

Unit 3

Literature Search



Learning Objectives

After studying this unit, you should be able to understand:

- ✓ What is literature?
- ✓ How can we search of existing literature?
- ✓ Where can we do literature survey?
- ✓ What is meant by literature review?
- ✓ How to review literature selected?
- ✓ Steps of literature review
- ✓ Collection of useful information
- ✓ Many more

What is Literature?

Latin word- Litteratura (Late 14th Century)

Means Learning, Writing Originally- Littera: Letter

Meaning- “Literary production or work”

An extensive search of the information available on a topic which results in a list of references to books, periodicals, database and other materials on the topic.

Literature Search

- ◆ It is a systematic and well-organised search from the already published data to identify a breadth of good quality references on a specific topic.
- ◆ The main purpose of a thorough literature search is to formulate a research problem by evaluating the available literature with an eye on gaps still amenable to further research.
 - ✧ **Research problem** is a topic of interest and of some familiarity to the researcher.

- ◆ Effective literature searching is a crucial stage in the process of writing a literature review.
- ◆ It helps to identify if the research question has previously been explored.
- ◆ It uncovers all relevant knowledge and research methods related to the research question.
- ◆ Acquiring the skills of synthesis and critical analysis of published literature is needed.

Literature Review

- ❖ Literature review is going into the depth of the literature searched.
- ❖ It is a process of re-examining, evaluating or assessing the short-listed literature.
- ❖ Review of literature gives a clarity & better understanding of the research/project.

Four Correct order steps of Literature Review:

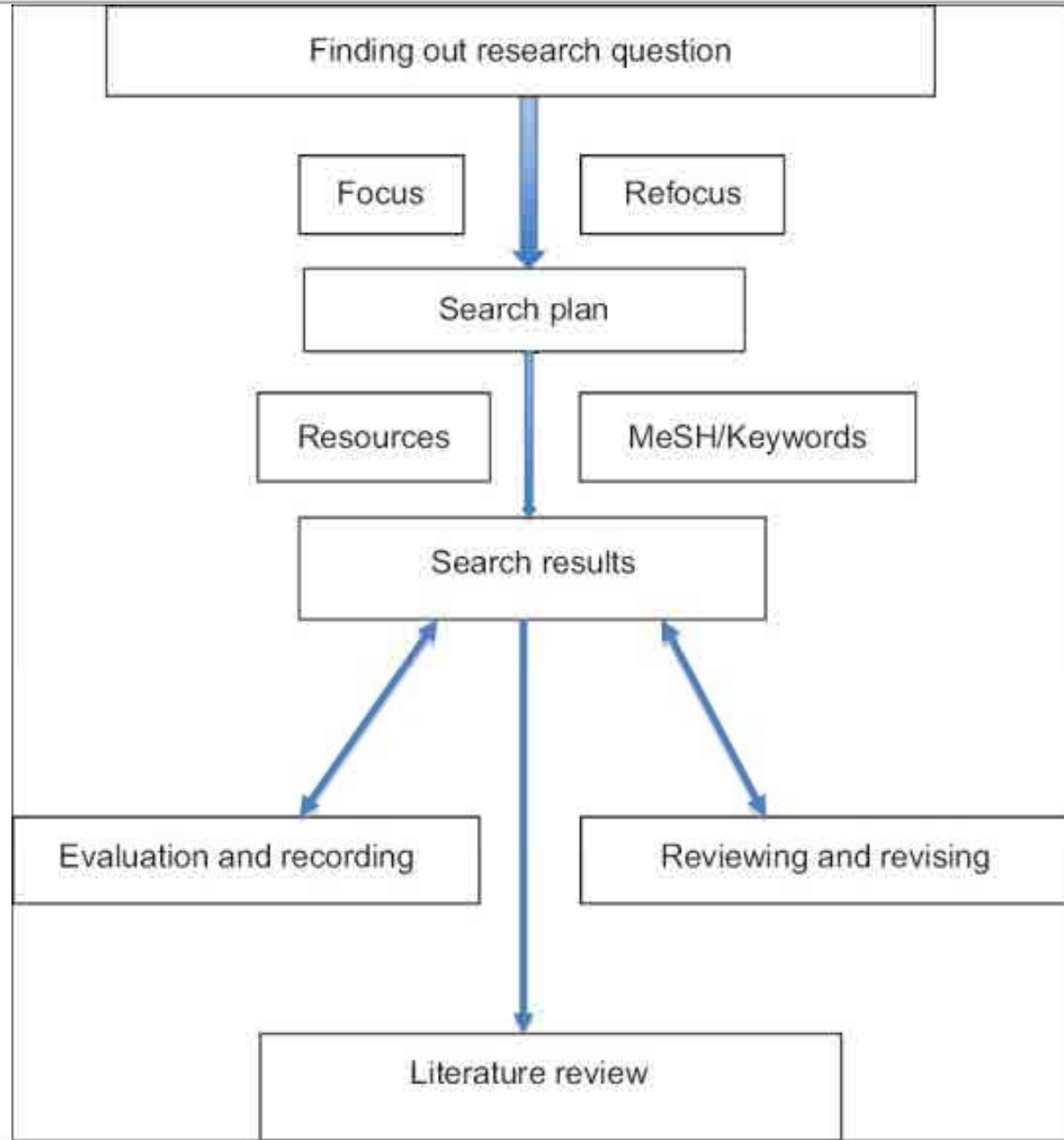
1. Using the library
2. Identifying relevant sources
3. Locating research sources
4. Summarizing the research literature

