ORSAA Literature Review Database – Getting Started

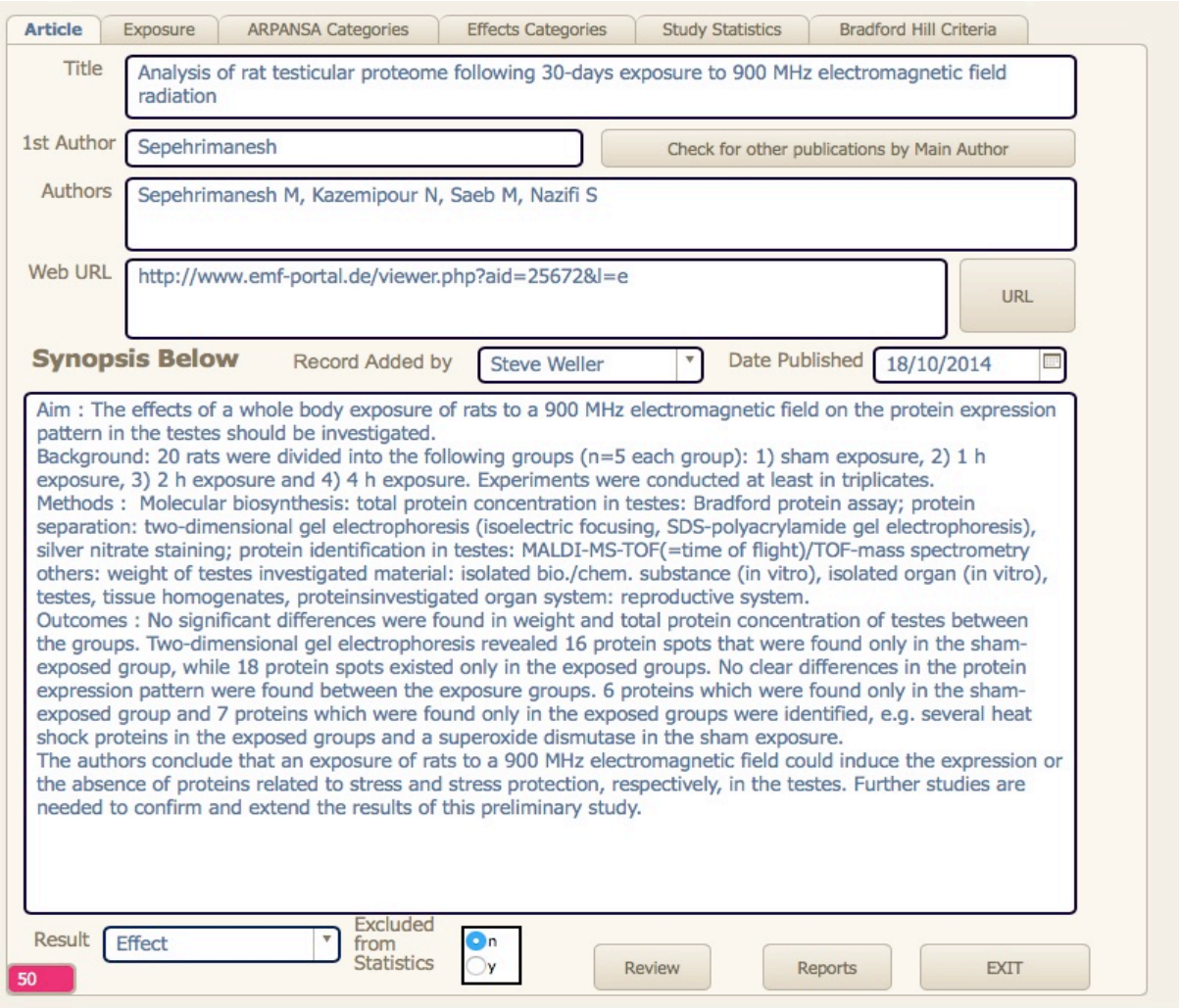
We have populated the database with data from a number of sources PubMed, EMF portal and ARPANSA reports and EMF monthly literature surveys. You will **not be** allowed to change data as the guest access has read-only access but you will able to do Search of the data or FIND.

1. Automatic Log On

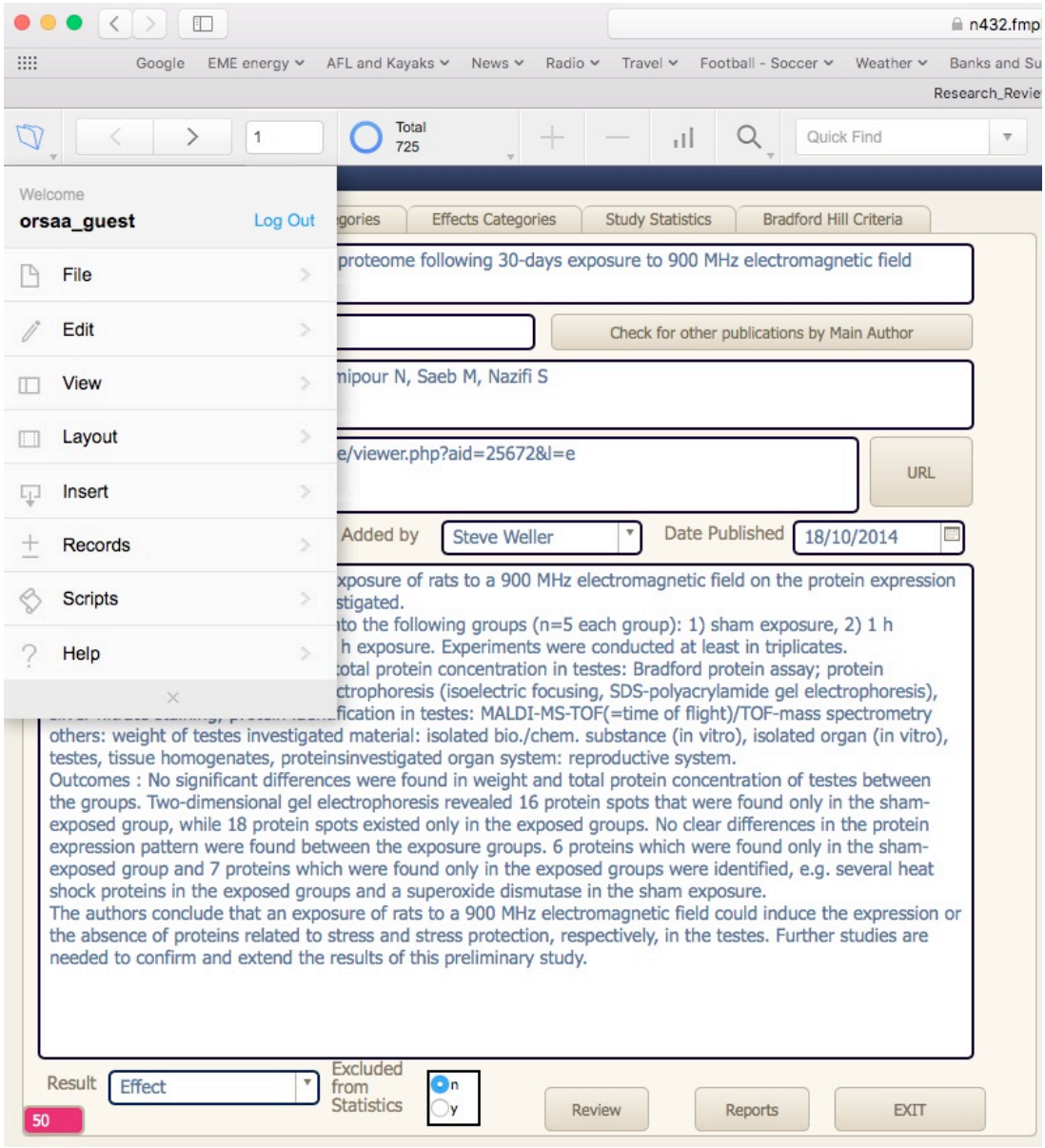
https://n432.fmphost.com/fmi/webd#Research_Review_V4

