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VALIDATION OF A MEDLINE SEARCH INSTRUMENT: ASSESSING PRACTICE BASED LEARNING IMPROVEMENT IN RESIDENCY PROGRAMS

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WHY ASSESS SEARCHING SKILLS?

THE COMPETENT PHYSICIAN

- Effective searching makes for better patient care

ACGME COMPETENCIES

- Focus on Problem-based Learning & Improvement

LIFELONG LEARNING

OBJECTIVES

The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) mandates outcome assessment of Practice-based Learning and Improvement, a key component of which is assessment of the EBM process to acquire evidence efficiently. However, there are currently no validated instruments that measure residents' MEDLINE searching performance. **Our goal was to validate a MEDLINE search instrument used by librarians at a large academic center.**

METHODOLOGY

In 2001, 20 Pediatric & Medicine-Pediatrics interns received an instruction session by a librarian on effective MEDLINE searching (Ovid)

- Residents' pre- and post-training search strategies were assessed by two librarians for a specific clinical case using an instrument we designed to evaluate MEDLINE searching (modified from the University of Rochester instrument).
- Searchers were required to identify the searchable clinical question and conduct a search. The search strategies were evaluated based upon a gold standard search.
- For comparison, a second cohort of graduating residents searches were evaluated in 2002
- In 2004, 15 of the same residents were assessed on the same case, and scored by the same librarians using the Michigan instrument
- In 2008, 9 faculty with EBM expertise conducted the same search, again scored by the same librarians and evaluated using the Michigan instrument

The Clinical Question: Are bronchodilators effective in treating bronchiolitis in infants?

Example Search and Evaluation:

- 1 exp Bronchiolitis Obliterans/ or exp Bronchiolitis/ or exp Bronchiolitis, Viral
- 2 exp Bronchodilator Agents/
- 3 exp Pediatrics/
- 4 1 and 3 and 2
- 5 exp Therapeutics/
- 6 1 and 3 and 5
- 7 6 and 2

