

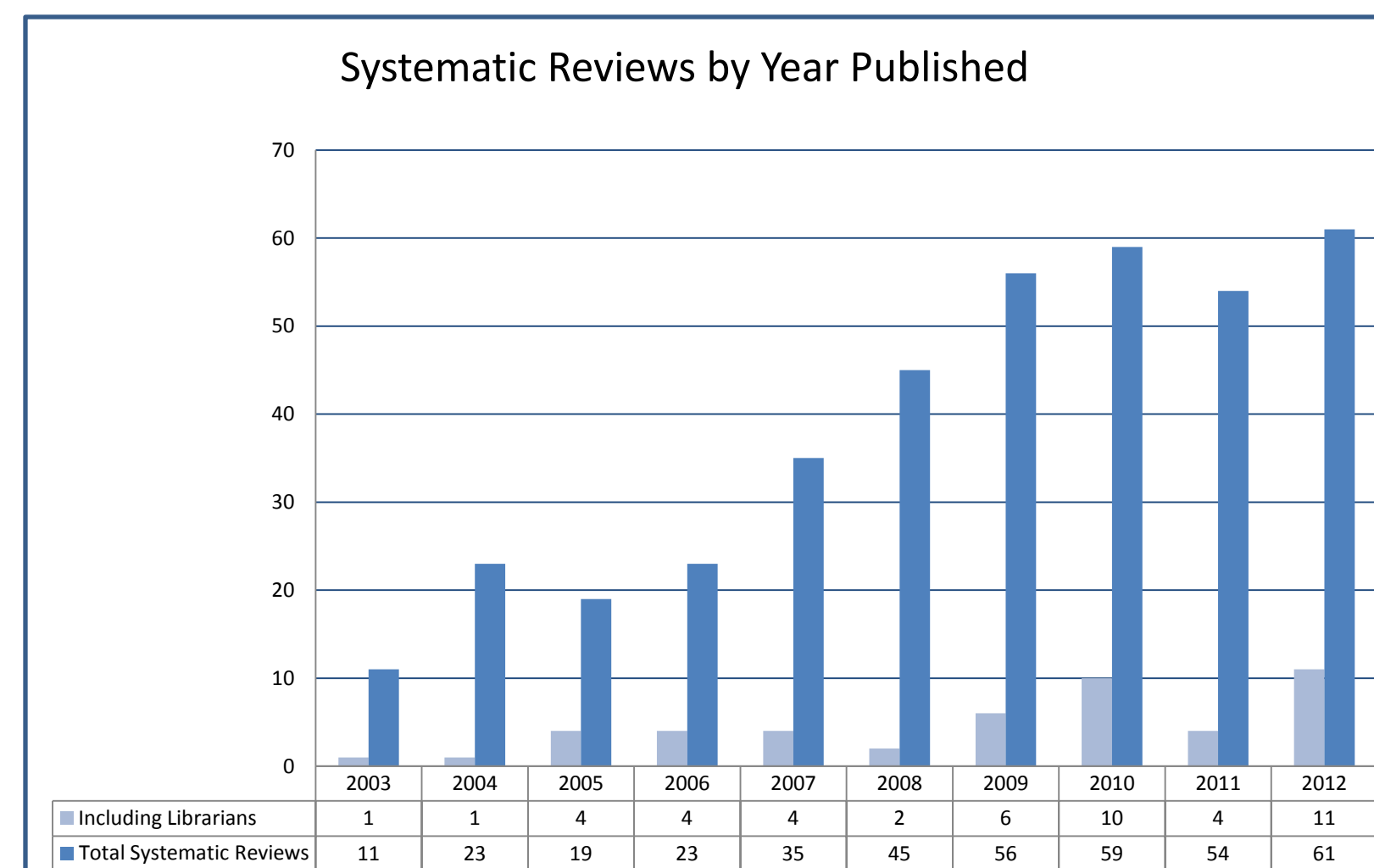
Overview

In addition to their role in searching and instructing users on finding and using evidence resources, librarians also have the opportunity to be intimately involved in the process of creating the evidence based literature that clinicians rely on to inform their practices. The Institute of Medicine and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality both recommend utilizing a health sciences librarian for the literature search component when conducting systematic reviews. Despite this recommendation, it is hypothesized that few non-Cochrane systematic review teams include a librarian in the development of their literature search strategies. This poster will analyze the systematic review publishing activities at a large academic health system over the past ten years in order to demonstrate historical and current librarian involvement.

