Library Research Skills

Care of the Child in Illness and Disability

Subject Number: 92878

Tuesday 5 March 2013
Kuring-gai Campus Library

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Library Website

Right from the very front page of the Library Website you’ll see there’s a lot you can find out about the library. In this session we will show you how to find that essential information you’ll need for your assignments such as that found in books and journal articles.

Other features and services you’re likely to want to use from the library include:

**MyLibrary** where you can Renew and check your loans;
**Tabs** across the top (similar to UTS Website) showing options for different groups
Quick search/find spaces to help you access the **Library catalogue** for a wide variety of resources and
**Databases** which allow you to search for journal articles. There are also many online tutorials and subject guides which we’re developing all the time! Check the Help icon for more info about those:

**Helpful hint:** Use the **Search** option if you’re looking for a particular page or service

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**Upcoming Events** is where we list all our library sessions – at least those which are held in the library!

There are lots more to explore too...
Library Catalogue and Find Articles

You can access the Library Catalogue directly from any page on the website where you see this space:

The UTS Library Catalogue just has one search space for all your searches.

It is particularly good for doing searches on your topic or for finding specific titles and UTS subject related material. There are many useful features, including Google books previews for some titles.

The library is currently trialling a new Find Articles Search which allows easier access to journal literature available via UTS Library. However, you should still find it preferable to use the traditional specialist health databases.

If you have any feedback about these services, please let us know!
Use the Feedback link in the top left corner.
Video Tutorials via YouTube – UTS Library Channel

Information Services Librarians in the library have been busy creating lots of online tutorials which demonstrate lots of different services we have in the library. These include specific database demonstrations, how to reference, finding books in the catalogue, exporting references to Endnote etc etc.

There are a few ways you can find them (including a simple Google search for UTS Library YouTube) Here is a link which will also help: [http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/tag/youtube](http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/tag/youtube)
Finding Books from a Reading List

Your subject outline lists a number of books which are recommended reading. These are similar titles given as examples of what to do to find them in the library catalogue.


To find how you can obtain them, search any words from each title in the library catalogue: [http://find.lib.uts.edu.au/search.do](http://find.lib.uts.edu.au/search.do)

Once you find the item you’re looking for in the catalogue, see the list of holdings information – Location, **Call number** and Availability. The call number is where you’ll find it on the shelf.

Sometimes titles may be available online. If this is the case they will indicate with a link and say “**Connect to online source**”.
Getting books from the Library

If a book you want is not available on the shelf at your campus library (i.e., is out on loan, or is at another campus), you may request it by clicking “Request Item” towards the bottom of the screen. This takes you to MyLibrary.

Handy tip!: When available, you can also check the “Google Preview” to see whether the book is likely to have the information you are looking for and therefore worth requesting...

MyLibrary is part of the Library Catalogue and allows you to:

- Check and renew items you have on loan
- Request items which are on loan to other people
- Request items which are only available from other campuses
- Check items you have requested (on hold)

You will be notified by email when items you have requested are available for pick up.

Please note that the library sends all notices to your UTS webmail. If you prefer to use another email address, you can redirect your UTS webmail to your preferred address. (Recommended)

Bonus is a lending scheme which allows you to access a wider range of books than which are available at UTS library. If a title you want is not available at UTS library at all, you can try clicking on the green symbol to see whether it is available for loan at one of the other Bonus libraries.

See the Bonus page for more information:
http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/students/borrowing-and-membership/bonus

InterLending Requests
If you can’t find a book or journal article you want via the library catalogue (or bonus), it may mean that UTS library doesn’t have it. In that case, make an Interlending Request. You will need to fill out an online form with the details of your article via this page

Finding Journal articles from a reading list

The following are some journal article citations which are similar to those you might see in a reference list:


Identify the journal title within each citation. (*Hint: these are usually in italics*)


Or the New Library catalogue [http://find.lib.uts.edu.au/search.do](http://find.lib.uts.edu.au/search.do) and type in the journal title

Type in, for example, *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing* – the journal title in the first citation by Goode et al.

Identify whether this is available in print or online – or both?

