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Evidence-Based Public Health: Findings from a Research Project and Resources for Practice

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Evidence-Based Public Health: Findings from a Research Project and Resources for Practice

Hathy Simpson, MPH
Public Health Coordinator

September 13, 2006
Preventive Medicine Residency/Fellowship Program
University of Massachusetts Medical School

Based on EBPPH Project at the University of Massachusetts Medical School Library
Past support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine; Project #TS-0734
Current support from the National Network of Libraries of Medicine, New England Region.
Outline

- Introduction to Evidence-Based Public Health (EBPH)
- Overview of Evidence-Based Practice for Public Health (EBPPPH) Project & Findings
- Finding EBPH Information Resources
“the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of communities and populations in the domain of health protection, disease prevention, health maintenance and improvement.”

Source:
Evidence-Based Public Health

Best Evidence from Research

- Social values, Politics, Economics
  - $
- Expertise, Knowledge

Decisions for Public Health Practice
- Interventions
- Programs
- Policies
Evidence-Based Practice for Public Health Project

http://library.umassmed.edu/ebpph

Dr. Elaine Martin, Principal Investigator
Hathy Simpson, Project Coordinator
Lamar Soutter Library
University of Massachusetts Medical School

Funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine
2002 - 2005
Project’s Achievements

- Organization & classification of Public Health Knowledge
- Identification of PH journals, PH databases, & EBPH resources for practice
- Project Website to disseminate findings & links to identified resources
- Qualitative Research Study to determine the information needs of PH professionals
- Strategies to improve access to credible & relevant PH information
Evidence-Based Resources for Public Health Practice

http://library.umassmed.edu/ebpph

- Evidence-Based Guidelines
- Systematic Reviews
- Pre-formulated & Filtered Searches
- Best & Model Practices
- Public Health Bibliographic Databases
- Public Health Journals
Qualitative Study
to Identify the Information Needs of Public Health Professionals

Nancy La Pelle, PhD
Roger L. Luckmann, MD, MPH
E. Hatheway Simpson, MPH
Elaine R. Martin, DA


http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/6/89
Qualitative Study Methods

Study Sample:
19 Professionals at the Massachusetts Department of Public Health
- 12 - Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
- 7 – Division of Community Health Promotion

Data Collection & Analysis
- Tape/transcribed key informant interviews & focus groups
- Thematic analysis of data; comparison across groups
Questions Asked

- Type of work tasks performed requiring access to information?
- Information sources currently used?
- Current limitations to information access?
- Preferred format and features for information access?
- Desired enhancements for access?
## Information Sources Used by Participants

### Different information sources for different needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Type</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Early alerts &amp; reports</td>
<td>Email, news media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Emerging &amp; promising practices</td>
<td>Conferences, listservs, informal networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Evaluated practices &amp; interventions</td>
<td>Reports, websites, conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Reference Information</td>
<td>Books, websites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Published research &amp; reviews</td>
<td>PubMed, journals, article summaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Evidence-based guidelines</td>
<td>AHRQ, Institute of Medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information Continuum

Research Support for Information

Minimum

Maximum

- Reports of Emerging Health Threats
- Emerging Practices
- Evaluations of New Practices
- Syntheses of Knowledge on Established Threats & Practices
- Published Research Reports
- Meta-analyses and Systematic Reviews
- Evidence-based Guidelines

Need access to all levels of the information continuum
Information Needs of Public Health Professionals

- Single portal access to PH information
- Automatic notification of new information
- Free access to EBPH resources
- Access to information from multiple disciplines, beyond biomedical field
- Access to grey literature & conference abstracts
- Access to credible summarized information – systematic reviews & evidence-based guidelines
- Training on how to access resources
PH Information Access Model

User-selected filters & pre-formulated search criteria

PH Evidence-Based Information Access Website

Credible indexed info

Review System

Newly published information in diverse disciplines of interest

• Journal articles
• Systematic reviews
• Practice guidelines
• Best practices
• Relevant grey literature

Customized user database of accessed information

Automatic notification of newly available requested filtered information
Meeting the Need to Access Credible Public Health Information

- Evidence-Based Practice for Public Health Project
  http://library.umassmed.edu/ebpph

- Partners in Information Access for the Public Health Workforce Project
  http://PHPPartners.org
Evidence-Based Practice for Public Health Project