Results

Institutional Systematic Review Publishing

386 total systematic reviews published by University of Michigan affiliated authors
47 total systematic reviews indicated some level of librarian involvement (co-authorship or acknowledgement)

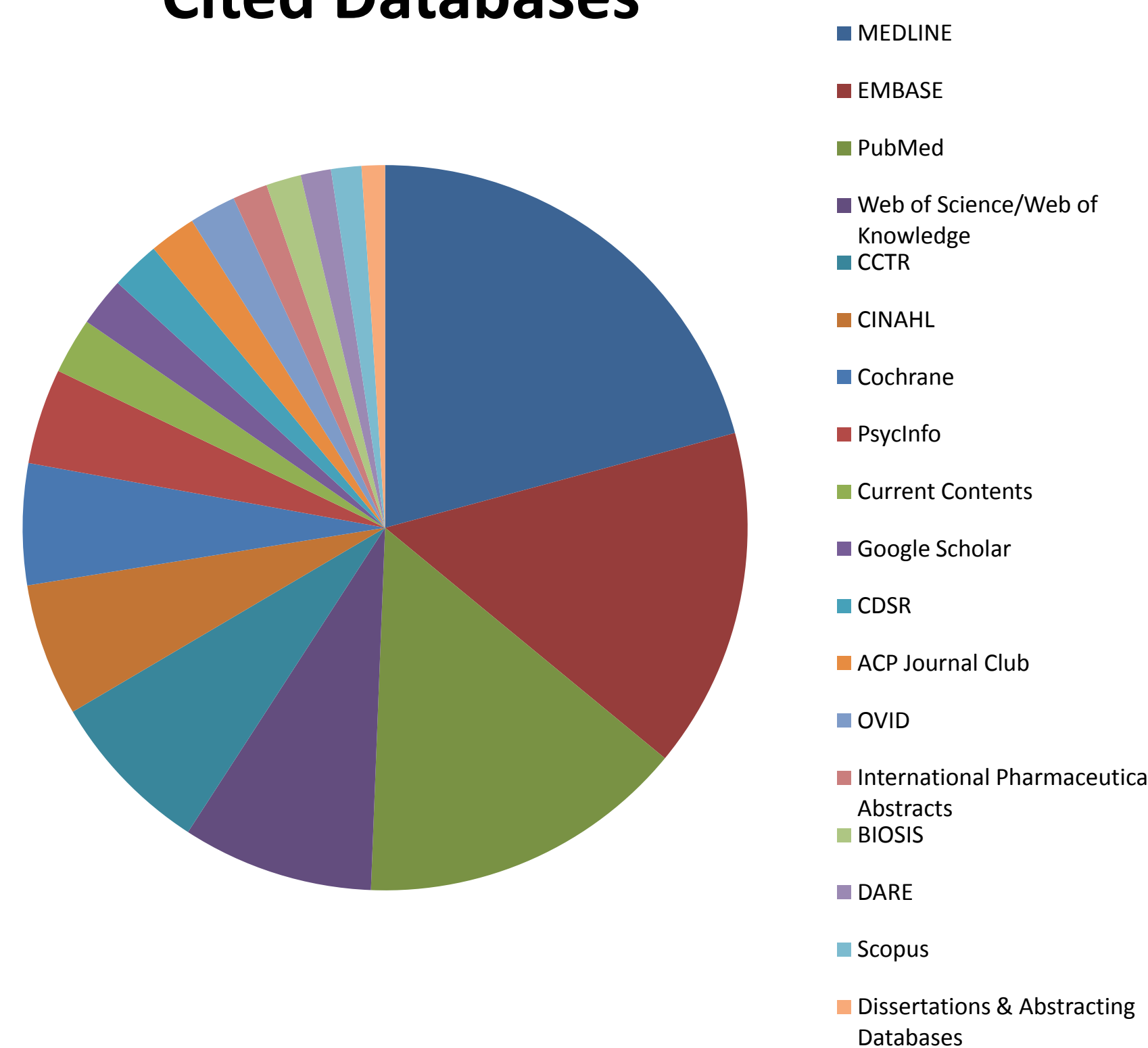


Reporting of Literature Search Methodology

81 papers included a replicable search strategy (20.9%)

207 papers indicated utilizing search limits (54%)

Cited Databases*



*Databases that were cited less than 10 times were excluded from this chart

Methodology

Database: Scopus

