

Búsqueda bibliográfica

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Biblioteca Sant Joan de Déu

1. Cómo separar “lo que queremos” de “lo que necesitamos” o de “lo que podemos asumir”.
2. Cómo preparar una buena estrategia de búsqueda.
3. Diversas técnicas de búsqueda: lenguaje natural, descriptores, operadores booleanos, filtros, etc.

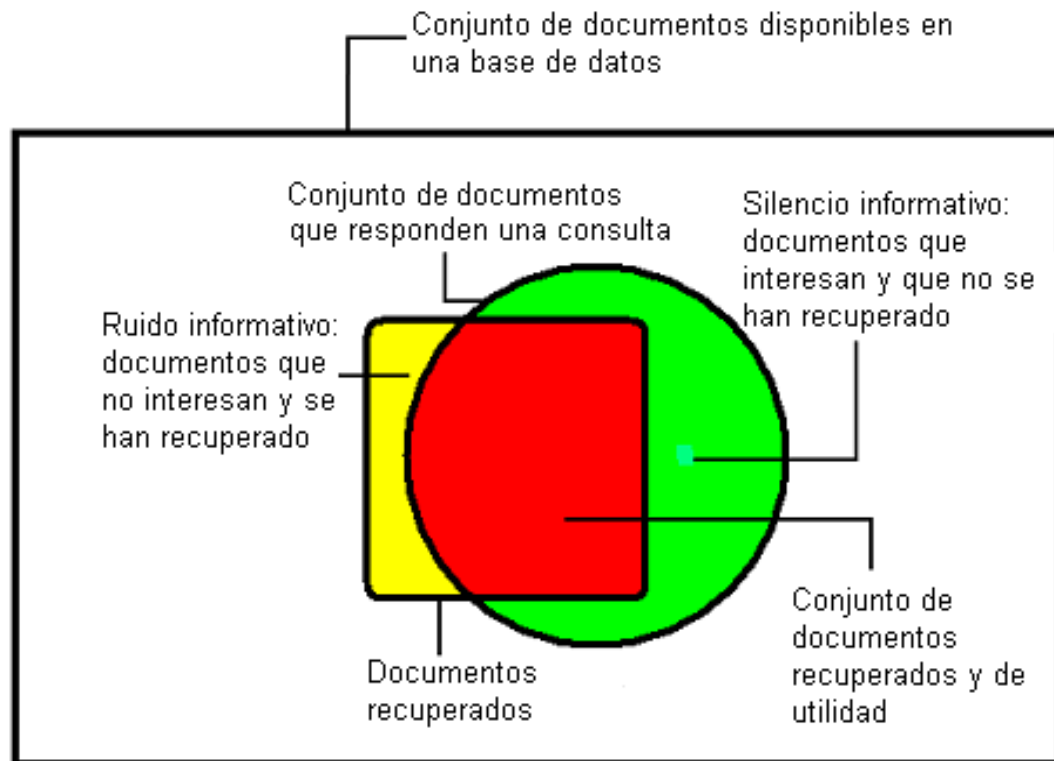
1

Introducción a las búsquedas bibliográficas

La (correcta) información

- Permite establecer el **estado de la cuestión**.
- Evita **duplicar** esfuerzos (no inventar lo que ya está inventado).
- Aporta las **bases** para una (nueva) investigación.



