SCU Student Introduction to Health Information Resources on the Web

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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 **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**.
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).

Types of Information Sources

• **Books:** sometimes called monographs, meaning they are published once rather than serially.

• **Reference Books:** ex. dictionaries, encyclopedias

• **Journals:** published on a regular basis - daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, etc. Can be popular (magazines) or scholarly (called journals). Contain articles on a narrower topic than books.

• **Databases:** provide citations to journal articles dealing with specific topics. ex. PubMed, CINAHL, AJOL, POPLINE

• **Grey Literature:** material not published commercially or indexed by major databases. ex. annual reports, government or NGO publications, dissertations, unpublished materials.
Web Searching

- The web is a good place to find information from and by:
  - Professional Associations
  - Educational Institutions
  - NGOs & Development Partners
  - International & government agencies.

- Search using:
  - Search engines, ex. Google
  - Portals or gateways, ex. HINARI
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
Search Engines: Advanced Search

• Many search engines and websites offer an **Advanced Search** feature.

• This allows you to narrow your search and make it more targeted.
  
  • For example, you can often filter your search results by date, author, language, type of resource, etc.
Example of Google Advanced Search

- **Find web pages that have...**
  - all these words: malaria
  - this exact wording or phrase: 
  - one or more of these words: management OR treatment

- **But don't show pages that have...**
  - any of these unwanted words:

- **Need more tools?**
  - Reading level: no reading level displayed
  - Results per page: 10 results
  - Language: any language
  - File type: any format
  - Search within a site or domain: (e.g. youtube.com, .edu)

- **google.com/advanced_search**

  - Ex. pdf, PowerPoint
  - Ex. .gov, .edu
Results of search for .org

Ad related to bednets malaria site:.org

Treated Mosquito Nets - Long Life Insecticide Treated Nets
www.buzz-off.org/
LLIN nets for best protection!

Bed Nets for Children | CDC Foundation
www.cdcfoundation.org/bednets

In Africa, a child dies from malaria every 60 seconds. To celebrate World Malaria Day 2013, CDC Foundation purchased 1,500 bed nets for CDC to distribute.

Send a net. Save a life. | Nothing But Nets | United Nations ...
www.nothingbutnets.org/

What Is Malaria? Every 60 seconds, a child in Africa dies from malaria. But insecticide-treated bed nets can keep kids safe. Introducing team bzzzkill.

About the Campaign - What Is Malaria? - Act - Media

[PDF] INSECTICIDE-TREATED MOSQUITO NETS - World Health ...
www.givewell.org/files/DWDA%202009/.../Nets/itnspospaperfinal.pdf

WHO Global Malaria Programme: Position Statement on ITNs. 1...
Google Scholar

- [scholar.google.com](scholar.google.com)
- Searches for **scholarly literature**, including peer-reviewed papers, theses, books, abstracts and technical reports
- Finds articles from academic publishers, professional societies, universities, etc., as well as scholarly articles on the web
- "Cited by" link identifies # that have cited the original
- Access to full-text often only available with subscription
- **Caution:** Not a reliable sole source for searching scholarly literature
1. Nurse-managed care for health care workers in southern Africa
   P Mamba, M Dlamini, RK Mallinson... - ... International Journal of ..., 2013 - ingentaconnect.com
   ... References 1 Swaziland Nurses Association. Swaziland Wellness Centre pol- icy document.
   Manzini, Swaziland: SNA, 2009: p 6. Page 3. ... 4 Kober K, Van Damme W. Public sector nurses in Swaziland: can the downturn be reversed? Hum Resour Health 2006; 4: 13. ...
   Import into EndNote  More ▼

2. Voluntary medical male circumcision: strategies for meeting the human resource needs of scale-up in southern and eastern Africa
   K Gurni, E Njeuhmeli, A Mirelman, K Dickson... - PLoS medicine, 2011 - dx.plos.org
   ... up that have already been implemented include the following: moving public sector clinicians to high-volume VMMC sites during campaigns (Tanzania), empowering nurses to conduct VMMC surgery (Kenya), and identifying untapped reserves of qualified nurses (Swaziland). ...
   Cited by 17  Related articles  All 29 versions  Import into EndNote  More ▼

