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After today’s lecture you should have an overview of the Library’s resources and services and have the ability to search the library catalogue and locate items on the shelves.
Library Website

- 1. Right column
  - library guides
  - Reading lists
  - FAQs & Feedback

- 2. Summon
  - slide 15 etc.

- 3. Catalogue
  - new catalogue, suggest you use Keyword search, for best results
  - N.B. catalogue gives access to Books and Journals – not journal articles

- 4. access to databases but recommend LG

- 5. HELP, training videos and FAQs
Training and Help

Library

Home
About us
Training and Help
- Ask Us
- FAQs + Your Feedback
- Tours and Workshops
- Teach yourself online
- Reference Styles and Assignment Writing
- Referencing and assignment writing
- EndNote
- Support for Research
- IT Help
- Professional Staff Library Guide
- Helpdesk
- A-Z Index
- Workshop Registration
- Information Resources

Tours and Workshops
- Tours and workshops available

Getting started
- Library Quick Start (PDF 2008)
- Finding Information for your assignments
- Frequently asked Questions
- Ask Us for help

For researchers & postgraduate students
- Research support
- Services & resources for researchers
- Scholarly databases & lessons current
- Introduction to EndNote
- more information about EndNote

For academics
- Library services for academics
- Information and Research Skills
- University of Tasmania Library
- Academic, Teaching and Information and Research Skills

Teach yourself
- Exams
- Teaching yourself online

Student Learning Help
- Student Learning Website

IT Help
- IT Support
There are 10 short videos which will help you understand various aspects of the library and research
What is Flexible Library Services?

The Flexible Library Service is a service offered by the Library to UTAS staff and students who are:

- Living or undertaking practical placement more than 40km from the Launceston and Sandy Bay campuses during semester or

- Undertaking studies or working at the Cradle Coast Campus or

- Registered with the University as a student with special needs due to a disability.

Services offered:

- Request specific items from the Library catalogue and have them posted to your designated address (but you have to pay the return postage).
- Request articles or extracts from books to be posted or sent as an electronic attachment to your email address.
- Ask for help when searching for information.
Remember library catalogue is for finding books and journal titles, not articles! We use databases to find articles which I’ll explain shortly.
Use advanced search if you are not getting what you want from basic search. Book looking for is Cultural awareness in Nursing and Healthcare by Karen Holland.
Search finds two copies of the book, one hardcopy and on electronic.
Paper edition - Where it is held, call number, status
eBook access.
"Read Online" if you just want to read briefly, usually need download to copy and print.

Most of the ebooks we have purchased have an unlimited number of concurrent users, but there are many different types of eBook platforms and publishers, so access etc. can vary.

Need the free adobe digital editions software to download EBL eBooks.

If only allowed to browse for 5 minutes that means we don’t own the book but you will be given the option to suggest book for purchase.
This is what ebooks look like when downloaded in adobe digital editions
Printing is restricted to 20% and copying to 5%, system will keep track of how much you still have available. Which is more than copyright laws allow.
Check Library Guide on eBooks
There are various ways to restrict your search to eBooks, format, location, tag but best result is by a keyword search for your “term” plus ‘electronic books’ (not ebooks)
Summon searches across most of our databases AND the catalogue. It is Google like in that it tends to return very large numbers of results.
480,000 results so use the controls on the left to refine your results, say restrict to “Items with full text online” and “limit to scholarly publications” and SUBJECT TERMS we limit to “ethics”, (click on more) and we limit to articles since 2010 gives us a more manageable result of 25.

Summon is quite good for broad type searches but as you go on with your studies you will need to use the more subject specific health databases, up to you when you use which, I’d suggest try both for a while?
Library Guides = all your library resources in one place.
Subject specific and general guides.
Tabs and contact details.
Use the internet as a supplement to other sources of information – not as your sole source of information

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**Information on the Net:**

- Lots of medical information to be found... but be very careful!
- Where is information sourced from:
  - Government (.gov) and non-government organizations (.org)
  - Commercial (.com or .co)
  - Universities and colleges (.edu)
  - News and current affairs
  - Individuals
- Evaluate site very carefully before believing anything you read!
Dihydrogen Monoxide and Cancer

The causative link between Dihydrogen Monoxide (DHMO) and Cancer is currently not established, although a significant amount of evidence points to the potential of DHMO at least playing a role in the formation of cancer, including:

- Hodgkin’s Lymphoma
- Brain Cancer
- Breast cancer
- Multiple myeloma
- Colorectal cancer
- Leukemia
- Lymphoma
- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Ovarian cell carcinoma
- Malignant melanoma

Detection and Treatment

What is known about these cancers is that Dihydrogen Monoxide is found in detectable and inappropriately significant levels in virtually all tumors and other carcinomas and pre-carcinoma growths.

