

Word	Definition	Sub-Definition
Abstract	Brief summary of a research article, often used to help reader quickly learn the paper's purpose. Not have as much data as the full text article.	
Active Controlled	Therapy given and actively monitored	
Active Surveillance	Medical condition not treated, instead condition is actively monitored. Treatment began if disease progression diagnosed.	
Authors	Persons who wrote the research study	
Average Age	Average age of all of the participants in a study	
Baseline p-value <.05	A statistic used to measure if the treatment worked or not, compared to "chance". If the p value is "significant" then more likely that the treatment is truly better than the other treatment being compared to.	
Baseline Score and Grades	Values of specific baseline characteristics of the patients at the beginning of a study (ie: pain score)	
Biostatistics	Applying statistics to topics in biology	
Blinding	The concealment of group assignments within a research study. Done to make sure that the patients not know which therapy they are given. Minimize bias.	
	Double Blinded	
	Single Blinded	
	Open with Blinded Endpoint	
	Open	
	Unknown	
Body of Evidence	Tools that allows you to search and explore all studies in a particular review	
Broad Search	General search, larger list to choose from	
Comparison Report	Tool used to show outcome difference between intervention	

	and comparator	
Confidence Intervals	Used when range is preferred over mean value for a sample	
Diagnostics	Tests done to diagnose a medical condition	
Direct Search	Search for a specific outcome and time point, smaller list to choose from	
Filters	Allows you to focus database base on certain characteristics	
Forest Plot	Shows the strength of a treatment for each study	
Framed Questions	Question that tied together two or more of the PICO categories. See PICO.	
Frequency Report	List of all characteristics, outcome, or treatments included in the database	
Full Text	The full published article/study that includes all the details. Published in medical journals.	
Funnel Plot	Shows the bias in the analysis	
General Scope	The client-created question that the database answers	
Interquartile Range	Range of the middle numbers in a data set	
ITT/PP	ITT means that all the patients enrolled in study were analyzed. PP means that only some of the patients were analyzed.	
Journal	Scientific Literary Publication Source	
Landing Page	Homepage that gives a general summary of the database	
Linked Studies	Studies that have a common element to another study and are useful to use together	
Low and High Effectiveness	Shows the range endpoints of a treatment effect	
Mean	Arithmetic average - sum of all values, divided by the number of values	
Mean Follow Up	Average amount of time that study participants were followed during the study	
Median	Midpoint of values	
Medical History	The patient's medical history	

	including medical problems, treatment history, etc.	
MeSH	Keywords used by librarians to find relevant studies	
Meta-Analysis	Launch pad to explore outcomes/evidence of database	
NS	Non-Significant	
# of studies	Number of journal articles included in the database	
Odds	Chance that something will happen - found by dividing number of times an event happens by the number of times it does not happen	
Odds Ratio	Ration of odds of having been exposed to a risk factor to not being exposed to a risk factor. If the ration is great than 1, the risk of larger for people being exposed to the risk factor, if the ratio is less than 1, then the risk factor is reduced	
P Value	Probability that an observed factor/variable will happen by chance	
Parent Outcome	Primary outcome that is the average of all of the sub outcomes	
Participants	People who participated in the study	
PICO	P=Patients (their medical diagnoses), I=Intervention (therapy given), C=comparative therapy given, O=outcomes/results of the therapies	
Placebo	A substance that has no therapeutic effect, used as a control	
Primary Objective	Specific aim of a study, project, database, etc.	
Publication Date	Date when research study was published in a journal	
Publication Type	Refers to a certain type of publication	
QUOROM Diagram	Full explanation/flow chart of how the articles were rejected	

	and/or accepted, including reasons.	
Range	length of the smallest interval that contains all the data	
Reference Title	Title of the research study	
Relative Risk Reduction	Difference in events shown as a proportion of the control rate	
Risk	Likelihood an event will happen	
Risk Ratio	Ration of risks of having been exposed to a risk factor to not being exposed to a risk factor. If the ration is great than 1, the risk of larger for people being exposed to the risk factor, if the ratio is less than 1, then the risk factor is reduced	
Safety		
SRP	Systematic Review Platform, this is where your database can be found	
SS-	Negatively Statistically Significant	
SS+	Positively Statistically Significant	
Standard Deviation	Value that tells how much data/information differs from the "normal distribution"	
Study Arm	Number of comparisons of the same study	
Study Blinding		
Study Design	Every study has a unique design (ie; randomized, not randomized, blinded, single group, comparative, etc.).	
	~Retrospective Observational	Investigational study involving description of associations on relationships that occurred in the past
	~RCT Placebo	Experimental designed used to test effectiveness of a new medication or therapeutic procedure, but group was a control group - not receiving the medication or therapeutic procedure
	~RCT Head to Head	
	~Prospective Observational	Investigational study designed to determine relationship between

		a condition and a characteristic.
	~Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT)	A study that assigns subjects randomly to an experimental group and a control group
	~Randomized Cross Over	A study when participants are given two or more treatments in sequence. Assignments are made randomly.
	~Experimental	Study that tests/experiments on subjects
	~Non-Randomized Controlled Trail	A study that does not assign subjects randomly to experimental groups and control groups
	~Prospective Cohort Study	Non-randomized, observational study that follows a group of participants to figure out association between an exposure/intervention and an outcome
	~Prospective Multi-Group	Same as prospective cohort study except that more than one patient population is looked at
	~Retrospective Cohort Study	An observational study that looks backward in time to figure out association between exposure/intervention and an outcome
	~Retrospective Multi-Group	Same as retrospective cohort study except that more than one patient population is looked at
	~Case Study	Observational (most often retrospective) study were subjects with specific condition/disease are compared to patients without the disease/condition
	~Cross-Sectional	Observational study that takes place in a specific point of time - no follow-up information
	~Sub-Group Analysis	Any data that focused on a subset of participants from a previous study
	~Case Series	Descriptive, observational study of a group of medical/disease cases. No control group involved.
	~Case Report	A summary of a single case

	~Focus Group	Qualitative research - a group of people are asked about perceptions, opinions, beliefs, and attitudes towards a certain product, service, idea, etc.
	~Diagnostic Comparative	A comparative study that assesses the accuracy of two or more diagnostic tests amount different populations of people
	~Diagnostic Crossover	A comparative study that assesses the accuracy of two or more diagnostic tests amount the same population of people
Study List	List of all included studies in the database	
Study Power	The number of patients needed in a study that will help determine if the therapy works or does not work.	
Sub-Design	These studies are done after the original study (ie; follow up at later time, follow up of a specific patient population, or analysis of a new outcome)	
	~Post-Hoc Analysis	Study that uses the same population as original study but includes additional analysis
	~Follow-Up/Extension Studies	Study that reports results from original study after the first study was published
	Scheduling	Treatment groups are distinguished by time of day they take medication
	Titration	Treatment group is help study while other group's dose is changed based on their response to medication
	Dose Escalation	One treatment group receives a fix dose and the other group receives another dose
	Native Exposure vs. Prior Exposure	One group has been exposed to treatment before and the other group
	Compliant vs. Non-Compliant	Groups are based on compliance or not
	Generic vs. Brand	One treatment group receives generic drug and the other group

		receives the brand
	Administration Method	Method of administration of treatment is different between groups
	Formulation	Treatment group formulation is different
	Single vs. Dual Delivery	Only difference in treatments groups is in the way the drugs are delivered
	Other	Treatments groups received the same treatment, but different variables are controlled
Sub outcomes	Outcomes from each individual study	
Treatment Statement	Statement that shows significance of overall comparison	
Years Study Conducted	Amount of time that a research study was performed	