1. Welcome to part three of the Evidence-Based Practice Tutorial for Nursing students! This tutorial will demonstrate how you can find Systematic Reviews using a variety of sources and search strategies.

2. Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) is patient care backed by research. It is an approach to practicing medicine with the goal of improving and evaluating patient care, and it requires integrating the best research evidence with the patient’s values to make decisions about medical care.

3. There are three sources of research that are best for evidence-based practice:
   a. guidelines or protocols (secondary research)
   b. clinical studies or queries (original research)
   c. systematic reviews (secondary research)

4. A systematic review is a high-level overview of primary research on a focused question that identifies, selects, synthesizes, and appraises all high quality research evidence relevant to that question. It is very different from a literature review, which provides an overview of a topic.

5. Let’s begin by going to the Evidence-Based Practice: Nursing research guide made by your nursing librarian.

6. Click on the “Databases and Articles” tab. Here you will find a compilation of useful websites and databases for finding information on evidence-based practice. Click on the link for Cochrane library.

7. Let’s go directly to the advanced search page. We’ll type “catheter related infection” in the search field, then choose Abstract from the drop down menu and click Go.

8. Your results will be a mixture of systematic reviews, protocols, and other documents. The Review icon indicates that the article is a systematic review.

9. When you click the title of the document, you will be taken to a page with a detailed record and links to the full text.

10. Let’s continue our search by going to the CINAHL Complete Database. We’ll return to the Databases and Articles Page on the EBP research guide and click the link for CINAHL Complete.

11. In order to search for systematic reviews related to our topic, intravascular catheter infections, you’ll use the following search strategy:

12. Type “catheter related infections” in the first row, "intravascular" in the second row, and "systematic review" in the third row, and click search.

13. To get the full text of these articles, click on the PDF Full Text link, HTML Full Text link or the SJSU GetText link — whichever is available.

14. If the full text of an article isn’t available in this database, you’ll see the orange GetText button. If you click on this button, you’ll be taken to a page that will give you options for finding the full text.
15. Now we’ll search for systematic reviews in the PubMed database. Let’s return to the EBP Research Guide to get to the website.

16. It’s important to access these databases from the SJSU library website so you’ll have access to the full text of the articles.

17. Click on the link to PubMed, then click the link for “Clinical Queries” under PubMed Tools.

18. We’ll type in our search term “intravascular catheter related infections” and click “search.” Of the three columns of results, you will only need to pay attention to the “Systematic Reviews.”

19. Click “See all” at the bottom of the column to view all the results from this category.

20. You can narrow down your search by using the filters on the left side of the page.

21. When we click on the title, we get the detailed record for the article including an abstract, author information, images from the publication, related information and related citations.

22. In the upper right corner of the screen you’ll see the orange "SJSU GetText" box. You’ll click this box find the full text of the article.

23. To review, a systematic review is a high-level overview of primary research on a focused question that identifies, selects, synthesizes, and appraises all high quality research evidence relevant to that question. It is very different from a literature review, which provides an overview of a topic.

24. To find systematic reviews, use:
   a. PUBMED > Clinical Queries > "Systematic Reviews"
   b. Cochrane Library
   c. CINAHL (with keyword combinations)

25. Good luck with your research!