Date range: 1/1/2003 – 12/31/2012

Search strategy:

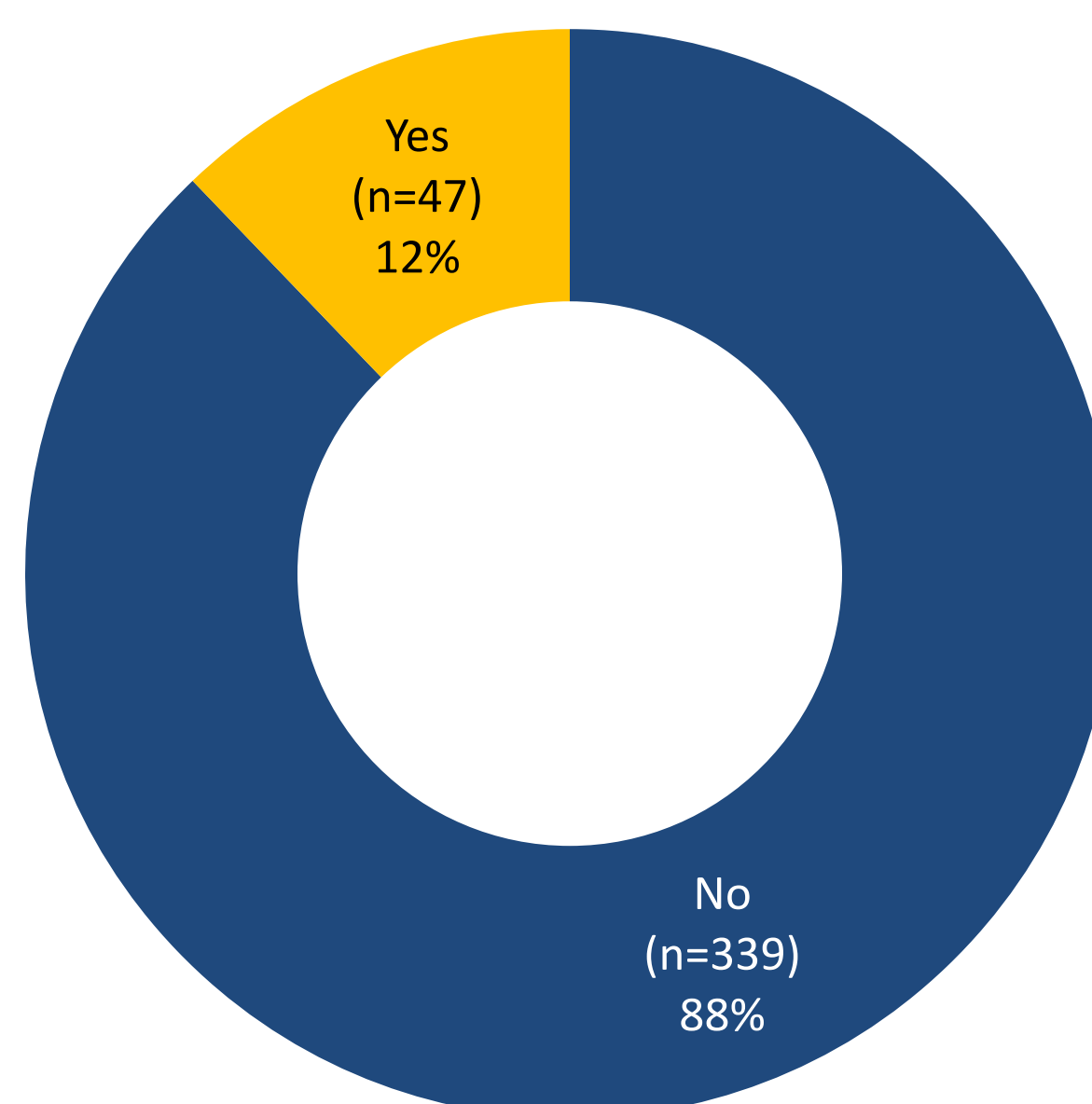
((TITLE("systematic review" OR "meta-analysis" OR "meta analysis")) OR (INDEXTERMS("systematic review" OR "meta analysis" OR "meta-analysis as topic"))) AND (EXCLUDE(DOCTYPE,"le") OR EXCLUDE(DOCTYPE,"ed") OR EXCLUDE(DOCTYPE,"sh") OR EXCLUDE(DOCTYPE,"no")) AND (EXCLUDE(DOCTYPE,"cp"))) AND
All applicable affiliations (AF-ID field) related to the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor) (full details available upon request from the poster authors)

