ADVANCED OVID MEDLINE TUTORIAL

MEDLINE is an important professional tool, with powerful search options not available in web search applications like Google. It leads to **journal articles** that update and expand on information from textbooks and the web.

This tutorial shows how to **improve search efficiency**, and to **avoid missing information** when completeness counts.

HOW DOES OVID MEDLINE DIFFER FROM PUBMED?

Ovid Advantages: **Advanced search** is clearly visible and easy to control, with reliable phrase searching. **Ovid Disadvantages**: 1) Newest items are in a separate In-Process file. 2) Institutions must pay for access; not available at all hospitals.

HOW TO USE THE TUTORIAL: A **"live" Ovid connection** is important. Seeing what happens online helps you learn. **Read** until you see a box ☐ indicating it's time for you to take action online. You can check the boxes to **mark your place**. **Allow enough time** to read carefully, and to think about what you are doing.

HOW DO I CONNECT?

☐ Go to: **http://www.library.drexel.edu,** then click **Health Sciences** (top of page)

☐ Find **Quick Links** on the Health Sciences Libraries page, and click **MEDLINE (OVID)**

If you are off-campus, type your Drexel email username and password.

Avoid DrexelOne login. It **times out**, interrupting your search.

☐ Choose **1996 to … Ovid MEDLINE** by clicking the **2nd underlined link**.

Ovid has a Basic Search option like Google – inadequate when you need a thorough search.

☐ Click **Advanced Search** to enable powerful MEDLINE features.

AVOID THE BACK BUTTON, or risk losing some search actions. Use **OVID navigation buttons instead.**

MESH BASICS: MAPPING, EXPLODE, FOCUS, AND SUBHEADINGS

Search 1 -- Find articles on **dietary treatment of type 2 diabetes**, following instructions below:

Find the search box -- but don't type yet.

Be sure that "**keyword**" is selected above the search box, and "**Map Term to Subject Heading**" is checked below the search box -- so Ovid looks for **Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)**.

MESH = **Medical Subject Heading** from list maintained by the National Library of Medicine. MeSH are **standardized,** while author's words for a topic (**text words**) can vary, e.g. authors may use **kidney failure, renal failure, or renal insufficiency**, but indexers consistently assign the MeSH heading: "**Renal Insufficiency**".

Mapping = software feature that seeks a MeSH heading to match any topic you type.

Mapping works best when you type ONE topic in the search box.

Basic guideline for Ovid MEDLINE

Identify critical topics of the question. Type the most important topic 1st - alone.

This search has 2 topics: **type 2 diabetes** (most important) **dietary treatment**

Ignore the "dietary treatment" topic now. You will add it later.
☐ In the search box, type the 1st topic, alone: **type 2 diabetes** , and click **Search**

☐ Look at the **Mapping Display**. It shows the MeSH Heading **Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2**.
You were **"mapped"** to this MeSH when you typed **type 2 diabetes**.

☐ Click the [**i**] (Scope) button at far right of **Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2.**
Note **synonyms** ("**Used For**"), **See Related**, etc.
☐ Return to the Mapping Display by clicking **Previous Page**.

☐ Below the list of MeSH, note **Hints** explaining **Explode**, **Focus**., etc.

☐ Scroll up and click the blue **Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2** link, to see the "**Tree**" screen.
"**Tree**" display shows **specific** MeSH headings **indented** under **broader** ones.
☐ Scroll down to the **blue bar** highlighting **Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2**
☐ Look for two check-boxes to the right, labeled Explode and Focus

Explode means **add indented** (more specific) MeSH to the search.
- If you **don't check explode**, **indented MeSH will not be searched**.
- If there are no indented terms, there is no reason to explode.
- **Look at** indented MeSH **BEFORE you check Explode.** If you don't, the results may surprise you. Would you expect **Marijuana Smoking** indented under **Smoking**?

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 has one indented MeSH.
☐ Click the **Explode** check box for Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 (**1st box** at right side).
This adds indented terms **without** checking the boxes in front them.

