Analysis of the Reporting of Search Strategies in Cochrane Systematic Reviews

ABSTRACT

Background:

The Cochrane Handbook provides instructions for documenting the search strategy for a systematic review, listing the elements of the search strategy that should be included in the description. The purpose of detailed documentation of the search is to ensure that the process is replicable.

Objective:

To analyze recently published Cochrane reviews to determine whether the guidelines for describing search strategies are being followed.

Methods:

Sixty-nine of 83 new reviews added to the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews in 1st quarter 2006 were randomly selected for analysis. Thirteen were excluded because the search strategies depended solely on Specialized Registers of trials. The remaining 56 reviews were analyzed for the seven elements of a search strategy description listed in the Handbook.

Results:

Of the 56 reviews analyzed, none included all seven elements of the search strategy description. Four reviews included six elements. One review included only two elements. The 56 reviews that were analyzed represent 31 different Cochrane Review Groups.

Conclusion:

The Cochrane guidelines for reporting search strategies are not being consistently employed by groups producing Cochrane reviews.

Why Search Strategy Reporting is Important to Us

- Medical librarians often conduct searches for systematic reviews and are frequently called upon to replicate or update systematic review searches done by others.
- Librarians provide critical input on the validity and quality of search methods.
- We need high quality published search strategies to use as models when we teach professionals and students how to conduct systematic review searches.

Results

- None of the Cochrane reviews analyzed (n=56) contained all seven search description elements.
- All reviews listed the databases searched.
- Most reviews included the years covered by searches and detailed search strategy.
- A substantial number of reviews failed to include a statement about language restriction.
- The elements most frequently missing were:
- database host
- date the search was run
- one or two sentence summary of the search

Methods

- Derived a list of seven elements required for inclusion in the search method description from the Handbook:
- databases searched
- name of host
- date search was run
- years covered by search
- complete search strategy
- one or two sentence summary of the search strategy

Distribution of Total Elements per Review

Number of Elements Included

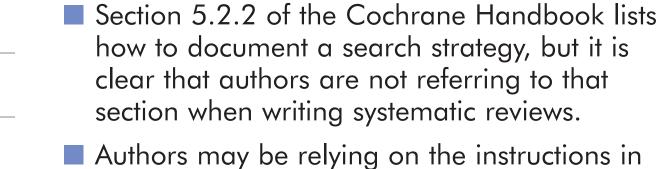
DATE OF COVERED SEARCH SUMMARY NO LANG.

Percentage of Reviews with Each Element

DATABASE

language restrictions

Discussion



Downloaded titles of new Cochrane reviews

for 1st quarter 2006, totaling 83 reviews.

random number generator and divided the

titles into a set for each author (n=6 sets).

One author was unable to complete the

analysis, so one set was not analyzed.

Two authors together analyzed an initial 30

reviews to establish evaluation guidelines.

Randomized titles using a spreadsheet

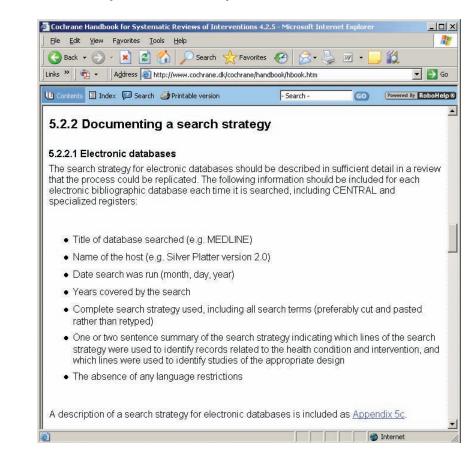
- Authors may be relying on the instructions in Section 3.4 of the Handbook (Text of a Review), which do not provide details about documenting a search strategy.
- Adding a checklist or template to Section 3.4 of the Handbook might improve the reporting of search strategies.
- Some of the frequently missing elements are more important than others.
- The most frequently missed element—database host—is a crucial piece of information, especially if one needs to replicate a search.
- We used the Handbook's definition of date of search (month/day/year) for our analysis, but we think that month and year would be sufficient.
- In our experience, a text summary of the search strategy is important to understanding the overall search strategy, particularly for beginning searchers.

Initial analysis of 30 reviews revealed that those relying solely on Specialized Registers should meet different criteria, so those 13 reviews were eliminated.

- Authors worked individually and then each sent their evaluation to one other author for review.
- Questions concerning evaluating the inclusion of items in specific reviews were presented to the entire group of authors for resolution.

Conclusions/ Recommendations

- The Cochrane guidelines for reporting search strategies are not being consistently followed.
- The ability to replicate the searches and assess the quality of searches in Cochrane reviews is hampered by incomplete search descriptions.
- The guidelines in the Handbook could be improved by including a search strategy description template or a checklist.



Source of image:

http://www.cochrane.dk/cochrane/handbook/hbook.htm section 5.2.2

Center for Health Research

AUTHORS

Daphne Plaut, MLS, AHIP

Research Librarian
Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research
3800 N. Interstate Avenue
Portland, OR 97227
503.335.6744
daphne.ann.plaut@kpchr.org

Kathleen A. McGraw, MA, MLS

Assistant Department Head for User Services
Health Science Library, CB # 7585
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27599
919.966.1855
Kate_McGraw@unc.edu

Margaret J. Anderson, MS

Public Services Librarian
University of Texas School of Public Health
1200 Herman Pressler, E113
Houston, TX 77030
713.500.9129
margaret.j.anderson@uth.tmc.edu

Loan Nguyen, MLS

Research Librarian
Education Resource Center
Baylor College of Medicine
Houston, TX 77030
713.798.4747
loann@bcm.edu

Kay E. Wellik, MLS, AHIP

Director of Library Services Mayo Clinic Arizona 13400 E Shea Boulevard Scottsdale, AZ 85259 480.301.4422 Wellik.kay@mayo.edu

Adriana Yoshii, MLS, AHIP

Information Services Librarian
University of Florida
Health Science Center Libraries/Jacksonville
653-1 West 8th Street
Jacksonville, FL 32209
904.244.3240
ayoshii@ufl.edu