Results: 638 citations; 368 met systematic review criteria (61%) after review

Review process: A team of five librarians divided the 638 citations among themselves, and reviewed the full text article for each citation. Study inclusion and coding was based on a predetermined criteria.

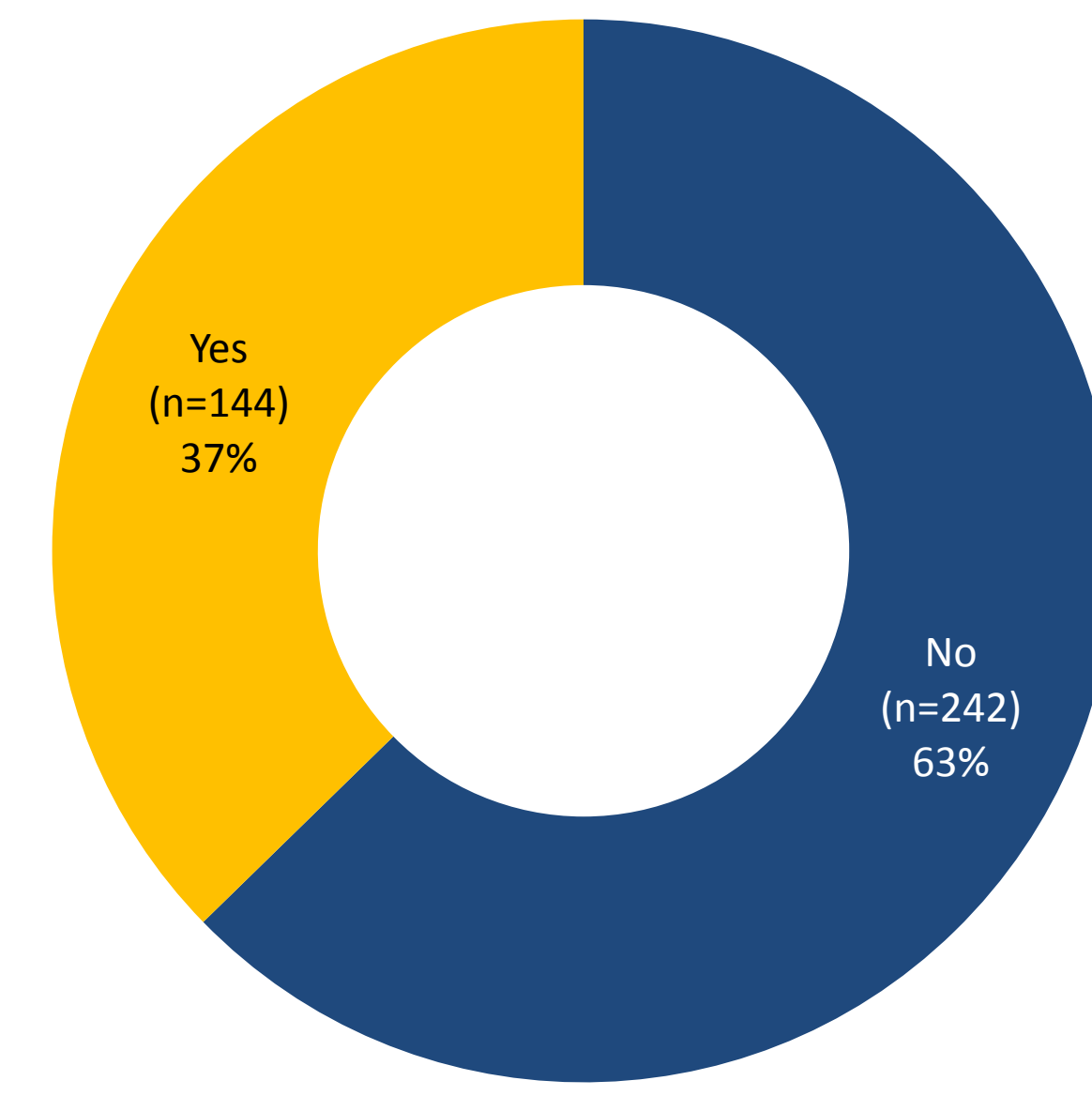
Librarian Involvement in Systematic Reviews