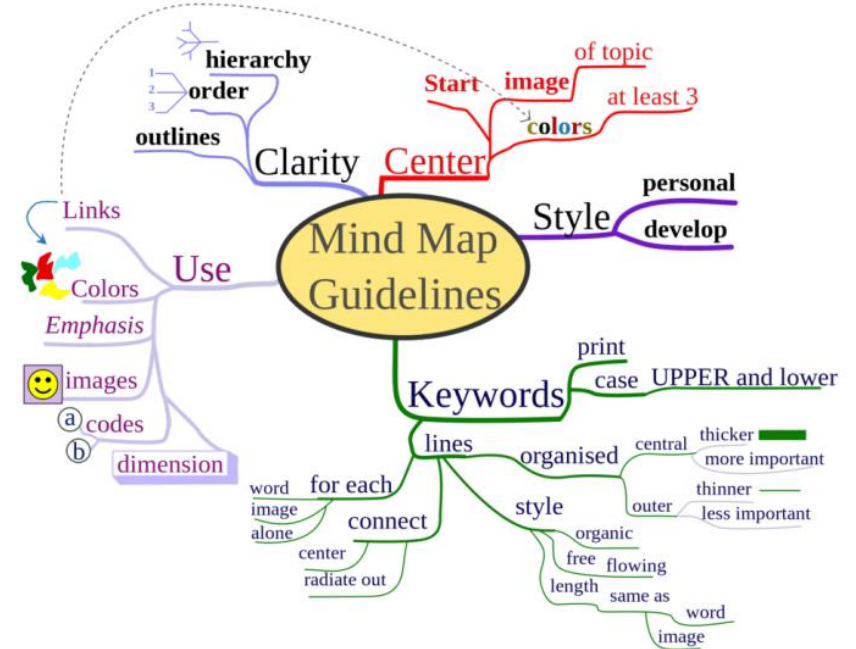


2 ¿Qué hacer antes de realizar una búsqueda?

De la pregunta a la estrategia de búsqueda

¿Tenemos **claro** lo que estamos buscando?

Quizás sea una buena idea generar una matriz de conceptos o un mapa mental.



De la pregunta a la estrategia de búsqueda

También es el momento de **priorizar** conceptos, **relacionarlos**, etc.

Es el momento de pensar qué tipo de estudio responde mejor a nuestra pregunta, qué datos necesitamos, si buscamos literatura o información de ensayos en curso, etc. Es decir, necesitamos saber **qué y dónde buscar**.



3

Tipologías documentales

¿Qué podemos encontrar? Tipología de documentos

- Ponencias, posters y comunicaciones a congresos.
- Editoriales (de opinión).
- Cartas al editor.
- Tesis doctorales.
- Documentos de consenso y recomendaciones.
- Casos clínicos.



Topic	Item	Checklist item description	Reported on Line
Title	1	The diagnosis or intervention of primary focus followed by the words "case report"	_____
Key Words	2	2 to 5 key words that identify diagnoses or interventions in this case report, including "case report" ...	_____
Abstract (no references)	3a	Introduction: What is unique about this case and what does it add to the scientific literature?	_____
	3b	Main symptoms and/or important clinical findings	_____
	3c	The main diagnoses, therapeutic interventions, and outcomes	_____
	3d	Conclusion—What is the main "take-away" lesson(s) from this case?	_____
Introduction	4	One or two paragraphs summarizing why this case is unique (may include references)	_____
Patient Information	5a	De-identified patient specific information.	_____
	5b	Primary concerns and symptoms of the patient	_____
	5c	Medical, family, and psycho-social history including relevant genetic information	_____
	5d	Relevant past interventions with outcomes	_____
Clinical Findings	6	Describe significant physical examination (PE) and important clinical findings.	_____
Timeline	7	Historical and current information from this episode of care organized as a timeline	_____
Diagnostic Assessment	8a	Diagnostic testing (such as PE, laboratory testing, imaging, surveys)	_____
	8b	Diagnostic challenges (such as access to testing, financial, or cultural)	_____
	8c	Diagnosis (including other diagnoses considered)	_____
	8d	Prognosis (such as staging in oncology) where applicable	_____
Therapeutic Intervention	9a	Types of therapeutic intervention (such as pharmacologic, surgical, preventive, self-care)	_____
	9b	Administration of therapeutic intervention (such as dosage, strength, duration)	_____
	9c	Changes in therapeutic intervention (with rationale)	_____
Follow-up and Outcomes	10a	Clinician and patient-assessed outcomes (if available)	_____
	10b	Important follow-up diagnostic and other test results	_____
	10c	Intervention adherence and tolerability (How was this assessed?)	_____
	10d	Adverse and unanticipated events	_____
Discussion	11a	A scientific discussion of the strengths AND limitations associated with this case report	_____
	11b	Discussion of the relevant medical literature with references	_____
	11c	The scientific rationale for any conclusions (including assessment of possible causes)	_____
	11d	The primary "take-away" lessons of this case report (without references) in a one paragraph conclusion	_____
Patient Perspective	12	The patient should share their perspective in one to two paragraphs on the treatment(s) they received	_____
Informed Consent	13	Did the patient give informed consent? Please provide if requested	Yes ☐ No ☐

¿Qué podemos encontrar? Tipología de documentos

- Artículos científicos revisados por pares, a modo de informe **originales** que plantean y describen resultados, nuevos conocimientos o experiencias que se basan en hechos conocidos.





