Library Research Skills

92315 Nursing Care Of The Older Person

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Library Website

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

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

There is a lot more to explore too…
eReadings and Subject Resources

You can find many of the articles and books which have been allocated for your subject by typing in your subject number.

For example type in **92315** in the Library Catalogue – which is the number for **Nursing Care of the Older Person** and then click on “Search”

(or click on this link: 92315 Nursing Care Of The Older Person)

This will retrieve all books and eReadings for your subject. Many will be available as online links, or books in Open/Closed Reserve.
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 has a 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. As mentioned, it’s particularly useful for finding specific articles when you know the citation.

If you have any feedback about these services, please let us know! Use the Feedback link in the top left corner.
Finding Books from a Reading List

Your subject outline lists a number of books which are recommended reading. These are a few books which may not be on your reading list, but relate to your subject.

Qualls, S.H. & Williams, A.A. 2013, *Caregiver family therapy empowering families to meet the challenges of aging*, American Psychological Association.

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

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 – in this case there is a Google Preview.
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, find the “BONUS+” link at the top right corner of the screen. You can then check whether it is available for loan at one of the other Bonus libraries. See the Bonus page for more information.
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:

| Zeng, W., North, N. & Kent, B. 2012, 'A framework to understand depression among older persons', *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, vol. 21, no. 17/18, pp. 2399-2409. |

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

Go to the **Library catalogue** and type in the Journal title,

Type in say, *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, the journal title in the last article by Zeng 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! How many of these services have our article? It’s important to check the date range – to ensure your article falls within it:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal of clinical nursing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional Title J CLIN NURS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Title Journal of clinical nursing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher [Oxford, England]: Blackwell Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Clinical medicine -- Periodicals Nursing -- Periodicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN 0962-1067 1365-2702</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Alternatively try finding journal articles via the library’s “Find Articles” service ... you can type in the article’s title to find it!
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 Nursing students – there are many others too. Databases vary a lot in their coverage and strength on particular topics – which is why it is a good idea to try multiple databases if you want to retrieve a good range of articles on your topic. Not every database will be suitable for every search. Use the library’s “Find Databases” 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.

**Medline (OVID or Ebsco)** 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 like PsycInfo is provided by OVID.

**PUBMED** includes all the same articles as those found in Medline and is available for free to search.

**EMBASE (Ovid)** the Excerpta Medica database, produced by Elsevier Science, is a major biomedical and pharmaceutical database indexing over 3,500 international journals in the following fields: drug research, pharmacology, pharmaceutics, toxicology, clinical and experimental human medicine, health policy and management, public health, occupational health, environmental health, drug dependence and abuse, psychiatry, forensic medicine, and biomedical engineering/instrumentation.

**PsycINFO (OVID)** is a specialist psychology and psychiatry database maintained by the American Psychological Association. It is well indexed with its own controlled subject thesaurus and provides systematic coverage of the psychological literature from the 1800s to the present. Only a small number of articles are provided in full text by the database, but many articles will be available via SFX. PsychInfo is provided by OVID.

**Wiley Interscience and ScienceDirect (Elsevier)** are two different multidisciplinary databases which include many useful academic health resources.

**Academic Search Complete (Ebsco)** is a very strong multidisciplinary database – and includes a lot of health topics and will allow you to search much more broadly that you can with CINAHL for instance.

**SCOPUS and Web of Science** are both a multidisciplinary database which are often used for citation analysis. Very strong for science and health topics.

**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 (access via the library databases list) and you can export citations to Endnote and Refworks (although quality of reference information can vary greatly and you can’t export the abstracts like you can from other databases). Log into Google Scholar via the library’s “Find Databases” page to get access to the UTS Library Links.
Developing your search strategy

Task at hand: Outline the older person’s needs, from their perspective, and outline the key supports which could enhance support and enable healthy aging.

Sample Search Topic/Scenario: Our older person is Dorothy who who recently lost her husband when he died quite suddenly after a short illness. Dorothy is now living on her own for the first time and misses her husband very much. Besides companionship, she relied on him for many things including financial management. She can manage basic chores around the house and cooking, but has a cleaner once a fortnight and her son-in-law mows the lawn for her.