Focus -- Check this box to search type 2 diabetes as a **major topic**. Ovid finds articles where the **indexer tagged** this MeSH as a **major topic (focus)** of the article.
Focus makes results **smaller** by screening out less relevant items.
☐ Click the **Focus** checkbox (**2nd** box at right). Then scroll up and click **Continue**

Subheadings -- allow you to link a secondary topic to Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2
☐ Scan the Subheadings. Is there an **exact match** for the 2nd topic: **dietary treatment**?
For this search, a Subheading **exactly matches** the 2nd topic
☐ Click the check box next to **Diet therapy**, then <**Continue**>.

Note: If there's **no exact match, include All Subheadings.**

☐ At the Main Search Page, look at **Search History** for your first results:
1 exp *Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2/dh[Diet Therapy]
[explode] [MeSH] [Subheading] asterisk (*) indicates major topic (Focus)

A few **limits** appear below the search box.
☐ To see **ALL** limit options, click **Additional Limits**.
☐ Scroll down to see pull-down menus: Age Groups, Publication Types, Year Published, etc.
☐ Click **English Language**, and in **Publication Type** menu click **Randomized Controlled Trial**.
☐ Scroll up (or down), click **Limit A Search**, and look for new, smaller results in Search History.

VIEWING SEARCH RESULTS

☐ **Scroll down** (faster) or click **Display** (wait for page to load).
Scrolling shows the **most recent search** results in the Search History.
☐ Pick a citation with an Abstract link, but click the blue **Complete Reference** link.
☐ Look for **MeSH Subject Headings** along with the **abstract**. Make a habit: **View MeSH Headings** assigned to the **most relevant** articles. You may discover one that's helpful for the search.
☐ Note MeSH with **asterisks**; the indexer tagged these as **major topic** (focus).
☐ Click "Search Results" (on pale blue bar) to get back to the list

FIND SIMILAR; FIND CITING ARTICLES

Each result has a **Find Similar** and a **Find Citing Articles** link.
☐ Try **Find Similar,** but skip the 1st 5-10 results, since it may not work for very recent items.
Wait for Ovid to display results containing **similar words**. Scroll down to see them.
Find Citing Articles displays **newer** articles with the selected article **in their References**, indicating a subject relationship between the articles.
Note: New articles may not be cited by other authors yet!
☐ If you try this, return to the search page by clicking Search Results (pale blue bar).

DEFAULT "MULTI-PURPOSE" SEARCH

What happens if you **ignore** the **"one topic at a time" guideline for OVID?**
☐ In the search box, type: **dietary treatment and type 2 diabetes** , then **Search.**

Did you see a **Mapping Display?** No -- Typing **and** or **or** in the search box **turns mapping off.**
☐ Search History shows that OVID did a **multi-purpose** (**mp**) search:
mp = title … abstract, name of substance … subject heading word
☐ Compare results with earlier one from mapping to MeSH. **Expand** Search History if early results are hidden. The multi-purpose search missed a lot!
☐ Try again, this time typing **diet therapy and type 2 diabetes**
Results are better, but not like MeSH results of over 600 before adding limits.
Why? **Typing one topic alone** enables **optimal mapping** to MeSH and Subheadings**.**

COMBINING TOPICS

Search 2 Find articles on **prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes**.
Critical topics: diabetes heart disease Secondary topic: prevention

☐ Start with **one** critical topic, **alone:** Type **diabetes** in the search box and **Search**.
The Mapping display shows Diabetes Complications, but **Diabetes Mellitus** is the best match for "diabetes".
☐ Click **Diabetes Mellitus** (blue) to see the **Tree** screen.
☐ Scroll down to **blue highlight** to see the Broader/Narrower MeSH Headings
☐ **Plus signs** indicate hidden, more specific MeSH. **Click +** to see them.
☐ Scroll up and click **Contexts**. **Diabetes Complications** appears below Diabetes Mellitus in "Endocrine System Diseases". It will be added if you explode Diabetes Mellitus.

For this question, all indented diabetes MeSH might be relevant, so we'll add them:
☐ Click **Explode** (first box to the right of Diabetes Mellitus).
Remember, "**EXPLODE**" means add all indented MeSH, although you don't check them.
If you **do NOT explode**, indented terms will NOT be added.
Note: Don't check more than one MeSH. If you do, Ovid skips the list of **Subheadings**. You could miss a Subheading that is an exact match for a topic of your question.

