SCU Faculty and Staff Introduction to Health Information eResources: Part 1

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Partially Adapted from I-TECH Basic Course in Health Sciences Library Management, 2012 and the World Health Organization. HINARI Short Course, 2013
Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

• Describe the HINARI gateway, “do’s and don’ts” of using HINARI, how to log in, key features of HINARI, how to access full-text articles, eJournals, eBooks, and Reference sources.

• Describe the basics of searching PubMed to find citations to health-related journal articles.
Objectives for Student Classes

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

• Describe **types and formats** of health information on the web
• Discuss how to **evaluate resources on the web**
• Describe the **HINARI** gateway, “do’s and don’ts” of using HINARI, how to log in, key features of HINARI, how to access full-text articles, eJournals, eBooks and reference sources.
• Describe the **basics of searching PubMed and CINAHL** to find citations to health-related journal articles
• Define **plagiarism** and **citation styles**

Text highlighted above in red was covered in addition to HINARI, PubMed and CINAHL in presentations to SCU students.
Swaziland: Health-related Information Resources for Students and Faculty libguide [website]

- [http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland](http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland)

- This guide is intended as an introduction to health-related information resources for university faculty, students, and staff at Swaziland Christian University (SCU).

Finding Health-related Information eResources

• There are many sources for trustworthy, quality, no-cost health resources online.

• To locate specific types of resources, use:
  • Search engines
  • Databases
  • Portals
  • OPACs
How to search the web?

- **Search engines**
  - Allow you to search huge numbers of websites.
  - Offer access to a wide range of information.
  - Examples: Google, Bing, Google Scholar
  - Often display results by relevance or popularity
Electronic Health Books (eBooks)

- More health books are becoming available via the web (e.g., eBooks).
- **HINARI** offers eBooks for SCU [free to you]
- See **Swaziland libguide** under: Finding Books for list of free eBook resources
  - [http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland](http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland)
- Some sites keep track of these materials:
  - Essential Health Links: Fulltext E-Books
Online Public Access Catalogues
(Online Public Access Catalogue)

• Many international libraries have OPACs

• **Materials include:** books, reports from governments, reports from NGOs and development agencies, books, grey literature, dissertations, pamphlets, etc.

• Examples:
  
  • **International**
    
    • U.S. National Library of Medicine
      
    
    • British Library  http://catalogue.bl.uk
  
  • **Swaziland**
    
    • University of Swaziland Library  http://www.library.uniswa.sz/

- Wikipedia entries are not always a source for reliable information. Anyone can add, edit, delete information.

Note the Warning Message for this entry.
Portals and Gateways

• Portal = gateway, doorway

• A portal is a focused website that leads to a website of resources on a particular topic area or theme
  • For example, MedlinePlus for consumer and patient health resources medlineplus.gov

• Users may need to register to use some web portals.
## Portal and Gateway Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portal/Platform</th>
<th>Website/Link</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HINARI</td>
<td><a href="http://www.who.int/hinari">www.who.int/hinari</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization (WHO)</td>
<td><a href="http://www.who.int">www.who.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDSportal: Swaziland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aidsportal.org/web/guest/swaziland">www.aidsportal.org/web/guest/swaziland</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MedlinePlus</td>
<td>medlineplus.gov</td>
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</table>
Diabetes means your blood glucose, or blood sugar, levels are too high. With type 2 diabetes, the more common type, your body does not make or use insulin well. Insulin is a hormone that helps glucose get into your cells to give them energy. Without insulin, too much glucose stays in your blood. Over time, high blood glucose can lead to serious problems with your heart, eyes, kidneys, nerves, and gums and teeth.

You have a higher risk of type 2 diabetes if you are older, obese, have a family history of diabetes, or do not exercise.

The symptoms of type 2 diabetes appear slowly. Some people do not notice symptoms at all. The symptoms can include:

- Being very thirsty
- Urinating often
- Feeling very hungry or tired
- Losing weight without trying
- Having sores that heal slowly
- Having blurry eyesight

A blood test can show if you have diabetes. Many people can manage their diabetes through healthy eating, physical activity, and blood glucose testing. Some people also need to take diabetes medicines.

