Goals

At the end of the session, students should be able to:

- Know how to use CINAHL
  - CINAHL HEADINGS, LIMITS, FOLDERS
- Create a searchable question
- Identify Search Terms
- Put together a search statement
- Evaluate search results
What is a Literature Search?

A literature search is a well thought out and organised search for all of the literature published on a topic. A well-structured literature search is the most effective and efficient way to locate sound evidence on the subject you are researching.
KNOW HOW TO USE CINAHL

CINAHL provides the most comprehensive set of nursing & allied health indexing with full text for nursing and allied health professionals, students, educators, and researchers.

- Full text for more than 1,300 journals indexed in CINAHL
- Indexing for more than 5,000 Journals
- More than 3.9 million records
CINAHL

http://www.library.mun.ca/hsl

Make the following selections to get to CINAHL

Under Research Tools
HSL Databases
CINAHL top of list

Pre-Lab Tasks

1. Go to CINAHL. Locate CINAHL Headings and click on the tab. While in CINAHL Headings look up the following words and write down what CINAHL suggests to use:

   Elderly
   Brain Cancer
   Teen Pregnancy
   Emergency Room
   Drug Abuse
   Dying
Pre-Lab Tasks

2. Do a search for articles on diabetes and teens. What search terms did you use? How many articles did you find for the last 5 years? Did you find at least 5 nursing articles?

Create your own EBSCO account and store located information (citations, searches, journal alerts) from one search session to another. On top tool bar click on Sign In and follow directions.

- Sign in to access your personalized account
- Save articles
- Organize your research with folders
- Share your folders with others
- Gain access to your saved research remotely
CINAHL Useful Tips

• Click on the Title of an article to see the complete list of CINAHL Headings used to index it - listed as Subjects.

• CINAHL Headings alone may not produce a comprehensive search, and at times the concept you’re dealing with may not even have an appropriate CINAHL Heading.

• Use truncation (*) ONLY for words in titles or abstracts. DO NOT TRUNCATE CINAHL HEADINGS!

CINAHL Useful Tips (Con’t)

• Use inverted commas when searching phrases in titles

• Add limits (such as English language, or Date limits)

• Select source (SO) from the drop down menu and type nurs*. This will limit your results to publications with some variation of the word nurse i.e. nurse, nurses, nursing, nursed in the publication title. Thus ensuring that you retrieve only publications about nursing. If one of your topics is already specific to nursing (geriatric nursing), you don’t need to include SO nurs*.
CINAHL Help

Please see the documents ‘Getting to CINAHL’ and ‘CINAHL Highlights’ on our website http://www.centrefornursingstudies.ca/Library/ [Click on ‘APA and other Resources’ link. The CINAHL guides are at the top of the page.] to help you use CINAHL.

STEPS TO SEARCHING
Steps to Searching

1. Developing a Search Question
2. Picking out search terms/concepts
3. Using synonyms; alternate spellings
4. Writing a search statement
5. Choosing databases

(Steps continued on next page)

Steps to Searching (con’t)

6. Setting search limits
7. Looking at & evaluating articles
8. Save/print articles or alter search strategy (go back to step 2 or 3)
   - Check Search Terms
   - Check Spelling
   - Search Too Narrow Or Too Broad
CREATE A SEARCHABLE QUESTION

Search Questions

Purpose of Search Question

➢ To determine what you want to know
➢ To help identify search terms or concepts

Creating a well-focused question is the first step in a literature search. Having a clear idea of what you are researching will keep you on track with your searching, saving you valuable time. A focused question will give you a better start with your search because it will help you determine appropriate keywords and limitations for your topic.
Scenario

Your instructor is planning a discussion in class on the emotional effects of Type 1 diabetes in teens. She asks each student to find good current nursing articles on the subject for class.

What current information is available about the emotional effects of Type 1 Diabetes in teens?

OR

What should the nurse know about how Type 1 Diabetes in teens effects them?

IDENTIFY SEARCH TERMS
Search Terms

Plan a search strategy by identifying the major concepts of your question, and translate natural language terms to subject descriptors or CINAHL Headings.

Use thesaurus/dictionary/nursing fundamentals book to determine synonyms & spelling.

