Chapter 1 : See and Play All the Strategy Puzzles, Games and Quizzes

This chapter discusses appropriate techniques for developing search strategies for systematic reviews of medical tests. It offers general advice for searching for systematic reviews and also addresses issues specific to systematic reviews of medical tests.

Search strategy and the four-part search Search strategy and the four-part search In many transactions, proper due diligence includes searching the public record for UCC liens, as well as many other types of liens that may be on file in the various filing offices throughout the country. Unfortunately, with more than 4, possible filing offices, conducting a thorough and comprehensive search can be a daunting task! Here we provide a basic overview for formulating a search strategy. In many transactions, proper due diligence includes searching the public record for UCC liens, as well as many other types of liens that may be on file in the various filing offices throughout the country. The initial process revolves around the location of the debtor and the location s of the collateral, and in practical effect is a mirror image of the considerations used in determining where filings were required to be made initially. For example, a UCC-1 fixture filing is generally recorded in the filing office responsible for maintaining real estate records where the property in question is located, while a UCC-1 affecting personal property relating to a registered organization is generally recorded at the central filing office e. In the case of personal property where the debtor is an individual, the filing is generally recorded at the central file office e. There are specific rules that relate to the filing of federal tax liens, state tax liens, etc. After identifying potential search locations, careful attention must be paid to determining the names of the debtors that are to be searched. Again, this will vary based upon the type of lien being searched. While rules for UCC liens are set forth in section 5 of Article 9, other lien types follow different rules. Because it is fairly common for non-consensual, non-UCC liens to contain name variations that would not comply with Article 9 debtor name requirements, a broad-based search might be beneficial, as these searches can pick up a number of name variations. Also, parties conducting searches must decide whether they prefer to limit their searches only to UCC liens or to conduct searches for the related suite of liens that can be found in the same filing offices. Many parties conducting lien searches routinely search for federal tax liens, state tax liens and judgment liens in addition to both centrally and locally filed UCC liens. This is often referred to as the state and four-part search. The value of the four-part search It is a common view that the proper exercise of due diligence necessitates the searching for all lien types. In some instances, federal tax liens, state tax liens and judgment liens can be found in the same filing offices where UCC liens are filed. In those instances, it can be convenient to search for these additional items at the same time that UCC liens are searched. Further, tax and judgment liens ordinarily apply to the same types of property covered by UCC liens. Where a previously existing tax or judgment lien is on file, searching only the UCC records easily could create the false impression that the intended collateral in a transaction is unencumbered. This often has led to serious and unintended consequences. Lastly, like UCC liens, tax and judgment liens apply to all entities and individuals. Unlike many specialty type liens that apply only to certain kinds of entities engaged in particular business activities, tax and judgment liens apply universally. Consequently, searching for them always results in useful information.

Chapter 2 : 8 WW2 Strategy Games That Get You Into the War

Download a PDF of "An Astrobiology Strategy for the Search for Life in the Universe" by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for free.

From squad-based combat to continental-scale strategy, you can step into some of the most famous battles of all time to test your strategic mettle. Company of Heroes This real-time strategy game puts you right in the middle of the action. Balancing these different tasks â€" and the ability to control individual units during battle â€" is what makes this such an engaging WW2 strategy game. The level of detail in combat is impressive: You can convert buildings into barracks to create more troops, or make them medical tents to heal your soldiers. Soldiers interact with the constantly changing environment, which will be different in every battle. You can create cover for yourself, destroy enemy positions, and change the landscape to better suit your battle. Despite coming out in , this is still a fantastic-looking game. And it puts you in the middle of a gritty, brutal World War II setting like no other game does. Company of Heroes on Steam 2. Normandy 44 Taking a slightly higher view than Company of Heroes, Steel Division puts you in command of larger military divisions. These seven tactical shooters require you to play as a team and prioritize smart thinking over a fast trigger finger. Read More is a staple of WW2 strategy games, and this is one of the most compelling in the genre. Customize your battlegroups with infantry, tanks, and support aircraft, then pit them against opposing troops. Firepower will help you in Steel Division, but tactics triumph in this game. Normandy 44 on Steam 3. Instead of controlling individual units, Hearts of Iron IV puts you in command of the highest-level strategy in the war. And you can do it with any country involved in the war, from the major players to the smaller nations just trying to survive. This is a complex game, and it requires a monumental amount of strategic thinking. If you want to see what World War II strategy looks like from the highest level of command, this is your game. You just have to go about it differently. Read More , which is nice for Apple devotees. Hearts of Iron IV on Steam 4. The turn-based combat gives this a slower pace than other tank games, and gives you plenty of room to think and plan. Panzer Corps on Steam 5. Blitzkrieg 3 Another game focusing on mechanized warfare, Blitzkrieg takes realism to the extreme. Tanks have different thicknesses of armor, infantry rifles have distinct ranges, barbed wire fences need to be correctly placed, and artillery attacks need to be planned to reduce counterfire. Where Blitzkrieg differentiates itself from Panzer Corps is in its real-time combat. This is an RTS tank game that will keep you on the edge of your seat as you marshal your troops and direct them through a number of real and imagined battles. You can control the Allied, Axis, or Soviet forces and march through a complex campaign structure. The latest entry in the series has phenomenal graphics and lets you simulate World War II online with lots of different modes. Blitzkrieg 3 on Steam 6. War in the East is descended from a long line of tabletop war games, and it shows. It captures the look of cardboard chits on paper maps. Despite that, it packs a huge amount of strategic heft. You have access to a wide variety of units, including ski troopers, engineers, pioneers, and tank destroyers. Here are some of the toughest strategy games ever designed. Try mastering all of them. War in the East on Steam 7. Welcome to World War II. Assault Squad 2 on Steam 8. What are your favorite World War II strategy games? Share your recommendations in the comments below! Stay informed by joining our newsletter!