Make sure you check what the library holds within each service as they can vary quite a lot – as not all may have the issue your article is in. Click on the online database title and follow the links until you reach your article. The key to finding it is to note the Volume and issue numbers and page numbers.
Journal Databases – Brief overview
There are many journal databases available through the library which can help you find journal articles on a particular topic. The following are just a few recommended databases for NMH students. Databases vary a lot in their coverage and strength on particular topics. eg, some are stronger on surgical and clinical topics while others are stronger on social and educational topics. Not every database will be suitable for every search. Use the library’s new Database Finding tool to help you locate the database you want. You can also save your own list of favourite databases in “My Databases”

Cinahl (Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature) is a specialist Nursing database. Cinahl is an authoritative academic database and is compiled by a range of specialist researchers in US particularly, but also from around the world. It has approximately 15% of articles available in full text. However, many of the other articles may still be available through other sources via the library via SFX. Vendor or provider is Ebsco.

MIDIRS or Maternity and Infant Care is a specialist Midwifery database and is usually the place to start for Midwifery topics. However there is also a lot relating to Midwifery to be found in CINAHL and the Cochrane library.

Wiley Interscience is another multidisciplinary database which includes many useful academic health resources. In addition to Cochrane’s Systematic reviews (within the Cochrane Library) it has the Joanna Briggs Institute’s systematic reviews from 2004.

Cochrane Library is provided via Wiley and is paid for by the Australian government. All Australians have access to this database. This includes the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews.

PsycINFO is another OVID database which is good for searching Mental Health related articles.

Health Source: Nursing Academic Edition is a specialist nursing database. It is made available by a large supplier of academic journals, EBSCO. It has approximately 50% of articles available in full text. This database also has SFX links, which will increase the proportion of articles available in full text.

Medline is a specialist medical database which is very clinical in nature. It is similar to Cinahl only it is designed for a wider range of medical professionals. It has approximately 15% of articles in full text, it has SFX links and is provided by OVID.

PUBMED is a free version of databases which include Medline and is a useful alternative.

Academic Search Premier is a multidisciplinary database, but includes many health related articles. It is also supplied by EBSCO and can be searched concurrently with other EBSCO databases (such as Health Source: Nursing Academic Edition).

Google Scholar is a subset of Google (and freely available) and while it is not recommended as your primary database, it can be useful for a range of reasons: May help to fill in gaps, good for verifying incorrect citations, sources articles and books. It is possible to use library links and you can export citations to Endnote and Refworks (although quality can vary greatly). (Use Scholar Preferences to set up.)
Choosing the right database and developing a search strategy

UTS Library subscribes to many different databases and the ones listed on the previous page are most of the major ones you are likely to use. However, you need not limit yourself to these especially if you need to undertake a comprehensive literature review for your research.

There are many different types of databases:
- general and subject specific
- academic and commercial

General or multidisciplinary databases include Academic Search Premier, Expanded Academic ASAP, Science Direct, Wiley InterScience. These are often aggregated databases or publishers’ sites – that is, the means for making their content available online. Level of indexing is varied and especially the aggregated databases may include a wider variety of literature.

Subject specific databases such as CINAHL, Medline and Maternity and Infant Care are usually compiled and maintained by academic research organisations (eg National Library of Medicine) and may be provided by a commercial vendor. These databases often have good quality indexing and journals represented are usually peer reviewed.

No single database will have all the articles on your topic and the number articles you can retrieve from each may also depend on the search terms you choose. Finding the right terms might be as simple as picking out major words from your topic – or PICO sentence. But sometimes there may be other words which are used for the same concepts (eg: DVT, deep vein thrombosis, venous thrombosis, blood clot etc). This is important to consider especially when searching in databases without a controlled thesaurus (like CINAHL and Medline) as different articles may well use different words for the same concept.

**Suggested topic:** What are the benefits of breastfeeding for mothers and babies?

Identify the keywords (underlined above) then try to think of similar or related words which might also locate useful information for your assignment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Related words and phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breastfeeding</td>
<td>Infant nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lactation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benefits</td>
<td>Advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mothers babies</td>
<td>Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When there is a controlled thesaurus, the hard work of bringing those articles with the various terms for the same concept together is largely done for you. Each article is indexed with the major **subject terms or headings** (sometimes also called **Descriptors**) which are chosen from a thesaurus. This ensures all articles on a topic should have a common subject heading.
**Worked Example 1 – CINAHL**

**Think carefully** about your topic before you build your search.

Building a search is like building a brick wall. When you read through your assignment, try to identify the key concepts or **keywords**. These words and phrases will form the bricks with which you can build your search. Don’t try to enter your whole topic in one sentence. Instead, **enter words and phrases separately** ‘brick by brick’.

