



IRG eNewsletter

June 2023
Number 19



IRG-related Events

Finding search filters for study designs: using the ISSG Search Filter Resource

Online webinar sponsored by the HTAi Information Retrieval Interest Group

Speaker: Julie Glanville

1 June 2023

Webinar available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v4m9RhXmdkk>

WS16 - Advanced workshop in information retrieval: new challenges and updated approaches in efficient HTA literature searching

HTAi 2023 Annual Meeting

25 Jun 2023

Adelaide, Australia

Cost: \$160 USD

Registration: <https://htai.eventsair.com/htai-23-adelaide-am/workshop-program>

Upcoming: Information Retrieval Meeting 2024 (IRM 2024)

26 Apr 2024

Cologne, Germany

For information on last year's meeting: <https://www.iqwig.de/en/events/information-retrieval-meeting/>

Publications of Interest

COVID-19 resources or search techniques

Brody S, Loree S, Sampson M, Mensinkai S, Coffman J, Mueller MH, Askin N, Hamill C, Wilson E, McAteer MB, Staines H, Best Practices for Searching During Public Health Emergencies Working Group. Searching for evidence in public health emergencies: a white paper of best practices. J Med Libr Assoc. 2023 Jan/Apr;111(1/2):566-578.

<https://jmla.mlanet.org/ojs/jmla/article/view/1530>

Chen Q, Allot A, Leaman R, Wei CH, Aghaarabi E, Guerrero JJ, Xu L, Lu Z. LitCovid in 2022: an information resource for the COVID-19 literature. Nucleic Acids Res. 2023 Jan 6;51(D1):D1512-D1518.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9825538/>

Gorring H, Divall P, Gardner S, Gray A, McLaren A, Snell L, Thackeray E, Tocock A, Young G. NHS librarians collaborate to develop a search bank peer reviewing and sharing COVID-19 searches: an evaluation. Health Info Libr J. 2022 Dec;39(4):336-346.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9350244/>

Langnickel L, Darms J, Baum R, Fluck J. preVIEW: from a fast prototype towards a sustainable semantic search system for central access to COVID-19 preprints. J Eur Assoc Health Inf Libr. 2021 Sep;17(3):8-14.

<http://ojs.eahil.eu/ojs/index.php/JEAHIL/article/view/484>

Langnickel L, Darms J, Heldt K, Ducks D, Fluck J. Continuous development of the semantic search engine preVIEW: from COVID-19 to long COVID. Database (Oxford). 2022 Jul 1;2022:baac048.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9248388/>

Leaman R, Islamaj R, Allot A, Chen Q, Wilbur WJ, Lu Z. Comprehensively identifying Long Covid articles with human-in-the-loop machine learning. *Patterns* (N Y). 2023 Jan 13;4(1):100659.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9712067/>

McGill S. preVIEW: COVID-19 (product review). *J Can Health Libr Assoc*. 2023 Apr;44(1).
<https://journals.library.ualberta.ca/jchla/index.php/jchla/article/view/29667>

Tsueng G, Mullen JL, Alkuzweny M, Cano M, Rush B, Haag E, Lin J, Welzel DJ, Zhou X, Qian Z, Latif AA, Hufbauer E, Zeller M, Andersen KG, Wu C, Su AI, Gangavarapu K, Hughes LD. Outbreak.info Research Library: a standardized, searchable platform to discover and explore COVID-19 resources. *Nat Methods*. 2023 Apr;20(4):536-540.
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41592-023-01770-w>

Zeraatkar D, Pitre T, Leung G, et al. Consistency of COVID-19 trial preprints with published reports and impact for decision making: retrospective review. *BMJ Medicine*. 2022;1:e000309.
<https://bmjmedicine.bmj.com/content/1/1/e000309>

Rapid searches

Furuya-Kanamori L, Lin L, Kostoulas P, Clark J, Xu C. Limits in the search date for rapid reviews of diagnostic test accuracy studies. *Res Synth Methods*. 2023 Mar;14(2):173-179.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1598>

Klerings I, Robalino S, Booth A, Escobar-Liquitay CM, Sommer I, Gartlehner G, Devane D, Waffenschmidt S; Cochrane Rapid Reviews Methods Group. Rapid reviews methods series: guidance on literature search. *BMJ Evid Based Med*. 2023 Apr 19. Online ahead of print.
<https://ebm.bmj.com/content/early/2023/04/19/bmjebm-2022-112079>

Bibliographic and other databases

Cooper C, Brown A, Court R, Schauburger U. A technical review of the ISPOR Presentations Database identified issues in the search interface and areas for future development. *Int J Technol Assess Health Care*. 2022 Mar 8;38(1):e29.
https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/S0266462322000137/type/journal_article

Cooper C, Brown A, Court R, Schauburger U, Pizzi L, Willke R. A technical review of the ISPOR Presentations Database: an update on changes to the database from the authors and ISPOR. *Int J Technol Assess Health Care*. 2023 Jan 24;39(1):e8.
https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/S0266462322003324/type/journal_article

Drew J, Christie SD, Rainham D, Rizan C. HealthcareLCA: an open-access living database of health-care environmental impact assessments. *Lancet Planet Health*. 2022 Dec;6(12):e1000-e1012.
[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanph/article/PIIS2542-5196\(22\)00257-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanph/article/PIIS2542-5196(22)00257-1/fulltext)

Eybye MN, Madsen SD, Schultz ANØ, Nim CG. Database coverage and their use in systematic reviews regarding spinal manipulative therapy: an exploratory study. *Chiropr Man Therap*. 2022 Dec 19;30(1):57.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9764566/>

Frandsen TF, Carlsen AMF, Eriksen MB. The use of subject headings varied in Embase and MEDLINE: an analysis of indexing across six subject areas. *J Inf Sci*. 2022 Aug 4.
Abstract: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/01655515221107335>

