Preceptor Connection: Library Resources that puts Information at your Fingertips and Searching Refresher



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Library Resources Overview

U of A vs. AHS

Attention: Preceptors!

Apply for U of A Library Access!

Clinical Preceptors: 120 days

Clinical Academic Colleagues: 3-year

rolling term

Wealth of journals & Resources!

Increased access to journals not available at AHS.

E.g. Scopus/Web of Science

Preceptor Library Access Form



U of A Pharmacy Guide

https://quides.library.ualberta.ca/pharmacy

Search

University of Alberta Library Home / Subject Guides / Health Sciences / Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences / Home

Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences









PubMed (with links to UofA e-journals) MEDLINE (1946-present via Ovid) Scopus E EMBASE E Web of Science - All Databases SciFinder-n CINAHL Plus with Full Text PsycINFO E Google Scholar G Google Scholar

Drug Information

Lexicomp

ALIC Deventeral Manual

- CPS Full Access
 Includes CPS Drug Information, critical updates such as warnings, advisories, and drug shortages; and useful tools such as medical calculators, Clin-Info, Pill Identifier, and Lexi-Interact drug interaction checker.
- Comprehensive drug information tool for use at the point of care. Contains drug monographs, modules for drug interactions, identification, calculations, toxicology, patient education, and natural products. A mobile app is available for download.

Search Across the Hierarchy of Evidence

- TRIP Pro (Medical Database)

Search this Guide

ACCESSSS Federated Search

Summaries & Guidelines

- ClinicalKey
- Tools for Practice
- CPG Infobase: Clinical Practice Guidelines
- NICE Guidelines

Preappraised Resources

Cochrane Library



KRS - Libraries and Website

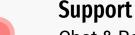
krs.albertahealthservices.ca



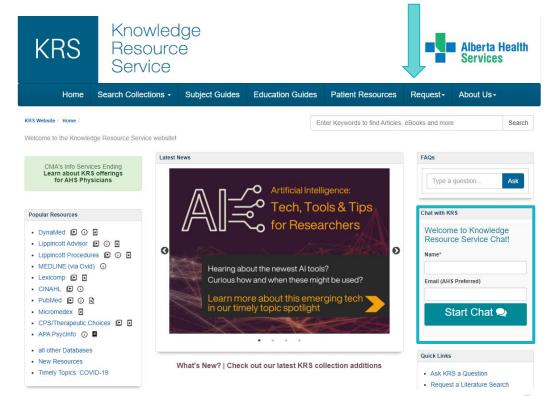
6 Library Locations
Edmonton, Calgary
& Red Deer

