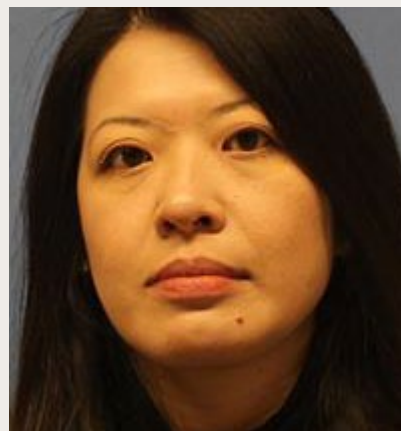


How to speed up information retrieval

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Aims, findings, and suggested target areas for automation of information retrieval: final report 2022 (Nguyen 2023)

Themes covered

- Steps in information retrieval for evidence synthesis
- Tools and automation for searching
- Librarian time spent on systematic review tasks
- Automation and more to optimize the search process

«Glossary» for today

- Information retrieval = searching for and selecting reports of studies to include in evidence syntheses.
- Evidence syntheses <-> systematic reviews, mapping reviews and more
- Librarian <-> information specialist <-> anyone conducting systematic searches for evidence synthesis purposes
- Traditional search <-> keyword-based Boolean search
- Software <-> digital tools

Steps in information retrieval for evidence synthesis

- Check for similar reviews
- Design the systematic search
 - Select relevant databases/sources
 - Identify relevant review and search concepts (e.g., PICO)
 - Identify relevant search terms
 - Combine search terms and concepts
 - Adapt to each database/source
 - Peer review, and if necessary, revise search strategies (PRESS)
- Run the systematic search
- Deduplicate the search results
- Screen the titles and abstracts
- Obtain the full text
- Screen the full text
- Conduct a citation analysis
- Report the retrieval process
- (Update the systematic search)

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Screening tools to speed up information retrieval

Mission accomplished?

[..] research suggests that adopting automation can reduce the need for manual screening by at least 30% and possibly more than 90%, although sometimes at the cost of up to a 5% reduction in sensitivity (O'Mara-Eves et al 2015 – in Cochrane Handbook [4.6.6.2 Automating the selection process](#))

Priority screening, a machine learning function in EPPI-reviewer, reduced screening time by 60 % [..] (Muller 2021)



Digital tools for searching

- Design the systematic search
 - Select relevant databases/sources
 - Identify relevant review and search concepts (e.g., PICO)
 - Identify relevant search terms
 - Combine search terms and concepts
 - Adapt to each database/source
 - Peer review, and if necessary, revise search strategies (PRESS)
- **Run the systematic search**
- **Deduplicate the search results**
- **Obtain the full text**
- **Conduct a citation analysis**

How to read:

Red: Intellectual process difficult to automate?

Bold: More hits / relevant studies -> more hours

Automation of information retrieval



Aims, findings, and suggested target areas for automation of information retrieval: final report 2022 (Nguyen 2023)

We looked for tools

- that (semi-)automate > 2 steps of current search practice (keyword-based Boolean)
- use machine learning or text mining
- not requiring extensive upgrading of skills (i.e. coding/programming)

[SR Toolbox](#)



Digital tools for searching

[2Dsearch](#)

[Litsearchr](#)

[Nested Knowledge](#)

Qinsight (Quertle)



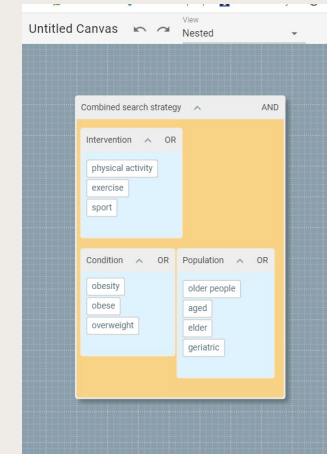
Digital tools for searching

[2Dsearch](#)

[Litsearchr](#)

[Nested Knowledge](#)

Qinsight (Quertle) - discontinued



2Dsearch

The screenshot displays the 2Dsearch interface. At the top, the source is set to "ERIC". The search strategy is "Combined search strategy" with "Intervention" and "Condition" filters. The query is: (title :exercise OR "physical activity" OR sport) (obesity OR obese OR overweight) (adolescent* OR child OR children OR teenager* OR youth OR "young people").

A "Suggestions (4)" dropdown menu is open, showing terms based on "overweight". The terms are: adolescents, adults, diabetes, diabetic, malnourished, obese, and obesity. The "obese" and "obesity" terms are selected.