Giustini D, Chen E, Bullard J. Comparing the National Library of Medicine (NLM)'s Medical Text Indexer (MTI) to human indexing: a pilot study. *OSF*; 2022 Aug 29.
<https://osf.io/4k69q/>

Griffiths E, Joseph RM, Tilston G, Thew S, Kapacee Z, Dixon W, Peek N. Findability of UK health datasets available for research: a mixed methods study. *BMJ Health Care Inform*. 2022 Feb;29(1):e100325.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8867248/>

Guo Q, Cheng Y, Zhang C, Yang H, Chen X, Wang X, Yang L, Feng K, Long Y, Shao Z, Wang Y, Lin Y, Liao G, Huang J, Du L. A search of only four key databases would identify most randomized controlled trials of acupuncture: a meta-epidemiological study. *Res Synth Methods*. 2022 Sep;13(5):622-631.
Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35716041/>

Kim TH, Kang JW, Lee MS. When conducting a systematic review, can one trade search efficiency for potential publication bias? *Res Synth Methods*. 2022 Nov;13(6):662-663.
PubMed citation: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35948520/>

Guo Q, Gu X, Feng K, Huang J, Du L. Response to Kim et al. "When conducting a systematic review, can one trade search efficiency for potential publication bias?". *Res Synth Methods*. 2022 Nov;13(6):664-666.
PubMed citation: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36259420/>

Gusenbauer M. Audit AI search tools now, before they skew research. *Nature*. 2023 May;617(7961):439.
PubMed citation: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37193815/>

Gusenbauer M. Search where you will find most: comparing the disciplinary coverage of 56 bibliographic databases. *Scientometrics*. 2022;127(5):2683-2745.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9075928/>

Gusenbauer M. A free online guide to researchers' best search options. *Nature*. 2023 Mar;615(7953):586.
PubMed citation: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36944742/>

Hirt J, Schönenberger CM, Ewald H, Lawson DO, Papola D, Rohner R, Suter K, Lin S, Germini F, Zeng L, Shahabinezhad A, Chowdhury SR, Gao Y, Bhattacharjee A, Lima JP, Marusic A, Buljan I, Agarwal A, Guyatt GH, Briel M, Schandelmaier S. Introducing the Library of Guidance for Health Scientists (LIGHTS): a living database for methods guidance. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2023 Feb 1;6(2):e2253198.
<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamanetworkopen/fullarticle/2801408>

Knoth P, Herrmannova D, Cancellieri M, Anastasiou L, Pontika N, Pearce S, Gyawali B, Pride D. CORE: a global aggregation service for open access papers. *Sci Data*. 2023 Jun 7;10(1):366.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10247729/>

Lee JC, Lee BJ, Park C, Song H, Ock CY, Sung H, Woo S, Youn Y, Jung K, Jung JH, Ahn J, Kim B, Kim J, Seo J, Hwang JH. Efficacy improvement in searching MEDLINE database using a novel PubMed visual analytic system: EEEvis. *PLoS One*. 2023 Feb 9;18(2):e0281422.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9910730/>

Next phase of the NIH Preprint Pilot launching soon. *NLM Tech Bull*. 2023 Jan-Feb;(450):e2.
https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/jf23/jf23_next_phase_preprint_pilot.html

Nick JM, Sarpy NL. An analysis of data sources and study registries used in systematic reviews. *Worldviews Evid Based Nurs*. 2022 Dec;19(6):450-457.
<https://sigmapubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/wvn.12614>

PubMed update: proximity search now available in PubMed. *NLM Tech Bull*. 2022 Nov-Dec;(449):e4.
https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd22/nd22_pubmed_proximity_search_available.html

Rosonovski S, Levchenko M, Ide-Smith M, Faulk L, Harrison M, McEntyre J. Searching and evaluating publications and preprints using Europe PMC. *Curr Protoc*. 2023 Mar;3(3):e694.
<https://currentprotocols.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cpz1.694>

Sayers EW, Bolton EE, Brister JR, Canese K, Chan J, Comeau DC, Farrell CM, Feldgarden M, Fine AM, Funk K, Hatcher E, Kannan S, Kelly C, Kim S, Klimke W, Landrum MJ, Lathrop S, Lu Z, Madden TL, Malheiro A, Marchler-Bauer A, Murphy TD, Phan L, Pujar S, Rangwala SH, Schneider VA, Tse T, Wang J, Ye J, Trawick BW, Pruitt KD, Sherry ST. Database resources of the National Center for Biotechnology Information in 2023. *Nucleic Acids Res*. 2023 Jan 6;51(D1):D29-D38.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9825438/>

Xu Q, Liu Y, Hu J, Duan X, Song N, Zhou J, Zhai J, Su J, Liu S, Chen F, Zheng W, Guo Z, Li H, Zhou Q, Niu B. OncoPubMiner: a platform for mining oncology publications. *Brief Bioinform*. 2022 Sep 20;23(5):bbac383.
Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36058206/>

Search filters

Cheung A, Popoff E, Szabo SM. Application of text mining to the development and validation of a geographic search filter to facilitate evidence retrieval in Ovid MEDLINE: an example from the United States. *Health Info*

Libr J. 2022 Dec 21. Online ahead of print.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36541200/>

Gehanno JF, Thaon I, Pelissier C, Rollin L. Precision and recall of search strategies for identifying studies on work-related psychosocial risk factors in PubMed. *J Occup Rehabil.* 2023 Mar 21. Online ahead of print.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36941513/>

Golder S, Farrah K, Mierzewski-Urban M, Barker B, Rama A. Updated generic search filters for finding studies of adverse drug effects in Ovid MEDLINE and Embase may retrieve up to 90% of relevant studies. *Health Info Libr J.* 2022 Jun 7.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/hir.12441>

Hubbard W, Walsh N, Hudson T, Heath A, Dietz J, Rogers G. Development and validation of paired MEDLINE and Embase search filters for cost-utility studies. *BMC Med Res Methodol.* 2022 Dec 3;22(1):310.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9719242/>

Morel T, Heinrich CH, Zerah L, Hurley E, Christiaens A, Fournier JP. Use of deprescribing search filters in systematic review search strategies: a case study. *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol.* 2023 Jun 2. Online ahead of print.

