

Dr. von Haunersches Kinderspital, Ludwigs-Maximilians Universität

Dr. Veit Grote, MSc

Literature search, retrival and management



Overview



- Access to databases and medical literature
- Literature databases
- Search strategies
- Reference to manuscript: How to get the paper
- Organising references: What a reference manager is good for!
- Links





Access to datbases - LMU



http://www.ub.uni-muenchen.de/e-medien/datenbanken/





Access to databases - BSB



http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/Externe_Nutzung_von_elektronis.196.0.html

Scholarly or Professional Use

Such individuals or legal entities that use the library for scholarly purposes, professional work or further education can obtain **authorisation for home lending**. The following requirements have to be fulfilled:

- . You need to be at least 18 years old
- you have to be a resident of the Federal Republic of Germany and submit corresponding proof (i.e. a valid ID card or passport together with a confirmation of registration as resident by your local authority, a so-called "Meldebescheinigung").

Students and University Members of the Ludwig-Maximilians Universitaet

Students, members of the university and institutes of the Ludwig-Maximilians Universitaet Munich can obtain a reader pass at the 2 University Library.

This reader pass also enables you to use the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. However, it needs to be activated at the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek first.

This activation can only be carried out in person at the "Zulassung" (Registration Office) on the ground floor.

For activation you need to bring:

- · the reader pass issued by the university library,
- your ID card (or passport and confirmation of registration as resident by the local authority, so-called "Meldebescheinigung"),
- · your valid student ID card (or employee ID card).

External Use of Electronic Media

- □ Databases with German-wide Access
- ы Pay-per-Use

External access to licensed electronic media (databases and electronic journals) is granted on the condition that the user has a reader pass of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek. The reader pass can only be obtained in person at the BSB (→ Registration).

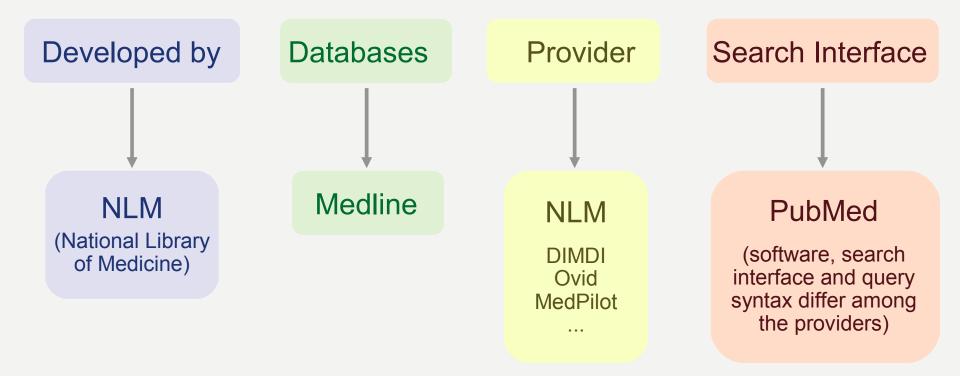
The following further conditions must be fulfilled:

- For legal licensing reasons, only authorised individuals are granted external access (but not institutions).
- Such users are authorized who hold a valid reader pass of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek and have a place of residence in the Federal Republic of Germany. Concerning a part of the services, external access is limited to those users who live in Munich or in the greater Munich area (area of the Munich S-Bahn commuter railway system).



Database and search interface



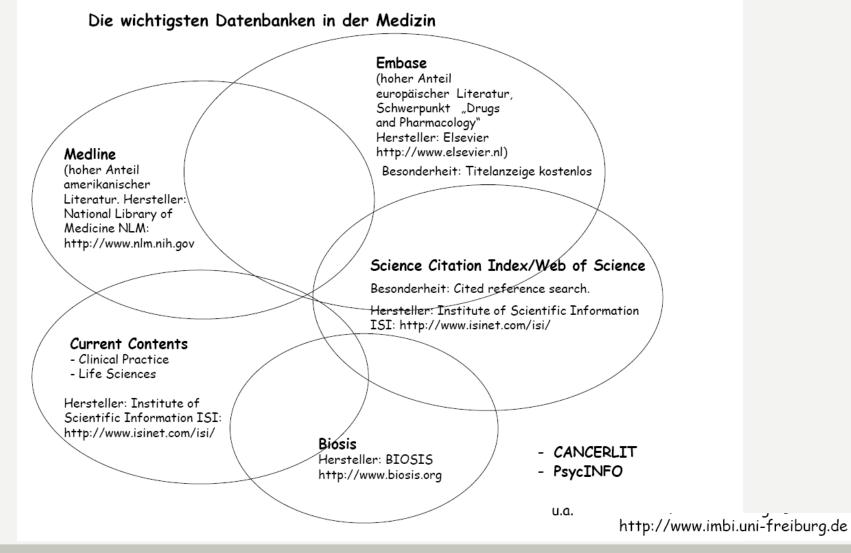


Ovid: http://www.ovid.com MedPilot: http://www.medpilot.de



Most important databases



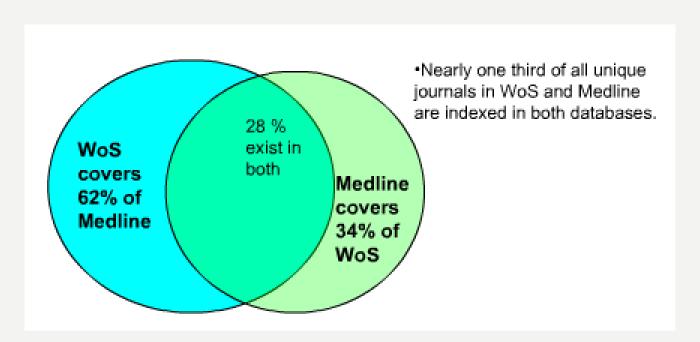






Databases complement:

- 1. No database covers all material
- 2. scope of journals (books, proceedings) varies







Databases complement:

- 1. No database covers all material
- 2. scope of journals (books, proceedings) varies
- 3. time of articles introduction into database varies
- 4. quality varies (?)
- 5. Scope of indexing/assigning keywords varies

Retrieval systems:

- 1. OVID/Embase might have another coverage (timeliness) than embase.com or scope.com;
- 2. information is not always transferred one-to-one from providers to databases to retrival systems



Medline



- MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online) is a online bibliographic database to medicine, nursing, health services, etc. 1949 till present contains bibliographic records of journal articles (citations)
- indexes approximately 5,400 current biomedical journals published in the United States and 80 other countries
- For citations added during 2000-2005: about 47% are for cited articles published in the U.S., about 90% are published in English, and about 80% have English abstracts written by authors of the articles.
- produced by the National Library of Medicine, updated Thu-Sat (except Nov/Dec) and free via:

http://www.pubmed.gov



EMBASE (Excerpta Medica)



Comprehensive Coverage

With over 24 million indexed records and more than 7,500 current, mostly peer-reviewed journals, Embase quickly and accurately delivers the biomedical answers you need..

With over 2,000 biomedical titles not currently offered by MEDLINE, Embase delivers comprehensive, authoritative, reliable coverage of the most relevant biomedical literature.

Conferences update

Embase now contains almost 800 conferences and more than 260,000 conference abstracts, primarily from journals and journal supplements published in 2009 and 2010. Currently, conference abstracts are being added to Embase at the rate of 1,000 records per working day, each indexed with Emtree. Biomedical researchers are looking for the most current information; Embase is a resource that must be included in their literature searches.

Conference information is not available from PubMed, and is significantly greater than BIOSIS conference coverage. Their coverage over the same time period covers less than 165,000 records, of which just 11% have online abstracts. Click here for a full summary of conferences covered by Embase.

http://embase.com



EMBASE (Excerpta Medica)



- Produced by a publisher (Elsevier)
- Focused on non-North American material; 75% of articles are from journals published in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region.
- An alternative to Medline/PubMed; about 40% of the journals indexed in EMBASE are not indexed in Medline.
- Very current; articles appear within 10 days of being sent to the database. Comprehensive in
 - pharmaceutical literature,
 - health policy and management,
 - public health,
 - · occupational health,
 - environmental health.
 - drug dependence and abuse,
 - psychiatry,
 - · forensic medicine, and
 - biomedical engineering/instrumentation.



ISI Web of Knowledge - Web of science



- Web of Science® consists of seven databases containing information gathered from thousands of scholarly journals (>11000), books, book series, reports, and more. Most important for us:
 - Science Citation Index Expanded Coverage
 - Currently over 8,060 journals; covers articles since 1900 but incl. full information only since 1991
 - Conference Proceedings Citation Index: coverage about 110,000 conferences
 - Since 1990

http://wokinfo.com/



BIOSIS



BIOSIS Previews

BIOSIS Previews is the online version of two major print resources; *Biological Abstracts (BA)*, which concentrates on journals and *Biological Abstracts/RRM* (Reports, Reviews, Meetings), the companion printed reference to books, meetings and research reviews.

- it provides over 16 million records from over 5,500 journals, 1,500 international meetings, CDs, conference proceedings, reports and US patents
- it is updated weekly and is available from 1969 onwards
- subject coverage includes traditional biological sciences such as zoology and microbiology and related multidisciplinary fields such as pharmacology, biophysics, bioengineering, and experimental clinical medicine
- journals comprise 60 per cent of the contents of the database, with references to meetings representing 33 per cent, and reviews and reports seven per cent



CAB Abstracts



- Non-profit organisation
- CAB-Abstract + Public Health
- CAB-Abstract coverage:
 agriculture, veterinary medicine,
 nutrition and forestry science
 Sources include approx.14000
 internat. journals, books,
 conference proceedings, and
 patents.
- Public Health: more global oriented than Medline



Global Health

www.cabdirect.org

Solving local problems with global information

RECENT STUDY: "Global Health database holds a high proportion of unique records in comparison to Medline." Results from the recently published paper 'Accessing public health information: a preliminary comparison of CABI's Global Health database and Medline' (Health Information and Libraries Journal, Wiley, Aug. 2008). For full details, see overview below.