☐ **Focus?** -- **Do not** click Focus (major topic). Adding heart disease and prevention later on may be enough to radically reduce the results. If not, it's easy to Focus later.
☐ Scroll up and <**Continue**>.

☐ In **Subheadings**, is there an **exact match** for heart disease or prevention?
"Prevention & Control" is available but should be linked to heart disease, not diabetes.
"Complications" is not an exact match for heart disease, so don't check that.
Remember: **Include ALL** Subheadings unless you see an **exact match** for a query topic.
☐ To **Include All Subheadings**; click <**Continue**> (no need to click "Include All…")

☐ Look for **exp Diabetes Mellitus/** in the Search History. No Subheadings appear in the Search History, but ALL Subheadings were searched (plus NO Subheadings!).

Now enter the second search topic, heart disease.
☐ In the search box, type **heart disease [Search]**.
☐ OVID maps to the plural: **Heart DiseaseS**, even though you typed heart disease (no "s").
☐ Click **Heart Diseases (blue)**, then scroll down to the **long list of indented MeSH** (specific heart diseases). You don't have to think of names of heart diseases, or type them, -- just
☐ click **EXPLODE** (1st box at right) to add the indented MeSH.
☐ **Focus? Not now** (you can focus later if results are too large) -- just <**Continue**>.

In **Subheadings**, is there an exact match for the 3rd search topic: **prevention?**.
☐ Did you find a match? Click the checkbox for "Prevention & Control" to link it to Heart Diseases, <**Continue**>, then look for the new results in the search history.

Combine topics : **diabetes** and **heart disease prevention**.
Use **AND** to find **DIFFERENT TOPICS in the SAME article, as follows:**

Option 1: ☐ Click search history boxes for **heart disease prevention** and **diabetes mellitus**.
☐ Click **AND** to find **heart disease prevention** and **diabetes** in the **same article**.
Option 2: ☐ **Type result numbers in search box**, e.g. **6 and 7**. -- Use correct numbers from your search history

☐ **Limit**: click **English Language** and **Humans**. Click **Search** to limit the **most recent** results.
☐ Scroll down to view the results (over 1400). Not targeted closely enough?

FOCUS – AFTER THE INITIAL SEARCH
Focus can target the search better and shrink the results.
First, search **Heart disease prevention** as a **major topic (focus)**
☐ Look at the Search History. What is the result number for **exp Heart Disease/pc**?
☐ Type the **number** in the search box with an **asterisk** --e.g. ***7** (use number from your search)
Remember, the asterisk is a **MeSH major topic** indicator. Use it with **MESH** result numbers.
☐ Click **Search**, then look for new, smaller results with asterisk -- **exp *Heart diseases/pc** .
☐ Combine this with the earlier Diabetes Mellitus result (6 and 10? – use your search numbers)
☐ Click **Search**, then scan the results. Should **diabetes** be a **major topic (focus)** also?
☐ **Focus Diabetes mellitus:** type * with correct result number in the search box, then **Search**.
☐ Combine **focused *Diabetes Mellitus** [AND] **focused exp *Heart diseases/pc**.
☐ Limit: click English and Humans, then Search.
Results should be more relevant, with most recent results appearing first.

OTHER LIMITS -- REVIEW ARTICLES, AGE GROUPS, VALID CLINICAL EVIDENCE, ETC.

Search 3 Find **review articles** on **heart disease prevention** in patients with **diabetes**.

> A review article is a state-of-the-art report based on a **review of the literature**. The author searched the literature and summarized existing knowledge on the topic.

Hint 1: Review Articles is a Limit option.
Hint 2: Limits on the Main Search Screen apply to the **last** result in the Search History.
☐ Check the "**Review Articles**" check box, then **[Search].**
☐ Scroll down and view the results. Each article contains a review of past literature.