NIH: National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

Get Diabetes Type 2 updates by email

Start Here

- Am I at Risk for Type 2 Diabetes? NIH (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
  Also available in Spanish
- Facts about Type 2 (American Diabetes Association)
- Type 2 Diabetes: What You Need to Know NIH (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases) – In English and Spanish
Overviews

- Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: Overview (Beyond the Basics) (UpToDate)
- Type 2 Diabetes (Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research)
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (InteliHealth, Harvard Medical School)
- Your Guide to Diabetes Type 1 and Type 2 NIH Easy-to-Read (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
  Also available in Spanish

Latest News

- Blood 'Marker' May Predict Diabetes Risk in Older Women (09/20/2013, HealthDay)
- Weight-Loss Surgery Can Improve Long-Term Diabetes Control, Study Says (09/19/2013, HealthDay)
- 4 Factors Predict Diabetes Remission After Surgery (09/13/2013, HealthDay)
- New! Younger Women with Type 2 Diabetes Face Higher Risk of Heart Disease (09/12/2013, American Heart Association)
- Whole Fruits for Health (08/30/2013, HealthDay)
- Beware of Illegally Sold Diabetes Treatments (07/23/2013, Food and Drug Administration)
- More News on Diabetes Type 2

Diagnosis/Symptoms

- A1C Test and Diabetes NIH (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
- Diabetes Numbers at-a-Glance 2012 NIH (National Diabetes Education Program) – PDF
- Diagnosis of Diabetes and Prediabetes NIH (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
- Microalbumin Test (Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research)
- Symptoms (American Diabetes Association)

Treatment

- Diabetes Medicines (Food and Drug Administration)
- Diabetes Mellitus Type 2: Treatment (Beyond the Basics) (UpToDate)
- Medicines for Type 2 Diabetes: A Review of the Research for Adults (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)
  Also available in Spanish
- MedlinePlus: Diabetes Medicines NIH (National Library of Medicine)
  Also available in Spanish
- Premixed Insulin for Type 2 Diabetes: A Guide for Adults (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality)
  Also available in Spanish
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Prevention/Screening

- Choose More than 50 Ways to Prevent Type 2 Diabetes NIH Easy-to-Read (National Diabetes Education Program) – PDF
- Family Health History and Diabetes NIH (National Diabetes Education Program)
- Prevention in Minority Populations (American Diabetes Association)
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Use Databases to find citations to journal articles

- Some databases available at no-cost:
  - e.g., POPLINE, WHOLIS, African Index Medicus
- HINARI provides no-cost access to many databases
  - e.g., CINAHL, PubMed
- Databases focus on specific topics
  - For example, the PubMed database includes only health-related journals; ERIC focuses on education.
To Find Journals

- **HINARI** offers eBooks for SCU [free to you]
- Also see **Swaziland libguide** under: **Finding Journals** for list of Free Journal resources
  - [http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland](http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland)
Outline for HINARI section

- What is HINARI?
- HINARI Do’s and Don’ts
- HINARI Sign-In Procedures
- Key Features of HINARI
- How to Access full-text articles

Source: WHO.
What is HINARI?

• HINARI is a WHO portal for developing countries.
• All health sciences libraries in Swaziland with an internet connection can obtain free access to HINARI.
• An electronic “library without walls” on the web.
• Gateway for accessing full-text articles, journals, electronic books, databases, and other health information.
• Resources are made available at no cost to eligible users.
Background of HINARI

• Provides biomedical and health care research and guideline information to low-income countries.
  • Non-profit academic and research institutions, governmental and policy-making departments
• Coordinated by the WHO
• Launched in 2002
• Public-private partnership between the WHO, publishers and other health care information owners

Source: WHO.
Primary Target Audiences

Eligible categories of institutions are:

- national universities
- research institutes
- professional schools (medicine, nursing, pharmacy, public health, dentistry)
- teaching hospitals
- government: ministries and agencies
- national medical libraries
- locally based non-governmental agencies

All permanent and visiting faculty, staff members and students are entitled to access and can obtain the institutional User Name and Password.
HINARI Partners

- Principal Publishers
  - Elsevier Science
  - Springer
  - Wiley-Blackwell
  - Sage
  - Taylor & Francis
  - Lippincott/Williams & Wilkins
  - BioOne
  - Oxford University Press
  - Nature Publishing
  - Other science/technical/medical publishers

- Program Partners
  - World Health Organization - WHO
  - Food and Agriculture Org. – FAO
  - United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP
  - World Intellectual Property Organization - WIPO
  - Yale University Library
  - Mann Library/Cornell University
  - International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers – STM
  - Information Training and Outreach Centre for Africa
  - National Library of Medicine
  - Microsoft
  - Librarians Without Borders®/MLA

HINARI Do’s & Don’ts

• Every institution that uses HINARI receives a login ID and password.
  • The library has responsibility for ensuring that all people who use the ID and Password understand HINARI regulations & guidelines.

• Your institution and users must comply with specific guidelines for using HINARI.

