



Effective Literature Search

Dr Chinmay Shah

Editor, National Journal of Integrated Research In Medicine

Chair, Information Technology and Library Committee APAME 2014-16

President, IMA Bhavnagar

Associate Professor, Department of Physiology,

Government Medical College, Bhavnagar,

Bhavnagar. Gujarat. INDIA,

cjshah79@yahoo.co.in



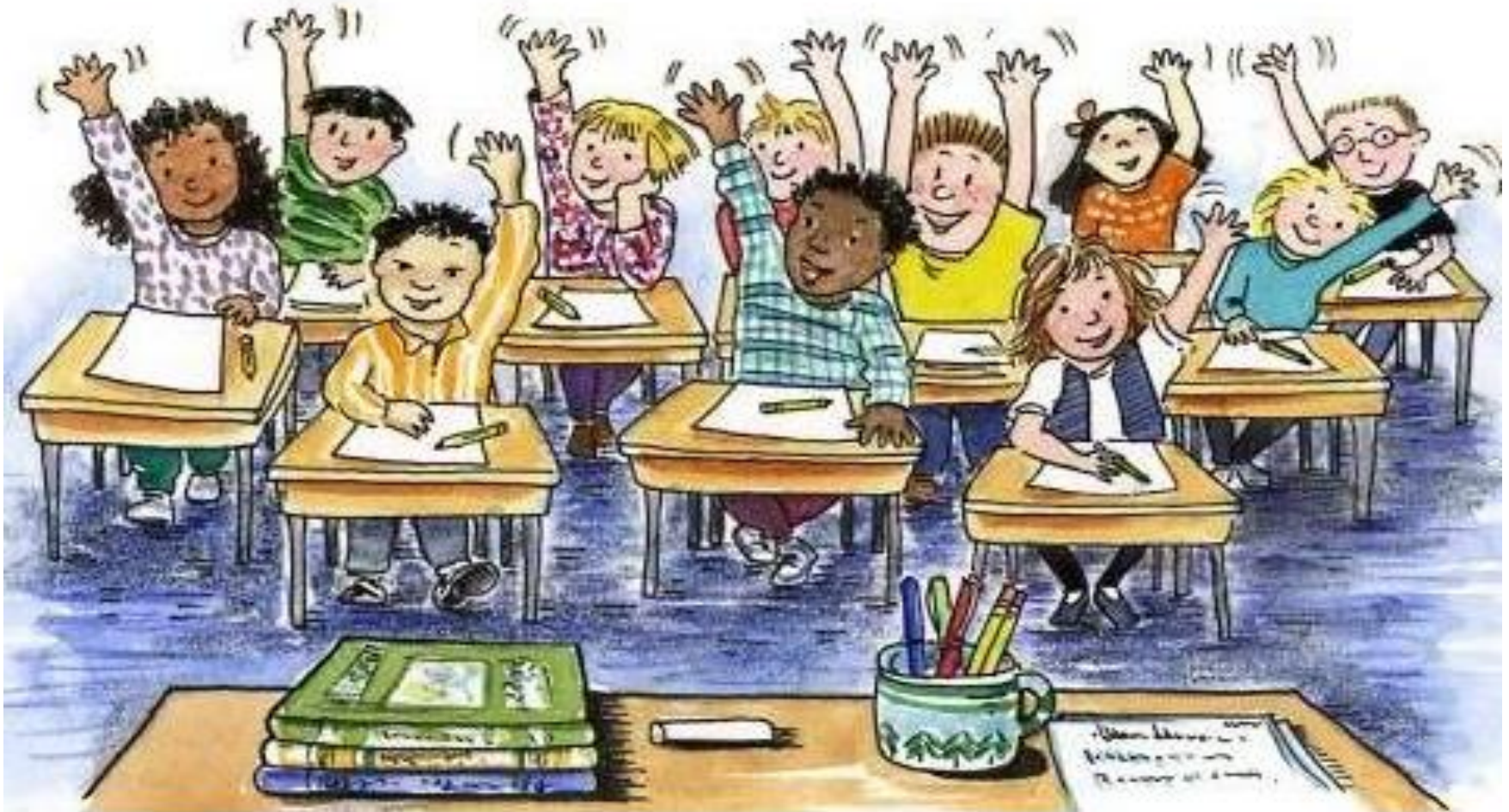
MY EXPECTATIONS FROM YOU

Be enthusiastic!!

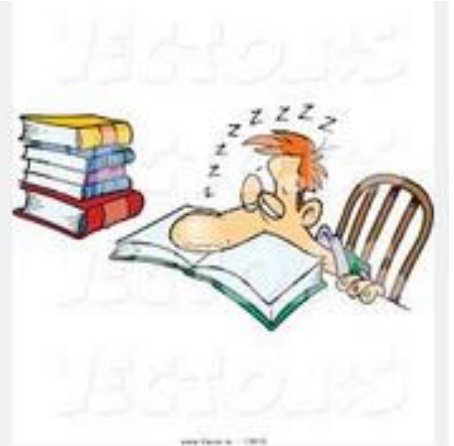


MY EXPECTATIONS FROM YOU

Participate



AND NOT



Acknowledgement



“BEGIN WITH THE END IN MIND”

I WILL WRITE A PAPER 😊

WHEN I SEE MY NAME ON PUBMED



Source: <http://whatshouldwecallgradschool.tumblr.com/post/26929576239/when-i-see-my-name-on-pubmed>

The function of a literature search

Why?

Why?

Academic context

Critical practice

Refine ideas

our thoughts...



What is the Purpose of a Literature Search/Review? (1: Cognitive)

- To avoid reinventing the wheel
- To find out what other scholars are writing about your topic
- To learn methods and approaches that are appropriate for your study
- To learn appropriate theory to support your work

What Information Should You Look For?

- Publications that cover the same or a similar topic to yours
- Publications that support your methods
 - E.g. Stats, Systems Analysis, Database Normalisation, Project Management, OO programming
- Background information books
 - E.g. The Web, The JAVA programming language, electronic security

Why?

our thoughts...

Defend

Explain

Be aware



What is the purpose of a Literature Search/Review? (2: social)

- To demonstrate to your audience that your contribution is new – different from everyone else's
 - Nobody will believe you unless you can demonstrate through the literature review that you know what everyone else has done
- To demonstrate to your teachers that you can do an effective literature review
- Because literature reviews are an accepted part of university projects/research and your project will not look like a good project without one

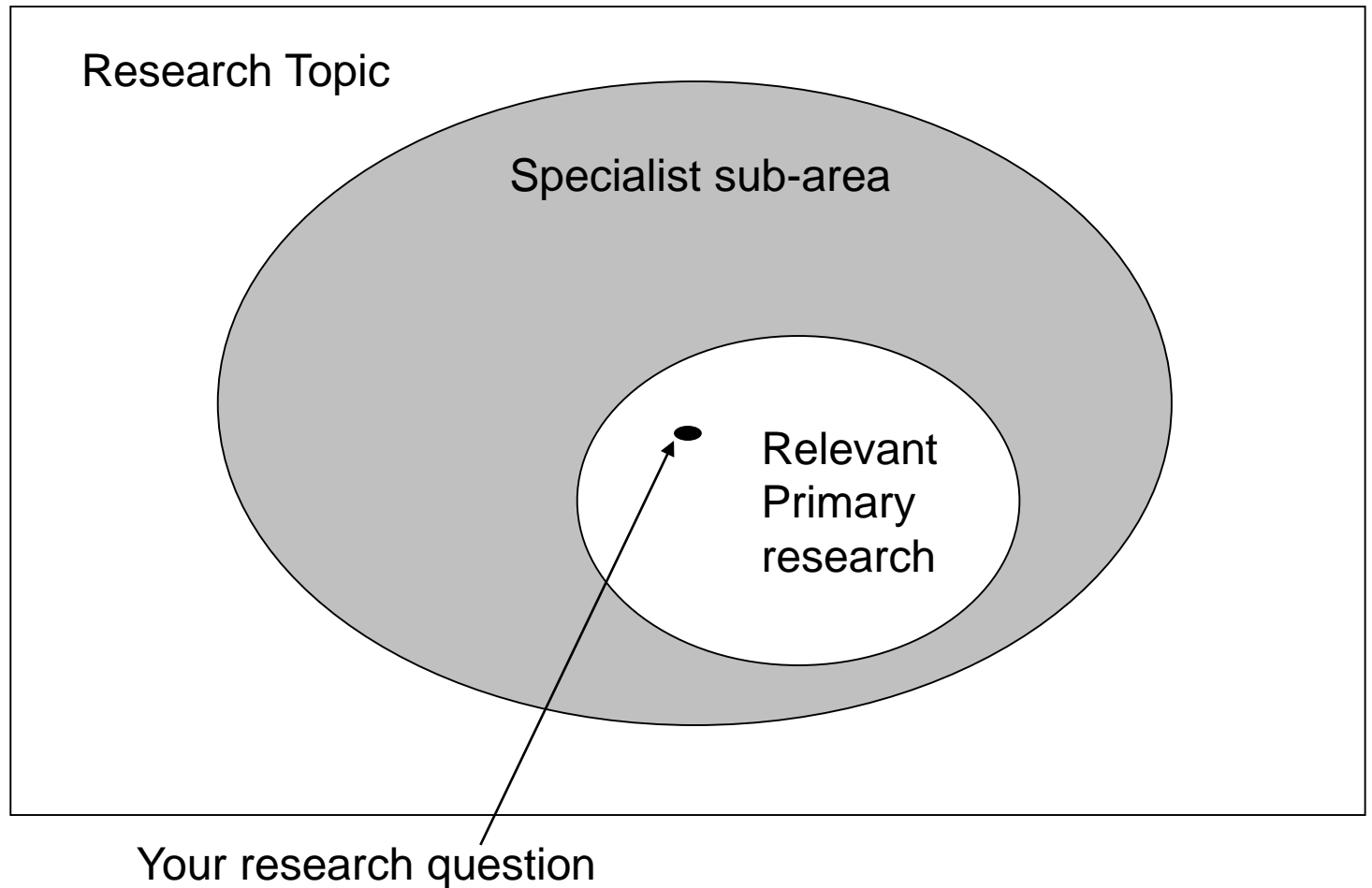
Search

- Treatment of malaria in children
- What is your result ?

