

Supplementary searches of PubMed to improve currency of MEDLINE (Ovid) searches for systematic reviews: time taken for a record to move to MEDLINE

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#### Introduction



- Literature searches for systematic reviews almost always include MEDLINE
- MEDLINE content can be searched via numerous different search interfaces
- MEDLINE via PubMed is free, but has limited search capabilities
- 2% of PubMed records are not found in MEDLINE, including newly published and ahead of print articles[1]



We investigated in-house KSR systematic reviews to see if supplementary searches were warranted

Our findings presented elsewhere suggest that they are[2]

- Unique studies for potential inclusion were identified
- Studies included in the final systematic review were identified



We wanted to see if our findings could be supported by following a randomly selected set of records from entry onto PubMed to finally being indexed in MEDLINE

Is there a consistently significant time-lag between entry onto PubMed and progress to MEDLINE?

## Methods



- We searched PubMed for ahead of print records pubstatusaheadofprint AND 2014/05/16 [edat]
- Twenty records were then randomly selected
- PubMed record identifier (PMID) was retrieved for each record, and saved to 'My NCBI'
- Progress of records regularly checked for current status

## Methods



- Random sample contained some unusual journals, e.g. Journal of Heredity, Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, Inorganic Chemistry
- Created a second set of more 'prominent' journals from the JAMA, BMJ and Lancet collections
- Continued to follow included studies from our original investigation
- Recorded movement of records through PubMed: supplied by publisher; in-process; PubMed-not-MEDLINE; indexed for MEDLINE

#### Results



- There was no discernible pattern in the first sample
- Those records that had been indexed for MEDLINE by June 2016 (13 records) took over **3 months** on average to reach inprocess, and a **further 8 months** to reach MEDLINE
- Seven records are still not indexed for MEDLINE:
  1 record has been removed entirely from PubMed;
  2 records are at the 'as supplied by publisher' stage;
  2 records are at the in-process stage;
  - 2 records have moved to PubMed-not-MEDLINE.

#### Results



- The second sample of '*prominent*' journals was no clearer
- 'Ahead of print' articles moved quickly to full publication (less than 2 months on average), enabling progression to inprocess in PubMed
- The average time for a citation to move onto MEDLINE averaged just over **another 2 months**
- <u>BUT</u> even in this sample two of the records have yet to be indexed for MEDLINE, and took considerably longer than 2 months to reach the in-process stage

## Conclusions



- There was no definitive answer, despite following records for over 2 years
- From our small sample we could discern no pattern: records were removed, some took over a year to move from one stage to the next, others took just a week
- Supplementary searches of PubMed to capture these records are highly recommended.....





- Ovid now receives the 'ahead of print' records (Epub Ahead of Print introduced April 2016)
- So we no longer need to conduct supplementary PubMed searches....right?

# **Ovid MEDLINE Epub Ahead of Print**



- Still relatively new. Further investigation warranted
  - How often are records loaded?
  - How are records received?
  - What type of records are being loaded? Publisher supplied, PMC books, PubMed-not-MEDLINE
  - Should we search differently?
  - Are there new fields available?
- Continue to conduct supplementary PubMed searches after all?

## **Ovid MEDLINE Epub Ahead of Print**



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#### References



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