FILEMAKER GO

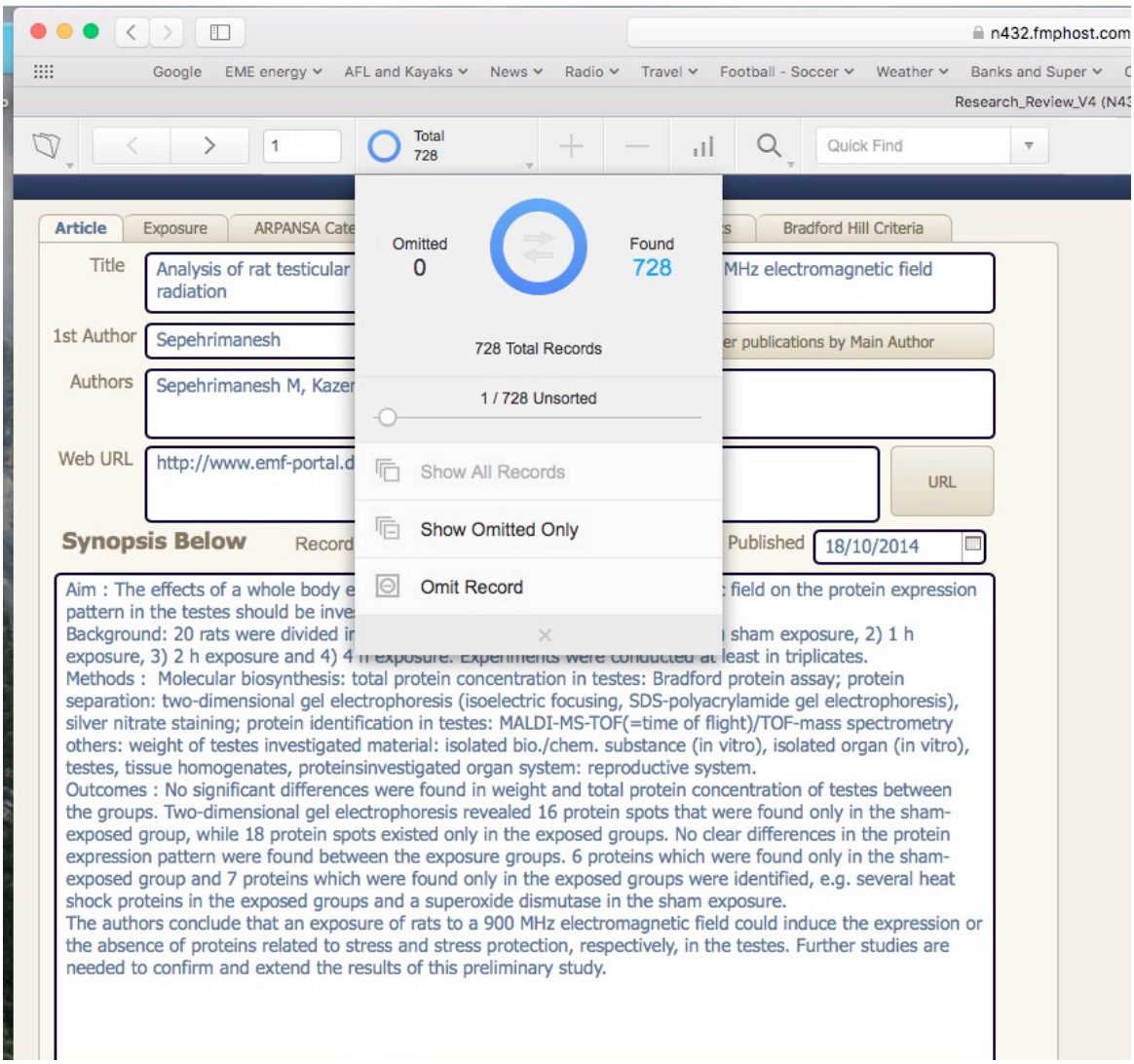
You can also download FILEMAKER Go at your Apple apps store (It's free) and run this application on your IPAD. The Android version is not available yet but is coming. You will be presented with the main screen. Note the top navigation bar at the top of screen.



You are at record No 1 use the > key to move through records also not the blue circle which show 725 records. The icon of interest is the search “spy-glass” ion and the quick find box. The total number of records at the time of creating this document was 725 , you will find this number has increased.
You can log out by pushing the <EXIT> button on the bottom right hand corner or you can use the drop down under the folder icon on the tool bar as shown below and press “Log Out”.



Also note the drop down arrow in the total box. It will show selected records after a FIND search. To get back all the records click on “Show All Records “ at present it shows all the 725 records. You can scroll through records by moving the slide bar at the base of around the scroll wheel. As a Guest log-in you only have read-only rights

