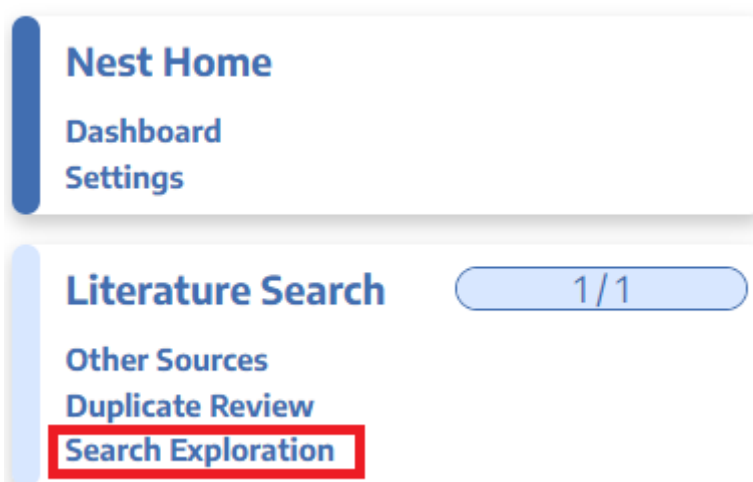


Search Exploration

The Search Exploration page allows you to generate search terms based on central concepts of your nest. Enter your Population, Interventions (and Comparators), and Outcomes (PICO) to generate a Boolean query that can be used on PubMed, and explore potential search results' abstracts, key terminology, and topics of interest to help construct your final search strategy. When complete, proceed to [Lit Search](#) and [Run your Search](#).

