**Ovid Manual**

**Overview:** This manual provides guidance on effectively utilizing MeSH indexing within the Ovid platform to retrieve publications related to Electronic Health Records (EHRs). It covers the following topics:

* Overview of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)
* Introduction to the Ovid platform
* Strategies and query formulation for retrieving EHR-related publications

# Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

**What is MeSH**

The Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) thesaurus is a structured and hierarchical vocabulary developed by the National Library of Medicine. It is used for indexing, cataloging, and searching biomedical and health-related information. MeSH encompasses subject headings featured in MEDLINE/PubMed, the NLM Catalog, and other NLM databases.

**Why Using MeSH**

MeSH are used to index citations, allowing us to retrieve all records on a particular subject regardless of the terminology used by the author. For example, a search for the subject heading Electronic Health Records will retrieve records that include terms such as EHRs, electronic medical records, and computerized medical records, including any variant spellings and plurals. Narrower, more specific MeSH terms will also be searched, such as Health Information Exchange.

**Anatomy of a MeSH Record**

Each MeSH term has an entry in the MeSH database. For example, take a look at the entry for the MeSH term [Electronic Health Records](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68057286).

**MeSH Heading & Definition:** describes how the term is used for indexing.

**Subheadings:** can be added to a MeSH heading to focus on a particular aspect of a concept.

Ensures MeSH term is one of the main subjects of a paper.

Turns off auto-explosion of a MeSH term.

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**Entry Terms:** synonyms of the MeSH term. Searching any of these in PubMed will automatically retrieve citations for papers indexed with the MeSH term.

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**MeSH Hierarchy:** shows the hierarchical relationship of MeSH terms. More specific terms are found lower in the hierarchy. Some terms are positioned in more than one branch.

**MeSH Hierarchy**

MeSH Headings, Subheadings, and Publication Types are organized within hierarchical "MeSH trees," allowing for simultaneous searching of both broad and specific topics. This structured approach enhances indexing by leveraging hierarchical relationships. At the broadest level, MeSH includes general categories such as "[Genetic Phenomena](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/?term=genetic+phenomena)," while more specific terms, such as “Metabolic Reprogramming” and “Biological Coevolution”, appear at narrower levels. A single MeSH term can belong to multiple hierarchies, ensuring comprehensive coverage across related subjects.

A screenshot of a cell division

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# Ovid

Ovid is an online platform for accessing medical journals, books, and databases. Follow these steps to retrieve publications on Ovid:

**Step 1:** Access the [Ovid Search History Launcher](https://tools.ovid.com/ovidtools/launcher.html).

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**Step 2:** Click "Choose databases" and select the relevant databases.

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**Step 3:** Input your search terms and click "Submit" to retrieve publications.

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# EHR Query Explanation

Our EHR queries consist of three key filters:

* Topic Filter – Identifies publications related to Electronic Health Records (EHR).
* Publication Year Filter – Limits results based on the year of publication.
* Geographic Location Filter – Restricts results to publications focused on specific regions

**Topic Filter**

* Query: (EHR or EMR or electronic health record\* or electronic medical record\* or "digital medical record\*" or "electronic patient record\*").mp.
* Explanation: This query retrieves publications that mention Electronic Health Records (EHR) and related terms. The “.mp.” (multi-purpose) command in Ovid searches for these terms across multiple fields, including titles, abstracts, and subject headings. The use of wildcards (\*) ensures that variations (e.g., "records" vs. "record") are included.

**Publication Year Filter**

* Query: (2014\* or 2015\* or 2016\* or 2017\* or 2018\* or 2019\* or 2020\* or 2021\* or 2022\* or 2023\* or 2024\*).dt.
* Explanation: This filter ensures that retrieved publications fall within the specified publication years (2014–2024). The “.dt.” (date) field in Ovid restricts results to articles published within these years. The wildcard (\*) allows flexibility in capturing variations in date formatting within the database.

**Geographic Location Filter**

We utilize MeSH term [Geographic Locations](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68005842) to realize the population geotagging. We took US as an example.

* Query: (exp United States/ or Puerto Rico/ or United States Virgin Islands/)
* Explanation: The "exp" (explode) function ensures that all related subcategories under "United States" are included, as it has multiple hierarchical subdivisions (see below). The "/" (forward slash) indicates a Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) term or a controlled vocabulary term, instructing Ovid to search for a specific subject heading rather than just keywords in the text. Additionally, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands are explicitly included, as they are not categorized under "United States" in MeSH but are U.S. territories (see below).

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And this is how the query appears when retrieving EHR-related publications focused on the United States, published in 2014:A computer screen shot of a computer screen

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**Reference**

1. <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html>
2. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/1000048>
3. <https://libguides.mssm.edu/pubmed/why_MeSH>
4. <https://library-guides.ucl.ac.uk/pubmed/mesh>