

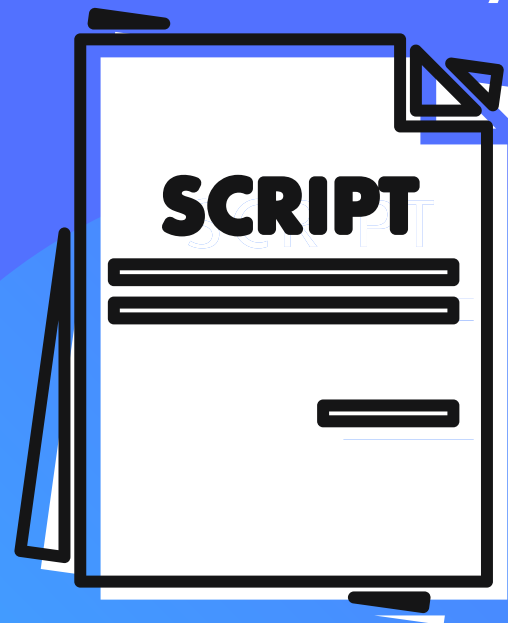
Yarmouk University

Community Medicine

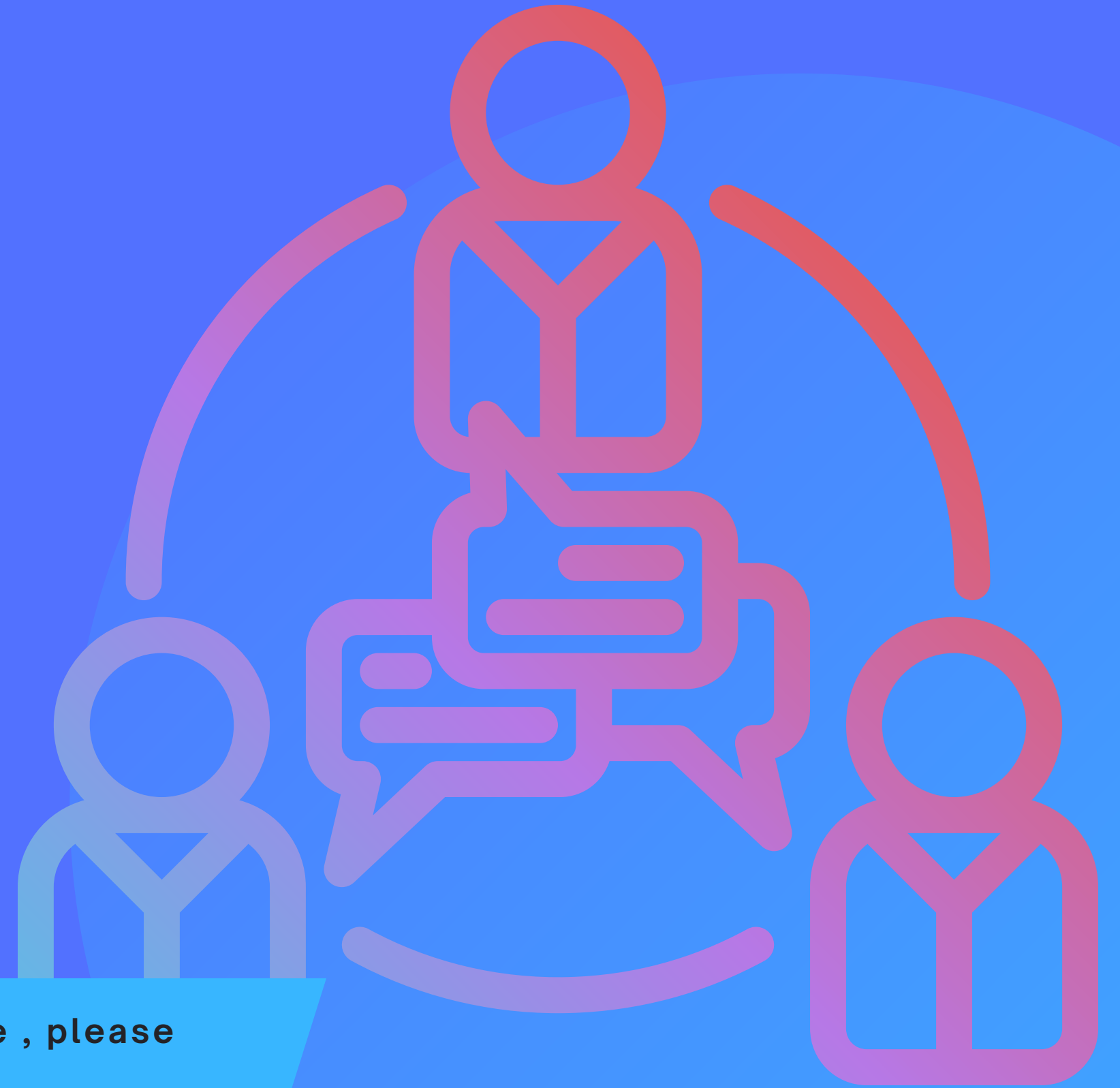
Lec. 3 - Searching literature using
PubMed (Part 2)

