Five Ways to Improve Patient Care and Research Using Information Resources

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Library Liaisons to the UW Department of Pediatrics
#1

Connect to UW Restricted Online Resources via the Proxy Service
Proxy Service

www.lib.washington.edu/help/connect.html

- Allows off-campus access to UW restricted online e-texts, e-journals, databases
- Click on the Off-Campus Access button at the top right of any HSL page
- Enter your UW NetID and password
The resource you requested requires you to log in with your UW NetID and password.

**UW NetID:**

**Password:**

[Log in]

Login gives you 8-hour access without repeat login to UW NetID-protected Web resources.

**WARNING:** Protect your privacy! Prevent unauthorized use! Completely exit your Web browser when you are finished.

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Proxy Bookmarklet

- Access a resource from the resource location, instead of going through a HSL webpage.

- For directions see Connect page

  www.lib.washington.edu/help/proxyTools.htmlt
#2

Bookmark HSL Website

hsl.uw.edu/
Explore eBooks

hsl.uw.edu/ebooks

- UpToDate
- DynaMed
- Access Medicine
- MD Consult
- STAT!Ref
Explore Mobile Resources

libguides.hsl.washington.edu/mobile

➤ **DynaMed**
  - Best available evidence summaries for nearly 3,500 topics

➤ **Web of Science**
  - Database covering sciences, social sciences, and humanities.
    - Includes Cited Reference search.

➤ **Micromedex**
  - Comprehensive drug database.

➤ Look for resources by type of device
# Multimedia Resources

Tips on finding multimedia types of medical resources such as images, videos, sounds, etc.

Last Updated: May 25, 2012    URL: http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/multimedia    Print Guide    RSS Updates    SHARE

## Image Resources Available at the UW - Medicine/Health

- **AccessMedicine**
  The BCR AccessMedicine Collection includes access to several textbooks and the Lange Educational Library. Click the search option for images, video, audio.
- **Essential Evidence Plus Derm Expert** - Image guide to diagnosis of dermatological conditions.
- **MD Consult (for images)**
  Select Images (from Books) as a Search Option.
- **New England Journal of Medicine: Images in Clinical Medicine**
- **UpToDate**
  Limit search results to Graphics.
- **VisualDx**
  Visual diagnostic decision support.

## Image Resources on the Internet - Medicine/Health

- **ARRS GoldMiner**
  (American Roentgen Ray Society) Links to over 94,000 peer-reviewed radiology images. Note: some images may not be accessible if the UW does not subscribe to the target journal or source -- please ask us if you have questions.
- **DermAtlas (Dermatology Image Atlas)**
  Johns Hopkins University
- **Genome Image Gallery**
  Collection for free Genome Sciences images from the Department of Energy Human Genome Project.
- **Images from Mascagni Anatomia Universa**
  University of Iowa.
- **Images from the History of Medicine**
  Portraits, pictures of institutions, caricatures, genre scenes, and graphic art in a variety of media, illustrating the social and historical aspects of medicine from the History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine.
- **Public Health Image Library**
  Free, high quality images; many copyright cleared.
- **The Visible Human Project**
  The Visible Human Project is a complete, anatomically detailed, three-dimensional representation of the normal male and female human bodies.
- **Urbana Atlas of Pathology**
- **Whole Brain Atlas**

## Oral Medication Images

- **MD Consult** - Search in Drugs section, images at top of monographs.
- **Facts & Comparisons EAnswers** - Search Drug Identifier.
- **Micromedex** - images included in monographs; also has Drug Identification tool.
#3
Search a Database to find Journal Articles

hsl.uw.edu/databases
Databases

- **PubMed**
  Search *PubMed* through the UW HSL web page so you can connect to full-text articles

- **Web of Science**
Omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acid exposure from early life does not affect atopy and asthma at age 5 years.


Woolcock Institute of Medical Research, Camperdown NSW, Australia. calmqvist@woolcock.org.au