PubMed citation: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37264997/>

Ng JY, Dhawan T, Dogadova E, Taghi-Zada Z, Vacca A, Fajardo RG, Masood HA, Patel R, Sunderji S, Wieland LS, Moher D. A comprehensive search string informed by an operational definition of complementary, alternative, and integrative medicine for systematic bibliographic database search strategies. *BMC Complement Med Ther.* 2022 Jul 27;22(1):200.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9327196/>

Santos WJ, Hutchinson AM, Rader T, Graham ID, Watkins V, Candido LK, Greenough M, Squires JE. Insights from using an outcomes measurement properties search filter and conducting citation searches to locate psychometric articles of tools used to measure context attributes. *BMC Res Notes.* 2023 Mar 11;16(1):34.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10007786/>

Other search topics and techniques

Abi Khalil C, Saab A, Rahme J, Seroussi B. Developing a comprehensive search strategy for the systematic review of clinical decision support systems for nursing practice. *Stud Health Technol Inform.* 2023 May 18;302:591-595.

<https://ebooks.iospress.nl/doi/10.3233/SHTI230211>

Briscoe S, Abbott R, Melendez-Torres GJ. Expert searchers identified time, team, technology and tension as challenges when carrying out supplementary searches for systematic reviews: a thematic network analysis. *Health Info Libr J.* 2022 Dec 19. Online ahead of print.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/hir.12468>

Briscoe S, Abbott R, Lawal H, Shaw L, Coon JT. Feasibility and desirability of screening search results from Google Search exhaustively for systematic reviews: a cross-case analysis. *Res Synth Methods.* 2023 May;14(3):427-437.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1622>

Briscoe S. Errors to avoid when searching for studies for systematic reviews: a guide for nurse researchers. *Int J Older People Nurs.* 2023 Mar 21:e12533.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/opn.12533>

Cooper C, Booth A, Husk K, Lovell R, Frost J, Schauburger U, Britten N, Garside R. A Tailored Approach: a model for literature searching in complex systematic reviews. *J Inf Sci.* 2022 Sep 16. Online ahead of print.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/01655515221114452>

Dekkers R, Carey L, Langhorne P. Search strategies for [systematic] literature reviews. In: *Making literature reviews work: a multidisciplinary guide to systematic approaches.* Cham (Switzerland): Springer Nature Switzerland AG; 2022. p 145-200.

Further information: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-030-90025-0_5

Ewald H, Klerings I, Wagner G, Heise TL, Stratil JM, Lhachimi SK, Hemkens LG, Gartlehner G, Armijo-Olivo S, Nussbaumer-Streit B. Searching two or more databases decreased the risk of missing relevant studies: a meta-research study. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2022 Sep;149:154-164.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0895435622001445>

Frandsen TF. Supplementary strategies identified additional eligible studies in qualitative systematic reviews. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2023 Jul;159:85-91.

[https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356\(23\)00105-1/fulltext](https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356(23)00105-1/fulltext)

Frandsen TF, Nielsen MFB, Eriksen MB. Avoiding searching for outcomes called for additional search strategies: a study of Cochrane review searches. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2022 Sep;149:83-88.

[https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356\(22\)00137-8/fulltext](https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356(22)00137-8/fulltext)

Glanville J, Lefebvre C. Chapter 3: Identifying randomized controlled trials. In: Egger M, Higgins JPT, Smith GD (editors). *Systematic reviews in health research: meta-analysis in context*. Third edition. Hoboken (NJ): John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; 2022. p. 36-54.

More info at: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781119099369.ch3>

Haddaway NR, Grainger MJ, Gray CT. Citationchaser: a tool for transparent and efficient forward and backward citation chasing in systematic searching. *Res Synth Methods*. 2022 Jul;13(4):533-545.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1563>

Heintz M, Hval G, Tornes RA, Byelyey N, Hafstad E, Næss GE, Bakke M. Optimizing the literature search: coverage of included references in systematic reviews in Medline and Embase. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2023 Jan/Apr;111(1/2):599-605.

<https://jmla.mlanet.org/ojs/jmla/article/view/1482>

Hirt J, Nordhausen T, Appenzeller-Herzog C, Ewald H. Citation tracking for systematic literature searching: a scoping review. *Res Synth Methods*. 2023 May;14(3):563-579.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1635>

Khan KS, Bueno-Cavanillas A, Zamora J. Revisiones sistemáticas en cinco pasos: II. Cómo identificar los estudios relevantes [Systematic reviews in five steps: II. Identifying relevant literature]. *Semergen*. 2022 Sep;48(6):431-436. Spanish.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35504754/>

Levay P, Heath A, Tuvey D. Efficient searching for NICE public health guidelines: would using fewer sources still find the evidence? *Res Synth Methods*. 2022 Nov;13(6):760-789.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1577>

Lubowitz JH, Brand JC, Rossi MJ. Search methods for systematic reviews and bibliographic articles can improve: responsibilities of authorship are vast. *Arthroscopy*. 2023 Jun;39(6):1367-1368.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37147065/>

McDonald S, Sharp S, Morgan RL, Murad MH, Fraile Navarro D; Australian Living Evidence Consortium Methods and Processes Working Group and Collaborators. Methods for living guidelines: early guidance based on practical experience. Paper 4: search methods and approaches for living guidelines. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2023 Mar;155:108-117.