Overview

There are numerous clinically based models for finding the "best evidence" for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. This process is called Evidence-based Medicine or EBM, which has been defined as "the conscientious, explicit, and judicious use of current best evidence in making decisions about the care of individual patients. The practice of evidence-based medicine means integrating individual clinical expertise with the best available external clinical evidence from systematic research" (Sackett DL, Rosenberg WMC, Gray JAM, Haynes RB, Richardson WS. Evidence-based medicine: what it is and what is isn't. BMJ 1996; 312: 71-2). Within the EBM models, there is no or little attention paid to the "best practices" for population-based (public) health. The purpose of this project is to examine the clinical EBM models and assess their effectiveness to the public health literature. The project will also identify any existing evidence-based projects in public health and assess their effectiveness. The outcomes of the project will be:

1. An Evidence-based Public Health website;
2. An electronic publication or database based on the preferred models(s);
3. A training program for public health practitioners introducing them to evidence-based public health practice and literature retrieval methods.

Funding

The Evidence-Based Practice for Public Health Project is funded by an award from the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine / Centers of Disease Control and Prevention Cooperative Agreement to the Lamar Soutter Library at the University of Massachusetts Medical School.

Objectives

- Identify the knowledge domains of public health and their corresponding literature.
- Identify at least three models of evidence-based literature approaches to clinical medicine and review their applicability to the literature of public
EBPPH Project Web Site: http://library.umassmed.edu/ebpph

Evidence-Based Resources for Public Health Practice Available for Free Online Access

Evidence-based Guidelines

- United States
  - CDC Recommends: The Prevention Guidelines System (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
  - Guide to Clinical Preventive Services (U.S. Preventive Services Task Force)
  - Guide to Community Preventive Services (Task Force on Community Preventive Services)
  - MMWR Recommendations and Reports (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
  - National Guideline Clearinghouse (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)

Systematic Reviews

- United States
  - PubMed Systematic Reviews (National Library of Medicine)
  - Healthy Aging Initiative - Evidence Reports (Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services)
- International
  - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Abstracts (Cochrane Collaboration)
  - Cochrane Reviews of Relevance to Health Promotion and Public Health (Cochrane Health Promotion and Public Health Field)
  - DARE (Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects) (Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, University of York, UK)
  - The Effective Public Health Practice Project (Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care and the City of Hamilton, Public Health and Community Services)
  - EPPI (Evidence for Practice and Policy Information) Centre (Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, University of London, UK)
  - Evidence Based Health Promotion (Victorian State Government, Department of Human Services, Australia)
  - Health Development Agency Evidence Base (Health Development Agency, UK)
  - Health Evidence Bulletins Wales (Duthie Library, University of Wales College of Medicine, Cardiff, UK)
  - Health-Evidence.ca (Canadian Institutes of Health Research)

Pre-formulated and Filtered Searches of Published Research Studies

- United States
  - Healthy People 2010 Information Access Project (National Library of Medicine and the Public Health Foundation)
  - PubMed Clinical Queries (National Library of Medicine)
  - PubMed Health Services Research (HSR) Queries (National Library of Medicine)

Best Practices (Experience-Based)

- United States
Guide to Community Preventive Services
http://www.thecommunityguide.org
The systematic reviews by the Guide to Community Preventive Services (Community Guide) of the effectiveness of interventions to reduce or prevent tobacco use focused on three areas:

1. Preventing tobacco product use initiation
2. Increasing cessation
3. Reducing exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS)

- Book Chapter
- Summary of Findings
- Economic Efficiency Findings

Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legend:</th>
<th>Task Force Findings</th>
<th>Program Legend:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Recommended</td>
<td>RTIPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>Insufficient Evidence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Recommend Against</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reducing Tobacco Use Initiation

- Increasing the unit price for tobacco
- Mass media education campaigns when combined with other interventions

Restricting minors’ access to tobacco products:

