

SuRe Info: Searching for clinical effectiveness information – appendix

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Examples of subject-specific databases

- Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) (nursing and allied health)
- British Nursing Index (BNI) (nursing)
- Emcare (nursing and allied health)
- PsycINFO (psychiatry and psychology)
- Applied Social Sciences and Abstracts (ASSIA) (health social services, sociology, education)
- Allied and Complementary Medicine (AMED) (complementary medicine, allied health)
- SPORTDiscus (sports medicine)
- PEDRo (physiotherapy)
- Education Resources Information Center (ERIC)
- OTSeeker (occupational therapy)
- BIOSIS Citation Index (life sciences)
- MANTIS (chiropractic, osteopathy, manual medicine)
- AgeInfo (old age)
- AgeLine (old age)

Examples of national/regional databases

- Africa
 - African Index Medicus
- Latin America/Carribbean
 - Latin American & Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACs)
- Latin American, Spain, Portugal, Carribbean, South Africa
 - SciELO
- China
 - CNKI (National Knowledge Infrastructure)
 - Chinese Science Citation Database
 - Chinese Medical Collections
- Korea
 - KCI Korean Journal Database
 - KoreaMed
- Russia
 - Russian Science Citation Index
- India
 - IndMED

Sources for supplementary searches

- Handsearching is searching of specific journals cover to cover
- Grey literature refers to reports not produced by commercial publishers (e.g. by government, academia or industry). Sources include:
 - Grey Literature Report

- OpenGrey
- Psych Extra
- Google Scholar
- Health Management Information Consortium (HMIC)
- CADTH Grey Matters provides links to sources of grey literature
- Dissertations:
 - Australia theses (TROVE)
 - Europe theses (DART Europe)
 - International theses (OATD)
 - Latin American theses (LILACS)
 - British Library e-theses (EThOS)
 - ProQuest Dissertations & Theses database
- Citation chasing/searching. Forward citation chasing sets out to find studies that cite the known study. Backwards citation searching is searching the reference lists used in the known study. Sources for citation searching include:
 - Scopus
 - Google Scholar
 - Web of Science
 - MEDLINE/Embase (use “find similar”, and/or hyperlinked references)
- Guidelines, systematic reviews and evidence syntheses as sources of studies. Checking reference lists of included studies and any relevant reviews identified is a mandatory requirement for Cochrane reviews (Cochrane Handbook 4.3.5).
 - NICE Evidence search
 - TRIP (Turning Research into Practice) Database
 - Epistemonikos
 - Health Systems Evidence
 - PROSPERO
- Health technology assessments. Sources include:
 - National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)
 - Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD)
 - EUnetHTA
 - International Network of Agencies for Health Technology Assessment (INAHTA)
 - Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH)
 - Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ)
- Regulatory agencies are often tied to national or geographical units such as the EU, these will give useful information regarding the process of licensing and approval.
 - European Medicines Agency
 - FDA
 - MHRA
 - WHO
- Manufacturer websites can also be helpful for press releases or shareholder information relating to new products or their launch.
- Conference abstracts may be identified from meeting abstract books, conference proceedings, conference websites, journal supplements, as well as bibliographic databases that index abstracts (Embase).