[https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356\(22\)00348-1/fulltext](https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356(22)00348-1/fulltext)

Nair A, Borkar NK. Significance of including grey literature search in systematic reviews and meta-analyses. *Saudi J Anaesth*. 2023 Apr-Jun;17(2):295-296.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10228866/>

Pastor-Ramón E, Herrera-Peco I, Agirre O, García-Puente M, Morán JM. Improving the reliability of literature reviews: detection of retracted articles through academic search engines. *Eur J Investig Health Psychol Educ*. 2022 May 4;12(5):458-464.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9140878/>

Pieper D, Hoffmann F. Retrieving Cochrane reviews is sometimes challenging and their reporting is not always optimal. *Res Synth Methods*. 2022 Sep;13(5):554-557.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1564>

Scott BB, Baer S, Farrell A, Lee P, MacDonald J, Rabb D, Vaska M. Developing a code of practice for literature searching in health sciences: a project description. *J Can Health Libr Assoc.* 2022 Apr 1;43(1):12-27.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9359689/>

Stokes G, Sutcliffe K, Thomas J. Is a one-size-fits-all '12-month rule' appropriate when it comes to the last search date in systematic reviews? *BMJ Evid Based Med.* 2022 Dec 9. Online ahead of print.

<https://ebm.bmj.com/content/early/2022/12/15/bmjebm-2022-112060.long>

Truex ES, Spinner E, Hillyer J, Ettien A, Wade S, Calhoun C, Wolf G, Hedreen R, Heimlich L, Nickum A, Vonderheid SC. Exploring the use of common strict search criteria in nursing literature searches. *Nurse Educ.* 2022 Dec 30. Online ahead of print.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36728635/>

Young S, Bethel A, Keenan C, Ghezzi-Kopel K, Moreton E, Pickup D, Premji ZA, Rogers M, Viinholt BCA. PROTOCOL: Searching and reporting in Campbell Collaboration systematic reviews: an assessment of current methods. *Campbell Syst Rev.* 2021 Dec 14;17(4):e1208.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8988751/>

Automation, digitalisation and artificial intelligence

Adam GP, Pappas D, Papageorgiou H, Evangelou E, Trikalinos TA. A novel tool that allows interactive screening of PubMed citations showed promise for the semi-automation of identification of biomedical literature. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2022 Oct;150:63-71.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35738306/>

Borissov N, Haas Q, Minder B, Kopp-Heim D, von Gernler M, Janka H, Teodoro D, Amini P. Reducing systematic review burden using Deduklick: a novel, automated, reliable, and explainable deduplication algorithm to foster medical research. *Syst Rev.* 2022 Aug 17;11(1):172.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9382798/>

Cierco Jimenez R, Lee T, Rosillo N, Cordova R, Cree IA, Gonzalez A, Indave Ruiz BI. Machine learning computational tools to assist the performance of systematic reviews: a mapping review. *BMC Med Res Methodol.* 2022 Dec 16;22(1):322.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9756658/>

Escaldelai FMD, Escaldelai L, Bergamaschi DP. Systematic Review Support software system: web-based solution for managing duplicates and screening eligible studies. *Rev Bras Epidemiol.* 2022 Oct 17;25:e220030. English, Portuguese.

<https://www.scielo.br/rbepid/a/CTDF8fHhCqbMcvzDcZJTLwb/?lang=en>

Feng Y, Liang S, Zhang Y, Chen S, Wang Q, Huang T, Sun F, Liu X, Zhu H, Pan H. Automated medical literature screening using artificial intelligence: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Am Med Inform Assoc.* 2022 Jul 12;29(8):1425-1432.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35641139/>

Guimarães NS, Ferreira AJF, Ribeiro Silva RC, de Paula AA, Lisboa CS, Magno L, Ichiara MY, Barreto ML. Deduplicating records in systematic reviews: there are free, accurate automated ways to do so. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2022 Dec;152:110-115.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36241035/>

Hausner E, Knelangen M, Waffenschmidt S. Use of text mining tools in the development of search strategies - Comparison of different approaches. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2022 Sep;149:254-256.

[https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356\(22\)00133-0/pdf](https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356(22)00133-0/pdf)

Paynter RA, Featherstone R, Stoeger E, Fiordalisi C, Voisin C, Adam GP. Reply to Hausner et al. Re: Use of text mining tools in the development of search strategies - Comparison of different approaches. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2022 Sep;149:256-257.

[https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356\(22\)00132-9/fulltext](https://www.jclinepi.com/article/S0895-4356(22)00132-9/fulltext)

Jin Q, Leaman R, Lu Z. Retrieve, summarize, and verify: how will ChatGPT impact information seeking from the medical literature? *J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2023 May 31. Online ahead of print.

https://journals.lww.com/jasn/Citation/9900/Retrieve,_Summarize,_and_Verify_How_will_ChatGPT.141.aspx

Johnson EE, O'Keefe H, Sutton A, Marshall C. The Systematic Review Toolbox: keeping up to date with tools to support evidence synthesis. *Syst Rev*. 2022 Dec 1;11(1):258.
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9713957/>

Kwabena AE, Wiafe OB, John BD, Bernard A, Boateng FAF. An automated method for developing search strategies for systematic review using Natural Language Processing (NLP). *MethodsX*. 2022 Nov 23;10:101935.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9795520/>

Novoa J, Chagoyen M, Benito C, Moreno FJ, Pazos F. PMIDigest: interactive review of large collections of PubMed entries to distill relevant information. *Genes (Basel)*. 2023 Apr 19;14(4):942.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10137743/>

O'Keefe H, Rankin J, Wallace SA, Beyer F. Investigation of text-mining methodologies to aid the construction of search strategies in systematic reviews of diagnostic test accuracy - a case study. *Res Synth Methods*. 2023 Jan;14(1):79-98.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1593>