Overview

Coverage

Serials cited

Related Products

FREE TRIAL

For Librarians

RECOMMEND √

Overview

Results from the recently published paper 'Accessing public health information: a preliminary comparison of CABI's Global Health database and Medline' (*Health Information and Libraries Journal*, Wiley, Aug 2008) demonstrate the importance of Global Health to public health research:

"Global Health database holds a high proportion of unique records in comparison to Medline."

"The content of Medline is dominated by US (North American 57%) and European publications. Global Health has a more universal outlook, and it indexes more developing country periodicals than Medline."

About Global Health

Global Health is the only specialist bibliographic, abstracting and indexing database dedicated to public health research and practice.

Derived from over 3500 journals, plus reports, books and conferences, Global Health contains over 1.2 million scientific records from 1973 to the present. Over 90,000 records are added each year, and over 95% of these records include an abstract.

Publications from over 158 countries in 50 languages are abstracted, and all relevant non-English-language papers are translated to give access to research not available through any other database.

The database's open serials policy and coverage of international and grey literature means that 40% of material contained in Global Health is unique to the database. Everything from proceedings, patents, theses, electronic only publications and other difficult-to-obtain sources are included.

www.cabdirect.org/



Cochrane Collaboration



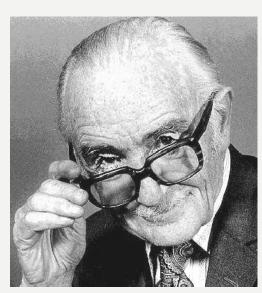
Started up in 1993 in response to Archie Cochrane's call for up-to-date, systematic reviews of all relevant randomized controlled trials of health care.

The most prominent component of the library is the database of systematic reviews.

24 Cochrane Centers world-wide

Cochrane reviews have become known internationally as sources of high quality, reliable health information

www.cochrane.org



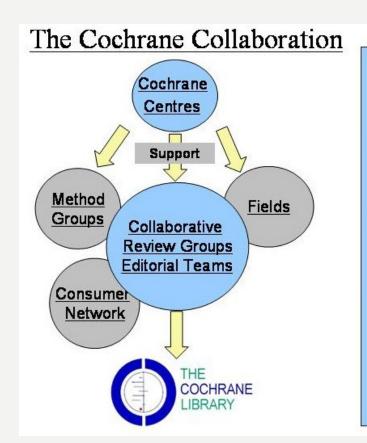
Prof. Archibald Leman Cochrane (1909 - 1988)



Cochrane organization



- Cochrane Review Groups, each of which concentrates on a specific healthcare area.
- Fields that draw together healthcare issues impacting on many review groups.
- Consumer Network, that represents the interests of healthcare consumers.
- Methods Groups develop methodological techniques.
- Centres with geographic and linguistic responsibilities.
- Steering Group, which provides the policy- and decision-making body of the Collaboration.





The Cochrane Library



The Cochrane Library is a collection of six databases that contain different types of high-quality, independent evidence to inform healthcare decision-making, and a seventh database that provides information about groups in The Cochrane Collaboration.

- Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials
- Cochrane Methodology Register
- Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects
- Health Technology Assessment Database
- NHS Economic Evaluation Database
- About The Cochrane Collaboration



Defining the components of the search question



Each search question has four components remembered best by the mnemonic-PICO:

- 1. Patient (P) What is the patient group of interest e.g. acute cholecystitis?
- 2. Intervention (I) What is the intervention of interest e.g. expectant management ?
- 3. Comparison (C) What is the comparison intervention of interest e.g. surgery ?
- 4. Outcome (O) What is the primary outcome e.g. survival?



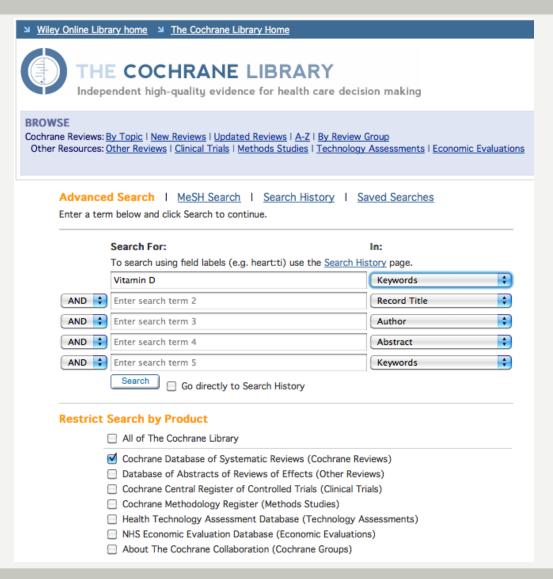
www.thecochranelibrary.com



Basic Search

in keywords

... In reviews





www.thecochranelibrary.com



List of results



BROWSE

Cochrane Reviews: <u>By Topic | New Reviews | Updated Reviews | A-Z | By Review Group</u>
Other Resources: <u>Other Reviews | Clinical Trials | Methods Studies | Technology Assessments | Economic Evaluations</u>

... from the Cochrane Reviews

Search Results

Show Results in:

Cochrane Reviews [15]

There are 15 results out of 6405 records for: "Vitamin D in Keywords in Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews"

View: 1-15

Export All Results

Export All Results	
	Record Information
	Vitamin D for the treatment of chronic painful conditions in adults Sebastian Straube, Sheena Derry, R Andrew Moore, Henry J McQuay November 2010 Review
	Vitamin D supplementation for cystic fibrosis Janet H Ferguson, Anne B Chang November 2010 Review
	Vitamins for epilepsy Lakshmi Narasimhan Ranganathan, Sridharan Ramaratnam October 2009 Review
	Interventions for preventing falls in older people in nursing care facilities and hospitals lan D Cameron, Geoff R Murray, Lesley D Gillespie, M Clare Robertson, Keith D Hill, Robert G Cumming, Ngaire Kerse February 2010 Review



Scopus - Publisher Elsevier



Scopus in Detail: What does it cover?

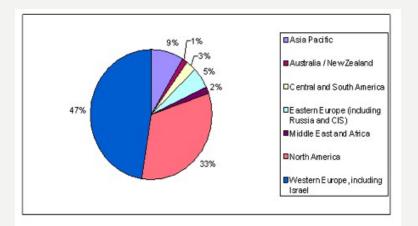
Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database. It covers:

- Over 16,000 peer-reviewed journals from more than 4,000 international publishers, including coverage of:
 - Over 1200 Open Access journals
 - 520 Conference Proceedings
 - · 650 Trade Publications
 - 315 book series.
- · 36 million records, of which:
 - 18 million records include references going back to 1996 (75% include references)
 - 18 million pre-1996 records go back as far as 1823

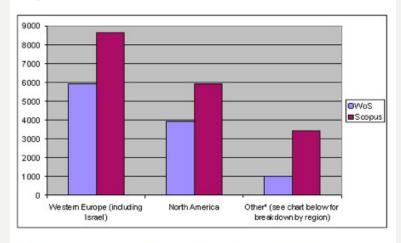
Subject areas covered

- Life Sciences >3,400 titles
- Health Sciences > 5,300 titles (including 100% coverage of Medline titles)
- Physical Sciences > 5,500 titles
- · Social Sciences > 2,850 titles

100% Medline + xxx



Percentage of journals in Scopus based on geographical regions (January 2010)



Number of titles in Scopus (active) vs. Web of Science (shared titles with Scopus) by geographical region (September 2009)



Deutsches Institut für Medizinische Dokumentation und Information (DIMDI)







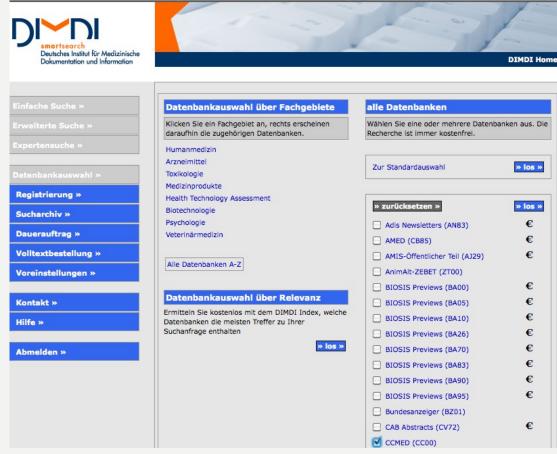
Literature databases in DIMDI



One of the free databases: **CCMed** (Current Contents Medizin)

Literature German journals since 2000;
about 900 journals indexed in German central library (Deutschen

Zentralbibliothek für Medizin; ZB MED).



Pecularities in DIMDI: German original title searchable in German; good support for German – English translations



Helen Kalies - career plan



So – give it a try:

http://www.ub.unimuenchen.de/emedien/ datenbanken/

How many manuscripts were published in journals by Helen Kalies?

PubMed: → 15 references

EMBASE: → 2 additional references (+ all PubMed)

CCMed: → 8 additional references

WOS: → 1 additional references (+ EMBASE/PUBMED-1 + 4

conference abstracts)

Ärzteblatt: → 1 additional references

TOTAL: \rightarrow 27 manuscripts





Literature search – did you succeed?





