**Search term generation: the return of PICO(T)**

The PICO(T) question you develop can guide you in brainstorming and organizing keywords before you search.

**Keyword searching on PubMed- preliminary searches**

Next, you can run some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ searches to come up with more ideas as you browse the search results.

**Combining search terms**

You can combine your search terms using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and parentheses. This keeps them organized for you and also tells the database how to read and combine them.

Using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will search for both terms.

Using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will search for either term.

**The search details box**

Use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ box to check how PubMed is running your search. You can find it by selecting “advanced” under the search bar.

Screenshot of slide from powerpoint with take home message. Consider: Practice doing some simple searches in PubMed and explore other ways the database allows you to narrow your search results. Remember: PICO(T) questions guide you in brainstorming search terms, and you can find more with preliminary searches. You can organize your search terms using simple syntax and check how PubMed is interpreting it with the Search Details box