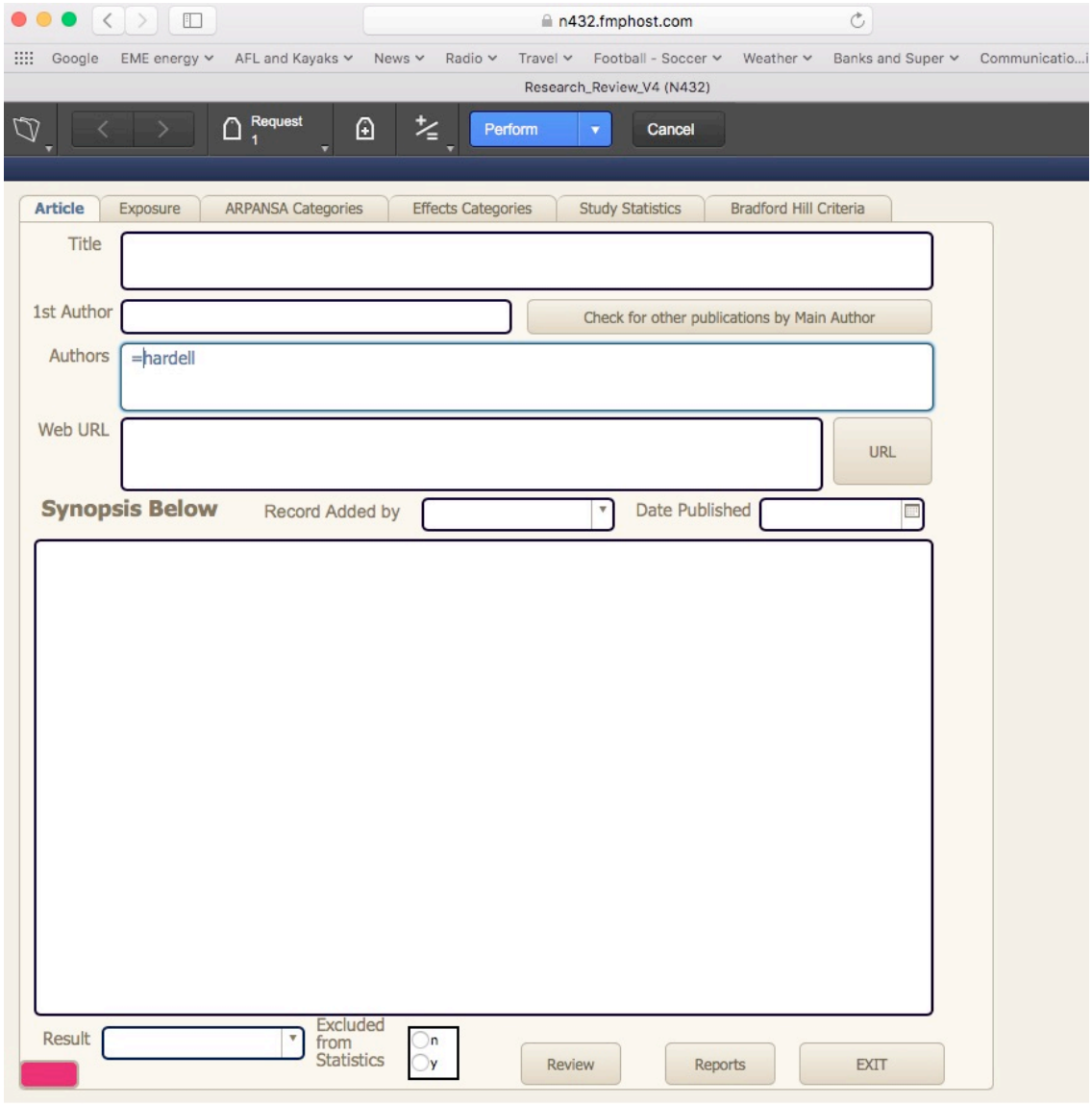


You can check out the TAB along the top of the table. The "Exposure" TAB can have a number of experiments attached to the one paper. This is a one-to-many relationship. Similarly the "Study Statistics" TAB can have a number of statistical summaries attached to a case study.

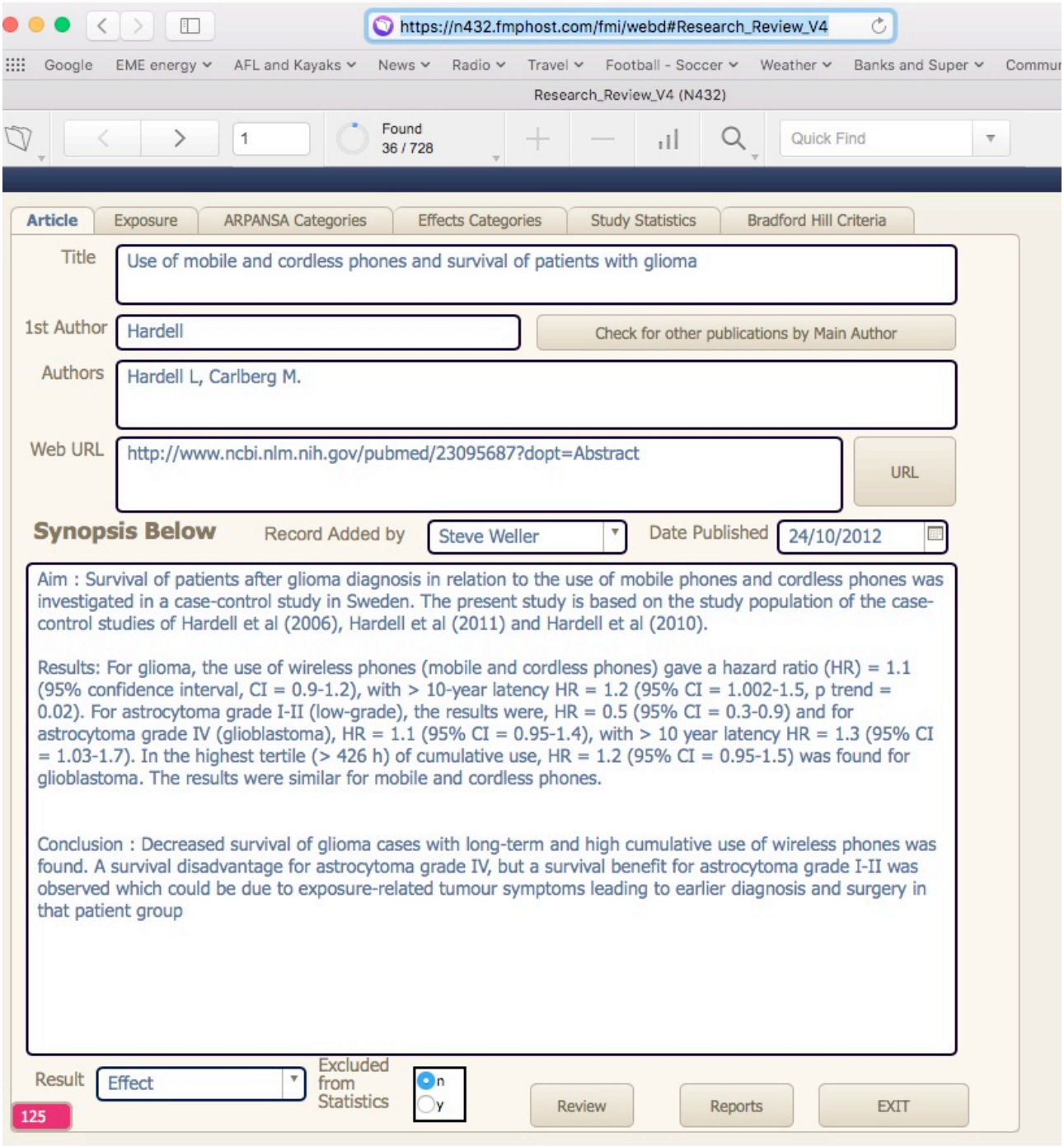
2. FIND SEARCHS

Click on the Magnifying or spy-glass and a drop down will appear select Enter Find Mode.