Accessible Resources

Clinical Practice



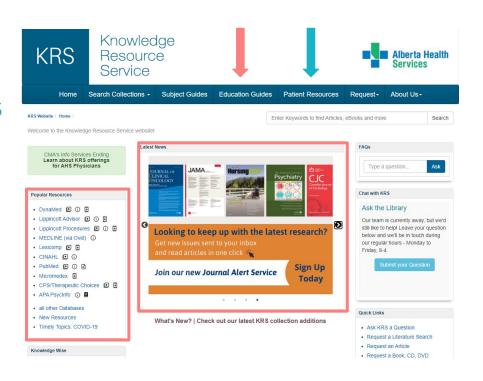
Chat & Request Services



Supporting Evidence-Informed Practice

Reference Services & Support

Subscription
Databases & Point
of Care Tools



Education Tools

Patient Resources

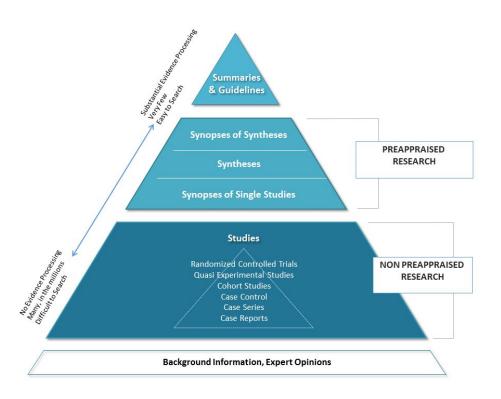


Searching

Basic vs. Advanced



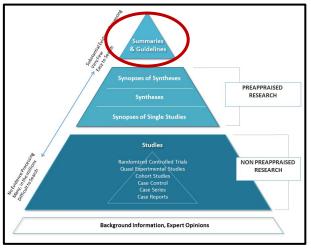
Levels of Evidence



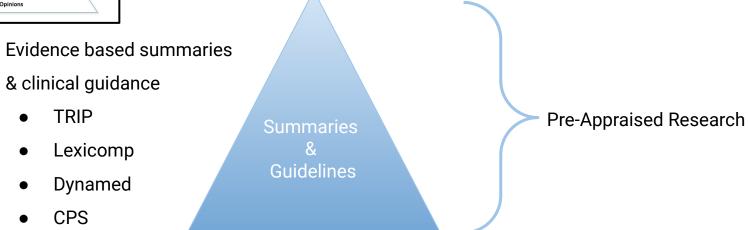


Clinical Searching

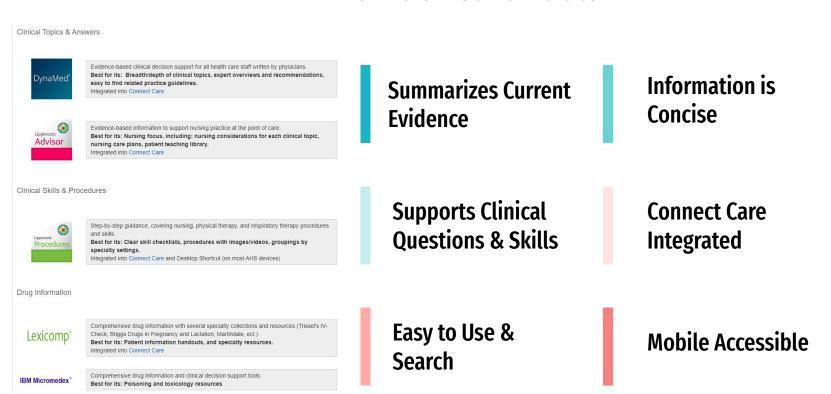
Basic

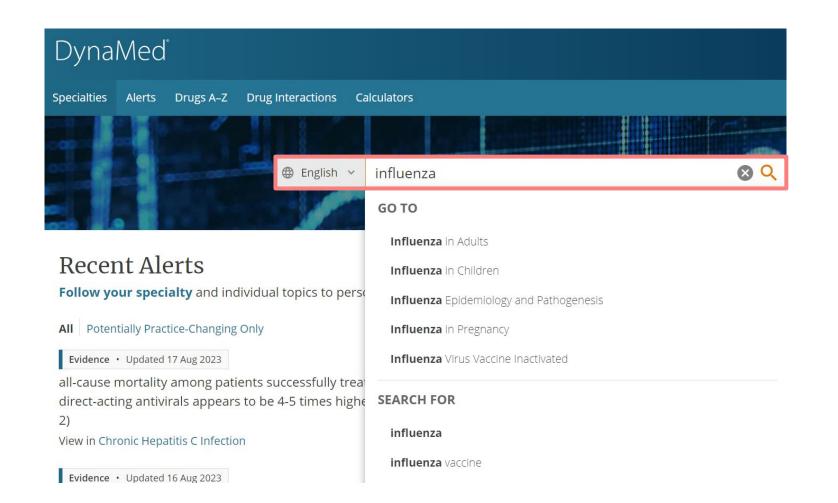


Levels of Evidence & Clinical Searching



Point of Care Tools





DynaMed



Claim CME Credit

Specialties Alerts Drugs A-Z Drug Interactions Calculators

CONDITION

Influenza in Adults

Topic Updates Images About

SECTIONS: Overview and Recommendations Related Topics General Information Epidemiology Etiology and Pathogenesis Clinical Presentation Diagnosis Treatment Complications and Prognosis Prevention and Screening Guidelines and Resources Patient Information References

