

# *Madigan Library*

## **HIT110 - Health Data Content and Structure Library Research Guide**

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**Instructor:** Katie Barbera, CDC

**The objectives of this Guide are to enable you to:**

[Get Research Help](#)

[Use Searching Hints](#)

[Request Articles and Books \(ILLiad\)](#)

[Find Books on a Research Topic](#)

[Use Subject Guides](#)

[Find Journal Articles in Databases](#)

[Cite Your Sources](#)

[Search the Internet](#)

This guide is available on the [Madigan Library Homepage](#) under  
“Course Guides”, HIT110 - Health Data Content and Structure

**Note:** All of the following links can be accessed from the [Madigan Library Homepage](#)

## Get Research Help

From the [Madigan Library Homepage](#):

[Ask a Librarian](#) (IM reply during [library hours](#))

AOL Messenger

- [PCTLibRef](#)
- [Text Us](#)

**Madigan Library Reference Desk: 1-800-367-9222 (#9) or 570-320-2409**

[Academic Support Services Tutoring Center](#)

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## Request Articles & Books

[Locate journals, magazines, newspapers](#) (Journal Locator)

Check here to see if a title of a journal is in the Madigan Library or full text in a database. This is a database of titles only!

[Interlibrary Loan](#) (ILLiad)

Request articles and books not found in the Madigan Library or Library Databases. Articles emailed in 2-3 days, books shipped in 2-3 weeks.

Register as a "First Time User" before your first request is submitted.

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## Use Subject Guides

[Health Sciences Subject Guide](#)

Find links to health related sources, including encyclopedias, dictionaries, Medicine & Health Databases, and Citing Your Sources.

[Health Information Management](#)

Links to various health information management resources on the web

## Cite your Sources

Use [Cite Your Sources](#) for links to APA and AMA style manuals

Also, click on “related info” beside the name of the [Medicine & Health](#) Databases for directions on automatically citing your sources:

For example: [ProQuest Medical Library | related info.](#)



As you find citations within a databases, look for “cite/citing” help

Don't forget to [Avoid Plagiarism](#)

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## Use Searching Hints

- Use AND to connect words and phrases. i.e., patient records AND security
- Use *truncation symbols* to retrieve all variations of a root word. Use carefully.  
Example: *diagnos\** = *diagnose, diagnosing, diagnosis, diagnostic*

Databases may have different symbols: check their “HELP” screens

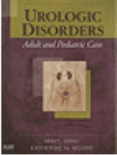
- Databases contain different journals, search several to find what you need
- Databases have controlled vocabularies, see thesauri, MeSH, topics, etc.

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## Find Books on a Research Topic:

[In the Madigan Library](#)

If you do not find a book on your topic, broaden your search and check Table of Contents and indices for your topic. Click on “Details” to see the record:

#1	RC871 .G73 2009	2009	
<a href="#">Details</a>	<b>Urologic disorders : adult and pediatric care</b> Gray, Mikel.		
<a href="#">Keep</a>	1 copy available in Main Library - Circulating Collection - 2nd Fl.		
		<a href="#">Summary</a>	

Click on the tabs below for more information on this book:

[Quick Information](#) | [A Look Inside](#) | [Full Information](#)

**Urologic disorders : adult and pediatric care**  
Gray, Mikel.

This nursing guide for acute adult and pediatric health care professionals focuses on the assessment, diagnosis and pharmacology of urologic disorders. Gray (urology, U. of Virginia) and Moore (urology, U. of Alberta, Edmonton) include illustrations and photographs to discuss treatment protocols for such conditions as urinary incontinence and urological cancers.  
[read more...](#)

## Electronic Books (E-Books)

Available through the [Library Catalog](#)

Keyword  Browse  Exact

diabetes words or phrase

Search only Electronic Books

Previous Searches:

[Power Search](#)

Find books on diabetes and then search for a topic in the book.

NOTE: The following title is an E-Book:

Harrison's manual of medicine title

Search only Electronic Books

## In other libraries



Search [WorldCat](#) to identify books owned by libraries around the world. Remember to limit the Language to English and the type to books and/or other categories.

### Click on one of the records:

Click on • [Borrow from another library](#) to log into [Interlibrary Loan \(Illiad\)](#) and have the book sent to you. **You need to create an account in Illiad the first time you make a request.**

Click on • [Cite This Item](#) and choose a style

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## Find Journal Articles in Databases

### [Peer Reviewed Journals](#)

What is a peer reviewed journal? Articles are reviewed by the author's peers (refereed) before the article is published. In the front of a print journal, it will indicate if the journal is peer reviewed.

If you have an online journal, find the journal title in *Ulrich's International Periodical Directory, V. 4*, located at the Reference Desk. Refereed? (look for the "black arrow"). Peer Reviewed and scholarly journals will always include "References" at the end of the article. Use these references to search for more information on your topic.

### [Two Kinds of Databases](#)

There are two kinds of databases, those with abstracts or summaries only and those that include the full text of the article. If your article is not full text, see "[Get Articles & Books](#)".