1. What is your choice of internet source if you are looking for epidemiological data on pandemic influenza in europe?

http://www.ecdc.europa.eu

(http://www.eurosurveillance.org/)

(Germany: http://www.pei.de/; www.rki.de)



Journal Citation Reports® (1999-2008)



2. What Epidemiological journal has the highest impact factor?

ISI Web of Knowledge™

Journal Citation Reports® ? HELP WELCOME 2008 JCR Science 1 Dournal Summary List Journal Title Journals from: subject categories PUBLIC, ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH 🔞 VIEW CATEGORY SUMMARY LIST SORT AGAIN Sorted by: | Impact Factor [1|2|3|4|5|6] Journals 1 - 20 (of 105) Par MARK ALL UPDATE MARKED LIST Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (linked to journal information)	ISSN	JCR Data j)						Eigenfactor™ Metrics j	
				Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Immediacy Index	Articles	Cited Half-life	Eigenfactor™ Score	Article Influence TM Score
	1	EPIDEMIOL REV	0193-936X	2061	12.130	10.039	0.200	10	>10.0	0.00454	4.020
	2	ENVIRON HEALTH PERSP	0091-6765	19757	6.123	7.069	0.897	272	5.6	0.06530	2.000
	3	ANNU REV PUBL HEALTH	0163-7525	2491	6.045	7.491	1.680	25	7.9	0.00780	3.088
	4	WHO TECH REP SER	0512-3054	1978	5.923		0.000	1	>10.0	0.00249	
	5	INT J EPIDEMIOL	0300-5771	11086	5.838	5.845	2.060	133	7.7	0.03685	2.527
	6	AM J EPIDEMIOL	0002-9262	28967	5.454	6.404	1.258	295	9.5	0.07700	2.587
	7	<u>EPIDEMIOLOGY</u>	1044-3983	6991	5.406	5.705	1.645	93	7.4	0.02219	2.139





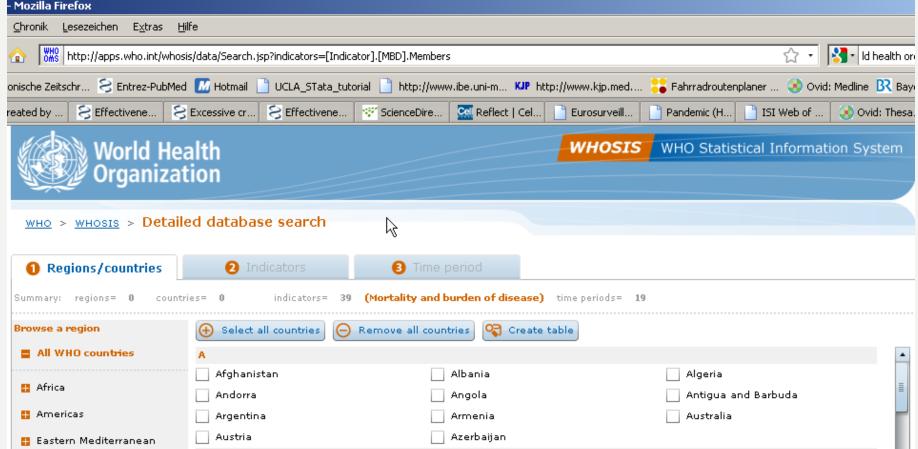
What other definitions could/should you use if you are searching for key articles on gonorrhoea?

NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE, you might also search for associated diseases like syphilis/T.pallidum or generally sexually transmitted diseases





Where do you find the internet source of the WHO to download age and cause specific mortality data by country (worldwide)?







Who introduce the ICD9 classification code and when?

→ICD-9 was published by the WHO in 1977

Find a recent review on STD (sexually transmitted diseases) in India.

- 1. Buzdugan R, Halli SS, Cowan FM 2009 The female sex work typology in India in the context of HIV/AIDS. Trop Med Int Health 14:673-679.
- 2. Thappa DM, Kaimal S 2007 Sexually transmitted infections in India: Current status (except human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome). Indian J Dermatol 52:78-82.
- 3. Sharma VK, Khandpur S 2004 Changing patterns of sexually transmitted infections in India. Natl Med J India 17:310-319.
- 4. Lambert H 1998 Methods and meanings in anthropological, epidemiological and clinical encounters: the case of sexually transmitted disease and human immunodeficiency virus control and prevention in India.[see comment]. Trop Med Int Health 3:1002-1010.





Cite the two mayor trial on the efficacy on human papilloma virus vaccines.

- → You might best search in the Cochrane library or restrict search in PubMed to Papillomavirus Vaccines [Mesh] with limits "Clinical trails" and "Core clinical journals"
- 1. 2007 Quadrivalent vaccine against human papillomavirus to prevent high-grade cervical lesions. N Engl J Med 356:1915-1927. about 12,000 participants
- 2. Paavonen J, Naud P, Salmeron J, Wheeler CM, Chow SN, Apter D, Kitchener H, Castellsague X, Teixeira JC, Skinner SR, Hedrick J, Jaisamrarn U, Limson G, Garland S, Szarewski A, Romanowski B, Aoki FY, Schwarz TF, Poppe WA, Bosch FX, Jenkins D, Hardt K, Zahaf T, Descamps D, Struyf F, Lehtinen M, Dubin G, Greenacre M 2009 Efficacy of human papillomavirus (HPV)-16/18 AS04-adjuvanted vaccine against cervical infection and precancer caused by oncogenic HPV types (PATRICIA): final analysis of a double-blind, randomised study in young women. Lancet 374:301-314. about 16,000 participants





Cite your five most important choices on "DNA fingerprinting" and "Mycobacteria tuberculosis". Record your search strategy and where you searched.

(exp dna fingerprinting/) and (exp mycobacterium tuberculosis/) in Embase and Medline \rightarrow 798 hits limit to "core clinical journals (aim) (Medline) and priority journals (EMBASE) and published in last 6 years \rightarrow 110 hits

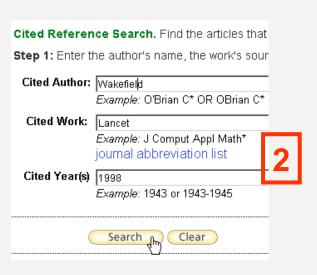
- 1. Barnes PF, Cave MD 2003 Molecular epidemiology of tuberculosis. N Engl J Med 349:1149-1156.
- McNabb SJN, Kammerer JS, Hickey AC, Braden CR, Shang N, Rosenblum LS, Navin TR 2004 Added epidemiologic value to tuberculosis prevention and control of the investigation of clustered genotypes of Mycobacterium tuberculosis isolates. Am J Epidemiol 160:589-597.
- 3. Geng E, Kreiswirth B, Burzynski J, Schluger NW 2005 Clinical and radiographic correlates of primary and reactivation tuberculosis A molecular epidemiology study. Jama-Journal of the American Medical Association 293:2740-2745.
- 4. Malik AN, Godfrey-Faussett P 2005 Effects of genetic variability of Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains on the presentation of disease. Lancet Infectious Diseases 5:174-183.



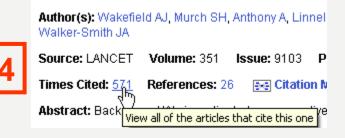


Find a paper that cites Wakefield et al, Lancet (web of science). → Go to













Search strategy



Dependent on:

- Subject (very specific, rare disease, etc.)
- Purpose (you need all; most important)
- Time scope (last ten years or even those in 1940)
- Broadness (include books, proceedings etc)
- Database used





Increase of sensitivity



.... increases the retrieval of relevant documents

- 1. extend the query
- 2. extend keywords
- 3. use new combinations of keywords
- 4. use wildcard (*)
- 5. use Boolean operator: OR
- 6. use in Thesaurus "all subheadings"
- 7. extend the timescale



Increase of specificity



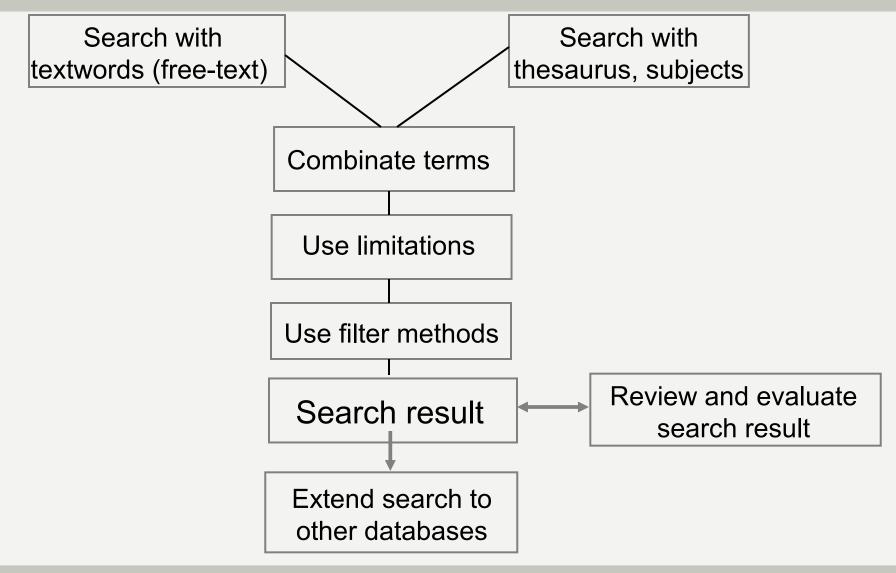
... decreases the retrieval of non-relevant documents

- 1. focus the query
- 2. narrow down search with more specific keywords
- 3. use thesaurus and subheadings (MeSH)
- 4. use Boolean operator: AND
- 5. use limitations: language, geographic region, publication category, human/animal, timescale



Search procedure







Boolean operators



Boolean operator	Example	Description
AND	jaundice <i>AND</i> fruits	Does not retrieve articles that have either <i>jaundice</i> or <i>fruits</i> but not both. Narrows down search.
OR	jaundice <i>OR</i> fruits	Retrieves all documents that have either <i>jaundice</i> or <i>fruits</i> or both of the terms in them. Widens search.
NOT	jaundice <i>NOT</i> fruits	Retrieves all documents that contain the word <i>jaundice</i> , but not the word <i>fruits</i> .
wildcard: * (\$ bei Ovid)	fruit*, fruit\$	Retrieves all documents that contain words like <i>fruity</i> , <i>fruits</i> etc. in addition to all documents that contain the word <i>fruit</i> .



Basic PubMed search features



Boolean logic represents relationships between search terms: AND, OR and NOT - note to use capitals and brackets:

e.g. (venous thrombosis OR phlebothrombosis) AND heparin

Wildcard: *

e.g. pregnan* retrieves pregnant as well as pregnancy child* retrieves child and children, childcare etc.

Phrases should be put in quotation marks

e.g. growth curves search for growth AND curves, "growth curves" search only for growth curves

Timescale e.g. 1990:2000

The **Limits** feature allows the user to narrow the search.