Source: WHO.
HINARI Do’s/Users

- Material owned by the Publishers made available through HINARI can be used by Authorized Users or Walk-in Users
  - An Authorized User: an institution’s employee, permanent or visiting faculty, or student
  - Walk-in User: anyone who comes to the Institution’s premises and is permitted by the Institution to access services there
For participants:

- Institution may supply printed or digital materials (documents) to the institution’s employees, faculty members, students or another Authorized User.
- Remote access is permissible but limited to computers owned personally by employees or by institution.
- Professors/lecturers can place publisher’s material in print Course Packs or placed in Electronic Reserves for students (delete after the end of the course).
HINARI Don’ts/Articles

- Downloading/Printing: users cannot download complete journal issues or books (per journal issue or book, 15% limit)
- Course Packs: professors/lecturers
  - cannot make a profit from the publisher’s material
  - can charge for cost of printing only
HINARI Don’ts/Articles

Document supply
• Cannot distribute documents obtained through HINARI to any other individuals or organizations outside SCU

Document fees
• The institution may not supply the document for a fee except to recover cost of printing

Uploading
• Cannot upload the material to or post to a publicly available website or elsewhere
HINARI Don’ts/Content & Software

• Cannot modify, adapt, transform or create any derivative work from the publisher’s material, software or hosting agent or tamper with the access software.
HINARI Don’ts/Access

• Do not give the Publisher’s Material or User Name/Password to other individuals or institutions
  • if others are interested in HINARI, send them to their institutions’ libraries

• Do not access HINARI while traveling outside the country

• Do not put the User Name/Password on the Institution’s website or any other Internet page

• Do not share or publish the ID and password through public sites on the Internet: Groups, Wikis or Blogs
  • can put a link to initial page of HINARI or have information about HINARI
HINARI USAGE POLICY

Institutional ID ___________________________ Password ___________________________

HINARI DO’s
• An Authorized User is an institution’s or government department’s employee, permanent or visiting faculty, or student.
• Walk-in User are anyone who comes to the Institution’s premises and is permitted by the Institution to access services there.
• Material owned by the Publishers made available through HINARI can be used by Authorized Users or Walk-in Users.
• Institution may supply printed or digital materials (documents) only to the institution’s employees, faculty members, students or another Authorized User.
• Remote access is permissible but limited to computers owned personally by employees or by institution.
• Publisher’s material may be placed in course packs or electronic reserves for students to access in specified education courses. These materials should be deleted at the end of the semester.

HINARI DON’Ts
• Do not put the ID and password on the Institution’s website; a link to the initial page of HINARI or information about the program is acceptable.
• Do not share or publish the ID and password through public sites on the Internet, this includes Groups, Wikis or Blogs.
• Do not give the Publisher’s Material or ID/password to other individuals or institutions (if others at your institution are interested, send them to the Library or Director)
• Do not access HINARI while traveling outside the country
• Downloading or printing: users cannot download or print complete journal issues or books (per journal issue or book, 15% limit)
• Course Packs: professors/lecturers only can recover the cost of producing such course packs from the students; cannot make a profit from the Publisher’s Material.
• Document supply: cannot distribute documents obtained through HINARI to any other individuals or organizations outside the Institution.
• Uploading: cannot upload/post the material to a publicly available website or elsewhere
• Content and Software: cannot modify, adapt, transform or create any derivative work from the publisher’s material, software or hosting agent or tamper with the access software

Full name ___________________________ Date ___________________________
Signature ___________________________
Activity: Review of Do’s & Don’ts

• We will read a list of statements about HINARI out loud.

• **Raise your hand** if you think the statement is **true**.

• **Stay seated and shout ‘False’** if you think the statement is **false**.
HINARI Quiz

1. All SCU Faculty, staff, and students can be given the institution User ID and Password for HINARI.
2. Users can download or print 50% of the articles from a journal issue.
3. Library Visitors (not members of your institution) can use HINARI in the library, with your User ID and Password.
4. Institutional users can access HINARI from an internet café.
5. Institutional users can access HINARI while outside the country.
6. HINARI articles can be distributed to other institutions or organizations.
HINARI Quiz

1. All SCU Faculty, staff, and students can be given the institution User ID and Password for HINARI. **True**

2. Users can download or print 50% of the articles from a journal issue. **False – 15% only**

3. Library Visitors (not members of your institution) can use HINARI in the library, with your User ID and Password. **True**

4. Institutional users can access HINARI from an internet café. **False**

5. Institutional users can access HINARI while outside the country. **False**

6. HINARI articles can be distributed to other institutions or organizations. **False**
This is the HINARI home page.

To access the HINARI website, enter the URL: www.who.int/hinari/

Note in the left-hand column, that there are links to information About HINARI, Training Materials and more.
Login to the HINARI website by clicking HINARI LOGIN.
You will need to enter A HINARI **User Name** and **Password** in the correct boxes, and then click on the **Login** button. *Note: If you do not properly sign in, you will not have access to full text articles.*
Note the ‘Logged in from: Swaziland’ message. This confirms you have logged in correctly.

