UTAS Library Workshop
Rozelle Campus

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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.

1. Gain an overview of Library’s information resources and services
2. Understand the role of the internet in finding authoritative medical information
3. Understand the steps in developing effective search strategies from assignment topics
4. Understand how to use Health databases.
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, seems to be giving best results
  - catalogue gives access to Books and Journals – not journal articles
- 4. access to databases but recommend LG
- 5. HELP
There are 10 short videos which will help you understand various aspects of the library and research.

Activity - try watching one yourselves

Will try to go to the YouTube video, you can try some yourself
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.
Search finds two copies of the book, one hardcopy and on electronic.
Paper edition - Where it is held, call number, status.
**Electronic Book Record**

**Cultural awareness in nursing and health care [electronic resource] : an introductory text** / Karen Holland, Christine Hogg

- **Full text available from Ebook Library (UTax only)**

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<th>Details</th>
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**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.

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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.
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”
Try doing a keyword search in the catalogue for “electronic books”
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 databases, up to you when you use which, I’d suggest try both for a while?
A search for this tool, with no limits gives us a number of medical definitions, describing the tool.
Limit to full text on-line and scholarly articles, we get a number of good articles generally on the tool and especially on the accuracy of the tool in various situations.

Could use Subject Terms to limit to “use” or “studies”
Activity: Summon

- Do a search in Summon, try the filters to narrow your results.
- If you misspell something it will usually ask “Did you mean:...”
- Keep in mind, that what you are aiming for is for the Relevance ranking to bring what you need to the front page (or two).

It is a bit of a worry how many misspelling exist but keep in mind it is searching anywhere in article etc. and it only needs one misspelling to match your term to be included
Library Guides = all your library resources in one place.
Subject specific and general guides.
Tabs and contact details.
Activity - open your library guide, look through the tabs
Activity: Library Guides

- Go to your Library Guide, explore the tabs,
- Go to the Getting Started Tab, open an online dictionary, search for a term.
- Go to the eBooks (Nursing) or Books (Paramedics) tab and open an eBook.
- Go to Referencing tab and check what referencing style you should be using.
- Go to Tutorials & Help tab to look at resources (including this presentation).
Use the internet as a supplement to other sources of information – not as your sole source of information

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 organisations (.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 seems to suggest that DHMO at least plays a role in the formation of cancer, including:
- Hodgkin’s Lymphoma
- Liver’s Cancer
- Thyroid cancer
- Bladder cancer
- multiple myeloma
- colorectal cancer
- Lymphoma
- basal cell carcinoma
- squamous cell carcinoma, and
- malignant fibrous

Detection and Treatment

What is known about these cancers is that Dihydrogen Monoxide is found in detectable and insignificantly significant levels in virtually all tissues and other cancerous and non-cancerous 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 cause of 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?
Be cautious if ~ tilde is in address

**Web address**

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

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

- Be cautious of URLs that include ~ this is often used to indicate a personal page on an institutes website.
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).
Tends to give huge numbers of results and is hard to limit.
Go to Settings to set up for links to UTAS full text.
Activity: Google Scholar

Go to “settings”, click on “Library links” on right, search for University of Tasmania, select by ticking & save.
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)
The keywords are what you will use for your search terms in databases.

Sample topic:

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

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

Diabetes mellitus
Diabetes insipidus
Endocrine diseases
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 * (e.g. 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.
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 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.
Activity: CINAHL

- Go to CINAHL via your LibGuide, database tab. Or from library homepage, databases, letter C, CINAHL.
- Conduct a search for information about a topic that you are interested in.
The link to full text can vary and might take some searching till you get familiar with the database.
Some links are more helpful than others.
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.
Finding full text:

If you get this page, search for the **Journal title** in the library catalogue, to check if we have the journal and if so, for what period.

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.
Links to browse lists & calculators
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.
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 limit 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.
Go to MD Consult either via the Databases page or LibGuide

In the blue bar at the top navigate to the 4 areas mentioned above.

Once you have done this try searching across the entire database for “head injury”. Notice that the results you get will be clustered by section.
Session Feedback

- Feedback Survey


- Please complete the very short feedback survey.

Please complete the short feedback survey.
thanks
References

- http://havidol.com/
- http://www.icrwhale.net/
- http://zapatopi.net/afdb/
- http://thepregnancynyster.com/
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oe3S1gG0HQ
- http://www.flickr.com/photos/birminghamcityuniversity/6927529936/
- http://library.indstate.edu/tools/tutorials/scholarly/
- http://www.ipublishing.co.in/ajmr.html
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page