Community mobilization when combined with additional interventions (stronger local laws directed at retailers, active enforcement of retailer sales laws)
**Guide to Community Preventive Services**  
**Summary of Findings: Tobacco Use Prevention and Control**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intervention</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategies to Reduce Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking bans and restrictions</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong Evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community education to reduce ETS exposure in the home environment</td>
<td>Insufficient Evidence to determine effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategies to Reduce Tobacco Use Initiation by Children, Adolescents, and Young Adults</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the unit price for tobacco products</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong Evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass media education (campaigns) when combined with other interventions</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong Evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategies to Increase Tobacco Cessation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the unit price for tobacco products</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong Evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass media education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigns when combined with other interventions</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong Evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking cessation series</td>
<td>Insufficient Evidence to determine effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking cessation contests</td>
<td>Insufficient Evidence to determine effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interventions appropriate for health care systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider reminder systems (alone)</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider education programs (alone)</td>
<td>Insufficient Evidence to determine effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider reminder + Provider education (with or without patient education)</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong Evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider feedback system</td>
<td>Insufficient Evidence to determine effectiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing patient out-of-pocket costs for effective treatments for tobacco use and dependence</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patient telephone support (quit lines) when combined with other interventions</td>
<td>Recommended (Strong Evidence)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome!

You are connected to the National Guideline Clearinghouse™ (NGC), a public resource for evidence-based clinical practice guidelines. NGC is an initiative of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. NGC was originally created by AHRQ in partnership with the American Medical Association and the American Association of Health Plans (now America's Health Insurance Plans [AHIP]). Click on About NGC to learn more about us.

Start your search by typing keywords into the search box on this page, or use the NGC Browse or Detailed Search features.

NGC News

What's New this Week

- New/updated AAFP, CDC, IDSA, RNAO, UMHS, and Work Loss Data Inst guidelines.
- The Annotated Bibliographies database has been updated for the 13th time.
- The CDC has recently released comprehensive immunization strategy to eliminate transmission of hepatitis B and guidelines for preventing the transmission of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in health-care settings. See also NGC's Guidelines in Progress page.

Recent U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Advisories

- January 5, 2006: Avandia (rosiglitazone maleate) and Avandamet (rosiglitazone maleate/metformin HCl). Post-marketing reports of new onset and worsening diabetic macular edema.

Visit NGC's Sister Sites

- The 2005 National Healthcare Quality Report (NHQR) and 2005 National Healthcare Disparities Report (NHDR) are now accessible from the QualityTools Web site.
- National Quality Measures Clearinghouse (NQMC)
- QualityTools

Subscribe to the NGC Weekly E-mail Update Service.
Screening for prostate cancer: recommendations and rationale.

GUIDELINE STATUS
This is the current release of the guideline.


RECOMMENDATIONS
The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) grades its recommendations (A, B, C, D, or I) and the quality of the overall evidence for a service (good, fair, poor). The definitions of these grades can be found at the end of the "Major Recommendations" field.

- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) concludes that the evidence is insufficient to recommend for or against routine screening for prostate cancer using prostate specific antigen (PSA) testing or digital rectal examination (DRE). I recommendation.

The USPSTF found good evidence that PSA screening can detect early-stage prostate cancer but mixed and inconclusive evidence that early detection improves health outcomes. Screening is associated with important harms, including frequent false-positive results and unnecessary anxiety, biopsies, and potential complications of treatment of some cancers that may never have affected a patient's health. The USPSTF concludes that evidence is insufficient to determine whether benefits outweigh harms for a screened population.
Health-Evidence.ca
http://health-evidence.ca
health-evidence.ca search tool

Reference Characteristics...
- Camp
- City/Regional/Provincial/State/National
- Clinic
- Community
- Community Centre
- Correctional Institution
- Day Care Centre
- Dentist
- Family Centre
- Farm
- Health Departments
- Highways
- Home
- Hospice
- Hospital
- Internet
- Mail
- Nursing Home/Long-Term Care Facility
- Physician
- Public Places (e.g. Skating Rink)
- Religious Institution
- Residential Centre
- Restaurant
- School
- Telephone
- Worksite

Intervention Strategies
- Advocacy
- Behaviour Modification
- Counselling
- Education/Awareness
- Environmental Modification
- Environmental Safety
- Immunization
- Provision of care
- Regulation
- Screening
- Social Initiatives
- Social Support/Support Group
BACKGROUND:
The debate about how, where and by whom young children should be looked after is one which has occupied much social policy and media attention in recent years. Mothers undertake most of the care of young children. Internationally, out-of-home day-care provision ranges widely. These different levels of provision are not simply a response to different levels of demand for day-care, but reflect cultural and economic interests concerning the welfare of children, the need to promote mothers' participation in paid work, and the importance of socializing children into society's values. At a time when a decline in family values is held responsible for a range of social problems, the day-care debate has a special prominence.

