Slide 1

lit review and it's the same but now there are computers so it's not

isaac salisbury

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Slide 2

Outline

- Flavours of literature review – search strategy specified or mystery
- Literature discovery – fantastic metadata and where to find them
- Reference managers – they're all the same but Zotero is the best
- Data extraction – how much thinking do you want to do?

- Why is this relevant?
  - We all have to review literature
  - New tools are being made all the time

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Slide 3

Flavours of literature review

Systematic

Not Systematic

- Systematic review
- Meta-analysis
- Bibliometric review

- Narrative review
- Metanarrative review

3

Slide 4

Systematic review

Pilot

Search
Filter
Extract

Report

PROSPERO
OSF   Cochrane Library
Research Registry
INPLASY
JBI

Register

4

Slide 5

Systematic review

Risk of bias in included studies
No eligible studies were found for inclusion in this review, so we made no assessment of risk of bias.

Allocation
No eligible studies were found for inclusion in this review, so we made no assessment of selection bias.

Blinding
No eligible studies were found for inclusion in this review, so we made no assessment of performance or detection bias.

Incomplete outcome data
No eligible studies were found for inclusion in this review, so we made no assessment of attrition bias.

Selective reporting
No eligible studies were found for inclusion in this review, so we made no assessment of reporting bias.

Other potential sources of bias
No eligible studies were found for inclusion in this review, so we made no assessment of other sources of bias.

Effects of interventions
No eligible studies were found for inclusion in this review, so we cannot report any effects of interventions.

0 publications

Effectiveness of different nursing handover styles for ensuring continuity of information in hospitalised patients

Smeulers et al. 2014, in *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*
DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD009979.pub2

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Slide 6

Not-systematic review
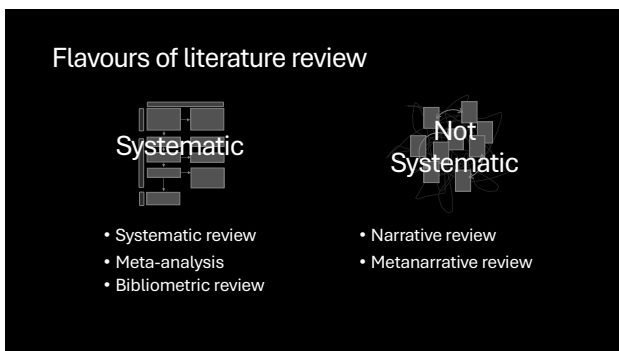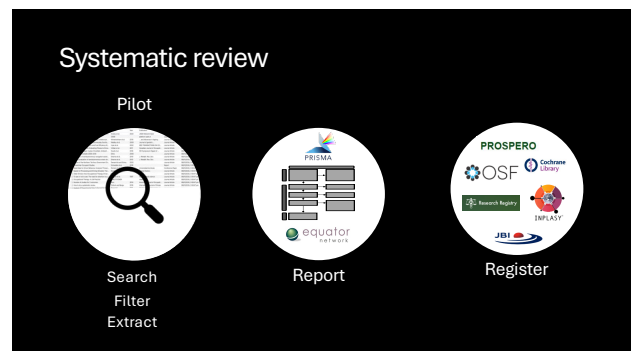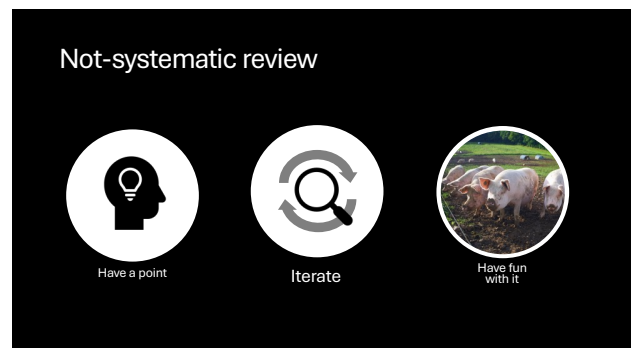
Have a point