Abstract

BACKGROUND: The Childhood Asthma Prevention Study was a randomized controlled trial conducted in children with a family history of asthma in whom omega-3 fatty acid supplementation and restriction of dietary omega-6 fatty acids did not prevent asthma, eczema, or atopy at age 5 years. OBJECTIVE: We sought to examine the relation of all measures of omega-3 and omega-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids with outcomes at age 5 years in the whole birth cohort, regardless of randomization group. METHODS: Plasma fatty acids were measured at 18 months, 3 years, and 5 years. Compliance with the fatty acid supplements was estimated every 6 months. Dietary intake was assessed at 18 months by means of weighed-food record and at 3 years by means of food-frequency questionnaire. At age 5 years, 516 children were examined for wheeze and eczema [questionnaire] and atopy [skin prick tests, n = 488]. Multiple logistic regression was used to evaluate associations between exposures and outcomes. RESULTS: Plasma levels of omega-3 or omega-6 fatty acids were not associated with wheeze, eczema, or atopy at age 5 years (P = .11-.96). Overall, fatty acid exposure, measured as plasma levels, dietary intake, and compliance with supplements, was not associated with any respiratory or allergic outcomes (P = .35-.59). CONCLUSION: This observational analysis of the cohort, using the full range of observed variation in omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acid exposure, supports the negative findings of the randomized controlled trial. CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS: Modification of dietary polyunsaturated fatty acids in early childhood is not helpful in preventing atopy and asthma.
Omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acid exposure from early life does not affect atopy and asthma at age 5 years

Catarina Almqvist, MD, PhD,\textsuperscript{a,b,c} Frances Garden, BAppSci,\textsuperscript{d} Wei Xuan, MSc, PhD,\textsuperscript{a} Seema Mihreshahi, MPH,\textsuperscript{e} Steve R. Leeder, MD, PhD,\textsuperscript{b} Wendy Oddy, PhD,\textsuperscript{f} Karen Webb, MPH, PhD,\textsuperscript{b} and Guy B. Marks, MBBS, PhD\textsuperscript{a,b,c} for the CAPS team Sydney and Perth, Australia, and Stockholm, Sweden

Background: The Childhood Asthma Prevention Study was a randomized controlled trial conducted in children with a family history of asthma in whom omega-3 fatty acid supplementation and restriction of dietary omega-6 fatty acids did not prevent asthma, eczema, or atopy at age 5 years.

Objective: We sought to examine the relation of all measures of omega-3 and omega-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids with outcomes at age 5 years in the whole birth cohort, regardless of randomization group.

Methods: Plasma fatty acids were measured at 18 months, 3 years, and 5 years. Compliance with the fatty acid supplements was estimated every 6 months. Dietary intake was assessed at 18 months by means of weighed-food record and at 3 years by means of food-frequency questionnaire. At age 5 years, 516 children were examined for wheeze and eczema (questionnaire) and atopy (skin prick tests, n = 488). Multiple logistic regression was used to evaluate associations between exposures and outcomes.

Results: Plasma levels of omega-3 or omega-6 fatty acids were not associated with wheeze, eczema, or atopy at age 5 years ($P = .11-.96$). Overall, fatty acid exposure, measured as plasma levels, dietary intake, and compliance with supplements, was not associated with any respiratory or allergic outcomes ($P = .35-.59$).

Conclusion: This observational analysis of the cohort, using the full range of observed variation in omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acid exposure, supports the negative findings of the randomized controlled trial.

Clinical implications: Modification of dietary polyunsaturated fatty acids in early childhood is not helpful in preventing atopy and asthma. (J Allergy Clin Immunol 2007;119:1438-44.)

Key words: Asthma, allergy and immunology, birth cohort, child, eczema, omega-3 fatty acids, omega-6 fatty acids, primary prevention

The recent increase in asthma and allergic diseases has partly been attributed to environmental changes, such as dietary intake of polyunsaturated fatty acids. Some observational and ecologic studies showed beneficial associations between dietary intake of oily fish, which is rich in omega-3 fatty acids, and asthma and allergic diseases in
PubMed, developed by the National Library of Medicine, provides access to bibliographic citations to biomedical journal articles, including MEDLINE, and to additional life sciences journals. MEDLINE is NLM’s database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, the health care system, and the preclinical sciences. MEDLINE contains bibliographic citations and author abstracts from over 5400 biomedical journals published in the United States and 70 other countries and dating back to the 1940’s. Updated 5 times/week.

Access PubMed from the Health Sciences Library or UW Libraries web sites to see icons showing full-text availability.

Use the tabs near the top of the page to navigate through the pages of this guide. Tabs are available for:

- **Run a Search** provides step-by-step instructions for running a search in PubMed, including inputting search terms, limiting (filtering) your search by language, ages, and other common topics, viewing your results, printing/saving/emailing your citations, and how to find the full-text of articles and order copies if needed.

- **Find Full Text** lists steps to follow to get a complete journal article from a PubMed citation.

- **Refine Searches** provides information on improving your search results by:
  - Broadening a search using MeSH and Related Articles
  - Narrowing a search using * field tags *History and the Advanced Search window and *limiting retrieval to research-based citations. Also see hints for dealing with too many or too few citations.