Cancer research has made significant advances in the detection and treatment of many forms of cancers. With each new advancement, the role DHMO plays in the cancer is likely to be better understood.
Accuracy:

- Is the information presented accurate? If you are not certain then double check facts or details.

- Are documents reproduced from other sources with acknowledgment and without changes?

- Do references document factual information?
Currency and integrity

- **Date:** Does the site have the date when it was created or last updated?

- **Integrity:** What is the overall impression of the page? What other web sites are linked to the page? Could the page be a hoax?

Fake drug site, a drug which allows you to HAVIDOL, “Have It All”.
Purpose and bias

- **Purpose:** What is the purpose of the site? Is it there to sell something, promote an opinion, disseminate data or statistics, inform or explain?

- **Bias or point of view:** Is the site trying to promote a particular point of view?

Check for bias, be especially careful of your own, it is the hardest to pick!
Who wrote the information?

- Can you identify who created the site? Is the author qualified in the subject? Is it someone's personal web page?
- Does the author or organisation have authority and a good reputation in the subject area covered by the site?
Web address

- What is the domain of the page you are looking at (\texttt{.com, .gov, .org, .edu})?

- Is it appropriate for the information you are looking for? For example, a government report from the appropriate government (\texttt{.gov}) Web site?

- Be cautious of URLs that include \texttt{~} this is often used to indicate a personal page on an institutes website.

Be cautious if \texttt{~} tilde is in address
Liquid Mountaineering is a spoof video done in the adventure sport style. It was actually done to promote some water proof shoes (which do not allow you to walk to water).
Please don’t reference Wikipedia, we might all use it but it is not a suitable scholarly resource.

They are constantly improving Wikipedia by requiring all statements to be carefully referenced, just as you are required to reference. So look at the references!

Problem is all the usual checks on information on the net PLUS even easier for it to be changed.

Excellent article on the subject in Wikipedia.
Tend to look boring
A few still in paper, but that is now rare.

Peer Reviewed means that the articles have been reviewed by others working in the field and approved before publication.

Some are considered better than others, this is called Journal impact and is based on how often articles in that journal are cited in other articles.

Journal Citation Reports (JCR) Provided by Thomson Reuters; traditional source of impact factors for journals.

Impact Factor (IF) = average number of times that articles published in a specific journal in the two previous years (e.g. 2000-01) were cited in a particular year (i.e. 2002)

Impact Factors may be obtained for individual journals or for all journals within a subject category or edition within the Journal Citation Reports
Remember our library catalogue only has journal titles, not journal articles. There are thousands of journals accessed by hundreds of databases with many overlapping access points i.e. databases.

Some databases, like Web of Knowledge and Scopus are very large and provide access to thousands of journals but can be difficult to refine your search enough. Smaller specialised databases generally provide fewer results but may miss some articles that may be of interest but come under a different subject, like psychology.
Part of analysing a topic is to understand what you are being asked and another part is to start thinking about where you are going to look for information and what search words are you going to use.

We will also look at how you control the way the database searches actually reacts to your search terms.
2. Assess the type of information your topic requires
   - brief or factual information (dictionaries, encyclopaedias)
   - comprehensive or historical coverage (reference, textbooks)
   - recent developments in a topic (journal articles)
Sample topic:

Discuss whether obesity is a contributing factor in the onset of diabetes

What are the:
Instruction word(s)
Main concepts/keywords
Alternate keywords

The keywords are what you will use for your search terms in databases.
3. Think about alternate terms
   - use a thesaurus
   - background reading will give you ideas for alternate terms
   - once you start searching for articles keywords will provide ideas for other terms

Remember alternative spellings e.g. American V British
4. Formulate search strategies
   • Boolean logic (AND, OR, NOT)
   • truncation * (eg. medic*= medicine, medical, medicinal)
   • phrases (words together treated as phrase “tension headache”)

Truncation is also called lemmatization. Some databases do it automatically.
Before looking at individual databases we will look at how databases “react” to the information that you put into a search.