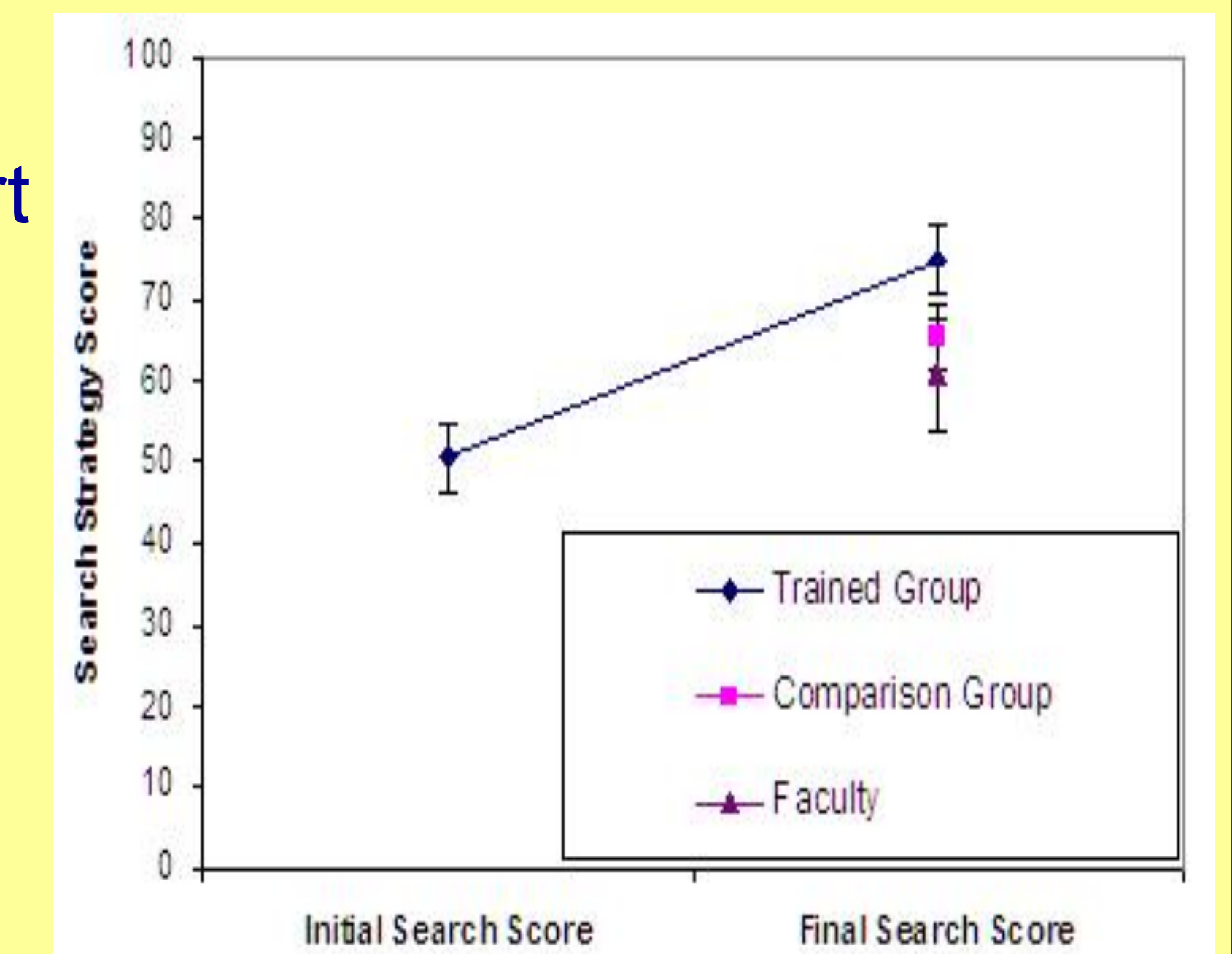
Search Tactic	15 pts	10 pts	5 pts	No pts
1. Included all search concepts (+5/concept) bronchiolitis, bronchodilator agents, infant		X		
2. Use of MeSH (+5/concept) bronchiolitis, bronchodilator agents		X		
3. Exploded MeSH concepts (+5/concept)		X		
4. Used of proper subheading i.e. <i>tu</i> or <i>dt</i> (+5)				X
5. Use of all age limits i.e. infant & newborn (+5/concept)				X
6. Limit - human & English (+5/concept)				X
7. Focused - one or more concept (+5)				X
8. Used appropriate Boolean (+5)			X	
9. Combined all concepts (+10)		X		
10. Looked for evidence (+10) a) Limit by publication type (clinical trial, meta-analysis, practice guidelines, RCT, multicenter study.) b) Limit to EBM reviews c) Used MEDLINE EBM filter				X
11. Search efficiency i.e. did not limit every search statement, did not combine too many sets - minimum steps necessary (+10 pts)			X	
Subtotal (Positive Score 100 points possible)				
Search tactic	5	5	5	5
1. Inappropriate limits i.e. year (-5/limit)				
1. Incorrect term including subheading (-10/incorrect term or subheading) Pediatrics, Therapeutics	10	10	10	10
	X	X		
Subtotal (Negative Score)				

ELEMENTS MEASURED BY THE INSTRUMENT

1. Included all search concepts
2. Use of MeSH
3. Exploded MeSH
4. Use of proper subheadings
5. Limit - Human & English
6. Focused one or more concept
7. Use of appropriate Boolean
8. Combined all concepts
9. Looked for evidence e.g. RCT
10. Search efficiency
11. Inappropriate Limits (negative)
12. Incorrect term in Subheading

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- Pre-Post Improvement for Intervention Cohort
- Post intervention better than Comparison Cohort 2
- Post -intervention no different from Faculty experts



CONCLUSIONS

We were able to validate the MEDLINE search instrument as an effective way to measure MEDLINE search skills

NEXT STEPS

- Revise the search instrument to focus on identified critical search elements
- Creation and validation of a PubMed search assessment instrument