OBJECTIVES:
To quantify the effects of out-of-home day-care for preschool children on educational, health and welfare outcomes for children and their families.

SEARCH STRATEGY:
Randomised controlled trials of day-care for pre-school children were identified using electronic databases, hand searches of relevant literature, and contact with authors.

SELECTION CRITERIA:
Studies were included in the review if the intervention involved the provision of non-parental day care for children under 5 years of age, and the evaluation design was that of a...
HP2010 Information Access Project

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Search by Focus Area

This site lets you search for published literature related to the Healthy People 2010 focus areas.

- Access to Quality Health Services
- Arthritis, Osteoporosis, and Chronic Back Conditions
- Cancer
- Chronic Kidney Disease
- Diabetes
- Disability and Secondary Conditions
- Educational and Community-Based Programs
- Environmental Health
- Family Planning
- Food Safety
- Health Communication
- Hearing Objectives
- Heart Disease and Stroke
- HIV
- Immunization and Infectious Diseases
- Injury and Violence Prevention
- Maternal, Infant and Child Health
- Medical Product Safety
- Mental Health and Mental Disorders
- Nutrition and Overweight
19-3. **Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents who are overweight or obese.**

**Target and baseline:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Reduction in Overweight or Obese Children and Adolescents*</th>
<th>1988–94 Baseline</th>
<th>2010 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-3a.</td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 11 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-3b.</td>
<td>Adolescents aged 12 to 19 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-3c.</td>
<td>Children and adolescents aged 6 to 19 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Defined as at or above the gender- and age-specific 95th percentile of BMI based on the revised CDC Growth Charts for the United States.

**Target setting method:** Better than the best.

**Data source:** National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), CDC, NCHS.

Increase food security among U.S. Households. ([Objective 19-18](#))
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Abstract</th>
<th>Related Articles, Links</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Davison KK, Marshall SJ, Birch LL.                                                                                                        | Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between TV viewing and girls' body mass index, overweight status, and percentage of body fat.  
PMID: 16860123 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] | [Related Articles, Links]                                                                           |
| 2    | Newman EY.                                                                                                                                  | The new food pyramid has a lot to offer--but it takes a little digging to find its hidden treasure.  
PMID: 16538892 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] | [Related Articles, Links]                                                                           |
PMID: 16829327 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] | [Related Articles, Links]                                                                           |
| 4    | Spanier PA, Marshall SJ, Faulkner GE.                                                                                                      | Tackling the obesity pandemic: a call for sedentary behaviour research.  
PMID: 16827420 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] | [Related Articles, Links]                                                                           |
PMID: 16818530 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] | [Related Articles, Links]                                                                           |
| 6    | McGuinness TM.                                                                                                                             | Active living for healthy youth.  
[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] | [Related Articles, Links]                                                                           |
1: Davison KK, Marshall SJ, Birch LL.
Cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between TV viewing and girls' body mass index, overweight status, and percentage of body fat.
PMID: 16860123 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Newman EY.
The new food pyramid has a lot to offer--but it takes a little digging to find its hidden treasure.
PMID: 16838892 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3: Nelson MC, Gordon Larsen P, Song Y, Popkin BM.
Built and social environments associations with adolescent overweight and activity.
PMID: 16829327 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

4: Spanier PA, Marshall SJ, Faulkner GE.
Tackling the obesity pandemic: a call for sedentary behaviour research.
PMID: 16827420 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Effects of open-loop feedback on physical activity and television viewing in overweight and obese children: a randomized, controlled trial.
PMID: 16818530 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

6: McGuinness TM.
Active living for healthy youth.


1. Sant’Anna MJ, Catunda JK, Carvalho KA, Coates V, Omar HA.
   Pregnant teenager involvement in sexual activity and the social context.

2. Rosengard C, Pollock L, Weizen S, Meers A, Phipps MG.
   Concepts of the advantages and disadvantages of teenage childbirth among pregnant adolescents: a qualitative analysis.