Search Field Descriptions and Tags – Medline/PubMed



Affiliation [AD]

All Fields [ALL]

Author [AU]

Comment Corrections

Corporate Author [CN]

EC/RN Number [RN]

Entrez Date [EDAT]

Filter [FILTER]

First Author Name [1AU]

Full Author Name [FAU]

Full Investigator Name [FIR]

Grant Number [GR]

Investigator [IR]

Issue [IP]

Journal Title [TA]

Language [LA]

Last Author [LASTAU]

MeSH Date [MHDA]

MeSH Major Topic [MAJR]

MeSH Subheadings [SH]

MeSH Terms [MH]

NLM Unique ID [JID]

Other Term [OT]

Owner

Pagination [PG]

Personal Name as Subject [PS]

Pharmacological Action MeSH Terms

[PA]

Place of Publication [PL]

Publication Date [DP]

Publication Type [PT]

Publisher Identifier [AID]

Secondary Source ID [SI]

Subset [SB]

Substance Name [NM]

Text Words [TW]

Title [TI]

Title/Abstract [TIAB]

Transliterated Title [TT]

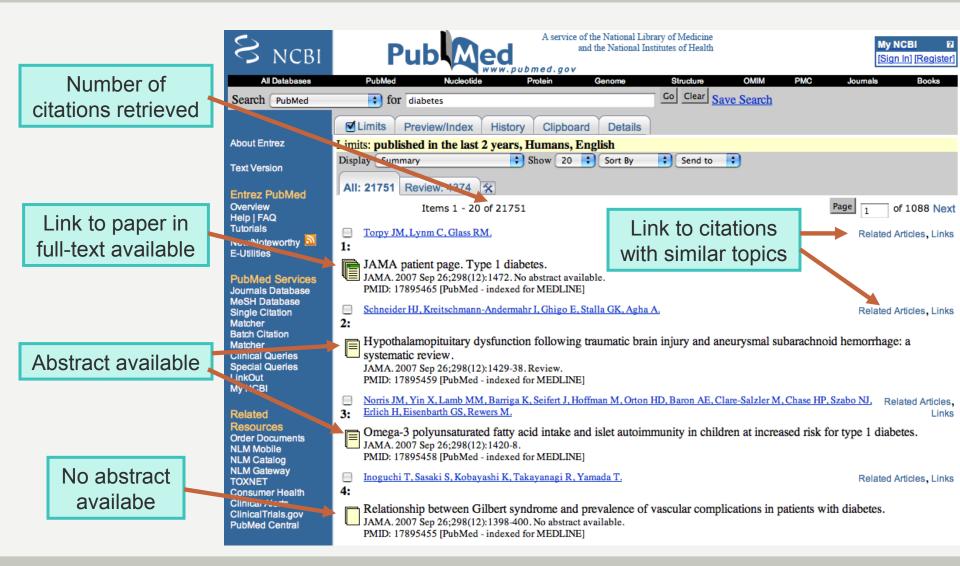
UID [PMID]

Volume [VI]



Search results





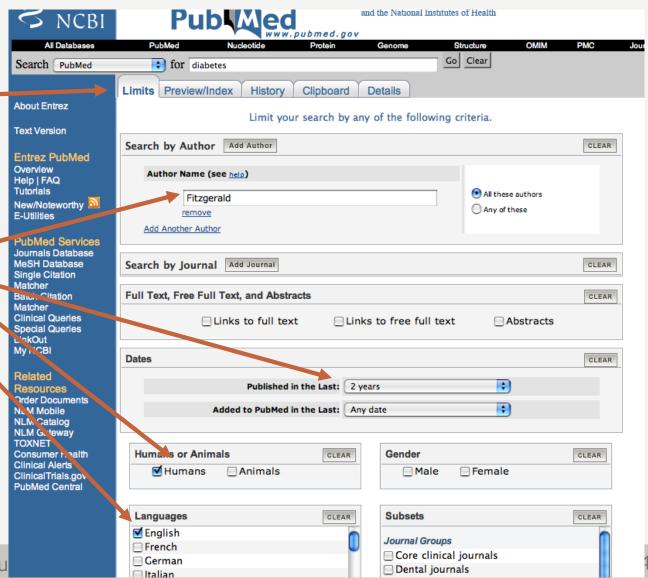


Refinement of the search



'Limits' tab selected

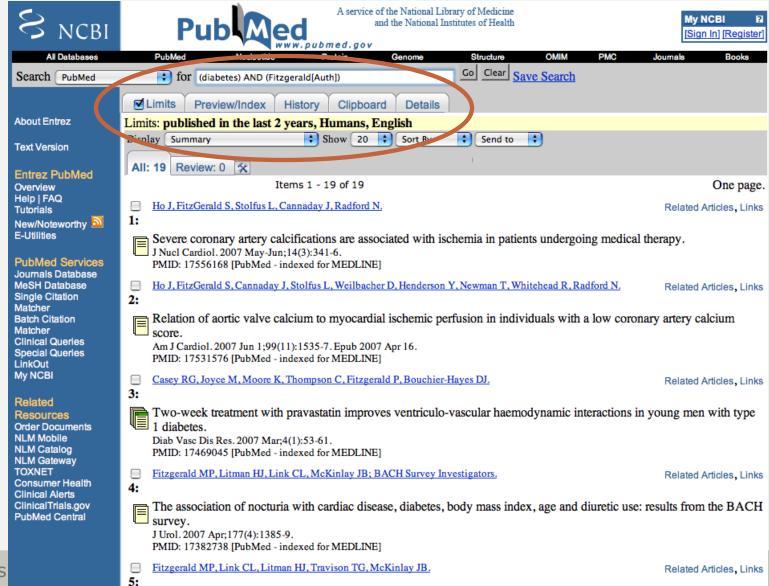
citations restricted by author, date, human studies and language





Refinement of the search







MeSH Medical Subject Headings



MeSH is the most significant thesaurus in biomedicine, built by the American National Library of Medicine (NLM).

It is translated into many languages, also in German.

MeSH has a tree structure, which determines the level of superiority/inferiority to individual descriptors and establishes hierarchic relationships between conceptually related terms.

Descriptors from the MeSH thesaurus are used to index the different databases: e.g. MEDLINE

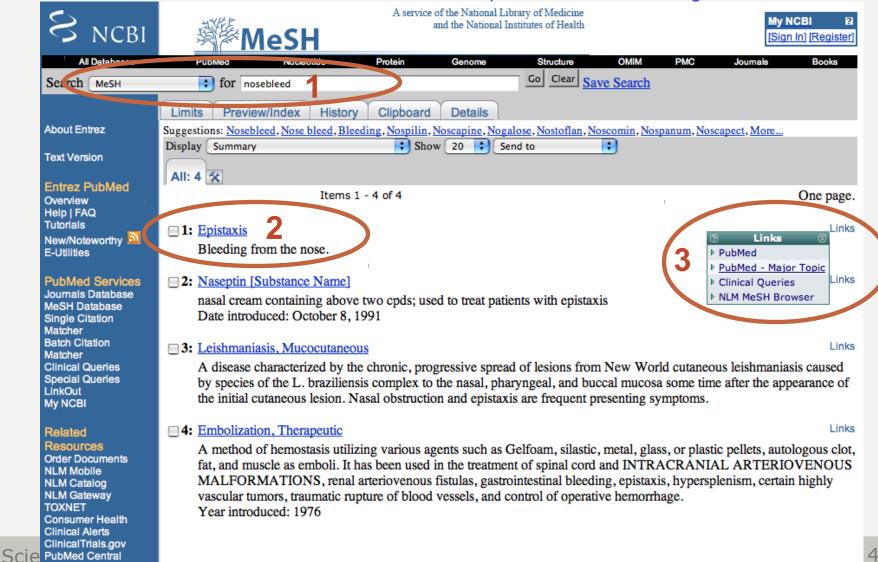
Access to MeSH-Browser: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez

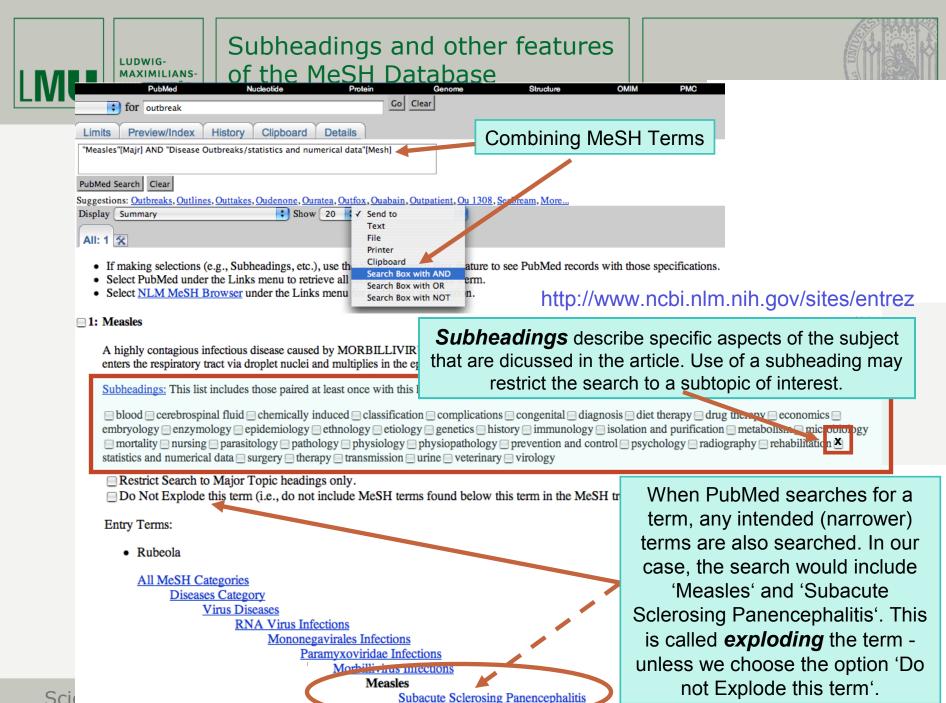


Searching with the MeSH Database



http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez







Mapping tree of Mesh terms



Entry Terms:

Osteomyelitides

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Bacterial Infections and Mycoses