What to expect?

- Expect 1000s of results
- Expect to search multiple databases
 - ▣ Ovid, EMBASE, Cochrane, PubMed, etc.
- Expect the search process to take weeks or months
- Expect to publish search strategy and search methodology
- Expect to consult a professional with search expertise (health sciences librarian)

The structure of academic literature



PART I

Concepts about Information & Resources

INFORMATION NEEDS

1. Basic / background information
 - What is Cerebral Malaria?
2. Research question
 - What are the current advances in the management of cerebral malaria?
3. Results of research
 - Artesunate versus quinine for treating severe malaria

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

- Type – I: Provide background / factual information
- Type – II : Current and past research
- Type – III: Synthesis - analysis of research

Type – I: Provide background / factual information

In Print:

- Text books
- Dictionaries
- Encyclopedias
- Drug resources like MIMS, CIMS

Electronic Resources:

- Any of the print resources available online through their respective websites
- "Collections" of such resources
- "Portals" where Type I resources and other resources co-exist

Examples of free resources:

- [Free Book for Doctors](#)
- [PubMed - Books](#) (Contains some Type III books too)

Examples of subscribed resources:

- [Harrison's Online](#)
- [STAT@Ref](#)

Type – II : Current and past research

In Print:

- Journals
- Theses & Dissertations
- Conference proceedings & Abstracts

Electronic:

- Journal websites - eg [New England Journal of Medicine](http://www.nejm.org) - www.nejm.org
- Collection of Journals
 - [Medind](#) (all available journals are free online)
 - [Medknow Publications](#) (most journals are free online)
 - [Directory of Open Access Journals](#) (all journals are free)
- Databases of bibliographic records of journals - Free to search
 - [PubMed](#)
 - [Indmed](#)
- Databases of bibliographic records of journals - subscription based
 - [Embase](#)
 - [Scopus](#)
- Theses & Dissertations
 - [Vidyanidhi](#)
- Conference resources
 - [BIOSIS](#) - subscription based
 - American Society of Clinical Oncology - [Meeting Abstracts](#) - Free to search
- Clinical Trial Registries
 - [Clinical Trials Registry of India](#)
 - [WHO - IRCTP](#)

Type – III: Synthesis- Evidence

- **The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews**: (Free in India - thanks to the ICMR)
- **DARE: Database of Abstract of Reviews of Evidence** (Free to search; articles may or may not be free)
- **Dynamed**

Sources

- PubMed
- Ovid MEDLINE
- EMBASE
- Scopus
- Web of Science
- PsycINFO
- CINAHL
- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- Conference Papers Index
- ClinicalTrials.gov
- Proquest Theses & Dissertations
- CABI
- Google Scholar
- Sociological Abstracts
- And others...

PART II

Four principles for a good
PubMed search

www.pubmed.gov

THINK OF PUBMED AS A LARGE CONTAINER



With tons of records

- Each containing words like
 - Diabetes
 - Asthma
 - Peptic ulcer
 - Cataract
 - Antibiotics
 - Epinephrine
 - Paracetamol
 - Quality of life

PRINCIPLE 1 : Keyword Search

Search using a word or phrase and the results

- CONTAIN your term/s
- May NOT be about your term/s



Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Send to:

Results: 1 to 20 of 72416

<< First < Prev Page of 3621 Next > Last >>

- [Evaluating controlled human malaria infection in Kenyan adults with varying degrees of prior exposure to *Plasmodium falciparum* using sporozoites administered by intramuscular injection.](#)

1. Hodgson SH, Juma E, Salim A, Magiri C, Kimani D, Njenga D, Muia A, Cole AO, Ogwang C, Awuondo K, Lowe B, Munene M, Billingsley PF, James ER, Gunasekera A, Sim BK, Njuguna P, Rampling TW, Richman A, Abebe Y, Kamuyu G, Muthui M, Elias SC, Molyneux S, Gerry S, Macharia A, Williams TN, Bull PC, Hill AV, Osier FH, Draper SJ, Bejon P, Hoffman SL, Ogutu B, Marsh K.
Front Microbiol. 2014 Dec 12;5:686. eCollection 2014.
PMID: 25566206 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
- [Antimicrobial peptides: a new class of antimalarial drugs?](#)

2. Vale N, Aguiar L, Gomes P.
Front Pharmacol. 2014 Dec 19;5:275. eCollection 2014. Review.
PMID: 25566072 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
- [Communicable Diseases.](#)

3. Hardy EJ, Anderson BL.
Semin Reprod Med. 2015 Jan;33(1):30-34. Epub 2015 Jan 7.
PMID: 25565509 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]
- [Pivotal and Distinct Role for Plasmodium Actin Capping Protein alpha during Blood Infection of the](#)

Abstract of an article
about malaria

S Afr Med J. 2014 Feb 27;104(5):347-9. doi: 10.7196/samj.7904.

The burden of imported malaria in Cape Town, South Africa.

[Opie J](#)¹, [Freeks R](#), [Du Pisani LA](#).

[+ Author information](#)

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The Western Cape Province of South Africa (SA) is not malaria endemic; however, a considerable number of patients present with malaria to our healthcare services.

OBJECTIVES: To establish the frequency of patients presenting with malaria at Groote Schuur Hospital (GSH), Cape Town, SA, and to describe their demographics, clinical outcomes and laboratory findings.

METHODS: An observational, retrospective, descriptive study was conducted, which included all patients presenting with smear-positive malaria to GSH over a 4-year period between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2012.

RESULTS: During the study period, 134 malaria patients presented to GSH for management; 85% (n=114) were male, median age was 27 years. Of the total smear-positive tests, 96% (n=128) were *Plasmodium falciparum*, 3% (n=4) *P. ovale*, and in 1% (n=2) the species was not identified. The number of malaria patients increased markedly, from 6 cases in 2008 to 50 cases in 2012. Of the patients, 48.3% (n=57) were from Somalia, 8.5% (n=10) from SA and 29% (n=30) from other African countries. One SA patient acquired transfusion-transmitted malaria from a pooled platelet product, and the other SA patients had travelled to malaria-endemic areas. The remaining cases were from countries outside of Africa, including 13% (n=15) from Bangladesh. Almost two-thirds (62%; n=72) were admitted to hospital with a median length of stay of 3 days (range 1 - 32). Clinical outcomes were good with only one death and the remaining patients being discharged.

CONCLUSION: Imported malaria is imposing a significant burden on health resources. The costs of medical care for the emergency treatment of foreign nationals needs to be recognised, and adequately budgeted for.


Ann Thorac Med. 2014 Jul;9(Suppl 1):S38-41. doi: 10.4103/1817-1737.134019.

Saudi Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Hypertension: Schistosomiasis and pulmonary arterial hypertension.

Butrous G¹.

 Author information

Abstract of an article about hypertension *but contains the word malaria*



Abstract

Schistosomiasis is caused by infection with the parasite *Schistosoma*, which is a flat-worm or fluke. The dominant species are *Schistosoma mansoni*, *Schistosoma japonicum*, and *Schistosoma haematobium*. Schistosomiasis is the third most common parasitic disease in the world after malaria and amoebiasis. It is endemic in more than 70 countries affecting about 200 million people worldwide, of whom 80% are in sub-Saharan Africa. There are pockets of infection in north-eastern Brazil, near the Yangtze River in China, and some pockets in south East Asia. In the East Mediterranean regions, the *Schistosoma* have been reported in Iraq and Egypt as well as in Sudan. The latter has the highest infection rate nowadays, particularly in the Al Jazeera area, due to the poor *Schistosoma* control program. In the Arabian peninsula, schistosomiasis has been reported in southwest part of Saudi Arabia, mainly in the Asir province and Jizan province, which lay in the southwest corner of Saudi Arabia and directly north of the border with Yemen. The efforts to control schistosomiasis have been very successful in Saudi Arabia due to the irrigation system control. However, the infection is prone in Yemen, where the schistosomiasis control is much less strict. Thus as a result, the problem still exists due to transmigration of the populations from both countries. As a cause of pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH), schistosomiasis is still under diagnosed and undertreated. This article will give a highlight about the pathophysiology of the disease and both diagnostic and therapeutic strategies.

KEYWORDS: Saudi association for pulmonary hypertension; Schistosomiasis; praziquantel; pulmonary arterial hypertension

PMID: 25076995 [PubMed] PMCID: PMC4114265 [Free PMC Article](#)



PRINCIPLE I - ELABORATED

When you search a term, PubMed will look for records that contain the term in:

- The 'bibliographic details'

PubMed will NOT search the full text of the article

Your results may or may not be about your search term

Search Tips

- Enclose a **phrase** in double quotes
 - **Example:** “spinal surgery”
 - Try without quotes first
- Truncate a search by using an asterisk (*). This is commonly referred to as a “wildcard search”
 - **Example:** mimic*
 - PubMed searches: mimic, mimics, mimicing etc..
- “Nest” search terms in parentheses. The terms inside the set of parentheses will be processed as a unit and then incorporated into the overall strategy.
 - **Example:** *salmonella* AND (*hamburger* OR *eggs*)
 - PubMed will retrieve records that contain the term *salmonella*, as well as one or both of the terms *hamburger* OR *eggs*.

This is a partial list. Click on Help in the text to see a full listing.

Stopwords

a	it	these
about	its	they
again	itself	this
all	just	those
almost	kg	through
also	km	thus
although	made	to
always	mainly	upon
among	make	use
an	may	used
and	mg	using
another	might	various
any	ml	very
are	mm	was
as	most	we
at	mostly	were

PubMed also refers to a list of commonly found words that are referred to as “**stopwords**.”

Stopwords are words that, if indexed, could potentially return every document in the database if the word was used in a search statement.

