Library Research Skills

An Introduction to Midwifery Practice

92781

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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/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 (ie 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

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*)


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, *Early Human Development* – the journal title in the third citation by Kramer. 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!

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”

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.

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).

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.

Search Topic: Breastfeeding AND (benefit* OR advantage*) AND Infant (or Mother)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Go to the library home page: <a href="http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/">http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/</a>&lt;br&gt;Click on “Find Databases”&lt;br&gt;Select “Health” in the left box in the Databases finding tool, then select “Midwifery” from the resulting subheadings.&lt;br&gt;“Maternity and Infant Care” will be one of the databases in the resulting list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>This database defaults to the Advanced Search but we suggest you actually use the Basic Search to get the best results.&lt;br&gt;In the search box, type in “Breastfeeding benefits for mother and baby”&lt;br&gt;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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>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:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. You can select hyperlinks if they appear relevant. This will allow you to see more articles indexed with that link.

5. Scroll through the results and try to identify articles which might be relevant for what you are looking for.
You may choose to try some limits (click on the word Additional Limits), but be careful to not select too many as you may end up with nothing!

Limits you might like to try could be the last five years – if you only want recent results (i.e., select 2008 and 2013 (or current) in the drop down Publication year menus).
### Worked Example 2 - INTERMID

**Search topic:** Benefits of breastfeeding for mother and baby.

*Intermid* is the online version of the *British Journal of Midwifery* and also the *African Journal of Midwifery and Women’s health*. While you will find these journals indexed in Maternity and Infant Care (MIDIRS) and CINAHL, they can only be accessed online via this database. We also have this journal available in print in the city library.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Find <strong>INTERMID</strong> in the list of Midwifery databases via the Databases finding tool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>When you get into the database it will look something like this:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Screenshot of INTERMID database" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>There are none of the special search tools available as there are for MIDIRS or CINAHL, but you can browse particular issues (links down left) or do a keyword search for your topic. The Advanced Search helps to structure your search a little, and allows limits by date and which fields you can search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Advanced Search" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>A search for “Breastfeeding” retrieved over 500 articles. You can order your results by <em>relevance</em> or <em>latest article first</em>. But it doesn’t seem to be quite as effective as MIDIRS or CINAHL at this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Worked Example 3 - CINAHL

Search topic: Benefits of breastfeeding for mother and baby.

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Go to the library home page: <a href="http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/">http://www.lib.uts.edu.au/</a> Select “Find Databases” and find CINAHL via one of the Health lists, or another method if you prefer. Databases are also available by doing a search in the catalogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Once you’re in the database, notice that the “Suggest Subject Terms” box is already ticked and type in the first term then hit “Search”</td>
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</table>

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”) And click on “Search Database”

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.

3. This retrieves over 9000 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.

For the next part of the search try entering the terms like this: benefit* or advant* (Make sure you UNTICK the Suggest Subject Terms box.)

Combine your searches by selecting both and clicking on “Search with AND”

to retrieve a new set of about 713 articles. This is quite a few to look at!! So best to limit it further.

4. To limit further, you can simply select some of the limit options which appear at the left side of your results list. Alternatively select “Show More” which can be found near the date slider.
You may wish to limit to “Peer Reviewed” journals, year of publication, Age groups 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.
Building your search & improving your results

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: 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</td>
<td>Parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babies</td>
<td>Infants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

OR
Using Boolean Connectors contd

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

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: Unfortunately wildcards often need 2 letters before the wildcard in order to work, so the examples f?etus and p?ediatrics usually won’t work.
(See yellow pages at the end of this booklet for wildcard symbols in different databases.)

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 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.

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

To book, click on one of the Make a Booking links and follow the prompts.

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

And Tutorials for Refworks too: http://refworks.com/tutorial/

The Faculty of Nursing Midwifery and Health uses Harvard (UTS) as its primary referencing style.