3. Global Perspectives on the Ministry of Parish Nursing Practice: Frequently Used Interventions by Parish Nurses in Swaziland Africa, United Kingdom and United ...
   P Solari-Tweddell - 41st Biennial Convention (29 October-2 November ..., 2011 - stti.confex.com
   This presentation compares data from a replication of a national study of most frequently used nursing interventions by parish nurses in the United States. The purpose of the international studies is to identify the most frequently used interventions by parish nurses ...
   All 2 versions  Import into EndNote  More ▼
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

- 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>Name</th>
<th>URL</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diabetes Type 2
Also called: Type 2 Diabetes

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

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) – PDF
- Type 2 Diabetes: Prevention NIH (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
  Also available in Spanish
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.
Must Evaluate Web Resources: Evaluation Strategies

• Evaluate using checklist entitled: Criteria for Evaluating Web Resources
• Determine the type of site by analyzing Website Addresses
• A User's Guide to Finding and Evaluating Health Information on the Web
  mlanet.org/resources/userguide.html
Criteria to Evaluate Online Information

1. Authority
2. Accuracy
3. Objectivity
4. Coverage & Purpose
5. Currency

Is this website a credible resource?

See Swaziland: Health-related Information Resources for Students and Faculty libguide under ‘Evaluating Web Resources’ for more information.

http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland
Analyze the Website Address

- edu
- org
- com
- gov
- net

The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) includes the name of the host computer which can indicate the purpose of the web site.
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.
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
HINARI Do’s/Articles

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
HINARI Don’ts/Articles

- Downloading/Printing: users cannot download complete journal issues or books (per journal issue or book, 15% limit)
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 Questions

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 Questions

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.
You are Logged in

Logged in from: Swaziland

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.

Choose the first letter of the journal title:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

You are logged into HINARI.
The icons have the following meanings:

- Green box: You have full access to this journal through HINARI.
- Yellow box: You do not have full access to this journal through HINARI.

You have full access to these journals through HINARI:

- *La Chirurgia degli Organi di Movimento* (Springer) v. 91 (2008) - current issue
- *La Lettre de Medecine Physique et de Readaptation* (Springer) v. 22 (2006) - current issue
- *Laboratory Animals* (Royal Society of Medicine) v. 35 (2001) - current issue
- *Laboratory Investigation* (Nature Publishing Group) v. 80 (2000) - current issue
- *Lancet Infectious Diseases* (Elsevier) v. 1 (2001) - current issue
- *Land Use Policy* (Elsevier) v. 12 (1995) - current issue

Source: WHO.
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.
With the **PDF or Portable Document Format**, you will receive a scanned image of the article. This format is useful for printing, or saving and sending as an attachment.

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](http://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

HINARI
About HINARI
Access the content
Eligibility
Partners
Training Materials
FAQs

Register for HINARI
Find out what you need to know about registering

Content Home Find by: Subject Language Publisher

Browse subject - Nursing

Accessible Content All Items

- You have full access to this content through HINARI.
- You do not 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 \textbf{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.
To Search a Database click on the “Search inside HINARI full-text through database and article searching” link on HINARI.
We have now opened the Browse databases A-Z list. These include CINAHL, regional indexes from the WHO, POPLINE, and more.
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.
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).
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 ✓ 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.

**Show additional filters**

**Article types**
- Clinical Trial
- Review
- Systematic Reviews
- More ...

**Text availability**
- Abstract available
- Free full text available
- Full text available

**Publication dates**
- 5 years
- 10 years
- Custom range...

**Species**
- Humans
- Other Animals

Clear all

Show additional filters
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.
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.
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

BACKGROUND: Malaria, schistosomiasis and geohelminths are major public health threats in sub-Saharan Africa, and control of these infections is vital to guide governments to develop effective and cost-effective disease control initiatives.

METHODOLOGY/PRINCIPAL FINDINGS: A cross-sectional survey of 1,551 school-aged children (0-5 year olds) and 2,869 school-aged children (6-14 year olds) was conducted to understand the distribution of malaria, schistosomiasis (intestinal and urinary) and geohelminths in Angola. We used a recent demographic surveillance survey to select and recruit suitable households. Malnutrition was common, with a mean BMI of 16.6% of school-aged children and 21.2% of mothers in this poor community. Approximately 40% of preschool children and 28.0% of mothers were underweight. Malnutrition was associated with the prevalence of malaria, schistosomiasis, and geohelminths.

CONCLUSIONS: Here we report prevalence levels of malaria, schistosomiasis, and geohelminths; all endemic in this poor, rural community. Furthermore, we found evidence that drug efficacy is lower than the observed levels of anemia and malnutrition, and that integrated interventions for the control of these diseases are needed.
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.