3. Meldrum J, Pringle A.
   Sex, lives and videotape.

4. Ricketts SA, Guemsey BP.
   School-based health centers and the decline in black teen fertility during the 1990s in Denver, Colorado.

5. Sember R, Kropf A, di Mauro D.
   Images against teen pregnancy.

6. Stephens SD.
   Faith-based social work in reducing adolescent pregnancy.

7. Truong HH, Kellogg T, McFarland W, Kang MS, Darney P, Drey EA.
Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: systematic review of randomised controlled trials.


PMID: 12065267 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies among adolescents: systematic review of randomised controlled trials

Alba DiCenso, Gordon Guyatt, A Willan, L Griffith

Abstract

Objective To review the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies aimed at delaying sexual intercourse, improving use of birth control, and reducing incidence of unintended pregnancy in adolescents.

Data sources 12 electronic bibliographic databases, 10 key journals, citations of relevant articles, and contact with authors.

Study selection 26 trials described in 22 published and unpublished reports that randomised adolescents to an intervention or a control group (alternate intervention or nothing).

Data extraction Two independent reviewers assessed methodological quality and abstracted data.

Data synthesis The interventions did not delay initiation of sexual intercourse in young women (pooled odds ratio 1.12; 95% confidence interval 0.96 to 1.30) or young men (0.99; 0.84 to 1.16); did not improve use of birth control by young women at every intercourse (0.95; 0.69 to 1.30) or at last intercourse (1.05; 0.50 to 2.19) or by young men at every intercourse (0.90; 0.70 to 1.16) or at last intercourse (1.25; 0.99 to 1.59); and did not reduce pregnancy rates in young women (1.04; 0.78 to 1.40). Four abstinence programmes and one school-based sex education programme were associated with an increase in the number of sexual partners, although the effect was not statistically significant. There were negative associations between early childbearing and numerous economic, social, and health outcomes. In response, communities have implemented various pregnancy prevention strategies for adolescents, several of which have been evaluated. Discrepant results of these evaluations have left the effectiveness of such strategies in doubt.

We undertook a systematic review that included non-published studies to avoid publication bias excluded non-randomised studies that tend to inflate treatment effects and provided a summary measure to facilitate interpretation.

Methods

Eligibility criteria
We included published and unpublished randomised controlled trials of adolescents (aged 11 to 18 years) that evaluated pregnancy prevention programmes including sex education classes, school based clinics, family planning clinics, and community based programmes. We included studies that evaluated delay in initiation of sexual intercourse, consistent use of birth control, or avoidance of unintended pregnancy. All studies took place in North America, Australia, New Zealand, or Europe (including Eastern Europe).

PMID: 16152750 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

A review of 21 curricula for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs.

PMID: 15966551 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

School-based teenage pregnancy prevention programs: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials.

PMID: 15661604 [PubMed - in process]

A qualitative evaluation of the Students of Service (SOS) program for sexual abstinence in Louisiana.

PMID: 15554119 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Sexual risk attitudes and intentions of youth aged 12-14 years: survey comparisons of parent-teen prevention and control groups.

PMID: 15369196 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Abstinence-only education: how we got here and where we’re going.

PMID: 15013874 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Abstinence-only education: how we got here and where we’re going.
History of PubMed Search Session

PubMed is a service of the National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health.

Search History will be lost after eight hours of inactivity.
To combine searches use # before search number, e.g., #2 AND #6.
Search numbers may not be continuous; all searches are represented.
Click on query # to add to strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Most Recent Queries</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>teen pregnancy prevention abstinence</td>
<td>20:52:53</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>teen pregnancy prevention Field: All Fields, Limits: Meta-Analysis</td>
<td>20:43:12</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>teen pregnancy prevention</td>
<td>20:03:36</td>
<td>1197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Options include AND, OR, NOT, Delete, Go, Details, and Save in My NCBI.
PMD: 16152750 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

A review of 21 curricula for abstinence-only-until-marriage programs.
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What is My NCBI?

My NCBI is a central place to customize NCBI Web services. To use it, you must first register, and your browser must accept cookies.