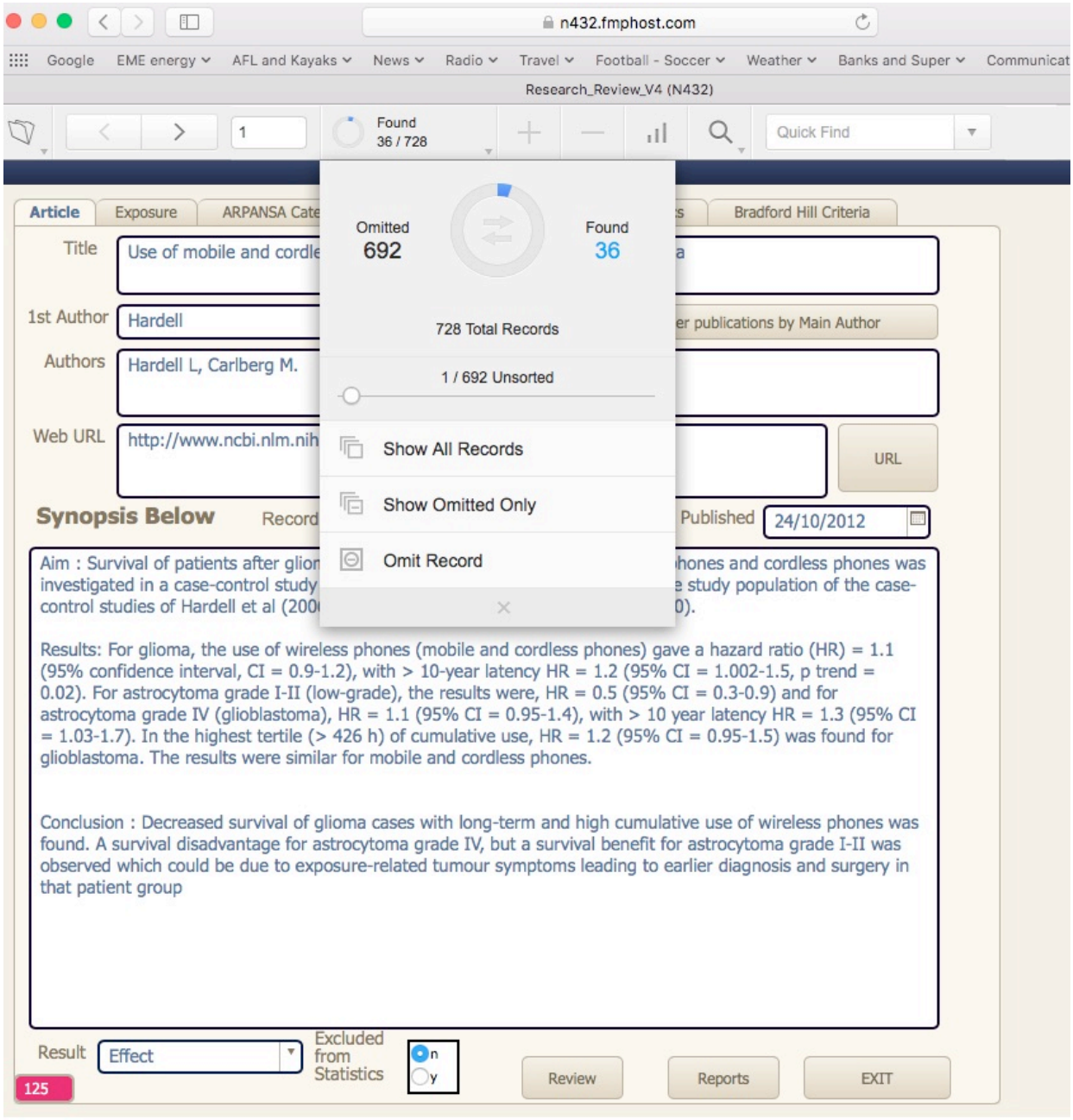
The following screen will appear and in the Authors do a wildcard search for HARDELL or hardell its not case sensitive The FIND Search will do a search for HARDELL in the authors list. You can put an * (wildcard) before and after the name or a word search show by "=" (match whole word or empty field word search) before the word you are searching for in the database. When you enter the find screen you will notice the blue highlighted Perform button. This will drop down and select for a constraint search.



The conclusion of the find search you will note you have selected 36/728 or you have selected 36 out of 728 records where the word “Hardell ” is found the string of authors names.

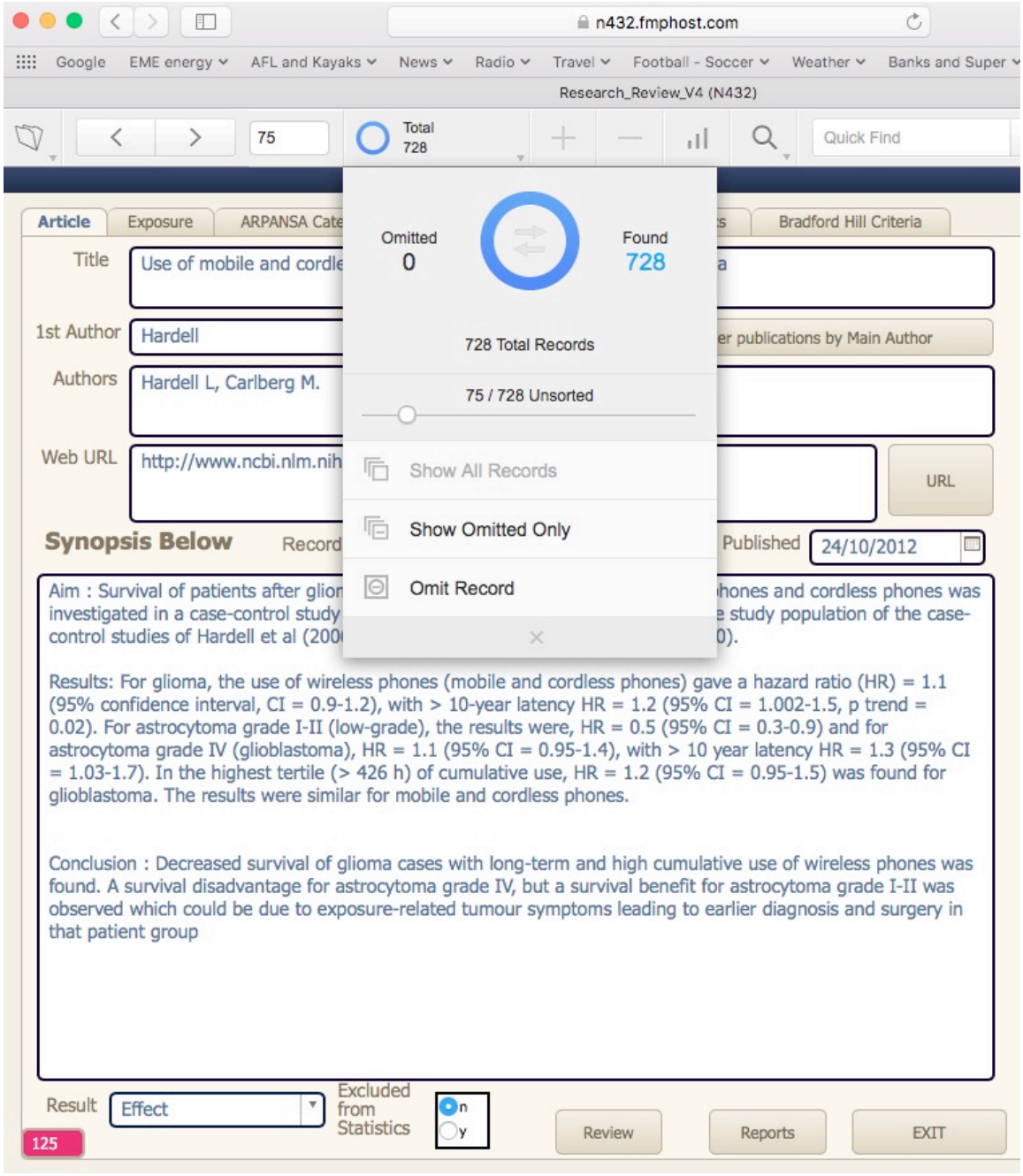


You can page through the found set beside the found set you can also select the Omitted set (or all the records not found. As shown in the drop down you can select all the omitted records. This is very useful when you are looking at exclusion finds where you are searching for a condition OR another condition. Some examples are shown below


n432.fmphost.com
Research_Review_V4 (N432)
Found
36 / 728
Quick Find
Omitted
692
Found
36
728 Total Records
1 / 692 Unsorted
Show All Records
Show Omitted Only
Omit Record
Article
Exposure
Bradford Hill Criteria
Title
1st Author
Hardell
Authors
Hardell L, Carlberg M.
Web URL
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih
URL
Synopsis Below
Published
24/10/2012
Aim : Survival of patients after glio
investigated in a case-control study
control studies of Hardell et al (200
hones and cordless phones was
e study population of the case-
0).
Results: For glioma, the use of wireless phones (mobile and cordless phones) gave a hazard ratio (HR) = 1.1 (95% confidence interval, CI = 0.9-1.2), with > 10-year latency HR = 1.2 (95% CI = 1.002-1.5, p trend = 0.02). For astrocytoma grade I-II (low-grade), the results were, HR = 0.5 (95% CI = 0.3-0.9) and for astrocytoma grade IV (glioblastoma), HR = 1.1 (95% CI = 0.95-1.4), with > 10 year latency HR = 1.3 (95% CI = 1.03-1.7). In the highest tertile (> 426 h) of cumulative use, HR = 1.2 (95% CI = 0.95-1.5) was found for glioblastoma. The results were similar for mobile and cordless phones.
Conclusion : Decreased survival of glioma cases with long-term and high cumulative use of wireless phones was found. A survival disadvantage for astrocytoma grade IV, but a survival benefit for astrocytoma grade I-II was observed which could be due to exposure-related tumour symptoms leading to earlier diagnosis and surgery in that patient group
Result
Effect
Excluded from Statistics
Review
Reports
EXIT
125