- **Find Research Articles** details two methods to limit your search results.
Impact Factors

Measures the relative importance of a journal, individual article, or author to scientific literature and research.

Each index/database used to create an impact factor uses a slightly different methodology and produces slightly different results.
eJournals

hsl.uw.edu

- Use the Proxy service to access full-text eJournals from off-campus
- Access eJournals from tab in center of HSL home page
Open Access Journal Sites

- **BioMed Central**
  - [biomedcentral.com](http://biomedcentral.com)
  - Independent publishing house providing immediate free access to peer-reviewed biomedical research
  - Includes *BMC Pediatrics*, etc.

- **PubMed Central**
  - [pubmedcentral.gov](http://pubmedcentral.gov)
  - National Library of Medicine's free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature
Order Articles Online

- Document Services/University of Washington
  www.lib.washington.edu/ILL/

- Loansome Doc
  hsl.uw.edu/topics/document-delivery-services
  - Allows you to order full-text articles while searching PubMed

- Childrens’ Library
#4

Search for Evidence
EBP and Guidelines Resources
libguides.hsl.washington.edu/ebp

- *PubMed Clinical Queries/Systematic Reviews or Special Queries*
- *Cochrane Library*: gold standard for EBP
- *National Guideline Clearinghouse*
- *Trip Database*
Search Evidence Sources
hsl.uw.edu/topics/select-evidence-sources/

Select Evidence Sources

Combined Search of Evidence Sources

Combined Search of Select Evidence Sources in PubMed
Includes *ACP Journal Club, *Clinical Evidence, *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, *FPIN Clinical Inquiries, *NEJM Clinical Practice, and *U.S. Preventive Services Task Force

Other Evidence Sources

Search AHRQ Evidence Reports
Agency for Health Research Quality

Search Dynamed

Search Essential Evidence Plus
FPIN CIs, HDAs and PURLS (MoSpace)
Searchable University of Missouri archive of Family Physicians Inquiries Network publications.

Search JAMA Rational Clinical Examination
JAMA’s series of common clinical diagnostic questions

Search PubMed MEDLINE Systematic Reviews

Evidence Sources within Combined Search

Search ACP Journal Club

Search Clinical Evidence
Evidence summaries on therapeutic questions for common conditions

Search Cochrane Systematic Reviews
Go to The Cochrane Library (link above search box) for a complete search of all sections of Cochrane

Search FPIN Clinical Inquiries
PubMed search of Family Practice Inquiries Network produced evidence summaries published in American Family Physician or Journal of Family Practice. note: Search MoSpace for HDAs or PURLs.
2 PubMed Strategies for Evidence-Based Citations

- **PubMed Filters**
  - Randomized Controlled Trial
  - Meta-Analysis
  - Practice Guideline
  - Clinical Trial

- **PubMed Clinical Queries and Systematic Reviews**
PubMed Strategy #1: Filter to RCTs under Article Types

Can easily filter your search to:
- Age groups
- Human or Animal studies
- Language
- Research articles

Results: 1 to 20 of 30

1. Impaired fetal growth and arterial wall thickening by fish oil supplementation.
   Skilton MR, Ayer JG, Hamer JA, Webb K, Leeder SR, Marks GB, Celermajer DS.
   PMID: 22351892 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2. The VItamin D and OmegA-3 Trial (VITAL): rationale and design of a large randomized controlled trial of vitamin D and marine omega-3 fatty acid supplements for the primary prevention of cancer and cardiovascular disease.
   PMID: 21986389 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

3. High-dose docosahexaenoic acid supplementation of preterm infants: respiratory and allergy outcomes.
   PMID: 21708809 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
NGC Search Results

Your search criteria:

**Keyword:** adhd

Your search found 7 related guidelines, which are listed below.

To view a guideline summary, click on a title. The default view is the Brief Summary, from which you can choose Summary, XML View, Full Text, Palm Download, MS Word, Adobe PDF, or Guideline Synthesis by choosing Summary Box on the side menu.

To prepare a Guideline Comparison, add any of the guidelines listed to "My Collection" by selecting that guideline and clicking the "Add to My Collection" button. For additional help, see Guideline Comparison Help.

Remember - Check the box next to a guideline to add it to "My Collection". Then click on the "Add to My Collection" button on the page.

Search Results:

The following guidelines were retrieved because they are linked to concepts related to your query or broader terms included in your query. Search results are listed in order of relevance, unless otherwise specified in a Detailed Search.