Dr. Reema

Written By : Group C3



If you come by any mistake , please
kindly report it to
shaghafbatch@gmail.com



Searching Literature Using PubMed & Defining Your Project

Part -2

**By : Ruba Friehat & Osama Dweekat
C3**

Assignment 2 (Group)

- ▶ Literature Review Table
- ▶ *Identify **FIVE** articles from your literature search to analyze using elements outlined in the literature review template.*
- ▶ These should be five different types of study designs

❖ **Literature review table – Template**
Literature Review Table

Instructions: Complete the following table to include a minimum of 5 studies involving either actual interventions or observations

Study (Author (year), location)	Design	Research question	Patients/population	Data collection tool/ exposure ascertainment	outcomes
e.g. Ahern et al (2014), US	e.g. Cohort		e.g. Nurses' Health study	e.g. Questionnaires & medical records	Findings with HR= 95%CI.....etc.
Hartz et al (2013), US	Cohort		Women's health initiative (PM)	Self-administered self-report	
Stenkvist (1980), Sweden	Case-Control		NR	Computerized population register	Findings with OR= 95%CI.....
					Findings with P-value....etc.

NR: Not Reported

Ways of reporting your findings

- ▶ Written reports
- ▶ Journal articles
- ▶ Oral presentations

*You need to have some skills to do a presentation

- ▶ Before starting your research, find out whether you are going to be restricted by structure, style and content of your final report.
- ▶ Think about your audience and produce your report accordingly.

*you should consider the audience and their knowledge & you should have skills to present the information (about your research) to your audience in a way they can understand it .

- From this point the Dr. started explaining on the Example Proposal she added to E-learning about Internet Gaming Disorder

A traditional written report includes the following:

- ▶ **Title page**
- ▶ **Contents page**
- ▶ **List of illustrations**
- ▶ **Acknowledgements**
- ▶ **Abstract/summary**
- ▶ **Introduction**
- ▶ **Background**
- ▶ **Methodology/methods**
- ▶ **Findings/analysis**
- ▶ **Conclusions**
- ▶ **Recommendations**
- ▶ **Further research**
- ▶ **References**
- ▶ **Bibliography**
- ▶ **Appendices.**

Title Page

- ▶ the title of the report
- ▶ the name of the researcher
- ▶ the date of publication
- ▶ the purpose of the report (PhD Thesis)
- ▶ Funding organization

* Example :

Lung cancer in China: current and prospect

Fengying Wu ¹, Lei Wang, Caicun Zhou

*The authors

Affiliations + expand

مكان عمل المؤلفين*

PMID: 33165004 DOI: 10.1097/CCO.0000000000000703

* العنوان عادة بكون جملة هيك
مش سؤال

*DOI :
رقم مرجعي لل paper

Abstract

Purpose of review: To describe the current status of lung cancer in China, including incidence, prevention, molecular testing and treatment.

Recent findings: Lung cancer presents a major public health issue and an enormous burden on society in China, because of its increasing incidence and high mortality. Several distinct gene profiles were associated with lung cancer in China: high EGFR mutation rate, low KRAS mutation rate and more comorbidity of HBV infection. Thus, local Chinese Society of Clinical Oncology Guidelines with more consideration of drug accessibility, regional development differences were highly recommended for clinical practice. For treatment, targeted therapy has achieved fruitful progress. Immunotherapy in China was a little bit lag behind previously and now there is a surge of immunotherapeutic drugs under investigation. For future, more preventive strategies and more trials considering characteristics of Chinese lung cancer are needed.

Summary: There are achievements and shortcomings for lung cancer prevention and treatment in China. More work considering distinct characteristic of lung cancer in China are needed.

Similar articles

[Retrospect and Prospect for Lung Cancer in China: Clinical Advances of Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors](#)

*Example Cont....

Abstract

Lung cancer has been transformed from a rare disease into a global problem and public health issue. The etiologic factors of lung cancer become more complex along with industrialization, urbanization, and environmental pollution around the world. Currently, the control of lung cancer has attracted worldwide attention. Studies on the epidemiologic characteristics of lung cancer and its relative risk factors have played an important role in the tertiary prevention of lung cancer and in exploring new ways of diagnosis and treatment. This article reviews the current evolution of the epidemiology of lung cancer.

