## LEAP-IN (ED) ASK & AQUIRE

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**ASK** 

**AQUIRE** 

- 1 Objectives
- Evidence BasedNursing Practice
- 3 Types of Questions
- Formulating Answerable Search Questions
- Background Knowledge for Searching the Literature
- 6 Searching the Literature
- 7 Reminder & References





1. Objectives



#### **OBJECTIVES**

#### At the end of this workshop you should:

- > Understand the importance of EBNP and how to conduct the ASK and AQUIRE Steps of EBNP
- > Understand the difference between a foreground and background question
- > Identify and utilize appropriate sources of information for answering foreground and background questions
- ➤ Be familiar with a few different point of care tools available to you in the CIUSSS West Central Montreal (Nursing Reference Center Plus, Uptodate, Rx Vigilance, Online Care Methods)
- > Be able to formulate an answerable search question
- > Be more familiar with the key biomedical databases: CINAHL, MEDLINE, and Google Scholar
- ➤ Be able to successfully conduct a search in CINAHL, MEDINE, and Google Scholar in order to acquire evidence to support your projects

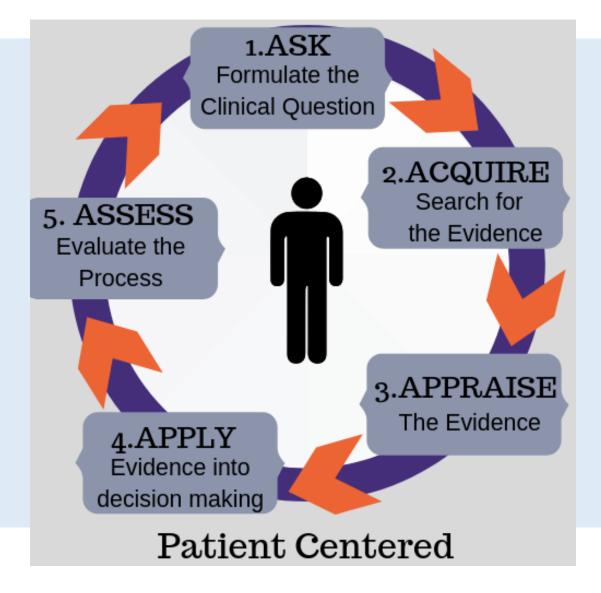




# 2. Evidence Based Nursing Practice

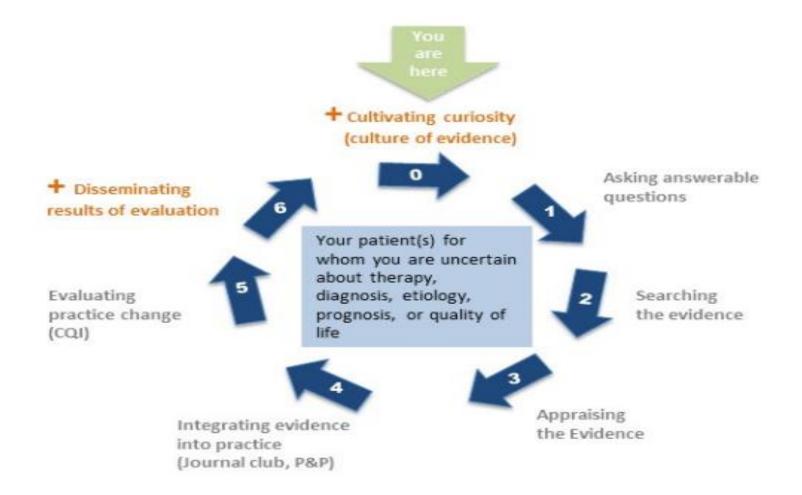


#### The 5 Steps of Evidence Based Practice





## Evidence-Based Nursing Practice: 7-Step Model







3. Types of Questions

jgh.ca



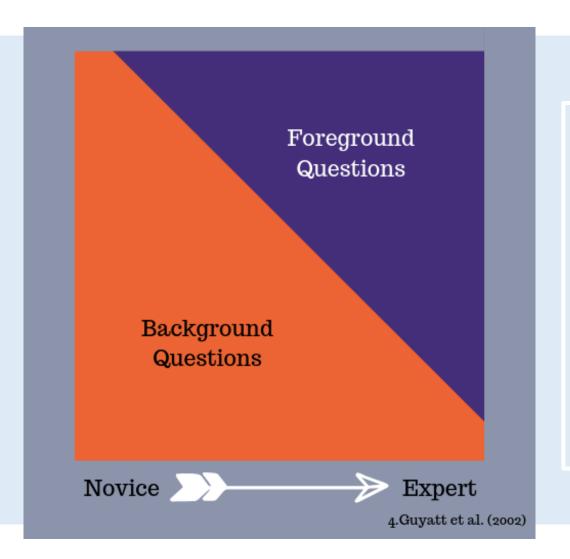


#### TYPES OF QUESTIONS

EXAMPLE: Background Question

How do you treat high blood sugar in diabetics?

Where to search for an answer: In a textbook, a manual, a handbook, a narrative review article ...



EXAMPLE: <u>Foreground</u> Question

In diabetic patients who have a history of uncontrolled high blood sugar, is nutritional counselling an effective intervention?

Where to search for an answer: biomedical databases (Cinahl, Medline, etc...)



Sometimes you need to do your background reading BEFORE you can formulate a search, i.e. foreground question



## Sources for background info

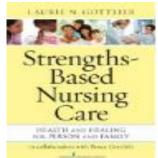
**Professional Version** 

**MERCK MANUAL** 

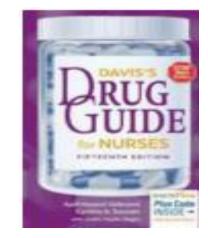
- Textbooks
- Encyclopedias
- Handbooks
- Manuals
- Point-of-care tools
- Dictionaries

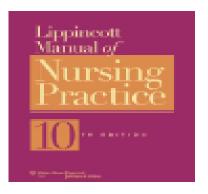














Contents v

Calculators

**Drug Interactions** 





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#### Point-of-Care Tools at the JGH and CIUSSS

- ➤ Nursing Reference Center Plus
- ➤ UptoDate
- ➤ RX Vigilance (CIUSSS)
- Online Care Methods (CIUSSS)

Find the full list at <a href="https://www.jgh.ca/care-services/health-sciences-library/">https://www.jgh.ca/care-services/health-sciences-library/</a>



#### What is Nursing Reference Center Plus?

- > A evidence-based point-of-care tool to answer clinical questions.
- > Includes:
  - Evidence-based summaries
  - Skills
  - Management skills
  - Cultural competencies
  - Continuing education
  - Etc.
- Mostly for nurses, but also includes evidence in allied health.



### Textbooks at the JGH Health Sciences Library

- > Can be used on-site or borrowed for 1 day
- Inter-library loan service: request a book if we don't have it, including chapters of ebooks emailed to you in PDF format
- > Available to JGH staff 24/7, library personnel available for consult M-F 8:30-4:30
- > Suggest books to be added to the collection
- > Search the collection: <a href="https://www.jgh.ca/care-services/health-sciences-library/">https://www.jgh.ca/care-services/health-sciences-library/</a>

library.jgh@mail.mcgill.ca

514-340-8222 x25931





4. Formulating Answerable Search Questions



#### ACTIVITY - FOREGROUND QUESTIONS

- ➤ Please think of a **foreground** question that you have asked yourself recently or are currently asking yourself in your clinical practice where you searched for evidence (or would like to):
  - A foreground question asks for "specific knowledge to inform clinical decisions or actions"<sup>1</sup>
- If you haven't searched the evidence, write down the question as you formulated it for yourself.
- If you did search the evidence, write it down the way that you formulated it when you searched the evidence.





## Anatomy of a Well Built Clinical Question

Patient, Population, or Problem) Whom is the question about?

(Intervention or exposure) What intervention are you considering in the patient or population? Define

(Comparison) If necessary, define what you are comparing your intervention or exposure to.