Chapter 3 : Develop Search Strategies

A search strategy is an organised structure of key terms used to search a database. The search strategy combines the key concepts of your search question in order to retrieve accurate results.

The operators include which requires that the second term be within so many words of the first and WITHIN , which requires that the second word follow after the first word or phrase within a set number of words. The proximity operators do not appear on the database menus, but must be manually entered using the abbreviated format utilized by the specific database. Because the few database vendors who offer proximity operators have not standardized on the terms employed, ask a librarian for assistance if you suspect proximity operators would broaden your search. Search Strategies Some databases provide multiple search boxes, allowing a single search to be composed of a mixture of searches. Keyword Search Keywords are terms proposed by the author to describe the article. Key words are not a controlled vocabulary like subject headings, granting the author more flexibility in word choice. For an example of keyword search outside of databases, some social media sites allow authors to index their posts with "hash tags" such as library research. Phrase Search In databases and search engines, words generally need to be enclosed in "quotation marks" to be considered a phrase. When quatation marks are not employed, search tools award greater relevance to those results where the document word sequence matches the input phrase: The automatic phrase search in EBSCO databases can be over-ridden using the "Search Modes" controls immediately under the search boxes. Searching for long phrases often produces no results. Phrase searches should be restricted to two or three words, unless one is seeking a known quotation. Subject Search Subject terms have been assigned to books in the library catalog and to articles in the library databases. Subject terms are a specialized vocabulary for describing concepts in a field of study. If you know the standard subject terms relevant to your research topic, it is much easier to find highly relevant books and articles. The opposite is also true: Most databases have either a subject index which lists the subjects used in the database, or a thesarus which additionally offers links to related subject terms. A subject index or thesaurus can be challenging to use if you know nothing about a topic. A good place to look for possible subject terms is in the terminology used in your textbook or student guide. If you are struggling to find subject terms, explain your research topic to your instructor or your OCLS librarian, and ask them to help you find at least one relevant subject term. Text Search Text search looks for the occurance of search terms through the text of the entire article or book. Because it is searching through dozens or hundreds of pages, it generally produces more results than subject search. However, the results are often irrelevant unless the search term has very restricted usage. Thus, text search is most useful looking for all uses of an obscure word or phrase. Both of the search engine and database automatically link words with the AND operator, requiring that all words in the search box be present. Both Google and Emerald Insight also allow the user to surround words with quotation marks to create a phrase. Employ quotation marks to create a phrase search when searching text in order to get the most relevant results. The University of New Orleans.

Chapter 4 : Boolean Operators and Search Strategies -- OCLS ()

In Search of an Iran Strategy. September 24, The United States needs an Iran strategy. The Islamic Republic has been so troubling to so many U.S. policymakers across such a wide array of issues for so long that it would be irresponsible not to have one.