Total Systematic Reviews (n=386)



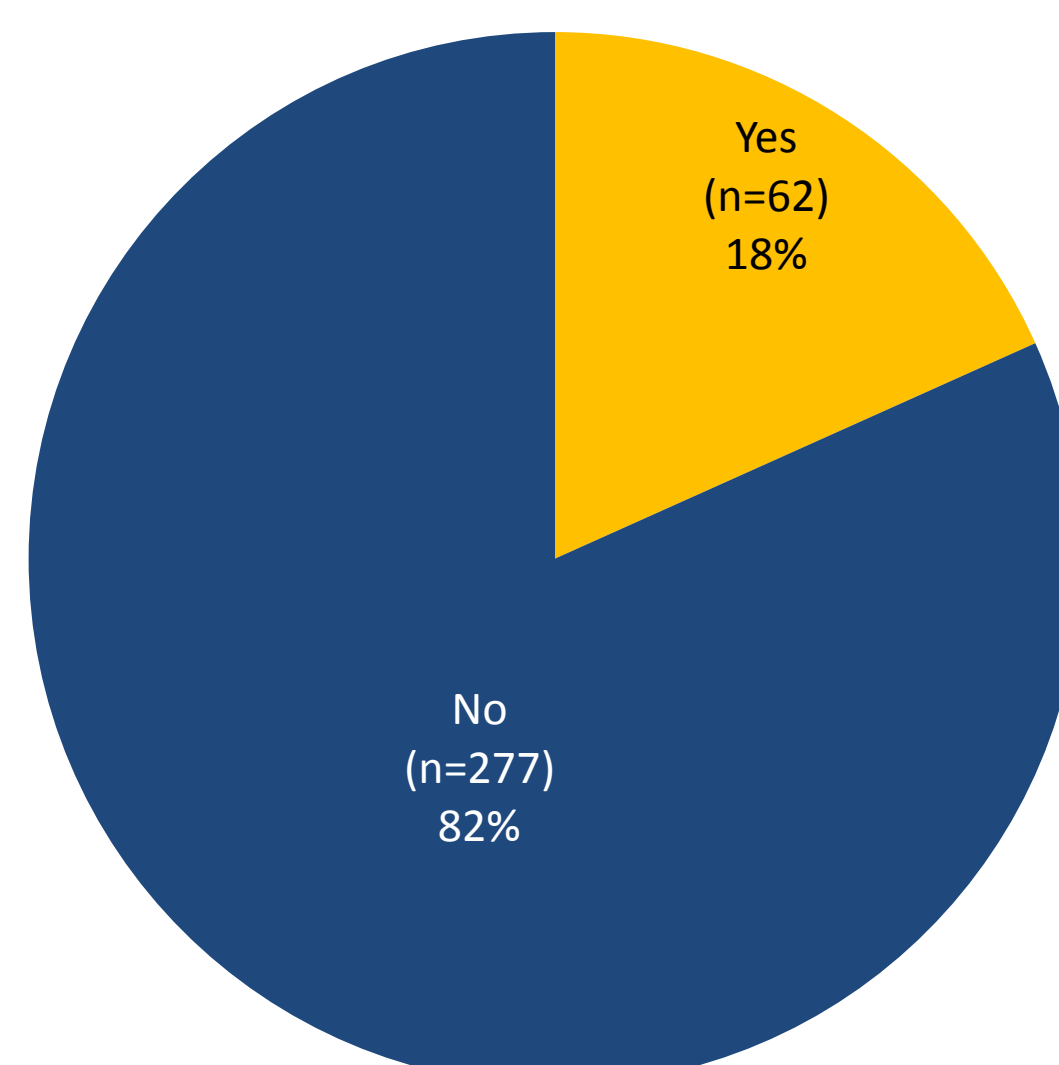
Utilization of Controlled Vocabulary

Total Systematic Reviews (n=386)