Formulating a research question

❖ One should consider a criteria called **FINER**

- F – Feasible
- I – Interesting
- N – Novel
- E – Ethical
- R - Relevant

Process of Literature Search



Literature (Resources)

- Books (printed or e-books)
- Journals (printed or e-books)
- Research reports (both)
- Institutional publications(both)
- Govt. publications (both)
- Various NGO's/ INGO's publications
- Internet (Online resources)
- Intranet (Offline resources)

Sources of Information (Types)

- ❑ By nature/content of information-
 1. Primary literature
 2. Secondary literature
 3. Tertiary literature

- ❑ By format/media/channel
 - a. Hard copy (Print)
 - b. Soft copy(Electronic)

Primary literature

- Primary sources are the authentic publication of an expert's new evidence, conclusions and proposals (case reports, clinical trials, etc).
- It usually published in a peer-reviewed journal.
- Preliminary reports, congress papers and preprints also constitute primary literature.

Secondary literature

Secondary sources are systematic review articles or meta-analyses where material derived from primary source literature are inferred and evaluated.

Tertiary literature

It consists of collections that compile information from primary or secondary literature (eg., reference books).

How can we search?

A. Printed

B. Electronic

(a) Offline (Intranet) e.g. DVD, CD, cassette

(b) Online (Internet)

Types A and B(a) can be access in
Library.

Online searching

- ⑩ Internet searching for the purpose of academic, business and others.
- ⑩ Pubmed (Databases) searching exclusively for medical literature

Purposes

1. Review theory
2. Problem statement
3. To improve self knowledge
4. To Know methodology.
5. To assess need of problem
6. To support on tools, methods, findings, data collection
7. To review what was done in past
8. To generate Idea