< Previous Section Next Section >

Overview and Recommendations

≡ In this Section

Background

- Influenza in adults is a major cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide.
 - Annual epidemics in adults and children are associated with an estimated 3-5 million cases of severe illness and about 290,000-650,000 deaths.
 - Influenza infection is seasonal in temperate countries, with peaks during the winter months, but has sustained activity throughout the year in tropical climates.
- · Influenza is a single-stranded, segmented, negative-sense, RNA virus, and member of the Orthomyxoviridae family.
 - Infection can be caused by 1 of 3 types of influenza virus, subtypes A, B, and C.
 - Influenza A and B are the dominant circulating viruses causing seasonal influenza epidemics.
 - Influenza C is believed to cause mild infection, but does not contribute to seasonal epidemics.
 - Minor genetic variations (antigenic drift caused by accumulating random mutations) are the cause of seasonal variation.

■ DynaMeď



Claim CME Credit

Seasonal Influenza Vaccination > Vaccine Composition, Formulations, and Dosing > Seasonal Vaccine Composition

=

SECTIONS:

Recommendations from Professional Organizations

Vaccine Composition, Formulations, and Dosing

Vaccine Selection and Efficacy

Cautions and Adverse Events

Additional Information

Guidelines and Resources

Patient Information

References

Seasonal Vaccine Composition

- composition of seasonal influenza vaccines is adjusted annually based on predicted circulating strains
 - trivalent vaccines contain hemagglutinin (HA) antigens derived from 3 influenza virus strains (A/H1N1, A/H3N2, and B)
 - quadrivalent vaccines contain same antigens as trivalent vaccine, plus HA antigens from second B virus strain
- World Health Organization (WHO) recommended composition of seasonal influenza vaccines for 2022-2023 Northern hemisphere influenza season
 - egg-based influenza vaccines
 - quadrivalent formulation
 - A/Victoria/2570/2019 (H1N1)pdm09-like virus
 - A/Darwin/9/2021 (H3N2)-like virus
 - B/Austria/1359417/2021 (Victoria lineage)-like virus
 - B/Phuket/3073/2013 (Yamagata lineage)-like virus
 - trivalent formulation



Searching for Research Purposes

Advanced

Steps in a Systematic Search

- 1. Clearly describe research question
- 2. Identify concepts in the research question
 - (PICO, highlight concepts on paper)
- 3. Write concepts into circles
- 4. Identify synonyms for each concept
- Combine search concepts using appropriate operators (AND, OR)

Sample Research Question



For patients 65 years and older, does the use of an influenza vaccine reduce the future risk of pneumonia compared with patients who have not received the vaccine?

Identify Concepts in Research Question

- P Population or Problem
- I Intervention
- **C** Comparison
- O Outcomes
 - S Study design
 - T Time
 - S Setting

PICOS	Ask yourself:	Example:
Population (patient)	How would I describe a group of patients similar to mine? What main problem am I studying?	
Intervention (drug, procedure, etc.)	Which main intervention, am I considering?	
Comparison (optional)	What is the main alternative to compare with the intervention?	
Outcome	What can I hope to accomplish, measure, improve or affect?	
Study design	What study design would provide the best level of evidence for this question?	