Once logged-in, the Home Page includes links to the Full-text journals, databases, eBooks, Reference resources.
Accessing eJournals in HINARI

• In this section, we will learn to:
  • Use and locate e-Journals in HINARI
  • Access full-text articles in HINARI
  • Find e-Journals and articles by title, author, language, subject, and publisher

• We will also discuss problems that you may experience while trying to access full-text articles.
Finding Journals in HINARI

Journals can be accessed by title from an alphabetical list. Note there also is a View complete list of journals option. You can also search by Subject, Language and Publisher.
We have displayed the ‘L’ journal list. Click on the title for *The Lancet*. The green box notes access to the contents of the journal. SCU should have access to them all. Note that the ‘years of volumes’ available are listed after the journal title.
Another window will open at the journal publisher’s website usually with access to the current issue.
For each article, there are usually 3 options: [Abstract], [Full Text] or [PDF] formats.
You can get the article in **Full-Text** or **HTML** format that includes links to sections of the article, bibliographic citations or related articles.

**ABSTRACT**

Introns from the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) BART RNAs produce up to 20 micro RNAs (miRNAs) but the spliced exons of the BART RNAs have also been shown to be translated into proteins. Recombinant RPMS1 and A73 and RPM1 proteins could be detected in the nucleus of C666.1 cells, in which both are expressed. These results suggest that the miRNAs are important products of BART viral infections. However, the biochemical functions of the miRNAs and their relations to EBV infection are not yet known.

**INTRODUCTION**

The BART RNAs are a heterogeneous group of Epstein–Barr virus (EBV) RNAs transcribed rightward from position 138352 to 160531 on the EBV wild-type genetic map (Sadler & Raab-Traub, 1995; Smith et al., 2000; de Jesus et al., 2003). BART RNAs have been detected in peripheral blood of normal EBV carriers (Chen et al., 1999) and in all EBV-associated diseases that have been examined, including Burkitt's lymphoma (Tao et al., 1998), gastric carcinoma (Sugiura et al., 1996), salivary gland carcinomas (Raab-Traub et al., 1991), oral hairy leukoplaikia (Webster-Cyrion & Raab-Traub, 1998), nasopharyngeal carcinoma, lymphomas and T cell lymphomas (Chi et al., 1996; van Gorp et al., 1996), Hodgkin's lymphoma (Deacon et al., 1993) and hepatocellular carcinomas (Sugawara et al., 1999). Most of the viral micro RNAs (miRNAs) that are expressed in EBV latent infections are derived from the BART RNAs (Chen et al., 2000; Griffiths-Jones et al., 2006; Grundhoff et al., 2006; Pfeffer et al., 2004). The BART miRNAs are thought to be derived mainly from introns prior to splicing of the BART primary transcripts (Edwards et al., 2008). Few functional targets have yet been identified for the EBV miRNAs but there is evidence that miR BART2 can regulate the EBV DNA polymerase gene (Barth et al., 2008) and miR BART 1-5p and 17-5p can regulate EBV LMP1 (Lo et al., 2007).

The BART RNAs (also known as complementary strand transcripts or BARF0 RNAs) were originally identified by analysis of cDNA libraries established from the nude-mouse-passaged nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) cell line C15 (Gilligan et al., 1990; Hitt et al., 1989). A 4.0 kb cDNA clone (RPMS1, Smith et al., 2000) containing six exons was isolated that spanned the whole BART region but many other spliced partial cDNA clones of BART RNA containing combinations of the 16 different alternate exons have been described previously (Sadler & Raab-Traub, 1995). Prior to the discovery of the EBV miRNAs, some open reading frames (ORFs) in the spliced BART cDNAs were investigated as potential protein-coding sequences, if the BARTs were acting as mRNA. We have previously studied the RPMS1 and A73 ORFs, which could be translated in vitro...
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To download a PDF document, you will need to install the Adobe Acrobat Reader program. It is a free download from the Adobe website: www.adobe.com
eBooks can be accessed by title from an Alphabetical list or a View complete list of journals option under Book Collection. You can also search by Subject, Language and Publisher.
To find books by title, click on the appropriate Books collection alphabetical letter.

Note that there is a View complete list of books option although this drop down menu does not have hypertext links to the specific titles. You will need to go back to the Books collection A-Z list to open any e-books.
Now opened is the O list from the Books by title drop down menu
Click on the link to find journals and books by Subject. From the drop down menu, we will select Nursing.
Nursing eBooks and Journals available thru HINARI

Accessible Content

You have full access to this content through HINARI.