She has few friends who live nearby and the one she has recently moved to a nursing home.

Dorothy no longer feels confident to drive and she needs a stick when she walks down the street. She lives within 100m of the local corner shop and her daughter Sally lives a 10 minute drive away. Sally has three children at school and works full time.

Identify the keywords which relate to the older person you have interviewed/conversed with. Choose one major issue to focus on. Then try to think of similar or related words which mean much the same thing as that major issue. These words may also be narrower or broader. The following are just possibilities, and may be different to what you would be looking for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Related words and phrases (may be narrower or broader too)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Loneliness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear of falls</td>
<td>Loss of balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Accidental falls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss of appetite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You will also need to include in your search something to indicate other aspects, such as: elderly, Older, aged. This can be done via words, but some databases have “Age Group” limits.

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 enables articles on a particular topic to have a common subject heading and should make them easier to find.
Worked Example 1 – CINAHL

Before you start your search in a database, spend some time looking at your assessment topic. Underline or write down the key concepts you need to find. This will form the basis of what you search – or look for – in the database.

Go to the library home page: http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/ Click on “Find Databases”

Select “Health” in the left box in the Databases finding tool, then select “Top Health Databases” from the resulting subheadings.

“CINAHL” will be one of the databases in the resulting list. Once you’re in the database, ensure that “Suggest Subject Terms” is ticked and type in the first term then hit “Search”…

The following screen results. Select the heading/s which best describes what you’re looking for. Only select more than one if you’re happy for them to be ‘bundled’ together. Click on the “Scope” to see more information about the term.
Select the heading relating to Social Isolation, and any other headings which might be relevant, and click on Search Database.

**General Rule:** If you wish to select multiple headings, DO NOT be tempted to select those which have different meanings. This is likely to give you useless results!

Now try adding another term… perhaps a synonym/related word for isolation: “Loneliness”. Do this in the same way as for the first search. This should result in another screen like this:

Select the term/s which you think are most specifically related to what you’re looking for.

Be aware that some of the terms offered may be more specific or broader. You will also always have the option to choose the word you typed in as a keyword.
If you want to search for a Keyword, it is often a good idea to use “Truncation”. EG “Isolat*”.
The Asterisk is the Truncation symbol and allows you to search for any words (not subject headings) which start with the letters before the asterisk… they can end in anything else. For example: isolate, isolating, isolated, isolation etc.

When you select the green Search Database button at the top of the page, it will return to the search page and will show your Search History so far.

As we have only searched for synonymous words so far, (and if you can think of more, you can add them to the search), we need to combine them together using the “Search with OR” button. First, you need to select each of the lines you wish to combine.

There are several Limiters which can be useful here. To locate them, select where it says “Show More” just below the date limit slider on the left side of the page:

This will open up a totally new page which will allow you to select limits such as:

- Peer Reviewed articles
- Age groups
- Research articles
- Date range

The screen will look like the next page: (you may need to scroll down to find the Age Limits… select “Aged 65 + years”)

Also select “Peer Reviewed” as you need to find articles only from Peer Reviewed Journals.
Once you have made your selections, scroll up or down to find “Search”.

There are many articles in the resulting set. So you may wish to be more specific now and look for more terms such as: (can you think of others??)

- Healthy aging
- Independent living

Words like “Strategies” “Programmes” may be less helpful as they can refer to many different things.

Once you have added another concept, you can now combine your two concepts together by selecting each and then click on “Search with AND”

See sample Search History:
Scroll through the results and try to identify articles which might be relevant for what you are looking for. You may wish to check the set which was from before we added the extra terms – just in case it looks like there are useful results. You won’t need to look at more than the first couple of pages – so don’t be overwhelmed if the numbers are high. At this stage you just need to find six useful articles.

Sometimes a full text or PDF link will appear in the list. If that’s the case you can simply open it. To see if we have the full text of anything in the list, click on “Check SFX for availability”. The resulting pop-up screen will indicate if there are any other options for full text available in other databases available through the library. Click on the link and another screen will pop up and should take you directly to the article in the new database. If there are no “Full text” options appearing, you may need to find another article – or request an Interlibrary Loan!