Search 4 Find articles on **heart disease prevention** in **diabetes** patients over 80.
Hint: Age Groups is a **Limit**, but it doesn't appear on the Main Search Page.
☐ Click **Additional Limits**.
☐ Select the correct result to limit – **NOT the last one** (review articles). Select:
exp *Diabetes Mellitus and exp *Heart Diseases/pc – human and english
☐ Scroll down to the "**Age Groups**" pull-down menu and select **All aged (80 and over)**
☐ Scroll down (or up) and click <**Limit A Search**>.
☐ Scan the search results. **At least one** patient is 80 or older.

Evidence-Based Medicine limits – valid evidence for clinical decisions
☐ Click **Additional Limits**. When the page opens, locate four EBM options:
2 publication types: Meta Analysis or **Randomized Controlled Trial**
Subject subset: Systematic Reviews
Clinical Queries
☐ Click **(i)** above **Clinical Queries** menu, then read the explanation - below search history.
☐ Under **Subject Subsets**, select **Systematic Reviews**
☐ In search history, select the **heart disease prevention and diabetes results (NOT** the **Reviews** or **"80 and over" results**).
☐ Click **Limit a Search.** Results = reports that critically assess the validity of published studies.

> **SAVING YOUR WORK – MY ACCOUNT --** You can interrupt your search and continue later. Click **"My Account"** near top of Main Search Page. Click **"Create a New Personal Account"**. Click the "Search" tab, then click **"Save Search History"** (below the history), assign a search name, and **Save** before you log off. When you open Ovid later, click "**My Workspace**" and log in, then click "**My Searches**". Select the search you saved, click **Run**. At the next screen click the **Search** tab. Ovid opens in Basic Search; click **Advanced Ovid** to continue .

TEXT WORD SEARCH – WORDS IN TITLES AND ABSTRACTS

Search 5 Find articles on **snowboarding**.

☐ At the Main Search Page, type **snowboarding** in the search box and **Search.**
The "Mapping" screen shows **Skiing**. That doesn't match snowboarding, so **un-check it**. For some topics there is no matching MeSH.
The last item in the "Mapping" list is **snowboarding.mp.** ***search as Keyword*.**
This option finds **snowboarding** if it appears in **titles or abstracts** = **TEXT WORDS**.
☐ Check the box next to **snowboarding.mp. search as Keyword** and **<Continue>**
☐ In the results, click an **Abstract Reference** link. "snowboarding" should appear in the title or abstract. Click **Next** to see the next abstract.

What's missing? Word variations like **snowboard(s), snow board(s), snowboarder(s)** and **snow boarder(s)**. They were missed because the character string was not an exact match.

TEXT WORD CHALLENGE – WORD VARIATIONS

Title/abstract words are **not standardized**. To avoid missing relevant results, you must search: **synonyms** (vitamin C, ascorbic acid); **word endings** (prevent -ing, -ion, -ed, -s); **British spellings** (paediatric, oesophagus, haemolysis), different spacing (RU-486, RU486), etc.

We'll revise the text word search to add different **word endings** and **spacings**:

☐ Click **Search** tab to return to the search box.

☐ Type **snowboard* or snow board***

-- The **asterisk (*)** (**truncation character** or wild card) searches the **word stem** (letters before the asterisk) followed by a **blank** space OR **any number of characters**.

-- Snowboard* searches snowboard followed by blank space **or** -s -er -ers -ing
[stem] [variations]

Note that * indicates Major topic with MeSH, but truncation character with text words.

☐ **Search.** Mapping to MeSH is bypassed because "**or**" was in the search box. Ovid did a "multi-purpose" search, which is fine, since we want to search title, abstract, substance name, etc. (= **text words**).

-- Results show **snowboard*, snow board*,** or **both** (with **duplicates eliminated**).

-- Results are larger than before. How can you see **what new word variations were added?**

If 19 = snowboarding and 20 = snowboard* or snow board*,

☐ Type **20 not 19** (use numbers from your search) then **Search.**

☐ Click **Abstract** (pale blue bar) and scroll down to see words like **snowboardERS**.

Adding these words may be important, especially if you add a 2nd topic like helmets.

☐ Scroll up or click Search tab to return to Search Results.

SEARCH TEXT WORDS IN TITLE ONLY

For a **text word,** appearing in the **title** indicates it's a **major topic**.

Option 1: ☐ Type **snowboard* or snow board***, click **Title** (above search box) and **Search**.

