

PubMed: Clinical Queries

Clinical Queries features specialized PubMed searches that filter citation retrieval by *clinical study category*, the *systematic review subset* and *medical genetics* topics. **Clinical Queries** is available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query/static/clinical.shtml>.

Search by Clinical Study Category: limits searches by the following question types or clinical study categories: *etiology, diagnosis, therapy, prognosis and clinical prediction guidelines*.

Two *emphasis categories* or *filters* are provided:

- *narrow, specific search* -- retrieves more precise, relevant citations but less retrieval
- *broad, sensitive search* -- includes relevant citations mixed with less relevant & more retrieval

Find Systematic Reviews: limits searches to *systematic reviews, meta-analyses, reviews of clinical trials, consensus development conferences, and guidelines*.

General tips for using Clinical Queries:

- Use specific subject terms or medical subject headings (MeSH). For example, if you want clinical studies on the diagnosis of a *heart attack*, type in *myocardial infarction*. Using the more specific term will help target your retrieval.
- Do not enter abbreviations for diseases. Type in *urinary tract infection*, not *UTI*.
- If you want to search for synonymous terms, such as *lung radiograph* or *chest x-ray* capitalize the **OR** connector and type your terms this way:
 - *Lung radiograph OR chest x-ray*
- If you want to combine two discrete concepts capitalize the **AND** connector:
 - *Asthma AND Inhaled corticosteroid*
- **Note** once you are examining your citations, there is an option "*related articles*", but selecting this option turns off the filters applied by Clinical Queries including any limitations you may have selected, such as language or age.
- **Clinical Queries** also allows you to search PubMed with value-added search filters; still you can further manipulate your search by adding or subtracting terms in the search box.

Information for this handout was gathered from the National Library of Medicine, Boston University Alumni Medical Library, and the New York Academy of Medicine Library (copied from Lane Medical Library, Stanford Medical Center).