Keywords: Epidemiology; Etiology; Lung cancer.

Copyright © 2016 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

*** if anyone
search about
these words , he
will found this
paper from the
suggestions.**

*** In Abstract :**
هو ملخص لبحثك
:فيو من
**background ,
method , result ,
conclusion .**
لمحة عنهم كلهم

*** In abstract
there is no
citation**
لانو مافي مراجع
المعلومات فيه
بتكون من بحثك
نفسو هون

- Discussion section in a finished research : to compare my findings with other findings in other studies.

, But this part is not included in the proposal .

Because in the proposal there is no finding yet (The study has not yet been carried out) , you make a proposal to seek fund to do your research .

*so , in the proposal there is another section which is literature review section

بتكتب فيه شو الاشياء يلي انعمت بالدراسات السابقة بس مش مقارنة هون

يعني بالمختصر احنا بال Proposal** بنحكي عن الابحاث الأخرى الي الها علاقة بموضوعنا كذكر ولكن ما بقارن نتائجنا بنتائجهم לנו انا بالبروبوزال لسا ما عندي نتائج اصلا

Contents Page

- ▶ In this section is listed the contents of the report, either in chapter or section headings with sub-headings, if relevant and their page numbers.

List of Illustrations

- ▶ This section includes title and page number of all graphs, tables, illustrations, charts, etc.

Acknowledgements

- ▶ Some researchers may wish to acknowledge the help of their research participants, tutors, employers and/or funding body.

Abstract/Summary

- ▶ This tends to be a one-page summary of the research, its purpose, methods, main findings and conclusion

Introduction

* Include : definitions , dependent and independent variables , previous studies

- ▶ This section introduces the research, setting out the aims and objectives, terms and definitions. It includes a rationale for the research and a summary of the report structure.

In the objectives section on a proposal form you discuss your aims in simple and short bullet points.

*:بآخر سطرین منها بکتب

The aim of the study

Background

- ▶ In this section is included all your background research, which may be obtained from the literature, from personal experience or both.
- ▶ You must indicate from where all the information to which you refer has come, so remember to keep a complete record of everything you read.
- ▶ If you do not do this, you could be accused of plagiarism which is a form of intellectual theft.
- ▶ When you are referring to a particular book or journal article, find out the accepted standard for referencing from your institution

Literature review

- The past researches in this aspect of study.
- You start by mentioning the previous studies and how representative they are to your study and mention details like what sort of study they are (Meta analysis, cohort, cross-study, etc.)
- You can also mention confidence intervals and other useful factors that can help your research proposal
- On the right is a picture of the literature review, used in the IGD example

2-4 literature Review

2-4 الدراسات السابقة

After DSM-5 diagnosis of Internet Gaming Disorder (IGD), several studies have investigated its prevalence and factors that may be associated with its diagnosis and severity. Variation in IGD prevalence rate were found among different populations may be attributed to different tools used for IGD assessment and different cutoffs (7). Worldwide, the prevalence of IGD ranged between 0.2% and 8.5% with the highest prevalence were estimated in the Korean population with 50% of the population were found to be addicted to gaming (8–10). In a recent cross-sectional representative survey that has investigated IGD in European adolescents (N=12,938), 1.6% were diagnosed with IGD, with further 5.1% being at risk for IGD. The study has also investigated predictors and psychopathological correlates associated with IGD and found that IGD is highly associated with aggressive and rule-breaking behavior and social problems (11). In a very recent meta-analysis for 16 studies that investigated IGD prevalence among adolescents, the pooled prevalence of IGD was 4.6% (95% CI = 3.4%–6.0%) with higher prevalence rate was reported in male adolescents (6.8%, 95% CI = 4.3%–9.7%) than female adolescents (1.3%, 95% CI = 0.6%–2.2%) (12).

Several factors were found to be associated with IGD diagnosis including male gender, age, poor self-esteem, and daily life satisfaction (11,13–15). A recent systematic review by Mihara and Higuchi that included 37 cross-sectional and 13 longitudinal studies has reported that IGD was associated with longer time spent playing games, higher frequency of playing games, more years playing games, and family and marital factors. Consequences related to IGD diagnosis included lower educational and career attainment (lower school grades, skipped school classes, and truancy), lower social skills, competence, and integration, in addition to higher impulsivity, neuroticism, aggression and violence (16).

