



Waipapa
Taumata Rau
**University
of Auckland**

AI tools for literature reviews

Using artificial intelligence ethically and effectively to
augment your literature reviews



June 30th



Dr Erin Wood
Ngā Ratonga Manaaki Rangahau | Research Services
Te Tumu Herenga | Libraries and Learning Services

Today:

- Guidance on AI use
- Tools supporting literature discovery and other aspects of literature reviews
- Critical evaluation of tools to ensure best practice
- Q&A



Dr Erin Wood

PhD Biological Sciences, UOW with dietary neuroscience focus

3 years with Research Services

Specialisation into AI in scholarly communications

Question:



How have you been using AI?

Answer in the chat





Official use guidance

Institutional regulations

National guidance

e.g. [AI for the Public Service](#)

Publisher policies

authorship, disclosure,
limits on uses

(Some) University of Auckland context:

- [AI at the University](#) guidance
- [Generative AI Usage Standard](#)
view publicly on [TeachWell](#)
- [Data Classification Standard](#)
- [Research Integrity Policy](#)
- [Authorship and Publication Guidelines](#)
- [Copyright policy](#)
- [Doctoral policies](#), such as [Student Academic Conduct Statute](#) and [Third Party Editing and Proofreading of Theses and Dissertations Guidelines](#)

Question:



What type of review are you interested in and what is it for?

Answer in the chat





Purpose of literature reviews



Give a comprehensive overview and critical analysis of existing research on a particular topic

And for you as a researcher:

- Deepen knowledge of your discipline & its practices
- Build scholarly research skills, i.e. critical analysis
- Identify knowledge gaps



Principles of good reviews



Adherence variable across review types

Unbiased

Reliable

Reproducible

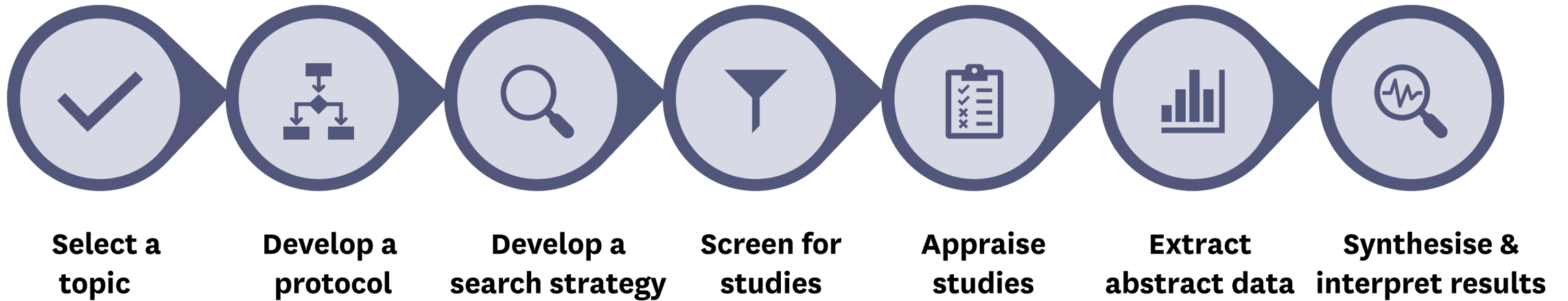
Transparent

Comprehensive

Systematic/structured

Review steps

(systematic review)



Question:



How could AI help with your
literature review?