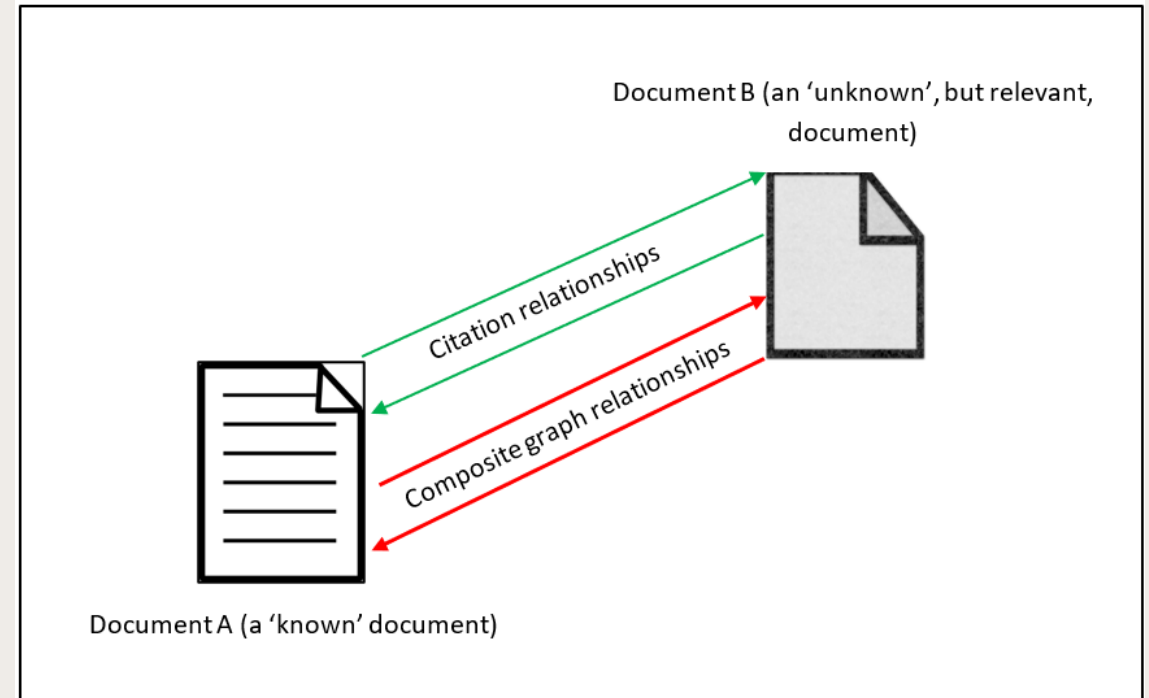
The "Statistics" section shows: 10 terms (of 10 different types), 0 field tags, and 4 operators (of 2 different types).

The "URL" section shows the search URL: [https://eric.ed.gov/?q=\(title%20%3Aexercise OR %22physical%20activity%22 OR sport\) \(obesity OR obese OR overweight\) \(adolescent* OR child OR children OR teenager* OR youth OR "young people"\)](https://eric.ed.gov/?q=(title%20%3Aexercise%20OR%20%22physical%20activity%22%20OR%20sport%20(obesity%20OR%20obese%20OR%20overweight%20)(adolescent%20*%20OR%20child%20OR%20children%20OR%20teenager%20*%20OR%20youth%20OR%20%22young%20people%22)))

The "Query string (for ERIC)" section shows the query string: (title :exercise OR "physical activity" OR sport) (obesity OR obese OR overweight) (adolescent* OR child OR children OR teenager* OR youth OR "young people")

A "Syntax guide for ERIC" link is also present.

OpenAlex via EPPI-Reviewer



<https://epi.ioe.ac.uk/cms/Default.aspx?tabid=3818>

OpenAlex via EPPI-Reviewer

«Seed articles» from screened results as input

These tests suggest that studies retrieved from OpenAlex were more than three times as likely to be relevant than those identified from traditional searches.

(Borge 2023)



Automation of searches for evidence syntheses

Some challenges

Automation of searches for evidence syntheses

Some challenges

- Trust and control
- Transparency and explainability
- Reproducibility and replicability

Time spent searching?

Time spent searching

	# Participants (# Reviews)	Average
Bullers 2018	105 (1-500)	30.7 h (SD=30,0)
Saleh 2014	17 (1 ≥ 30)	24 h (incl. 7 h on grey lit.)
Gann 2013	9 (17)	23 h
Clark 2020	1 (1)	5.4 h
Bramer 2018	1 (37)	1 h 13 min

Time spent searching

	# Participants (# Reviews)	Average	Median
Bullers 2018	105 (1-500)	30.7 h (SD=30,0)	22 h (2 –219 h)
Saleh 2014	17	24 h (incl. 7 h grey lit.)	7.9 h (2 – 113 h) (grey: 20 min – 58 h)
Gann 2013	9 (17)	23 h	
Clark 2020	1 (1)	5.4 h	
Bramer 2018	1 (37)	1 h 13 min	1 h (20 min – 3 h 10 min)

Variability

Factors that impact time spent searching

- Characteristics of the studies
 - mode of data collection
 - IR tasks included
- Level of librarian experience
- Search methods, including tools & automation
- Number of search hits
- Topic
 - terminology
 - number of databases/sources needed
 - portion of non-journal research output
 - complexity
 - breadth of scope

Next steps at NIPH?

Next steps at NIPH

- Digital tools and automation – to be continued
- Review, standardize, and improve our current workflow

Summary

- Large variability in time spent searching – 1-200 hours
- Many human-in-the-loop information retrieval tools
- Artificial intelligence challenges important values in evidence synthesis
- “Make haste slowly”

- Thanks for having me!

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