You can use My NCBI to:

- Save searches
- Set up e-mail alerts for new content
- Display links to Web resources (LinkOut)
- Choose filters that group search results

Like all NCBI resources, My NCBI is free. For more information, read My NCBI Help. You may also read about your privacy.
Additional Public Health Information Sources:
http://PHPartners.org

- Grey literature
- News
- Listservs
- Government reports
- Statistics
- Meeting abstracts
- Organization websites

| Governments Reports & Grey Literature |
| Health Statistics |
| Conferences & Meetings |
Discussion and E-mail Lists

Resources to support e-mail communication among public health colleagues. The News page also provides links to help you stay informed.

- **AHRQ Electronic Newsletter (Non-Media Only)** - (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality) - An electronic newsletter is provided for people who are interested in receiving announcements and information by email about Agency activities. The newsletter is sent out on a regular basis, as news warrants. It describes the results of AHRQ-funded studies, announces the availability of new print and electronic resources, gives updates on the status of current funding opportunities, and much more.

- **AHRQ's Bioterrorism Preparedness LISTSERV®** - (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality) - For Discussion and E-mail Lists page Items of interest about the results of AHRQ's bioterrorism preparedness research, planning, and response projects.

- **AHRQ's Patient Safety E-Newsletter** - The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) publishes the Patient Safety E-Newsletter to make available important patient safety news and information. The E-Newsletter is issued on a monthly basis.

- **Bringing Health Information to the Community** - Website contains many useful public health links with a description of the resource. A digest version is also available.

- **Centers for Public Health Preparedness Newsgroup** - (Centers for the Study of Bioterrorism and Emerging Infections)

- **EPA Lists** - (Environmental Protection Agency)

- **EPA Subscribe to E-mail Notification of News and Information** - (Environmental Protection Agency)

- **FDA & You, News for Health Educators and Students** - (Food and Drug Administration) - An educational newsletter intended for use by health educators, secondary school students and their parents. It contains news about medical products from each of FDA's five Centers

- **FDA E-mail Lists** - (U.S. Food and Drug Administration)

- **Join Online Discussion Groups** - (American Public Health Association) - Sections have discussion groups that are open to members of APHA

- **Listservs at NCHS** - (National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - List of over 10 subject electronic distribution lists set up by the National Center for Health Statistics

- **New Minority Grant Listserv** - (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - Subscribers will have a

Main Topics:
- Health Promotion and Health Education
- Literature and Guidelines
- Health Data Tools and Statistics
- Grants and Funding
- Education and Training
- Legislation
- Conferences and Meetings
- Finding People
- Discussion and E-mail Lists
- Jobs and Careers

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Public Health Information and Data:
- Tutorial
- Training Manual

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Resource Guide for Public Health Preparedness
Role of Information Services for Emergency Preparedness and Response Symposium

Latest News
- Public Health Alert for Flood Victims: Vibrio Vulnificus
- The National Library of Medicine Compiles a Hurricane Katrina Web Page
- Interim Immunization Recommendations for Individuals Displaced by Hurricane Katrina

Hurricane Katrina:
HHS Links to Health Information...
PHPartners.org: Online Public Health Tutorial

Public Health Information and Data Tutorial provides instruction for members of the public health workforce on issues related to information access and management. This tutorial is based on Public Health Information and Data: A Training Manual. There are no copyright restrictions on the contents of this tutorial or the training manual, and users are free to adapt or duplicate any portion.

The contributors and authors of this tutorial's content represent city, county, state and federal agencies. They establish clear connections to recognized competencies in public health and provide examples representing much of the diversity inherent in the practice of public health.

Learning objectives:

- Stay informed of developments and events related to public health;
- Find reliable and authoritative consumer-oriented materials to support health education;
- Retrieve statistical information and access data sets relevant to public health; and
- Retrieve and evaluate information in support of evidence-based practice.

Suggestions for improving this tutorial are encouraged. Please share your suggestions here.
Suggest a Link

We particularly invite suggestions for links to government and non-profit organizations that serve as gateways to information on a variety of topics related to public health. When suggesting a new link from PHPartners.org to another site, please consider that site's enduring value and the frequency with which it is updated. PHPartners.org does not normally include links to commercial products or services. PHPartners.org acknowledges that a site with valuable information may also contain information on commercial products or services, however, acceptance of a link does not imply that PHPartners.org endorses any commercial product or service contained in the link. To submit a link for consideration please complete the following:

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