Answer in the chat



Time

Accessibility

Discover unconsidered content

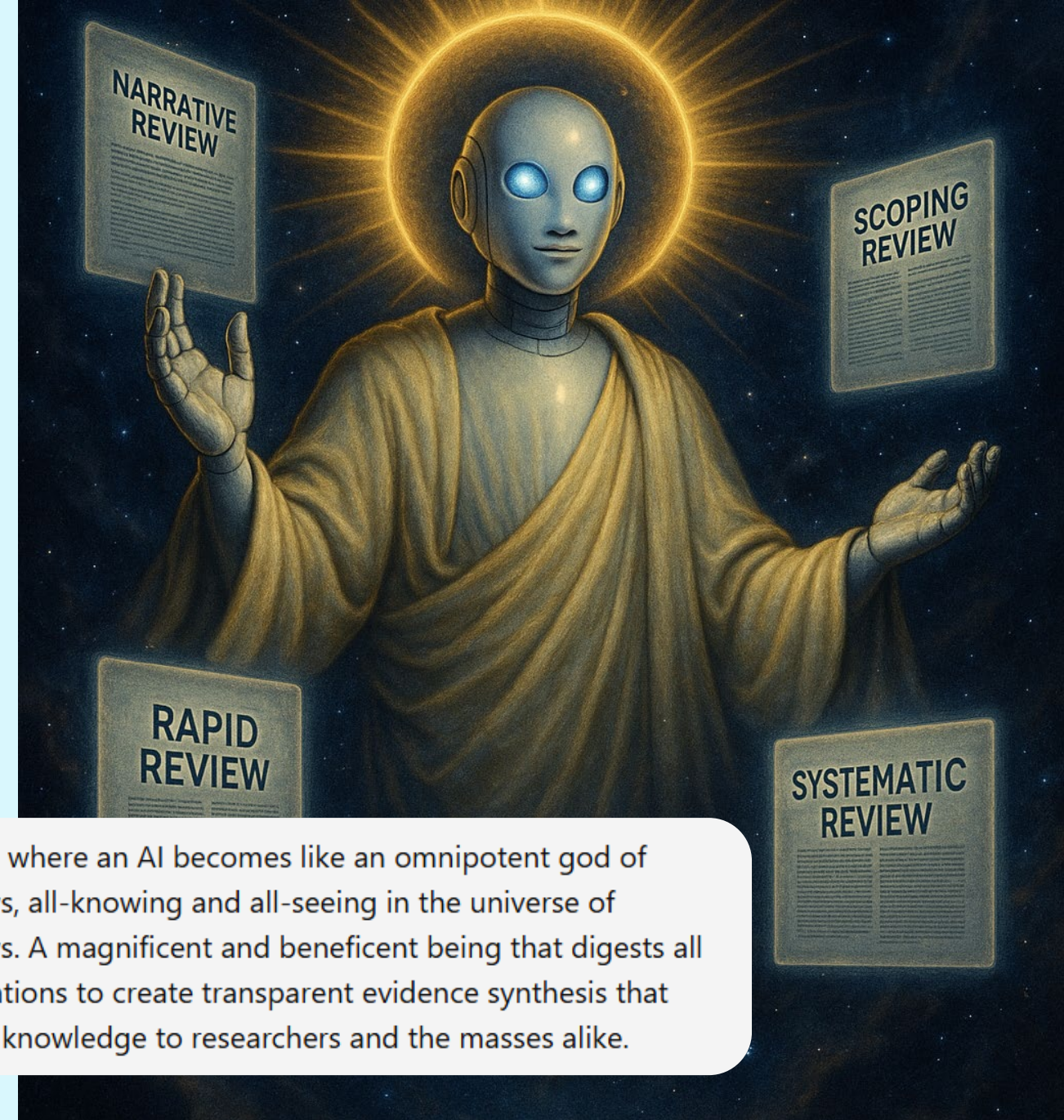
Minimise human error

Make your work more discoverable

Larger processing enabled


Living reviews

create an image where an AI becomes like an omnipotent god of literature reviews, all-knowing and all-seeing in the universe of literature reviews. A magnificent and beneficent being that digests all research publications to create transparent evidence synthesis that brings scientific knowledge to researchers and the masses alike.



Copilot, do my review!

Write my literature review on the research topic cow and goat milk consumption and its effect on appetite physiology, brain activity and behaviours

 Add content

@ | ➤

Literature discovery

Can AI run my searches?



The Ugly

Chatbots suggesting literature

Copilot, ChatGPT, Claude

- Sources often non-scholarly
- Not comprehensive
- Often fabricated

AI writing tools

Keenius, Jenni, SciSpace's AI writer

Citation suggestions based on your text input

- Not really reviewing
- High risk of bias



Creating search strategies



Copilot

ChatGPT

Claude

TERA

Large language models (LLMs) are not there yet

- 13% of relevant results found vs human search
- Lower precision: Sift through more results before getting a relevant hit

[Clark et al., 2025](#)

Other types of search creation support

TERA

My projects

Test

Subscribe

Review Wizard

Word Freq

Mesht

SearchRefiner

Your query

☐ Replace Line References

```

1
2 ("Cough"[Mesh] OR "Cough Reflex"[Mesh] OR "Cough Testing" OR "Cough Reflex Testing" OR "Voluntary Cough" OR "Reflex
  Cough" OR "Cough Sensitivity" OR "Cough Challenge Test" OR "Cough Provocation Test")
3 AND
4 ("Deglutition Disorders"[Mesh] OR "Dysphagia" OR "Swallowing Disorders" OR "Silent Aspiration" OR "Aspiration
  Pneumonia")
5 AND
6 ("Stroke"[Mesh] OR "Parkinson Disease"[Mesh] OR "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis" OR "Neurological Disorders" OR
  "Neurodegenerative Diseases")
7 AND
8 ("Citric Acid" OR "Capsaicin" OR "Tartaric Acid" OR "Nebulizer" OR "Peak Cough Flow" OR "Cough Airflow" OR "Cough
  Strength")
9 AND
10 ("Screening" OR "Diagnosis" OR "Sensitivity and Specificity" OR "Predictive Value of Tests" OR "Clinical Utility")
11

```

▼ Ovid MEDLINE

```

(exp Cough/ OR exp "Cough Reflex"/ OR "Cough Testing" OR "Cough Reflex Testing"
"Cough Challenge Test" OR "Cough Provocation Test")
AND
(exp "Deglutition Disorders"/ OR Dysphagia OR "Swallowing Disorders" OR "Silent A
AND
(exp Stroke/ OR exp
AND
("Citric Acid" OR Cap
AND
(Screening OR Diagn