## Databases vs. INTERNET

Using library databases as opposed to the INTERNET, helps to focus your research in publications that are “checked for accuracy and reliability by the publisher’s editors” and updated on a regular basis; sometimes daily! Read [more...](#)

Following are some guidelines for searching a few of the databases. Remember to search other [Medicine & Health](#) and [Business & Law](#) Databases to insure the best research on your topic. Choose other [Subject Databases](#) as needed:

## ProQuest



[Databases selected:](#) Multiple databases...

- **Note:** choosing the above ProQuest, will allow you to search “Multiple databases” including Business and Medicine. Click [Select multiple databases](#) to see a list or to narrow your database search:

### [ProQuest](#)

- Abstracts, and full text articles
- Truncation = \* (asterisk)
- Under “More Search Options”, set other limits as needed.  
Be careful not to limit too much or you may not get any results.

\*\*\*\*\*

1. In the “Basic Search” box, type your words and phrases, using AND as a connector.


For example: *patient records AND privacy*


2. Check the “Scholarly journals, including the peer-reviewed” box
3. Click “Search” to get “Results”
4. From the “RESULTS”, Choose an article on your topic:

[Abstract](#) | [Full text](#) | [Full Text - PDF](#) = article available full text

[Abstract](#) | [Find a copy](#) = Not full-text - See “Find a copy” box:

**Find a copy:** Pennsylvania College of Technology



 [Check for availability in other Penn College Resources](#)

 [Click here to order Full Text from OCLC ILLiad Journal Locator](#)


Click "LinkSource" to see if it is in our library or in another database. If not, click "ILLiad" to request from another library.

**Create Your Bibliography in PROQUEST:**



- a. From the "Results" page
- b. Mark article(s) by clicking in box beside the citation(s)
- c. Scroll to top of screen, click on "Cite"

Mark all  1 marked item: [Email](#) / [Cite](#) / [Export](#)  [Show only full text](#)

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1. [Evidence for beneficial effects of implications](#) Create a bibliography of your marked documents to email, print, or download. 

*N Irwin, P R Flatt. Diabetologia. New York: Sep 2009. Vol. 52, Iss. 9; p. 1724 (8 pages)*

 [Abstract](#) |  [Find a copy](#)

- e. Choose APA or AMA Style -> Click "Download" Copy and paste the Bibliography into a file on your H: drive.

- **REMEMBER** to follow the Instructions and make corrections!
- Check with the [Library Reference Desk](#) for help!




Searching: **CINAHL with Full Text** [Choose Databases >](#)

**Search**

 [Search Options](#) | [Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search Histo](#)

Search the [Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature with Full Text](#)

[\(CINAHL\)](#) for information on your topic. Use the  if you want to limit your search. Be careful, if you limit too much you may not get results.

[PubMed](#) is an index to thousands of articles in the National Library of Medicine.  
Many have links to full text articles.

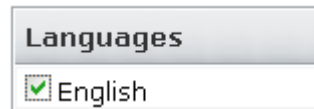
**Define your topic:**

[MeSH](#) is the U.S. National Library of Medicine's controlled vocabulary used for indexing articles for MEDLINE/PubMed. MeSH terminology provides a consistent way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concepts.

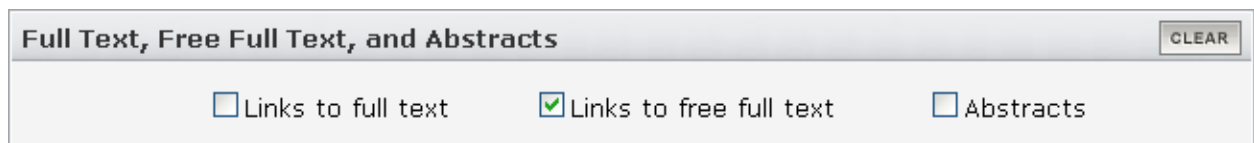
**Search [PubMed](#)**



Set the "Limits" for Language to "English"



Set the "Limits" to "Links to free full text" but remember you will not get all the articles written on your topic:



Truncation = \* (asterisk)

**Article NOT FULL TEXT?**

First, check the [Journal Locator](#) to see if the journal is in the Madigan Library or full text in a database. If not, Request it from [Interlibrary Loan](#) (ILLiad).

**NOTE:** Click on the article title in your search list and run the cursor over the abbreviated journal for the complete title of your journal. **DO NOT GUESS:**



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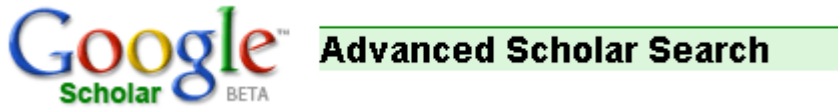
#### IV. INTERNET



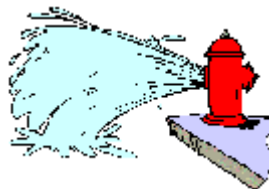
Search <http://acronyms.thefreedictionary.com/>  
to find acronyms, initialisms and abbreviations



Search [Google](#) for the web sites of various organizations



**“Getting information off the Internet is  
like taking a drink from a fire hydrant”**



**Mitch Kapor**

#### [Google Scholar](#)

Google Scholar focuses on a wide variety of academic publishers, professional societies and universities that produce scholarly and peer-reviewed articles across the web.

#### [Evaluating Information on the Web](#)

A short and concise guide produced by the [Arizona University Libraries](#).

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