- AACN Advanced Critical Care (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins) v. 17:2 (2006) - current issue
- AACN Clinical Issues: Advanced Practice in Acute & Critical Care (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins) v. 7 (1996) - v.17 (2006)
- AAOHN Journal (SLACK Incorporated) v. 54 (2006) - v. 59 (2011)
- Accountability in Nursing and Midwifery 2e / Tilley. 2004. (John Wiley & Sons (Books))
- Acta Paulista de Enfermagem (Directory of Open Access Journals) v. 18 (2005) - current issue
- Advanced Emergency Nursing Journal (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins) v. 28:3 (2006) - current issue
- Advances in Nursing Science (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins) v. 17:3 (1995) - current issue
- Advances in Skin & Wound Care (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins) v. 14 (2001) - current issue
- Advancing Practice in Rehabilitation Nursing / Jester. 2007. (John Wiley & Sons (Books))
- AJN, American Journal of Nursing (Lippincott Williams & Wilkins) v. 96 (1996) - current issue
Common Problems in Using HINARI

- **Using HINARI without a username or password**, assuming they were not needed since their country was eligible and their institution was registered.

- Logging on at HINARI, linking up to PubMed, doing searches, but **then not clicking on the HINARI button for the full text**, arguing “We’re already inside HINARI, why should we click on HINARI again?”

- Reaching the publisher’s page that had an abstract but not full-text, **and didn’t understand you needed to click on ‘pdf’ to get the full-text article.**
Journal Access Problems in HINARI

• You may encounter problems while using HINARI to access journals.
• There are several reasons why this could happen.
• We will discuss common problems and solutions that users have tried when using HINARI.
In this example, we opened the Browse Subject ‘HIV/AIDS’ listing (without the proper login) and clicked on the Accessible Content option. You must log in to have full access to this content through HINARI.
**Full-text Article Access Problems Example:**

We are attempting to access a full-text article from the journal ‘Blood’ via HINARI links.

HINARI users should have access to this journal. We will use this as an example of ‘what could go wrong’ when using HINARI.
Access problems can be caused by:
1) failure to properly LOGIN with the institution's User Name/Password
2) technical problems at the Publisher's website
3) or problems with local systems (configuration of user institution's firewall, configuration of browser)

Consequently, you may see a message on the Publisher denying access and requesting LOGIN or payment for the specific article.

Note: Your HINARI institutional ‘User Name/Password’ will NOT work.
Possible Solution #1: Confirm HINARI Login
To confirm that you have the institutional User Name and Password correctly, check that you have the ‘Logged in from: Swaziland’ message on HINARI. This also is confirmed in the address or URL search box of the web browser. If properly ‘authenticated’, you will see a URL that begins with: hinari-gw.who.int/whalecomm...
If you are not logged in, you may be able to fix access problems by logging in again.
When viewing any page of the Journals collection A-Z list, the green box notes if your institution has access to the contents of the journal. Note that the ‘years of volumes’ available are listed after the journal title.

If you are denied access to a full-text article despite the green box, report the problem to the SCU Librarian.
We now will discuss one other potential access problem. This is in HINARI/PubMed searches. If you use the Abstract format from the Display Setting, the links to full-text articles will be displayed.
PubMed uses ‘Link Out’ software to access the full text articles. If this does not work properly, you will not have access to the article and be asked to enter an individual user name and password or pay a fee.

If you are unable to access an article from a journal via the ‘Link Out’ icons in HINARI/PubMed, double check this by going to the title in the HINARI Journals collection A-Z list and also verify the years of volumes available.
Report HINARI Problems to the SCU Librarian

• If you cannot resolve an access problem to HINARI or need more information on using HINARI:

Please report HINARI problems to the SCU Librarian.

Go to the SCU Librarian for HINARI assistance.
Browsing Other HINARI Collections

- Databases
- Reference Sources
- Other Free Collections
From the HINARI Content page, you also can open the Search inside HINARI full-text through database and article searching, Reference sources and Free collections lists.

**Note:** Many of these resources are underutilized by HINARI users as most individuals concentrate on obtaining full-text journal articles.
Finding Databases on HINARI

There are several Databases and Bibliographic Indexes that can be accessed from the link on the right-hand side of the website. Databases include CINAHL and regional indexes from WHO.
HINARI also has many Reference Sources available. Many of these contain full-text information. These include eBooks, the Cochrane library, the Oxford Textbook of Medicine, and more.