Outcome) Define your desired outcome

> Try putting your question into a PICO Format



#### ACTIVITY

- > Is your question an answerable clinical question:
  - Does it contain more than one clinical question?
  - Are you able to put it into a PICO format?
  - Does it have a least two of the four PICO elements?
  - Does it contain more than four concepts?
- Now that you know what an answerable clinical question looks like, would you ask yourself this question in the same way?
- > If not, reformulate your question.





#### Scenario

- > Your patient is an 8 year old boy with autism spectrum disorder.
- > His parents regularly have him taking a variety of nutritional supplements.
- > They say that this dramatically improves his symptoms.
- ➤ You would like to verify the validity of using nutritional supplementation to treat autism spectrum disorder.

How would you search?



## EXAMPLE: Foreground question

**Question:** You are looking for literature on the validity of using nutritional supplementation as a therapy for children with autism spectrum disorder.

opulation (children with autism spectrum disorder)

Intervention (nutritional supplementation )

Comparison /

Where to search for an answer: In biomedical databases (like CINAHL)

**Uutcome** (improved autism spectrum disorder symptoms)



### Identifying Key Concepts without PICO

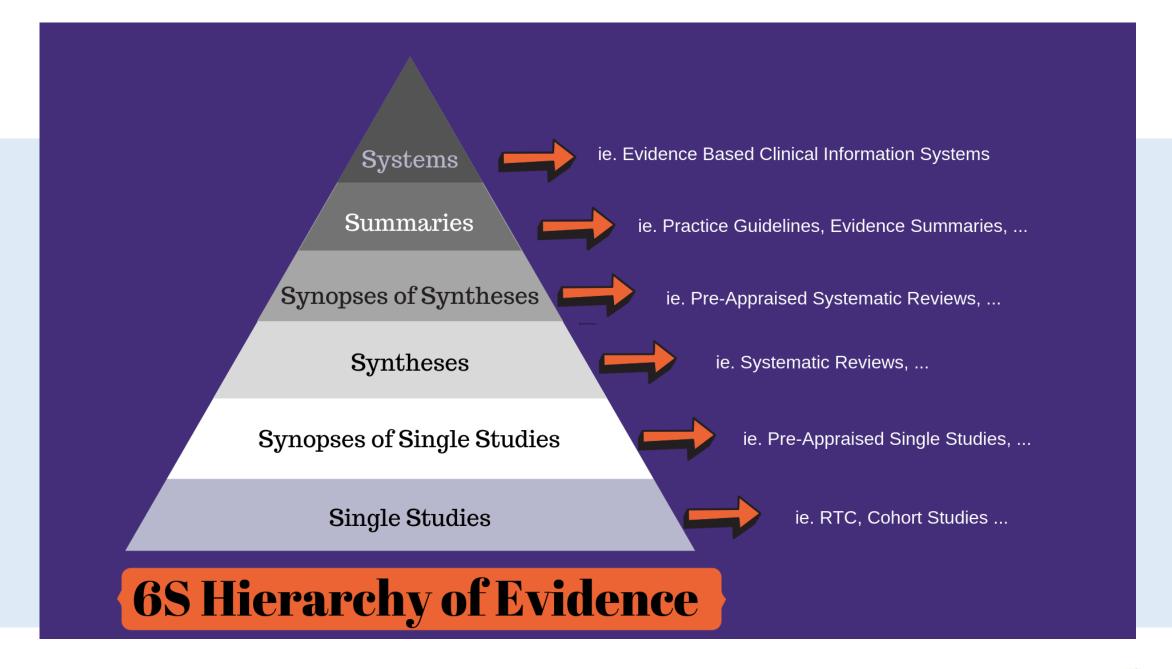
Look at your question. Remove all extra words:

You are looking for literature on the validity of using nutritional supplementation as a therapy for children with autism spectrum disorder.

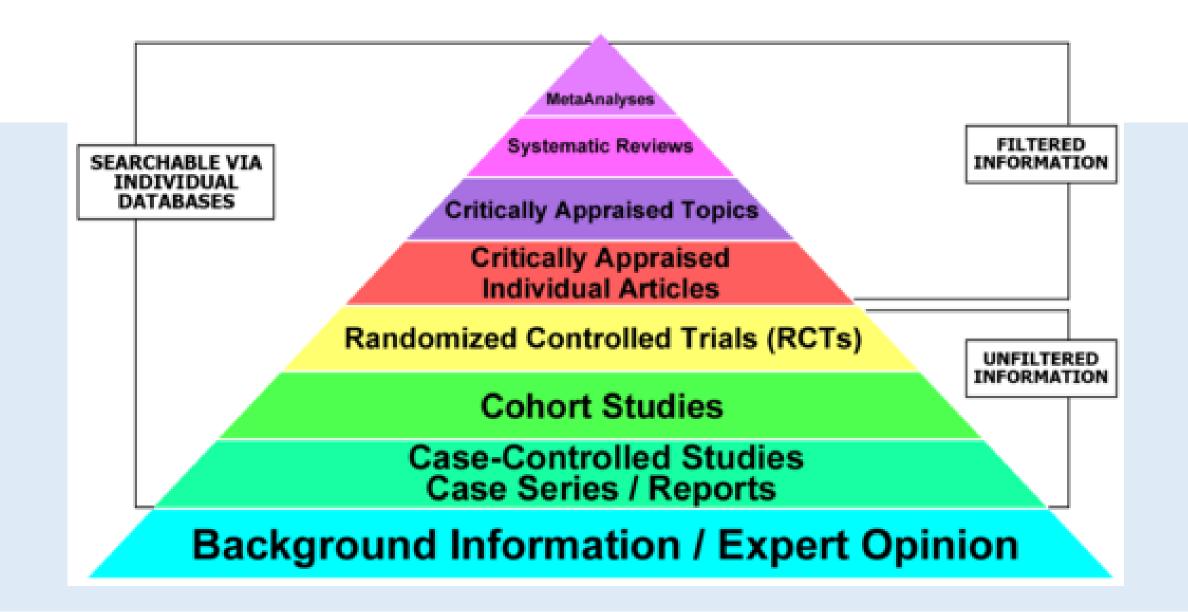


You are looking for literature on the validity of using nutritional supplementation as a therapy for children with autism spectrum disorder.













## Types of Questions and Best Evidence

Depending on the type of question you are asking, the best evidence to answer it will be different.

Type of Question	Best Evidence
Diagnosis (Test)	Quantitative Comparison to Gold Standard
Therapy (treatment, Prevention)	Quantitative Systematic Review of RCT, RCT
Etiology / Harm	Quantitative Observational Study: Cohort or Case Control
Prognosis	Quantitative Observational Study: Cohort or Case Control
Economics	Quantitative Cost effectiveness study
Meaning	Qualitative, Mixed Methods Case study, ethnography, grounded theory, phenomenological approach



5. Background Knowledge for Searching the Literature



#### Getting to the databases

- ➤ Go to the JGH Health Sciences Library Website

  Homepage (shortcut: jgh.ca/hsl)
- Then, scroll down to select your desired database under CIUSSS West Central Montreal e-resources, e-resources restricted to onsite JGH access, or Free Online e-resources

#### CIUSSS West Central Montreal e-resources

- A to Z Drug Facts
- CINAHL Complete
- CINAHL Education (CE for Nurses and allied health professionals)
- EBM Reviews ALL (OVID)
- EBM Reviews ACP Journal Club (OVID)
- EBM Reviews Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (OVID)
- EBM Reviews Cochrane Clinical Answers (OVID)
- ♠ EBM Reviews Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (OVID)
- EBM Reviews Cochrane Methodology Register (OVID)
- EBM Reviews Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (OVID)
- EBM Reviews Health Technology Assessment (OVID)
- EBM Reviews NHS Economic Evaluation Database (OVID)
- Embase (OVID)
- Kaplan & Sadock's Comprehensive Textbook of Psychiatry (OVID)
- Medical Reference e-Books (in French)
- MEDLINE (OVID)
- Online Care Methods
- Ovid Discovery-Lite
- e-journals LWW Total Access Collection (OVID)
- PsycARTICLES (OVID)
- PsycINFO (OVID)
- Rx Vigilence





#### Keywords

- > Keywords are words that appear in the record.
- > They are usually words in the title or abstract of the article and are in the authors vocabulary.
- > You will only find your keyword if it is in the article's record exactly as you have entered it (exact spelling, no plural, no synonyms...).
- > You can use truncation \* (example: cancer\*=cancer, cancers, cancerous, etc.)
- In most databases you can search for keywords by using the Textword field or by searching "ALL fields".