This chapter discusses appropriate techniques for developing search strategies for systematic reviews of medical tests. It offers general advice for searching for systematic reviews and also addresses issues specific to systematic reviews of medical tests. Diagnostic search filters are currently not sufficiently developed for use when searching for systematic reviews. Instead, authors should construct a highly sensitive search strategy that uses both controlled vocabulary and text words. A comprehensive search should include multiple databases and sources of grey literature. A list of subject-specific databases is provided. Introduction Locating all published studies relevant to the key questions is a goal of all systematic reviews. Inevitably, systematic reviewers encounter variation in whether or how a study is published and in how the elements of a study are reported in the literature or indexed by organizations such as the National Library of Medicine. A systematic search must attempt to overcome these issues in order to identify all relevant studies, taking into account the usual constraints on time and resources. Although I have written this chapter of the Methods Guide for Medical Test Reviews also referred to as the Medical Test Methods Guide as guidance for Evidence-based Practice Centers EPCs , I hope it will also serve as a useful resource for other investigators interested in conducting systematic reviews on medical tests; and in particular, for the librarian or information specialist conducting the search. Searching for genetic tests and prognostic studies is covered in chapters 11 and 12 of this Medical Test Methods Guide. While this chapter will discuss issues specific to systematic reviews of medical tests, including screening, diagnostic, and prognostic tests , it is important to remember that general guidance on searching for systematic reviews 1 also applies. Literature searches will always seek a balance between recall how much of the relevant literature is located and precision how much of the retrieved literature is relevant. The optimal balance depends on context. Within the context of comparative effectiveness research, the goal is to have a comprehensive if not exhaustive search while still trying to minimize the resources necessary for review of the retrieved citations. When constructing the searches in these bibliographic databases, it is important to use both controlled and uncontrolled vocabulary and to tailor the search for each individual database. Limits such as age and language should not be used unless a specific case can be made for their use. Working closely with the research team and reviewing the analytic framework and inclusion and exclusion criteria will help to develop the search strategy. Common Challenges Systematic reviews of test strategies for a given condition require a search for each of the relevant test strategies under consideration. In conducting the search, systematic reviewers may use one of two approaches. Either the reviewers may search on all possible tests used to evaluate the given disease, which requires knowing all the possible test strategies available, or they may search on the disease or condition and then focus on medical test evaluation for that disease. When a review focuses on specific named tests, searching is relatively straightforward. The names of the tests can be used to locate studies, and a specific search for the concept of diagnosis, screening or prognosis may not be necessary. Tests that measure a gene product may be associated with multiple diseases, so searching by test name alone may be insufficient. It is often advisable to search for the target illness in addition to known test names, or for the target illness alone if specific tests are unknown. However, searches for a disease or condition are broader searches and greatly increase the burden of work in filtering down to the relevant studies on medical test evaluation. Principles for Addressing the Challenges Principle 1. Unfortunately, although these search filters are useful for the casual searcher who simply needs some good articles on diagnosis, they are inappropriate for use in systematic reviews of clinical effectiveness. Several researchers 6 , 11 â€" 14 have reported that using these filters for systematic reviews may result in relevant studies being missed. Vincent found that most of the available filters perform better when they are being evaluated than when they are used in the context of an actual systematic review; 13 this finding is particularly true for studies published before because of non-standardized reporting and indexing of medical test studies.