Consequently, commonly found words are not indexed and PubMed will ignore them.

PRINCIPLE II

**Searching for a term
in other FIELDS (areas)
of a Bibliographic record**

RELEVANT?

[Display Settings:](#) Abstract

[Send to:](#)

[Am J Clin Nutr.](#) 2001 Dec;74(6):808-13.

Postpartum thiamine deficiency in a Karen displaced population.

[McGready R](#)¹, [Simpson JA](#), [Cho T](#), [Dubowitz L](#), [Changbumrung S](#), [Böhm V](#), [Munger RG](#), [Saubertlich HE](#), [White NJ](#), [Nosten F](#).

Author information

¹Shoklo [Malaria](#) Research Unit, Mae Sot, Thailand.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Before its recognition, infantile beriberi was the leading cause of infant death in camps for displaced persons of the Karen ethnic minority on Thailand's western border.

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to document thiamine status in the peripartum period to examine the current supplementation program and the correlation between the clinical manifestations of thiamine deficiency and a biochemical measure of thiamine status.

DESIGN: Women were enrolled prospectively at 30 wk of gestation and were followed up weekly until delivery and at 3 mo postpartum. Thiamine supplementation during pregnancy was based on patient symptoms.

RESULTS: At 3 mo postpartum, thiamine deficiency reflected by an erythrocyte transketolase activity (ETKA) \geq 1.20% was found in 57.7% (15/26) of mothers, 26.9% (7/26) of whom had severe deficiency (ETKA $>$ 1.25%). No significant associations between ETKA and putative maternal symptoms or use of thiamine supplements were found.

CONCLUSIONS: Biochemical postpartum thiamine deficiency is still common in Karen refugee women. This situation may be improved by educating lactating women to reduce their consumption of thiaminase-containing foods and by implementing an effective thiamine supplementation program.

Comment in

Maternal thiamine deficiency: still a problem in some world communities. [Am J Clin Nutr. 2001]

BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD: ELEMENTS

- Title
- *Author/s*
- Journal name
- *Year*
- And more

SEARCHING OTHER FIELDS

- NOT for doing literature searches on topics

BUT

- In specific contexts

EXAMPLES: PRINCIPLE III

Malaria[ti] 6000

Please find records
that CONTAIN the
word malaria IN the
TITLE

Malaria[tiab] 58000

Malaria Journal [jour] 1234

Malara[au] 250

Malaria[ad] 5000

Malaria 72000

PRINCIPLE III

**Finding references ABOUT your topic
with special keywords**

- If you want articles on Economic burden of tuberculosis, do a title word search –
- for example: economic[title] burden[title] tuberculosis[title]

to see what the search page would look like this :

Article types
Clinical Trial
Review
Customize ...

Summary 20 per page Sort by Most Recent

Send to: Filters: Manage Filters

Text availability
Abstract
Free full text
Full text

PubMed Commons
Reader comments
Trending articles

Publication dates
5 years
10 years
Custom range...

Species
Humans
Other Animals

Clear all

Show additional filters

Search results

Items: 9

★ Performing your original search, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=economic%5Btitle%5D+burden%5Btitle%5D+tuberculosis%5Btitle%5D>, in PubMed will retrieve [72 records](#).

[The economic burden of tuberculosis in Denmark 1998-2010. Cost analysis in patients and their spouses.](#)

Fløe A, Hilberg O, Wejse C, Løkke A, Ibsen R, Kjellberg J, Jennum P.
Int J Infect Dis. 2015 Mar;32:183-90. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2014.12.021. Review.
PMID: 25809778 **Free Article**
[Similar articles](#)

[Assessing the economic burden of illness for tuberculosis patients in Benin: determinants and consequences of catastrophic health expenditures and inequities.](#)

Laokri S, Dramaix-Wilmet M, Kassa F, Anagonou S, Dujardin B.
Trop Med Int Health. 2014 Oct;19(10):1249-58. doi: 10.1111/tmi.12365. Epub 2014 Jul 18.
PMID: 25040399 **Free Article**
[Similar articles](#)

[Analysis of the economic burden of diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis patients in rural China.](#)

Pan HQ, Bele S, Feng Y, Qiu SS, Lü JQ, Tang SW, Shen HB, Wang JM, Zhu LM.
Int J Tuberc Lung Dis. 2013 Dec;17(12):1575-80. doi: 10.5588/ijtld.13.0144.

New feature

Try the new Display Settings option - Sort by Relevance

Find related data

Database: Select

Find items

Search details

economic[title] AND burden[title] AND tuberculosis[title]

Search

See more...

Recent Activity

Turn Off Clear

economic[title] AND burden[title] AND tuberculosis[title] (9)

PubMed

- In the result page, scan through the titles. For any title that seems very relevant to you, click the “Related citations” link.
- You get a whole lot of related, relevant references.
- *This method of doing a Title word search / Title-Abstract search and then searching for “Related articles” is recommended only for finding some “quick read” references.*

MESH TERMS

- MeSH stands for Medical Subject Headings
- These words or phrases are added by people called Indexers to almost all references in PubMed. Indexers read the complete article and add these MeSH terms (also called descriptors)
- So, we can search for articles using these terms by entering a term and adding [Mesh], just as we did [title] or [tiab]

- MeSH terms are revised every year. (So MRI became a mesh term, when it was recognized as an important diagnostic tool AND there were enough articles on MRI)
- Every MeSH term can have a subheading - and this subheading follows a forward slash
 - Example - Osteoporosis/drug therapy (This will be a mesh term for an article that discusses drug treatment of osteoporosis)
- If a MeSH term has a * indicated, then it is covered in depth in that article

Searching with MeSH

- On the PubMed home page look for MeSH database at the lower right hand corner and click.
- In the search box type Pregnancy induced diabetes and click Search. Your result page will look [like this](#)
- <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh?term=pregnancy+induced+diabetes>

MeSH MeSH pregnancy induced diabetes Search Create alert Limits Advanced Help

Full Send to: PubMed Search Builder

Diabetes, Gestational

Diabetes mellitus induced by PREGNANCY but resolved at the end of pregnancy. It does not include previously diagnosed diabetics who become pregnant (PREGNANCY IN DIABETICS). Gestational diabetes usually develops in late pregnancy when insulin antagonistic hormones peaks leading to INSULIN RESISTANCE; GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE; and HYPERGLYCEMIA.

Year introduced: 1992

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- analysis, anatomy and histology, blood, cerebrospinal fluid, chemically induced, classification, complications, cytology, diagnosis, diet therapy, drug therapy, economics, embryology, enzymology, epidemiology, ethnology, etiology, genetics, history, immunology, metabolism, microbiology, mortality, nursing, organization and administration, pathology, physiology, physiopathology, prevention and control, psychology, radiography, rehabilitation, statistics and numerical data, surgery, therapy, ultrasonography, urine, veterinary, virology

Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.

Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

PubMed Search Builder Add to search builder AND Search PubMed

YouTube Tutorial

Related information

- PubMed, PubMed - Major Topic, Clinical Queries, NLM MeSH Browser, MedGen

Recent Activity

- Diabetes, Gestational MeSH, pregnancy induced diabetes (1) MeSH

- The correct standard mesh term for this condition is "Diabetes, Gestational".
- Now if you wish to search for articles on this topic, you can do one of the following:
 - Click "Add to search builder"
 - Note that in the box just above, you will find "Diabetes, Gestational"[Mesh] appearing
 - Click search PubMed
 - The page will refresh and you get articles about gestational diabetes, because PubMed has searched for the presence of "Diabetes, Gestational" in the list of MeSH terms under every reference
 - Choose any subheading - eg drug therapy before clicking "Add to search builder":
 - Now you will see "Diabetes, Gestational/drug therapy"[Mesh]
 - Scroll down and select "Restrict to Mesh Major topic"
 - For the above, you will see "Diabetes, Gestational/drug therapy"[Majr]
- Depending on what you chose, you will get references that are more specific.
-

MeSH

MeSH

pregnancy induced diabetes

Search

Save search Limits Advanced

Display Settings: Full

Send to:

Diabetes, Gestational

Diabetes mellitus induced by PREGNANCY but resolved at the end of pregnancy. It does not include previously diagnosed diabetics who become pregnant (PREGNANCY IN DIABETICS). Gestational diabetes usually develops in late pregnancy when insulin antagonistic hormones peaks leading to INSULIN RESISTANCE; GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE; and HYPERGLYCEMIA.

Year introduced: 1992

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- blood
- chemically induced
- classification
- complications
- diagnosis
- diet therapy
- drug therapy
- economics
- embryology
- enzymology
- epidemiology
- ethnology
- etiology
- genetics
- history
- immunology
- metabolism
- microbiology
- mortality
- nursing
- pathology
- physiopathology
- prevention and control
- psychology
- rehabilitation
- surgery
- therapy
- ultrasonography
- urine
- veterinary
- virology

PubMed search builder

Empty search builder box

Add to search builder AND

Search PubMed

Related information

Search details

Recent activity

MeSH

MeSH

pregnancy induced diabetes

Search

[Save search](#) [Limits](#) [Advanced](#)

[Display Settings:](#) Full

[Send to:](#)

Diabetes, Gestational

Diabetes mellitus induced by PREGNANCY but resolved at the end of pregnancy. It does not include previously diagnosed diabetics who become pregnant (PREGNANCY IN DIABETICS). Gestational diabetes usually develops in late pregnancy when insulin antagonistic hormones peaks leading to INSULIN RESISTANCE; GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE; and HYPERGLYCEMIA.