APARTADOS DE UN ARTÍCULO CIENTÍFICO	PREGUNTAS DE BRADFORD HILL (1965)
Introducción	¿Porqué se hizo?
Métodos	¿Qué se hizo?
Resultados	¿Qué se encontró?
Discusión	¿Qué significan los resultados?

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors.



thebmj

Research ▾

Education ▾

News & Views ▾

Campaigns

Archive

For all articles

- Is the article important?
- Will it help our readers to make better decisions and, if so, how?
- Will the article add enough to existing knowledge?
- Does the article read well and make sense? Does it have a clear message?

For research articles

- Originality — does the work add enough to what is already in the published literature? If so, what does it add?
Please cite relevant references to support your comments on originality.
- Importance of the work to general readers — does this work matter to clinicians, researchers, policymakers, educators, or patients? Will it help our readers to make better decisions and, if so, how? Is a general medical journal the right place for it?
- Scientific reliability
 - Research question — clearly defined and appropriately answered?
 - Overall design of study — appropriate and adequate to answer the research question?
 - Participants — adequately described, their conditions defined, inclusion and exclusion criteria described? How representative were they of patients whom this evidence might affect?
 - Methods — adequately described? Main outcome measure clear? Is the study fully reported in line with the appropriate reporting statement or checklist (these are all collected and regularly updated at <http://www.equator-network.org/>)? Was the study ethical (this may go beyond simply whether the study was approved by an ethics committee or IRB)?
 - Results — answer the research question? Credible? Well presented?
 - Interpretation and conclusions — warranted by and sufficiently derived from/focused on the data? Discussed in the light of previous evidence? Message clear?

¿Qué podemos encontrar? Tipología de documentos

- Ensayos clínicos.



Help guide our efforts to [modernize ClinicalTrials.gov](#).

[Send us your comments](#) by March 14, 2020.

ClinicalTrials.gov is a database of privately and publicly funded clinical studies conducted around the world.

Explore **327,154** research studies in
all **50** states and in **209** countries.

ClinicalTrials.gov is a resource provided by the
U.S. National Library of Medicine.

IMPORTANT: Listing a study does not mean it has
been evaluated by the U.S. Federal Government.
Read our [disclaimer](#) for details.

Before participating in a study, talk to your health
care provider and learn about the [risks and](#)
[potential benefits](#).

Find a study (all fields optional)

Status ⓘ

- ☐ Recruiting and not yet recruiting studies
- ☒ All studies

Condition or disease ⓘ (For example: breast cancer)

X

Other terms ⓘ (For example: NCT number, drug name, investigator name)

X

Country ⓘ

▾ X

Search

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Comitè de recerca

El Comitè de Recerca és un òrgan multiprofessional dedicat a facilitar, promoure i millorar la recerca dins el Parc Sanitari Sant Joan de Déu seguint el model institucional.

Membres del Comitè de Recerca



José M. Haza



Elena Romero

¿Qué podemos encontrar? Tipología de documentos

- Revisiones a modo de estudios pormenorizados, selectivos y **críticos** que integran la información esencial de un tema en una perspectiva **unitaria** y de conjunto. En realidad, son un tipo de artículo científico que sin ser original recopilan la información más relevante de un tema específico.



- Las “sistemáticas” tienen como requisitos:
 - ✓ Objetivos claramente expuestos con criterios de elegibilidad de estudios a revisar pre-establecidos.
 - ✓ Contar con una metodología explícita y reproducible.
 - ✓ Realizar una búsqueda bibliográfica que intente identificar todos los estudios relacionados al tema.
 - ✓ Una evaluación de la validez de los hallazgos de los estudios incluidos.
 - ✓ Presentación y síntesis de las características de los hallazgos de los estudios incluidos.

crd.york.ac.uk/PROSPERO/

NIHR | National Institute
for Health Research

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Important notice

We are currently receiving an unprecedented number of records and users may, therefore, experience a substantial delay in the registration of their protocol. As PROSPERO is funded by the National Institute of Health Research (NIHR), registrations from the UK are prioritised. To reduce delay in the registration of your protocol

Manual Cochrane de revisiones sistemáticas de intervenciones

Traducción a cargo del Centro Cochrane Iberoamericano de:

Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.



THE COCHRANE
COLLABORATION®

Versión 5.1.0

[actualizado en marzo de 2011]

Editores de la versión en inglés: Julian PT Higgins y Sally Green

639p.