Note: Double-check search history; make sure ALL words were searched in titles.

Option 2: Type the **result number** for (snowboard* or snow board*).mp., **with .ti.** e.g. **20.ti.**

☐ Scroll down and confirm that snowboard words are in **titles** of the new results.

COMBINING TEXT WORDS AND MESH HEADINGS

MeSH has powerful advantages: search terms are **standardized;** you can link Subheadings, explode, and search as major topic. Yet **supplementing MeSH** with **Text Words** (title/abstract) **may improve results. WHY?**

- Very **new** items **don't have MeSH yet**. Text word search is the only way to find them.
- It's easy to **miss a good MeSH** , E.g., you searched Papillomavirus, Human but missed Papillomavirus Infections. Adding papillomavir* (text word) helps.
- If a **MeSH** Heading is **newly-created**, text words are needed to find older items.
- **Indexers do not assign MeSH for every topic** in a title/abstract, but text word search can find every word.
- **Text words usually increase "hits"**, improving chances of **full text** available **at Drexel**.

Take home message: Text word search adds a **"safety net"** to avoid missing good articles.

Try a search combining MeSH and text words:

Search 6 Find articles on **compassion in medical and other health professions students**

☐ In the "Enter keyword" box, and type **ONE** topic: **students** then **Search.**

On the **Mapping Display**,
☐ Click **Students, Health Occupations** (blue link) to open the Tree screen.
☐ On the **Tree** screen, scroll down to the blue highlight bar. Note the indented MeSH: Students, Dental, Students, Medical, etc.
☐ Click the check box before **Students, Health Occupations** (**un-check** any other MeSH).
☐ Click **Explode** (1st box to the right) to add MeSH for specific student types.
☐ To **focus** (omit items where students are not major topic) - **Click 2nd box** on the right.
☐ Scroll up and **<Continue>**
At the **Subheadings Display** screen, look for a Subheading that exactly match compassion.
"**Psychology**" is **not an exact match**, so don't click any boxes.
☐ Click <**Continue**>, to **Include All Subheadings**. (Don't need to click the Include All… box).

☐ Now type the 2nd topic: **compassion** , then **Search**.
OVID maps to **Empathy**.
☐ Click [**i**] (Scope) for **Empathy**. Do indexers use "Empathy" for articles on compassion? Yes: under "**Used for**…", you see **caring** and **compassion** listed as synonyms.
☐ Click **Previous Page**.
Ignore ***search as keyword*** for now because:
1. Text word search needs special attention (truncation character, synonyms, spacing variations, etc.). We'll type text word variations in the next step.
2. Checking **more than 1 box bypasses the Subheadings list**. You risk missing a Subheading that exactly matches a search topic. **Check only 1** box.

☐ **Click Empathy** (blue) to look for indented (specific) MeSH. If none, no need to Explode.
☐ Check the **Focus** (2nd) box, to omit items where empathy is not the **major topic**.
☐ **<Continue>**.
☐ Include all Subheadings (don't check any boxes) and <Continue>

Next, **add text word variations** for **compassion**, to make the search more complete.
You will type **compassion** again, this time adding **synonyms** and different **word endings**.
Yes, you already searched Empathy as a MeSH term. You found articles where the **indexer** assigned that MeSH, even if author didn't use that word in title or abstract.
Now you'll search empathy as a text word, to find articles with empathy in **title or abstract**, even if the indexer didn't assign Empathy as a MeSH Heading.
Results can be different

The **MeSH** term Empathy was focused **(major topic),** so the **text word** search should be major topic also. Remember, **text words** appearing in the **title** indicate **major topic**.
☐ Click **Title**, then type **compassion* or empath***
compassion* retrieves compassion or compassion**ate** or compassion**ately**…
empath* retrieves empathy, empath**etic**, empath**ize**, etc.
[**Caring** is omitted because it also means "taking care of", e.g. caring for children after school. It could be added if you were willing to ignore results with this alternate meaning.]

☐ Click **Search**
Mapping doesn't occur because **OR** was in the search box, but that's OK -- you mapped to MeSH earlier. Now you want **title word** search, as a supplement to MeSH.