Sources

Dissertations

Thesis

Research Reports

Original Research

Articles published
in Journals

Books

Periodicals

Graduate studies

Databases

Indexes

Abstracts

Other



Use of the Internet (web searching) and it's technologies

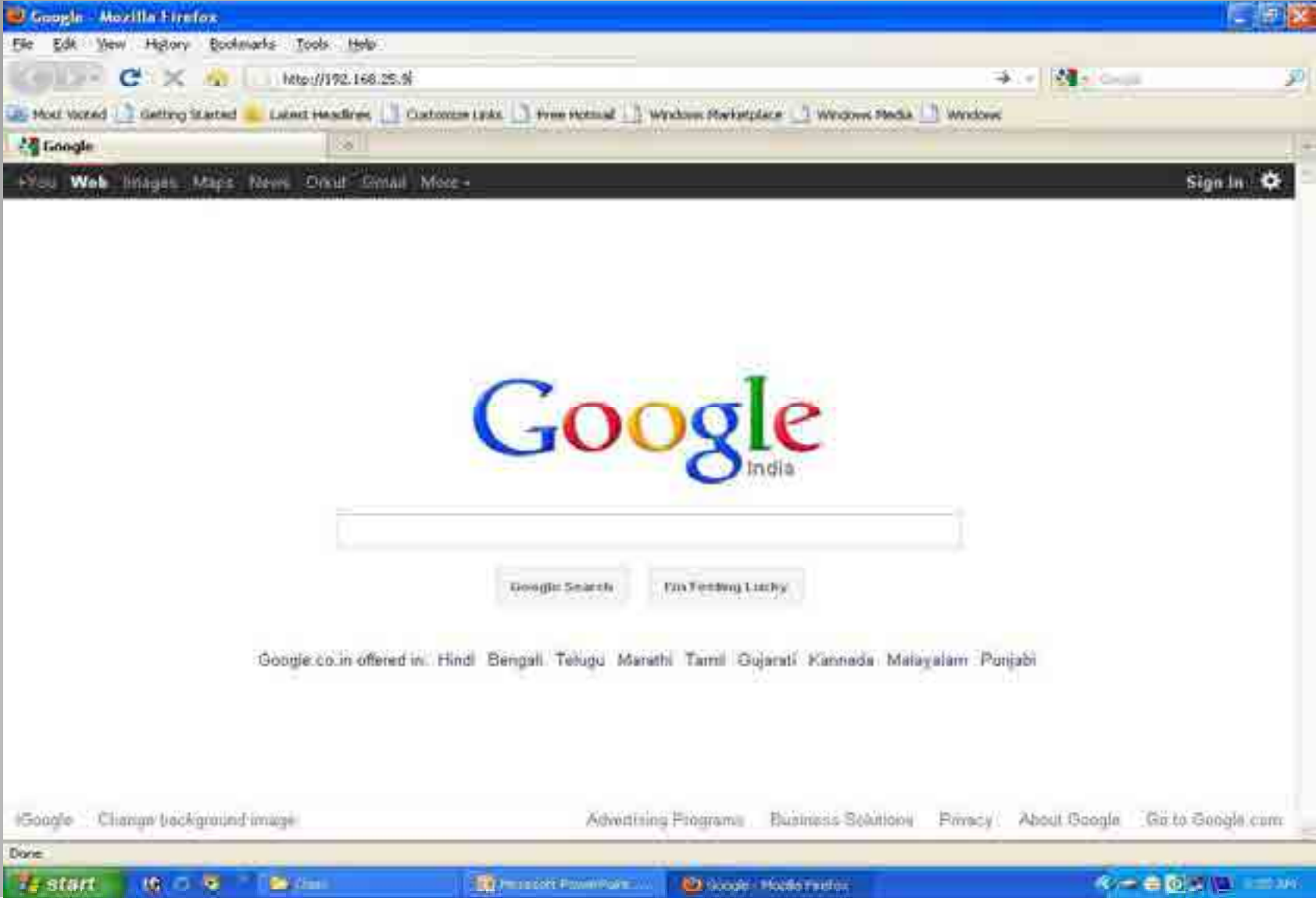


Online searching

- ⑩ Internet searching for the purpose of academic, research, business and others.
- ⑩ Pubmed (Databases) searching exclusively for medical literature

Searching contd..

- ⑩ We should know the techniques-
 - to access to relevant information,
 - to get the recall (unwanted) less and precise (relevant) information more, and
 - familiar with various techniques that the Search engine such as Google, Yahoo, Altavista, pubmed etc. used.



www.tnaionline.org (TNAI Journal) www.hellis.org
(NHRC Journal) www.kumj.com.np
www.whosea.org
HINARI= www.healthinternetwork.org
Blackwell Publishing= www.blackwell-synergy.com
Oxford University press= www3.oup.co.uk/jnls
Directory of free online Journal= www.doaj.org

Resource	Web address
Search engines	
Google	http://www.google.com
Google Scholar	http://www.scholar.google.com
Yahoo	http://www.yahoo.com
Electronic source of database	
PubMed	https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed
MeSH	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh
Medline (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online)	https://www.nlm.nih.gov
CINAHL (The Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health)	https://www.cinahl.com
Embase (Excerpta Medica Database)	https://store.elsevier.com/embase
SCOPUS	https://www.scopus.com/
Ind Med: Indian Database	https://www.medind.nic.in
ERIC	https://www.eric.ed.gov
ProQuest	http://proquest.com

Resource	Web address
The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews	http://www.cochranelibrary.com/
The ACP Journal Club	http://search.ebscohost.com/
Dartmouth EBM Database	http://www.dartmouth.edu/~library/biomed/resources/ejournals.html
Evidence updates	http://plus.mcmaster.ca/evidenceupdates/
e Medicine	http://emedicine.medscape.com/
National Guideline Clearinghouse	http://www.guideline.gov/
Ovid Medline	http://www.dartmouth.edu/~library/biomed/resources/ovid.html
PubMed	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/
TRIP (Turning Research into Practice) Database Plus	https://www.tripdatabase.com/
UpToDate	http://www.uptodate.com/online

Key databases related to Agri sciences

- Acta Horticulture
- Agricola
- GeoBase
- Informit
- OECD iLibrary
- Scopus
- SciFinder Web
- Sci-hub
- Web of Science
- AGRIS
(AGRIcultural
Sciences)
- CAB abstract
- CARIS (current
agricultural
research
information
system)

SHODHGANGA

The Shodhganga@INFLIBNET Centre provides a platform for research students to deposit their Ph.D. theses and make it available to the entire scholarly community in open access at <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in>

ERIC

Education resources Information Centre (ERIC) is a free online digital library of education research and information sponsored by the institute of education sciences of the U.S. Department of Education available at

<http://eric.ed.gov/>

Search Techniques-contd..