Pallath A, Zhang Q. Paperfetcher: a tool to automate handsearching and citation searching for systematic reviews. *Res Synth Methods*. 2023 Mar;14(2):323-335.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36260090/>

Patil S, Tovani-Palone MR. The rise of intelligent research: how should artificial intelligence be assisting researchers in conducting medical literature searches? *Clinics (Sao Paulo)*. 2023 Jun 8;78:100226.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1807593223000625>

Perlman-Arrow S, Loo N, Bobrovitz N, Yan T, Arora RK. A real-world evaluation of the implementation of NLP technology in abstract screening of a systematic review. *Res Synth Methods*. 2023 May 25. Online ahead of print.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1636>

Qureshi R, Shaughnessy D, Gill KAR, Robinson KA, Li T, Agai E. Are ChatGPT and large language models "the answer" to bringing us closer to systematic review automation? *Syst Rev*. 2023 Apr 29;12(1):72.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10148473/>

Sanchez-Ramos L, Lin L, Romero R. Beware of references when using ChatGPT as a source of information to write scientific articles. *Am J Obstet Gynecol*. 2023 Apr 7. Online ahead of print.

[https://www.ajog.org/article/S0002-9378\(23\)00234-X/pdf](https://www.ajog.org/article/S0002-9378(23)00234-X/pdf)

Santos ÁOD, da Silva ES, Couto LM, Reis GVL, Belo VS. The use of artificial intelligence for automating or semi-automating biomedical literature analyses: a scoping review. *J Biomed Inform*. 2023 May 13;142:104389.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37187321/>

Schneider J, Hoang L, Kansara Y, Cohen AM, Smalheiser NR. Evaluation of publication type tagging as a strategy to screen randomized controlled trial articles in preparing systematic reviews. *JAMIA Open*. 2022 Mar 30;5(1):ooac015.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9097760/>

Shemilt I, Noel-Storr A, Thomas J, Featherstone R, Mavergames C. Machine learning reduced workload for the Cochrane COVID-19 Study Register: development and evaluation of the Cochrane COVID-19 Study Classifier. *Syst Rev*. 2022 Jan 22;11(1):15.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8783177/>

Wang S, Scells H, Koopman B, Zucco G. Can ChatGPT write a good Boolean query for systematic review literature search? 2023 Feb 9. arXiv preprint.

<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2302.03495>

Study registries

The modernized ClinicalTrials.gov website is here! *NLM Tech Bull*. 2023 May-Jun;(452):e3.

https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/mj23/mj23_clinicaltrials_website.html

Use of Clinical Trials Information System becomes mandatory for new clinical trial applications in the EU. EMA news release. 2023 Jan 31.

<https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/news/use-clinical-trials-information-system-becomes-mandatory-new-clinical-trial-applications-eu>

Nelson JT, Tse T, Pupilampu-Dove Y, Golfopoulos E, Zarin DA. Comparison of availability of trial results in ClinicalTrials.gov and PubMed by data source and funder type. JAMA. 2023 Apr 25;329(16):1404-1406.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36995689/>

Role of information specialists

Brunskill A, Hanneke R. The case of the disappearing librarians: analyzing documentation of librarians' contributions to systematic reviews. J Med Libr Assoc. 2022 Oct 1;110(4):409-418.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10124603/>

Logan J. Why do researchers co-author evidence syntheses with librarians? A mixed-methods study. Res Synth Methods. 2023 May;14(3):489-503.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jrsm.1629>

Rabb D. The vital role of medical librarians in a time of information overload. Can J Health Technol. 2022 Oct;2(10).

<https://canjhealthtechnol.ca/index.php/cjht/article/view/VP102022/VP102022>

Waffenschmidt S, Bender R. Involvement of information specialists and statisticians in systematic reviews. Int J Technol Assess Health Care. 2023 Apr 25;39(1):e22.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37096439/>

Peer review or quality of literature searches

Levay P, Walsh N, Foster L. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence information specialist development pathway: developing the skills, knowledge and confidence to quality assure search strategies. Health Info Libr J. 2022 Dec;39(4):392-399.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36263867/>

Literature search reporting

Haddaway NR, Rethlefsen ML, Davies M, Glanville J, McGowan B, Nyhan K, Young S. A suggested data structure for transparent and repeatable reporting of bibliographic searching. Campbell Syst Rev. 2022 Nov 23;18(4):e1288.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9682961/>

McDonald S, Turner SL, Nguyen PY, Page MJ, Turner T. Are COVID-19 systematic reviews up to date and can we tell? A cross-sectional study. Syst Rev. 2023 May 18;12(1):85.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC10193307/>

Metzendorf MI, Weibel S, Reis S, McDonald S. Pragmatic and open science-based solution to a current problem in the reporting of living systematic reviews. BMJ Evid Based Med. 2022 Nov 9. Online ahead of print.

<https://ebm.bmj.com/content/early/2022/11/08/bmjebm-2022-112019.long>

Norling B, Edgerton Z, Bakker C, Dahm P. The quality of literature search reporting in systematic reviews published in the urological literature (1998-2021). J Urol. 2023 May;209(5):837-843.