Databases have a thesaurus

- CINAHL Headings is a thesaurus

Self esteem Use: self concept

Children Use: child

Subheadings, which are found in CINAHL Headings, are also useful when selecting terms.

Search Terms

Key Term 1
- teens
- OR
- teenagers
- OR
- adolescence

Key Term 2
- diabetes
- OR
- diabetes mellitus
- OR
- diabetes mellitus Type 1

Key Term 3
- Psychological effects
- OR
- Psychosocial factors
PUT TOGETHER A SEARCH STATEMENT

Search Statement

- Link together main search terms and their synonyms and alternative spellings
- Use this statement for database search
- Use SO if you want only nursing publications
- If you are using a term such as “pediatric nursing”, you do not need to use SO nurs*.

Search Statement

“diabetes mellitus type 1” AND adolescence AND “psychosocial factors” AND SO nurs*
Useful Tools

( ) brackets
  ➢ KEEPS SIMILAR TERMS TOGETHER
  (teen OR adolescence OR youth)

“ ” quotation marks
  ➢ FOR PHRASES NOT SINGLE WORDS
  e.g. “pediatric nurse” “social workers”

* truncation
  ➢ Expands root words
  nurs* (nurse, nurses, nursed, nursing)

Scenario 2

Louise has just delivered her first child by C-section. She is expected to stay in the hospital for 4 days following the birth. Her husband tells the nurse that Louise wants to breast feed but feels anxious. The nurse knows anxiety can impede breastfeeding and needs information to reassure her patient of the benefits to her and her baby.
Possible Search Questions

1. What does the current literature say about anxiety and breast feeding?
2. What does the research say about the benefits of early contact between mother and infant and breast feeding?
3. How can empathy help the nurse support her patient to feel more confident about breast feeding?

Search Terms/Concepts for Search Question #1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept 1</th>
<th>Concept 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breastfeeding</td>
<td>Stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast feeding</td>
<td>Anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OR</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Psychosocial factors (subheading)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Search Terms/Concepts

- Always go to **CINAHL headings** first to check your search terms.
- If CINAHL headings suggest other terms to use, write them down.
- Click on **New Search** and enter your search terms (always check your limits)

**Search Statement for Question #1**

“breast feeding” AND (stress OR anxiety OR “psychosocial factors” OR depression) AND SO nurs*
Literature Search Checklist

• Develop a Search Question
• Select Key Terms/Concepts & Identify other phrases, synonyms and variant words
• Write a Search Statement
• Enter search statement & set search limits & activate search
• Look at & evaluate articles
• Save/print articles or alter search strategy

Let’s Review

• Develop a Search Question
  • Is it concise? Is it clear? Can you find articles to answer it? Can you pick out the key searching concepts from the question?
• Key Terms/Concepts & Identify other phrases, synonyms and variant words
  • Major Search Concepts
  • Check CINAHL headings for terms
  • Consider alternate words
Let’s Review

• Search Statement
  • Spell words correctly
  • Terms too common – not a major heading or subheading
  • Use search tools properly
• Go to CINAHL & enter search statement & set search limits & activate search
• Looking at & evaluating articles
  • Were the articles published in the last 5 years?
  • Was the research conducted in Canada, the US, Britain or Australia?
  • If your articles do not answer your search question, you will need to alter your search strategy.
• Put the article citations and abstracts in the CINAHL folder.

EVALUATE SEARCH RESULTS
Evaluating Articles

1. Does it answer my search question?

2. Have I set search limits?
   - Publication Date 2013-2018 [Usually Last 5 Years]
   - English Language
   - Length (More Than 3 Pages)

3. Is it written by a nurse?

4. Is it from an academic/professional journal?

5. Is the article based on original research or a literature review?

6. Is the culture similar, e.g. healthcare system?

Evaluating Articles (cont’d)

Definitions:

- **Scholarly or peer-reviewed journal articles** are written by scholars or professionals who are experts in their fields. In the sciences and social sciences, they often publish research results.

- **Substantive news articles** are reliable sources of information on events and issues of public concern.

- **Popular articles** reflect the tastes of the general public and are often meant as entertainment.