```

▼ CINAHL (Ebsco)

```

((MH Cough+) OR (MH "Cough Reflex+") OR "Cough Testing" OR "Cough Reflex Testing" OR "Voluntary Cough" OR "Reflex Cough" OR "Cough Sensitivity" OR

```

▼ ProQuest

```

(SUBJECT(Cough) OR SUBJECT("Cough Reflex") OR "Cough Testing" OR "Cough Reflex Testing" OR "Voluntary Cough" OR "Reflex Cough" OR "Cough Sensitivity" OR
"Cough Challenge Test" OR "Cough Provocation Test")
AND
(SUBJECT("Deglutition Disorders") OR Dysphagia OR "Swallowing Disorders" OR "Silent Aspiration" OR "Aspiration Pneumonia")
AND
(SUBJECT(Stroke) OR SUBJECT("Parkinson Disease") OR "Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis" OR "Neurological Disorders" OR "Neurodegenerative Diseases")
AND
("Citric Acid" OR Capsaicin OR "Tartaric Acid" OR Nebulizer OR "Peak Cough Flow" OR "Cough Airflow" OR "Cough Strength")
AND
(Screening OR Diagnosis OR "Sensitivity and Specificity" OR "Predictive Value of Tests" OR "Clinical Utility")

```



Citation mapping tools

Built on seed articles

Citation tracking

Semantic matching



Research Rabbit

Litmaps

Connected Papers

New Collection

New Category

Connect to Zotero

Uncategorized

Demonstrations

+ Collection

Cough testing16

Shared with Me

FilterCustom

☐ Abstracts

☒ Comments

Select NoneSelect All

Cough testing

AddingtonRodriguez1999

Assessing the laryngeal cough reflex and the risk of developing pneumonia after stroke.

Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation

+ Comment

Sensitivity of the cough reflex in patients with chronic cough

ChungChung2006

Measurement of cough.

Respiratory Physiology & Neurobiology

FalconerSvirskis2014

An Investigation into the Stability and Sterility of Citric Acid Solutions Used for Cough Reflex Testing.

Dysphagia

Methods of Cough Assessment and Objectivization

+ Add Papers

Connections

Click to Show

16 Selected Papers

Remove from:

Cough testing

Add to Other Collection

EXPLORE PAPERS

Similar Work1593

Earlier Work136

Later Work135

EXPLORE PEOPLE

These Authors150

Suggested Authors837

EXPLORE OTHER CONTENT

Linked Content2

EXPORT PAPERS

BibTeXRISCSV

PUBLIC COLLECTION

SHAREABLE LINKCopy

COLLABORATORSEdit

EMAIL UPDATES

Similar Work

FilterRelevance

☐ Abstracts

☒ Comments

Select All

AddingtonGilliland1999

Assessing the Laryngeal Cough Reflex and the Risk of Developing Pneumonia After Stroke An Interhospital Comparison

Stroke

WakasugiUematsu2008

Screening test for silent aspiration at the bedside.

Dysphagia

AddingtonRekab2005

Effect of stroke location on the laryngeal cough reflex and pneumonia risk

Cough

BickermanDRIMMER1954

The experimental production of cough in human subjects induced by citric acid aerosols; preliminary studies on the evaluation of antitussive agents.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences

MilesHuckabee2013

Connections

Click to Hide

Connections between your collection and 50 papers

Graph Type

NetworkTimeline

Labels

First AuthorLast Author

Filter these items

Zoom Out

Fit All

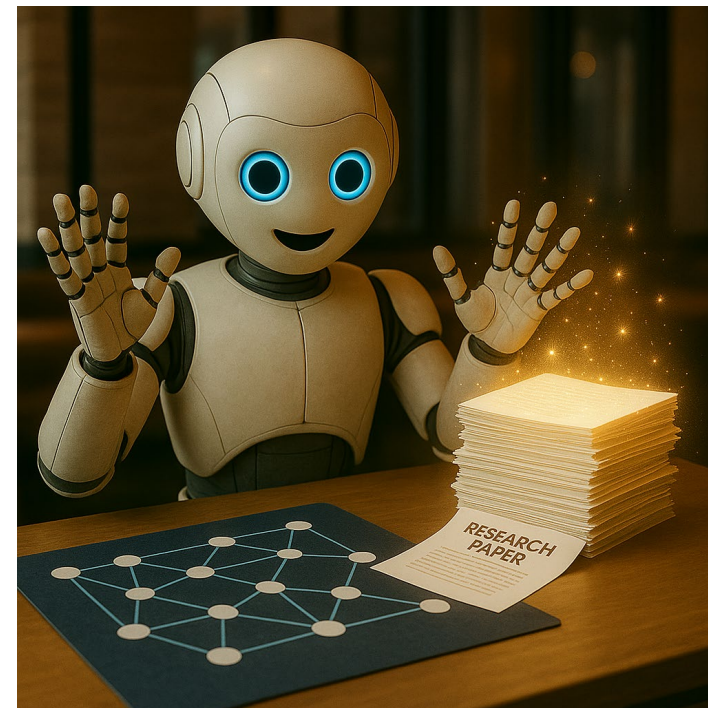
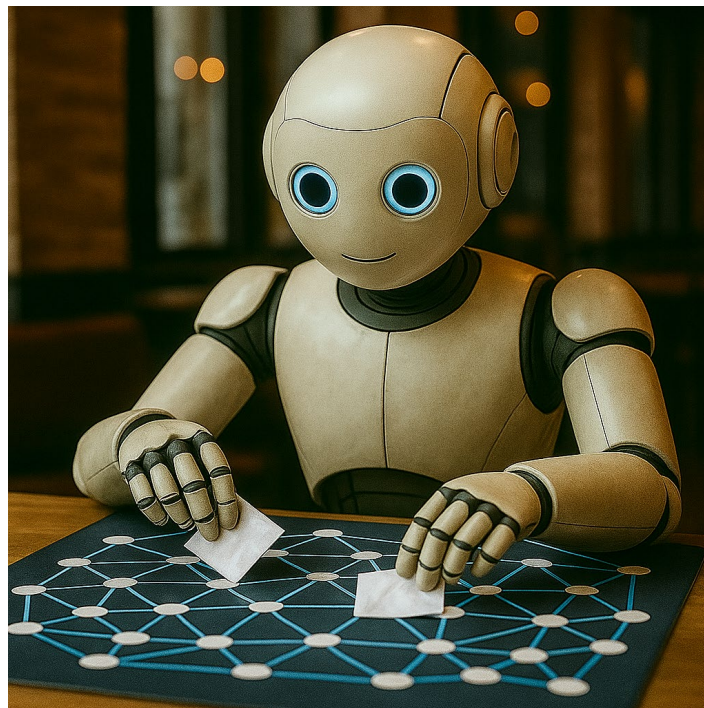
Zoom In

Download

Waipapa Taumata Rau, University of Auckland

30 June 2025

Semantic search





Academic search engines



Elicit

SciSpace

Scopus AI

Clarivate Research Assistants

Dimensions AI

Consensus

Semantic Scholar

Natural language question input

Semantic matching and/or create keyword search(es)

Retrieval Augmented Generated (RAG) - creates a text answer summary from top results

How effective are reflex and voluntary cough tests in predicting aspiration risk and guiding dysphagia management in patients with neurological disorders?

Cough Tests in Dysphagia Management

Share

How effective are reflex and voluntary cough tests in predicting aspiration risk and guiding dy...

Summary of top 4 papers

Copy

Voluntary and reflex cough tests have shown promise in predicting aspiration risk and guiding dysphagia management in patients with neurological disorders. Studies have found that voluntary cough effectiveness is reduced in Parkinson's disease patients compared to reflex cough (Wheeler [Hegland et al., 2014](#)). Clinical signs alone have limited accuracy in detecting aspiration risk, but combining symptoms like cough on swallowing with the 3-oz water test improves predictive value (Mari [et al., 1997](#)). Objective measures of voluntary cough, such as expulsive phase rise time and volume acceleration, demonstrate high sensitivity and specificity in identifying stroke patients at risk of aspiration (Smith [Hammond et al., 2009](#)). Furthermore, voluntary cough airflow parameters are associated with the ability to clear aspirated material from the subglottis in patients with neurodegenerative disorders, supporting the clinical utility of voluntary cough testing in dysphagia management (Borders & Troche, 2021).

Sort: Most relevant

Filters

Export as

UPGRADE

Paper

Comparison of voluntary and reflex cough effectiveness in Parkinson's disease.

Karen Wheeler Hegland +4

Parkinsonism & Related Disorders

2014 · 46 citations Source DOI

Predictive value of clinical indices in detecting aspiration in patients with neurological disorders

Fabiola Mari +5

Journal of Neurology Neurosurgery & Psychiatry

1997 · 152 citations Source DOI

Abstract summary

Voluntary cough overestimates reflex cough effectiveness in Parkinson's disease, suggesting reflex cough may be a better predictor of aspiration risk.

Cough on swallowing and the 3-oz water swallow test are useful clinical screening tools for predicting aspiration risk in patients with neurological disorders.

Add new step

Manage Columns

Search or create a column

Describe what kind of data you want to extract

e.g. Limitations, Survival time

ADD COLUMNS

+ Summary

+ Main findings

+ Methodology



Chatbots with deep research



ChatGPT's Deep Research

Google's Gemini

Perplexity

Elicit

Multiple-step, iterative processing for RAG outputs

Can restrict to “scholarly” sources

LLM with more academic language

Report back on current research on cough testing in dysphagia, summarising current tests, RCTs and good practice guidelines

Perplexity

Steps

Sources · 74



1. link.springer

link.springer.com/10.1007/s00455...

Upper Airway Sensory Testing in Dysphagia - Implications for Clinical Practice and Future...



2. onlinelibrary.wiley

onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/14...

Cough reflex testing in acute stroke: A survey of current UK service provision and speech and...