How to Begin Search Exploring

1. Navigate to Search Exploration

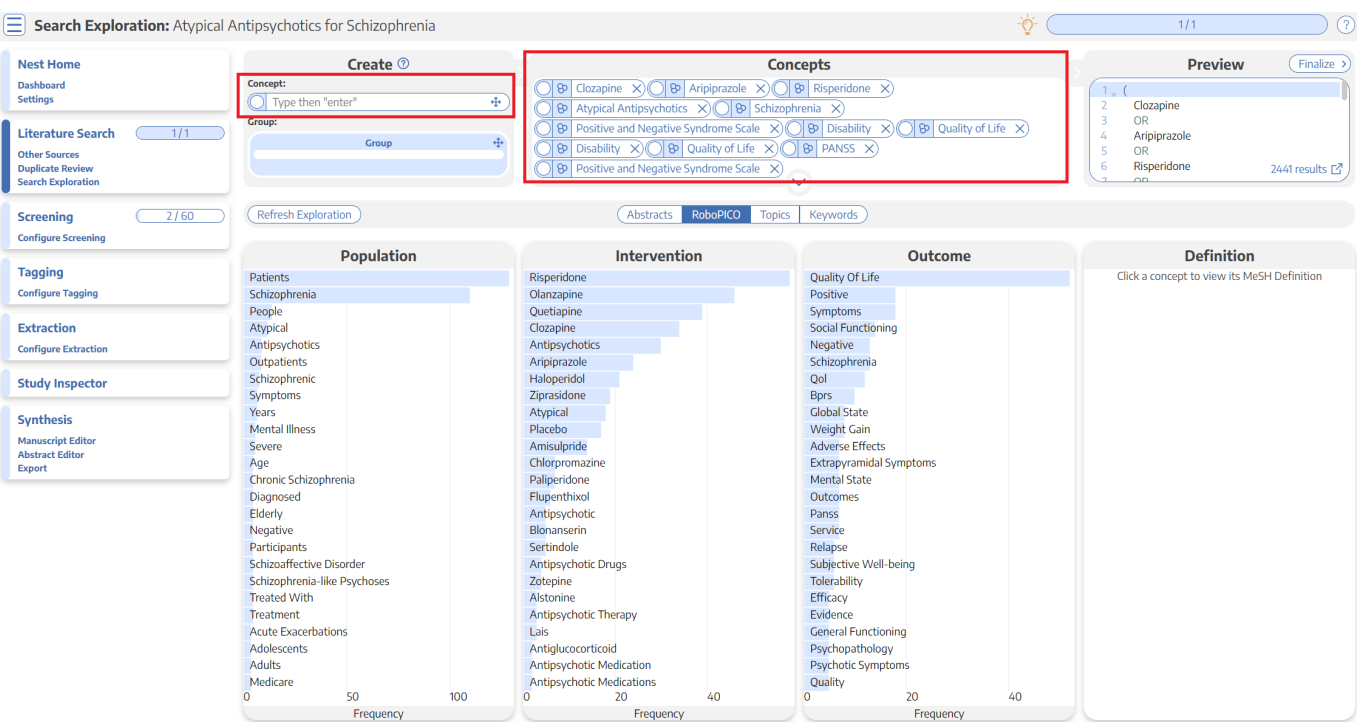


2. Enter PICO of Interest:

When you create a nest, you will have the option to add details about the Population, Interventions (and comparators), and Outcomes (PICO).

Imagine you are asking the Research Question: How do atypical antipsychotics (I) impact the quality of life and disability (O) in adults with schizophrenia (P)?

1. First, enter the Population (patients with schizophrenia), Interventions (atypical antipsychotics), and Outcomes (disability and quality of life) in the Concept bar under Create.
2. Enter each concept, then hit the Enter button, this will move them under Concepts.
3. Continue adding terms until you have enough terms to identify your specific topic area (**Recommended:** 2 to 5 terms per category).

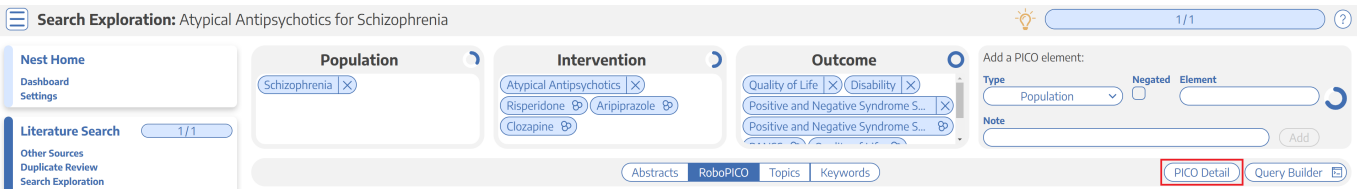


What is a **Comparator**? A comparator is the drug, device, or intervention that the main intervention is tested against. Typical comparator arms include placebo and standard of care (SOC). In the framework shown here, comparators can be included under interventions.

3. Edit PICO Details

When you have completed the tasks above, you will have unstructured terms of interest, but no grouping of terms and no information yet populated to the Abstracts, RoboPICO, Topic Modeling, and Keywords.

To proceed, click on “PICO detail” in the right to view, add, and group together PICO elements.



4. Group together PICO elements

- 1. Drag and drop the Group box from the right-side panel to the respective PICO section.

2. Group together sets of populations, interventions, or outcomes. This group will function like the OR operator in search strings. In this example, specific types of antipsychotic medications are grouped together