Search History should show **2 results where compassion is a major topic**:
→ ***Empathy/** - MeSH Heading (focused)
→ (**compassion* or empath*).ti.** - Words in title (major topic)

☐ **Merge** the **2 empathy/compassion** results, e.g. **24 or 25** --use numbers from **your** history.
OR pools results from different words for the **SAME** topic & omits duplicates. Now there's only **one** empathy/compassion result to combine with the 2nd topic: students.
☐ **Search --** Is the merged **empathy or compassion "superset"** larger than MeSH or title word results alone? If so, **MeSH** retrieved **unique** results, and so did **title** words.

☐ Combine the merged **empathy/compassion** result with the **students** result.
Use **AND,** to find **students** and **compassion/empathy** in the **same article**. (E. g. **23 and 26**)
How relevant are the results? Is there a strong emphasis on compassion/empathy?
☐ Try the following **limits: English** language and **Core Clinical Journals**.
You can still view earlier, larger results.

CONVERT MESH AND TEXT WORD SEARCH TO MAJOR TOPIC
Search 7: Epilepsy or seizures caused by video games

☐ Start with **video games**: Map to **MeSH**. Look at the Tree display for indented MeSH.
Need to explode? Don't focus at this point. Include all subheadings.
☐ Look at **titles from the MeSH** search and find **word variations for video games** (e.g. computer/online games/gaming). Type synonyms, truncation characters, etc. for a **text word** (title/abstract) **search**. Type **OR** between synonyms.
☐ Search history should show **2 video games** results. **Combine result numbers using OR**, creating a merged **video games "superset"** that eliminates duplicates, keeps unique items from MeSH and from text words, and leaves only one result to combine with seizures.
☐ Next topic: **seizures** Map to **MeSH**. The Tree display shows **Seizures** indented below **Epilepsy**. Check **Epilepsy** and un-check Seizures. **Explode** Epilepsy, but don't focus yet. Include **all subheadings.**
☐ Type **word variations** of **seizures/epilepsy** for a text word search.
☐ **Merge** the **2 epilepsy/seizures** result numbers **using OR**, creating a **seizures "superset**" with duplicates eliminated, but keeping unique items from MeSH and from text words.
☐ Use **AND** to combine the **video games superset** and **seizures superset**.
☐ Are most results relevant? No
Try **targeting** results better, with **video games** as **major topic**:
☐ Type an **asterisk** followed by the **number** for **MeSH: Video games** e.g. ***29**
Note: Asterisk applies to MeSH results ONLY. For text word results see the next step.
☐ Convert the **video games text word result** to a **title-only** result, e.g. **30.ti.**
☐ Merge the **2 major-topic video game** results from MeSH and text words using **OR** , creating a major-topic "superset" for video games.
☐ Combine the **video games major-topic "superset"** with the **seizures superset** using **AND**.
☐ View the results again; there should be fewer, with stronger emphasis on video games.

Your search history should be similar to the following:	Results
29 Video games/	1xxx
30 ((video or computer or electronic or online or digital) and (game* or gaming)).mp.	3xxx
31 29 or 30	3xxx
32 exp Epilepsy	5xxxx
33 (epilep* or seiz*).mp.	7xxxx
34 32 or 33	7xxxx
35 34 and 31	7x
36 *Video games/	8xx
37 ((video or computer or electronic or online or digital) and (game or gaming)).ti.	5xx
38 36 or 37	9xx
39 38 and 34	2x

For a **video** showing this search go to: http://rmcp.dcollege.net/playlists.aspx/656/18018/html

NOTE: Merge MeSH and text word results for **each** topic **BEFORE** combining **different** topics. Why not **(video games** MeSH **AND epilepsy** MeSH**) OR (video games** text-words **AND epilepsy** text-words**)?** You miss MeSH + text word combinations like (video games MeSH AND epilepsy text-words).
Best: **(video games** MeSH **OR video games** text words**) AND (epilepsy** MeSH **OR epilepsy** text words**)**.

OPENING FULL TEXT AND PRINTING

Ovid has 4 types of full text links:

Get It Use this if there is no other option (or if others don't work)

☐ Click any **Get It** link. If a **Get It window** doesn't appear, use the "**click this link to open the document**" link.