¿Qué podemos encontrar? Tipología de documentos

- Meta-análisis, a modo de revisiones sistemáticas que terminan de manera **cuantitativa** y que son útiles para **sintetizar** los datos de una colección de estudios.



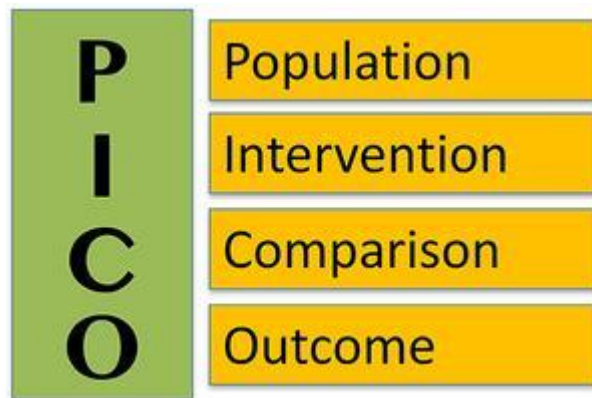
No todo está en todos lados

Recurso	Área	Proveedor	Registros	Fondos	Cobertura	Acceso
	Biomedicina	National Library of Medicine	24.000.000 referencias	Revistas, principalmente	1966-	Gratuito
	Biomedicina (orientada la farmacovigilancia)	Elsevier	28.000.000 referencias	Revistas	1947-	Por subscripción
	Enfermería	Ebsco	4.000.000 referencias	Revistas	1937-	Por subscripción
	Medicina Basada en la Evidencia	Cochrane Collaboration, John Wiley & sons		Ensayos clínicos, revisiones sistemáticas, ...		Por subscripción (licencia para toda España)
	Todas	Thompson Reuters		Variable (en función del recurso)	Variable (en función del recurso)	Por subscripción

4 Búsquedas bibliográficas

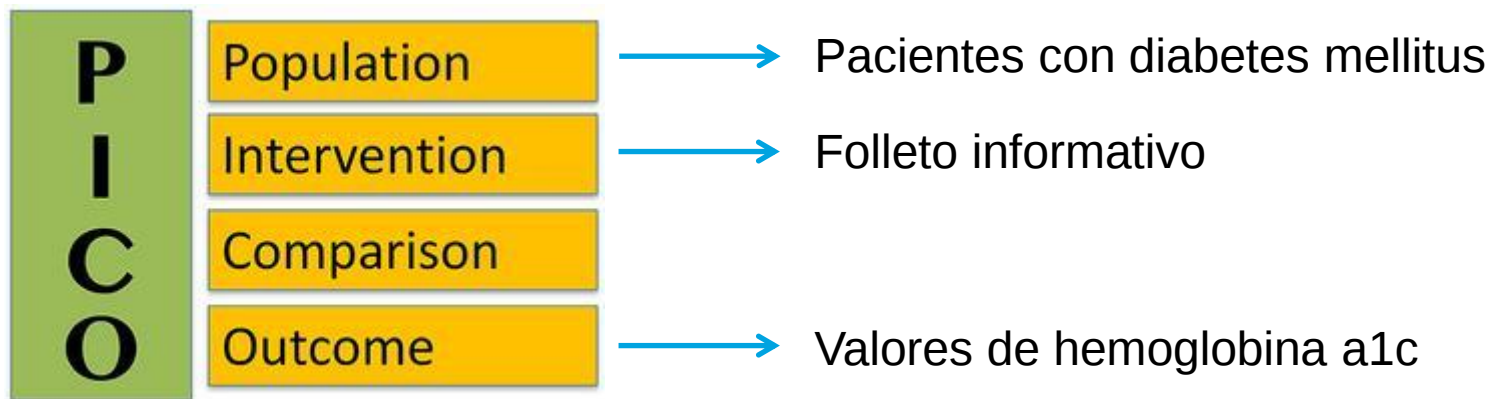
Confección de la estrategia de búsqueda

- **Una** opción es utilizar la metodología PICO:



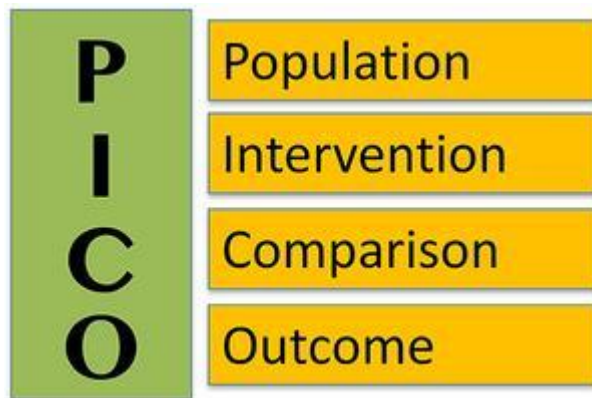
Confección de la estrategia de búsqueda

“¿Dar un folleto informativo sobre la diabetes mellitus a los pacientes tiene algún efecto sobre sus valores de hemoglobina a1c?”