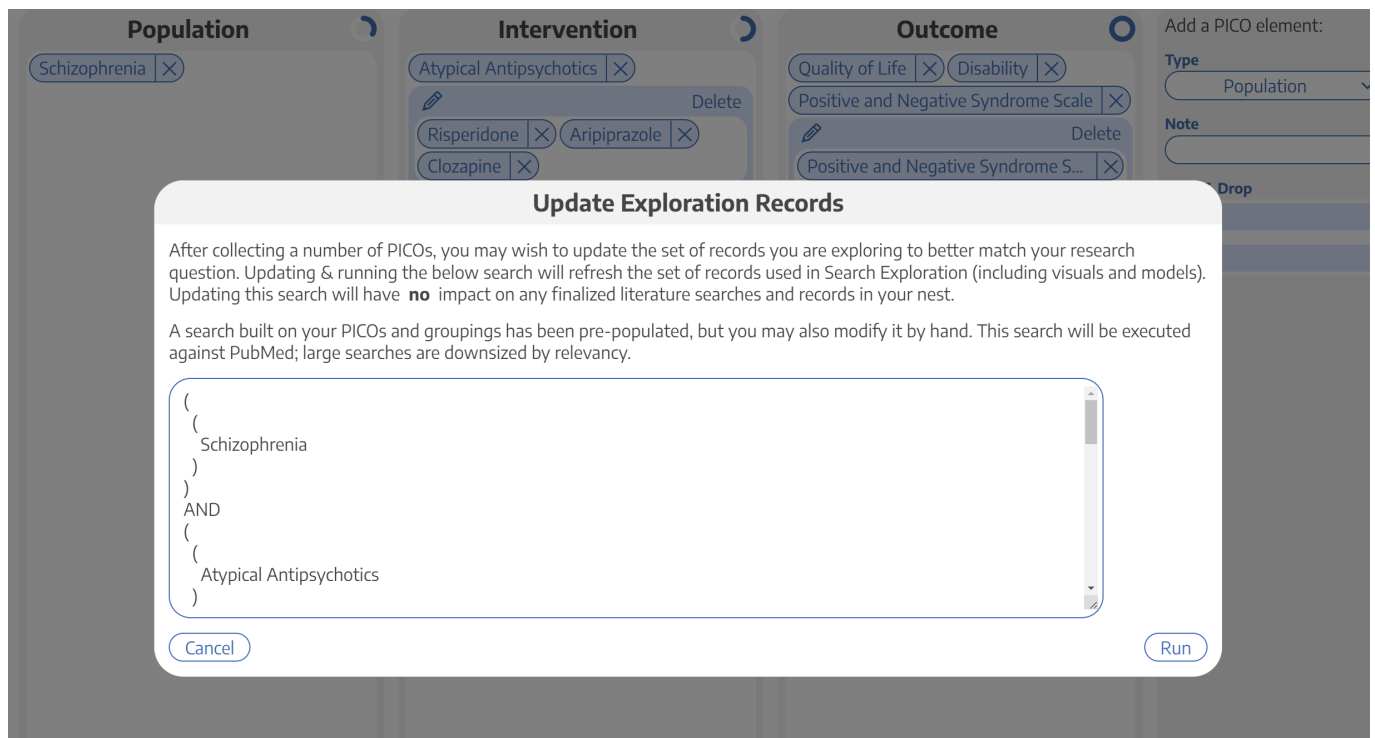
Negation: Check the negate box to exclude the specific PICO elements from your search. For example, you can add the population “Pediatric” and negate it if you would like to exclude pediatric populations from your research question.

5. Run or Update Search Exploration

To populate Abstracts, RoboPICO, Topic Modeling, and Keywords:

1. In the PICO Detail, select “Update Exploration Records” in the bottom right hand corner.

2. Review the query string to ensure that it is structured as intended.
3. Run the exploratory search. This may take a minute, since this will run a pre-search of PubMed.



When you update search exploration, the references in your nest **will not change**. The records and data returned from this step will only be used for Search Exploration.

How to Interpret Search Exploration Findings

There are several ways to explore the references pulled by your exploratory search. The goal of this process should be to **expand or refine your search terms** so that they return as many records of interest while limiting irrelevant results.

Iterative Refinement: As you use the tools outlined below to add, remove, or restructure your terms, you should periodically re-run “Update Search Exploration”, as this is **only run manually**, and not automatically updated.

1. Abstracts

Skim through abstracts retrieved through your search exploration terms.

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Intervention

Atypical Antipsychotics

Risperidone

Aripiprazole

Clozapine

Outcome

Quality of Life

Disability

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Add a PICO element:

Type

Population

Negated

Element

Note

Add

Abstracts

RoboPICO

Topics

Keywords

PubMed

PICO Detail

Query Builder

Cost-effectiveness of first- v. second-generation antipsychotic drugs: results from a randomised controlled trial in schizophrenia responding poorly to previous therapy.