<https://www.auajournals.org/doi/10.1097/JU.0000000000003190>

Pérez-Neri I, Pineda C, Flores-Guerrero JL, Estêvão MD, Vasanthan LT, Lorente S, García-González R, Devulapalli V, Weerasekara I, de Aguiar DR, Barros-Sevillano S, Le LK, Sandoval H. Adherence to literature search reporting guidelines in leading rheumatology journals' systematic reviews: umbrella review protocol. Rheumatol Int. 2022 Dec;42(12):2135-2140.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36029320/>

Saif-Ur-Rahman KM. Transparency of reporting search strategies in systematic reviews. Hypertens Res. 2022 Nov;45(11):1838-1839.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41440-022-01003-1>

Other topics

Bass MB, Molina RL, Reardon EE, Porcello L, Goldberg J, Nickum A, Lipke L, Zeigen L, Eldredge JD, Wallerstein NB. Trends in...controlled vocabulary and health equity. *Med Ref Serv Q*. 2022 Apr-Jun;41(2):185-201.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35511428/>

D'Souza S, Downs G, Hendriks S, Fazlzad R, Boldt G, Burns K, Chapman D, Dawes D, Giannarakos A, Oja LA, Schorr R, Babb M, Hodgson A, McEwan J, Jacobs P, Stockley T, Tripp T, King I. Clinical reporting for personalized cancer genomics requires extensive access to subscription-only literature. *J Med Libr Assoc*. 2023 Jan/Apr;111(1/2):579-590.

<https://jmla.mlanet.org/ojs/jmla/article/view/1572>

Godino L. How to structure Microsoft Excel documents for systematic reviews. *Nurse Res*. 2023 Mar 8;31(1):40-46.

Abstract: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36856031/>

Kim JSM, Pollock M, Kaunelis D, Weeks L. Guidance on review type selection for health technology assessments: key factors and considerations for deciding when to conduct a de novo systematic review, an update of a systematic review, or an overview of systematic reviews. *Syst Rev*. 2022 Sep 27;11(1):206.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9513959/>

Schaefer N, Morgan-Daniel J, Struckmeyer LR, Myers CT, King L, Jeghers M, Medhizadah S, Beneciuk J. Librarian and researcher assessments of search result relevance: how well do they align? *Med Ref Serv Q*. 2023 Apr-Jun;42(2):91-107.

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02763869.2023.2193122>

Strecker P, Boeker M, Buechner S, Scheible R. Usability evaluation of a modern multilingual MeSH browser. *Stud Health Technol Inform*. 2022 Jun 29;295:37-40.

<https://ebooks.iospress.nl/doi/10.3233/SHTI220653>

Townsend W, Anderson P, Capellari E, Haines K, Hansen S, James L, MacEachern M, Rana G, Saylor K. Addressing antiquated, non-standard, exclusionary, and potentially offensive terms in evidence syntheses and systematic searches. University of Michigan Library, Deep Blue repository. 2022 Sep 9.

<https://dx.doi.org/10.7302/6408>

Special Publications of Interest

Foster MJ, Jewell ST, editors. Piecing together systematic reviews and other evidence syntheses: a guide for librarians. Lanham (MD): Rowman & Littlefield Publishers; 2022.

More info: <https://rowman.com/ISBN/9781538150177/Piecing-Together-Systematic-Reviews-and-Other-Evidence-Syntheses>

Spijker R, Dinnes J, Glanville J, Eisinga A. Chapter 6: Searching for and selecting studies. In: Deeks JJ, Bossuyt PM, Leeflang MM, Takwoingi Y, editors. *Cochrane handbook for systematic reviews of diagnostic test accuracy*. Hoboken (NJ): Wiley-Blackwell; London: The Cochrane Collaboration; 2023. p. 97-129.

More info: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9781119756194.ch6>

Websites of Interest

ScanMedicine

<https://scanmedicine.com/>

Open access to medical datasources for clinical trials and devices.

From the press release: "The NIHR [Innovation Observatory \(NIHRIO\)](#), based at Newcastle University, has launched a comprehensive database of clinical trials as well as medical devices, diagnostics and digital applications approved by America's Food and Drug Administration (FDA). ScanMedicine, a free resource for researchers, clinicians and the public, draws from 11 of the world's leading clinical trial databases and pulls information on devices, diagnostics and apps from the FDA database. It allows users to access up-to-date information about what research is in progress in their area of interest, and what new medicines, devices and diagnostics are on the horizon. The tool collates and presents the latest data in a readily accessible format, enabling users to filter results by trial type, phase, registry and more, as well as to view searches as visualisations and infographics for a 'quick-look' version of their results, identifying gaps and trends..."

<https://www.nihr.ac.uk/news/nihr-launches-innovative-searchable-database-of-global-clinical-trials/27660>

Library of Search Strategy Resources (LSSR)

<https://sites.google.com/view/searchresourceslib/home>

From the website: We are a subsection of the [Evidence-Based Information Special Interest Group \(EBI-SIG\)](#) with the European Association of Health Information and Libraries (EAHIL). We are building a living open access Library of Search Strategy Resources (LSSR). The aim is to help those who search for health literature to source and build search strategies. This source will also contain additional information to enhance literature searching skills. We need help in identifying additional online freely available resources to make this library better. We are particularly interested in the following types of resources:

- Collections or databases of systematic search strategies
- Systematic search strategy building tools
- Systematic search strategy tutorials

LIGHTS: the Library of Guidance for Health Scientists

<https://lights.science/>

From the website: There is a need for improving the methodological quality of health research (e.g., [Yordanov et al. 2015](#)). For most methodological challenges in health research, appropriate guidance is available – and not seldom has been available for years. Various journals and research support organizations publish methods guidance. Methods guidance is not easy to find. The terminology is inconsistent and the indexing of methods guidance and methodological topics in biomedical databases is insufficient (e.g., [Hirt et al. 2022](#)).

The goal of LIGHTS is to help health researchers find appropriate methods guidance for their projects.