Confección de la estrategia de búsqueda

“¿Dar un folleto informativo sobre la diabetes mellitus a los pacientes tiene algún efecto sobre sus valores de hemoglobina a1c?”



→ (pacientes que no han recibido el folleto, o que han recibido uno distinto)

Confección de la estrategia de búsqueda

Utilizando el mapa mental o la matriz de conceptos del principio, buscaremos sinónimos a aquellos conceptos que necesitamos.

Si hemos de ser exhaustivos, es **MUY importante** combinar estrategias de **lenguaje natural** y de **lenguaje controlado**.

Lenguaje natural

(08/05/2023): 921 resultados



PubMed®

(diabetes mellitus) AND (patient education) AND a1c

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921 results

RESULTS BY YEAR

1981 2023

TEXT AVAILABILITY

☐ Abstract
☐ Free full text
☐ Full text

☐ 1
Cite
Share

Electronic Dashboard to Improve Outcomes in Pediatric Patients With Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.
Sandblom L, Kapadia C, Vaidya V, Chambers M, Gonsalves R, Holzmeister LA, Hoekstra F, Goldman S.
J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2023 Apr 7;19322968231159401. doi: 10.1177/19322968231159401. Online ahead of print.
PMID: 37026186
BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Incidence of type 1 **diabetes mellitus** (T1DM) is increasing, and these patients often have poor glycemic control. ...METHODS: Inclusion criteria included patients aged 0 to 18 years at Phoenix Children's Hospital with T1DM. **Patient d ...**

☐ 2
Cite

A Qualitative Study of Perspectives of Older Adults on Deintensifying Diabetes Medications.
Pilla SJ, Meza KA, Schoenborn NL, Boyd CM, Maruthur NM, Chander G.
J Gen Intern Med. 2023 Mar;38(4):1008-1015. doi: 10.1007/s11606-022-07828-3. Epub 2022 Sep 29.

Lenguaje controlado
(08/05/2023): 27 resultados

 **National Library of Medicine**
National Center for Biotechnology Information

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MeSH

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Patient Education Handout [Publication Type]

Works consisting of a handout or self-contained informative material used to explain a procedure or a condition or the contents of a specific article in a biomedical journal and written in non-technical language for the patient or consumer.

Year introduced: 2008(2002)

PubMed search builder options

☐ Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): V01.665, V02.725.750

MeSH Unique ID: D029282

Entry Terms:

- Consumer Information Handout
- Consumer Handout

[All MeSH Categories](#)

[Publication Type Category](#)

[Publication Components](#)

Patient Education Handout

PubMed Search Builder

"Diabetes Mellitus"[Mesh] AND
"Patient Education Handout"
[Publication Type] AND "Glycated
Hemoglobin"[Mesh]

AND ▾

 [Tutorial](#)

Related information

PubMed

Clinical Queries

NLM MeSH Browser

Recent Activity

¿Hemos visto que “Patient Education Handout”, como tipología documental (incluso localizándola vía MESH) nos está provocando **silencio**?

¿Qué hacemos con **conceptos** como “hemoglobin A1c protein, human”[Supplementary Concept] o, incluso, “chu-yeh-shih-kao-tang”[Supplementary Concept]?