Display results 1 to 7 of 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>NGC:</th>
<th>Summary View</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis and management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in primary care for school age children</td>
<td>Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement - Private Nonprofit Organization. 1997 Oct (revised 2000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>Practice parameters for the assessment and treatment of children, adolescents, and adults with mental disorders.</td>
<td>American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry - Medical Specialty Society</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
## Guideline Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TITLE:</strong></td>
<td><em>Practice parameters for the assessment and treatment of children, adolescents, and adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.</em></td>
<td><em>Clinical practice guideline: Diagnosis and evaluation of the child with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.</em></td>
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<td><strong>ADAPTATION:</strong></td>
<td>Not applicable: The guideline was not adapted from another source.</td>
<td>Not applicable: Guideline was not adapted from another source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LENGTH:</strong></td>
<td>37 pages</td>
<td>13 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DEVELOPER(S):</strong></td>
<td>American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry - Medical Specialty Society</td>
<td>American Academy of Pediatrics - Medical Specialty Society</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FUNDING SOURCE:</strong></td>
<td>Not stated</td>
<td>American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)</td>
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<td><strong>RATING SCHEME:</strong></td>
<td>The validity of scientific findings was judged by design, sample selection and size, inclusion of comparison groups, generalizability, and agreement with other studies.</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>METHODS TO ANALYZE EVIDENCE:</strong></td>
<td>Review</td>
<td>Systematic Review with Evidence Tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VIEW MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS:</strong></td>
<td><a href="#">View Major Recommendations</a></td>
<td><a href="#">View Major Recommendations</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVAILABILITY OF FULL TEXT:</strong></td>
<td><a href="#">View Availability Information</a></td>
<td><a href="#">View Full-text Guideline</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[Review]

Dietary interventions for recurrent abdominal pain (RAP) in childhood

A Huertas-Ceballos, C Macarthur, S Logan

The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2005 Issue 2
Copyright © 2005 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.
DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003019 This version first published online: 22 April 2002 in Issue 2, 2002
Date of Most Recent Substantial Amendment: 26 February 2002


Abstract

Background
Between 4% and 25% of school-age children complain of recurrent abdominal pain (RAP) of sufficient severity to interfere with daily activities. This includes children with different etiologies for their pain. For the majority of such children, no organic cause for their pain can be found or they are likely managed by reassurance and simple measures, a large range of interventions have been recommended.

Objectives
To determine the effectiveness of dietary interventions for recurrent abdominal pain in school-age children.

Search strategy
The Cochrane Library (CENTRAL), MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, ERIC, PsycINFO, LILACS and JICST were searched using a strategy of (PIR OR synonyms) AND (Pain OR synonyms). Where appropriate, search filters were employed. In addition, researchers working in this area were contacted in order to identify any potentially eligible studies.

Selection criteria
Any study in which the majority of participants were school-age children fulfilling standard criteria for RAP, and who were allocated by randomisation to one treatment compared with a placebo or no treatment, were selected.
TRIP Database
tripdatabase.com

- Metasearch engine
- Performs a simple search of more than 75 databases
- Finds evidence based resources
- Searches Cochrane, National Guideline Clearinghouse, Bandolier, etc.
1. Dietary marine fatty acids (fish oil) for asthma in adults and children
   - COCHRANE DATABASE OF SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS 2010
   - CPD/CME Developing World? Related Conclusion Preview DOI

2. wheezemd: Published study Omega-3 may be beneficial for asthma-need more data http://t.co/2VSzrMT
   - PUBLICATION 1503 2011
   - CPD/CME Developing World? Related Conclusion Preview

3. Fish oil intake compared with olive oil intake in late pregnancy and asthma in the offspring: 16 y of registry-based follow-up from a randomized controlled trial
   - EVIDENCEUPDATES 2008
#5
Managing Your Information
# Email Alert Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alert Service</th>
<th>Database Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My NCBI</td>
<td>PubMed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBSCO Alerts</td>
<td>PsycINFO, ERIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web of Knowledge</td>
<td>BIOSIS, Web of Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScienceDirect Search</td>
<td>ScienceDirect Journals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your personal space on the NLM computer system for:

- storing search strategies used to generate updates
- storing references
- creating email alerts (recent PubMed citations sent automatically to your email)
- using My Bibliography to track publication compliance with NIH Public Access Policy

Free registration
Keep Up with HSL Changes

- Check HSL home page for news
Organize Your Information

Citation Management Programs

- **EndNote**
  [libguides.hsl.washington.edu/endnote](libguides.hsl.washington.edu/endnote)

- **EndNote Web**
  [libguides.hsl.washington.edu/enw](libguides.hsl.washington.edu/enw)

- **RefWorks**
  [guides.lib.washington.edu/refworks](guides.lib.washington.edu/refworks)
Contact Your Ultimate Search Engine… your librarian!

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