3. jocmr

jocmr.org/index.php/JOCM...

Cough Reflex Testing in Dysphagia Following Stroke: A Randomized Controlled Trial



4. pubs.asha

pubs.asha.org/doi/10.1044/20...

The Influence of Cough Reflex Testing on Patient Management.



5. frontiersin

frontiersin.org/articles/10.33...



Research anything...



What information are these tools working with?

Data used

- Public metadata (titles, abstracts)
- Some full-texts
- Preprints
- General web content

Sources

- Semantic Scholar open research corpus
- Preprint servers
- Websites
- Databases



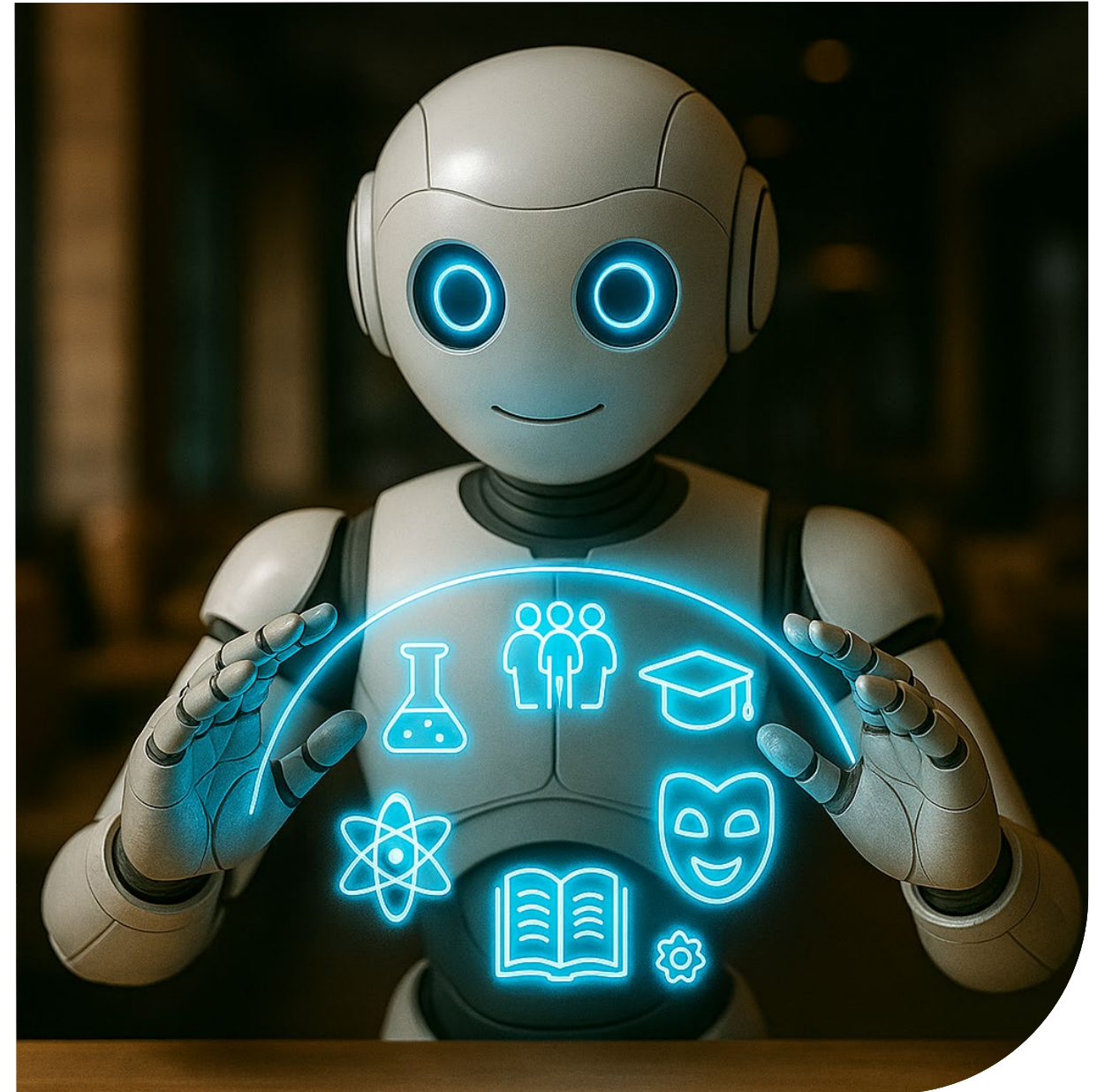
Limitations for literature discovery

Quality

Depth

Scope

***What data is missing?
Can you find out?***



Should you use AI for searching?



Methodological considerations

- Comprehensiveness
- Biases
- Reliability (information & the tool)
- Transparency
- Reproducibility



Suggestions on when/how to use AI



When the required rigour is lower

Where outputs have expert evaluation

Personal knowledge building

Keeping up to date

Record your use



Screening and analysis

Can AI screen my results?

Can AI then extract data from those studies?