Year introduced: 1992

PubMed search builder options

[Subheadings:](#)

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism | <input type="checkbox"/> therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> microbiology | <input type="checkbox"/> ultrasonography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> mortality | <input type="checkbox"/> urine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> embryology | <input type="checkbox"/> nursing | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enzymology | <input type="checkbox"/> pathology | <input type="checkbox"/> virology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology | | |

PubMed search builder

Add to search builder AND

Search PubMed

Related information

Search details

Recent activity

MeSH

MeSH pregnancy induced diabetes

Search

Save search Limits Advanced

Display Settings: Full

Send to:

Diabetes, Gestational

Diabetes mellitus induced by PREGNANCY but resolved at the end of pregnancy. It does not include previously diagnosed diabetics who become pregnant (PREGNANCY IN DIABETICS). Gestational diabetes usually develops in late pregnancy when insulin antagonistic hormones peaks leading to INSULIN RESISTANCE; GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE; and HYPERGLYCEMIA.

Year introduced: 1992

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> blood | <input type="checkbox"/> ethnology | <input type="checkbox"/> physiopathology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chemically induced | <input type="checkbox"/> etiology | <input type="checkbox"/> prevention and control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> classification | <input type="checkbox"/> genetics | <input type="checkbox"/> psychology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> complications | <input type="checkbox"/> history | <input type="checkbox"/> rehabilitation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diagnosis | <input type="checkbox"/> immunology | <input type="checkbox"/> surgery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> diet therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> metabolism | <input type="checkbox"/> therapy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drug therapy | <input type="checkbox"/> microbiology | <input type="checkbox"/> ultrasonography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> mortality | <input type="checkbox"/> urine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> embryology | <input type="checkbox"/> nursing | <input type="checkbox"/> veterinary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enzymology | <input type="checkbox"/> pathology | <input type="checkbox"/> virology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> epidemiology | | |

PubMed search builder

"Diabetes, Gestational" [Mesh]

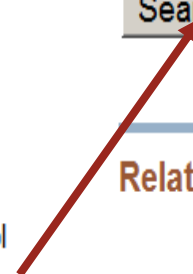
Add to search builder AND

Search PubMed

Related information

Search details

Recent activity





RSS

Save search

Limits

Advanced

Help

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Send to:

Filter your results:

Results: 1 to 20 of 5325

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 267 Next > Last >>

All (5325)

[Free Full Text \(1019\)](#)

[Review \(894\)](#)

[Manage Filters](#)

[Resistin may not associate with gestational diabetes mellitus although insulin resistance.](#)

Akdeniz N, Kuyumcuoğlu U, Kale A, Arikan S, Kale E, Erdemoğlu M.

Clin Exp Obstet Gynecol. 2011;38(3):236-8.

PMID: 21995154 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Related citations](#)

[Different strategies for diagnosing gestational diabetes to improve maternal and infant health.](#)

Farrar D, Duley L, Lawlor DA.

Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2011 Oct 5;(10):CD007122. Review.

PMID: 21975763 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Related citations](#)

[\[Obstetric consequences of uncontrolled gestational diabetes--a case study\].](#)

Murlewska J, Pietryga M, Bagnosz-Magnuszewska A, Zawiejska A, Brazert J, Gadzinowski J, Wender-Ozegowska E.

Ginekol Pol. 2011 Aug;82(8):627-31. Polish.

PMID: 21957610 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Titles with your search terms

Effects of treatment in women with **gestational diabetes** mellitus: systematic review and r [BMJ. 2010]

A multicenter, randomized trial of treatment for mild **gestational diabetes**. [N Engl J Med. 2009]

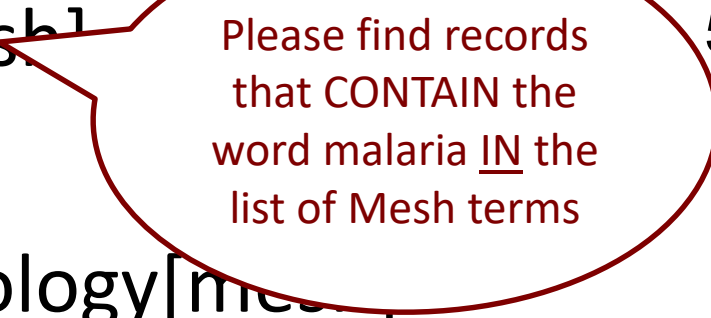
The Hyperglycemia and Adverse Pregnancy Outcome (HAPO) study: paving the [Am J Obstet Gynecol. 2010]

[See more...](#)

290 free full-text articles in PubMed Central

Protective effects of Morus alba leaves extract on ocular functions of pups from dial [Int J Biol Sci. 2011]

HOW DO WE DO THAT?



Malaria[mesh]	51000
Malaria/etiology[mesh]	24000
Malaria[major]	42000
Malari/etiology[major]	13000

USING SUBHEADINGS

MeSH malaria Search

Limits Advanced

Help

Display Settings: Full

Send to:

Malaria

A protozoan disease caused in humans by four species of the PLASMODIUM genus: PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM; PLASMODIUM VIVAX; PLASMODIUM OVALE; and PLASMODIUM MALARIAE; and transmitted by the bite of an infected female mosquito of the genus ANOPHELES. Malaria is endemic in parts of Asia, Africa, Central and South America, Oceania, and certain Caribbean islands. It is characterized by extreme exhaustion associated with paroxysms of high FEVER; SWEATING; shaking CHILLS; and ANEMIA. Malaria in ANIMALS is caused by other species of plasmodia.

Year introduced: MALARIA CONTROL was heading 1963-1966

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- analysis
- anatomy and histology
- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- chemically induced
- chemistry
- classification
- complications
- congenital
- cytology
- diagnosis
- diet therapy
- drug therapy
- economics
- education
- embryology
- enzymology
- epidemiology
- ethnology
- etiology
- genetics
- history
- immunology
- metabolism
- microbiology
- mortality
- nursing
- organization and administration
- parasitology
- pathology
- pharmacology
- physiology
- physiopathology
- prevention and control
- psychology
- radiography
- radionuclide imaging
- rehabilitation
- statistics and numerical data
- surgery
- therapy
- transmission
- ultrasonography
- urine
- veterinary
- virology

PubMed Search Builder

[Empty search builder box]

Add to search builder AND Search PubMed

YouTube Tutorial

Related information

- PubMed
- PubMed - Major Topic
- Clinical Queries
- NLM MeSH Browser
- MedGen

Recent Activity

- Malaria MeSH
- malaria (9) MeSH
- 25147750[uid] (1) PubMed



MeSH

MeSH malaria Search

Limits Advanced

Help

Display Settings: Full

Send to:

Malaria

A protozoan disease caused in humans by four species of the PLASMODIUM genus: PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM; PLASMODIUM VIVAX; PLASMODIUM OVALE; and PLASMODIUM MALARIAE; and transmitted by the bite of an infected female mosquito of the genus ANOPHELES. Malaria is endemic in parts of Asia, Africa, Central and South America, Oceania, and certain Caribbean islands. It is characterized by extreme exhaustion associated with paroxysms of high FEVER; SWEATING; shaking CHILLS; and ANEMIA. Malaria in ANIMALS is caused by other species of plasmodia.

Year introduced: MALARIA CONTROL was heading 1963-1966

PubMed search builder options

Subheadings:

- analysis
- anatomy and histology
- blood
- cerebrospinal fluid
- chemically induced
- chemistry
- classification
- complications
- congenital
- cytology
- diagnosis
- diet therapy
- drug therapy
- economics
- education
- enzymology
- epidemiology
- ethnology
- etiology
- genetics
- history
- immunology
- metabolism
- microbiology
- mortality
- nursing
- organization and administration
- parasitology
- pathology
- pharmacology
- physiology
- physiopathology
- prevention and control
- psychology
- radiography
- radionuclide imaging
- rehabilitation
- statistics and numerical data
- surgery
- therapy
- transmission
- ultrasonography
- urine
- veterinary
- virology

PubMed Search Builder

```
( "Malaria/diet therapy"[Mesh] OR "Malaria/drug therapy"[Mesh] OR "Malaria/prevention and control"[Mesh] )
```

Add to search builder AND

Search PubMed



YouTube Tutorial

Related information

- PubMed
- PubMed - Major Topic
- Clinical Queries
- NLM MeSH Browser
- MedGen

Recent Activity

Turn Off Clear

- Malaria MeSH
- malaria (9) MeSH
- 25147750[uid] (1) PubMe

PubMed

Search

[RSS](#) [Save search](#) [Advanced](#)
[Help](#)

Article types

Clinical Trial
Review
Customize ...

Text availability
Abstract
Free full text
Full text

PubMed Commons
Reader comments

Publication dates
5 years
10 years
Custom range...

Species
Humans
Other Animals

[Clear all](#)[Show additional filters](#)
 Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added
Send to: Filters: [Manage Filters](#)
Results: 1 to 20 of 23035

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 1152 Next > Last >>

 [Infectious diseases: The genetics of resistant malaria.](#)

1. Vogel G.

Science. 2014 Dec 12;346(6215):1276-7. doi: 10.1126/science.1276. No abstract available.

PMID: 25504694 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Related citations](#)
 [Application of geographical information system for lymphatic filariasis and malaria control in Nigeria.](#)

2. Okorie PN.

Afr J Med Med Sci. 2014 Jun;43(2):161-6.

PMID: 25474993 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Related citations](#)
 [Malaria surveillance--United States, 2012.](#)

3. Cullen KA, Arguin PM; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

MMWR Surveill Summ. 2014 Dec 5;63(12):1-22.

PMID: 25474160 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] [Free Article](#)[Related citations](#)
 [\[One case report of overseas imported quartan malaria\].](#)

4. Jiang H, Wang YB, Zhang P, Zhang SQ, Yan L.

Zhongguo Xue Xi Chong Bing Fang Zhi Za Zhi. 2014 Aug;26(4):477-8. Chinese.

PMID: 25434163 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Related citations](#)
 [\[Investigation on knowledge of malaria prevention and control in residents of Suining County\].](#)

5. Tang YE.

Zhongguo Xue Xi Chong Bing Fang Zhi Za Zhi. 2014 Aug;26(4):470-2. Chinese.

PMID: 25434160 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

[Related citations](#)
New feature

 Try the new Display Settings option -
Sort by Relevance

Results by year
[Download CSV](#)
Titles with your search terms

 Proposal for a new **therapy** for **drug-resistant malaria** using [Int J Parasitol Drugs Drug Res...]

