Appendix B

Research Capacity Assessment – Search Methods and Detailed Results

Canadian Author Search
We conducted a Canadian literature search using three databases: Scopus, PubMed and Medline. The search was conducted in two parts. First, we used the following search terms: general practice, family medicine, primary healthcare, primary care, ambulatory care, nurse, nurse practitioner, PHC, GP, FP, general practitioner, family practitioner (combined with OR). Second, we searched using the following terms: electronic medical record, electronic medical records, electronic health records, computerized medical record, electronic patient records, computer record, computerized record, health informatics, information technology, EMR, EHR (combined with OR). The results of each search string were combined using AND. Search limits were: published from 1999 to 2010; English; Human; and Canadian first authors. This yielded 159 citations. Fifty-nine duplicates were excluded. The remaining articles were hand searched to ensure the first author was Canadian, and for relevance. This resulted in a final subset of 84 citations.

Granting Agency Funding Databases Search
We searched for relevant research grants within the CIHR Funded Research Database, the Canadian Research Information System (CRIS), and Other Funding Databases. The CIHR and CRIS databases are structured the same way. Therefore, searching the CRIS database will include CIHR results; test searches were conducted to confirm this. The agencies included in the CRIS database are: Arthritis Society, Canadian Cancer Society, Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Canadian Prostate Cancer Research Initiative, Canadian Tobacco Control Research Initiative, Heart and Stroke Foundation, Saskatchewan Health Research Foundation, Terry Fox Foundation and the Terry Fox Research Institute.

We conducted two separate searches on the CRIS database for the years 1999 to 2010. First, we conducted a keyword search. Second, we searched using the names of 22 researchers previously identified for participation in our stakeholder interviews. For the first search, we used
the following keywords: electronic medical records; electronic health records; primary healthcare; EMR; EHR; health informatics; health information and electronic; health information technology; computerized medical record; electronic patient record; and personal health record. This yielded a total of 224 results; 36 duplicates were subsequently removed. After review for relevancy, 27 grants were selected for inclusion. Second, the CRIS database was searched on each of the previously identified researcher’s names, resulting in 239 grants associated with 18 names. After removing 18 duplicates and reviewing the remainder for relevancy and applicability, we selected 30 grants for inclusion. The results of the two searches were combined, which resulted in a total of 57 grants. Ten duplicates were removed, resulting in a total of 48 grants. After final review for relevancy, we selected 38 grants. The other funding databases searched for relevant grants included the Canada Foundation for Innovation database, and the Canada Research Chairs website.

Canada Foundation for Innovation
The Canada Foundation for Innovation website has a downloadable database. The title and keyword columns in this database were searched using the following keywords: electronic medical records; electronic health records; EMR; EHR; health informatics; primary care; primary healthcare; health information; health information technology; computerized medical record; and electronic patient record. This search yielded 24 grants, of which 6 were duplicates to the CRIS search. After review for relevancy, we selected 4 grants.

Canada Research Chair Website
The Canada Research Chair website was searched using the keywords: primary care; health information; health information technology; electronic patient record; EMR; and EHR. This search yielded 11 Canada Research Chairs. These results were reviewed for relevancy, and five Canada Research Chairs were included.