Bibliographic Databases

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Introduction

❑ A bibliographic database is a database of bibliographic records (data elements necessary to help users identify and retrieve that resource).

❑ Bibliographic databases are essential tools for researchers to access the scientific literature.

❑ They index a vast array of scientific publications, including journal articles, conference proceedings and patents.

❑ In bioinformatics, these databases are crucial for keeping up-to-date with the latest research, finding relevant literature, and conducting systematic reviews.

❑ These databases help in literature review to find a research gap to work on later helps in citing the literature during scientific writing

Key Features

❑ **Indexing and Abstracting:**

Bibliographic databases index publications and provide abstracts, which summarize the content of the papers.

❑ **Search Capabilities:**

Advanced search functionalities allow users to find publications based on keywords, authors, titles, abstracts, and other metadata.

❑ **Citation Tracking:**

These databases often provide tools to track citations, helping researchers understand the impact of a publication and find related works. Reference style for citation i.e., in-text (Documentary note style, Parenthetical or author-date styles, Numbered styles) and for reference list (Harvard, APA, AMA, Vancouver) can be obtained.

❑ **Access to Full Text:**

Many databases provide links to the full text of the publications, though access may be restricted to subscribers or through institutional access.
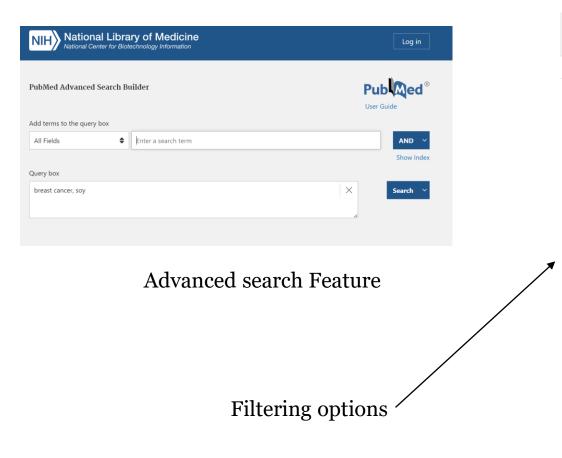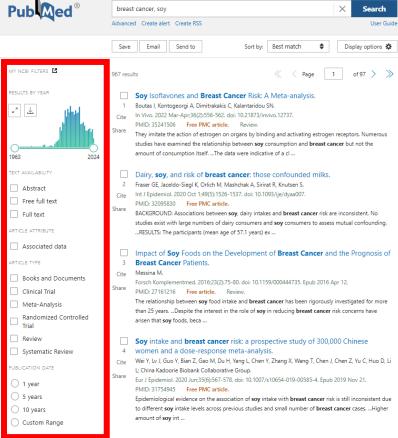
Databases

❑ PubMed, PubMed Central, PubMed Health, MESH, Medline

❑ Google Scholar

❑ Scopus

❑ EMBASE

PubMed

❑ Maintained by NCBI.

❑ PubMed is a free search engine primarily accessing the MEDLINE database of references and abstracts on life sciences and biomedical topics. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/

❑ It includes references to journal articles in the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, health care systems, and preclinical sciences.

❑ **PubMed Central** is a free digital repository that archives publicly accessible full-text scholarly articles in the biomedical and life sciences.

❑ **PubMed Health** was a resource that provided information about clinical effectiveness, focusing on systematic reviews and evidence-based health information.

PubMed

Advanced search Feature

Filtering options

Google Scholar

❑ Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines.

❑ <u>Features:</u>

1) Wide Coverage

2) Custom Range

3) Citations

Google Scholar

Citation types in Reference List