 Willingness-to-pay for a rapid **malaria** diagnostic test and artemisinin-b; [Health Policy Plan. 2013]

 An oral **malaria therapy**: curcumin-loaded lipid-based **drug** delivery sy [J Control Release. 2013]
[See more...](#)
4815 free full-text articles in PubMed Central

Evaluation of a new handheld instrument for the detection of counterf [Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2014]

Efficacy of artemisinin-based combination treatments of uncomp [Am J Trop Med Hyg. 2014]

MeSH vs Keyword Search

Thorough search

- MeSH
 - Provides 'true' meaning of term where a word might be use in more than one context
 - Includes synonyms
 - Aids in term discovery
 - Helps with spelling variations and/or errors


Quick search

- Keyword search
 - Recent publications (in process)
 - Records supplied by publishers
 - New phenomenon

RECAP

What happens if you search as follows:

PubMed


 [RSS](#) [Save search](#) [Advanced](#)

[Display Settings:](#) Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 72608

[<< First](#) [< Prev](#)

PubMed


 [RSS](#) [Save search](#) [Advanced](#)

[Display Settings:](#) Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 51531

[<< First](#) [< Prev](#)


RECAP - PHRASE

PubMed  [RSS](#) [Save search](#) [Advanced](#)

[Display Settings:](#) Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 12600

[<< First](#) [< Prev](#) |

PubMed  [RSS](#) [Save search](#) [Advanced](#)

[Display Settings:](#) Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 6927

[<< First](#) [< Prev](#)

PRINCIPLE IV

**Searching more than one term
Or - Combining terms**

WRONG METHODS

- Prevalence of malaria and dengue in India
- Progress toward vaccines for dengue and malaria in children

In other words – do NOT use prepositions and conjunctions

RIGHT METHOD

Combine using

- AND

- OR

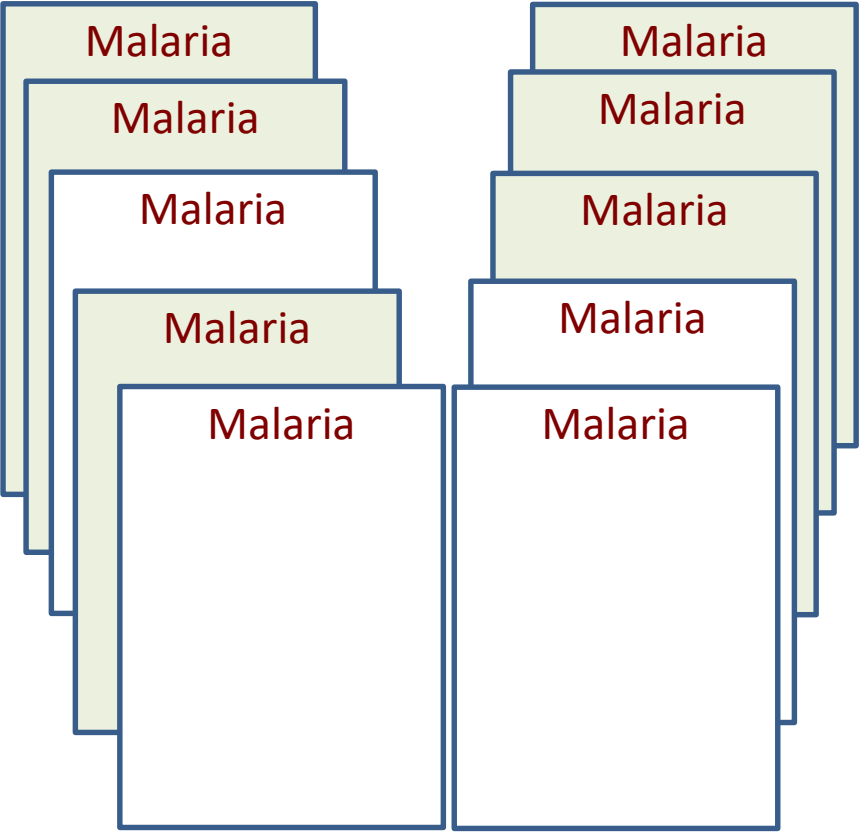
- NOT

AND, OR & NOT are called Boolean Operators

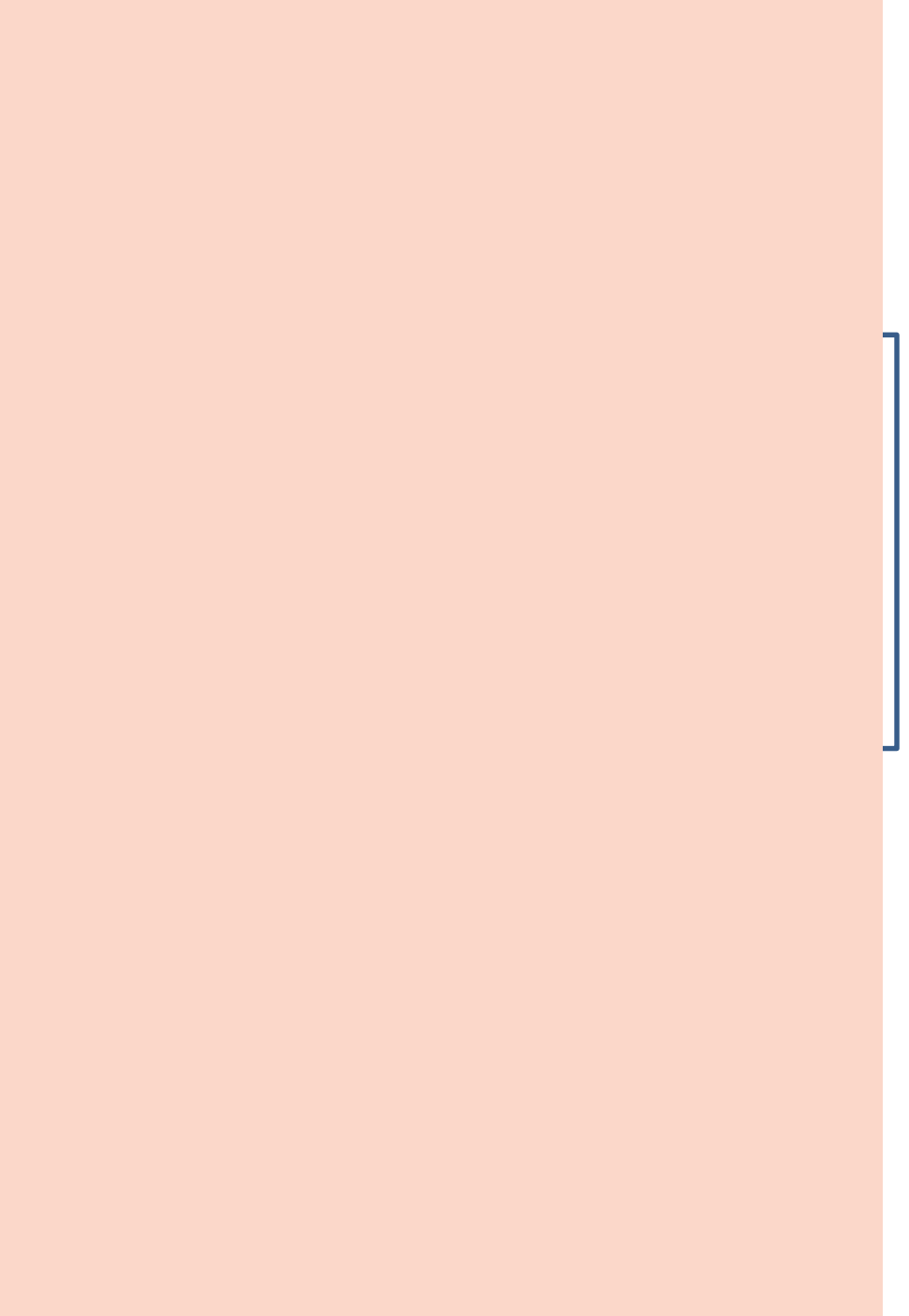
RIGHT METHOD

How do we use Boolean Operators?