Another Way to Break Down Research Questions

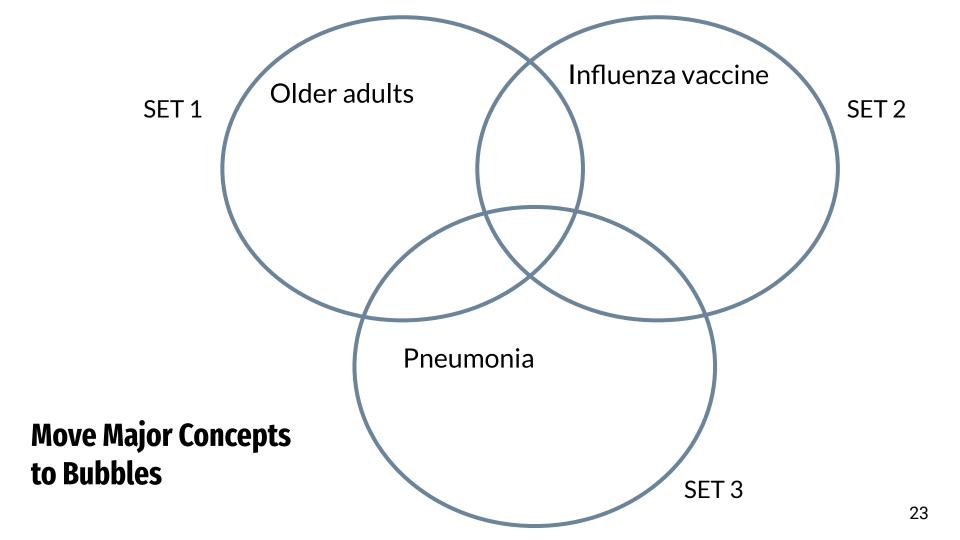
What are the experiences of pharmacists working in disaster settings (e.g. wildfire emergencies)?

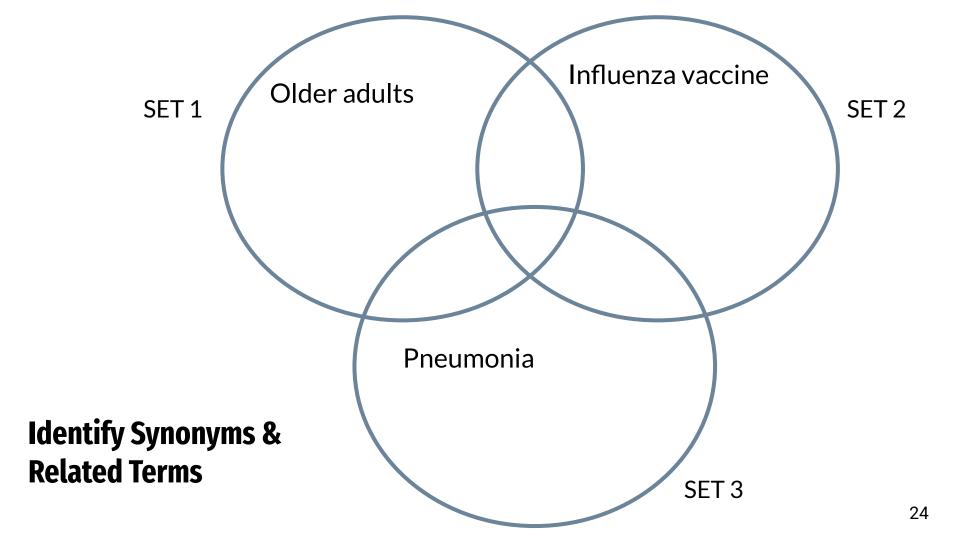
Р	Population or Problem	Pharmacists
С	Concept	Experiences
С	Context	Disaster settings