**Suggested topic: Caring for a child requiring long term ventilation**

Identify the keywords (underlined above) then try to think of similar or related words which might also locate useful information for your assignment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Related words and phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caring</td>
<td>Nursing care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventilation</td>
<td>Ventilators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mechanical ventilation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term</td>
<td>Chronic disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Long term illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>Paediatric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Juvenile</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step | Action**
---|---
1 | Go to the library home page: [http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/](http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/)
   Click on “Find Databases”
   Select “Health” in the left box in the Databases finding tool, then select “Nursing” (or any of the categories) from the resulting subheadings.
   “CINAHL” will be one of the databases in the resulting list.
2 | Once you’re in the database, you will see that the “Suggest Subject Terms” box is already ticked. Type in the first term (ventilation) then hit “Search”.

The following screen results. Select the heading/s (tick the box) which best describes what you’re looking for. Only select more than one if you’re happy for them to be ‘bundled’ together.

Ensure the heading you want is selected, and click on Search Database. Click on “Scope” to get more information about the heading. For instance, Ventilation... will this be a relevant heading for this search???? If not, try to identify which heading would be.

If you wish to select multiple headings, DO NOT be tempted to select those which are unrelated. This may give you useless results!

I selected the following headings... but feel free to disagree with me (you’re likely to know more about this than me!). Once you’ve consider the options, select the green “search database” button towards the top right of the page.
3. This will retrieve a set of over 2000 results which is too many to look at. We are now ready to enter our next term.

To do that, type in 'Pediatric Nursing' in the first line again. This produces another list of subject headings to choose from: Select the one/s which most closely resemble what you want.

Selecting **Pediatric Nursing** alone retrieves over 7000 results.

4. And as we’ve been searching the search history is progressively automatically displayed:

Select both and see how many you retrieve when you click on “Search with AND”. Unfortunately, we only retrieve three articles — and all are quite old. So we need to go back and change something. Before we do, let’s have a look at the articles which have been retrieved as they may have something useful to look at:
What subject headings have been assigned? Do any look relevant? as perhaps we could use them to find other articles. And perhaps we should just search for children instead of Pediatric Nursing. After all most of the articles in this database should be about nursing in some respect!

Click on “View Results” of the first search and then click on “Show More” down the left side of the screen. This opens up a new screen. Scroll down the page until you see the Limit box for Age Groups: Scroll down within that box until you see “All Child”. Select it and hit “Search” at the bottom of the page.

Alternatively, you can simply select some of the limit options which appear at the left side of your results list.

You may also wish to limit to “Peer Reviewed” journals, year of publication, etc. Just don’t choose too many as you may end up with too few results.

5. Scroll through the results and try to identify articles which might be relevant for what you are looking for.

Some will have PDF (full text) links and others you might need to try SFX, which is a finding tool to assist you to find it elsewhere.
Worked example 2 – MEDLINE

Search Topic: Caring for a child requiring long term ventilation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Go back to the “Find databases” tool. There are lots of options for how you can access the databases you want to use. Particularly useful is the “My Databases” option. It’s very easy to add your favourite databases to your own list for future convenience. Select Medline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Advanced OVID Search is the default and try searching the same topic again. Enter the first concept of your search which is: “Ventilation” in the box as shown here. Tick the “Map Term to subject heading” box (which works much the same as the “Select Subject Terms” – this was the original though!):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Click on “Search”. This will retrieve a list of headings which the database thinks you may be looking for. As there is an exact match for “Ventilation” it automatically selects it.... However, we should check first that this really is the kind of Ventilation we’re looking for!!! Click on the “i” which provides more information. So again, unselect ‘Ventilation’ and select the ones which are meaningful (Pulmonary Ventilation?). Alternatively, think about what other words might be useful to try – such as Respiration. <strong>Respiration, Artificial</strong> is one of the concepts which appear in the resulting list. Untick Respiration, but use <strong>Respiration, Artificial</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once you make your selections, click on “Continue” (and again)
Click on “Search History” to reveal it. You should have a set in your search history of over 33,000 articles!!!