Screening



LLMs

Covidence

Rayyan

ASReview Lab

TERA

Potential for LLMs

Potential to lend consistency and reduce subjectivity

[Cao et al., 2025](#)

	Sensitivity (correctly includes relevant)	Specificity (correctly excludes irrelevant)
Human-only	81.7%	98.1%
<i>otto</i> -SR	96.7%	97.9%

Screening



LLMs

Covidence

Rayyan

ASReview Lab

TERA



[ASReview LAB explained. ASReview TV 2022](#)



Data extraction



LLMs

Elicit

ChatPDF

Potential for LLMs

Different validation studies have LLMs at or above 72% of the information extracted by human reviewers. [Clark et al., 2025](#)

[Gartlehner et al., 2025](#)

	Incorrect extractions	Major errors	Fabricated data	Time
Human-only	11%	2.7%	0.5%	125 min
Claude- assisted	9%	2.5%	0.8%	84 min

Platforms with PDF querying

Should you use AI for screening/data extraction?



Copyright infringement concerns

- Full-texts via subscription databases
- Open access content

Rights you grant when uploading full text

No undoing a share, no take-backsies



Tool terms

Elicit

Privacy for uploaded papers

Edited last month

PDFs you upload are encrypted and remain private to your account only, until you choose to delete them.

Will PDF papers I upload be "added" to the Elicit corpus?

No. All PDFs you upload remain private to your account and are not shared or accessible to any other users.

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4. intentionally create or distribute any malware, virus, worm, Trojan horse, or any other items of a harmful or deceptive nature;
5. conduct or encourage illegal activity, including, without limitation, fraud, pyramid schemes, illegal peer-to-peer file sharing, or any activity that is prohibited by applicable law;
6. create or transmit content or information that is or could be harmful to minors;
7. misrepresent yourself or the source of any of Your Content;
8. unlawfully transmit any proprietary information or data, or any other intellectual property, without the valid consent or license from the owner;
9. use the Service to violate the legal rights of others; or

Suggestions for screening/data extraction



Stick to public data for now

Use tools that support title/abstract screening

Extract data manually



Manuscripts

Can AI do my write up?