In recent years, improved reporting and indexing of randomized controlled trials RCTs have made such trials much easier to find. There is reason to believe that reporting and indexing of medical test studies will similarly improve in the future. Using these filters in MEDLINE and EMBASE, the authors found 99 percent of the articles in the systematic reviews they examined, and they determined that the missed articles would not have altered the conclusions of the systematic reviews. The authors therefore concluded that filters may be appropriate when searching for systematic reviews of medical test accuracy. However, until more evidence of their effectiveness is found, we recommend that searchers not rely on them exclusively. Do not rely on controlled vocabulary subject headings alone When searching, it is important to use all known variants of the test name such as abbreviations, generic and proprietary names, as well as international terms and spellings, and these may not all be controlled vocabulary terms. Because reporting and indexing of studies of medical tests is so variable, one cannot rely on controlled vocabulary terms alone. Michel 16 discusses appropriate MeSH headings and other terminology useful for searching for medical tests. Search in multiple locations Alwaysâ€"but in particular with searches for studies of medical testsâ€"we advise systematic reviewers to search more than one database and to tailor search strategies to each individual database. Table Specalized databases. Until reporting and indexing are improved and standardized, a combination of highly sensitive searches and brute force article screening will remain the best approach for systematically searching the medical test literature. Tracking citations, reading references of relevant articles, and identifying articles that cite key studies are important ways to find additional citations. Table Citation tracking databases. In addition to bibliographic databases and citation analysis, regulatory documents are another potential source of information for systematic reviews of medical reviews. The FDA regulates many medical tests as devices. Contrasting Search Strategies Two contrasting search strategies may help illustrate these principles. Therefore, the search consisted of all possible variations on the names of these tests and did not need to include a search string to capture the diagnostic testing concept. For this reason, the search strategy included a search string meant to capture the diagnostic testing concept, and this relied heavily on textwords. The actual search strategy used in PubMed to capture the concept of diagnostic tests was as follows: Summary Key points to keep in mind when developing a search strategy for medical test reviews: Diagnostic search filtersâ€"or, more specifically, the reporting and indexing of medical test studies upon which these filters relyâ€"are not sufficiently well developed to be depended upon exclusively for systematic reviews. If the full range of tests is known, one may not need to search for the concept of diagnostic testing; searching for the specific test using all possible variant names may be sufficient. Combining highly sensitive searches utilizing textwords with hand searching and acquisition and review of cited references in relevant papers is currently the best way to identify all or most relevant studies for a systematic review. Do not rely on controlled vocabulary alone. Relevo R, Balshem H. Finding evidence for comparing medical interventions: Publications on diagnostic test evaluation in family medicine journals: The diagnostic value of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate ESR and dipstick as an example. Bachmann LM, et al. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association. PMC] [PubMed: Haynes RB, et al. Do published search filters to identify diagnostic test accuracy studies perform adequately? Health Information and Libraries Journal. Optimal search strategies for retrieving scientifically strong studies of diagnosis from Medline: Developing a sensitive search strategy in MEDLINE to retrieve studies on assessment of the diagnostic performance of imaging techniques. Journal of the Medical Library Association. EMBASE search strategies for identifying methodologically sound diagnostic studies for use by clinicians and researchers. Use of methodological search filters to identify diagnostic accuracy studies can lead to the omission of relevant studies. Doust JA, et al. Identifying studies for systematic reviews of diagnostic tests was difficult due to the poor sensitivity and precision of methodologic filters and the lack of information in the abstract. Developing a sensitive search strategy to retrieve diagnostic studies on deep vein thrombosis: Whiting P, et al. Inclusion of methodological filters in searches for diagnostic test accuracy studies misses relevant studies. Diagnostic test systematic reviews: Bibliographic search filters "clinical queries" for diagnostic accuracy studies perform well. Comparison of Medical Subject Headings and standard terminology regarding performance of diagnostic tests. J Med Libr Assoc. Electronic searching of the literature for systematic reviews of screening and diagnostic tests for preterm birth. Identifying clinical trials in the medical

literature with electronic databases: Effectiveness of different databases in identifying studies for systematic reviews: Should meta-analysts search Embase in addition to Medline? Searching additional databases except PubMed are necessary for a systematic review. Stevinson C, Lawlor DA. Searching multiple databases for systematic reviews: Systematic reviews of test accuracy should search a range of databases to identify primary studies. Balion C, et al. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; Sep, Comparative Effectiveness Review No. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; Feb,

Chapter 5 : Search strategy and the four-part search - Lien Solutions

For some search requests, you may not want or need to go through a formal search strategy. If you want to save time in the long run, however, it's a good idea to follow a strategy, especially when you're new to a particular database.

