

EVIDENCE MINES AND EVIDENCE MINING: Databases And The Portals & Search Engines Used To Access Them

Descriptions and more detailed information about these resources are listed below the links.

- **Pre-processed Evidence Sources (summaries of the primary evidence)**
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 - **Primary Evidence Sources & Databases**
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Pre-processed Sources (summaries or extractions of the primary evidence)

The Cochrane Library

The Cochrane Library consists of several electronic databases:

- **Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews** (Cochrane Reviews) provides access to regularly updated, systematic reviews, maintained by the various Cochrane Review Groups.
- **Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects** (DARE), provides access to abstracts of systematic reviews, and is maintained by the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination at the University of York. DARE can be accessed from the NHS Centre for Reviews and Dissemination home page:
<http://www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/crddatabases.htm>
- **Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials** (Central), a database of controlled trials identified by the Cochrane Review Groups. Most of these are in MEDLINE, but often difficult to locate.
- **Cochrane Database of Methodology Reviews** (CDMR) provides a bibliography of articles and books on the science of research synthesis.

For more information see **Cochrane Library** at
<http://www.cochrane.org/reviews/clibintro.htm>

PEDro

PEDro is an initiative of the Centre for Evidence-Based Physiotherapy (CEBP) and is a Physiotherapy Evidence Database. It has been developed to give rapid access to bibliographic details and abstracts of randomised controlled trials, systematic reviews and evidence-based clinical practice guidelines in physiotherapy. Most trials on the database have been rated for quality to help you quickly discriminate between trials which are likely to be valid and interpretable and those which are not.

PEDro is often a useful first option for 2 reasons: first, it is free (yea, free stuff!!!) and second, it is specific to physical therapy interventions.

For more information, see **PeDRO (free)** <http://www.pedro.fhs.usyd.edu.au/index.html>

Hooked on Evidence

Hooked on Evidence is extremely useful for the same reasons just described, but it there are some significant differences. Hooked is a database that extracts all articles related to intervention regardless of study design or quality (including case studies). Therefore, critical appraisal must still be performed. It is preprocessed evidence only in the sense that study specifics and findings are listed out in detail, making for a quick review.

For more information, see **Hooked on Evidence (subscription required)** <http://www.apta.org/>

ACP Journal Club

ACP Journal Club's general purpose is to select published articles according to explicit criteria and to abstract those studies and reviews that warrant immediate attention by physicians attempting to keep pace with important advances in the treatment, prevention, diagnosis, cause, prognosis, or economics of the disorders managed by internists. These articles are summarized in "value-added" abstracts and commented on by clinical experts. Abstracts and commentaries are reviewed at 5 year intervals and are either archived or updated. ACP Journal Club is available in print and electronic.

For more information, see **ACP Online:** <http://www.acpjc.org/>

Clinical Evidence

Clinical Evidence is a textbook and database of clinical questions designed to help clinicians make evidence-based medicine part of their everyday practice. Hundreds of clinical questions, representing nearly every clinical specialty, cover the effects of treatments and interventions based on the best available research. Topics include commonly encountered or important conditions seen in primary care or ambulatory settings. Clinical Evidence is available in print and electronic.

For more information, see **Clinical Evidence** at <http://www.clinicalevidence.com/>

eMedicine

eMedicine is an online, peer-reviewed medical reference that provides access to information on diseases, including background, differential diagnosis, work-up, treatment, medications, and follow-up. Consumer health content began in 2003. Contributors include physicians and faculty from medical schools and medical societies. Additional resources include clinical calculators, images, CME, decision rules, and drug information. eMedicine is in electronic format and is available free.

For more information see **eMedicine** at <http://www.emedicine.com>

FPIN Clinical Inquiries

Clinical Inquiries are produced by the Family Practitioners Inquiries Network (FPIN). Clinical Inquiries are a series of answers to practicing physicians' questions that help FPIN achieve its goal to provide rapid, evidence based answers to family physicians. FPIN has developed levels of answers to provide the best possible evidence based answer at the point of care.

For more information see **FPIN** at <http://www.fpin.org>

InfoPOEMs: the Clinical Awareness System

The term POEM, Patient-Oriented Evidence that Matters, refers to the kind of article that addresses a clinical problem or clinical question that primary care physicians encounter in their practice; that measures patient-oriented outcomes; and, that has the potential to change clinical practice if the results are valid and applicable.

POEMs are published in *BMJ* and *American Family Physician* and also available electronically via Info Retriever and Daily POEMs.

For more information see **InfoPOEMS** at <http://www.infopoems.com/>

UpToDate

UpToDate is a clinical reference designed to provide quick and easy access to clinical information. It is comprised of thousands of original topic reviews written by a recognized faculty of experts who each address a specific clinical issue and provide detailed recommendations. Each topic review is peer reviewed, referenced, and offers CME credit. Patient-level information is available for some topics. UpToDate is in electronic format.

For more information, see **UpToDate** at <http://www.uptodate.com>.

Primary Evidence Sources & Databases

MEDLINE

Produced by the U.S. National Library of Medicine, the MEDLINE database contains over 11 million references to journal articles in life sciences with a concentration on biomedicine.

MEDLINE is available free of charge, via PubMed, from the National Library of Medicine. It is also available for a fee from several providers including Ovid Technologies and Aries Knowledge Finder.

Access PubMed at: <http://www.pubmed.gov>

CINAHL, WebStart, Others

Ovid

Electronic textbooks and libraries

ACP Medicine

ACP Medicine (formerly Scientific American Medicine Online) is updated monthly, covers all 15 subspecialties of internal medicine.

For more information see **ACP Medicine** at <http://www.ACPMedicine.com/>

Harrisons Online

This medical database is an updated version of the classic textbook, Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine. Harrison's Online includes full search capabilities of the 15th edition of Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, daily updates, late-breaking clinical trial data, and more. Also available in print.

For more information see **Harrisons Online** at <http://www.harrisons.accessmedicine.com/>

MD Consult

MD Consult provides access to medical texts, clinical practice guidelines, patient education handouts (many in Spanish), a drug information database, and full text to several medical journals. In addition, MD Consult provides an update service,

summarizing articles in recent medical journals and highlighting articles that patients may be reading in the popular press.

For more information see **MD Consult** at <http://www.mdconsult.com/>

Stat!Ref

STAT!Ref is an easy to use, electronically searchable, digital medical library for healthcare professionals. Users can cross-reference and search the latest clinical information from more than 30 medical texts including Current Medical Diagnosis & Treatment, Mosby's GenRX, and Griffith's 5 Minute Clinical Consult.

For more information see **Stat!Ref** at <http://www.statref.com/>

Meta-Search Engines

SUMSearch

SUMSearch is a unique method of searching for medical evidence by using the Internet. SUMSearch combines meta-searching and contingency searching in order to automate searching for medical evidence. Meta-searching means simultaneously searching multiple Internet sites (including MEDLINE) and collating the results into one page.

For more information see **SUMSearch** at <http://sumsearch.uthscsa.edu/>

TRIP Plus:

The TRIP Plus database searches across multiple sites of high-quality medical information, including PubMed's Clinical Inquiries. TRIP Plus is an electronic resource.

For more information see **TRIP** at <http://www.tripdatabase.com/>

OmniMedicalSearch:

OmniMedicalSearch.com does not operate the same way as search engines like Google or Yahoo. Instead of assembling our own database of websites to present our search results, we return the search results from other search engines in various combinations. When you submit a search term, our metasearch software sends that query, simultaneously, to other search engines, websites and databases. When it returns, you are presented with the top results of ALL the search engines and databases you selected

<http://www.omnimedicalsearch.com/>