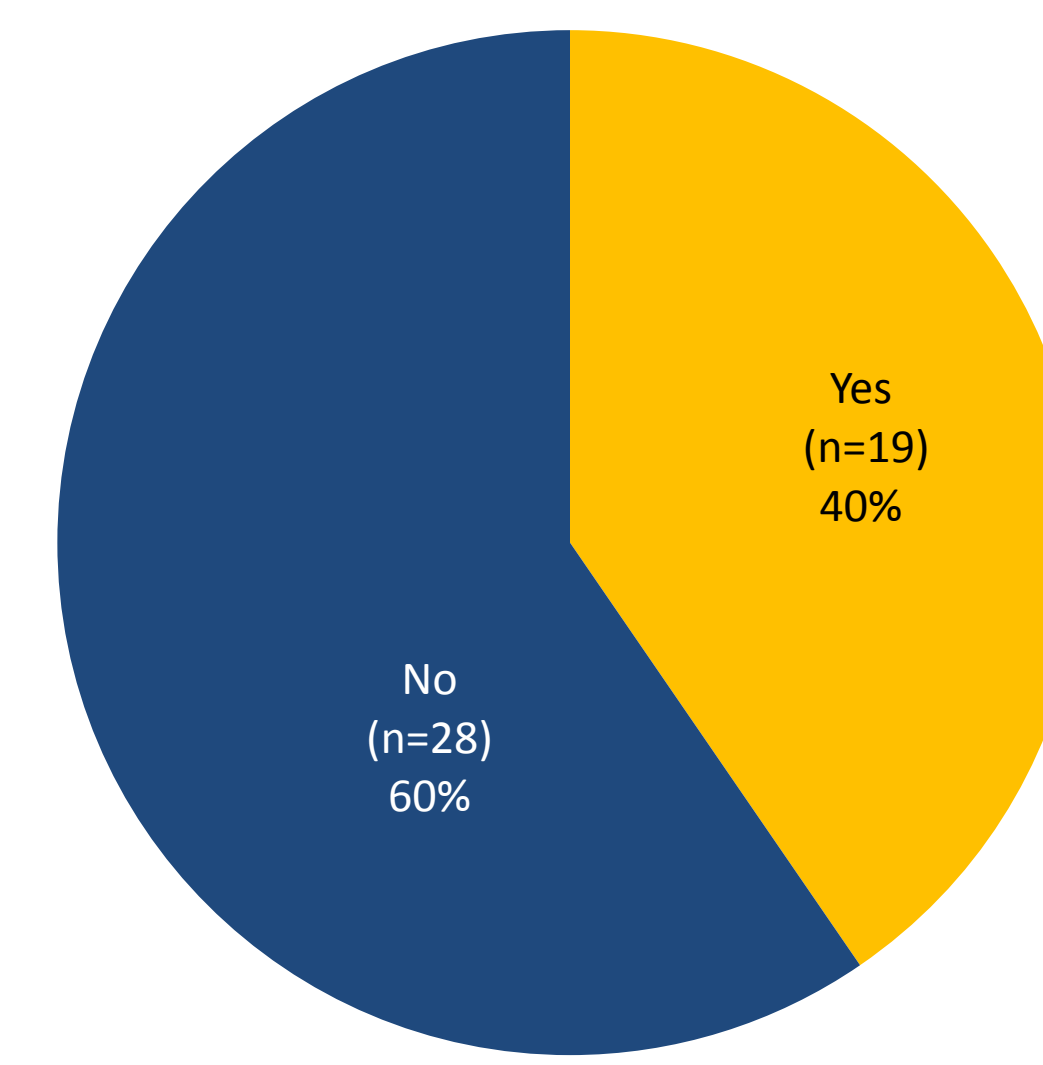


Librarian Involvement and Presence of Replicable Searches

Replicable search strategy: without librarian involvement (n=339)
18%



Replicable search strategy: with librarian involvement (n=47)
40%



Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria and Definitions

Systematic Review - Clearly "attempts to identify, appraise and synthesize all the empirical evidence that meets pre-specified eligibility criteria to answer a given research question." Paper authors used explicit methods by conducting a structured literature search, identifying relevant studies, and analyzing the results of the studies. (Section 1.2 in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions.)

Librarian Involvement - Full papers were reviewed to identify librarian involvement (no librarian involvement, unnamed acknowledgement, named acknowledgement, co-author)

Replicable Search - Defined as a search strategy (included in the paper, or available as a supplement or from the authors) that can be easily replicated or copy-pasted into the appropriate indicated database with identical or near-identical results

Search Limits - Authors indicated the use of traditional search limits (ex. English, human, date range)

Databases Cited - Databases searched as written by the author (ex. PubMed, Medline, Ovid are not differentiated)

Samples**

**samples are not cited on this poster to protect the anonymity of the paper authors. Full search results are available from the poster authors on request.

Replicable search strategies

Non replicable search strategies

Discussion

Lessons Learned

- A number of articles were inaccurately titled by the authors as systematic reviews. Although titled systematic reviews, most were actually narrative reviews. This finding suggests a need for further education on the definition of a true systematic review.
- While the IOM strongly recommends the presence of a librarian on the systematic review team, our study illustrates the potential for further librarian integration and collaboration into the systematic review process.
- Librarian involvement in systematic reviews more than doubled the presence of a replicable search strategy (as recommended by Cochrane and PRISMA guidelines) from 18% to 40%.
- Despite the presence of PRISMA and other reporting standards, the presentation of literature search methodologies in systematic reviews is inconsistent.

Future Plans

- To study the relationship between the level of librarian involvement and the presence of a replicable search strategy [co-author, named acknowledgement, unnamed acknowledgement]
- Identify and collaborate with local units that have high systematic review output
- Examine whether increased librarian involvement on local systematic review teams increases adherence to PRISMA guidelines or other reporting standards