- **Sensational** intend to arouse strong curiosity, interest, or reaction. They are not factually accurate.
## Scholarly vs. Popular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Scholarly</th>
<th>Popular</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authorship</td>
<td>Author is an expert or specialist in the field, such as a professor, researcher, or graduate student.</td>
<td>Author can be a staff writer, journalist, an undergraduate student, or sometimes name and credentials not provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Share research results and discusses knowledge in a discipline.</td>
<td>News, entertainment, and general information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language/Audience</td>
<td>Written in the language of the field for scholarly readers (professors, researchers, or students).</td>
<td>Written for the basic public to understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Format/Structure</td>
<td>Longer articles, providing in-depth analysis of topics, may include these sections: abstract, literature review, methodology, results, conclusion, bibliography.</td>
<td>Shorter articles, providing broader overviews of topics, do not necessarily follow a specific format or structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrations</td>
<td>Illustrations that support the text, such as tables of statistics, graphs, maps, or photographs.</td>
<td>Illustrations with glossy or color photographs, lots of advertising.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editors</td>
<td>Articles reviewed and evaluated by a board of experts in the field (refereed or peer-reviewed).</td>
<td>Articles are not evaluated by experts in the field, but by editors on staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>A bibliography and/or footnotes are always provided to document research.</td>
<td>A bibliography is usually not provided, although names of reports or references may be mentioned in the text.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Citations & Abstracts
Abstract: Background: The personal is a vital part of professional nursing practice. From a psycho-social perspective, nurses produce and reproduce conceptions of the Self through experience. A literature search on nurses’ self-understanding in a psycho-social perspective yields no results. Hence, the aim of this study was to investigate personal and professional experiences that may have formed the self-understanding of a nurse, and how this self-understanding may have influenced her professional practice. Methods: Using a single case approach, I conducted a Biographical Narrative Interview with a 60-year-old experienced Norwegian nurse. I asked the nurse to tell me the story of her life and how her work has affected her and possibly changed the way she saw herself. The overall aim of the interpretation was to understand the historically situated subjectivity in terms of the nurse’s personal, social and professional constraints and chosen options. Results: The nurse’s narrative of her life story made it possible to trace a common theme throughout her experiences, the experience of being “only a nurse”. The nurse experienced a low status, as well as a downgrade in the competence needed to deliver quality care in professional relationships. She felt it difficult to identify with the experience of being on the bottom of the social ladder and to identify with the female, mothering ideal connected to nursing. She desired a better position, and wanted to identify with strong women. In contrast to reality, her self-understanding influenced her relationship with her patients, her professional pride and her further professional development. Conclusions: This study shows that the professional practice of a nurse was informed by her self-understanding. This study suggests that the individual nurse must be

Parts of a Citation

Nursing children and adolescents with bipolar disorder: assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and management. Preview (includes abstract); McDougall T; Journal of Child & Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing, 2009 Feb; 22 (1): 33-9 (journal article) ISSN: 1073-6077 PMID: 19200290 CINAHL AN: 2010188996. doi:1010345.30.4335/321.02

1. Article Title= Nursing children and adolescents with bipolar disorder: assessment, diagnosis, treatment, and management. Preview
2. Author(s)=McDougall T
3. Journal Title=Journal of Child & Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing
4. Year=2009
5. Volume=22
6. Issue=1
7. Page Numbers=33-9
8. Accession Number=2010188996
9. Digital Object Identifier (DOI)=1010345.30.4335/321.02
Print 3 citations and abstracts for LRC assignment

• Click the Add to folder link below each citation

• You can click the Folder link on the purple bar at the top of the page (or the Go to Folder View link on the right) and review items.

• Click on the boxes to the left of the citations to print 3 at the same time. After you click Print on the right, choose your options, such as the Standard Field Format - Brief Citation and Abstract for this assignment.

• Click the yellow Print button to see what it will look like.

• If a citation does not have an abstract print 1st page (only) of the article and attach to assignment.

Your search statement for the LRC assignment must give you three relevant articles that will answer your search question. BUT you may use many search statements when looking for articles for your Nursing 1003 assignment.

Ex. you may search empathy by itself and find some general articles on empathy in nursing
Need Extra Help?

No problem! Come see,

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