Iterate

Have fun with it

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Slide 7

Not-systematic review

TABLE 2: Metanarratives: Common Interruptions Research Questions Posed by Different Communities of Practice
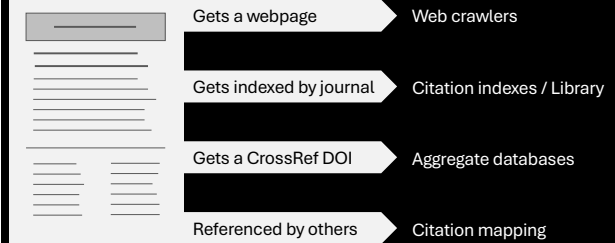
Metanarrative	Q1. Why Do Interruptions Occur?	Q2. How Should We Describe the Properties of Interruptions?	Q3. What is the Impact of Interruptions?	Q4. Is there Evidence of a Relationship Between Interruptions and Error?	Q5. Are Interventions Successful at Reducing Negative Effects of Interruptions?
Applied Cognitive Psychology	(Not a key concern—simply observed that they do occur)	What is the modality, duration, positioning in, and similarity to, interrupted task, etc.?	What exact effects do interruptions have on people's cognition?	What evidence exists and how can cognitive theory explain the evidence?	What properties preserve people's ability to resume interrupted tasks successfully?
Epidemiology	What are the sources of interruptions in terms of roles, locations, etc.?	Who is interrupting whom, for how long and how often, in a given context?	What is the burden—the impact on clinical error rates, clinician workload, etc.?	What is the best evidence that can be collected from the field?	(Not a key concern, with rare exceptions)
Quality Improvement	Are some interruptions unnecessary or particularly disruptive to clinical work?	(Not a key concern)	(Assumed that interruption impact will usually be negative)	(Not a key concern; assumed that a relationship exists)	Can interruptions be reduced, often with bundled sets of interventions?
Cognitive Systems Engineering	What system functions do interruptions represent?	What is the motivation of the interruption, with respect to system functioning?	What is the impact on work systems and work tasks within work systems?	Given complexity of health care workplace, is the relationship strong or weak?	When are interventions warranted vs. unwarranted?

Source: Adapted and extended from McCurdie, Sanderson, and Aitken (2017).

DOI: 10.1177/0018720819869115

Slide 8

Literature discovery

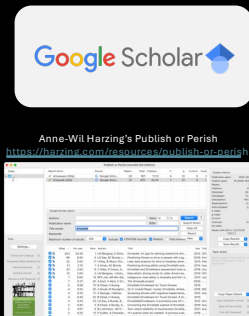|	
Gets a webpage	Web crawlers
Gets indexed by journal	Citation indexes / Library
Gets a CrossRef DOI	Aggregate databases
Referenced by others	Citation mapping

Slide 9

Literature discovery

Google Scholar

Gets a webpage → Web crawlers

- Largest database (~390 million records)
- Quick and easy to use
- Free
- Requires separate app to export results
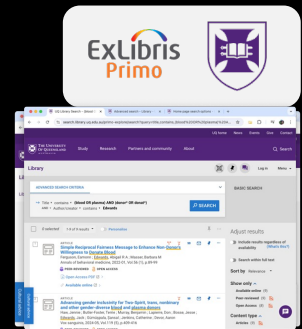- Very limited advanced search
- Includes trash

Anne-Wil Harzing's Publish or Perish
https://harzing.com/resources/publish-or-perish

Slide 10

Literature discovery

ExLibris Primo

Gets indexed by journal → Library

- Get access to paper through UQ
- Search multiple mediums
- Decent advanced search
- Can export results
- Missing some search fields
- Can't be replicated outside UQ

Slide 11

Literature discovery

Paid subscription: Clarivate Web of Science, ELSEVIER Scopus

Free: PubMed MEDLINE + PMC, ACM Digital Library

And so on many more…

Gets indexed by journal → Citation Indexes

- Lots of metadata
- Powerful advanced search functions
- Can export search results
- Can be discipline-specific
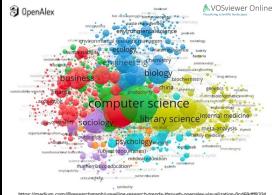- Some will require institutional login
- May be slow and cumbersome