PubMed ▾ malaria



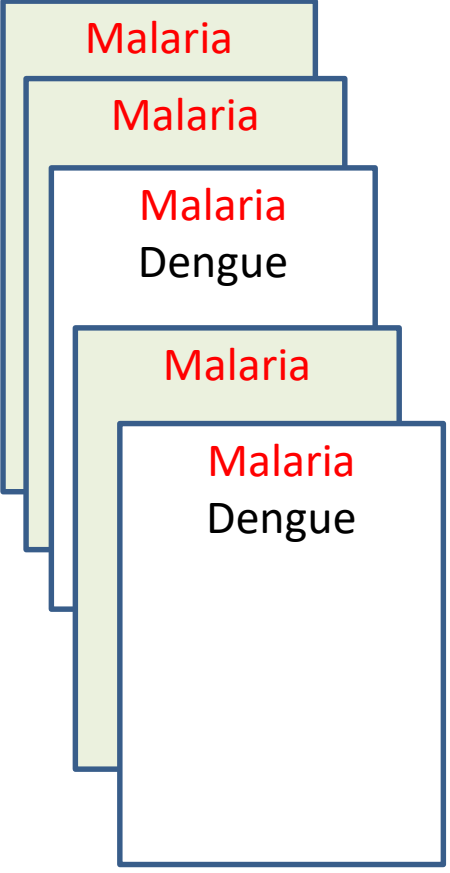
Results: 10



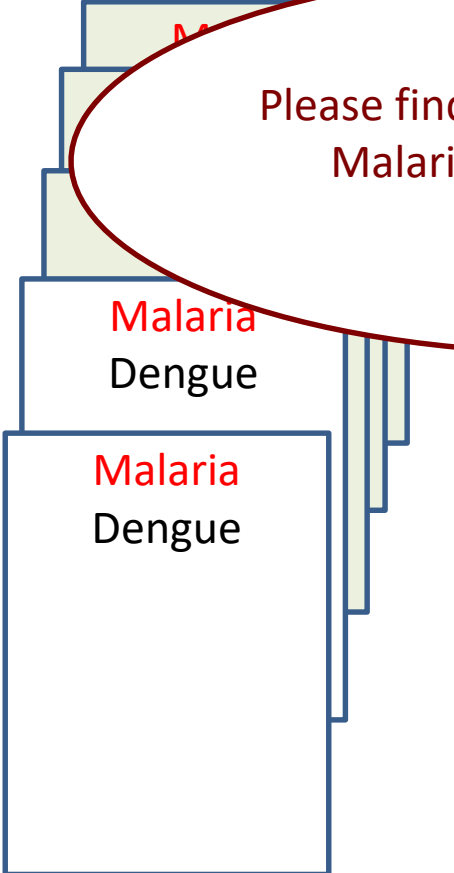
PubMed

malaria AND dengue

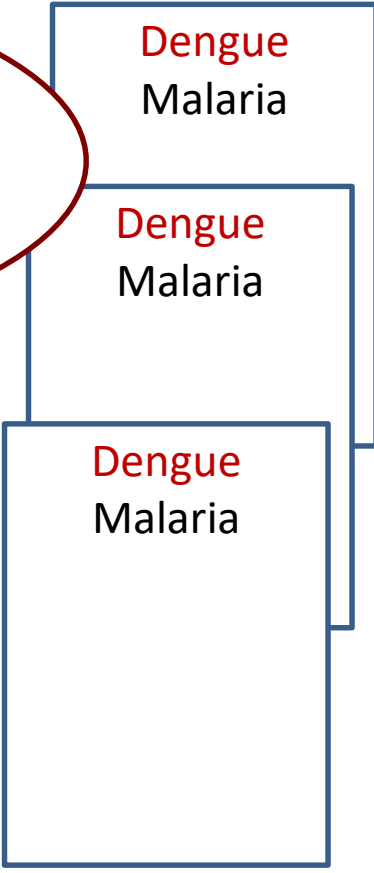
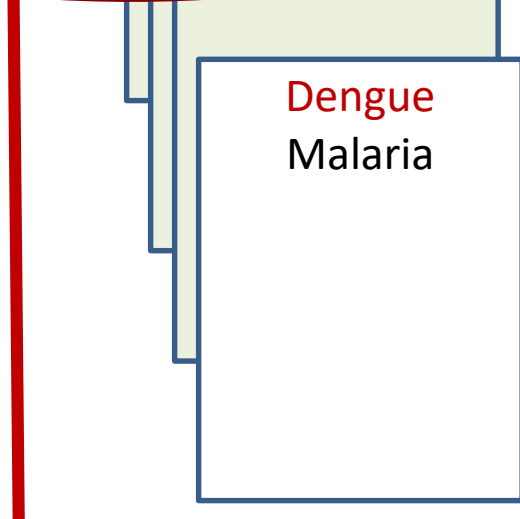
Please find records that CONTAIN Malaria as well as Dengue TOGETHER



10



7



Results: 4

SEARCHING WITH TWO TERMS

FIRST TERM

MeSH

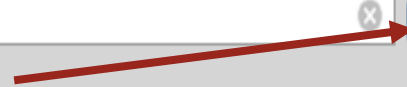
MeSH ▾

malaria



Search

[Limits](#) [Advanced](#)



MeSH

MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) is the NLM controlled vocabulary thesaurus used for indexing articles in PubMed.

Using MeSH

[Help](#)

[Tutorials](#)

More Resources

[E-Utilities](#)

[NLM MeSH Homepage](#)

SELECT & ADD

Note:
Many MeSH Terms
contain the word
Malaria

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page

Send to:

Results: 9 Selected: 1

- [Malaria](#)
1. A protozoan disease caused in humans by four species: PLASMODIUM VIVAX; PLASMODIUM OVALE; and PLASMODIUM MALARIAE. It is transmitted by a female mosquito of the genus ANOPHELES. **Malaria** is endemic in parts of Asia, Africa, and certain Caribbean islands. It is characterized by extreme exhaustion as well as paroxysms of high FEVER; SWEATING; shaking CHILLS; and ANEMIA. **Malaria** in ANIMALS is caused by other species of plasmodia.
Year introduced: **MALARIA CONTROL** was heading...
- [Malaria Vaccines](#)
2. Vaccines made from antigens arising from any of the four strains of Plasmodium which cause **malaria** in humans, or from P. berghei which causes **malaria** in rodents.
Year introduced: 1994
- [Malaria, Vivax](#)
3. **Malaria** caused by PLASMODIUM VIVAX. This form of **malaria** is less severe than **MALARIA, FALCIPARUM**, but there is a higher probability for relapses to occur. Febrile paroxysms often occur every other day.
Year introduced: 1992
- [Malaria, Cerebral](#)
4. A condition characterized by somnolence or coma in the presence of an acute infection with PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM (and rarely other Plasmodium species). Initial clinical manifestations include HEADACHES; SEIZURES; and alterations of mentation followed by a rapid progression to COMA. Pathologic features include cerebral capillaries filled with parasitized erythrocytes and multiple small foci of cortical and subcortical necrosis. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p106)

PubMed Search Builder

"Malaria"[Mesh]

Add to search builder AND Search PubMed

YouTube Tutorial

Find related data

Database:

Find items

Search details

"malaria"[MeSH Terms] OR malaria[Text Word]

Search See more...

SEARCH THE SECOND TERM

MeSH

[Save search](#) [Limits](#) [Advanced](#)

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page

Results: 9 Selected: 1

[Malaria](#)

1. A protozoan disease caused in humans by four species of the PLASMODIUM genus: PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM; PLASMODIUM VIVAX; PLASMODIUM OVALE; and PLASMODIUM MALARIAE; and transmitted by the bite of an infected female mosquito of the genus ANOPHELES. **Malaria** is endemic in parts of Asia, Africa, Central and South America, Oceania, and certain Caribbean islands. It is characterized by extreme exhaustion associated with paroxysms of high FEVER; SWEATING; shaking CHILLS; and ANEMIA. **Malaria** in ANIMALS is caused by other species of plasmodia.
Year introduced: **MALARIA CONTROL** was heading 1963-1966

[Malaria Vaccines](#)

2. Vaccines made from antigens arising from any of the four strains of Plasmodium which cause **malaria** in humans, or from P. berghei which causes **malaria** in rodents.
Year introduced: 1994

[Malaria Vivax](#)

3. **Malaria** caused by PLASMODIUM VIVAX. This form of **malaria** is less severe than **MALARIA**, FALCIPARUM, but there is a higher probability for relapses to occur. Febrile paroxysms often occur every other day.
Year introduced: 1992

[Malaria Cerebral](#)

4. A condition characterized by somnolence or coma in the presence of an acute infection with PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM (and rarely other Plasmodium species). Initial clinical manifestations include HEADACHES; SEIZURES; and alterations of mentation followed by a rapid progression to COMA. Pathologic features include cerebral capillaries filled with parasitized erythrocytes and multiple small foci of cortical and subcortical necrosis. (From Adams et al., Principles of Neurology, 6th ed, p136)

[Send to:](#)

PubMed Search Builder

"Malaria"[Mesh]

AND

[YouTube Tutorial](#)

Find related data

Database:

Search details

"malaria"[MeSH Terms] OR malaria[Text Word]

[See more...](#)

SELECT, ADD & SEARCH

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page

Send to:

Results: 1 to 20 of 21 Selected: 1

<< First < Prev Page 1 of 2 Next > Last >>

[Dengue](#)

1. An acute febrile disease transmitted by the bite of Aedes mosquitoes infected with **DENGUE VIRUS**. It is self-limiting and characterized by fever, myalgia, headache, and rash. **SEVERE DENGUE** is a more virulent form of **dengue**.

[Dengue Vaccines](#)

2. Vaccines or candidate vaccines used to prevent infection with **DENGUE VIRUS**. These include live-attenuated, subunit, DNA, and inactivated vaccines.
Year introduced: 2007

[Severe Dengue](#)

3. A virulent form of **dengue** characterized by THROMBOCYTOPENIA and an increase in vascular permeability (grades I and II) and distinguished by a positive pain test (e.g., TOURNIQUET PAIN TEST). When accompanied by SHOCK (grades III and IV), it is called **dengue** shock syndrome.
Year introduced: 1998

[Dengue Virus](#)

4. A species of the genus FLAVIVIRUS which causes an acute febrile and sometimes hemorrhagic disease in man. **Dengue** is mosquito-borne and four serotypes are known.
Year introduced: 1966

[dengue-2 virus-induced cytotoxic factor \[Supplementary Concept\]](#)

5. RN refers to strain D2-05; MW 43-45 kDa; isoelectric point 6.5; has been sequenced
Date introduced: June 22, 1994

PubMed Search Builder

"Malaria"[Mesh] AND "Dengue"[Mesh]

Add to search builder AND ▾

Search PubMed

YouTube Tutorial

Find related data

Database: Select ▾

Find items

Search details

"dengue"[MeSH Terms] OR dengue[Text Word]

Search

See more...