#### **Examples of Keywords:**

Cancer, Cancers, Cancerous, Tumor, Tumour, Tumors, Tumours, Carcinoma, Sarcoma, Neoplasm, Neoplasms, Neoplastic (...)





### Subject Headings

- > Subject headings are controlled vocabularies used to index contents in different databases.
- Each Biomedical Database has it's own Subject Headings.
- Subject Headings are organized into trees (hierarchically)
- ➤ MeSH is the name of the controlled vocabulary used in MEDLINE.
- MEDLINE articles are indexed with MeSH by librarians at the National Library of Medicine in the US.
- In CINAHL, subject headings are sometimes referred to as "subject terms" and are called CINAHL Subject Headings.
- If the indexing is perfect, when you search a subject heading, you will find all the articles about this topic.

Example of MeSH: Neoplasms

Example of corresponding CINAHL Subject Heading: Neoplasms





Which should I use?



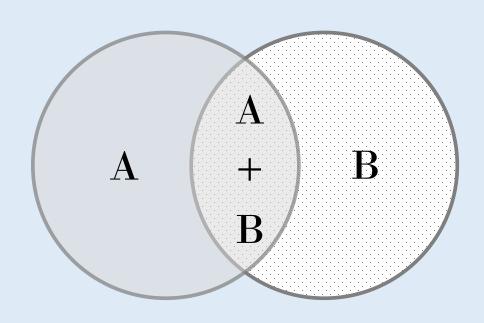
#### **BOTH**



- > Searching using only Subject headings is not ideal:
  - Indexing is never perfect as it usually done by humans.
  - There may not be a subject heading for your concept.
    Example: Concepts like "72 hours" or a very rare disease may not have a corresponding subject heading.
- > Searching using only keywords is more imprecise.
- Searching using subject headings and keywords together works like building blocks:
  - Take one concept at a time and build your search.
  - Searching with both subject headings and keywords will give you the best chance of getting as many relevant results as possible without having too many irrelevant results.



#### BOOLEAN OPERATORS



Use Boolean operators to combine your concepts (Subject headings/keywords)

**AND** = A+B (both concepts must be included - use to build your final search, based on the PICO if you have one)

OR = A, A+B, B (either of selected concepts are included - use to combine Subject heading/keyword synonyms)

**NOT** = A only (use to see what has been excluded from one search combination compared



#### SEARCH ALGORITHM FOR BIOMEDICAL DATABASES

Subject Heading

OR

Keyword

AND

Subject Heading

OR

Keyword

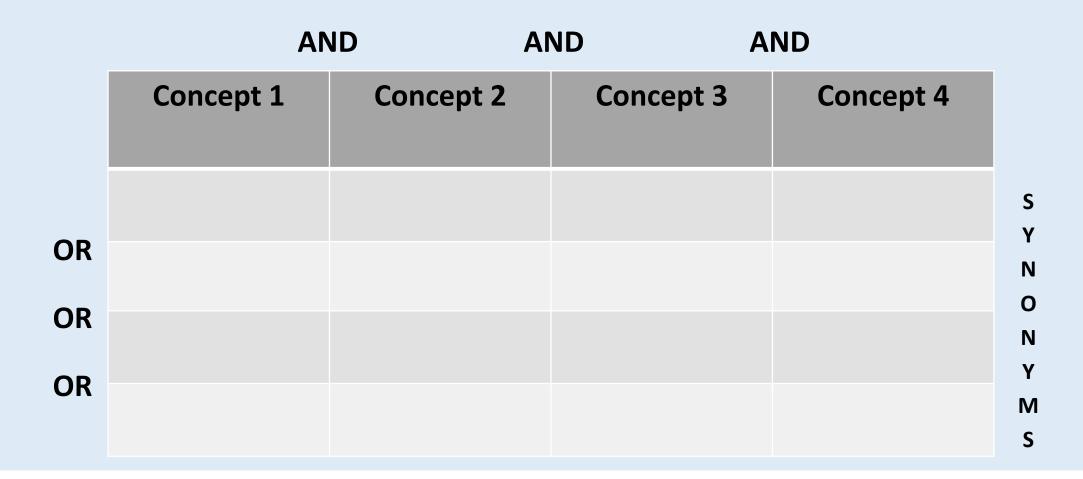


Results





## Concept Map







## Reminder of our example PICO

**Question:** You are looking for literature on the validity of using nutritional supplementation as a therapy for children with autism spectrum disorder.

opulation (children with autism spectrum disorder)

Intervention (nutritional supplementation )

Comparison /

**Outcome** (improved autism spectrum disorder symptoms)



## EXAMPLE: Concept Map

#### **AND**

Concept 1	Concept 2	
Autism spectrum disorder	Nutritional supplements	5 Y
Asperger's syndrome	Nutritional supplementation	C
Autism	Dietary supplements	N S

OR

OR



6. Searching the Literature



## Deciding where to search

In order to find relevant literature to answer a question, it is essential to look in the right place.









## Why search in CINAHL?

- > The topic is a nursing or allied health topic
- > The question is on the psychosocial aspects of a health topic
- Key concepts map easily to subject headings
  - Terms commonly used in nursing practice
  - You can easily combine the terms using AND & OR



#### What is CINAHL?

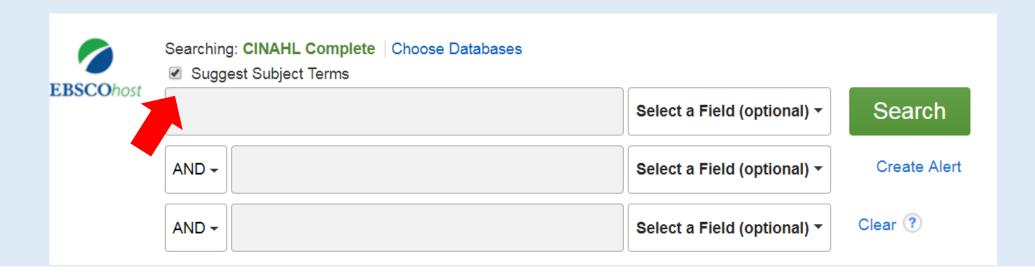
- CINAHL stands for: "Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature"
- CINAHL is a biomedical database that covers nursing and allied health topics
- CINAHL Complete is a version of CINAHL

Producer	EBSCO Health				
Coverage & Updating	1937 to present, updated weekly 5400+ journals indexed				
Full text coverage	Complete or partial full text for nearly 1 400 journals indexed.  4.1 million+				
# of references					
Languages	22				
Content	<ul> <li>Indexes literature in nursing &amp; allied health (physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language pathology, nutrition, etc.).</li> <li>Books, book chapters, conference proceedings, journal articles, websites, consumer health literature, dissertations and theses.</li> </ul>				
Search Options	<ul> <li>Subject headings (MeSH + CINAHL SH) and subheadings, AND, OR, limits by age group, year of publication, language, review articles, etc.</li> <li>Keyword searching by field, truncation using *</li> </ul>				



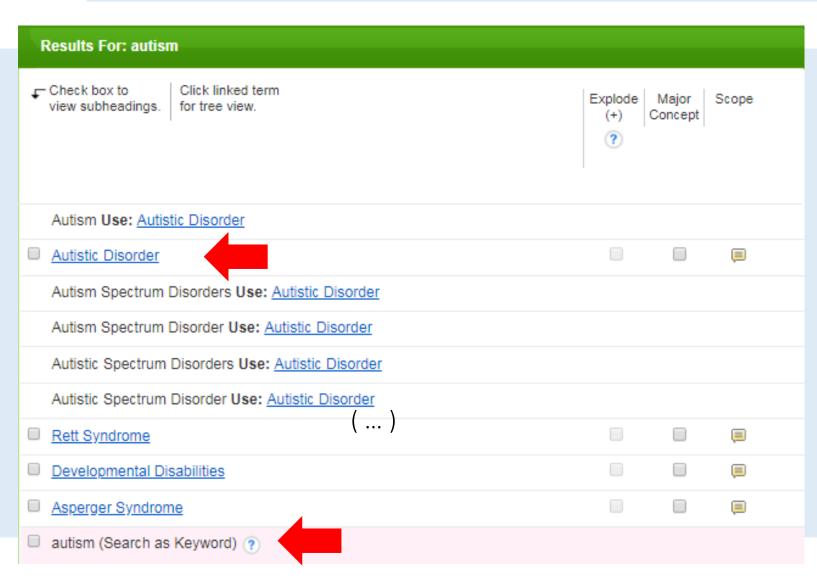
### Suggest Subject Terms

- Use keywords to "map" to Subject headings
- > In other words...
  - You type in your keyword: autism
  - Database suggests the best Subject Heading: Autistic disorder