Lenguaje controlado (08/05/2023): 1444 resultados

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MeSH patient education

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Summary ▾ 20 per page ▾

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Search results

Items: 8

☐ **Patient Education as Topic**

1. The teaching or training of patients concerning their own health needs.
Year introduced: 2008(1963)

☐ **Patient Education Handout [Publication Type]**

2. Works consisting of a handout or self-contained informative material used to explain a procedure or a condition or the contents of a specific article in a biomedical journal and written in non-technical language for the patient or consumer.
Year introduced: 2008(2002)

PubMed Search Builder

((("Diabetes Mellitus"[Mesh]) AND
"Glycated Hemoglobin"[Mesh]) AND
"Patient Education as Topic"[Mesh])

Add to search builder AND ▾

Search PubMed

 **Tutorial**

Find related data

Database:

Una posible combinación sería:

("Diabetes Mellitus"[Mesh] OR (diabetes mellitus)) AND ("Glycated Hemoglobin"[Mesh] OR a1c) AND ("Patient Education as Topic"[Mesh] OR "Patient Education Handout" [Publication Type] OR (patient education))

(08/05/2023)

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National Center for Biotechnology Information

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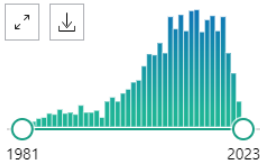
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RESULTS BY YEAR



1981 2023

TEXT AVAILABILITY

☐ Abstract

☐ Free full text

☐ Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

☐ Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

1,814 results

Page 1 of 19

☐ 1

Electronic Dashboard to Improve Outcomes in Pediatric Patients With Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.

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Sandblom L, Kapadia C, Vaidya V, Chambers M, Gonsalves R, Holzmeister LA, Hoekstra F, Goldman S. J Diabetes Sci Technol. 2023 Apr 7;19322968231159401. doi: 10.1177/19322968231159401. Online ahead of print. PMID: 37026186

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Incidence of type 1 **diabetes mellitus** (T1DM) is increasing, and these patients often have poor glycemic control. ...METHODS: Inclusion criteria included patients aged 0 to 18 years at Phoenix Children's Hospital with T1DM. **Patient d**...

☐ 2

Improving Diabetes Care Through Population Health Innovations and Payments: Lessons from Western Maryland.

Cite

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Wang GX, Gauthier R, Gunter KE, Johnson L, Zhu M, Wan W, Tanumihardjo JP, Chin MH. J Gen Intern Med. 2023 Mar;38(Suppl 1):48-55. doi: 10.1007/s11606-022-07918-2. Epub 2023 Mar 2. PMID: 36864271 **Free PMC article.**

INTERVENTIONS: Team-based interventions that provided interdisciplinary care coordination (e.g., **diabetes** care coordinators), social needs support (e.g., food delivery, benefits assistance), and **patient education** (e.g., nutritional counseling, peer support). ...

La estrategia solo en lenguaje natural recupera 921 resultados (**50,77%**).
La estrategia solo en lenguaje controlado nos da 1444 (**79,60%**).

¿Demasiados a revisar?

("Diabetes Mellitus"[Mesh] OR (diabetes mellitus)) AND ("Glycated Hemoglobin"[Mesh] OR a1c) AND ("Patient Education as Topic"[Mesh] OR "Patient Education Handout" [Publication Type] OR (patient education **handout**)): 1669 resultados

(08/05/2023)

Esto quizás no se acaba aquí, porque...

("Diabetes Mellitus"[Mesh] OR (diabetes mellitus)) AND ("Glycated Hemoglobin"[Mesh] OR a1c) AND ("Patient Education as Topic"[Mesh] OR "Patient Education Handout" [Publication Type] OR ((patient education handout) **OR leaflet OR flyer OR pamphlet**)): 1690 resultados

(08/05/2023)

Recordad la importancia de los **filtros**:

- Incluir un intervalo de fechas en la búsqueda hará que tengamos sólo literatura reciente.
- Escoger los idiomas que entendamos hará que no nos encontremos sorpresas a la hora de enfrentarnos con el documento a texto completo.

- Determinar la edad y el género de los pacientes sometidos al estudio hará que encontremos literatura más similar a lo que “tenemos en mente”.
- Escoger el tipo de publicación, por ejemplo las revisiones sistemáticas o los casos clínicos o... hará que los resultados respondan mejor a nuestros objetivos (para qué buscamos).

 **National Library of Medicine**
National Center for Biotechnology Information

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 ("Diabetes Mellitus"[Mesh] OR (diabetes mellitus)) AND ("Glycated Hemogl

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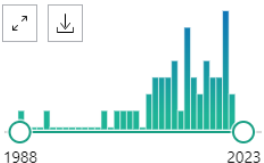
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45 results

Page 1 of 1

Filters applied: Meta-Analysis, Review, Systematic Review, English, Spanish, Adult: 19+ years. Clear all

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

☐ Abstract

☐ Free full text

☐ Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

☐ Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

☐ Books and Documents

☐ 1

Cite

Share

The effects of **diabetes** self-management interventions on physiological outcomes in people living with **diabetes** in Africa: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Diriba DC, Leung DYP, Suen LKP.