Now we have clicked on the Reference Sources link and opened the Browse reference sources A-Z list.
Additional Free Collections

From the Free Collections drop down menu, you can access other free websites and are able to obtain full-text information – specifically eJournals and eBooks.
Using Partner Publishers’ Websites

• Examples:
  • American Medical Association
  • American Psychological Association
  • BMJ Publishing Group
  • Cambridge University Press
  • John Wiley and Sons

Source: WHO.
You can also access full-text books and journals from the Publishers’ websites.
We have accessed the table of contents page of an issue of JAMA with Abstract, Full Text (HTML) and PDF options to specific articles.
Key Points of HINARI

• Gateway providing **free** access to health research and information for SCU students, staff, and faculty.
• Proper **login required** with User ID and Password.
• Allows browsing of **journals** and books by title, language, subject, and publisher.
• Provides access to several collections of resource material, including **eBooks and databases**.
• Access Partner **publisher websites** via HINARI, and are another way to access peer-reviewed health information online.
Using PubMed through HINARI Gateway: Objectives

By the end of the session, participants will be able to:

• Access PubMed via the HINARI gateway.
• Describe how PubMed and HINARI can be used together.
• Conduct a basic search for citations, abstracts, and articles in PubMed.
• Save and send PubMed search results to an e-mail address.
• Identify additional resources for HINARI and PubMed instruction.
What is PubMed?

• Free online database of citations and abstracts
  • Allows users to access citations through the MEDLINE bibliographic database
  • Over 5,500 international biomedical journals
• Produced by the US National Library of Medicine (NLM)
• You can access PubMed via the HINARI gateway.
  • Via HINARI, you get access to full-text articles
  • Without HINARI, you will have limited access

Source: WHO.
PubMed + HINARI: Why both?

• **Used together, PubMed and HINARI allow for more efficient and effective searching.**
  • PubMed helps you to conduct **targeted searches** of peer-reviewed health literature.
  • PubMed shows you what information is available on a specific topic.
  • HINARI provides the **free, full-text access** to many of the articles that you find via PubMed.
Scenario: Using PubMed + HINARI

• Look for recent studies about:
  • Antiretroviral therapy and breastfeeding for HIV-infected mothers in Sub-Saharan Africa.

• Begin by conducting searches in PubMed.
  • Locate several article citations and abstracts
  • Review the abstracts

• Using HINARI, locate and read the articles.
From the main HINARI webpage, access PubMed by clicking

Search inside HINARI full-text using PubMed.

Note: you must be logged into HINARI to access full-text articles.
Remember to access PubMed through HINARI or you will not have access to the full-text articles.
The bottom of the PubMed homepage has links to other useful health databases and tools. Note the **Bookshelf** option that gives you access to numerous full text eBooks.
Steps for Basic PubMed Searching

1. Type your search into the search box.
2. Review your results and refine your search as needed.
   • e.g., change your search terms, use limits/refine, etc.
3. Change the display setting of your search to view the information that you need.
   • Display settings change the type of information that you can see on your screen for your search results.
     e.g., citation list only, full abstract, etc.
Type your query in the PubMed Search Box. In this example, we enter a search for *malaria infections AND Africa*. To run the search, click on the Search button.

Source: WHO.
Results of the search are displayed in the main body of the page in **Summary Format, 20 Items per Page** and **Recently Added Sort by** options. This is the default setting when you complete a search.

Note the two additional filters for **Free Full Text** and **HINARI** articles (there are some overlaps).

**Example of PubMed Search Results**

- **Display Settings**: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added
- **Filter your results**: All (4237), Free Full Text (1717), HINARI (2030)

**total no. of citations for your search**

Results: 1 to 20 of 4237

1. Co-existence of urinary tract infection and malaria among children under five years old: A report from Benin City, Nigeria. Okunola PO, Ibadin MO, Omoewe GF, Ukoh G.
We have displayed the search results using the **Abstract** display (to be discussed in a subsequent slides).

By clicking on the **HINARI** icon for the second citation listed, we can access the full-text article.
Some citations will include a link for Free article. By clicking on this link, you will be re-directed to the Abstract display and be able to access the full text.

Also note how the terms of the search – malaria, infections and Africa - are bolded if found in the title.
Refining your Search by Setting Filters

Set Your Filters

PubMed Filters (limits)
Use the sidebar filters to restrict your results by language, article type, date, or subset of PubMed, e.g., nursing journals, cancer or bioethics.

Click on the Filter you want and a check标记will appear next to the filter.

To add additional filter categories to the sidebar, click the “Show additional filters” link, select the additional categories, and then click apply.

When filters are selected a Filters activated message will display on the results page.

Note: Filters remain in place until you change or remove them.

Before beginning a new search, you must click on Clear or Clear ALL or click on the highlighted Filter to remove them or they will remain active for the next search.

Limits other than language or date will exclude NEW records that are "in process" or "supplied by Publisher."

To turn off filters, click either the “Clear all” link to remove all the filters, the “clear” link next to a filter category to clear the selections within that category, or the individual filter.
After completion of a search, the default Filters are displayed in a left-column frame.
Initially we will apply the Publication dates filter. We have clicked on the 5 years option.