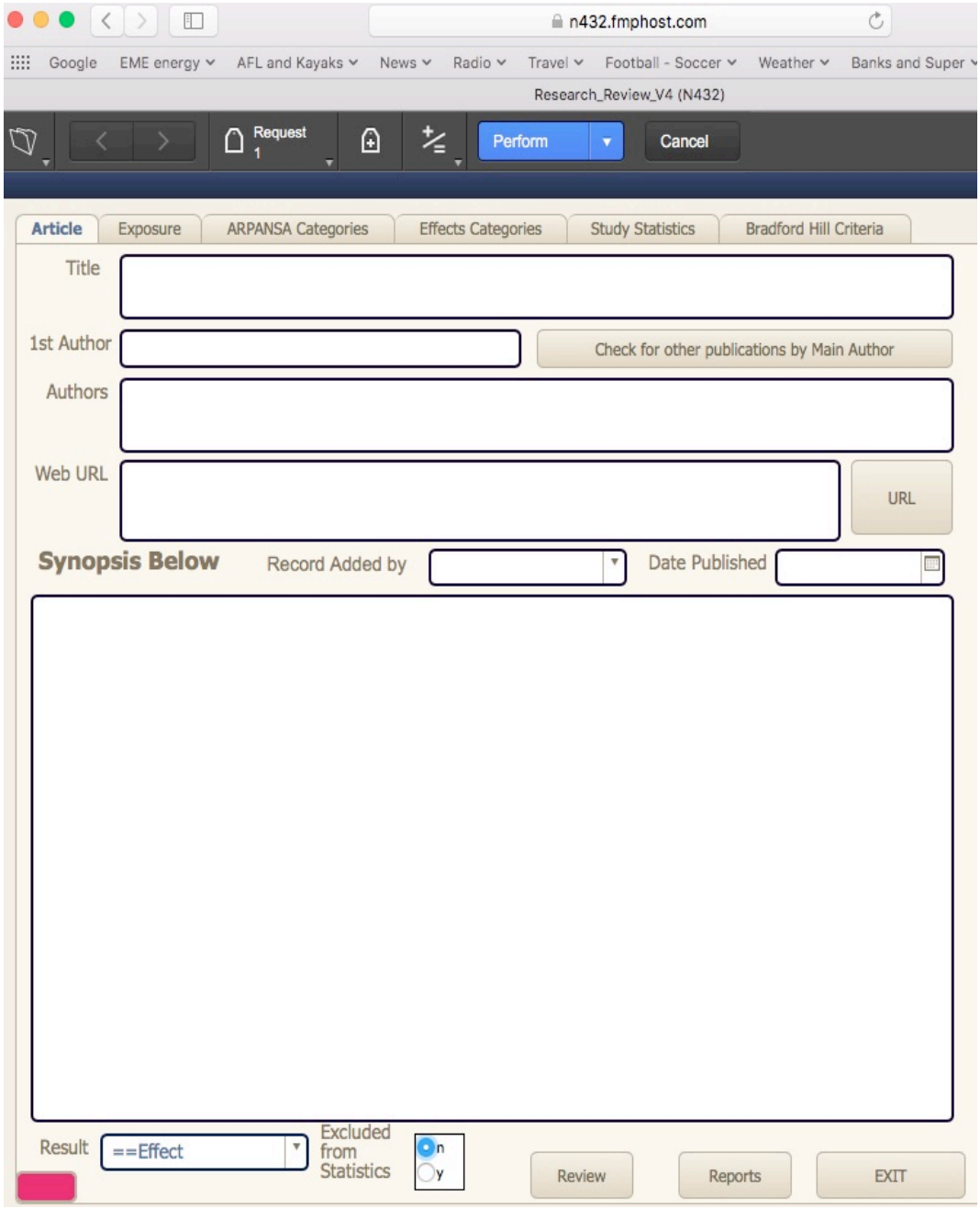
Example 1. Select all the epidemiological studies that show effect AND have brain tumours in the effect.