You need to understand this to construct a search.
An **AND** search will find results with information common to both search terms. Databases automatically AND terms.

Remember AND search gives a smaller number of results because it looks only for items which contain BOTH words.
An OR search will find information which includes either search term

Eg. obesity OR diabetes

OR search gives a large number of results because it looks for items that have both words and either word.

So you might use OR to search paediatrics OR pediatric OR child
A **NOT** search will exclude words from your search results.

Google uses a minus sign (preceded by a space) to symbolise **NOT**

Eg. obesity **NOT** diabetes
Databases:

- The library has many health databases:
  - CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature)
  - PubMed (U.S. National Library of Medicine)
  - Informit Health Collection (Australian Health)
  - Australian Medicines Handbook (drug information)
  - MD Consult & Nursing Consult – Evidence Based information
  - Dynamed or the Merck Manual – Evidence Based information

Databases usually give you article title, authors, abstract & publication details, sometimes keywords, references and other details. Some databases contain full text, most contain a mixture of full text and Abstract only.

Do not Google databases! Go through library website so that the system recognises that you are entitled to access. See your Library Guide for access and more databases.
Think about the search terms – here the search is for “chronic headache” AND treatment NOT acupuncture

Think about where you want to search for your terms, often the default is often anywhere in the article, “abstract” might be better, if the word is here it is probably important to the article

Limiters – in this case we have selected limit to publication date 2010. Be wary of limiting to “full text” as it will be full text available from this database, the library may have full text from other sources.

Citation database – means that this article has been referenced in a later article (in this database)– handy way of broadening your search. Click on link to go to article.
The link to full text can vary. Some are more helpful than others and might take some searching till you get familiar with the database.
If full text is not available direct from the database then this is what you are hoping to find.

This is a link (2 actually) to the article where library provides access.
If we do have it in paper you can do an “article request” and have it scanned and emailed to you.
Can’t control where the search is of i.e. abstract unless you use “advanced search”. If you do use Abstract/title reduce results from 38 to 27.

Quite a lot of filters, remember with PubMed the filters remain until they are turned off.

Some useful features on the right, articles where the search terms are in the title, full text articles (PubMed Central collection), search details
If no link to full text of the link does not work, use the “check for Full text @ UTAS” button

These are not articles that cite the article you have open but usually are articles referenced in the article

Review Articles can be very important as they summarize the research up to that time.
Boolean search terms NOT supported but double quotation marks for phrase search is supported, as is truncation *

Mode of action, indications, precautions, adverse effects, dosage etc
Evidence-based medicine means applying current best research evidence to clinical decision making.
Simple interface, can search by Category or search term.
DynaMed:
List of headings, click on each one to open them out, links provided to research that each statement is based upon.
Recommended Resources Topic List is very extensive and worth a look at. Translate Query is for if your query is in another language and you want to translate it into English

Fairly basic search although you can limits to where your search is i.e. Books, journals, Clinics Review Articles (series of Journals under the umbrella title of “Clinics”, not review articles), Patient Education etc, (same as headings across top)

- Books section – access to a variety of ebooks
- Patient Education – access to a variety of patient education handouts
- Drugs – access to drug information
- Images – a collection of medical images
The results are our search term has been found in 23 books (the list on the right tells you the number of hits in each title), 362 Journal articles, 27 Clinics Journals. While the Clinical articles are full text keep in mind that many of the Medline journals we do have access to, though you may have to go through the catalogue.

Patient Education sheets can be handy for general information.
Feedback Survey:

- Please complete the short feedback survey at:


Please complete the short feedback survey.

thanks
References

- http://havidol.com/
- http://www.icrwhale.net/
- http://zapatopi.net/afdb/
- http://thepregnancytester.com/
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OE3St5GaoHQ
- http://www.flickr.com/photos/birminghamcityuniversity/6927520936/
- http://library.indstate.edu/tools/tutorials/scholarly/
- http://www.ipublishing.co.in/ajmr.html
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page