#### SUBJECT HEADINGS & KEYWORDS



When you are using suggest subject terms:

You will have the option to search whatever you typed in as a keyword



## Explode, Major Concept, & Scope

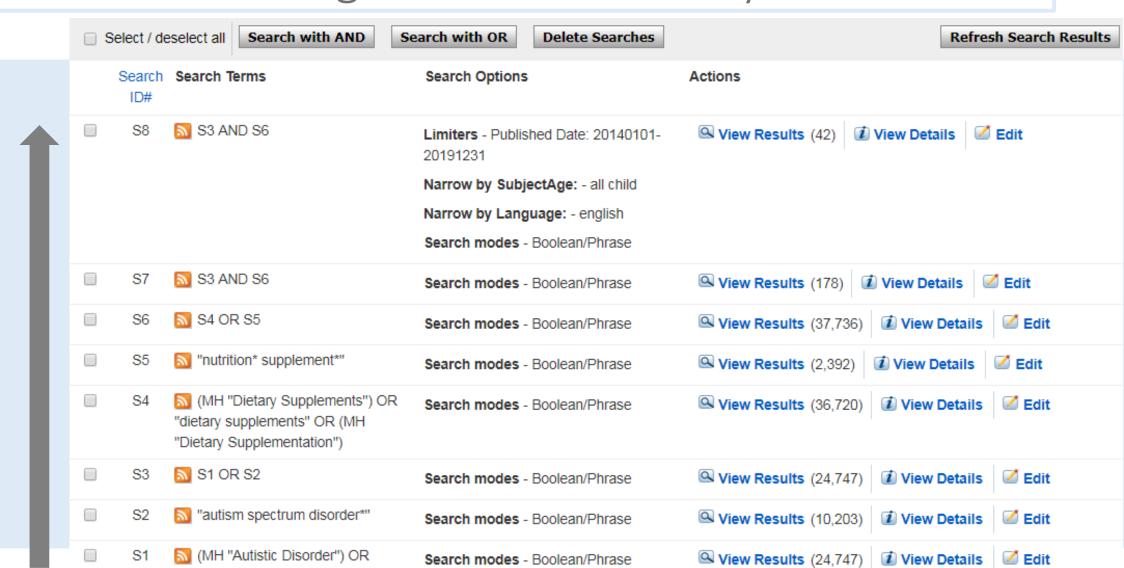
- Explode: click this box if you want to include in the search all the concepts that are narrower- click on the Subject heading to see where it falls on the tree (this will expand your search)
- Major Concept: click this box if you want to find only articles in which the indexer has designated this subject heading as being a major concept in the article (this will limit your search)
- > Scope: click here to view the scope note
- Example: Scope Note For Autistic Disorder

#### Scope Note:

Severe child developmental disorder characterized by impaired social competence, significantly decreased range of interests and activities, and clinically significant deficits in speech and cognition.



## Using the Search History

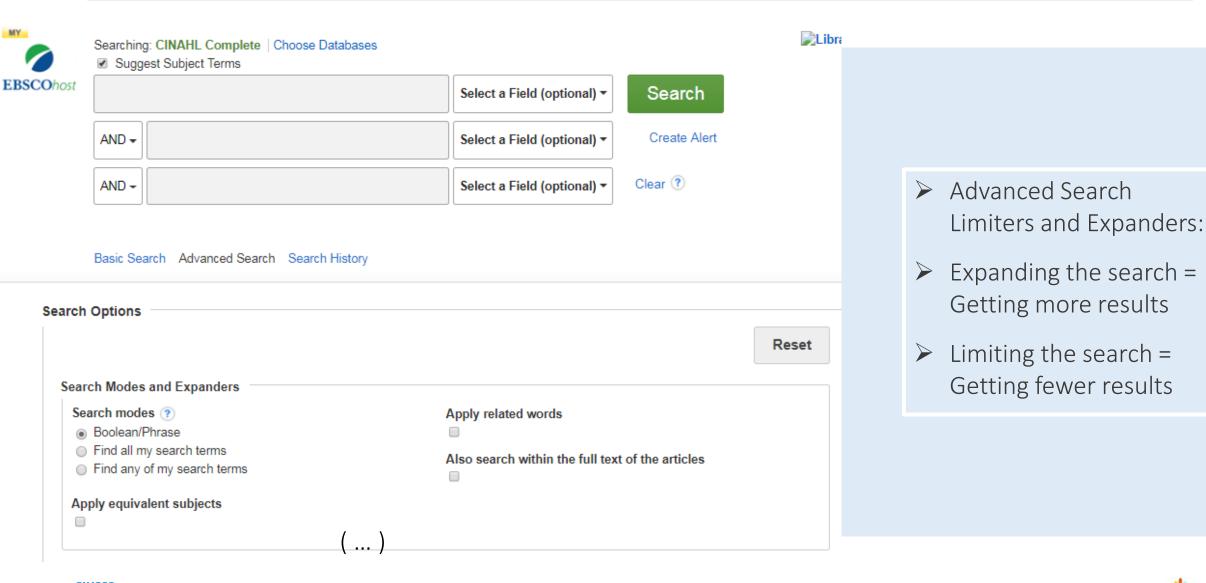


The order searched in

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MONTRÉAL MONTREAL

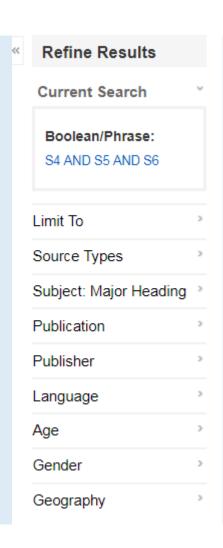
"autism"

#### LIMITING AND EXPANDING THE SEARCH





## Refining the Search

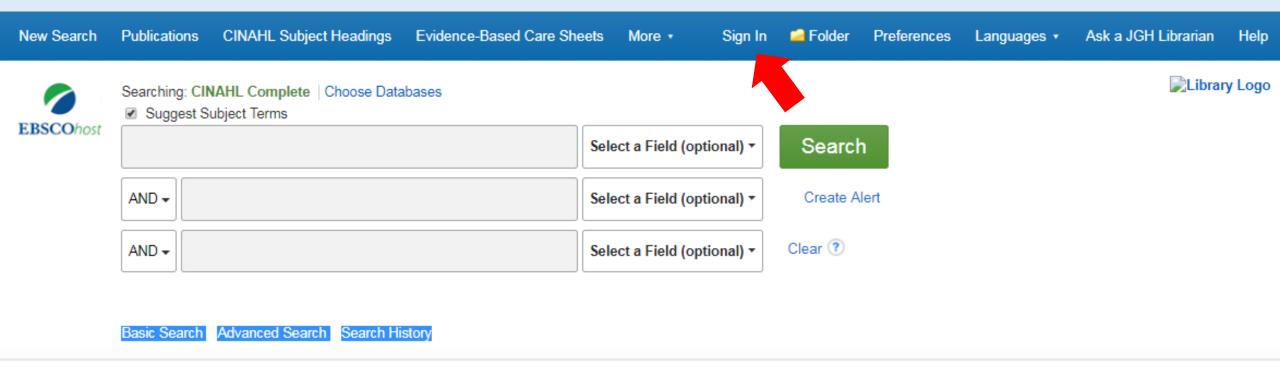


- > Situated on the left hand side of your search results
- > In our example we could refine our search as follows:
  - Limit to: Last 5 years (= Publication date 2014 to 2019)
  - Age: All child
  - Language: English & French