Note the check mark next to Publication Dates section. Also note Clear link. There is a Clear all option at the bottom of the page. If you do not clear your options, they will be applied to future searches.
Displayed is the drop down menu for Languages filters. Note that English is the default language and more than one can be checked.
We now will investigate the Article types filters. The default types are displayed. By clicking on more..., you can display other options.
We have clicked on the more... option for Article types and opened the drop down menu. We can add other Article types to use.
In the **Article types**, we have clicked on the **Practice Guidelines** and **Review** options.
We have clicked on Choose additional filters and the drop down menu has been displayed. We will add the Ages option by checking the box and clicking on Apply.
By clicking on **more...** in the Ages filters, all the options are displayed. Check the desired options and click Apply.
Note how the two **Ages** filters have the check mark. Below the results, there is the **Filters activated** line that includes the **Clear all** option.
Results of a search can be viewed in many formats, called Display Settings. You can see which settings are selected at the top left of the page. This example shows: *Summary Format, 20 Items per Page* and *Recently Added.*
PubMed Display Settings

• PubMed offers several options for viewing your search results.
• Each option shows a different type of information, or sorts it in a different order.

![Display Settings](image)
Key to PubMed Display Settings

- **Format** for viewing search results
  - **Summary**: Article title, journal, authors, date of publication
  - **Abstract**: Brief summary of the article for the citation
  - **MEDLINE**: Database entry for MEDLINE database

- **Items Per Page**
  - Number of citations per page, from 5-200

- **Sort By**
  - **Recently added**: Newer citations added first, by date submitted to PubMed
  - **Pub Date**: Newest articles first, by publication date
  - **First & Last Author**: Alphabetical by author name
  - **Journal**: results grouped by journal title
  - **Title**: results listed alphabetical, by article title
  - **Relevance**: "weight" calculated for citations on how many search terms found and in which fields. Recently-published articles given higher weight.
Changing Display Settings

Use this drop-down menu. You can select different options for your displays using this menu. To activate the options you want, click on the Apply box.
Abstract Display Setting:

On this screen, we see the search results using the Abstract Format with 20 Items per page and the Recently Added Sort by options are displayed in the Display Settings line above the abstract.

Note the Free Full Text and HINARI Filters. We now will click on the HINARI one.
From the Abstract display, click on the HINARI icon for the full-text article.

Note: if this link does not work, you can also look up a journal article in HINARI alphabetically by journal title under Journals.
Abstract Display Setting:

In many abstract displays, you may see Structured Abstracts with headings for each paragraph, indicating Research:

Background, Methods, Findings, Conclusion

Approximately 25% of the citations in PubMed use this format.
they also show that the risk of malaria transmission is highly heterogeneous in the highland area. The results provide strong support for targeted malaria-control interventions.

**Additional Information – Abstract Display**

At the bottom of the citation in Abstract format, information about the Publication Types, MeSH Terms and Grant Support can be displayed. Click on that link to display the MeSH terms assigned to this citation.

**Tip:** MeSH terms can be useful suggestions for refining your search.

Source: WHO.
Saving PubMed Search Results

- You can save search results or email them using the ‘Send to’ menu.
- **File**: allows you to download a .txt file of your citations
- **E-Mail**: allows you to send results to your email
- **Citation Manager**: Exports citations to EndNote, etc.
- First, you must select the articles you want by placing a tick mark next to the citation.
Using the ‘Send-To’ Menu

This menu helps you send citations as e-mail, or to download a list of citations.

From the Send To drop-down menu, we will learn about the E-mail option.

You can also select File, Collections, Order, Clipboard, and Citation Manager options.
Selecting Citations to Send/Export

You must place check marks in the boxes to the left of the citations that you wish to send to File, Collections, Order, Clipboard and E-mail options.

If you do not place check marks in the boxes, the entire search will be sent to the option you choose.

Note how PubMed lists the # of citations you have checked.
Sending PubMed Results to E-Mail

From the Send To menu, select ‘E-mail.’

Choose your format (abstract or summary) using the drop down menu.

Enter your e-mail address in the field provided. Click ‘Email’ button to send.

The results will be sent to the e-mail address you entered.
After you send the email, you will see a confirmation. PubMed notes that an e-mail has been sent to the address you entered.