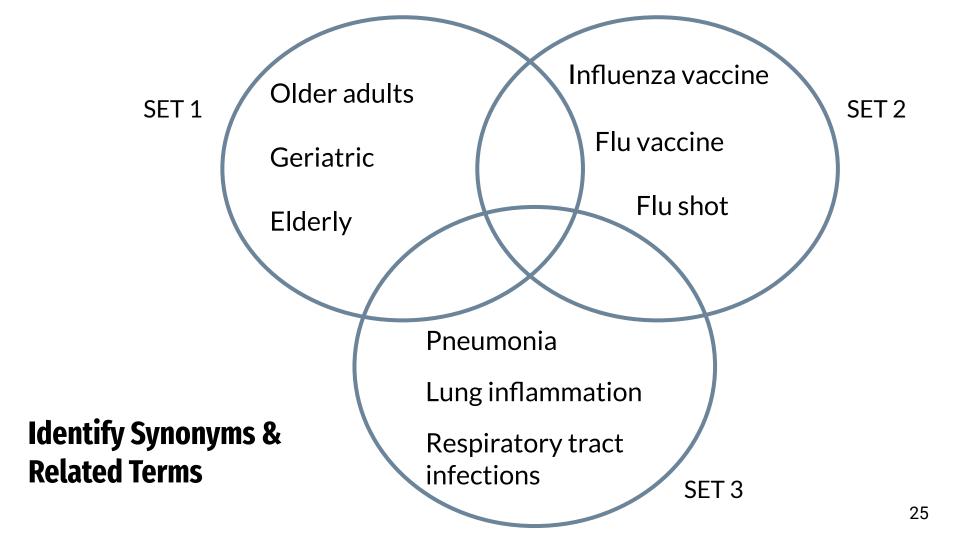
Sample Research Question

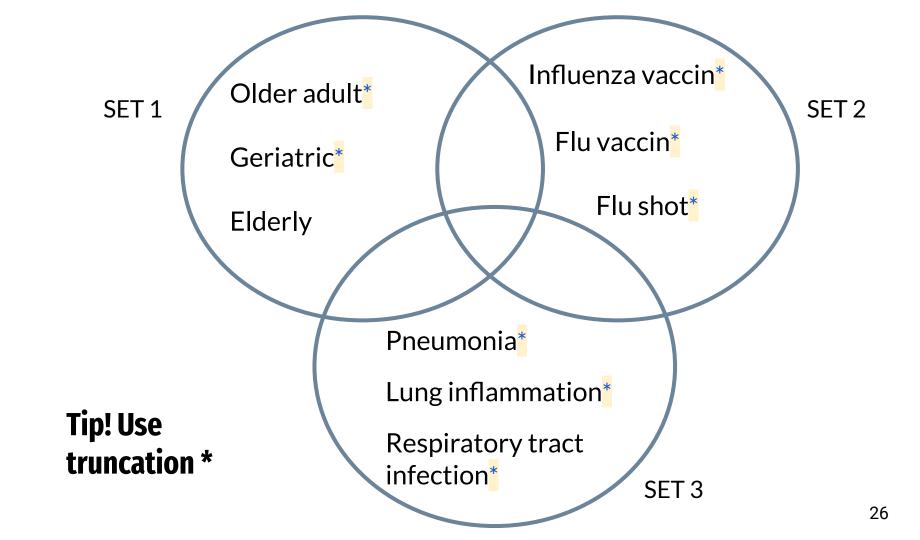


For patients 65 years and older, does the use of an influenza vaccine reduce the future risk of pneumonia compared with patients who have not received the vaccine?









How to Develop a Better Search?

