Library Research Skills: Grad Dip Midwifery

92781: Introduction to Midwifery Practice

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Finding Books from a Reading List

Your subject outline lists a number of books which are recommended reading. These are just some of them 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/](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.

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, request an InterLibrary Loan:

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)

Go to the Library catalogue and type in the Journal title, for example, *Maternal & Child Nutrition* – the journal title in the first citation by Burns et al. Identify whether this is available in print or online – or both? Many journals we have are available via several online services. Make sure you check what the library holds within each service as they can vary quite a lot!

This title appears to have just the one service (although I also found it available via Wiley). It’s important to check the date range – to ensure your article falls within it:

![Journal Title Information]

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 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 Midwifery 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”

**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.

**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.

**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.

**ScienceDirect** is provided by the publisher Elsevier. Many major midwifery journals are published by Elsevier, so for that reason this is an important database. Elsevier are also the largest academic publisher in the world.

**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).

When searching for journal articles on a particular topic, it is recommended that you try at least three different databases. While many of the search results may be common to more than one database it is likely you will also find some fresh results each time.
Worked Example 1 – Maternity and infant care

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. Consider if there are other words which mean much the same thing as each of your key concepts and write them down:

**Search Topic:** Midwifery Support for Breastfeeding Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breastfeeding</th>
<th>Midwifery Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lactation</td>
<td>support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant feeding</td>
<td>encouragement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant nutrition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 “Midwifery” from the resulting subheadings.

“Maternity and Infant Care” will be one of the databases in the resulting list. This database defaults to the Advanced Search but we suggest you start with the Basic Search to get the best results.

Type in your Search topic in full: **Midwifery Support for Breastfeeding Women**
And hit “Search”
This retrieves over 10,000 articles, but the most relevant results will be ordered at the top of the list and will have five stars.
Scroll down the list and look for articles which appear to be useful. You can click on “Show Abstract” to see more information about each. Click on “Complete Reference” to see how it is indexed. This is helpful if you want to find more articles which may be relevant. For example:

You might notice that this article has a field saying “Standard Search” which is “Midwives Role in Breastfeeding Promotion and Support (PN5)”. If you see something like this which fits with the topic you are searching, it is a good idea to click on to see what is attached as the articles attached to it should mostly be relevant.

If you then also click on “Search” at the top of the page you will see it as a line in your search history:
Scroll through the results and try to identify articles which might be relevant for what you are looking for.

There are also “Additional Limits” which might be useful if you are just looking for Original Research articles or specific publication dates. There are many other limits available too.

**Worked Example 2 – CINAHL**

**Search Topic:** Midwifery Support for Breastfeeding Women

From the “Find Databases” page, find CINAHL in one of the “Health” lists. There are several ways you can find it – including via the Library Catalogue.

Once you’re in the database, notice that the “Suggest Subject Terms” box defaults to be ticked.

Type in just your first concept in the top line and 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. (There are some interesting sounding headings such as “Attitude to Breastfeeding”) You’ll notice that CINAHL has a heading for “Breast feeding” as two words instead of one. Be aware that either version of the term can be used within the articles themselves. And click on “Search Database”.

This retrieves over 11,000 articles – so we need to limit further! You’ll also notice that this particular database shows the Search History automatically to make combining your searches a little easier.

Type in a word which represents your next concept: **Midwifery Support**

However, this doesn’t have a suitable subject heading in CINAHL and searching this phrase as a Keyword will only retrieve about 20 articles. So try typing in “Support” and see what headings come up in the list:

I tried “Support, Psychosocial” which has a large set of results.

Now it’s time to combine our sets together to see which articles have both concepts.

First, combine “Midwifery support” with “Support, Psychosocial” by selecting both and then clicking on “Search with OR”

Then select the new set and the Breast Feeding set. This time click on “Search with AND”

You should then have a search history which looks like this:

We have a fairly large set of 627 articles which should all have both our concepts represented. Let’s see how relevant they really look…
If you decide they are reasonably on the topic, that is good. But there might be a few further things you can do to reduce the number of articles you have retrieved.

This database has a number of Refine features down the left side of the page, including Source types (perhaps choose “Academic journals”) and Publication Date. There are also many more limiters if you click on “Show More” located under the Publication Date slider. There you can limit to ‘Peer Reviewed’ and ‘Research’ articles.

You can also create your own list of relevant results by adding articles you want for your project to the “Folder”. You can do this by clicking on the little blue folder symbol at the right side of each article citation. Once you have finished going through your list, click on the folder symbol at the top of the page to see a list of just your selected articles.

You can then email or export your articles to EndNote or Refworks to help manage your articles.

If you also Sign In and create your own account, you will be able to save your search and go back to work on it later.
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](image)

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.