Infection

Bone Diseases, Infectious

Osteomyelitis

All MeSH Categories

Diseases Category

Musculoskeletal Diseases

Bone Diseases

Bone Diseases, Infectious

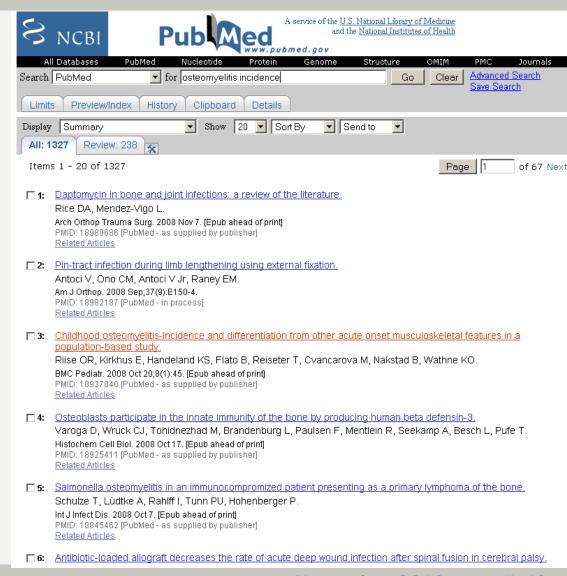
Osteomyelitis



Unrestricted search



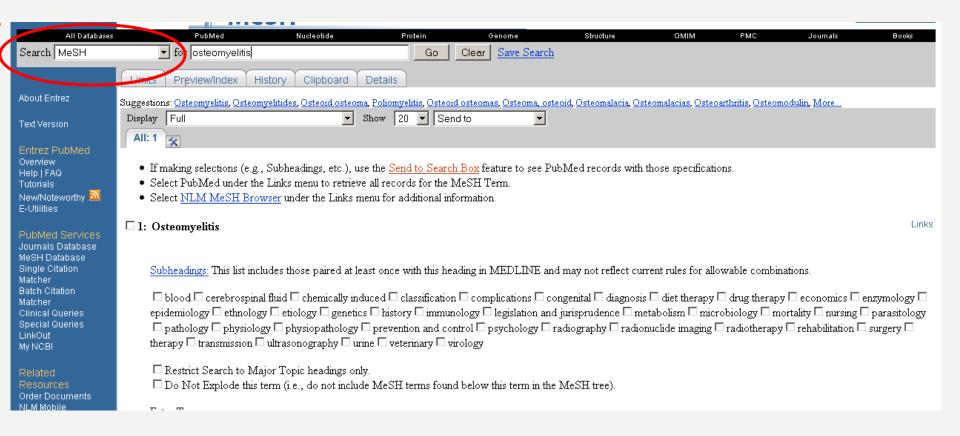
Well, you have to browse a lot of literature!





Keyword finder





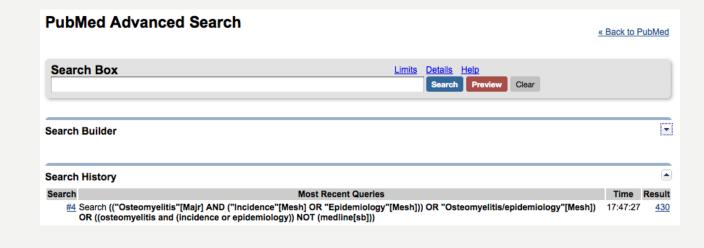




(("Osteomyelitis"[Majr] AND ("Incidence"[Mesh] OR "Epidemiology"[Mesh]))

OR "Osteomyelitis/epidemiology"[Mesh])

OR ((osteomyelitis and (incidence or epidemiology)) NOT (medline[sb]))



Included free text search because some references do not have keywords; i.e. reference is provided by publisher (or is otherwise special). Normally most recent papers!





Remember:

Keywords are not included for the most recent paper, as this needs extra work!

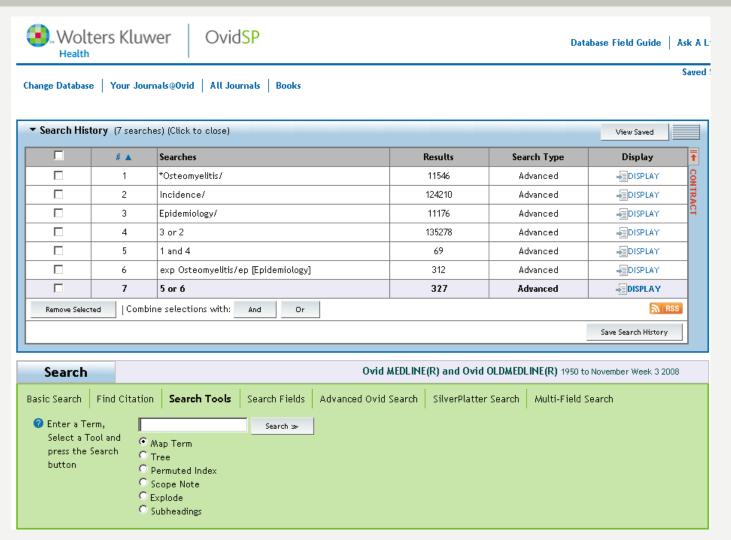
OR (osteomyelitis and (incidence or epidemiology) NOT medline[sb])

This search applies the free text search only for those references that have prelimary pubmed status and are not indexed!



Search in Medline via Ovid

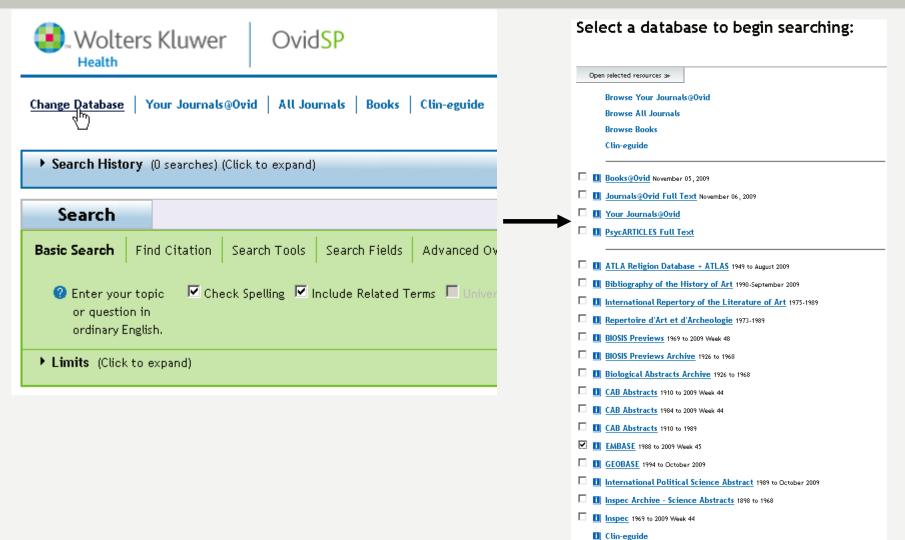






Search in EMBASE and Medline



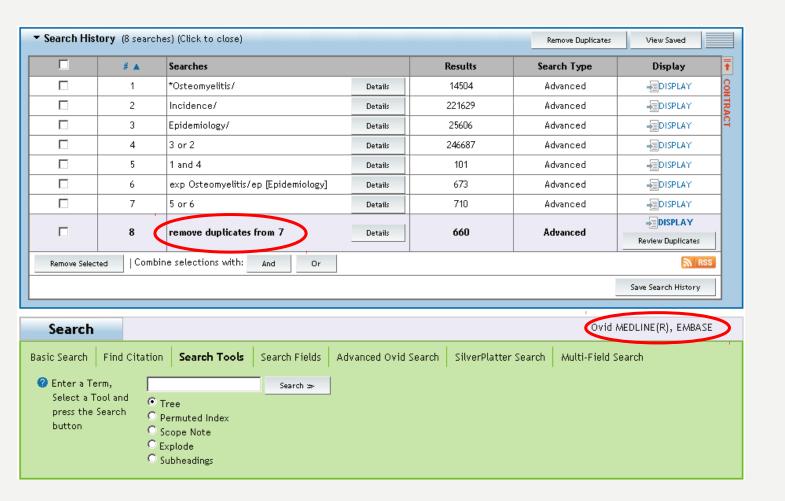


✓ III Ovid MEDLINE(R) 1950 to October Week 5 2009



Search in EMBASE and Medline

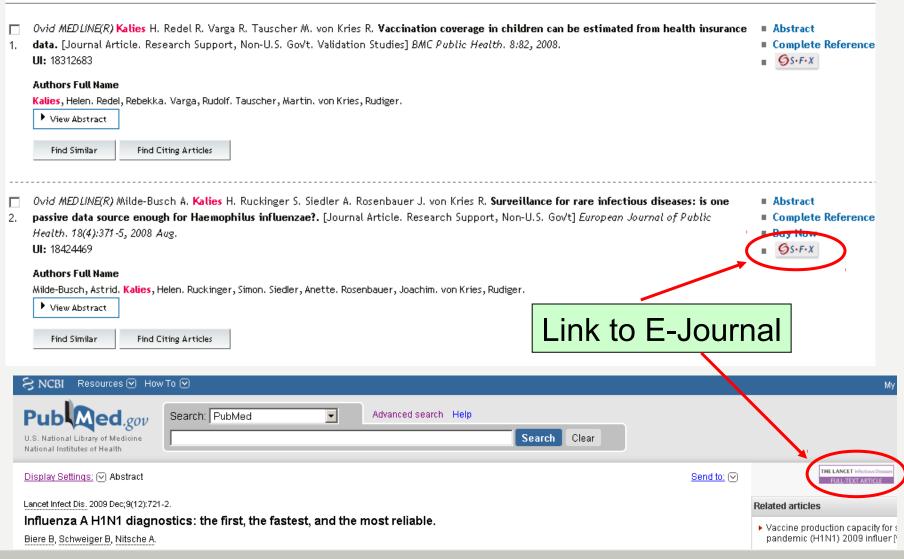






Access to E-Journal: Ovid/PubMed







Access to E-journal



Direct link from database does not work → http://www.ub.uni-muenchen.de/emedien/ezeitschriften/