PMID: 19476434 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Related articles Free article

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><strong>Start with a keyword search</strong></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><strong>Search by phrase (“ ”)</strong></td>
<td>Add quotations around words to tell PubMed to find an <em>exact phrase</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Search for words in the title [ti]**          | PubMed to search for words in article titles  [Do not use this for comprehensive searches.]
Ex: “pressure ulcer”[ti] AND mattress[ti].       |
| **Use Limits**                                 | Limit your results by *type of article, date range, age group, journal sets*, and more.                                                  |
| **Search by Author [au]**                      | Search PubMed for a particular author
Ex: Rivara FP[au]                                                                                                                            |
| **Find Related Citations**                     | In the *abstract view*, take a look at the *related citations* generated for a particular article (right hand side of page)                     |
### Try This...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construct a search using MeSH terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MeSH terms are Medical Subject Headings and are assigned to all indexed articles in PubMed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeSH terms describe what the article is about and are a key in constructing targeted searches.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tell PubMed...

Once you’ve identified an article that looks relevant, take a look at the article’s MeSH terms.

- In the abstract view, click on the + next to Publication Types, MeSH terms.
- Click on a term to send it to the PubMed search box.
- You may combine terms, but you may receive better results by starting with two or three terms.
- You may add keywords to your search to narrow your results.
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

PubMed Tutorial


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)
Using CINAHL via the HINARI Gateway: Objectives

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

- Access CINAHL via the HINARI gateway.
- Describe how CINAHL and HINARI can be used together.
- Conduct a basic search for citations, abstracts, and articles in CINAHL.
- Save and send CINAHL search results to an e-mail address or EndNote Basic.
- Identify additional resources for CINAHL instruction.
CINAHL + HINARI: Why both?

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

ACCESS THE CINAHL DATABASE ON HINARI THROUGH THE LINK: SEARCH INSIDE HINARI FULL-TEXT THROUGH DATABASE AND ARTICLE SEARCHING.
To Search the CINAHL database click on the “Search inside HINARI full-text through database and article searching” link on HINARI.
Here is the link to the CINAHL database.
What is CINAHL?

- CINAHL - Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature
- Provides access to the literature in nursing and 17 allied health disciplines, including: medical/laboratory technology and radiologic technology.
- Over 4600 journals are indexed, including virtually all English language nursing journals along with selected titles in biomedicine, alternative therapies, and consumer health.
Searching CINAHL

• Enter **your subject terms**.
  • Type your search terms into the search boxes on the Advanced screen.
  • Choose the field(s) you want to search from the pull down boxes and click Search.
  • Use the asterisk (*) to search word roots, e.g. transplant* retrieves transplant, transplants, or transplantation

• **Limit your Search.**
  • Narrow your search to a lower number of more precise results by **selecting options** such as Research Article, desired Age Groups, Language, Publication Type, Peer Reviewed, etc. from the options available by clicking Show More in the left column next to the Search Results.
  • Note the **Clinical Queries refinement**, which limits search retrieval to scientifically sound and clinically relevant study reports in five research areas: therapy, prognosis, review, qualitative and causation (etiology).
  • Note the option to limit results where either the **First Author is a Nurse** or **Any Author is a Nurse**.
Limit your Results in CINAHL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limit your results</th>
<th>References Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Text</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract Available</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published Date from</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Reviewed</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Article</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclude MEDLINE records</td>
<td>□</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Clinical Queries**
- All
- Therapy - High Sensitivity
- Therapy - High Specificity
- Therapy - Best Balance

**Publication Type**
- Statistics
- Systematic Review
- Tables/Charts
- Teaching Materials

**Age Groups**
- Child: 6–12 years
- Adolescent: 13–18 years
- Adult: 19–44 years
- Middle Aged: 45–64 years

**Journal Subset**
- All
- Africa
- Allied Health
- Alternative/Complementary Therapies

**Language**
- All
- Afrikaans
- Chinese
- Danish

**Exclude Pre-CINAHL**

**Include Pre-CINAHL**

**Evidence-Based Practice**

**Publication Year from**
- □

**Author**
- □

**Publication**
- □

**English Language**
- X

**Exclude Pre-CINAHL**
- □

**Include Pre-CINAHL**
- □
View Results and Find Full-Text

• **View results:**
  - Click on the **Article Title** to view more information about that item.
  - Change the way all results are displayed using the **Page Options** link above the search results.
  - If the full text of an article is contained within CINAHL, images found from within the article, such as tables and figures, may appear below the citation in the search results.