Recent Activity



[Display Settings:](#) Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

[Send to:](#)

Results: 1 to 20 of 276

<< First < Prev Page of 14 [Next >](#) [Last >>](#)

- [Emergency department management of mosquito-borne illness: malaria, dengue, and West Nile virus.](#)
1. Caraballo H, King K.
Emerg Med Pract. 2014 May;16(5):1-23; quiz 23-4. Review.
PMID: 25207355 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

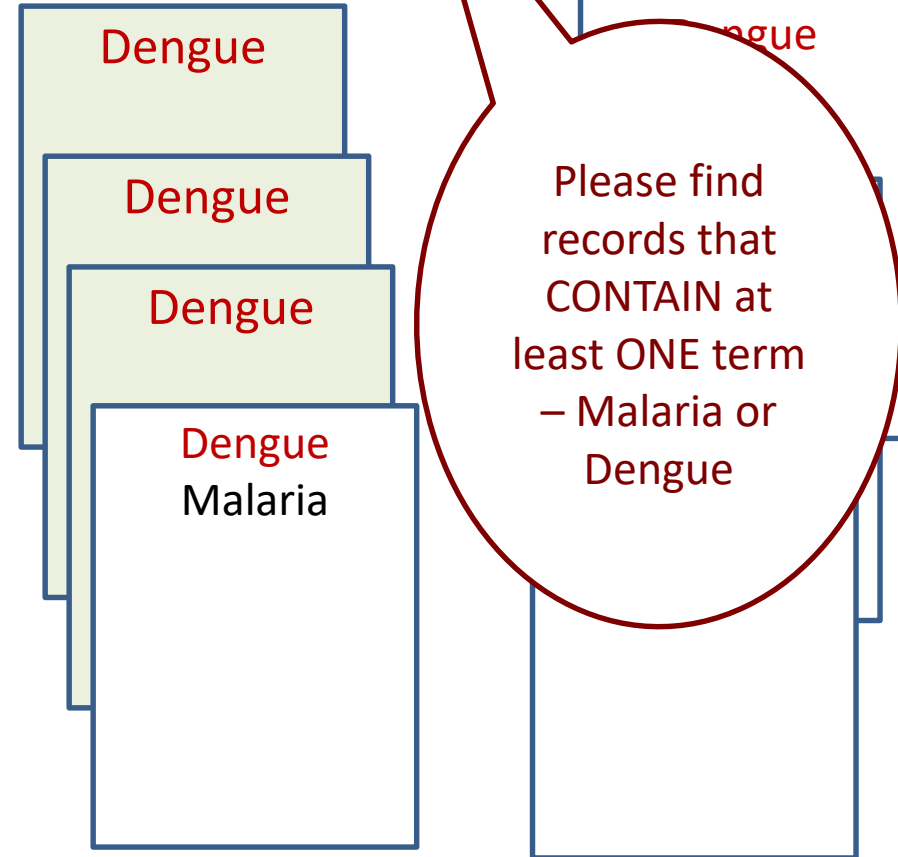
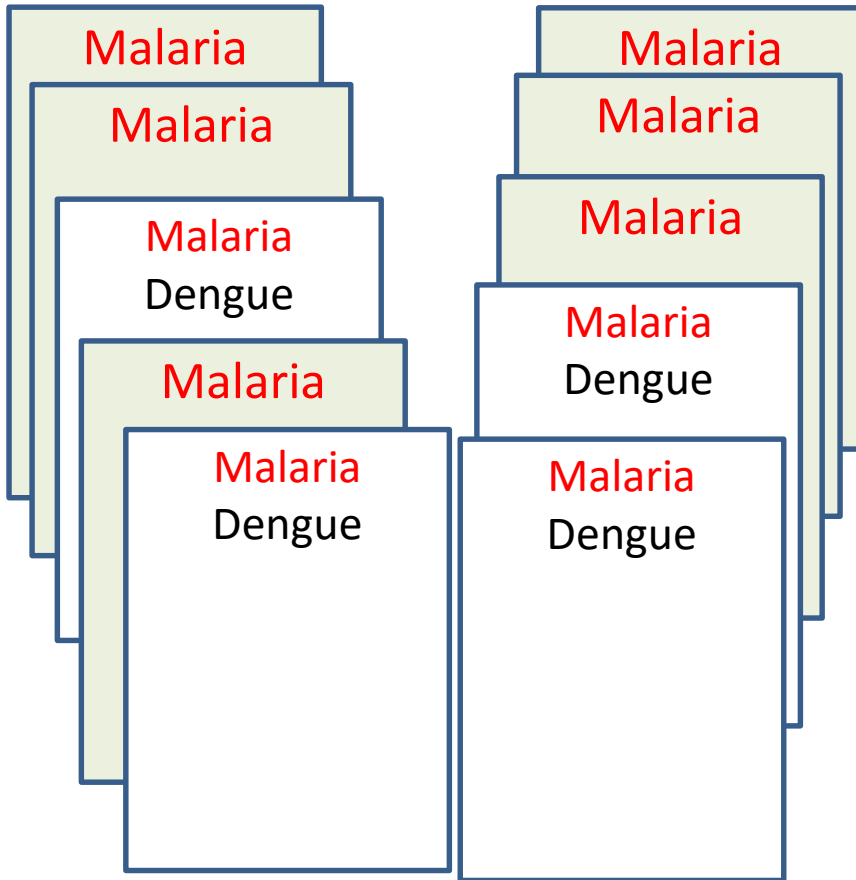
- [Adulticidal properties of synthesized silver nanoparticles using leaf extracts of Feronia elephantum \(Rutaceae\) against filariasis, malaria, and dengue vector mosquitoes.](#)
2. Veerakumar K, Govindarajan M.
Parasitol Res. 2014 Nov;113(11):4085-96. doi: 10.1007/s00436-014-4077-4. Epub 2014 Aug 22.
PMID: 25146645 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

- [Public health. Money woes cripple Venezuela's health system.](#)
3. Wade L.
Science. 2014 Aug 1;345(6196):499. doi: 10.1126/science.345.6196.499. Epub 2014 Jul 31. No abstract available.
PMID: 25082676 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

- [Biotechnology. Regulating gene drives.](#)
4. Oye KA, Esvelt K, Appleton E, Catteruccia F, Church G, Kuiken T, Lightfoot SB, McNamara J, Smidler A, Collins JP.
Science. 2014 Aug 8;345(6197):626-8. doi: 10.1126/science.1254287. Epub 2014 Jul 17. No abstract available.
PMID: 25035410 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)

PubMed

malaria OR dengue



Please find records that CONTAIN at least ONE term – Malaria or Dengue

10

+

7

-

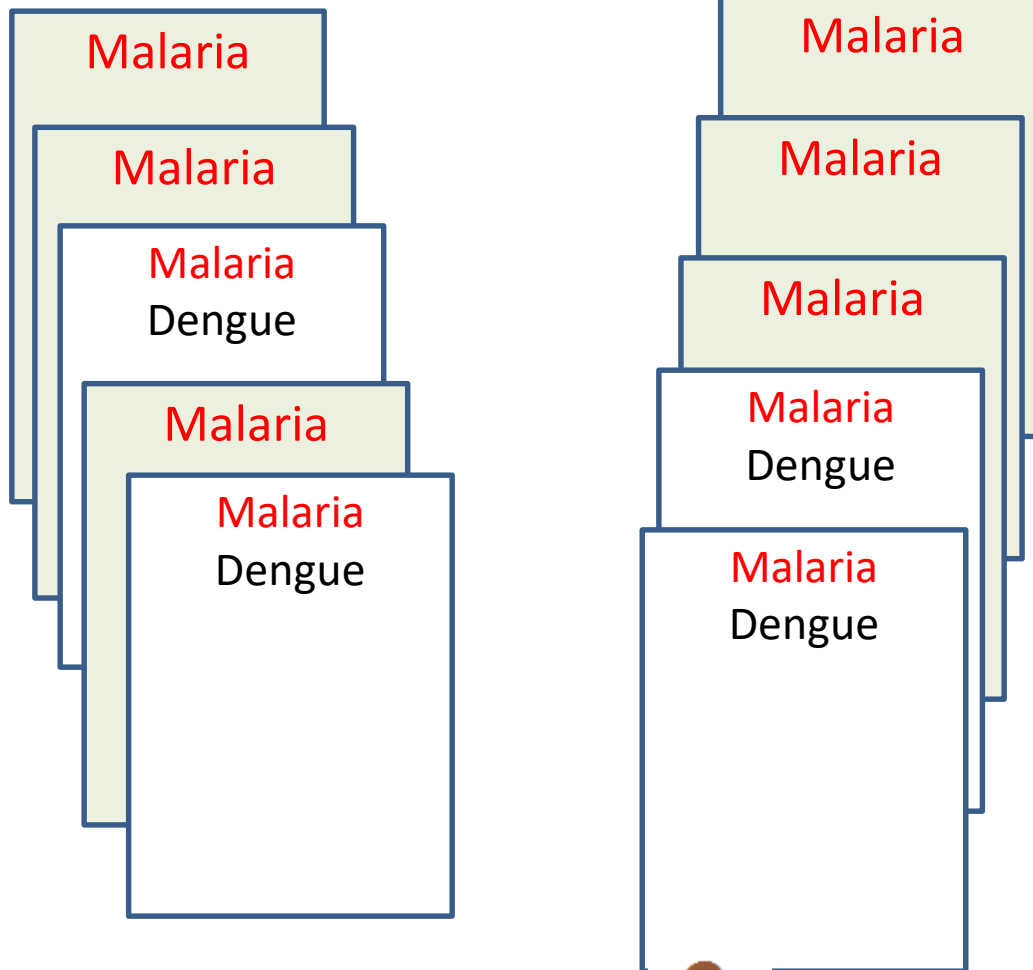
4

=

13

PubMed

malaria NOT dengue



Results: 10 - 4 = 6

RECAP

Malaria 10

Dengue 7

Malaria AND Dengue 4

Malaria OR Dengue

$$10 + 7 - 4$$

13

Malaria NOT Dengue

$$10 - 4$$

6

AND, OR & NOT are called Boolean Operators

They must be typed in CAPS in most databases

PRINCIPLE IV

When you combine two or more search terms,
Use “Boolean Operators”

AND	<u>Contains terms together</u> Less results
OR	<u>Contains</u> at least one term More results
NOT	<u>Contains</u> first term, and <u>does not contain</u> the rest Less results

EXERCISES

PRINCIPLES III & IV (Fields & Boolean)

I want articles:

- By Kim in the Journal JAMA
Kim[AU] AND JAMA[jour]

PRINCIPLES III & IV (Fields & Boolean)

I want a reading list on

Use of Vaccines for Malaria & Dengue

Vaccines[TI] AND Malaria[ti] OR Dengue[ti]

Vaccines [ti]

Malaria[ti]

OR

Dengue[ti]

Vaccines[TI] AND Malaria[ti] OR Dengue[ti]

Change the order, or group the concepts

Method I

Method II

Method III

PRINCIPLES III & IV (Boolean & Fields)

Malaria[ti] OR Dengue[ti] AND Vaccines[TI]

Malaria[ti]
Dengue[ti]
Malaria[ti] as well as
Dengue[ti]

AND

Vaccines [ti]

[Back](#)

[Continue](#)

PRINCIPLES III & IV (Boolean & Fields)

Vaccines[TI] AND (Malaria[ti] OR Dengue[ti])

Vaccines [ti]

AND

Malaria[ti]

Dengue[ti]

Malaria[ti] as well as
Dengue[ti]

[Back](#)

[Continue](#)

PRINCIPLES III & IV (Boolean & Fields)

(Vaccines[TI] AND Malaria[ti]) OR (Vaccines[ti]
AND Dengue[ti])

Vaccines [ti]
Malaria[ti]

OR

Vaccines[ti]
Dengue[ti]

RECAP – FOUR PRINCIPLES

1. Keyword search – results **contain** the term/s
2. Thesaurus (MeSH) search – results are **about** our term/s
3. Contextual searches – search in specific fields
4. Combine searches with Boolean operators

Some More....