Organising your results: You can select the articles you want to investigate further later as you scan down the list by selecting where it says “Add to folder”. Once you’ve been through the list you can view all your selections in one list by clicking “Folder View” under “Folder has items” on the right side of the screen. Alternatively go to the very top of the page and click on where it says “Folder”. A list of your selections will appear. From this screen you can save, print, email or export (to Refworks or EndNote) your results. If you want to keep your search for a later occasion, you can set up a personal account in Ebsco – click on where it says “Sign in” at the top of the page, and select “Create a new account”
Worked Example 2 – Medline (OVID)

Search Topic: Isolation and Healthy aging for Older adults living at home.

Search for each concept separately – and then combine the results.

Go to the library home page: http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/
Click on “Find Databases”
Select “Health” in the left box in the Databases finding tool, then select “Top Health databases” (or any of the subheadings). “Medline (OVID)” will be one of the databases in the resulting list.

Once you’re in the database (which defaults to the “Advanced Search”) and ensure the “Map term to subject heading” box is ticked (also a default). Start by typing in “isolation” and then Search:

This takes you to another screen which lists any related Subject headings for you to choose from. There are headings for Patient Isolation (Not what we want) and Social Isolation (Better!).

Select that Subject heading… and click on “Continue” and “Continue” again

Take care about selecting too many headings in the one step – it’s usually better to search one heading at a time (unless they really are synonymous).

This should take you back to the original screen, and will list some results in your Search History – but will be too many. Don’t be tempted to look at them yet!!
We are ready to try another term. You could try entering another synonym... “Loneliness”

Select it, and click on “Continue” and “Continue” again. Then combine your two selections with “OR” (select both lines, then select OR)

This will result in even more articles – but you’re not ready to look at them yet.... You may also wish to limit your search in a number of ways using the “Additional Limits”
There are quite a few available via the “Additional limits” (under the search box):
There are several useful options such as:
- Last five years (2009-current)
- Age groups (particularly if you’re dealing with specific groups like aged, or children)

**NB:** There is no limit in Medline (or PubMed from which it comes) for “Peer Reviewed”. This implies that virtually all journals indexed in Medline/PubMed are Peer Reviewed.

You will also find all sorts of options relating to Research, publication types, Language, etc. Just don’t limit to Full text!!! There are so few full-text articles, you will certainly miss out on some great articles available elsewhere.

Also, don’t set too many limits as you may find you end up with too few results. If that happens, go back and unselect some limits.

If there is another concept you want your article to include, try searching for it and combining it with your set. That will narrow your search as well. If it makes it too narrow, try removing one of the terms in your search.

Once you have set some limits, hit search and then scroll through your results to see what you have found. You can click on “View Abstract” to see more information about any which look relevant and click on SFX to see if we have the item elsewhere in Full text. You will notice a few with PDFs – which is the Full text.

If you would like to save your search so you can return to it later, you will need to set up a Personal Account… to do this select “My Account” at the top of the screen and fill out the form. Then return to your Search (click on “Search”) and then select “Save Search History”.

Searching Tips

Using Boolean Connectors

After entering your keywords and phrases as separate searches you can combine your searches using Boolean connectors: AND, OR (and sometimes 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.

![Boolean Connectors Diagram]

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

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. 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 provided.

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.

There is another very good explanation about the differences between the two on this page: [https://www.lib.uts.edu.au/question/76723/what-are-differences-between-endnote-and-refworks](https://www.lib.uts.edu.au/question/76723/what-are-differences-between-endnote-and-refworks)

Tutorials and manuals for both are available via the Library website.

There are classes arranged at both City and Kuring-gai campuses each semester and you can get information about any which are coming up soon at this page: [http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/events](http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/events)

There are also a number of online tutorials about EndNote available: [http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/students/discover-your-library/referencing-and-writing/endnote/endnote-tutorials](http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/students/discover-your-library/referencing-and-writing/endnote/endnote-tutorials)


**Referencing** : The Faculty of Health uses Harvard (UTS) as its primary referencing style.