- ⑩ Use of Boolean operators

AND, OR, NOT

- ⑩ Use Truncation

e.g. epidem*

- ⑩ Nested searching

e.g. history AND (war or peace)

e.g. (swine OR H1N1) AND (flu OR influenza OR virus OR pandemic)

Boolean operators

- AND- retrieves only records containing both terms.
Result: War AND peace
- OR- retrieves records containing either one or more terms;
Result: war, peace, both
- NOT- exclude records containing the second term
Result: War only

MORE SEARCHING TIPS

Tip 1: Quotation marks

This is most useful when the words to be searched are not very specific, have different meanings in various subject areas, or when it is important that the same word is repeated.

E.g. “global warming”
 “head and neck
 cancers”

Searching tips contd..

Tip 2: Limit by site

This is useful when you want to control the quality of the search results, when you know a site that is likely to have what you need, and also when you want to find again a known document.

e.g. site: edu “global warming”

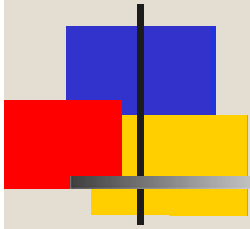
Tip 3: Limit by file type

Especially useful when you have reason to suspect that the answer you need will be in a certain format.

e.g. file type: ppt site: edu “global warming”

Some other tips:

- ❖ Specify your search terms
- ❖ Use professional terms
- ❖ Use the keywords from standard tools- SLSH, LCSH, MeSH and others
- ❖ Use lowercase letters
- ❖ Ignore preposition, article and other stop words
- ❖ Read the searching guideline of the particular databases



How to Search, Display, Save the results

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed

Pubmed cont..

⑩ Searching PubMed (MEDLINE)

- Search PubMed for an Author
- Searching PubMed by Author and Subject
- PubMed Simple Subject Search
- Search for a Journal

⑩ MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) Database

- Searching with the MeSH Database
- Combining MeSH Terms
- Applying Subheadings and other features of the MeSH Database

⑩ Managing results

MeSH MeSH drug abuse Search Save search Limits Advanced Help

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page Send to:

Results: 6

- Substance-Related Disorders
1. Disorders related to substance abuse, the side effects of a medication, or toxin exposure. Year introduced: 1998(1963)
National Institute on Drug Abuse (U.S.)
2. Component of the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH. It supports a comprehensive research portfolio that focuses on the biological, social, behavioral and neuroscientific bases of drug abuse on the body and brain as well as its causes, prevention, and treatment. NIDA, NIAAA, and NIMH were created as coequal institutes within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration in 1974. It was established within the NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH in 1992

PubMed search builder
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AND
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Show additional filters

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Filters: Manage Filters

Article types
Clinical Trial
Review
more ...

Text availability
Abstract available
Free full text available
Full text available

Publicati... dates

Page 1 of 113

Results: 1 to 20 of 2256

- [Development of guidelines for nurse-led discharge of children presenting with toxic ingestion.](#)
Lawton L.
Nurs Child Young People. 2012 Nov;24(9):21-3.
PMID: 23311262 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
[Related citations](#)
- [The effects of cannabis on mental health.](#)
Shrubb R.

Send to:



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Review Increasing participation
ild Adolesc Psychiatr Nurs. 2011

Principles for establishing trust

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www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/viewlet/myncbi/jourup.html

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NCBI Resources How To docpeabody My NC

PubMed.gov
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed Limits Advanced

There are multiple ways to search for a journal in PubMed. For this example, we will use the Advanced search page.

es more than 21 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

Using PubMed PubMed Tools More Resources

PubMed Quick Start Guide PubMed Mobile MeSH Database

Full Text Articles Single Citation Matcher Journals in NCBI Databases

start PubMed: E-mail Alerts... Microsoft PowerPoint... 8:54 AM

Format for Citing References

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Title of book (edition if not first). City: Publisher.

Book by a single author

- Leshin, C.B. (1997). Management on the World Wide Web. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Format for Citing References

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Title of book (edition if not first). City: Publisher.

Book by more than one author

- Cornett, M., Wiley, B.J., & Sankar, S. (1998). The pleasures of nurturing (2nd ed). London: McMunster Publishing.

Format for Citing References

Journal Article

Author, A., & Author, B. (year). Title of article. *Title of Journal, volume number (issue number), page numbers.*

- Barry, H. (1996). Cross-cultural research with matched pairs of societies. *Journal of Social Psychology, 79 (1), 25-33.*
- Jeanquart, S., & Peluchette, J. (1997). Diversity in the workforce and management models, *Journal of Social Work Studies, 43, 72-85.*

Format for Citing References

Referencing Electronic Sources

Author, A. (year, month day). Title of article. *Title of Newspaper. Retrieved from home page web address*

- Nader, C. (2009, June 19). Mental health issues soar among children. *The Age. Retrieved from <http://www.theage.com.au>*

Recommendations

1. Not one database can search all the research literature.
2. There is a need to search several different databases or online resources
3. When searching topic of interest, emphasis should be given to meta-analysis, systematic reviews, landmark studies, etc.

Thank you