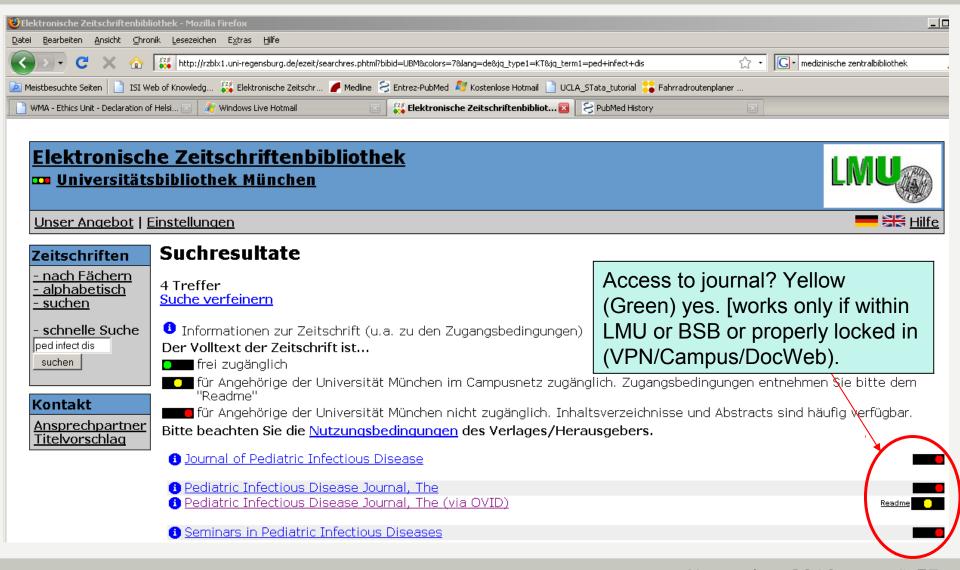
→ eZeitschriften





Literaturzugang (LMU/BSB)







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Email	4,00	4.00	4,00	Bibliotheksentgelt	4,50	4,00	Bibliotheksentgelt
Bibliotheksentgelt (1) Tantierne (2)	1,00	2,00	2,00	12,00	3,00	2,00	Tantieme je Kundengruppe
gesamt	5,00	6,00	6,00	Summe aus (1) und (2)	7,50	6,00	Summe a us (1) und (2)
Post Bibliotheksentgelt (1) Tantierne (2) gesamt	5,50 1,00 6,50	5,50 1,00 6,50	5,50 1,00 6,50	Bibliotheksentgelt 6,00 Summe aus (1) und (2)	6,50 3,00 9,50	5,50 1,00 6,50	Bibliotheksentgelt Tantiemeje Kundengruppe Summeaus(1) und(2)
Fax Bibliotheksentgelt (1) Tantierne (2) gesamt	5,50 1,00 6,50	5,50 1,00 6,50	5,50 1,00 6,50	Bibliotheksentgelt 6,00 Summe aua (1) und (2)	6,50 3,00 9,50	5,50 1,00 6,50	Bibliotheksemtgett Tantieme je Kundengruppe Summe aus (1) und (2)

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Endnote – Example of a reference manager program







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Endnote – Example of a reference manager program



Why you need it

- Organise your bibliographies and related pdf's (figures) → reference and PDF are linked and can be easily accessed
- Group your references to your choice
- Easily format your reference list as required for the journal; change the format with a click for the next journal (after rejection)
- Make notes to each refrence
- Your bibliography travels with the manuscript your partner can easily use it
- Automatic full text search (limited)



Download Endnote within the LMU



http://www.ub.uni-muenchen.de/e-medien/literaturverwaltung/endnote/

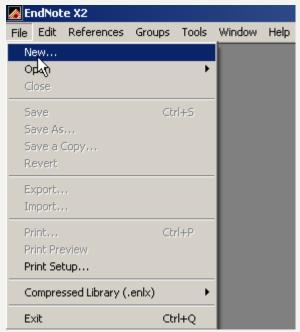
DOWNLOAD-LINKS:

- EndNote X4 Windows
- ☑ EndNote X4 Macintosh
- → Install on your computer

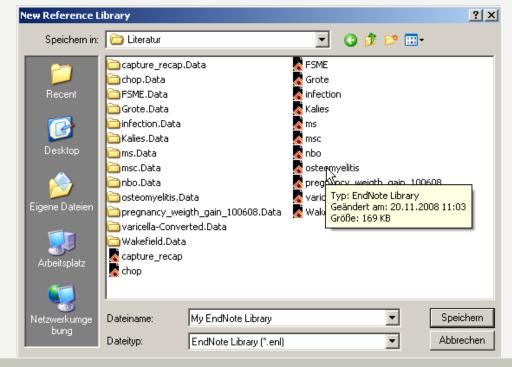


Open new/existing library





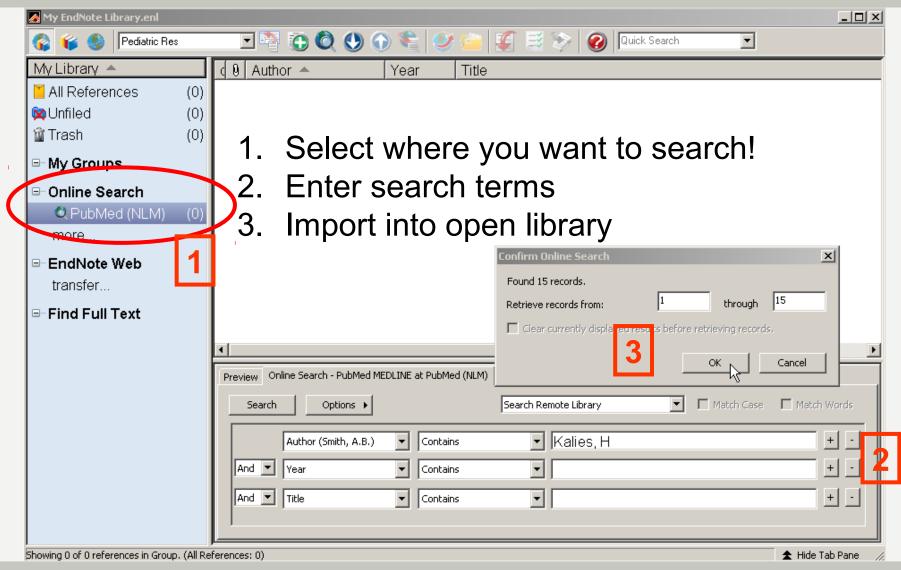
- •Library=file for your references!
- •Endnote libraries have the ending ".enl"
- •To the library file there is always an additional folder called:
- "'library name'.Data"





Search literature within Endnote

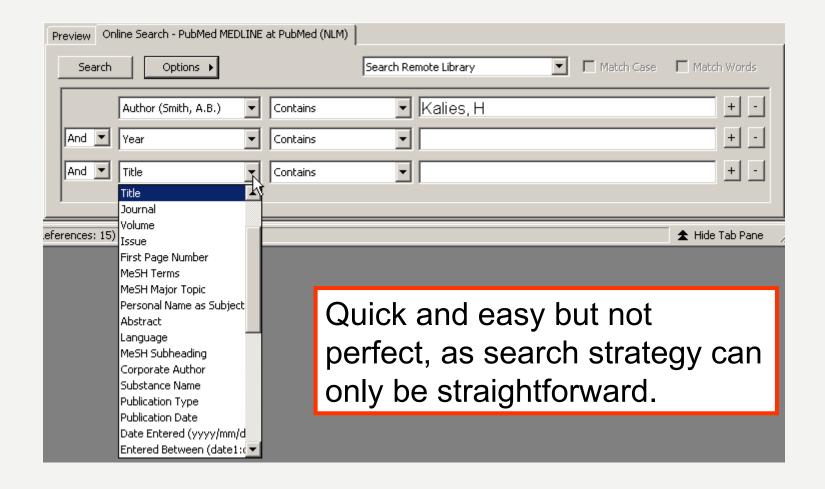






Search literature within Endnote





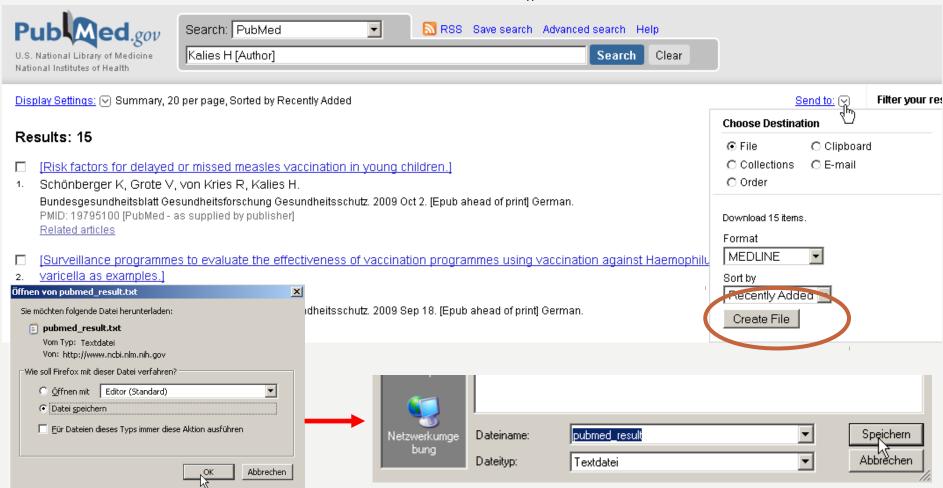


MAXIMILIANS-UNIVERSITÄT

Export of references from PubMed to Endnote



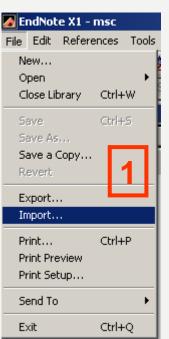
After selection of references → "Send to"



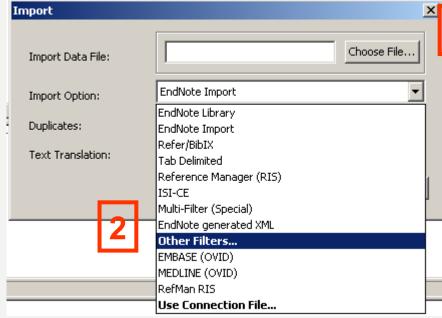


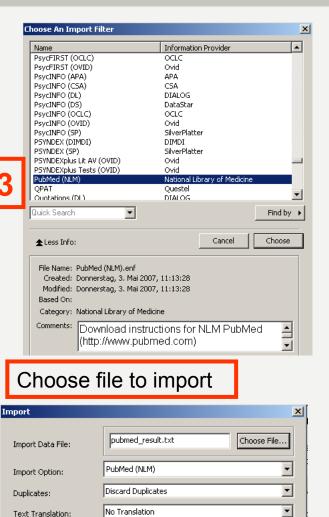
Import references (PubMed) into Endnote





Using PubMed import for the 1st time: "import option" "PubMed (NLM)" does not exist, follow steps 1-3