Step 1. Start by showing all records on the drop down search

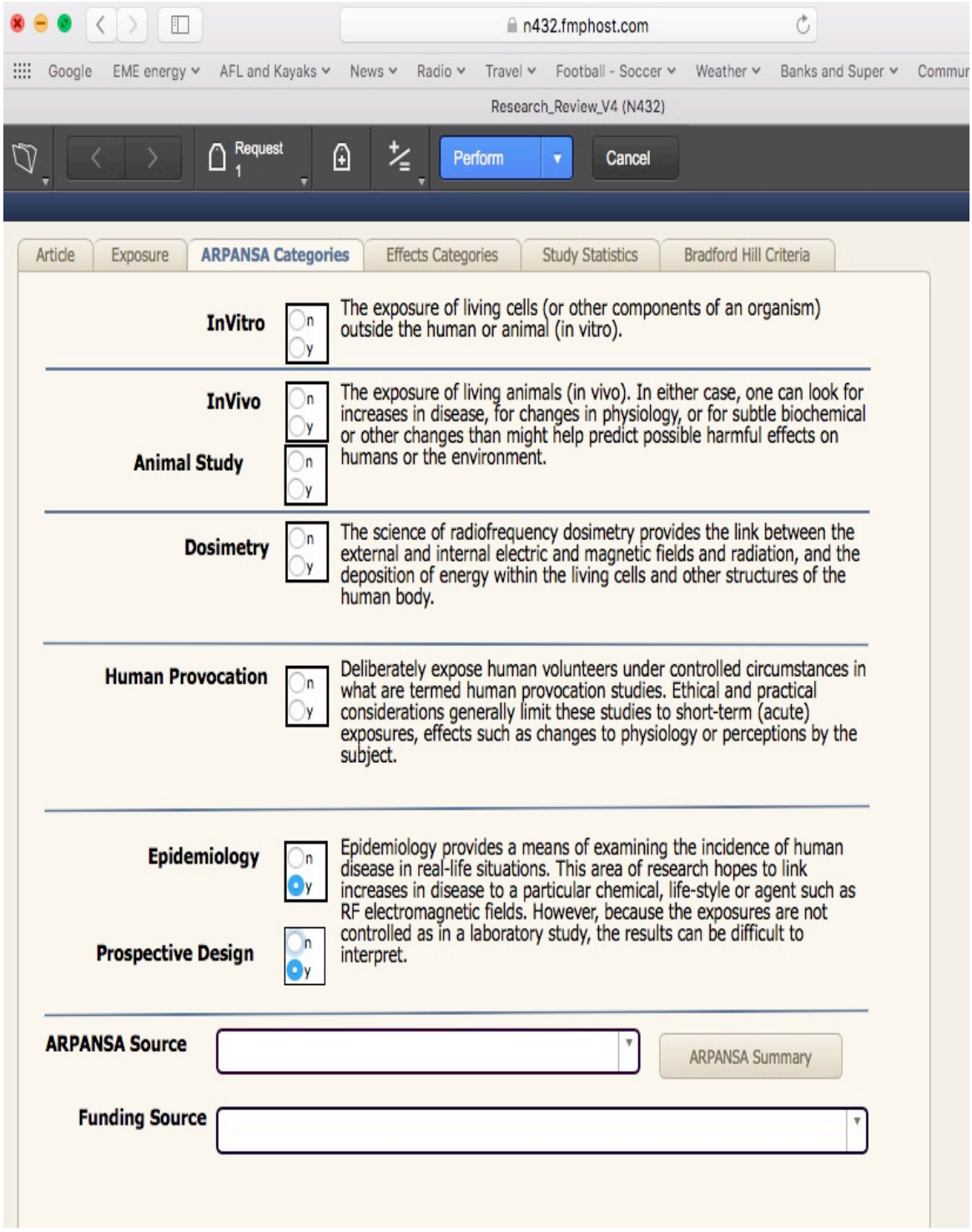


Step 2 Enter Find search and select from the main screen

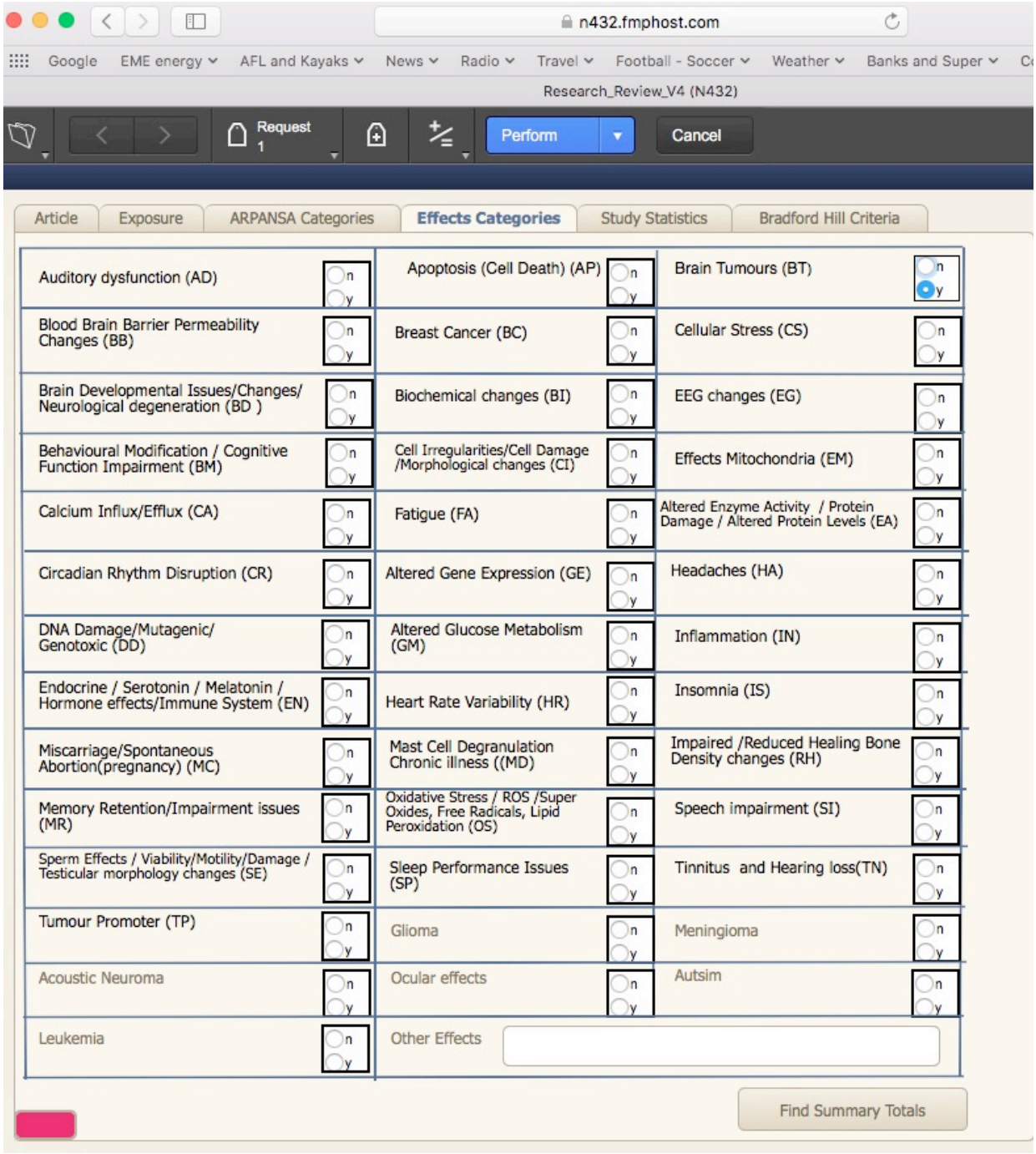
Result ==Effect (== means match entire field) ensures only the field with Effect is select and other drop down items in the list like “No Effect” are excluded. Also tick the radio-button <n> in the “Exclude from Statistics” so you only include those studies with data available and these are not reviews of other researches data.



Step 3. On the ARPANSA categories screen check the radio button <y> for the Epidemiological field. You can also select those studies with prospective design if you wish and exclude short-term studies.

