

## Selected Evidence Based-Resources

**“Evidence-based medicine is the conscientious, explicit and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients. The practice of evidence-based medicine means integrating individual clinical expertise with the best available external clinical evidence from systematic research. . . .”<sup>1</sup>**

**CINAHL:** Citations from more than 3,000 journals from the fields of nursing and allied health.

The Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (*CINAHL*) “is the authoritative resource for nursing and allied health professionals, students, educators and researchers.”<sup>2</sup>

CINAHL is searched using the EBSCOhost interface. Citations are indexed using the CINAHL Headings controlled vocabulary and can be limited to age groups, publication type, clinical queries, evidence-based practice and more.

**Access:** Linked from the Eccles Library home page Quick Links box or from the library’s [Article Databases](#) tab.

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**Clinical Tools Page:** A collection of databases, links, drug tools, eBooks, calculators, and more...

**Access:** Linked from the Eccles Library home page [Collections](#) tab or at the Hope Fox Eccles Clinical Library page: <http://library.med.utah.edu/clinlib/>

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**The Cochrane Library:** A collection of databases providing evidence to support healthcare decision making.

The Cochrane Library contains the *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*. Each Cochrane Review is a peer-reviewed systematic review that has been prepared and supervised by a Cochrane Review Group (editorial team).<sup>3</sup>

The Cochrane Library also provides other sources of reliable information: other systematic review abstracts, technology assessments, economic evaluations and individual clinical trials. The database is updated quarterly.

**Access:** Linked from the Eccles Library home page Quick Links box or from the library’s [Article Databases](#) tab.

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**DynaMed:** An evidence-based clinical reference tool for point of care use.

Updated daily, DynaMed monitors the content of over 500 medical journals and systematic evidence review databases. New evidence is synthesized with existing DynaMed content as appropriate.<sup>4</sup>

DynaMed contains links to the full-text primary sources used as references for the evidence. These links connect directly to full-text journal articles for journal titles available freely or through the University of Utah.

**Access:** Linked from the Eccles Library home page Quick Links box or from the library’s [Article Databases](#) tab.

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<sup>1</sup> Sackett DL, Rosenberg WMC, Gray JAM, Haynes RB, Richardson WS. Evidence Based Medicine: What it is and what it isn’t. BMJ 1996; 312(7023):71-72.

<sup>2</sup> <http://web.ebscohost.com/ehost/selectdb?sid=c320b5af-582b-4c76-95aa-6f3269f298d6%40sessionmgr112&vid=1&hid=105>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.thecochranelibrary.com/view/0/AboutTheCochraneLibrary.html>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.ebscohost.com/dynamed/what.php>

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**National Guideline Clearinghouse:** Search for practice guidelines.

“NGC is an initiative of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) External Web Site Policy, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services”<sup>5</sup>

NGC contains structured abstracts, links to full-text guidelines (when available), a guideline comparison utility and an annotated bibliographic database.

**Access:** <http://www.guideline.gov/> or access from the library’s [Article Databases](#) tab.

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**PubMed:** More than 21 million citations in biomedical literature.

“PubMed comprises more than 20 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.”<sup>6</sup>

Create a [My NCBi](#) account to set search preferences, create alerts, and more. Tutorials are available by clicking [PubMed Tutorials](#) from the PubMed homepage.

**Access:** Linked from the Eccles Library home page Quick Links box or from the library’s [Article Databases](#) tab.

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**Scopus:** 46 million records including abstracts and citations from over 19,000 journals, as well as web pages and patent information.

Scopus also contains tools to track and analyze citations.

**Access:** Linked from the Eccles Library’s [Article Databases](#) tab.

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## To Create a Search Strategy, First Ask an Answerable Question

*Use the PICO(M) Model to help formulate a question<sup>7</sup>:*

### **P**atient characteristics or problem

For example: female patient with measles

### **I**ntervention (a cause, a prognostic factor, a treatment, etc.)

What are the treatment options?

### **C**omparison intervention

Is there more than one treatment option, or compare to no treatment

### **O**utcome(s)

For example: healthy patient, less pain, less time sick

### **M**ethodology

If investigating treatment options – limit search retrieval to randomized controlled trials as one option

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.guideline.gov/about/index.aspx>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?myncbshare=uutahlib&holding=uutahlib\\_fft](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?myncbshare=uutahlib&holding=uutahlib_fft)

<sup>7</sup> PICO model adopted from: Sackett, David L. Evidence-based Medicine: How to Practice and Teach EBM. New York: Churchill Livingstone, 1997. 2nd edition 2000; 3rd edition 2005 June 2011