Diabet Med. 2021 May;38(5):e14501. doi: 10.1111/dme.14501. Epub 2021 Jan 5.

PMID: 33341999

AIM: To examine the effects of **diabetes** self-management interventions on physiological outcomes among people living with **diabetes** in Africa compared with patients receiving usual care. ...CONCLUSIONS: The **diabetes** self-management interventions (DSM) effective ...

☐ 2

Cite

Share

Effectiveness of interventions based on **patient** empowerment in the control of type 2 **diabetes** in sub-Saharan Africa: A review of randomized controlled trials.

Mogueo A, Oga-Omenka C, Hatem M, Kuate Defo B.

Endocrinol Diabetes Metab. 2020 Aug 25;4(1):e00174. doi: 10.1002/edm2.174. eCollection 2021 Jan.

PMID: 33532614 [Free PMC article.](#) Review.

This study reviews existing interventions based on **patient** empowerment and their effectiveness in controlling **diabetes** in sub-Saharan Africa. ...Subgroup analyses on glycaemic control showed that long-term interventions were more effective than short-term interventi ...

PubMed[®]

("Diabetes Mellitus"[Mesh] OR (diabetes mellitus)) AND ("Glycated Hemoglobin"

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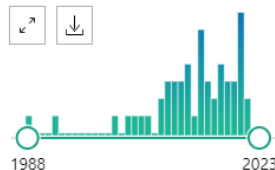
Display options ⚙

MY NCBI FILTERS

45 results

Page 1 of 1

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

- ☐ Abstract
- ☐ Free full text
- ☐ Full text

ARTICLE ATTRIBUTE

- ☐ Associated data

ARTICLE TYPE

- ☐ Books and Documents

Filters applied: Meta-Analysis, Review, Systematic Review, English, Spanish, Adult: 19+ years. [Clear all](#)

- ☐ 1 The effects of **diabetes** self-management interventions on physiological outcomes in people living with **diabetes** in Africa: A systematic review and meta-analysis.

Cite

Diriba DC, Leung DYP, Suen LKP.

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Diabet Med. 2021 May;38(5):e14501. doi: 10.1111/dme.14501. Epub 2021 Jan 5.

PMID: 33341999

AIM: To examine the effects of **diabetes** self-management interventions on physiological outcomes among people living with **diabetes** in Africa compared with patients receiving usual care.

...CONCLUSIONS: The **diabetes** self-management interventions (DSM) effective ...

- ☐ 2 Effectiveness of interventions based on **patient** empowerment in the control of type 2 **diabetes** in sub-Saharan Africa: A review of randomized controlled trials.

Cite

Mogueo A, Oga-Omenka C, Hatem M, Kuate Defo B.

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Endocrinol Diabetes Metab. 2020 Aug 25;4(1):e00174. doi: 10.1002/edm2.174. eCollection 2021 Jan.

PMID: 33532614 [Free PMC article.](#) [Review.](#)

This study reviews existing interventions based on **patient** empowerment and their effectiveness in controlling **diabetes** in sub-Saharan Africa. ...Subgroup analyses on glycaemic control showed that long-term interventions were more effective than short-term interventi ...

5 Después de la búsqueda

Hay que completar los resultados

Hemos de desterrar la idea de que con la estrategia de búsqueda, por muy bien hecha que nos parezca, “ya estamos” o que ya tenemos “todos” los resultados que nos interesan.

Por ejemplo, podemos encontrar más resultados **navegando** entre las citas y las referencias.

Hay que completar los resultados

Randomized Controlled Trial > Trials. 2017 Apr 8;18(1):167. doi: 10.1186/s13063-017-1887-6.

Forging New paths in Diabetes PrevenTion (FINDIT): Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial

Jeffrey T Kullgren^{1,2,3}, Bradley Youles⁴, Shaina Shetty⁴, Caroline Richardson^{5,6}, Angela Fagerlin^{7,8}, Michele Heisler^{4,9,5,10}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28388933 PMCID: PMC5385070 DOI: 10.1186/s13063-017-1887-6

[Free PMC article](#)

Abstract

Background: Prediabetes is an asymptomatic condition in which patients' blood glucose levels are higher than normal but do not meet diagnostic criteria for type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). A key window of opportunity to increase engagement of patients with prediabetes in strategies to prevent T2DM is when they are screened for T2DM and found to have prediabetes, yet the effects of this screening and brief counseling are unknown.