Search construction: Concept building

- Identify major concepts of topic
- PICO helps for clinical questions
- Example: Is the incidence of breast cancer greater in people who are obese?
- What are the major concepts?
 - ▣ Breast cancer
 - ▣ Obesity
 - ▣ Incidence
 - ▣ ~~People~~

Search construction: Filters

- A predefined search designed to target specific study methodologies (RCTs, Cohort, Systematic Reviews)
- Use a validated filter (whenever possible)
- Example: PubMed Clinical Queries – Specific, Therapy
 - (randomized controlled trial[Publication Type] OR (randomized[Title/Abstract] AND controlled[Title/Abstract] AND trial[Title/Abstract]))
 - 93% Sensitive
 - 97% Specific

Introduction to Cochrane Library

Analysis of research for Evidence

COCHRANE “REVIEWS”

- Systematic Reviews
 - Provide Current Evidence on topics
 - Analyzing every available RCT
 - Doing a meta-analyses & “Systematic and bias free” reporting
- You can
 - Browse or
 - Search



➤ [About the CDSR](#)

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Jasvinder A Singh, Shahrzad Noorbaloochi, Roderick MacDonald, Lara J Maxwell

29 January 2015

[Social norms information for alcohol misuse in university and college students](#)

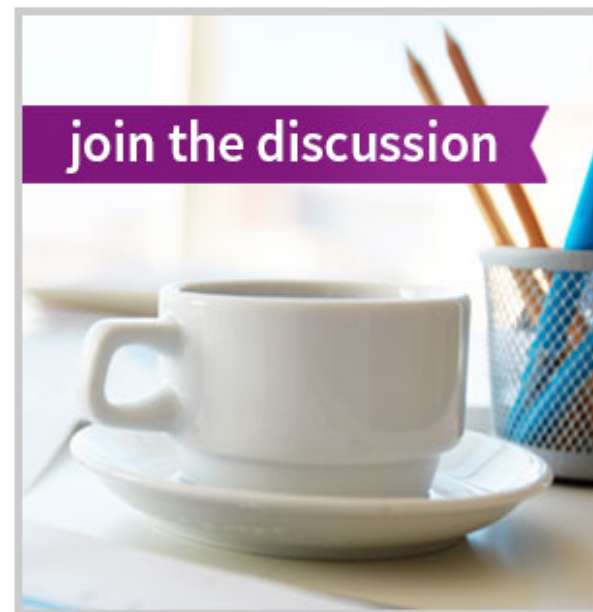
David R Foxcroft, Maria Teresa Moreira, Nerissa ML Almeida Santimano, Lesley A Smith

28 January 2015

[First rank symptoms for schizophrenia](#)

Karla Soares-Weiser, Nicola Maayan, Hanna Bergman, Clare Davenport, Amanda J Kirkham, Sarah Grabowski, Clive E Adams

26 January 2015



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INCOMPLETE REFERENCE

Kumar V. et al. Forecasting malaria ... 2014



U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

Search: PubMed

Limits Advanced search Help

Search

Clear



PubMed

PubMed comprises more than 20 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.


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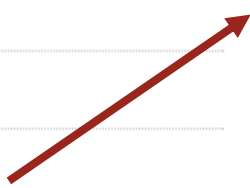
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[Batch Citation Matcher](#)

[Clinical Queries](#)

[Topic-Specific Queries](#)



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[MeSH Database](#)

[Journals in NCBI Databases](#)

[Clinical Trials](#)

[E-Utilities](#)

[LinkOut](#)

HERE YOU ARE...!

PubMed ▾ 2014[pdat] AND Kumar V[author] AND forecasting malaria |

 [RSS](#) [Save search](#) [Advanced](#)



Display Settings: Abstract

Send to:

Format

- Summary
- Summary (text)
- Abstract
- Abstract (text)
- MEDLINE
- XML
- PMID List

Apply

0.1155/2014/482851. Epub 2014 Jul 23.

Using climatic factors in delhi, India: a time series analysis.

av G¹, Talwar R¹, Raut D¹, Singh S¹.

Public health problem in developing countries and changing environmental and climatic factors pose the biggest challenge in fighting against the scourge of malaria. Therefore, the study was designed to forecast malaria cases using climatic factors as predictors in Delhi, India. Methods. The total number of monthly cases of malaria slide positives occurring from January 2006 to December 2013 was taken from the register maintained at the malaria clinic at Rural Health Training Centre (RHTC), Najafgarh, Delhi. Climatic data of monthly mean rainfall, relative humidity, and mean maximum temperature were taken from Regional Meteorological Centre, Delhi. Expert modeler of SPSS ver. 21 was used for analyzing the time series data. Results. Autoregressive integrated moving average, ARIMA (0,1,1) (0,1,0)(12), was the best fit model and it could explain 72.5% variability in the time series data. Rainfall (P value = 0.004) and relative humidity (P value = 0.001) were found to be significant predictors for malaria transmission in the study area. Seasonal adjusted factor (SAF) for malaria cases shows peak during the months of August and September. Conclusion. ARIMA models of time series analysis is a simple and reliable tool for producing reliable forecasts for malaria in Delhi, India.

PMID: 25147750 [PubMed] PMCID: PMC4132340 **Free PMC Article**



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1: Kumar V, Mangal A, Panesar S, Yadav G, Talwar R, Raut D, Singh S. Forecasting malaria cases using climatic factors in delhi, India: a time series analysis. Malar Res Treat. 2014;2014:482851. doi: 10.1155/2014/482851. Epub 2014 Jul 23. PubMed PMID: 25147750; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC4132340.



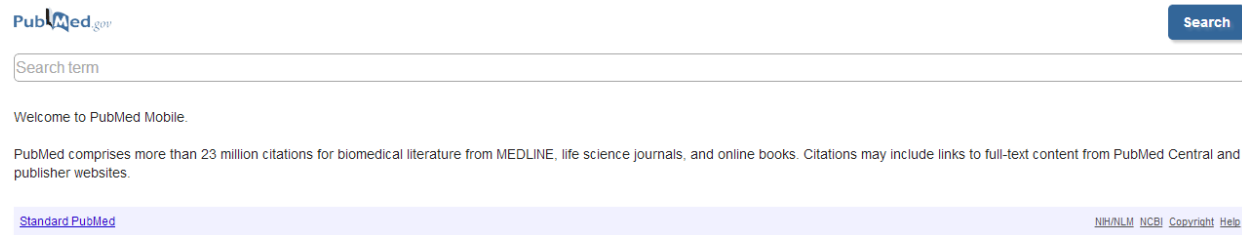
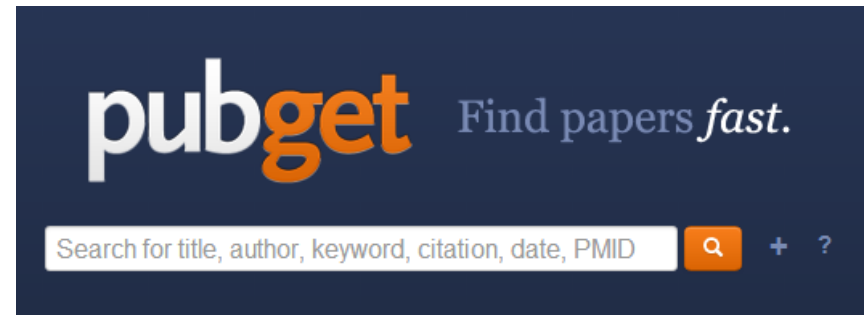
Argghhh... I could
have saved
H..o...u...r...s...!!!

YOUR PAST AND PRESENT: COMPARE...

- Treatment of malaria in children
- Malaria[ti] AND treatment[ti] AND children[ti]
- Malaria[tiab] AND treatment[tiab] AND children[tiab]
- Malaria/treatment[mesh] AND children[mesh]

PubMed Mobile Apps

- <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mobile/>
- PubMed Mobile
- UnBound MEDLINE
- GoPubMed
- PLoS One
- PubChase
- PubMedster
- PubMed Trends
- PubMed4Hh
- PubSearch
- PubGet
- PubMedHH (PICO)
<http://pubmedhh.nlm.nih.gov/nlmd/pico/piconew.php>



- Hi all:
- **PubReMiner** is a search engine with provision to 'query in PubMed with your specified search query, get all abstracts and generate frequency tables'. Read more features from the homepage of PubReMiner.
- URL: <http://hgserver2.amc.nl/cgi-bin/miner/miner2.cgi>

THANK YOU !

For being AWESOME 😊

Remember

*Commitment means staying loyal ..
To what you said you were going to do,
Long after the mood you said it in has left you*