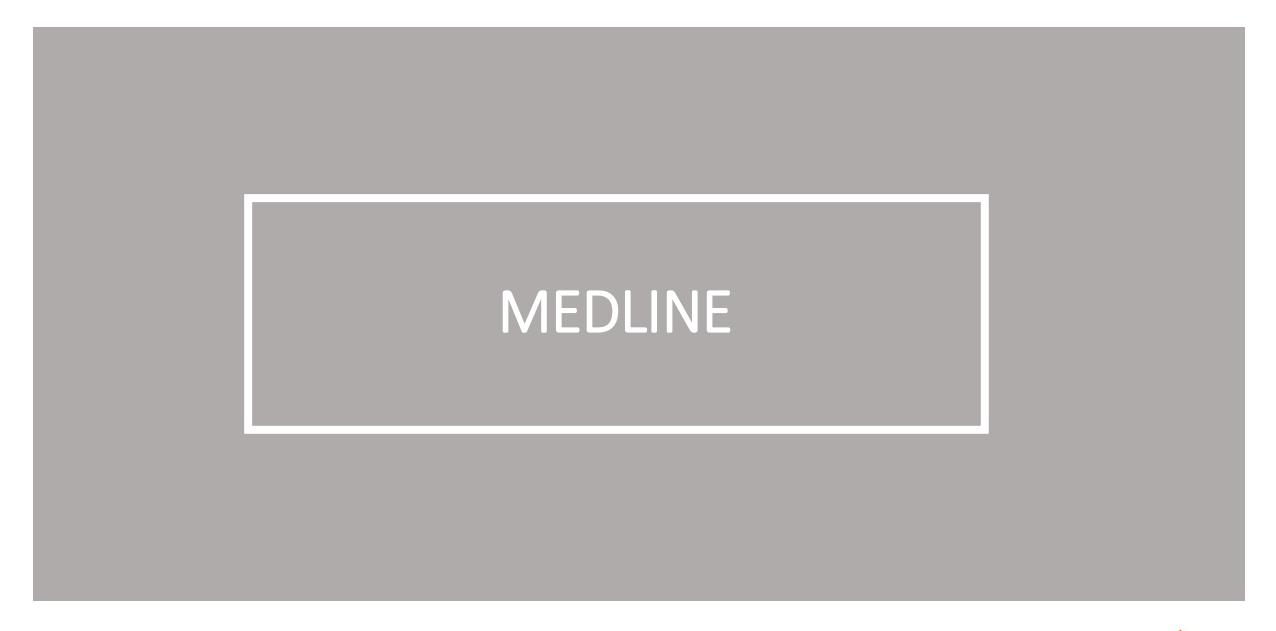
#### Create a Personal Account for CINAHL

- > To save your searches
- > To set up search alerts to stay informed of the latest developments on topics of particular interest to you
- > Is the same personal account as for Nursing Reference Center Plus!











#### Why search in MEDLINE via OVID?

- > The topic is a medical topic
- You prefer the OVID interface over the PubMed Interface for searching Medline (matter of personal preference and ease of searching)
- Key concepts map easily to subject headings
  - Terms commonly used in medical practice
  - You can easily combine the terms using AND & OR



#### What is MEDLINE via OVID?

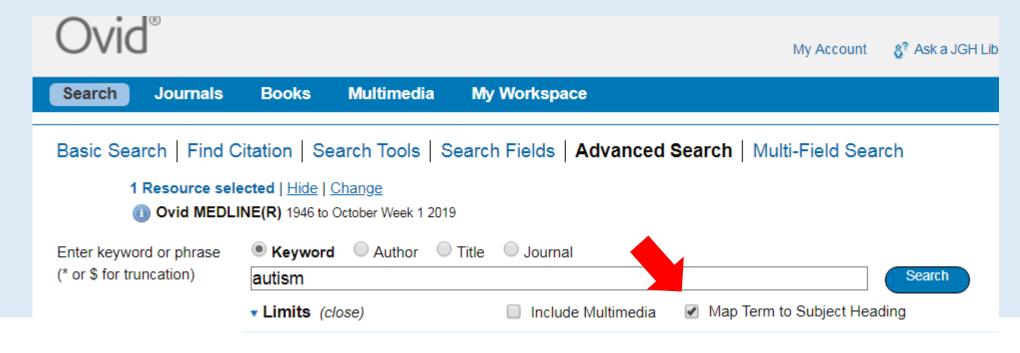
- When you search MEDLINE via OVID, you are searching the MEDLINE component of PubMed using the OVID interface which is produced by Wolters Kluwer Health.
- ➤ MEDLINE is the Peer Reviewed part of PubMed which is indexed using MeSH.

Producer	National Library of Medicine, U.S. / Wolters Kluwer Health
Coverage & Updating	1950 to present, updated daily 5600+ journals indexed
Full text	available if subscription to journal is held by your institution
# of references	30 million + 1 million + added every year
Languages	60+
Content	<ul> <li>Contains journal articles covering the full range of evidence from experimental studies to systematic reviews, with editorials and review articles as well.</li> <li>All life sciences, clinical, research, allied health, and related fields - medicine, nursing, dentistry, rehabilitation sciences, veterinary medicine, health care administration, and preclinical sciences, etc.</li> </ul>
Search Options	<ul> <li>Subject headings (MeSH) and subheadings, AND, OR, limit by date, type of publication, age group, etc.</li> <li>Subheadings, Keywords, Truncation using *, Adjacency</li> </ul>



## Map Term to Subject Headings

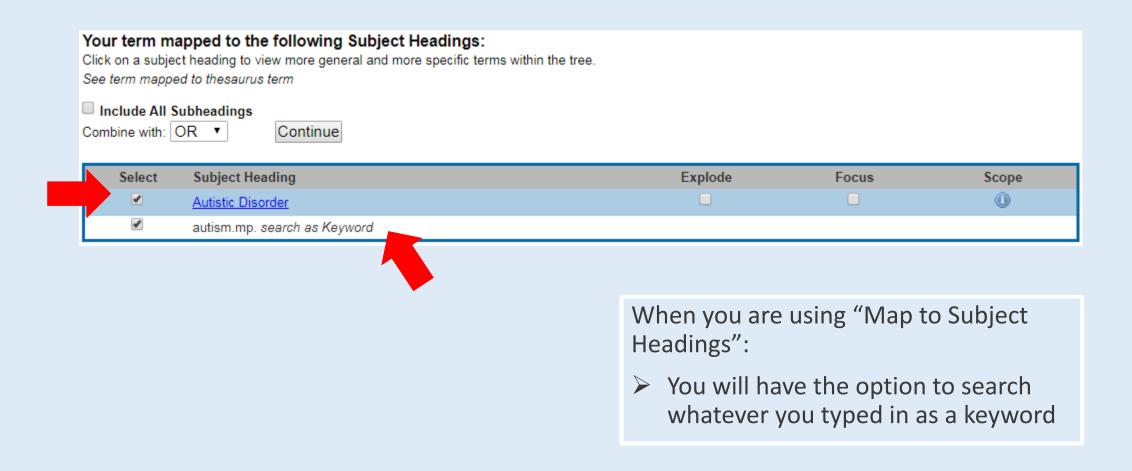
- Use keywords to "map" to Subject headings
- In other words...
  - 1. You type in your keyword: autism and click on Search
  - 2. Database suggests the best Subject Heading: Autistic disorder







#### SUBJECT HEADINGS & KEYWORDS



## Explode, Focus, & Scope

Select	Subject Heading	Explode	Focus	Scope
✓	Autistic Disorder			0
•	autism.mp. search as Keyword			

- Explode: click this box if you want to include in the search all the concepts that are narrower (this will expand your search)
- Click on the Subject heading to see where it falls on the tree
- Focus: click this box if you want to find only articles in which the indexer has designated this subject heading as being a major concept in the article (this will limit your search)
- Scope: click here to view the scope note.
- You should do this if you want to determine if a subject heading is the right one for your search (or which proposed subject heading is most appropriate)