• **Find full-text articles:**
  - Look for links to HTML or PDF Full Text below each citation.
  - If full-text is not available through CINAHL, check the HINARI journal list by title of the journal.
1. Evaluation of an Intervention to Increase Human Immunodeficiency Virus Testing Among Youth in Manzini, Swaziland: A Randomized Control Trial.

Abstract: There is an urgent need for effective HIV prevention programs for adolescents in Swaziland, given the high prevalence of HIV and lack of HIV-related knowledge and skills among Swazi youth...

Subjects: HIV Infections; HIV Education; HIV Education; Health Knowledge; HIV Infections; Health Behavior; Adolescent: 13-18 years; Male; Female

2. Effectiveness of a training program to increase the capacity of health care providers to provide HIV/AIDS care and treatment in Swaziland.

Implementation of HIV care and treatment programs in sub-Saharan Africa is a complex undertaking that requires training of health care providers (HCPs). Many sub-Saharan African countries have in...

Subjects: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Antiviral Agents; Attitude of Health Personnel; Health Personnel; HIV Education; HIV Infections; Self-Efficacy; Adult: 19-44 years; Female; Male

3. Experiences of nurses working in Voluntary Counseling and Testing Services in Swaziland.

Swaziland is among the countries in the sub-Saharan Africa with high rates of HIV infection. The Swazi Government established Voluntary Counseling and Testing Services (VCT) as part of its respon...

Subjects: Empowerment; HIV Education; Infection; Stress, Occupational; Volunteer Workers; Female; Male

4. Primary and preferred sources for HIV/AIDS and sexual risk behavior information among adolescents in Swaziland, Southern Africa.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa poses a massive diffusion and persuasion challenge for health professionals. Individuals working with adolescents to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS mus...

Subjects: HIV Education; Students, High School; Student Attitudes; Risk Taking Behavior; Sex Education; Adolescent: 13-18 years; Male; Female

Cited References: (39) Times Cited in this Database: (4)
Print, Email, Save, Export Results

• **To move groups of records:** use the **Folder** feature.
  • Click **Add to folder** below your desired citations.
  • **Open** your folder by clicking **Folder** at the top of the page.
  • Select items by checking individual boxes or Select All.
  • Select the action you would like to take.
    • **Print** - Select from the available formatting options. Click Print.
    • **Email** - Fill out the form including full email address and subject for the email subject line. Select other options e.g., format, and click Send.
    • **Save** - Choose your options as above. Click Save.
    • **Export** - Automatically move results to EndNote Basic. Check the radio button beside Direct Export to the software of your choice. Click Save. EndNote Basic should now activate.

  NOTE: Check your references after import to make sure they have imported correctly.

• **To move individual records:**
  • Click on the title of the article to see the full record and the options as above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CINAHL Basic Tips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Try This...</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit to Research Articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit to Peer Reviewed Articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclude PubMed Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit to Evidence-Based Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Similar Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Search by CINAHL Heading</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CINAHL Instruction

• For more detailed information on searching the CINAHL database, see:

  • the CINAHL section on the Swaziland: Health-related Information Resources for Students and Faculty libguide  http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland

  • CINAHL User Guide

http://support.epnet.com/knowledge_base/detail.php?id=4256
Using POPLINE®

- **www.popline.org**
- A database of population, family planning, and reproductive health literature
- Search for journal articles, books, grey literature
- **Offers document delivery of full-text documents and articles at no cost to Swaziland individuals and institutions**
  - Limit request to maximum 15 documents.
  - To order a document or article via POPLINE, click on the “Add to Cart” option in the citation.
POPLINE Search Request

- All Fields: AND family planning
- Title:
- Keyword: AND Adolescents
- Region/Country: AND Africa Sub Saharan
- Author:
- Source:
- Language:
- Years: From _, To _
- Document #:
- Limit By: Peer Reviewed, Journal Article, Gray Literature

[Search, Reset]
Tell them you are planning for the future: Gender norms and family planning among adolescents in northern Uganda.
Adams MK; Salazar E; Lundgren R

Reproductive health service utilization and associated factors among adolescents (15-19 years old) in Gondar town, Northwest Ethiopia.
Feleke SA; Koye DN; Demssie AF; Mengesha ZB