Methodology and Methods

لازم تكون صيغة الكتابة بال future*

لازم نكتبها بالتفضيل مشان اذا حدا بعدين اجا بدو يعيد نفس الدراسة تبعتي يعرف *.
يعيدها

- ▶ In this section is set out a description of, and justification for, the chosen methodology and research methods.
- ▶ Remember to include all the practical information
 - ▶ How participants were chosen
 - ▶ Your time scale
 - ▶ Data recording
 - ▶ Analysis methods
- Highlight the confidentiality and ethical concerns:
 - اذا تعاملت مع اطفال بدك تذكر انو اخدت موافقة الأهل ,مثلا
 - اذا تعاملت مع **Adolscence** اذا انو اخدت موافقة الاهل و موافقتهم همه نفسهم وهكذا

Methodology

- We start by mentioning the population used and the procedure in full details.
- Next up is measures, which are the variables we aim to use, for ex (IGD-20 scale). I need to describe the questionnaire used, how many questions, details and how will we analyze the data? (t-test, anova, etc.).

Participants and procedure

The present study is a cross-sectional study that will employ a community-based nationwide questionnaire survey in Jordan. It will be conducted on a house-to-house basis in addition to a number of Jordanian schools based on voluntary participation. Families and students will be contacted personally and briefed about the purpose of the study and oral consent to participate will be obtained. If the participant aged 15 years or younger, then one of the guardians will be asked to complete the questionnaire.

Data will be collected by specially trained research assistant. Respondents will complete a self-administered questionnaire but interviewers will be present in case the respondent might need assistance.

Measures

The main questionnaire will consist of three sections: the first will include socio-demographic characteristics such as age, height, weight, sex, social status, education level, occupation, sleeping hours and the presence of chronic diseases. Respondents will be inquired about their use of internet games within the preceding year. If no use was reported, then the respondent will not complete the questionnaire. The second part will inquire about the amount of daily play and used devices. Computer gaming behaviour will be assessed with a translated and validated Arabic version of the IGD-20 questionnaire (17).

Findings/Analysis

- ▶ In this section are included your main findings.
- ▶ The content of this section will depend on your chosen methodology and methods.
 - ▶ Quantitative survey
 - ▶ tables, graphs, pie charts and associated statistics.
 - ▶ Qualitative piece of research
 - ▶ this section may be descriptive prose containing lengthy quotations.

Analysis

- We will also mention the software to be used like SPSS (The one in this syllabus) there is also STATA and SAS.
- In the IGD example, we can see that the analysis was explained in detail and what method was used for each category of data (i) (ii) (iii) as well as what statistical tool was used

Analysis

Statistical analyses will comprise (i) descriptive statistical analysis of the main sample's characteristics, (ii) independent and paired samples student's t-test for mean comparisons for identifying possible significant group effects of the variables involved in this study on Internet usage and characteristics, and (iii) correlational analyses of the main variables included in the study using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 23.

Ethics

- Lastly there is a whole section done for ethics in methodology, which should contain the approval of the IRB, Usually there is a secondary form to fill similar to the main one but concerned with the ethics.
- The ethical approval is needed especially when an interventional measure is used and side effects are observed on the patients in which you can be sued for.
- Ethical approval is needed even in Surveys, in cases of personal and confidential questions.
- The ethical approval is needed and called for by the scientific journals when publishing.
- The lower portion is another picture from the IGD proposal

Ethics

Ethical approval of the institutional review board at King Abdullah University Hospital (KAUH) will be obtained. Data will be obtained by distributing the survey questionnaire to several schools in Jordan. After receiving written informed parental consent, students will be allowed to fill the questionnaires on a voluntary basis.

- Who are the vulnerable communities?
 - People who can be exploited (ex: prisoners, pregnant women are considered vulnerable)
 - (competent elderly people, poor people and women are not counted as vulnerable populations)
- The IRB form needs all the details of the population used as well as if you want to pay the participants during experimental drug tests and thus its there to maintain a fair system.
- As students we don't have direct access to the IRB unless through a qualified mentor from the faculty.
- In surveys, implied consent is usually used however during experimental drug testing and/or Interventional measures a written consent is needed

Conclusion

- ▶ In this section you sum up your findings and draw conclusions from them, perhaps in relation to other research or literature.

References

- ▶ This includes all the literature to which you have referred in your report.
- ▶ Find out which referencing system your college or university uses.
 - ▶ A popular method is the Harvard system

Appendices

- ▶ Questionnaire
- ▶ Interview schedule
- ▶ Relevant tables and graphs or charts which are too bulky for the main report.
- ▶ Recruitment leaflets or letters
- ▶ Practical details about each research participant
- ▶ List of interview dates
- ▶ Appendices do not count towards your total amount of words so it is a useful way of including material without taking up space that can be used for other information.