4. You may wish to enter more terms such as “chronic illness”...
   Chronic illness maps to “Chronic Disease” which will automatically ‘map’.
   Select both and combine them with AND to retrieve 580 articles.

5. You could start looking at these, but we can still limit further.
   To limit to Children (in the Age Groups limit) click on Additional limits.

6. On this screen, you’ll see many topics you can limit to. If you want to select more than one limit within a box, ensure you have the Control key pressed as you click.
   
   Also, you may wish to limit your search to the last five years.
   
   Be aware however, that too many limits may result in too few results. So you may wish to just limit to the age groups and the last five years.

7. Scroll through the resulting list and look for useful articles.

   To find the full text click on “SFX” Another screen will pop up with available options for Full text.

   For articles you don’t find at UTS, don’t forget you can request these on Interlibrary Loan.
Worked Example 3 - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

The Australian government has provided access so all Australians can search The Cochrane Library.

UTS Library also subscribes to The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (an important part of the Cochrane Library) via OVID. However, there are limited licences to that version, so you will find access via the Wiley version more reliable.

There are a number of choices available for searching this database. You can try the Advanced Search (where you can limit to particular databases such as the DSR) or you can do a MeSH search using the same subject headings which appear in Medline. However, in most cases you will probably find much of what you need by simply typing in your **brief terms** in the **Search space**. It automatically shows the Systematic Reviews first and usually there is likely to be only one Systematic Review (if any) for each specific topic.
More Search tips

Using Boolean Connectors
After entering your keywords and phrases as separate searches you can combine your searches using Boolean connectors: AND, OR and NOT.

Use **and** between two or more terms to retrieve only those results which contain all of the terms, i.e. the darkest shaded area in the centre of the image below.

![AND Diagram](image)

Use **or** between synonyms to retrieve all results for every term that is entered.

![OR Diagram](image)

Use **not** between two terms to retrieve only those results which contain the first term and not the second term.

![NOT Diagram](image)
More Search tips (continued)

Using Truncation
Use truncation to find any ending after the truncation symbol, *
E.g. midwi* will retrieve:
   - midwife
   - midwifery
   - midwives

E.g. disab* will retrieve:
   - disable
   - disabled
   - disability
   - disabilities

Using Wildcards
Wildcards replace one or no characters within a word wherever the wildcard is placed.
E.g. wom?n retrieves woman or women
     orthop?edic retrieves orthopaedic or orthopedic

TIP: Depending on the database, often wildcards need two letters before the wildcard in order to work, so the examples f?etus and p?ediatrics usually won’t work.

Check spelling variations
Check for spelling variations and alternative language. Sometimes English and American spelling differs. E.g. foetus/fetus, breastfeeding/breast feeding.

Use Limit fields
Many databases provide useful limit fields to help you build your search. E.g. limiting by publication year enables you to retrieve only the latest, most up-to-date information. Note that CINAHL has an especially extensive range of limit fields.

Don’t limit to full text: Limiting your search to full text may be tempting but it will actually prevent the very useful SFX tool from working and you may eliminate some useful material quite unnecessarily. If full text is not available in the database you’re using, click on the SFX symbol to see if full text is available in another database.
RefWorks vs Endnote

RefWorks and EndNote are software services that will assist you to collect, store, organise and use your references. Both are supported by the library and special training sessions for each are available.

EndNote has been widely adopted by many academics and students at UTS, but RefWorks is proving to be worth considering. There are advantages and disadvantages for each including:

EndNote
- Needs to have software downloaded
- Write and Cite works very well
- PDFs can be added to each record
- Can convert RefWorks libraries into EndNote

RefWorks
- Online – no software to download except for Write and cite add in. Also means it’s easily transferable - easily used on multiple computers and you don’t need to carry your library around on a USB stick or worry about version control.
- Can link with SFX
- Can convert EndNote libraries into RefWorks
- It’s easier to share libraries on RefWorks than on EndNote.

Online tutorials and manuals for both are available via the Library website – or the UTS Library’s YouTube channel.

There are classes arranged at both City and Kuring-gai campuses each semester and you can get information about them at this page:

https://www.lib.uts.edu.au/events/tag/endnote
https://www.lib.uts.edu.au/events/referencing

To book, click on one of the headings and select “Register to Attend”.