BACKGROUND There are claims that the extra costs of atypical (second-generation) antipsychotic drugs over conventional (first-generation) drugs are offset by improved health-related quality of life. AIMS To determine the relative costs and value of treatment with conventional or atypical antipsychotics in people with schizophrenia. METHOD Cost-effectiveness acceptability analysis integrated clinical and economic randomised controlled trial data of conventional and atypical antipsychotics in routine practice. RESULTS Conventional antipsychotics had lower costs and higher quality-adjusted life-years (QALYs) than atypical antipsychotics and were more than 50% likely to be cost-effective. CONCLUSIONS The primary and sensitivity analyses indicated that conventional antipsychotics may be cost-saving and associated with a gain in QALYs compared with atypical antipsychotics.

Population/Problem

Intervention

Outcome

Navigation

Back

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References

Title	Year
Cost-effectiveness of first- v. second-generation antipsychotic drugs: results from a randomised controlled trial in schizophrenia responding poorly to previous therapy.	2007
A multicentre, randomized, naturalistic, open-label study between aripiprazole and standard of care in the management of community-treated schizophrenic patients Schizophrenia Trial of Aripiprazole (STAR) study.	2007
Neuroprotection: a therapeutic strategy to prevent deterioration associated with schizophrenia.	2007
Prediction of remission as a combination of symptomatic and functional remission and adequate subjective well-being in 2960 patients with schizophrenia.	2006

The purpose of reviewing Abstracts should be to:

1. Confirm that your search is returning relevant records, and
2. Identify the key terms found in relevant records and adding them to your PICO terms.

2. RoboPICO

Browse commonly-mentioned Populations, Interventions, and Outcomes from abstracts and titles. PICO elements are identified by RoboPICO, which is an open source fork of the models offered in RobotReviewer.

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Atypical Antipsychotics

Risperidone

Aripiprazole

Clozapine

Outcome

Quality of Life

Disability

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Add a PICO element:

Type

Population

Negated

Element

Note

Add

Abstracts

RoboPICO

Topics

Keywords

Population

Patients

Schizophrenia

Schizophrenic

Atypical

Antipsychotics

People

Chronic Schizophrenia

Treatment

Diagnosed

Symptoms

Treated With

Bipolar Disorder

Antipsychotic

Depression

Participants

Study

Suffering

Acute Exacerbations

Adult

India

Medication

Negative

Outpatients

Patient

Schizoaffective Disorder

Frequency

Intervention

Risperidone

Olanzapine

Clozapine

Antipsychotics

Quetiapine

Atypical

Haloperidol

Ziprasidone

Amisulpride

Aripiprazole

Placebo

Flupenthixol

Zotepine

Chlorpromazine

Conventional

Ritai

Sertindole

Alstonine

Antipsychotic

Antipsychotic Risperidone

Antipsychotic Therapy

Antipsychotic Treatment

Benzodiazepine-like Drugs

Ca

Depot

Frequency

Outcome

Quality Of Life

Symptoms

Positive

Adverse Effects

Bprs

Pains

Weight Gain

Negative

Schizophrenia

Depressive Symptoms

Extrapyramidal Symptoms

Patient Satisfaction

Score

Social Functioning

Functioning

Mental State

Adverse Events

Efficacy

Evidence

Incidence

Medication

Psychotic Symptoms

Qol

Quality

Risk

Frequency

Definition

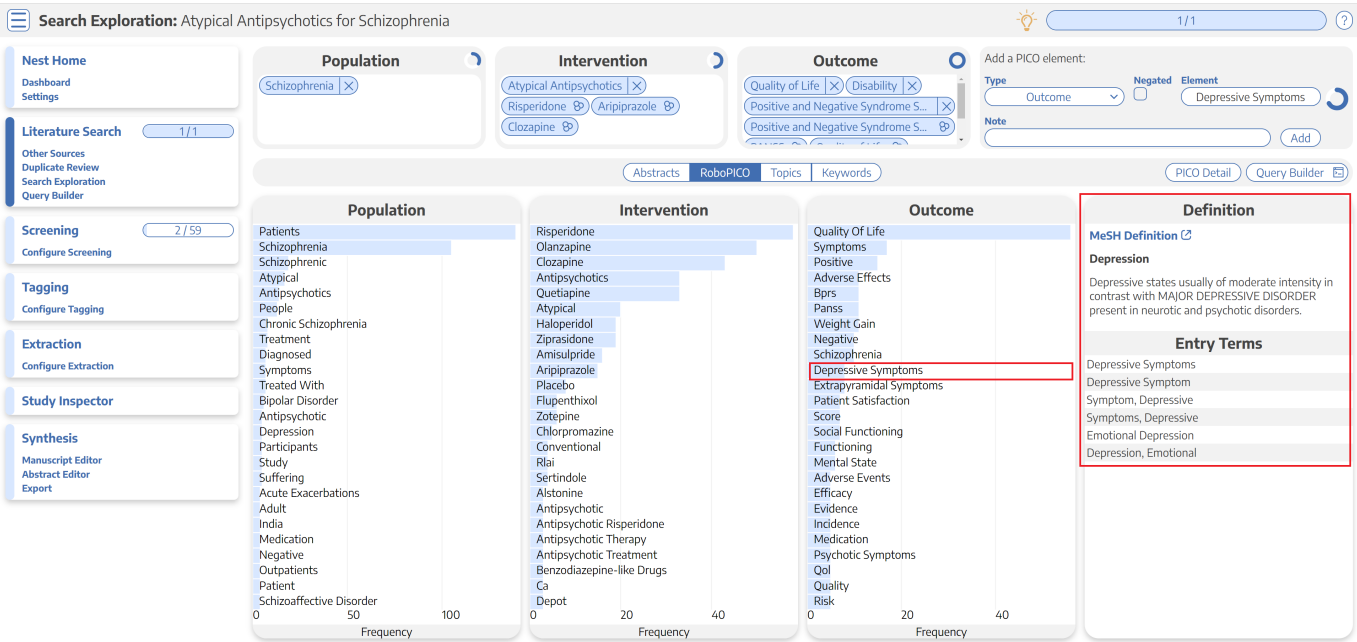
Click a concept to view its MeSH Definition

The purpose of RoboPICO should be to:

1. Identify the most common topics of underlying abstracts, and
2. Identify terms that you should add to your PICO (which you can populate to “Add a PICO

Element” by clicking on the relevant row).

Clicking a row in the chart also initiates a strict MeSH lookup on the PICO element; not all extracted PICO elements will correspond to MeSHs, but expect approximately half of lookups to succeed. In the event of a failed lookup, MeSH and Google search linkouts are offered.



What are MeSH? Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) are terms defined by the National Library of Medicine as a way to organize and search the content of medical literature. In some ways, MeSH are similar to Nested Knowledge tags, but unlike tags, MeSH are standardized.

3. Topics

Explore topics that appear most frequently among the references. References may belong to one or more topics, or none. Clicking a topic shows references belonging to the topic.

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Risperidone

Aripiprazole

Clozapine

Outcome

Quality of Life

Disability

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Add a PICO element:

