**Identifying search terms for the systematic review**

**Goals:**

* Identify terms that capture all articles relevant to the topic (recall) without being overly vague and capturing unrelated articles (precision).
* Less precision = more time required to manually screen as a team.
* Less recall = bias.
* Limit bias associated with manual selection of terms based on studies the researchers are already familiar with.
* Standardize terminology as much as possible.
* Do it quickly because the journal is expected a submission at the end of July.

**Solution:**

Use {litsearchr} package within R, which contains a suite of functions to improve efficiency of systematic reviews by automatically deduplicating and assembling results from separate databases.

[Identifying Search Terms for a Systematic Review: A Demonstration of the litsearchr Package (youtube.com)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z0GWTzl9OCE)

[An automated approach to identifying search terms for systematic reviews using keyword co‐occurrence networks - Grames - 2019 - Methods in Ecology and Evolution - Wiley Online Library](https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/2041-210X.13268)

**Notes from Paper/Video:**

Very clear method to reduce time from 17-34hrs -> 2hrs:

A screenshot of a paper

Description automatically generated

During naïve search, keep the terms broad, repeat in all identified databases, export results to RIS for analysis (PubMed Format on PubMed).

(RAND UCLA) OR (RAND/UCLA)

**Primary Databases:**

PubMed – {easypubmed}- DONE

Google Scholar – {tbd}- HARD

Cochrane – MANUAL - DONE

**Secondary Databases:**

WHO's International Clinical Trials Registry - NONE

US National Technical Information Service - NONE

Pew - NONE

MedLine - NONE

JBI - NONE

Web of Science - NONE