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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 and there may also be a Google Preview.
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, 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:


Witt, C.L. 2012, 'In support of breastfeeding', *Advances in Neonatal Care*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 69-70.

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, *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing* – the journal title in the second citation by Keatinge, Fowler and Briggs. 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!

It’s important to check the date range – to ensure your article falls within it:

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:

**Suggested topic:** The evidence for continuity of midwifery care

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 (may be narrower or broader too)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Continuity of care  | Models of care  
                     | Continuity of patient care  
                     | Continuity of carer       |
| Midwifery           | Midwives  
                     | Midwifery practice        |
| Evidence            | Evidence based practice  
                     | Research                  |

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: evidence for continuity of midwifery care
And hit “Search”

This retrieves almost 10,000 articles, but the most relevant results will be ordered at the top of the list and will have five stars. Please note that this database includes a variety of publication types.
Scroll down the list and look for articles which appear to be useful. You can click on "View 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 “Team Midwifery and Continuity of Care [M3]”. If you see something like this which fits with the topic you are searching, it is a good idea to click 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:

![Search History](image)

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.

![Additional Limits](image)

When you look at the complete reference, you might notice there are also “Descriptors” listed for each article:

![Descriptors](image)

These can also be used to search for good results. For instance the descriptor “Continuity of Care” is included as a descriptor for many articles. These are all hyperlinked, so try clicking on any of them if you want to see more articles on that as a topic. This will list all the articles indexed with that descriptor. Click on “Search” at the top of the search history, and you will see it appear within your Search History…
Try searching for another term (eg: Evidence Based Practice) – this time in **Advanced mode** and ensure the “**Map term to Subject Headings**” box is ticked.

This “Maps” to a list of Subject Headings (or Descriptors) which the database thinks you might be looking for: (select the one or ones which mean the same as what you searched for – and then click on “Continue”)

This will add another line to your Search History which you can then combine with the previous line… tick the relevant boxes and click on “**AND**”

**(Please note: you cannot combine with Basic searches!)**
This will retrieve a smaller set of results (about 13) – which may be useful too. However, in this database this method of searching is not very comprehensive.

To organise or collect the articles you find, use SFX to help you find the full text. *Maternity and Infant Care* has few full text articles of its own, but we will often have the full text somewhere else. SFX is a linking tool to assist with the process.

Select any articles you want to read or add to your Referencing Software library (eg Endnote or Refworks – see the last page of this guide for more information) and then click on “Export” at the top of the list.
Worked Example 2 – CINAHL

Search Topic: The Evidence for Continuity of Midwifery care.

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”. We will be searching for each concept separately – and then will combine the results.

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. You will notice that on ticking something, a row of Subheadings will appear, and the “Search Database” will turn green. Sometimes the subheadings can be useful – but perhaps not in this case. The best option is “Continuity of Patient Care” which is the closest we will be likely to get here. Click on “Search Database”
This retrieves over 6,000 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 (as this is not a Midwifery specialist database, we need to include): Midwifery

There is a heading for Midwifery – so select and click on “Search Database” as for the previous search. Then you can select both lines and combine with AND resulting in the following:

We have a fairly large set of 233 articles which should all have both our concepts represented. But we can do something else to incorporate the “Evidence” concept.

Scroll down a little and find the ‘Publication Date slider’ and just below there is a link saying “Show More”. Select this…

The following pop up screen appears offering a variety of database specific limiters. Try selecting the box next to “Research” (which will limit our search to Research articles which represent Evidence) and then select “Search”
We now have a set of about 69 articles. Let’s see how relevant the results really look… You might also notice other synonyms of “continuity of care”, such as “One to One”…

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.

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.

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

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

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/

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