Scholarly Communications Workshops, Fall 2013

The following scholarly communications workshops will be offered this semester at Library West (LW), Marston Science Library (MSL), the Education Library (EDL) and the Health Sciences Center Library (HSCL). Registration [...]
Resources of the HSC Library:

http://library.health.ufl.edu

**Databases**

Quick picks – the most popular databases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AccessMedicine</th>
<th>BIOSIS</th>
<th>CAB</th>
<th>CINAHL</th>
<th>Clinical Pharmacology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane Library</td>
<td>EBSCOhost Web</td>
<td>HaPI</td>
<td>Impact Factor JCR</td>
<td>IPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD Consult</td>
<td>NCBI</td>
<td>ProQuest</td>
<td>PsydINFO</td>
<td>PubMed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SportDiscus</td>
<td>STAT!Ref e-books</td>
<td>TOXLINE</td>
<td>UpToDate</td>
<td>Web of Science</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All HSCL databases

All library databases (A–Z list)

More details on the quick picks:

**AccessMedicine** - the search engine which helps you find matches based on the true meaning of the concepts detailed in the content.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Relevant Topics Covered</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access Medicine</td>
<td>Collection of textbooks in all field of medicine, Diagnosaurus, videos from Harrisons’, patient safety modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOSIS</td>
<td>Life sciences and biomedical research covering pre-clinical and experimental research, methods and instrumentation, animal studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Pharmacology</td>
<td>Covers drugs, investigational drugs, herbal products, nutraceuticals and nutritional products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CINAHL</td>
<td>The Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) covers nursing, allied health, sports medicine, rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochrane Library</td>
<td>Evidence based Medicine. Includes Best Evidence, Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, Cochrane Central Registry of Controlled Trials, and Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effectiveness (DARE).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERIC (Education Resources Information Center)</td>
<td>Adult, career, and vocational education, counseling, elementary and early childhood education, educational management, higher education, junior colleges, second-language learning, special education, teacher education, tests, measurement, and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HaPI</td>
<td>Health and Psychosocial Instruments (HaPI) provides rating scales, questionnaires, checklists, tests, interview schedules, and coding schemes/manuals for health and social sciences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Most Used Medical Databases

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Relevant Topics Covered</th>
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<tr>
<td>IPA (International Pharmaceutical Abstracts)</td>
<td>Comprehensive information is included for drug therapy, toxicity, and pharmacy practice as well as legislation, regulation, technology, utilization, biopharmaceutics, information processing, education, economics, and ethics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCBI databases</td>
<td>The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) provides access to biomedical and genomic information: Molecular biology, computational biology, software tools for analyzing genome data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PsycINFO</td>
<td>Psychology, Psychiatry, Mental Health and related subjects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PubMed</td>
<td>Basic Biomedical Science Research, Clinical Medicine, Rehabilitation, Health Education, Health Administration, Health Services, Nutrition, Delivery of Health Care, Pathology, Psychiatry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stat!Ref</td>
<td>Collection of textbooks including ACP PIER and AHFS Drug Information and DrugPoints Information System. PIER is a collection of over 400 evidence summaries published by the American College of Physicians and allows browsing by organ system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to Date</td>
<td>Evidence-based, peer reviewed clinical information. On campus and VPN access only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web of Science</td>
<td>Sciences, Social Sciences, and Humanities. Includes “times cited” and “cited by” information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Searching techniques

- Boolean Operators – AND, OR, NOT
- Phrase searching and truncation
- Combining searches and using filters/limits
- Controlled vocabularies – Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)
Boolean Operators

**OR:** Use when combining synonyms for the same concept (only one term is needed) e.g. myocardial infarction OR heart attack

**AND:** Use when combining different concepts (both terms are needed) e.g. heart attack AND elderly

**NOT:** Use to eliminate a term e.g. drugs NOT antibiotics
Phrase Searching and Truncation

• Quotation marks generally force the database to search for a set of words in exact order, e.g. congenital heart disease

• To find multiple endings of the same root, use truncation, e.g. environment* retrieves environment, environments, environmental, environmentalist, etc.
  – The ‘*’ and ‘$’ are the most common wildcard symbols. PubMed uses *
  – If you truncate with too few letters, you can get way too many results.
Limits/Filter Options

“Limits” pages or filters can make it easier for you to select common options such as language, article type, publication dates, human or animal, gender, age groups, etc.
Combining searches

- Using Advanced Search allows you to see previous searches and combine searches.
Controlled Vocabulary/Subject Headings

A controlled vocabulary is a set of established terms where

• every term represents a single concept
• only one term is used for that concept

Example: Many words can be used to represent the concept “people who teach.”

- teachers
- faculty
- instructors
- professors
- tutors
- educators
- lecturers, etc.

In a controlled vocabulary, one of these will be chosen to represent the concept.

MeSH = Faculty
Faculty, Dental
Faculty, Medical
Faculty, Nursing, etc.
MeSH: PubMed’s Controlled Vocabulary
Breast Feeding
The nursing of an infant at the breast.

PubMed search builder options

- adverse effects
- analysis
- contraindications
- drug effects
- economics
- epidemiology
- ethics
- ethology
- history
- instrumentation
- methods
- organization and administration
- pharmacology
- physiology
- psychology
- statistics and numerical data
- therapeutic use
- trends

- Restrict to MeSH Major Topic.
- Do not include MeSH terms found below this term in the MeSH hierarchy.

Tree Number(s): F01.145.407.199, G07.610.220.500.500, G07.610.593.185, G07.700.620.185

Entry Terms:
- Feeding, Breast
- Breastfeeding
- Breast Feeding, Exclusive
- Exclusive Breast Feeding
- Breastfeeding, Exclusive
- Exclusive Breastfeeding

See Also:
- Bottle Feeding
- Milk, Human

Related terms in the MeSH vocabulary
- Psychiatry and Psychology Category
- Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms
- Behavior
- Feeding Behavior

Related information
- PubMed
- PubMed - Major Topic
- Clinical Queries
- NLM MeSH Browser

Recent Activity
- Turn Off
- Clear

Your browsing activity is empty.
When should I use keywords instead of a controlled vocabulary?

• Adding subject terms takes time, therefore the newest articles don’t yet have subject terms
  – In PubMed, you can use keywords to search only this newest literature:  
    e.g. ((“heart attack” OR “myocardial infarction” AND elderly) NOT medline[sb])

• Some concepts don’t yet have a subject term
MyNCBI: Capturing Searches and Results

In PubMed, use MyNCBI to:

• Save searches and receive citation alerts
• Save search results in collections
• Automatically keep 6 months of your search history
• Set display preferences
For more help:

• Contact me! Hannah Norton, nortonh@ufl.edu, 352-273-8412

• Take a look at the Cardiovascular Medicine LibGuide: http://guides.uflib.ufl.edu/cardio

• Check out upcoming HSCL workshops: http://training.health.ufl.edu/public_workshopsops_scheduled.aspx?sponsor=15