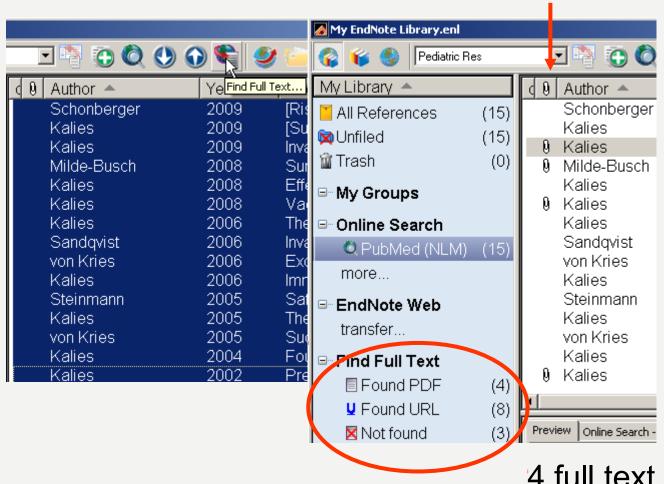
Import

Cancel



Full text - automatic search



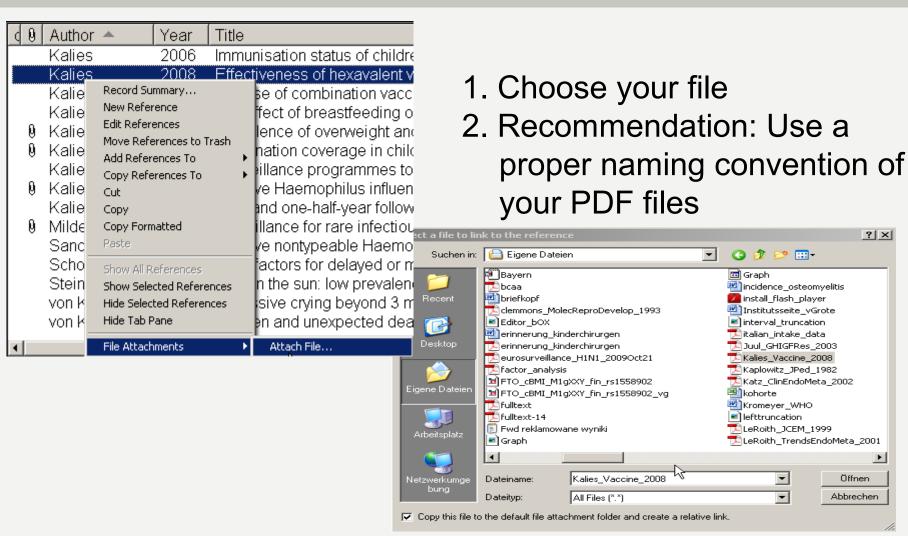


4 full text found and 8 links to full texts



Full text – attach file to your bibliography







Full text - how to open file





Full text opened



Weblink to full text opened



Export literatur from OVID



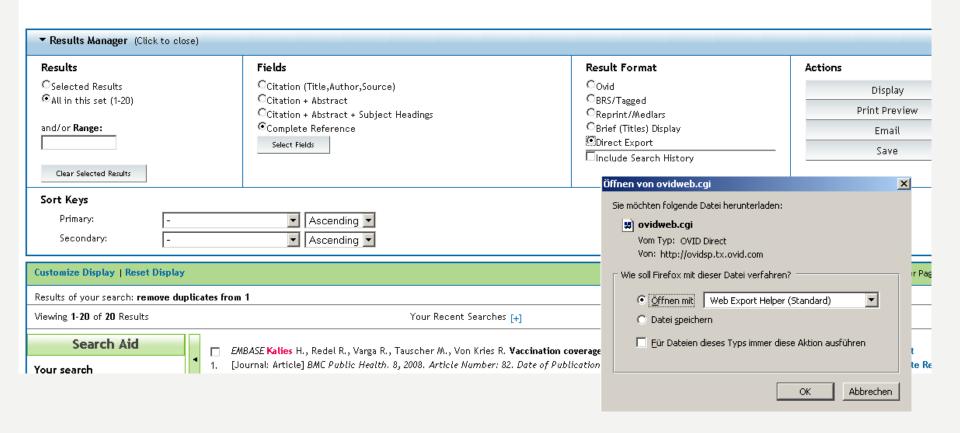


OvidSP

Main Search Page | Change Database | Ask A Librarian | Display Knowledge Base | Help

PayPerView Account

Search Results

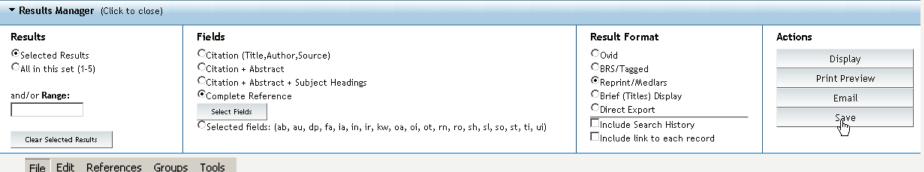




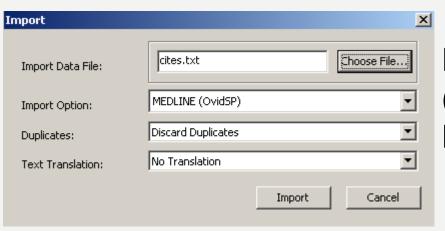
Exportieren der Literatur von OVID



Falls der "Export helper" nicht funktioniert!





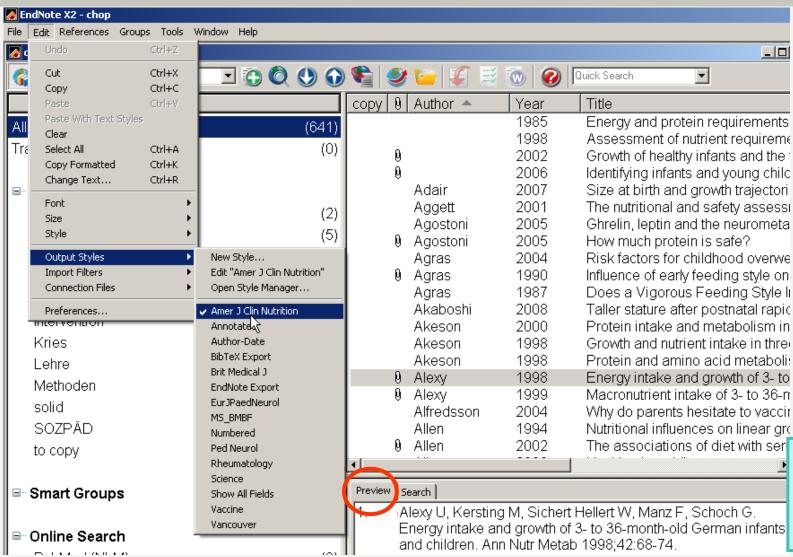


Für Embase: (Embase (Ovid), Embase (OvidSP))



Endnote – output style



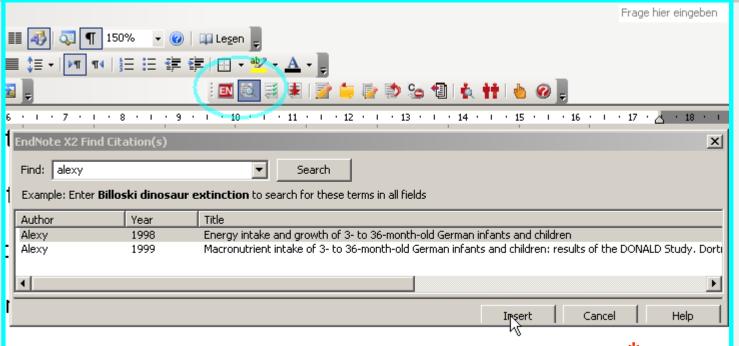


That's how this style looks in your reference list



Endnote to Word





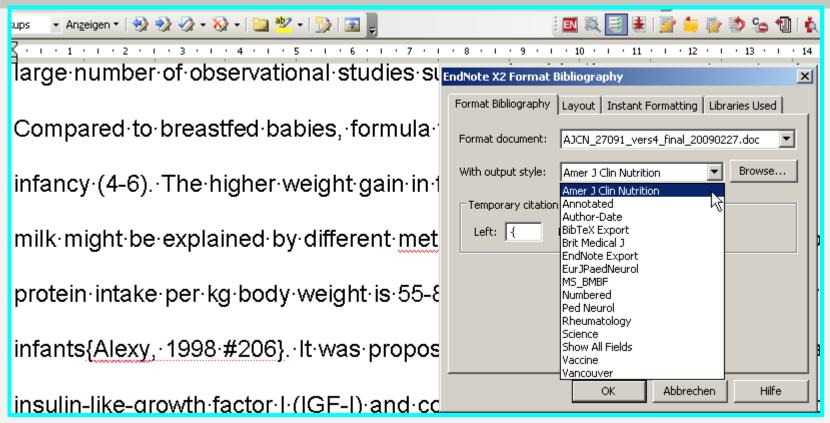
ht·is·55-80·%·higher·in·formula·fed·than·in·breastfed·infantsî·It·

infancy (4-6). The higher weight gain in formula fed infants compared to infants fed breast milk might be explained by different metabolizable substrate intakes (7), in particular protein: protein intake per kg body weight is 55-80 % higher in formu a fed than in breastfed infants{Alexy, 1998 #206}. It was proposed that higher protein intake stimulates secretion of



Word - formating





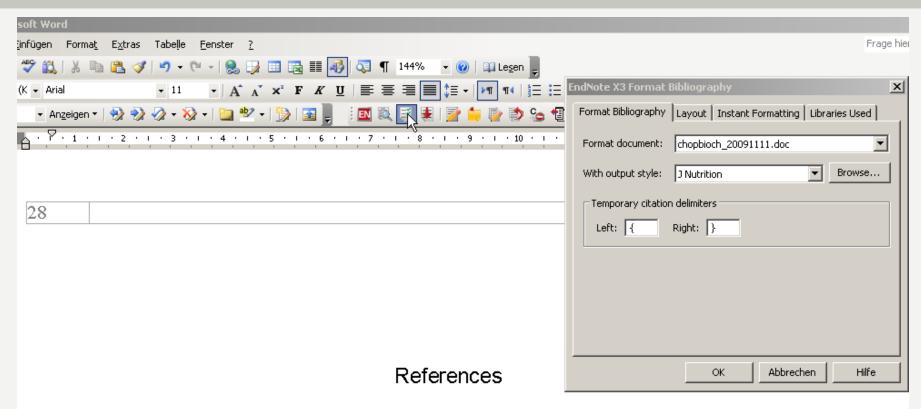
...metabolizable substrate intakes (7), in particular protein: protein intake per kg body weight is 55-80 % higher in formula fed than in breastfed infants(8).