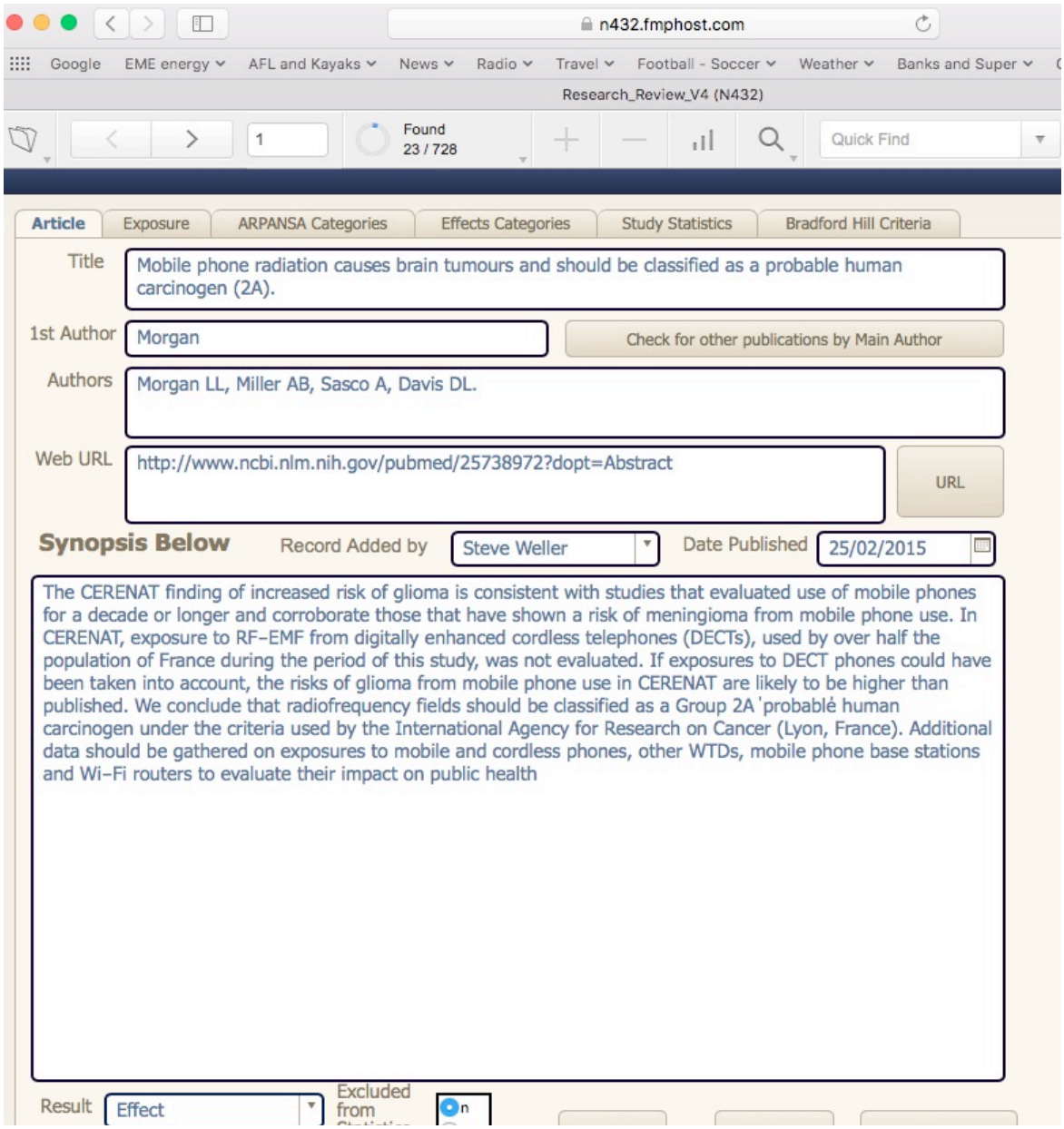


Step 4. You can select the “Effects Categories” screen by selection the TAB at the top on the main screen. You can check the radio button to <y> at the top right hand corner of the screen tagged as <Brain Tumour>



Step 5 : The last step is to perform a find and select all those records that meet the selected criteria with an AND search. You will not you have found 23 records out of 728 that meet the criteria

Result <Effect> AND Exclude from Statistic <n> AND Epidemiological study <y> AND Prospective Design <y> AND Brain Tumours <y>

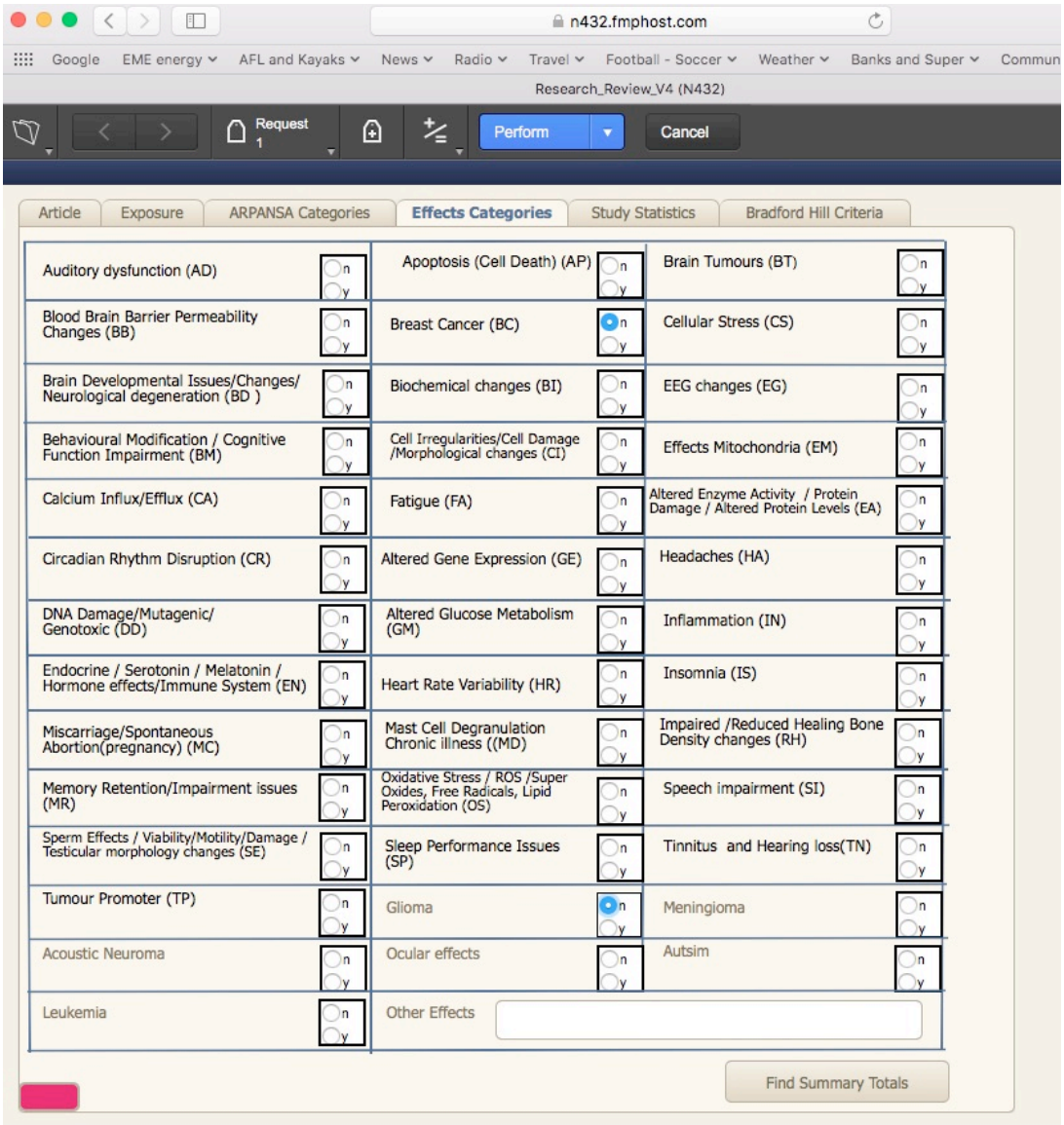


You can now page through the records.