Writing with AI

AI writers

LLMs

Jenni

NotebookLM

SciSpace

Language assistance

LLMs

Grammarly

Data sharing

Disclosure & IP

Tool terms

Jenni
SciSpace

Your submissions

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Writing with AI

AI writers

- LLMs
- Jenni ai
- NotebookLM
- SciSpace

Language assistance

- LLMs
- Grammarly

Data sharing

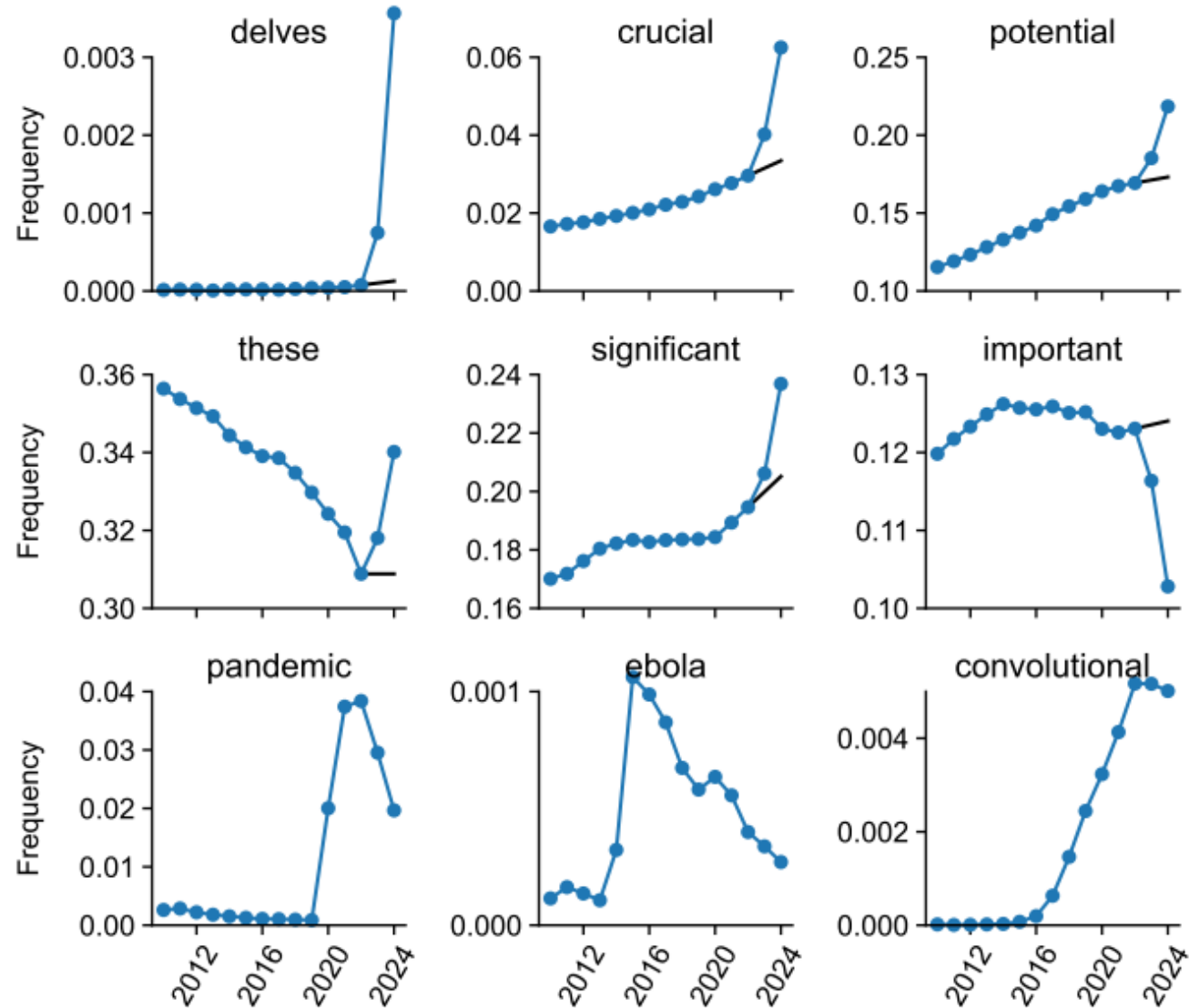
Disclosure & IP

Policy

Quality

(information vs knowledge)

AI language idiosyncrasies



Kobak et al. (2025). *Delving into ChatGPT usage in academic writing through excess vocabulary*.
arXiv. <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2406.07016>



The three-dimensional porous mesh structure of Cu-based metal-organic-framework - aramid cellulose separator enhances the electrochemical performance of lithium metal anode batteries

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^a Beijing Key Laboratory of Materials Utilization of Nonmetallic Minerals and Solid Wastes, National Laboratory of Mineral Materials, School of Materials Science and Technology, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

^b College of Materials & Environmental Engineering, Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou 310036, China

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Lithium metal battery
Lithium dendrites
CuMOF-ANFs separator

ABSTRACT

Lithium metal, due to its high potential, is used as a negative electrode of energy storage systems. However, due to its poor safety, so lithium metal batteries have poor safety. The larger specific surface area of CuMOF-ANFs composite separator (CuMOF-ANFs) composed of CuMOF-ANFs composite separator (CuMOF-ANFs) shows that CuMOF-ANFs composite separator provides fine

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their high electrode potentials and high

1. Introduction

Certainly, here is a possible introduction for your topic: Lithium-metal batteries are promising candidates for high-energy-density rechargeable batteries due to their high electrode potentials and high theoretical capacities [1,2]. However, during the cycle, dendrites forming on the lithium metal anode can cause a short circuit, which can affect the safety and life of the battery [3-9]. Therefore, researchers are indeed focusing on various aspects such as negative electrode structure [10], electrolyte additives [11,12], SEI film construction [13,14], and collector modification [15] to inhibit the formation of lithium dendrites. However, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chemical stability is another promising approach to prevent dendrites from infiltrating the cathode. By incorporating a separator with high mechanical strength, it can act as a physical barrier to impede the growth of

chemical stability of the separator is equally important as it ensures that the separator remains intact and does not react or degrade in the presence of the electrolyte or other battery components. A chemically stable separator helps to prevent the formation of reactive species that can further promote dendrite growth. Researchers are actively exploring different materials and designs for separators to enhance their mechanical strength and chemical stability. These efforts aim to create separators that can effectively block dendrite formation, thereby improving the safety and performance of lithium-ion batteries. While there are several research directions to address the issue of dendrite formation, using a separator with high mechanical strength and chemical stability is an important approach to prevent dendrites from infiltrating the cathode and ensure safe operation of lithium metal batteries.

Several types of separators currently used in research include nanoporous polymer separators [16], ceramic composite separators

