE

- Remove duplicates
- Exporting EN references to MSExcel
- Backup

Appendix 2: Cite While You Write (CWYW) → see Endnote channel on Youtube
Finding and removing duplicates
Using ‘NUSLib_SysRev.ens’
(a customised EN Output Style) for export to EXCEL worksheet

On your computer, locate where the Endnote Programme folder is
Look for a folder called ‘Styles’
Exporting EN citations to Excel (for analysis of results)
Steps to bring .txt into EXCEL

Text Import Wizard - Step 1 of 3

The Text Wizard has determined that your data is Delimited. If this is correct, please select Next, or choose the data type that best describes your data.

Original data type:
- Delimited: Characters such as commas or tabs separate each field.
- Fixed width: Fields are aligned in columns with spaces between fields.

Start import at row: 1
File origin: Unicode (UTF-8)

[Options for delimiters and data format]

Text Import Wizard - Step 2 of 3

This screen lets you set the delimiters your data contains. You can see how the data will be imported.

Delimiters:
- Tab
- Semicolon
- Comma
- Space
- Other:

Text qualifier:

Text Import Wizard - Step 3 of 3

This screen lets you select each column and set the data format.

Column data format:
- Text
- Date: MMDDYY
- Do not import column (skip)

[Advanced options for data format]

Text preview:

[Sample text with delimiters for demonstration]
Example of exported references

Using ‘NUSLib_SysRev” output style

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Name of databases</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>437</td>
<td>P. adyagman and J. M.</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Home telecare during intensive in Hospital Journal of telemedicine</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cochrane</td>
<td>We examined the influence of the increased frequency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>I. Berin, G. Grange, N.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Nicotine patches in pregnant smo : BNI (Online)</td>
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<td>426</td>
<td>D. C. Berry, M. Neel, E</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Tactile, design, and methodology BNC pregnancy and childbirth</td>
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<td>452</td>
<td>A. Bend, A. Naci, A.</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<td>346</td>
<td>L. A. Bracero, S. Mong</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Comparison of visual and comput American Journal of obstetrics</td>
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<td>478</td>
<td>A. L. Calle-Pascual, N.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>The outcomes of gestational dia International Journal of endocrinology</td>
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<td>455</td>
<td>F. Carral, M. D. C. Aya</td>
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<td>478</td>
<td>C. Chiswick, R. M. Rey</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Effect of metformin on maternal median N Engl J Med Diabetes</td>
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<td>478</td>
<td>J. Deutinger</td>
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<td>[Physiology of Doppler blood flow, Der Gynecology</td>
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<td>434</td>
<td>J. M. Dodd, C. Turnbul</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Antenatal lifestyle advice for women BNI  (Clinical research ed.)</td>
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<td>429</td>
<td>O. E. Dueñas-García, A.</td>
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<td>Perinatal outcomes of patients w. Ginecol для obstetica de M.</td>
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<td>A. Ferrara, M. M. Hedk</td>
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<td>465</td>
<td>J. E. Givens, M. O’kane</td>
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<td>Tele-Mum: A feasibility study for a Diabetic medicine</td>
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<td>J. E. Harding, J. E. Hig</td>
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<td>Randomized trial of neonatal hypovolemia BNC Pediatrics</td>
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<td>E. Healey, P. Mittled</td>
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<td>429</td>
<td>C. J. Homko, L. C. Dee</td>
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<td>Impact of a telemedicine system diabetes technology &amp; therapy</td>
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<td>C. J. Homko, W. P. Sar</td>
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<td>A. L. Hui, S. Ludwig, P.</td>
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<td>Exercise and dietary intervention during pregnancy results in reduced excessive</td>
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<td>A. L. Hui, S. Ludwig, P.</td>
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<td>Community-based exercise and diet Canadian Journal of Diabetes</td>
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<td>Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is increasing</td>
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Manually insert a header line
Backup your EN library

1. Save the complete Library to a single compressed file (.enlx), including .DATA folder.
2. To backup: File > Compressed Library
3. To decompress: double click file
4. ‘Make Stuff Safe’: Save a copy to a secure storage
5. Avoid Cloud storage e.g. DropBox & Google Drive
APPENDIX 1: VIDEOS
HOW TO EXPORT SEARCH RESULTS FROM DATABASES INTO ENDNOTE

PubMed
https://youtu.be/Bndii3dQ1kw

Embase
https://youtu.be/VcJpb0YztkA

Scopus
https://youtu.be/alwH-ENkHIQ

Cochrane
https://youtu.be/QHXWaAZZBqE

CINAHL
https://youtu.be/KWc-G_FlkFQ

PsycINFO
https://youtu.be/4qEh0HsBQGs

Library Subject Guide
http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/c.php?g=145503&p=953994
APPENDIX 2: Endnote’s CWYW functions

Youtube: Endnote channel  https://youtu.be/AAuGdJvIZtI

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