Below the "**Content is available**" message,

-- click "**Article"** and wait for the full text.

-- alternatively, click "**Journal**" and locate the article on the journal web site. Can't remember the volume, page number, etc.? The **Drexel Full Text (Get It)** window shows volume, issue, and page number.

If **Get It** says "**No drexel online** access", scroll down to "**Search library catalog**" or "**Borrow…Interlibrary Loan**" - or close the Get It window and return to Search results.

☐ **Close** windows for full text article and Drexel Full Text (Get It) window. Return to search results (Search tab).

PDF Full Text If you see it, try it. PDF format looks like the printed journal -- best for printing.

Ovid Full Text Opens HTML format with active links to tables, references, etc., and tables and figures in "**thumbnail**" form. Click **Article as PDF** for best printing. If you see no PDF option, click **Print Preview** and **display full-size graphics** before printing.

Full Text Usually doesn't work!

☐ If you tried any of these, return to Search results.

CREATE A LIST OF RESULTS TO PRINT/SAVE/EMAIL

☐ Back at the Search results screen, **select** 2 or 3 results by clicking check boxes.
☐ Scroll to the top of the results and note options to **Print, Email**, etc.
☐ Click **Print**, then choose **Fields to display** and **Citation style**; also "**Include Search History**" if you want to keep a record of search words used.
☐ Click **Print Preview** to see a list of your selected items. After that you could use your browser's **Print** button.
☐ Close the Print Preview screen, then click and investigate the **Email** option.
☐ Return to Search results.

SEARCH A JOURNAL, AUTHOR, OR INSTITUTION NAME

Search 8 In Advanced search, find articles in the journal: **Epilepsia**.

☐ Click **Journal** (above search box).
☐ In the box, type **epilepsia** and **Search.**
☐ Make sure the correct title is selected (un-select any other).
☐ Click **Search for selected terms**
☐ View the results – Are the articles in Epilepsia?

Search 9 Find articles on **video game epilepsy/seizures** in the journal **Epilepsia**.

☐ **Hint**: Combine history numbers of earlier searches (**Expand** History if needed)
e.g. **40 and 42 <Enter>** (Use numbers from your search).

Search 10 Find articles by **Dennis H. Novack** (Clinical Skills Course Director, Drexel Med)

☐ Click **Author** (above search box in Advanced Search).
☐ Type the author's last name **novack** and one or more initials
☐ Click **novack dh** in the list of author names, un-checking any other.
☐ Click **Search for selected terms** and scan the results – by Dr. Novack?

Search 11 Find articles published by **Drexel** authors

☐ Click **Search Fields** (next to Advanced Search option).
☐ Scan the choices below the search box, then check **Institution**.
☐ Type **drexel** (single most descriptive word in the name) in the search box.
☐ Click **Search.** Scroll down past the list of search fields to view results. The authors' Drexel affiliation appears in **Abstract Reference** or **Complete Reference** view.

RESOLVE AN INCOMPLETE REFERENCE

Search 12 Here's a partial citation: Academic Medicine, volume 74, page 516.
Find the complete citation (author, title, etc.)

☐ On the Search page, click **Find Citation** (above the search box).
☐ Fill in the spaces for **Journal Name, Volume, and Article First Page**.
☐ Click **Search**, and scroll down to view the result – a familiar author name?
☐ Click Advanced Search to close the Find Citation screen.

SEARCH DIFFERENT YEARS OF MEDLINE

The database/years being searched appear above the search box, e.g. MEDLINE 1996-.

☐ To search different years, click **Change**, above Ovid MEDLINE dates.
☐ The list shows other Ovid databases including MEDLINE **1946**- and Ovid **OLDMEDLINE** 1946-1965).
☐ Click the blue **MEDLINE 1946 -** link to automatically "**re-run**" your current search.

BE SURE TO LOG OFF! or your login is tied up for 15 minutes, shutting out other searchers.
"Logoff" links appear in upper right corner on most screens.

Feedback on this tutorial is welcome! Please email Martha Kirby: Martha.kirby@drexel.edu

Reference librarians are **happy to help** with MEDLINE questions. Feel free to ask!