Type

Outcome

Negated

Element

Treated with Olanzapine

Note

Add

Abstracts

RoboPICO

Topics

Keywords

PICO Detail

Query Builder

Outcome Measures

Versus Atypical

Amisulpride in Schizophrenia

Clozapine and ZScale and ClrSwitching to rTreated with Quet Domains

Atypical Neuroleptics

Aripiprazole for Schizophrenia

Conventional Agents

Schizophrenia in Remission

Schizophrenia or rHealth care CcPrevention of Schiz

Depression in Schizophrenia

General Functioning

Months of Treatment

Subjective Well-being

Doses of Typical Antipsycho

New GeneraSecond Generatio

Treatment Costs

Psychotic Disorders

Better Subjective

Dichotomous Data We Calcula

Metabolic SyndrPaliperidone

Weight Gain

Newer Antipsychotics

Evidence Suggests

Long-acting Injectabl

Fewer RelapsMechanisms o

References By Topic

Title	Year
Novel antipsychotics, extrapyramidal side effects and tardive dyskinesia.	1998
The SOHO (Schizophrenia Outpatient Health Outcome) study: implications for the treatment of schizophrenia.	2006
A multicentre, randomized, naturalistic, open-label study between aripiprazole and standard of care in the management of community-treated schizophrenic patients Schizophrenia Trial of Aripiprazole: (STAR) study.	2007
Pharmacoeconomic studies of atypical antipsychotic drugs for the treatment of schizophrenia.	1999
Aripiprazole for schizophrenia.	2006
Atypical antipsychotic agents: a critical review.	2000
[Neuroleptic malignant syndrome and atypical antipsychotics: a brief review].	2008
Antipsychotic medication, functional outcome and quality of life in schizophrenia: focus on amisulpride.	2010

These topics are derived from a [Carrot2](#) clustering of abstract text to identify semantically similar concepts and group them.

4. Keywords and N-Grams

Explore the frequency of word combinations (n-grams) from abstracts or indexed descriptors (MeSH and/or journal keywords). While n-grams are presented in order of occurrence in abstract text, descriptors are inherently unordered. Clicking a row shows unique references containing the combination.

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Disability

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Positive and Negative Syndrome S...

Add a PICO element:

Type

Outcome

Negated

Element

Treated with Olanzapine

Note

Add

Abstracts

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Topics

Keywords

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Keywords

Columns (N): 2

Keywords/MeSHs

Abstract n-grams

Rank	N-gram (1)	N-gram (2)	Frequency
1	Atypical	Antipsychotics	292
2	Quality	Life	265
3	Patients	Schizophrenia	113
4	Atypical	Antipsychotic	93
5	Rr	CI	82
6	Negative	Symptoms	71
7	Long	Term	68
8	Adverse	Effects	67
9	Quality	Evidence	60
10	Antipsychotic	Drugs	57
11	Treatment	Schizophrenia	56
12	Low	Quality	51
13	N	Rr	47
14	Conventional	Antipsychotics	45

Associated References

Click a row to view associated references.

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Add a PICO element:

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Note

Add

Abstracts

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Topics

Keywords

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Keywords

Columns (N): 2

Keywords/MeSHs

Abstract n-grams

Rank	Keyword (1)	Keyword (2)	Frequency
1	Antipsychotic Agents	Humans	156
2	Humans	Schizophrenia	146
3	Antipsychotic Agents	Schizophrenia	144
4	Humans	Quality Of Life	76
5	Antipsychotic Agents	Quality Of Life	75
6	Quality Of Life	Schizophrenia	73
7	Adult	Humans	71
8	Adult	Antipsychotic Agents	69
9	Female	Humans	65
10	Humans	Male	65
11	Antipsychotic Agents	Male	64
12	Adult	Schizophrenia	63
13	Antipsychotic Agents	Female	63
14	Female	Male	61

Associated References

Click a row to view associated references.

Next Steps

When is Search Exploration finished?

You should continue iteratively refining your query until your Abstract, RoboPICO, Topics, and/or Keywords contain mostly relevant content and minimal extraneous records or concepts.

It is useful to **check the total number of records** returned from your query. To do so, view the number of records in the bottom right of the Preview screen, where you can also click to view the query on PubMed:

Preview

Finalize >

1 (

2 Disability

3 OR

4 Severe

5 OR

6 Death

7 OR

6545 results

There is no 'right' number of records, but a good rule of thumb is to return:

1. A maximum of **200-300 records**, with
2. An anticipated inclusion rate **at or above 20%**.

The reasoning behind this recommendation is that you want to capture relevant records while minimizing extra work during Screening (remember, your team will need to manually Screen all

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results from your Search!). You can always add new/expanded Searches as you proceed, so achieving a high rate of inclusion should be prioritized over comprehensiveness.

What comes after Search Exploration?

When you are finished with Search Exploration, proceed to review, test, and finalize your search string in [Lit Search](#)!

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