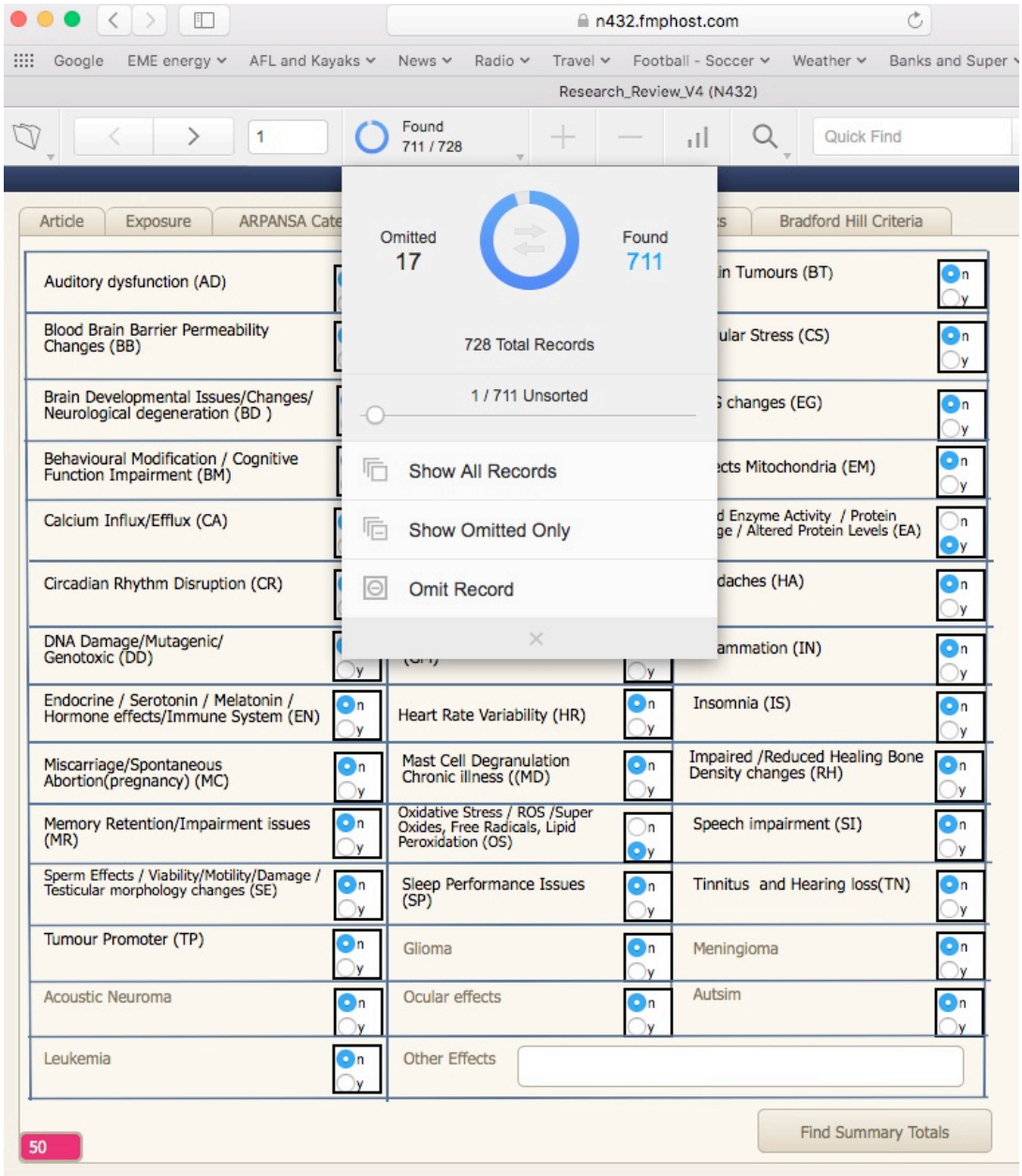
Example 2. Select all the studies that show effects either in the Breast Cancer field OR show effect in the Giloma field.

In order to do this research you need to do a found search which is an AND search and look for the Omitted records. So you will find all this records that have a <n> tag in the Giloma and Breast Cancer field as shown below. This might feel wrong but remember we will be finding all the OMITTED records which will mean they must be tag with a <y> being a different state to the Find search.

Step 1. Perform a Find search and tag the fields as shown below.



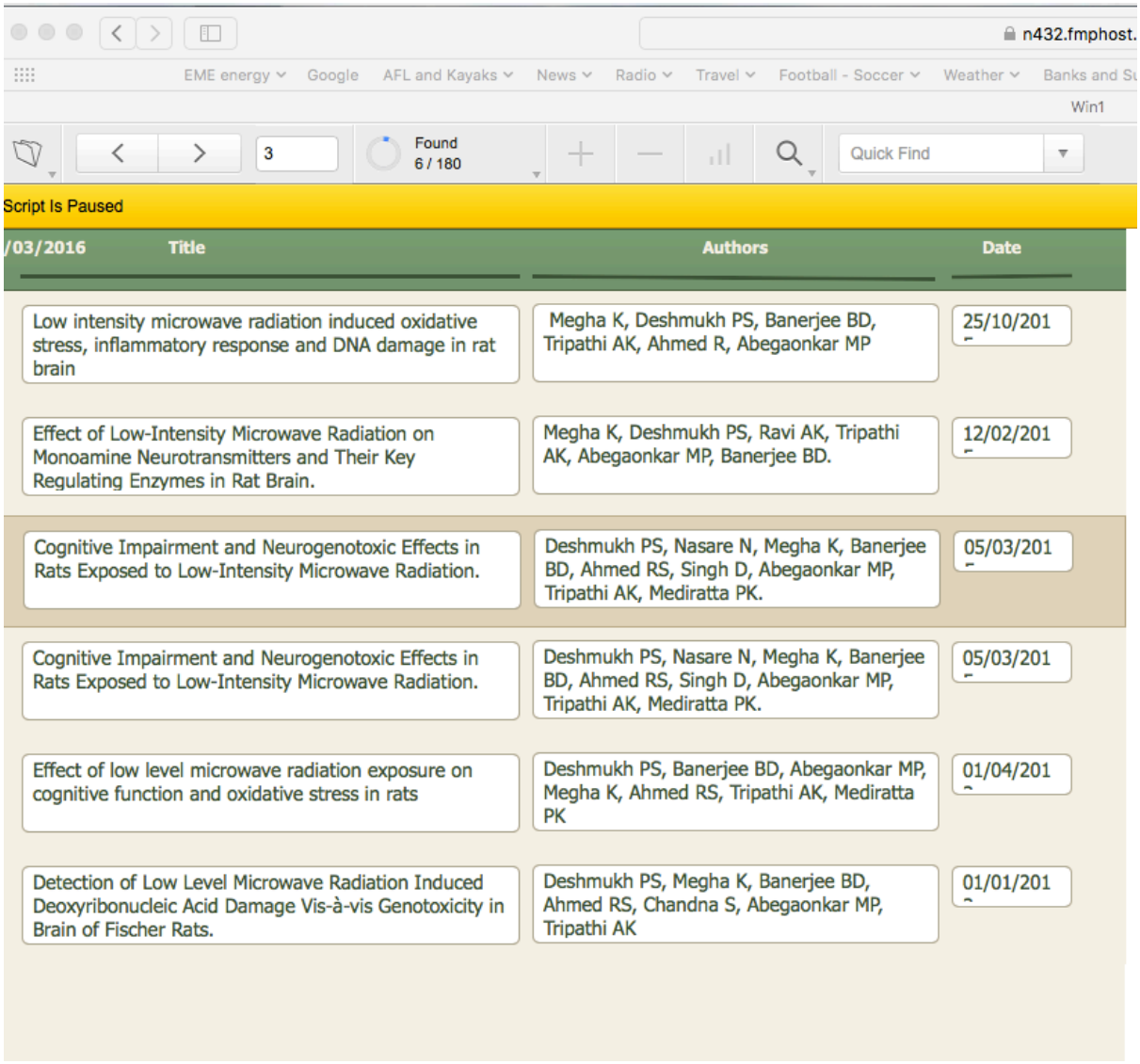
Step 2. Perform the find and as show below. The search has selected 711 records but 17 have been omitted. It's the omitted records that are the relevant records. These records will have either a <y> in the breast cancer or a <y> in the Giloma field. So select the Show Omitted Only.



3. Alternative Method of Searching for Duplicates In Data Base

To check if there are Duplicates you can do a search of the Main Author by depressing the button < Check for other publications by Main Author>.

This will do a search of all the publications with the Main Authors surname. The following summary screen is a search for surname MEGHA. The search has returned 6 records from the total number of record. You can check to see if the title is listed twice and in this example the record has been entered twice. The publication on Cognitive Impairment is repeated twice



Note: The yellow bar the script is paused at the stage. The continue button is on the far right of this yellow bar. This will take you back to the main screen.