Scope Note for: Autistic Disorder

MeSH HEADING: AUTISTIC DISORDER

SCOPE: A disorder beginning in childhood. markedly restricted repertoire of activity and individual. (DSM-V)

YEAR of ENTRY: 1981(1966)

SEARCH NOTE: use AUTISM, INFANTILE

PREVIOUS INDEXING: Autism (1966-1970

REFERENCES: Used For:

autism

autism, early infantile





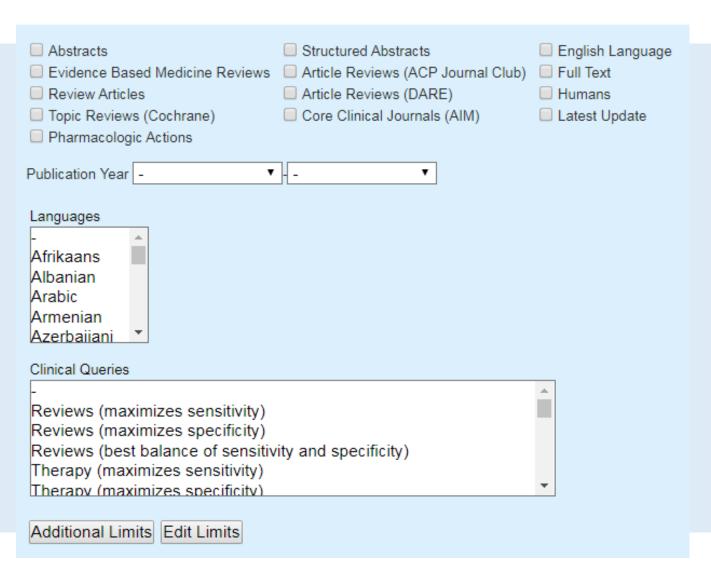
## Using the Search History

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	2	autism spectrum disorder.mp. or Autism Spectrum Disorder/	12108	Advanced	Display Results   More ▼	$\Box$
	3	1 or 2	37519	Advanced	Display Results   More ▼	$\Box$
	4	dietary supplements.mp. or Dietary Supplements/	56120	Advanced	Display Results   More ▼	$\Box$
	5	nutritional supplement.mp.	1347	Advanced	Display Results More ▼	$\Box$
	6	nutritional supplementation.mp.	1685	Advanced	Display Results   More ▼	$\Box$
	7	4 or 5 or 6	57797	Advanced	Display Results More ▼	$\Box$
	8	3 and 7	181	Advanced	Display Results   More ▼	$\Box$



## Refining the Search



- > Situated above the search history and on the left hand side of the search results
- Click on "Additional Limits" to see more possible Limits

## Refining the Search - Continued

# ★ Searches Results Type Actions Annotations  1 autism.mp. or Autistic Disorder/ 37519 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  2 autism spectrum disorder.mp. or Autism Spectrum Disorder/ 12108 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  3 1 or 2 37519 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  4 dietary supplements.mp. or Dietary Supplements/ 56120 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  5 nutritional supplement.mp. 1347 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  6 nutritional supplementation.mp. 1685 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  7 4 or 5 or 6 57797 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  8 3 and 7 181 Advanced Display Results More ▼ □  9 Ilimit 8 to (fencilish or fencils) and (children or "humans only (femcyles percords about animals)" and last 5 years)	▼ 5	▼ Search History (9)					
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Compliant O to //compliant or freezable and (children or "hours are controlled") and lest 5 years)		7	4 or 5 or 6	57797	Advanced	Display Results   More ▼	$\Box$
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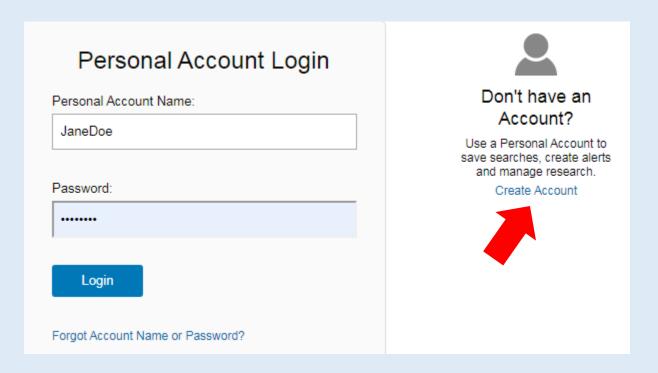
➤ In our example we could refine our search as follows:

- Limit to: Last 5 years (= Publication date 2014 to 2019)
- Special OVID Filters for MEDLINE: "Humans Only" and "Children"
- Language: English & French



#### Create a Personal Account for OVID Databases

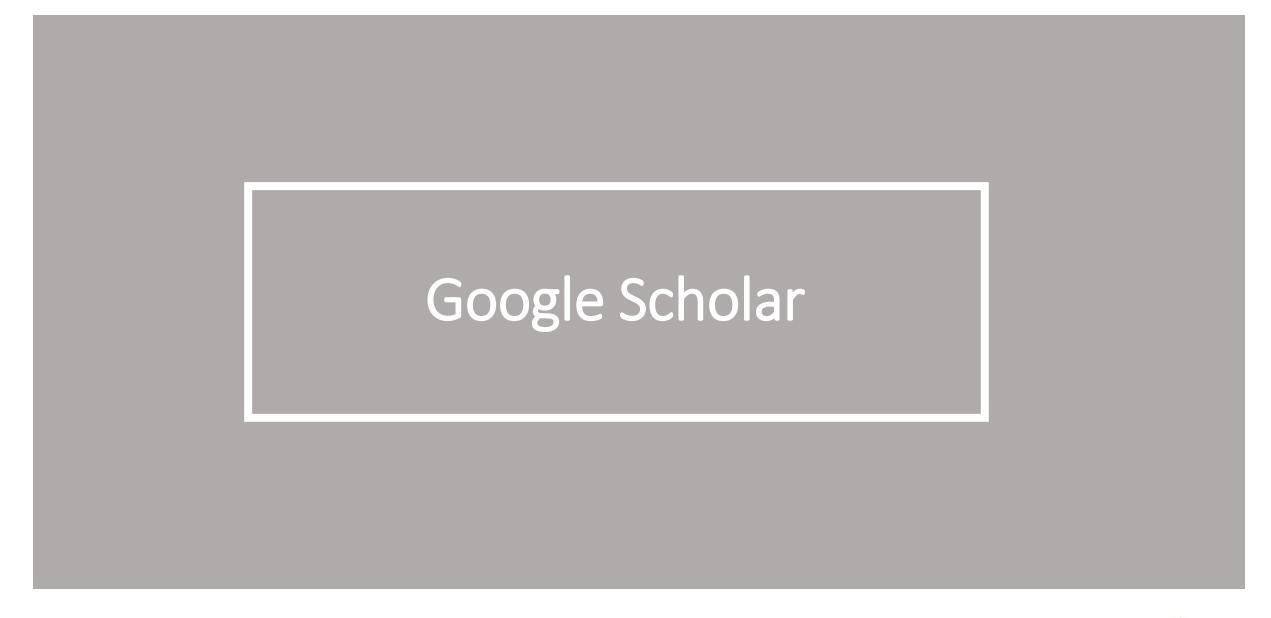
- > To save your searches
- To set up search alerts to stay informed of the latest developments on topics of particular interest to you
- Click on my account to login or to create an account for the first time
- ➤ If you are creating an account for the first time, click on "Create account" on the login page













## Why search in Google Scholar?

- > The topic is broad, either medical, nursing or pharma related
- > The relationships between key concepts are difficult to establish using AND & OR
- You want to do snowballing i.e. check who cited an article you found that is older than you would like, or you want to quickly find a reference from another article
- > You think the answer may also be found in a book
- You want to get familiar with a completely new topic
- > You want to find the full text for a specific article





### Why search in Google Scholar? - Continued

- > You are looking for:
  - Guidelines
  - drug warnings
  - how to use equipment, how to avoid air embolism... as opposed to the research
  - definitions, correct spelling, nursing blogs, access consumer health resources etc.
- > NOTE:
  - Guidelines can also be found here:
    - RNAO www.rnao.org/Page.asp?PageID=861&SiteNodeID=270
    - CMA <a href="https://www.cma.ca/En/Pages/clinical-practice-guidelines.aspx">https://www.cma.ca/En/Pages/clinical-practice-guidelines.aspx</a>
    - National Guidelines Clearinghouse <u>www.guideline.gov</u>
  - Drug warnings can also be found on Health Canada: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dhp-mps/prodpharma/databasdon/index-eng.php