Slide 12
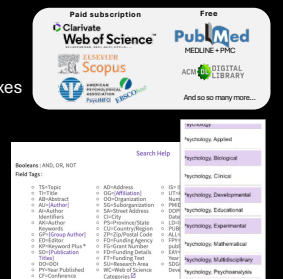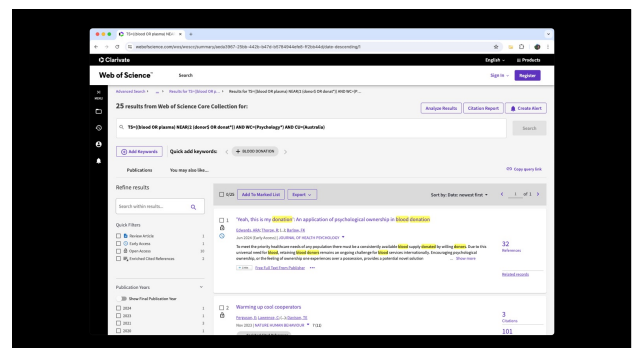
Slide 13 — Literature discovery

Gets a CrossRef DOI → Aggregates

- Break up knowledge monopolies
- APIs for if you're making a tool
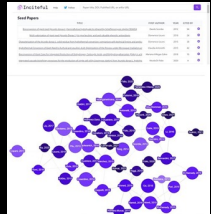- Hard to know database's scope
- Not as many fields to search in

ORCID · OpenAlex · Dimensions · SEMANTIC SCHOLAR · LENS.ORG

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Slide 14 — Literature discovery

Referenced by others → Citation mapping

- Visually explore papers
- Add papers to map
- Can export results
- Most are free
- Algorithm can be opaque

Inciteful · Litmaps · ResearchRabbit · OPEN KNOWLEDGE MAPS · CONNECTED PAPERS

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Slide 15 — Actually getting the fulltext

- Library
- Open-Access (EndNote Click, Google Scholar, Internet Archive Scholar, CORE)
- ResearchGate — Request
- Internet Archive Wayback Machine — Time travel
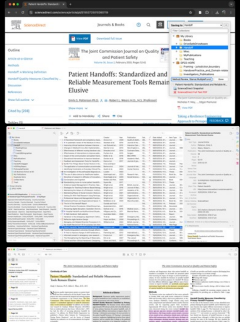- Library Genesis / sci-hub — Traverse the high seas

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Slide 16 — Reference Managers

zotero

- Free and open source
- Very flexible – integrates with everything
- Large community of plugin developers
- Decently powerful annotations
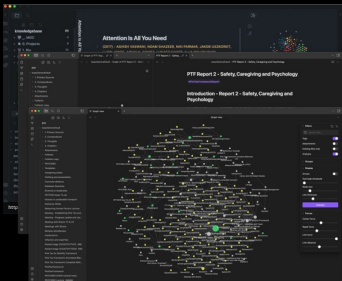- Alternatives:
  - Endnote – UQ license, but owned by Clarivate
  - Mendeley – Free but owned by Elsevier
  - Papers - Pretty but not free and less popular
  - PaperPile – Also pretty but not free
  - JabRef – Less popular, fewer resources

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Slide 17 — Data extraction

- Tables
- Networked notes
  - Obsidian, Roam, Notion
- QDA
  - Nvivo, MAXQDA, Leximancer
- Paper
  - Sticky notes, whiteboards
- Generative AI
  - ChatGPT-4, Elicit, Perplexity
  - Paper Digest, Scite.ai, Jenni.ai
  - Paperpal, SciSpace, OpenRead
  - ExplainPaper, Einblick, Tavily
  - Powerdrill, NextNet, ChatPDF, Heuristi.ca

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Slide 18 — In sum

- Plan ahead for systematic reviews
- Literature can be explored with new tools like citation mapping
- Zotero is the superior reference manager
- Be intentional about what you are offloading to generative AI

How do you do your literature reviews?

end

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