LIGHTS provides

- A large collection of methods guidance articles; not perfect yet but steadily improving
- An intuitive search engine
- Automated synonym search (enter *subgroup effect* and also find *interaction* and *effect modification*)
- Search filters specifically developed to support the search for methods guidance

Search Smart

<https://www.searchsmart.org/>

From the website: Search Smart suggests the best databases for your purpose based on a comprehensive comparison of most of the popular English academic databases. Search Smart tests the critical functionalities databases offer. Thereby, we uncover the capabilities and limitations of search systems that are not reported anywhere else. Search Smart aims to provide the best – i.e., most accurate, up-to-date, and comprehensive – information possible on search systems' functionalities. Researchers use Search Smart as a decision tool to select the system/database that fits best. Librarians use Search Smart for giving search advice and for procurement decisions. Search providers use Search Smart for benchmarking and improvement of their offerings.

LitSense

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/litsense/>

From the website: Making sense of biomedical literature at sentence level. LitSense is a unique search system for making sense of the biomedical literature at the sentence level, providing a unified access to over half a billion statements extracted from PubMed and PubMed Central. Given a query, LitSense finds the best-matching sentences based on overlapping terms as well as semantic similarity via a cutting-edge neural embedding approach. Search results are also available through an API.

Unique Features

- Intelligent Filters – Search results can be conveniently filtered by date or restricted to a specific article section.
- Search in Full Text – LitSense provides unified access to the entire ~30 million abstracts in PubMed and nearly 3 million full-text articles in the PMC Text Mining subset.
- Neural Embeddings – Neural embedding techniques allow LitSense to find semantically similar results even without explicitly mentioning the query keywords.

PubMed Mapping Tester

<https://esperr.github.io/mapping-tester/>

From the website: With Automatic Term Mapping, a simple text query is translated to a more complex one, often composed of MeSH headings as well as different text fields. The algorithm for doing so is maintained by the National Library of Medicine, and the final translation for a given search is viewable by selecting the "Advanced" tab in PubMed... The other way to see the results of a search (and the mapping from which it is derived) is by using the API maintained by the NCBI. While the new version of PubMed has been in production for some months, the public API still points to the old search interface (and thus, the older iteration of ATM). Happily, there is now a test instance of the API that points to the new search interface, allowing us to directly compare one version to the other (for at least the next several weeks before the old API is retired).

It is these two different APIs that PubMed Mapping Tester uses to retrieve the two sets of results for comparison. Once you enter your search, you'll see the number of results returned by both 'old' PubMed and the current version. You'll also see the ATM translation used by each. Any terms that are newly included in the new mapping will be highlighted in yellow. Design and construction by Ed Sperr, M.L.I.S.

OpenAlex

<https://docs.openalex.org/>

From the website: OpenAlex is a fully open catalog of the global research system. It's named after the [ancient Library of Alexandria](#) and made by the nonprofit [OurResearch](#). This is the technical documentation for the OpenAlex API. Here, you can learn how to set up your code to access OpenAlex's data. If you want to explore the data as a human, you may be more interested in OpenAlex Web. This web interface is currently in the alpha stage of development, with a beta launch coming in July 2023.

Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS)

Home page: <https://euclinicaltrials.eu/>

Search: <https://euclinicaltrials.eu/search-for-clinical-trials>

From the website: From 31 January 2023, all initial clinical trial applications in the European Union (EU) must be submitted via the Clinical Trials Information System (CTIS). CTIS is now the single-entry point for sponsors and regulators of clinical trials for the submission and assessment of clinical trial data. This follows a one-year transition, during which sponsors could choose whether to apply for a new clinical trial in the EU/EEA in line with the Clinical Trials Directive or under the new Clinical Trials Regulation (CTR), which entered into application on 31 January 2022.

In the past, sponsors had to submit clinical trial applications separately to national competent authorities (NCAs) and ethics committees in each country to gain regulatory approval to run a clinical trial. Registration and the posting of results were also separate processes. With CTIS, sponsors can now apply for authorisations in up to 30 EU/EEA countries at the same time and with the same documentation. The system includes a public, searchable database for healthcare professionals, patients, and other interested parties. The CTR foresees a three-year transition period, from 2022 to 2025...[I]n the next two years, by 31 January 2025, all ongoing trials that were approved under the Clinical Trials Directive will be governed by the new Regulation and will have to be transitioned to CTIS.

preVIEW: COVID-19

<https://preview.zbmed.de>

From the website: During the current COVID-19 pandemic, the rapid availability of profound information is crucial in order to derive information about diagnosis, disease trajectory, treatment or to adapt the rules of conduct in public. The increased importance of preprints for COVID-19 research initiated the design of the preprint search engine preVIEW. Conceptually, it is a lightweight semantic search engine focusing on easy inclusion of specialized COVID-19 textual collections and provides a user-friendly web interface for semantic information retrieval. In order to support semantic search functionality, we integrated a text mining workflow for indexing with relevant terminologies. Currently, diseases, human genes and SARS-CoV-2 proteins are annotated, and more will be added in future. The system integrates collections from several different preprint servers that are used in the biomedical domain to publish non-peer-reviewed work, thereby enabling one central access point for the users. In addition, our service offers facet searching, export functionality and an API access. For further information please read our publications ([10.3233/SHTI210124](#), [10.32384/jeahil17484](#)) or see our [tutorial](#).

IRG Member Activities

IRG interview: Dr Raechel Damarell

Dr Raechel Damarell is Senior Research Fellow for The Knowledge and Implementation Hub of Aged Care Research & Industry Innovation Australia (ARIIA) at Flinders University. Raechel is also a team member of [Flinders Filters](#). She took a moment to answer a few questions from Catherine Voutier.

1. What has been the most challenging project you've been involved in at Flinders Filters?

While each search filter project brings its own unique challenges, it's the multidimensional, multiple-concept health service topics, more so than clinical topics, that have tended to really push search filter methodology into new territory. And this is how it should be, as search filters arguably provide the most benefit when they support difficult-to-search topics. I would class here all those topics not supported by a unifying MeSH term, or which can only be approximated using a rich constellation of terms combined in inventive ways. This describes our work on the topics of integrated care, home care, and primary healthcare with integrated care heading the list.