→ Ready!



Word – formating reference list



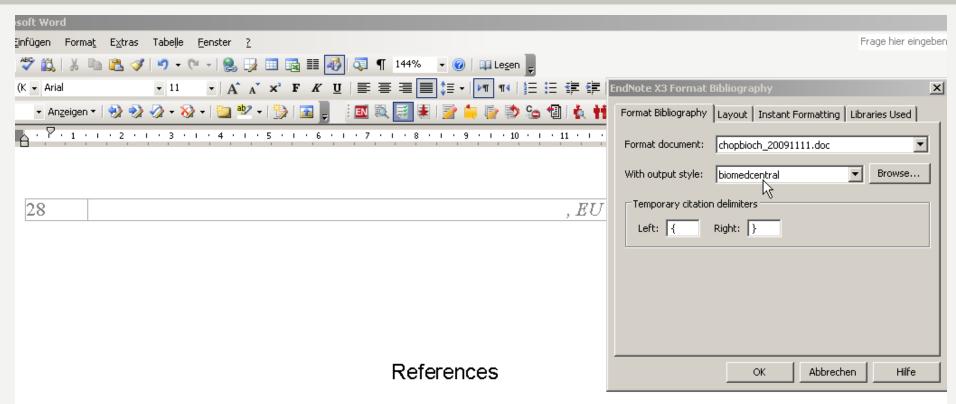


- 1. Koletzko B, von Kries R, Closa R, Escribano J, Scaglioni S, Giovannini M, Beyer J, Demmelmair H, Gruszfeld D, et al. Lower protein in infant formula is associated with lower weight up to age 2 y: a randomized clinical trial. Am J Clin Nutr. 2009 Jun:89:1836-45.
- 2. Ketelslegers JM, Maiter D, Maes M, Underwood LE, Thissen JP. Nutritional regulation of the growth hormone and insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins. Horm Res. 1996;45:252-7.



Word – formating reference list





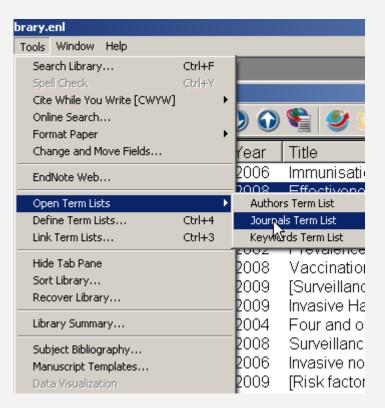
- Koletzko B, von Kries R, Closa R, Escribano J, Scaglioni S, Giovannini M, Beyer J, Demmelmair H, Gruszfeld D, Dobrzanska A, et al: Lower protein in infant formula is associated with lower weight up to age 2 y: a randomized clinical trial. Am J Clin Nutr 2009, 89:1836-1845.
- Ketelslegers JM, Maiter D, Maes M, Underwood LE, Thissen JP: Nutritional regulation of the growth hormone and insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins. Horm Res 1996, 45:252-257.



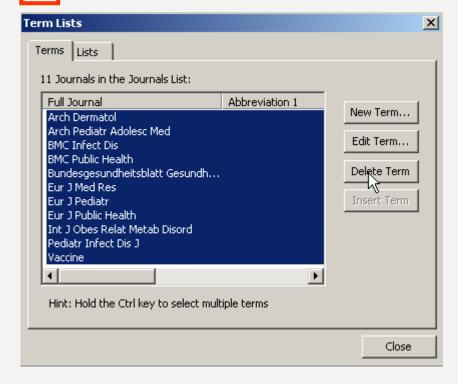
Helpful advice for correct abbreviation of journal names







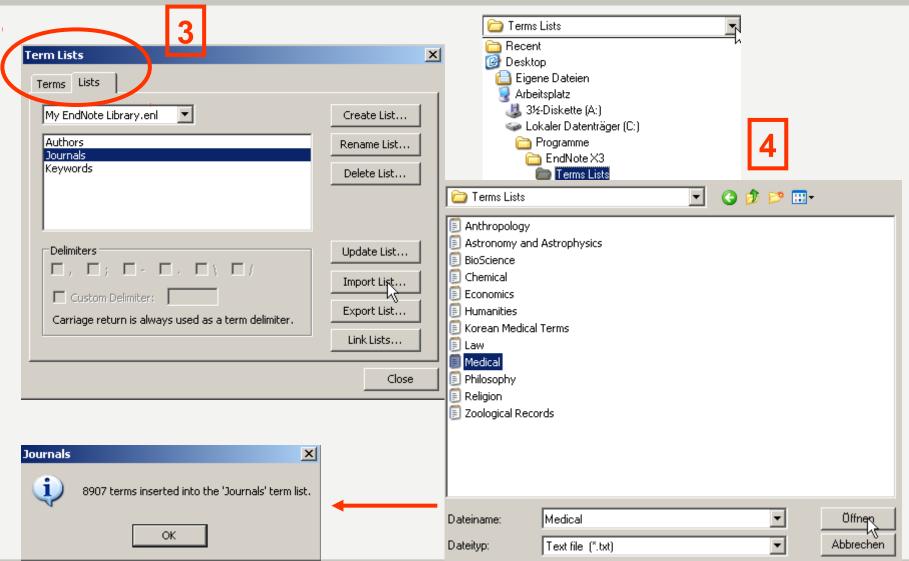
2





Helpful advice for correct abbreviation of journal names











http://www.endnote.com/training/





Summary



- There are other databases besides Medline:
 - Embase
 - Web of science
 - Biosis previews
 - Cab abstracts
 - Cochrane database
 - and many more...
- → Choose the right database for your research question!
- The more complex your research question the more complex your search strategy → brain first!
 → do not reley on free text search only (use heywords such as MESH)
- Use a literature management program early in your research course!



Links



PubMed: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez

DIMDI: http://www.dimdi.de

EMBASE: http://www.embase.com
Cochrane Collaboration: http://www.cochrane.org

Cochrane Library: http://www.thecochranelibrary.com (linked out)

Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine: http://www.cebm.net

Isi Web of Knowledge (Thomson Scientific): http://isiwebofknowledge.com

Springer Datenbank: http://www.springerlink.com

Ovid: http://www.ovid.com

MedPilot: http://www.medpilot.de
OnVista Group: http://www.onmeda.de

Roche Lexikon: http://www.gesundheit.de/roche

CancerNet: http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/cancernet.html

Geneva Foundation for Medical Education and Research: http://www.gfmer.ch/Medical_journals/Free_medical.php

Scientific Information: http://www.scirus.com

MedScape: http://www.medscape.com

MedKnowledge: http://www.medknowledge.de

CAB Abstracts: http://www.cabi.org/cababstracts



Appendix – how to get access to Ejournal of the LMU or BSB

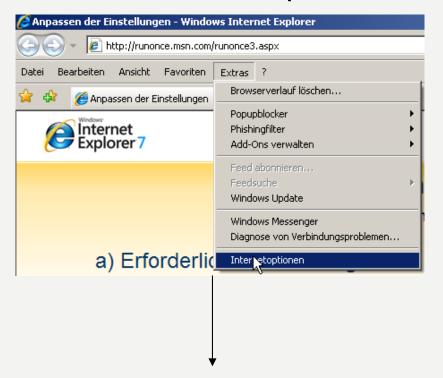


1. To use links from the database to directly access Ejournal

Mozilla



Internet Explorer



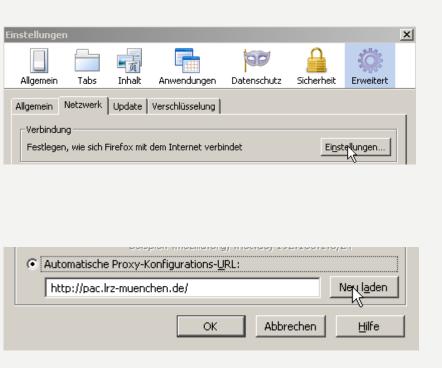


Appendix – how to get access to Ejournal of the LMU or BSB



1. To use links from the database to directly access E-

journal







Appendix – how to get access to Ejournal of the LMU or BSB



- 2. If you are at home/not using a LMU computer a) to access e-journals through
 - Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek

Universitätsbibliothek München

Unser Angebot | Einstellungen

use the DocWeb access. Here you have to enter your Campus login and password.

http://www.lrzmuenchen.de/services/netzdienste/proxy/document web/



Appendix – how to get access to Ejournal of the LMU or BSB



If you are at home/not using a LMU computer
 to access databases + links to E-journal from database

Go to: https://asa-cluster.lrz.de

Enter your Campus Login/password Please enter your username and password.

GROUP: AnyConnect USERNAME: PASSWORD: Login

Info: http://www.lrz-

muenchen.de/services/netz/mobil/vpn/index.html



Appendix – how to get access to Ejournal of the LMU or BSB



- 2. If you are at home/not using a LMU computerb) to access databases + links to E-journal from database
- -→ After successful installation of VPN client (programm), you start the program, open your internet browser and follow (only once – first time) step 1 ("To use links from the database to directly access E-journal"). → if you use the VPN client your computer is recognised as if it were part of the LMU. IF the VPN clients asks you for a login, use your Campus login.

Info: http://www.lrz-muenchen.de/services/netz/mobil/vpn/index.html