Your aim is to consider each of your concepts and come up with a list of the different ways they could be expressed. To find alternative keywords or phrases for your concepts try the following: Use a thesaurus to identify synonyms. Search for your concepts on a search engine like Google Scholar, scanning the results for alternative words and phrases. Examine relevant abstracts or articles for alternative words, phrases and subject headings if the database uses subject headings. As you search and scan articles and abstracts, you may discover different key terms to enhance your search strategy. Using truncation and wildcards can save you time and effort by finding alternative keywords. Search with keywords Keywords are free text words and phrases. Database search strategies use a combination of free text and subject headings where applicable. A keyword search usually looks for your search terms in the title and abstract of a reference. You may wish to search in title fields only if you want a small number of specific results. Some databases will find the exact word or phrase, so make sure your spelling is accurate or you will miss references. Phrase searching decreases the number of results you get and makes your results more relevant. Most databases allow you to search for phrases, but check the database guide if you are unsure. Truncation and wildcard searches You can use truncated and wildcard searches to find variations of your search term. Truncation is useful for finding singular and plural forms of words and variant endings. Check the database help section if you are not sure which symbol to use. A wildcard finds variant spellings of words. Use it to search for a single character, or no character. Check the database help section to see which symbol to use as a wildcard. Wildcards are useful for finding British and American spellings, for example: There are sometimes different symbols to find a variable single character. Use adjacency searching for more accurate results You can specify how close two words appear together in your search strategy. This can make your results more relevant; generally the closer two words appear to each other, the closer the relationship is between them. Commands for adjacency searching differ among databases, so make sure you consult database guides. This finds more papers than "physician relationship". Using this adjacency retrieves papers with phrases like "physician patient relationship", "patient physician relationship", "relationship of the physician to the patient" and so on. Searching with subject headings Database subject headings are controlled vocabulary terms that a database uses to describe what an article is about. Watch our 3-minute introduction to subject headings video. Using appropriate subject headings enhances your search and will help you to find more results on your topic. This is because subject headings find articles according to their subject, even if the article does not use your chosen key words. You should combine both subject headings and keywords in your search strategy for each of the concepts you identify. This is particularly important if you are undertaking a systematic review or an in-depth piece of work Subject headings may vary between databases, so you need to investigate each database separately to find the subject headings they use. In Ovid databases, search for a known key paper by title, select the "complete reference" button to see which subject headings the database indexers have given that article, and consider adding relevant ones to your own search strategy. Databases often show Boolean operators as buttons or drop-down menus that you can click to combine your search terms or results. The main Boolean operators are:

Chapter 6 : Strategy | Definition of Strategy by Merriam-Webster

When formulating a complex search strategy involving free text, controlled vocabulary terms, and field codes, searching both PubMed and Ovid MEDLINE can allow researchers to capitalize on the strengths of each, such as the adjacency (ADJ) function in Ovid or the unique PubMed Central (PMC) content in PubMed.

Take a moment to brainstorm for keywords and synonyms based on your own topic. Put Your Keywords Together Once you have a list of keywords to use in your search, you can put your keywords and synonyms together to find the articles you need. Keyword searching offers several means of expanding and focusing searches. These methods apply to most databases although the specific form they take can vary. Databases normally offer a link to a Help section that explains the specifics. To focus your search, and combine different aspects of your topic, use AND: To expand your search and find different word variations, use OR: Sometimes when you search, you might find some results that are irrelevent. For example, Leonardio DiCaprio is known for driving an environmentally friendly car, but you might not want to find articles about his driving habits. To tell a database to discard certain keywords from your search results, use the word NOT. Another way of expanding your search is to use truncation. You can search for variations of a word like this: The best way to do a keyword search is to combine all of these search techniques: Experimentation to see what works never hurts! Using the keywords and synonyms you wrote down earlier, write a search strategy using AND and OR and use parenthesis to group your synonyms together 3. Which Way to Search: Actually, you can use either or both of these methods to search for your topic. What this means can best be shown by example: If you wanted to search by subject for books on Boston during the Revolutionary War, you would need to know that "Boston Mass. Either method of searching MAY work satisfactorily on your initial try. For example, a subject search in our library catalog for Solar System would turn up a good listing of books right away, and a simple keyword search for Solar System would work equally well. Therefore it can be handy to know of other search techniques.

Chapter 7 : Strategy - Wikipedia

Start developing a search strategy by identifying the key words and concepts within your research question. For example: What strategies can healthcare workers use to communicate effectively with clients with a hearing disability?

How do I use Boolean logic in my search? What tutorials are available for students to learn search strategies? Developing a Search Strategy When using search tools, a good plan can save you time. Read Developing a Search Strategy to refine your search question and Buddy Project Searching for an overview of the search process. Begin by creating a concept map or another type of visual planning guide. This plan could include your central topic or problem, a word list, and a set of required information. Your central topic or problem may have many components. What type of information are you seeking i. What form will this information take i. Your word list should include key words, narrowing words, broadening words, and related words. Also, be sure you think about that information you already know versus new information that you need. How can you eliminate background information sites and get to the point of your project? Use words related to the type of information you seek. Select precise words and avoid common words such as the, of, and apply. Students might use words such as "student projects", "examples", or "photographs". View your search from different angles and approaches. Try a variety of at least three different search engines, directories, and guides in your search. You might start with a general guide such as About. Broaden or narrow your search with operators. Keep in mind that different search tools use different operators. Explore the following chart for more ideas:

Chapter 8 : Appendix 2: Example search strategy to identify studies from

Literature search strategy Sometimes you are required to explain your search strategy for the literature used in literature review chapter. Even when you are not officially required to do so, including the explanation of the search strategy in the literature review chapter is going to boost your marks considerably.

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