Truncation: kidney* = kidney, kidneys

→ Be careful that the root word is not too short! e.g. cat*

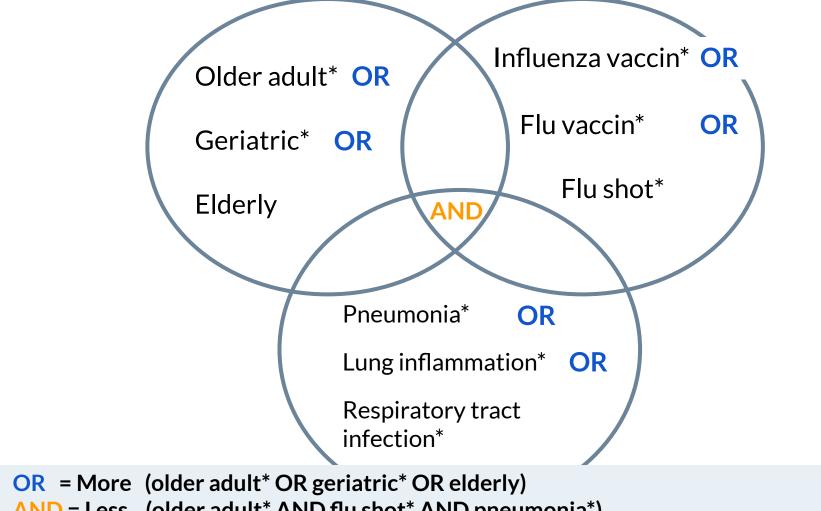
Synonyms: cancer, neoplasms, tumor, malignancy

→ Can be true synonyms, subtypes/examples, methods

Antonyms: barriers/facilitators, success/failure

Alternate spellings: optimise, optimize

Trade names/Generic names: Tylenol vs. acetaminophen



AND = Less (older adult* AND flu shot* AND pneumonia*)

Combine Terms: Boolean Operators

Operators tell the database exactly how to combine terms:

- Synonyms are combined with OR
- Different Concepts/Sets are combined with AND

(older adult* OR geriatric* OR elderly) AND (influenza vaccin* OR flu vaccin* OR flu shot*) AND (pneumonia* OR lung inflammation* OR respiratory tract infection*)

Before Going to MEDLINE...



Subject Headings!



# 🔺	Searches	Results
1	older adult*.mp.	118219
2	exp "Aged, 80 and over"/ or exp Aged/	3447054
3	geriatric*.mp.	119263
4	elderly.mp.	301955
5	1 or 2 or 3 or 4	3579109
6	exp Influenza Vaccines/ or influenza vaccin*.mp.	32722
7	flu vaccin*.mp.	1876
8	flu shot*.mp.	424
9	6 or 7 or 8	33453
10	pneumonia*.mp. or exp Pneumonia/	469729
11	lung inflammation*.mp.	8901
12	Respiratory Tract Infections/ or respiratory tract infection*.mp.	58284
13	10 or 11 or 12	520295
14	5 and 9 and 13	1214

MEDLINE Search Tips

- Search keywords one at a time, line by line
- Include subject headings where relevant, "tags"
 - Use Scope Notes to find more keywords
- .mp. = Keyword search, machine reading "many places" of the record
- .ti. = Search only in the **title** of the article
- Save your search!

MEDLINE

Pubmed

Embase

CINAHL

Web of Science

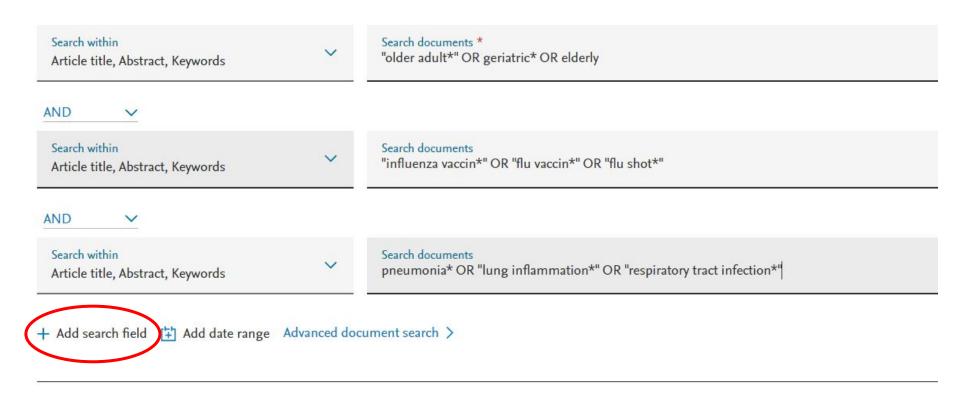
Scopus

Interdisciplinary database.