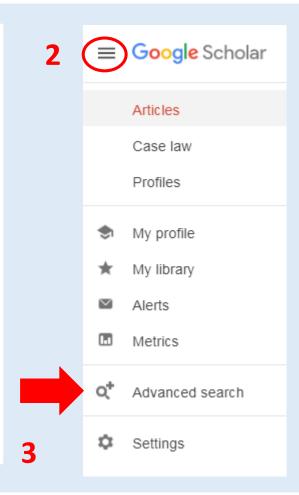
## Sign Into / Create your Personal Account for Google Scholar

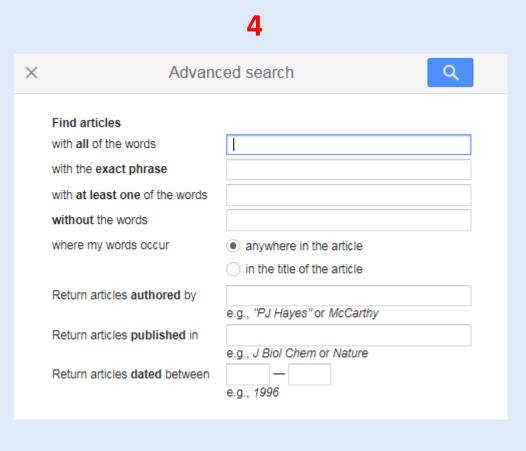
- > To save searches, articles in your personal library, settings...
- > To set up search alerts to stay informed of the latest developments on topics of particular interest to you



#### Advanced Search

- How to get to advanced
  Search:
- Go to Google Scholar: <a href="https://scholar.google.com/">https://scholar.google.com/</a>
- 2) Click on the symbol that looks like 3 stacked bars in the upper left corner of your window
- 3) Click on Advanced Search in the Menu
- 4) A popup will open with the advanced search box





#### Related Articles

If you find and article that is relevant to your search, you can use this function to look for similar articles.

#### How **nutritional** status, diet and dietary **supplements** can affect **autism**. A review

A Kawicka, B Regulska-Ilow - Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu ..., 2013 - agro.icm.edu.pl **Autism** is a neurodevelopmental disorder with symptoms arising that are apparent throughout the patient's lifespan. **Autism** Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are characterised by impaired social and communication interactions as well as restricted, repetitive interests and ...

☆ 99 Cited by 61 Related articles All 10 versions Import into EndNote ⇒









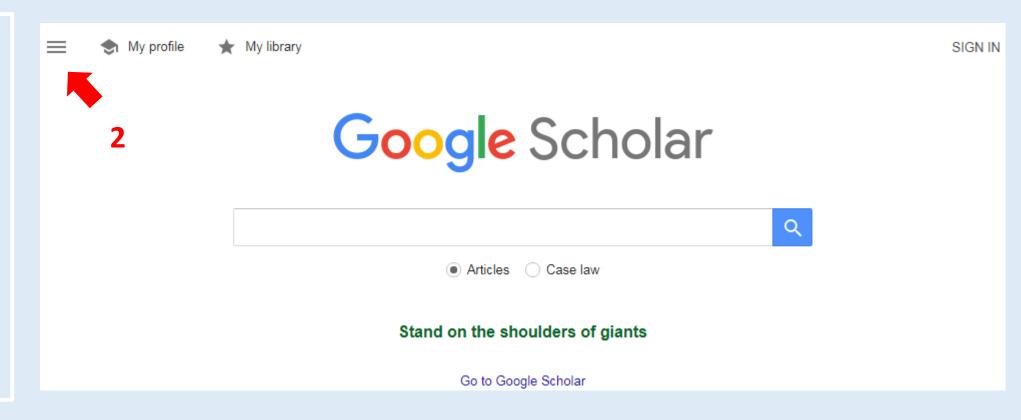


## Library Links in Google Scholar

Activate your library links in Google Scholar to find full text of journal articles



- 1) Go to Google Scholar: <a href="https://scholar.g">https://scholar.g</a> <a href="mailto:oogle.com/">oogle.com/</a>
- 2) Click on the symbol that looks like 3 stacked bars in the upper left corner of your window

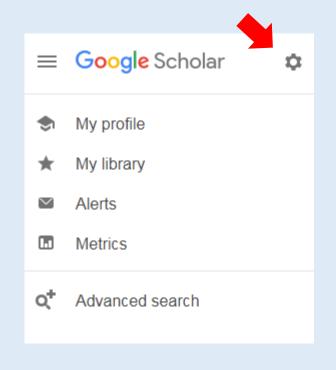






or

3) Open the settings

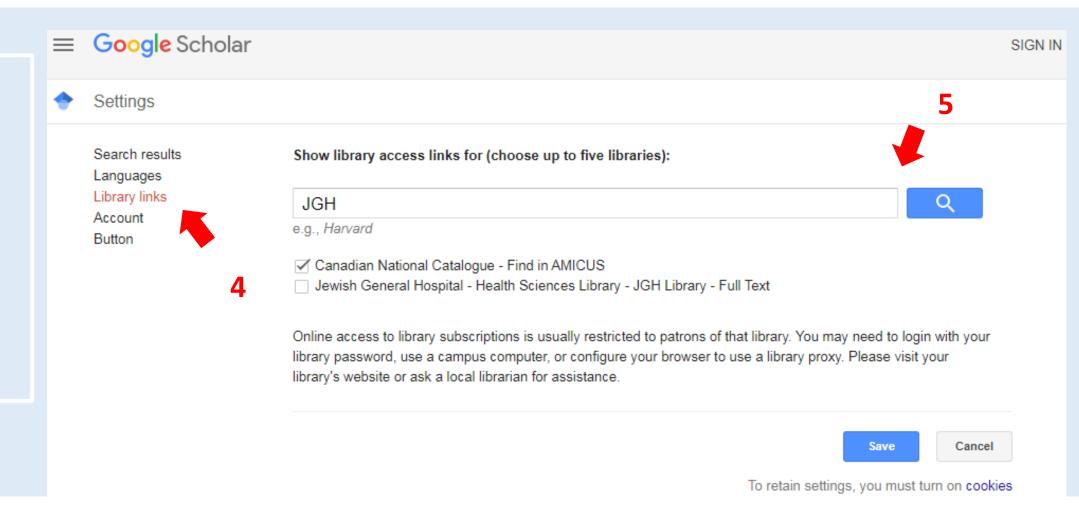


 ≡ Google Scholar My profile My library Alerts Metrics Advanced search Settings



4) In the menu that opens up, choose "Library Links"

5) In the search box, search for "JGH"

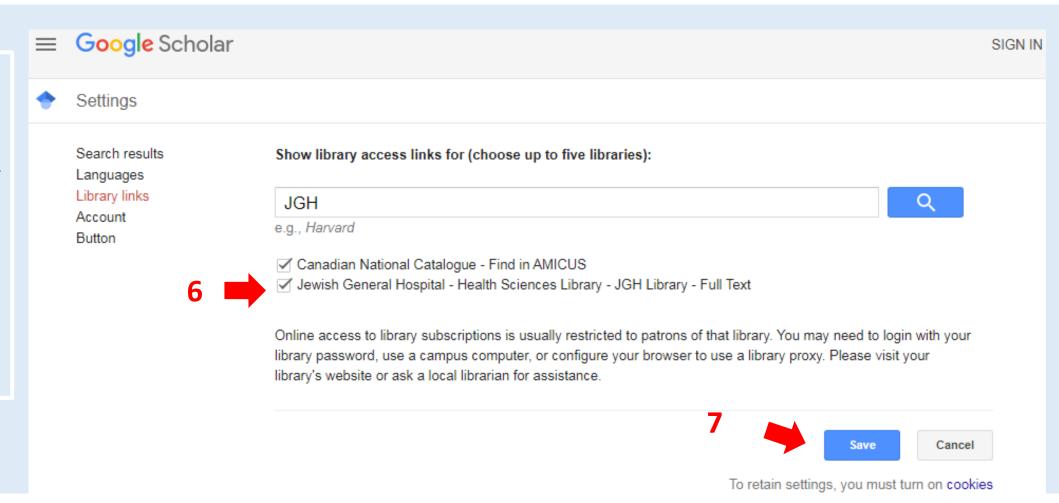






6) Check the box beside "Jewish General Hospital – Health Sciences Library – JGH Library – Full Text"