Methods: In this parallel-design randomized controlled trial we will recruit 315 non-diabetic patients from the Ann Arbor VA Medical Center (AAVA) who have one or major risk factors for T2DM and an upcoming primary care appointment at the AAVA, but have not had a hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test to screen for T2DM in the previous 12 months. After informed consent, participants will complete a baseline survey and be randomly assigned to, at the time of their next primary care appointment, one of two arms: (1) to have a hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test to screen for T2DM and receive brief, standardized counseling about these results or (2) to review a brochure about clinical preventive services. Participants will complete surveys 2 weeks, 3 months, and 12 months after their primary care appointment, and a weight measurement 12 months after their primary care appointment. The primary outcome is weight change after 12 months. The secondary outcomes are changes in

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Resultados (anteriores) citados por
algo que nos interesa, nos interesan.

Hay que completar los resultados

Randomized Controlled Trial > Trials. 2017 Apr 8;18(1):167. doi: 10.1186/s13063-017-1887-6.

Forging New paths in Diabetes PrevenTion (FINDIT): Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial

Jeffrey T Kullgren^{1 2 3}, Bradley Youles⁴, Shaina Shetty⁴, Caroline Richardson^{5 6}, Angela Fagerlin^{7 8}, Michele Heisler^{4 9 5 10}

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 28388933 PMCID: PMC5385070 DOI: 10.1186/s13063-017-1887-6

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Abstract

Background: Prediabetes is an asymptomatic condition in which patients' blood glucose levels are higher than normal but do not meet diagnostic criteria for type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). A key window of opportunity to increase engagement of patients with prediabetes in strategies to prevent T2DM is when they are screened for T2DM and found to have prediabetes, yet the effects of this screening and brief counseling are unknown.

Methods: In this parallel-design randomized controlled trial we will recruit 315 non-diabetic patients from the Ann Arbor VA Medical Center (AAVA) who have one or major risk factors for T2DM and an upcoming primary care appointment at the AAVA, but have not had a hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test to screen for T2DM in the previous 12 months. After informed consent, participants will complete a baseline survey and be randomly assigned to, at the time of their next primary care appointment, one of two arms: (1) to have a hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test to screen for T2DM and receive brief, standardized counseling about these results or (2) to review a brochure about clinical preventive services. Participants will complete surveys 2 weeks, 3 months, and 12 months after their primary care appointment, and a weight measurement 12 months after their primary care appointment. The primary outcome is weight change after 12 months. The secondary outcomes are changes in

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Randomized Controlled Trial > Trials. 2017 Apr 8;18(1):167. doi: 10.1186/s13063-017-1887-6.

Forging New paths in Diabetes PrevenTion (FINDIT): Study Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Trial

Jeffrey T Kullgren^{1 2 3}, Bradley Youles⁴, Shaina Shetty⁴, Caroline Richardson^{5 6},
Angela Fagerlin^{7 8}, Michele Heisler^{4 9 5 10}

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PMID: 28388933 PMCID: PMC5385070 DOI: 10.1186/s13063-017-1887-6

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"diabetes mellitus") AND ("patient education") AND (leaflet OR flyer OR handout OR pamphlet) AND a1c )
```

▼ Embase (Elsevier)

1. Antes de empezar a buscar debemos saber **qué queremos encontrar y dónde encontrarlo**. Y es mejor prepararse bien los conceptos con la ayuda de mapas mentales, matrices, etc.
2. Si queremos ser exhaustivos, debemos **combinar** el lenguaje natural y el lenguaje controlado, y **expresar** las posibilidades que ofrezcan las bases de datos en modo de filtros, gramática de la búsqueda y navegación por los resultados.



- ☐ **Impaired antibody response to inactivated COVID-19 vaccines in hospitalized patients with type 2 diabetes.**
1
Cite Zhou X, Lu H, Sang M, Qiu S, Yuan Y, Wu T, Chen J, Sun Z.
Hum Vaccin Immunother. 2023 Dec 31;19(1):2184754. doi: 10.1080/21645515.2023.2184754. Epub 2023 Mar 2.
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3. También podemos contar con el apoyo de otras personas...



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Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 75 (2016) 40–46

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