Suggestions for writing



Work within policy

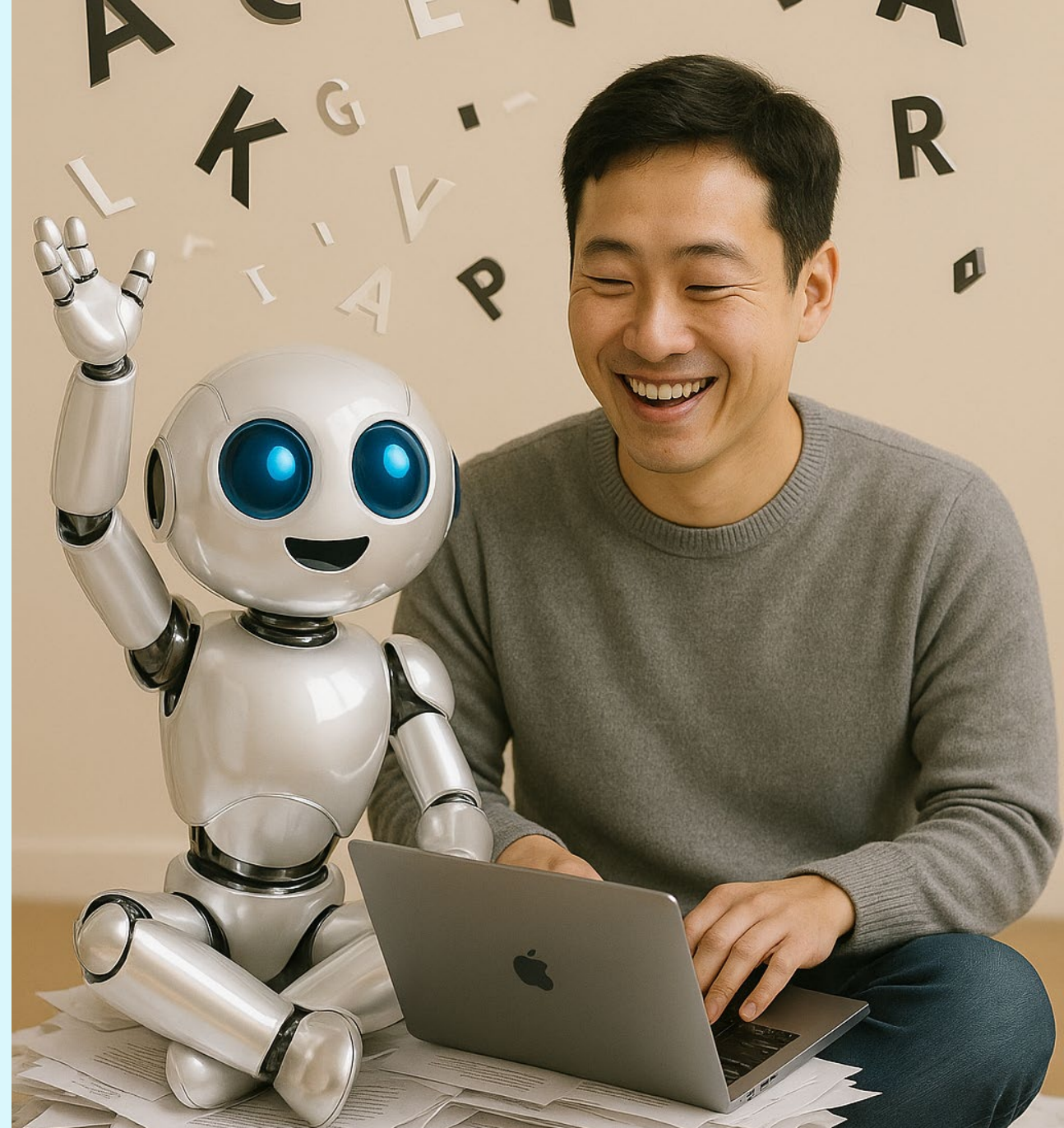
– which ones apply to your work?

Initial drafting, followed by verification and re-crafting

Revisions for language

Track and acknowledge your use

Do not share any data you need to keep private!



Summary

- AI for literature reviews is a developing space
- Augment rather than replace established practices
- Be careful with sharing content; you are responsible for ethical conduct and safe data sharing practices
- Understand what guidelines, policies and practices you need to adhere to
- Maintain transparency with documentation and acknowledgement
- Balance the cost-benefit of using tools



Ask

- Does this tool meet the needs of my review?
 - Is it comprehensive enough?
 - Will its data be of high quality and unbiased?
 - Is it rigorous enough? Has it been validated for my use case?
- What should I share with this tool?
 - How will inputs used?
 - Do I have the rights to share the data?
 - Who will see my data (and should they)?
 - Where will the data go?
 - Is it secure enough for my data?
- Can I use this tool for my application?
 - Does it align with institutional/publisher/national policy?
- Is it worth the costs to implement?



Resources

[Cochrane webinar series](#)

[Responsible AI in Evidence Synthesis \(RAISE\): guidance and recommendations](#)

[Aaron Tay's Musings about librarianship](#)

Ithaka S+R. [Generative AI product tracker](#)

Cao et al. (2025). Automation of Systematic Reviews with Large Language Models. medRxiv.
<https://doi.org/10.1101/2025.06.13.25329541>

Clark et al. (2025). Generative artificial intelligence use in evidence synthesis: A systematic review. Research Synthesis Methods, 1–19. doi:[10.1017/rsm.2025.16](https://doi.org/10.1017/rsm.2025.16)

Gartlehner et al. (2025). AI-Assisted Data Extraction with a Large Language Model: A Study Within Reviews. medRxiv.
<https://doi.org/10.1101/2025.03.20.25324350>

Kobak et al. (2025). Delving into ChatGPT usage in academic writing through excess vocabulary. arXiv.
<https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2406.07016>



Questions?

Access the form to:

- Provide feedback
- Download slides
- Send further questions
- Receive a Q&A summary

tinyurl.com/yseyun73

Images generated with Open AI's ChatGPT-4o, June 2025