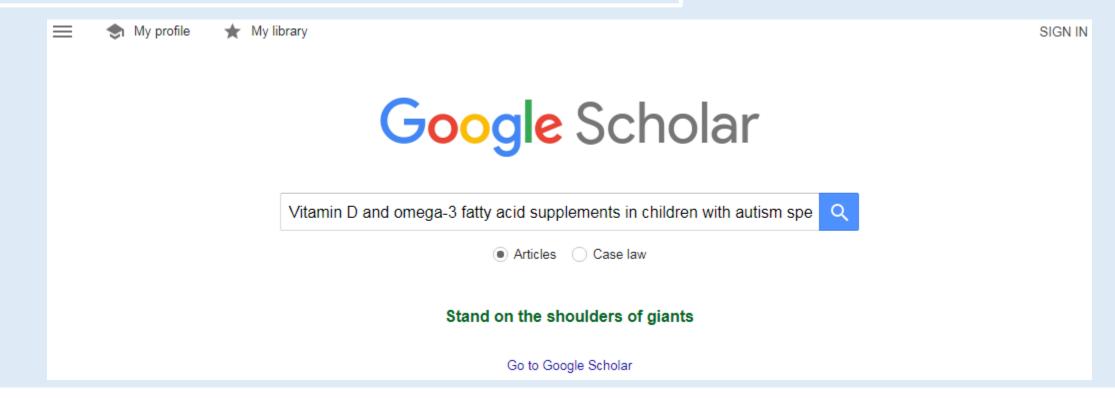
7) Save





8) Look up the title of your article in Google scholar

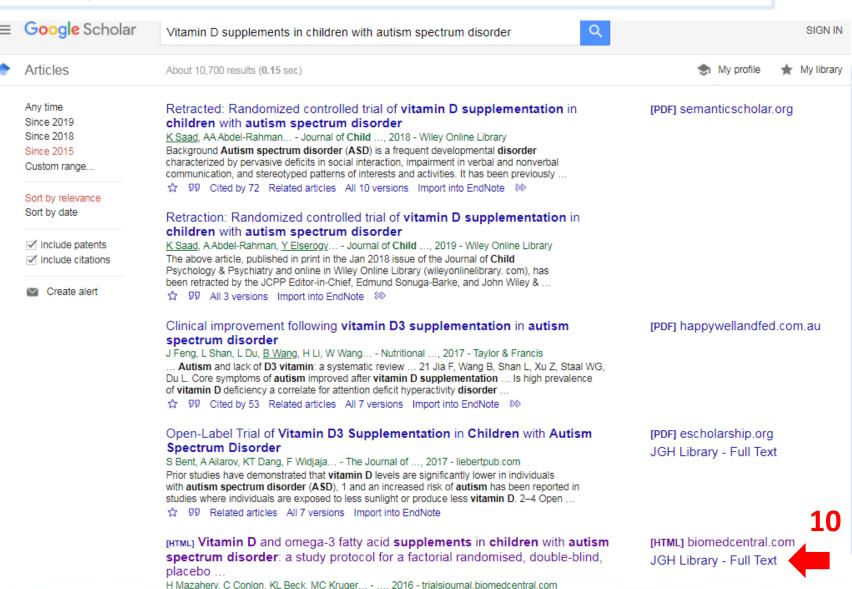
Note: copy paste you title into the search bar or type it in





9) Verify that the article that comes up corresponds to the article you are looking for (same title, authors, publication year, journal...)

10) Click on "JGH Library – Full Text" beside the article you want the full text of





#### Versions of an article

Sometimes if no link shows up beside the Article in Google Scholar, if you check other versions of the article you may be able to find a link to full text.

#### How **nutritional** status, diet and dietary **supplements** can affect **autism**. A review

A Kawicka, B Regulska-Ilow - Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu ..., 2013 - agro.icm.edu.pl **Autism** is a neurodevelopmental disorder with symptoms arising that are apparent throughout the patient's lifespan. **Autism** Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are characterised by impaired social and communication interactions as well as restricted, repetitive interests and ...

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A Kawicka, B Regulska-Ilow - Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu ..., 2013 - yadda.icm.edu.pl
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Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder with symptoms arising that are apparent
throughout the patient's lifespan. Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are characterised by
impaired social and communication interactions as well as restricted, repetitive interests and ...

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#### [PDF] HOW NUTRITIONAL STATUS, DIET AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS CAN AFFECT AUTISM. A REVIEW

A Kawicka, B Regulska-llow - Rocz Panstw Zakl Hig, 2013 - pdfs.semanticscholar.org
Autism is a neurodevelopmental disorder with symptoms arising that are apparent
throughout the patient's lifespan. Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are characterised by
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A Kawicka, B Regulska-Ilow - Roczniki Panstwowego Zakladu ..., 2013 - europepmc.org
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impaired social and communication interactions as well as restricted, repetitive interests and ...

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[PDF] semanticscholar.org JGH Library - Full Text

JGH Library - Full Text

## Notes on "JGH Library – Full Text" Button

- Shows up in Google scholar with the library links enabled, and also in some other biomedical databases.
- ➤ When you click on the "" JGH Library Full Text" button, you can click through the pages to see if you can get the full text of the article or if you would like to consider an interlibrary loan (more on this in the next slide)
- In Google Scholar, if another link shows up beside the article (for example with the prefix HTLM or PDF), this should also take you to the full text.





## Interlibrary Loan Requests

- When you can't access the full text of an article that you need through CIUSSS, JGH, or Open access resources you can request the article (or book!) through Inter-library loan.
- When a staff member submits an interlibrary loan request, a library staff member will attempt to obtain a loan or copy of the desired item from another library. If we can get the item for free this is a free service for staff.
- When you click on the "JGH Library Full Text" or "Find it at JGH" buttons you might be able to choose to request an interlibrary loan, if so the article's information will be pre-filled in the request form.
- You can also request Interlibrary loans by filling in a form on the <u>Health Sciences Library's webpage</u>.
- To find out more about this service go to our <u>FAQ</u>.



#### Chrome Extensions

- For helping you find legal full text of articles: <a href="Unpaywall">Unpaywall</a>
- > On a journal article page (from a journal site or PubMed amongst other places):
  - Adds a grey closed lock symbol to the right scroll bar of your webpage if the article is not in the unpaywall database
  - Adds a green open lock symbol to the right scroll bar of your webpage if the article is freely and legally available from the unpaywall database
  - If you click on the green open lock symbol it will take you directly to the full text









What to do when you are stuck?



## If you find a relevant article use it as a lead to find more

- Look at the subject headings used to index the article reformulate your search
- Find synonyms in the title or abstract
- Snowball:
  - Use the "Find Similar Results" in CINAHL, "Find Similar" function in MEDLINE (OVID), or "Related Articles" in Google Scholar
  - Look at the references
- > Try another database
- > Try Nursing Reference Center plus, Google, or Google Scholar to learn more about the topic and maybe find more literature
- This is an iterative process





Find Similar Results using SmartText Searching.

MEDLINE (OVID):



Google Scholar:



Cited by 249 Related articles All 3 versions









6. Reminder & References



#### REMINDER

➤ A Librarian is available to provide one-on-one instruction and help:

Julia Kleinberg, 514 340 8222 x22391 jkleinberg@jgh.mcgill.ca
Kendra Johnston, 514 340 8222 x22453 kendra.johnston.ccomtl@ssss.gouv.qc.ca

To access this presentation:
<a href="https://www.jgh.ca/care-services/health-sciences-library/instruction/workshop-presentations-handouts/">https://www.jgh.ca/care-services/health-sciences-library/instruction/workshop-presentations-handouts/</a>





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# THANK YOU







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