Unlike searches for evidence syntheses, search filters don't aim for comprehensive, exhaustive retrieval but are created fit for purpose, customised to the information retrieval needs of a specific end-user group. The organisations for whom we have designed searches tend to represent busy clinicians or health researchers who need to get to relevant literature fast but also don't want to miss anything important. This requires a careful balancing act between search sensitivity and precision and a lot of consultation with the expert advisory group we establish at the outset of a project to guide the work.

The integrated care search filter project was a collaboration with the International Foundation for Integrated Care (see <https://integratedcarefoundation.org/ific-integrated-care-search>). This partnership provided us with the opportunity to work with an advisory group comprising the foremost international experts in the field. This was pivotal in helping us grasp the topic from the viewpoint of different countries and their health systems. The integrated care filter project was particularly challenging for several reasons. First, the MeSH term for integrated care is rather US-centrally defined and subsequently proved unhelpful in retrieving relevant literature outside the US. Secondly, the defining elements of this topic are multifaceted and somewhat 'fuzzy' in that they tend to mean different things to different people and across different healthcare systems. Furthermore, the concepts central to integrated care are also not necessarily exclusive to it. For example, analysis of a set of citations judged by experts as 'relevant' to the topic (aka 'the gold standard') revealed two core, high-frequency terms--'coordinated care' and 'person-centred care.' While our advisory group confirmed their pivotal importance, including them in the search filter proved problematic during the testing phase. They were eventually not included in the interests of search precision, despite the risks to search sensitivity. Search filter development is characterised by these numerous, seemingly small decision points that can have important ramifications for your final product. This is what makes the work intellectually challenging in the most positive way.

2. How did your role of information specialist change to that of health researcher?

My skills as a health-based information specialist with a university library led me to a short-term secondment opportunity with CareSearch to develop a heart failure filter. I had not heard of search filters up until that point, although I have always been interested in the finer details and intricacies of information retrieval. This work took my understanding of search construction and database search algorithms to a whole new level. I put my hand up to draft the journal article about the heart failure filter work and my interest in researching and publishing around effective search strategy development took off from there. Instead of relinquishing search filter work when it came time to return to the library, I managed to keep my hand in while my substantive role became training students, researchers, and clinicians on the principles of evidence-based practice and systematic review methodology. Like many health librarians who espouse the importance of robust searches, I was increasingly invited to collaborate on systematic reviews. This was excellent training for research. So, when the opportunity to do my own program of research in the form of a PhD came along, I was ready to take a different career path. My thesis centred on evidence-based practice; specifically, how general practitioners manage patients with multimorbidity in the absence of supportive evidence. Now as a senior research fellow with ARIIA, I still draw on my skills and interests in evidence and information retrieval as my role involves producing evidence syntheses on issues affecting the Australian aged care sector.

3. Do you think ChatGPT and similar AI tools have a role in systematic reviews?

Definitely. Evidence syntheses are incredibly time-consuming, cognitively demanding undertakings. I am appreciating the AI recently employed in Covidence to help improve the screening process. It would be terrific if this could be extended to the laborious process of data extraction (perhaps it already has). However, I have some reservations about ChatGPT and any form of AI that works across an unknown data source as you can't vouch for the quality and scope of this information. So far, the information I've seen collated by ChatGPT doesn't seem to be entirely trustworthy. Just try asking for referenced information involving prevalence statistics. Wildly off the mark!

4. How can information professionals and medical librarians get noticed by health researchers in regard to systematic review and other evidence synthesis projects?

Simply by promoting their valuable skillset and knowledge to them and being supported by their organisation to contribute to research work. In my experience, most health researchers are aware of and have the greatest respect for (sometimes bordering on reverence), the knowledge and skills of really competent information professionals who understand evidence synthesis methodologies and who can develop technically accurate and well-conceptualised search strategies for this purpose. This ability is by no means general to all librarians and sometimes even training doesn't get people there. It really is a rare skill, in my opinion, and people who lack it tend to recognise it as such.

However, you can only promote your services and availability for this kind of work if you have the support of your organisation and its managers behind you. Sadly, I am hearing that within the academic library context, there is a trend towards devaluing health librarian skills and knowledge in favour of generalist skills that are no longer even the province of information professionals. Rather than seeing demand for systematic review

support as an opportunity, requests to collaborate with researchers are viewed as an 'unsustainable' drain on library resources. Former colleagues still undertaking this kind of work—which they find incredibly interesting and challenging—tell me they do so almost covertly for fear they might be asked to stop. Co-authorship opportunities that might raise the profile of the expert health librarian don't appear to offer the right currency for negotiating with library managers either. I think it's a real shame and it's a major reason why I chose to leave librarianship. I hope it's not a universal experience.

5. Just for fun: what was the last movie you saw?

As a fan of historic costume dramas, I recently watched a 1991 film titled *Shining Through* starring Michael Douglas and Melanie Griffith and set during World War 2. The film's premise is that a New York-raised secretary with only a smattering of German dialect (thanks to Grandma's home tutoring) not only manages to slip into wartime Berlin undetected but is soon fraternising with senior-ranking Nazis and able to smuggle highly classified armaments intelligence to the Allies that changes the outcome of the war. It was very enjoyable for its silliness and its beautiful attention to period details. There were also some amazing location shots of places across former East Germany and East Berlin taken just after reunification to keep me engaged.

If you are a member of the HTAi Information Retrieval interest group and would like to share your research activities with other IRG members in this newsletter, please contact DavidK@cadth.ca.

The IRG eNewsletter is put together by the following Information Retrieval Group members: David Kaunelis (Canada); Catherine Voutier (Australia); Dagmara Chojecki (Canada); and Jaana Isojärvi (Finland). Have any events, news, or interesting papers or websites you want to share? Just email DavidK@cadth.ca.