Exporting References from the PEDro Database into RefWorks

1. Perform a search utilizing the Simple Search (shown) or Advanced search mode. Lateral epicondylitis is the condition searched in this example.

2. Click Select in the Select Record column for the desired references and then Display Selected Records at the top left.
3. Batch import can be accomplished by copying the complete display for each reference, as shown below. **Note:** by following this technique, the **Full text** links and **Remove this record** may appear at the end of the abstract in RefWorks. As an alternative, each reference would be individually copied, stopping at the end of the **Abstract** or **Source**, and pasted sequentially into RefWorks.

![Selected Records](image)

Full text (sometimes free) may be available at these links:
- [http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s14518-015-0019-2](http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s14518-015-0019-2)

4. Proceed to the **References** tab in RefWorks and select **Import** from the drop-down menu.

![References](image)
5. From the **Import References** page:
   - select **From Text** and locate the **Import Filter/Data Source** and the **Database** menu selections for **PEDro – Physiotherapy Evidence Database**.
   - paste the reference(s) into the box. The **Import Into Folder** menu provides the option to add references to an existing folder, a new folder or no folder (**None**).
   - click the **Import** button located on the lower right to complete.

![Import References](image)

6. Review imported references for fields needed to satisfy requirements related to the citation style required for the manuscript. In this example, the digital object identifier (DOI) is inadvertently placed at the end of the **Abstract**. To modify, select the **Edit** button at the top right of the reference.
Objective: To establish the effectiveness of eccentric exercise as a treatment intervention for lateral epicondylosis. DATA SOURCES: ProQuest, Medline via EBSCO, AMED, Scopus, Web of Science, CINAHL. REVIEW METHODS: A systematic review was undertaken to identify randomized and controlled clinical trials incorporating eccentric exercise as a treatment for patients diagnosed with lateral epicondylitis. Studies were included if they incorporated eccentric exercise, either in isolation or as part of a multimodal treatment protocol; they assessed at least one functional or disability outcome measure; and the patients had undergone diagnostic testing. The methodological quality of each study was assessed using the Modified Cochrane Musculoskeletal Injuries Group score sheet. RESULTS: Twelve studies met the inclusion criteria. Three were deemed 'high' quality, seven were 'medium' quality, and two were 'low' quality. Eight of the studies were randomized trials investigating a total of 334 subjects. Following treatment, all groups inclusive of eccentric exercise reported decreased pain and improved function and grip strength from baseline. Seven studies reported improvements in pain, function, and/or grip strength for therapy treatments inclusive of eccentric exercise when compared with those excluding eccentric exercise. Only one low-quality study investigated the isolated effects of eccentric exercise for treating lateral epicondylitis and found no significant improvements in pain when compared with other treatments. CONCLUSION: The majority of consistent findings support the inclusion of eccentric exercise as part of a multimodal therapy programme for improved outcomes in patients with lateral epicondylitis. Full text (sometimes free) may be available at these link(s): http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0269215513401074 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23881334 http://cre.sagepub.com/abstract

Then paste the DOI and select Save Reference.