Literature Search

ACR Appropriateness Criteria®
Radiologic Management of Hepatic Malignancy

Literature Search Performed on: 12/18/2013
Beginning Date: January 2010
End Date: November 2013

Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R), Ovid MEDLINE(R) In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE(R) Daily and Ovid OLDMEDLINE(R) <1946 to Present>

Search Strategy:
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1     *Colorectal Neoplasms/ and *Liver Neoplasms/ (5138)
2     *Liver Neoplasms/ or hepatic metastases.mp. (81032)
3     *Carcinoma, Hepatocellular/ (45514)
4     *neuroendocrine tumors/ or *carcinoid tumor/ (11325)
5     tumor ablation.mp. (1039)
6     *embolization, therapeutic/ or *chemoembolization, therapeutic/ (18874)
7     radioembolization.mp. (483)
8     liver resection.mp. (5812)
9     2 and 4 (975)
10  1 or 2 or 3 or 9 (86232)
11  yttrium-90.mp. (1285)
12  (6 or 7) and 11 (275)
13  (5 or 6 or 7) and 3 (2769)
14  10 and (12 or 13) (2874)
15  limit 14 to "all child (0 to 18 years)" (86)
16  14 not 15 (2788)
17  limit 16 to (abstracts and english language and humans and yr="2010 -Current") (715)
18  limit 17 to case reports (50)
19  17 not 18 (665)
20  remove duplicates from 19 (569)

Notes:
* = focus (limits search to those documents in which the subject heading is considered the major point of the article)
mp = multi-purpose (retrieves results that have this keyword in several fields)

Literature Search Summary

Of the 82 citations in the original bibliography, 50 were retained in the final document. Articles were removed from the original bibliography if they were more than 10 years old and did not contribute to the evidence or they were no longer cited in the revised narrative text.

A new literature search was conducted in December 2013 to identify additional evidence published since the ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Radiologic Management of Hepatic Malignancy topic was finalized. Using the search strategy described above, 569 articles were found. Eleven articles were added to the bibliography. Five hundred fifty-eight articles were not used due to either poor study design, the articles were not relevant or generalizable to the topic, the results were unclear, misinterpreted, or biased, or the articles were already cited in the original bibliography.

The author added 57 citations from bibliographies, websites, or books that were not found in the new literature search.