Strength in the biomedical literature.

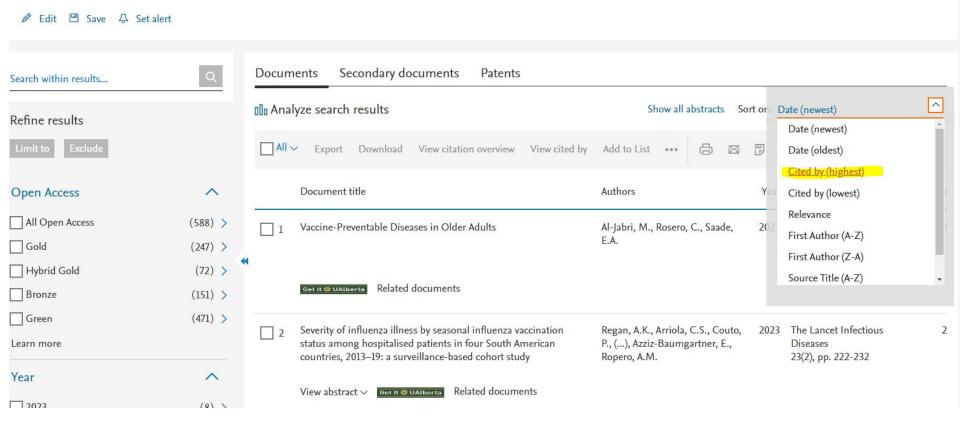
And others...





(TITLE-ABS-KEY ("older adult*" OR geriatric* OR elderly) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("influenza vaccin*" OR "flu vaccin*" OR "flu shot*") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (pneumo "respiratory tract infection*"))







Citation Managers

Keeping Track of your Literature

Benefits of Reference Managers

Collect & Organize References





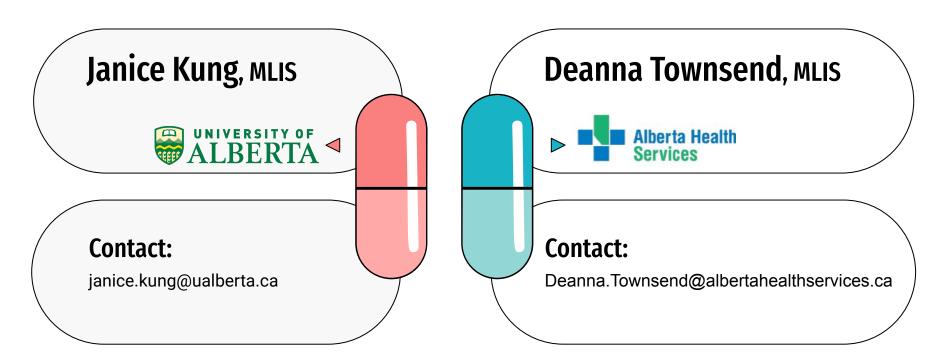




Choosing a Reference Manager

	EndNote 20	EndNote Basic	Mendeley	Zotero
Best features	Can store 10,000+ references and PDFs Deduplicates large numbers of references Many reference types (helpful for accurate citation) Highly customizable Ability to work offline	Free Cloud-based Many reference types (helpful for accurate citation)	Free (up to 2GB of online storage) User-friendly interface Ability to work offline	Free (up to 300 MB online storage) Open source User-friendly interface Imports accurate metadata for a wide variety of source types Ability to work offline Integration with multiple word processors
Drawbacks	Price (~\$140) License tied to one device Steeper learning curve than other options No Google Docs integration (only MS Word and LibreOffice)	Limited storage capacity Limited citation styles and no custom style editing No PDF annotation No Google Docs integration (only MS Word and LibreOffice)	Small number of reference types Limited group sharing for free accounts No Google Docs integration (only MS Word)	Limited free cloud- based storage Works best with one primary workstation

Further Questions? Ask us!



Help us improve this session.