Tenkorang EY; Maticka-Tyndale E
Additional HINARI Training

- See *Swaziland: Health Information Resources for Students and Faculty at SCU* libguide for training resources [libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland](libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland)
- The HINARI homepage has a “Training Materials” link.
- Can also go directly to: [www.who.int/hinari/training/en/](www.who.int/hinari/training/en/)
Additional HINARI training is linked from either the HINARI home page or a Training Materials link on the HINARI Access the content page. This link will direct you to additional resources.
Training Materials include:

- **Distance Learning courses**: HINARI short course; 4-6 hrs.
- **HINARI User Training Video Series**: series of short videos on HINARI basics; total 30 minutes
- **Training modules**: comprehensive overview of HINARI with exercises; 9 modules
- **Brief Training**: HINARI short course
- **Training Tools**: 9 PowerPoint presentations on HINARI [see next slide for examples]
- **Presentations**
- **Authorship skills**: how to write a paper, copyright
HINARI Training Materials

Distance learning courses

The HINARI Short Course (for users) and the HINARI Train the Trainers Course (for trainers from developed countries) are online on the Medical Library Association (USA) distance learning server as well as on the Information Training and Outreach Center for Africa (ITOCA) site. These courses are self-paced, take 4-6 hours. Upon completion of the exercises, students will receive certificates.

Access and registration to distance learning courses:
- through the Medical Library Association (USA)
- through the Information Training and Outreach Center for Africa (ITOCA)

HINARI User Training Video Series

This free Video Series consist of short videos that users at HINARI institutions can watch to learn HINARI basics, such as what is HINARI, how to access e-journals via HINARI, and how to search PubMed via HINARI. Videos are available online, and can also be freely downloaded or ordered on CD for no charge. Audio and text files are included. The website includes optional online quizzes and exercises. The whole series can be watched in under 30 minutes. These materials are available through a Duke University project.

- Training videos

Training modules

These modules are the components of the ‘Train the Trainers’ course. The material is comprehensive overview of the program. Each module contains a presentation and practical exercises.
This slide highlights the Brief training HINARI Short Course and various Training Tools plus Presentations. Also note the Authorship Skills material – series of modules written to assist researchers in publishing their outcomes.
HINARI ‘Additional Resources’ Modules

- 7.1 – CINAHL Database for HINARI Users (nursing and allied health resources)
- 7.2 – Evidence-based Practice Resources for HINARI users
- 7.3 – WHO Resources
- 7.4 – Information Literacy
- 7.5 – E-book Recourses for HINARI users (HINARI and Internet resources)

Practice

- Practice using HINARI and PubMed or CINAHL on your own time.
- Encourage others at SCU to use HINARI.
- Remember the HINARI Do’s & Don’ts!
Plagiarism: What is it? What does it look like?

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_CPjC5DPMGhs/R4c-Z6nji/AAAAAAAAG0/CLqjRDQF0cg/s320/plagiarism600pxw.jpg (accessed 21 August 2009)
What is plagiarism?

- **Plagiarism**: a form of academic dishonesty, where writing, ideas, images, etc. are copied directly without permission, or used without giving proper credit.

- **Examples of plagiarism**:
  - Rearranging a few words from another source and using it as your own idea.
  - Copying and pasting a small quote and not giving its author credit with a footnote.
  - Copying a paragraph from an encyclopedia without citing the source.
  - Having another student write a paper which you present as your own original work or reusing your own paper for use in another assignment without explicit permission from the instructor.
Why is citation important?

• Helps avoid plagiarism
• Acknowledges the work of other authors and researchers
• Respects intellectual property rights
• Shows awareness of and familiarity with other research and ideas in your field
• Makes your writing more persuasive and credible
• Provides evidence for your claims
Citing Web & Electronic Resources

- There are many different citation styles.
- Some commonly used scientific citation styles:
  - American Psychological Association (APA)
  - AMA
  - Vancouver style
- Always be consistent in how you cite resources.
- Use the citation style required by your instructor.
Key Points of today’s session

- **Types and formats** of health information on the web
- **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.
- **Evaluate** resources on the web
- Basic **searching of PubMed and CINAHL** to find citations to health-related journal articles
- Meaning of **plagiarism and citation styles**
- **Swaziland Health-related Information for Students and Faculty**
  libguide: [http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swa](http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swa)
For more information

Swaziland Health-related Information Resources for Students and Faculty
libguide: http://libguides.hsl.washington.edu/swaziland