Tip: Double-check that this is the correct address. (You can re-send to another address if necessary.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Try this...</th>
<th>Tell PubMed...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start with a keyword search</td>
<td>Enter keywords (and synonyms for these terms) you would expect to find in an <em>article title</em> or <em>abstract</em> [PubMed does not search the full text of articles.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search by phrase (&quot; &quot; )</td>
<td>Add quotations around words to tell PubMed to find an <em>exact phrase</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search for words in the title [ti]</td>
<td>PubMed to search for words in article titles [Do not use this for comprehensive searches.] Ex: “<em>pressure ulcer</em>[ti] AND <em>mattress</em>[ti].”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Limits</td>
<td>Limit your results by <em>type of article, date range, age group, journal sets,</em> and more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search by Author [au]</td>
<td>Search PubMed for a particular author Ex: <em>Rivara FP</em>[au]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Related Citations</td>
<td>In the <em>abstract view</em>, take a look at <em>the related citations</em> generated for a particular article (right hand side of page)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tips (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Try This...</th>
<th>Tell PubMed...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construct a search using MeSH terms</strong></td>
<td>Once you’ve identified an article that looks relevant, take a look at the article’s MeSH terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeSH terms are Medical Subject Headings and are assigned to all indexed articles in PubMed</td>
<td>• In the abstract view, click on the + next to Publication Types, MeSH terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeSH terms describe what the article is about and <em>are a key in constructing targeted searches.</em></td>
<td>• Click on a term to send it to the PubMed search box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• You may combine terms, but you may receive better results by starting with two or three terms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• You may add keywords to your search to narrow your results.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We now will use Advanced Search option that enables you to use the Builder feature. Access to Advanced Search is from the initial PubMed page or the Search Results page.
In the Advanced Search Builder, we have opened the Fields drop down menu. Note the Text Word and various MeSH options. You can add terms in all or specific fields using the AND, OR, NOT Boolean operators.
We have added the **tuberculosis** and **drug resistance** to the Builder search boxes. We have used the **AND** Boolean operator. When entered, these search terms are displayed in the box above the **Builder**.
Note that you can display or hide the Index list. We have displayed the initial list of index terms for tuberculosis. You can enter any of these terms into the search box.
We now will click on the **MeSH Terms** option in **Builder** and insert the term *developing countries* into the search box. We will run the **Search**.
The results of the tuberculosis AND drug resistance AND developing countries search are 122 citations. To return to Advanced Search, click on the hypertext link below the PubMed Search box.

Note, in the Filter your results list, that there are 32 Free Full Text and 47 HINARI citations.
We have returned to the Advanced Search Builder page. Note that the Search History has been activated and lists the recently completed search as #1. You can return to the Summary display of the search results by clicking on the Items Found #.
Key Points of PubMed

• PubMed is a free database of citations, abstracts on health sciences and medical topics.
• PubMed and HINARI used together locates health resources in an efficient way.
• Via HINARI, get full-text access to many articles listed in PubMed.
• Always log in to HINARI before using PubMed.
• PubMed offers several ways to display search results, showing different levels of detail or types of information about a given citation.
PubMed Tutorials

Tutorials and FAQs are available on the PubMed home page.
PubMed Tutorial Examples


Go to:

Understanding the Vocabulary - Building the Search - Managing the Results - Saving the Search - Getting the Articles

Quick Tours

The following are brief animated tutorials with audio for using PubMed. Running times are rounded to the nearest minute. Click on the link to launch the tour.

Searching PubMed

- Search PubMed by Author (2 min., May 2013)
- Searching PubMed by Author and Subject (1 min., May 2013)
- PubMed Simple Subject Search (1 min., March 2013)
- PubMed Simple Subject Search: How It Works (1 min., May 2013)
- Use MeSH to Build a Better PubMed Query (3 min., YouTube video, February 2013)
- PubMed: The Filters Sidebar (2 min., YouTube video, December 2012)
- Search for a Journal (2 min., January 2013) - See also Searching for Journals in the NLM Catalog

Saving Searches (My NCBI)

- Save Searches and Set E-mail Alerts (2 min., YouTube video, May 2013)
- E-mail Alerts for Articles from Your Favorite Journals (3 min., March 2013)

Collections and Bibliographies (My NCBI)

- Save Search Results in Collections (3 min., YouTube video, August 2012)
- Editing Collections (3 min., May 2013)
- My Bibliography (3 min., YouTube video, January 2012)
- My Bibliography: Public Access Compliance (3 min., YouTube video, April 2013)
Practice

• Practice using HINARI and PubMed on your own time.
  • Encourage others at SCU to use HINARI.
  • Remember the HINARI Do’s & Don’ts!
Key Points of today’s session

- **HINARI** gateway: “do’s and don’ts” of using HINARI, logging in, key features of HINARI, accessing full-text articles, eJournals, eBooks and reference sources.
- Basic **searching of PubMed** to find citations to health-related journal articles
- **Swaziland Health-related Information Resources for Students and Faculty**
  - libguide: [http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu](http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu)
SCU Faculty and Staff Introduction to Health Information eResources: Outline of Part 2:

- Advanced Google and Google Scholar
- Evaluating web resources
- CINAHL
- Additional Databases, i.e., POPLINE
- Identify resources for HINARI instruction
- Teaching materials on the web