EndNote & Rayyan for Systematic Reviews
Why use EndNote and Rayyan for systematic reviews?

- Easily manage large numbers of references
- Import references automatically from databases
- Remove duplicate references
- Record details of where reference was obtained (e.g. database, date, search statement) – Groups & Custom Fields
- Record progress of interlibrary loans (ordered/received) – Custom Fields & Smart Groups
- Annotate/code references for inclusion, exclusion, background – Custom Fields & Smart Groups
Why use EndNote for systematic reviews?

- Export references for screening in a separate tool such as Rayyan ([https://rayyan.qcri.org/](https://rayyan.qcri.org/)) or Covidence ([www.covidence.org](http://www.covidence.org))
- Create citations & reference lists when writing
- Create reference lists of papers included/excluded
- Share your EndNote library with up to 14 co-authors working on the review with EndNote X7 & EndNote Online
1. Set up Groups

Set up the following Groups:

• 1. Scopus 18122017

• 2. Medline 18122017
2. Search Databases & Export Results

• Search for records with the terms "anterior cruciate ligament" AND football in the following databases:

1. Scopus

2. Medline (EBSCO)

• Search using the default fields for the database i.e. Article title, Abstract, Keywords for Scopus; Select a Field (optional) for Medline (EBSCO) – note this searches PubMed ID, Registry Number, Registry Word, MeSH Terms, Title, Abstract, Other Abstract, Author, Author Affiliation, Personal Name, Transliterated Title, and Contributed indexing fields.
3. Record Details of Search

- Record details of where all references were obtained (i.e. database, date, search statement) using the “Research Notes” field via Change/Move/Copy Fields option under Tools.

- See our LibGuide and Step 3 of this guide by The University of Sydney for detailed instructions.
4. Remove Duplicates

To remove all duplicate references from your library at the same time:

1. First select the All References group
2. Then go to References > Find Duplicates
3. Click Cancel on the dialog box that opens
4. Then drag all shaded references in to the Trash group

See tutorial at: https://youtu.be/wEnwlvKr6UU
5. Exporting References

Select references you wish to export (highlighted in blue)

- File → Export
- Save as type: Text File.txt
- Output style: RefMan (RIS) Export
6. Screening using Rayyan

- Sign up for an account at [https://rayyan.qcri.org/](https://rayyan.qcri.org/)
- Create a new review entitled “ACL and Football”
- Upload references by selecting the file you exported from EndNote
- Click “Continue” and then click on “Uploaded References...” under the “Search methods” heading on the left of the screen
- Select an article and begin screening
Fetal surgery: a critical review

Therapeutic fetal surgical procedures are predicated upon the ability to make an accurate fetal diagnosis. The earliest open fetal surgical procedures were introduced in the 1960s to treat Rh isoimmunisation. They were introduced when it became possible to predict impending fetal demise. Open procedures were abandoned when percutaneous approaches proved superior. The introduction of fetal ultrasound allowed the diagnosis of other congenital anomalies, some being amenable to fetal interventions. Open fetal surgical procedures were initially utilised, with significant maternal morbidity. For some anomalies, percutaneous approaches became favoured. In general, all of these procedures involved significant risks to the mother, to save a baby that was likely to die before or shortly after birth without fetal intervention. Fetal repair for myelomeningocele was "a sea change" in approach. The same maternal risks were taken to improve the quality of life of the affected fetus, not save its life. The completion of the "MMPI Trial" has occasioned a "tsunami" of centres in North America applying this approach. Others are attempting percutaneous repairs, with mixed results. This paper reviews the history of fetal surgery, focusing on the themes of the tension between accurate diagnosis and prognosis and open versus "minimally invasive" approaches.

System Id: 3865243

Source: records.ris [Private]

Publication Types: Journal Article

Topics: tension | surgical technique | rhesus isoimmunization | quality of life | prognosis | North America | meningocele | maternal morbidity | infant | human | fetus surgery | fetus echography | fetus death | fetus | diagnosis

Authors: Kitagawa, H., Pringle, K.C.
Rayyan - Additional Help and Information

• Quick tour of Rayyan’s features: https://youtu.be/irAOQgzFMs4
• Recorded Rayyan detailed workshop https://youtu.be/JduIYFkSsd8
• FAQ with help at https://rayyan-social.qcri.org/
Systematic Reviews: Managing Records (EndNote)

The Glucksman Library’s guide to assist researchers with completing systematic reviews.

Managing Records with EndNote

EndNote is a type of reference management software which allows you to import references from the databases that you will search when conducting your systematic review. EndNote is available in both Desktop and Online versions. It is recommended that the Desktop version (EndNote X7 or X8) is used primarily due to the high volume of references imported from databases during a systematic review.

Importing references from databases searches is usually straightforward, and generally involves the following steps:

1. Search a database
2. Mark the records you want to save
3. Select the database’s direct export option for EndNote or RIS
4. Select the EndNote library you wish to export the records to

If you have any problems or need more information check out the Referencing and Endnote Libguide.

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- Create citations & reference lists when writing
- Create reference lists of papers included/excluded
- Share your EndNote library with up to 14 co-authors working on the review with EndNote X7 & EndNote Online
- Conduct a frequency analysis of keywords in your library using Terms List & Subject Bibliography tools to improve the search terms used.

Additional Information on using EndNote for Systematic Reviews

- **Managing Systematic Review Search Results using EndNote** - From the University of Sydney
