

## ADVANCED OVID MEDLINE TUTORIAL

MEDLINE is an important professional tool. Use this tutorial to learn how to improve search efficiency and avoid missing information when completeness counts.

**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 keyboard input. You can check the boxes to **mark your place**. **Read** carefully and try to understand what you are doing and why.

**WHY USE OVID MEDLINE?** Find **journal articles** to update and expand on information from textbooks and the web. MEDLINE has powerful search options not available in web search applications like Google. MEDLINE excludes “junk”, in contrast to the web.

### HOW IS OVID MEDLINE DIFFERENT FROM PUBMED?

**Ovid Advantages:** Advanced mode makes the search process clear and easy to control.

**Ovid Disadvantages:** 1) Newest items are in a separate In-Process file; however a combined “MEDLINE+In Process” file is available. 2) Institutions must pay for access.

### HOW DO I CONNECT?

- Go to: **http://www.library.drexel.edu**, then click **Health Sciences Libraries**
  - 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- Ovid MEDLINE** by clicking the underlined link.

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

- Click **Advanced Ovid Search** to enable powerful MEDLINE features.

**AVOID THE BACK BUTTON.** Use **OVID navigation buttons instead**, or you may lose some of your search actions.

## **BASICS: MAPPING, MESH, EXPLODE, FOCUS, AND SUBHEADINGS**

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

### **Basic guideline for Ovid MEDLINE**

**Divide the question into topics.** Start with the **MOST IMPORTANT topic -- alone.**

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

Find the search box, labeled **"Enter keyword or phrase"** -- but don't type yet.

Advanced Ovid Search will try to **"map"** to a standardized **Medical Subject Heading ("MESH")**.

**MESH Heading** = word or phrase from **Medical Subject Headings** list maintained by the National Library of Medicine. MeSH Headings are **standardized** while author's words for a topic can vary. E.g., authors may use “kidney failure” or “renal failure”, but in both cases, indexers assign the MeSH Heading “Kidney Failure”.

**Mapping** = software feature that seeks a MeSH Heading to match the topic you typed.  
**Mapping works best** when you type **ONE topic** in the search box.

- Be sure the **"Map Term to Subject Heading"** box is checked.
- In the search box, type **type 2 diabetes** , and click **Search**  
Ignore the "dietary treatment" topic now. You will add it later.
- 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] button at far right of **Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2**. The **Scope** note offers information for searchers. Note **synonyms** ("Used For"), **See Related**, etc.
  - Return to the Mapping Display by clicking **Previous Page**.
- Below the Mapping list, note **Hints** about **Explode**, **Focus**., etc.
- Scroll up and click the **blue Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2** link.  
The **"Tree"** screen shows **more specific MeSH Headings indented** under broader ones.
  - Scroll down to the **blue highlight -- Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2**
  - Look for two check-boxes to the right, labeled **Explode** and **Focus**

**Explode** means **add narrower** (more specific) MeSH to the search.

- If you **do NOT explode**, the **narrower terms will not be searched**.
- If there are no indented (narrower) terms, there is no reason to explode.
- **Preview** narrower terms **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 MeSH indented below it.

- Click the **Explode** check box (**1<sup>st</sup> box at right side**) to **add** the indented MeSH to the search.  
Indented terms are added without having to check them individually.

**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**, screening out less relevant items.

It's likely there are MANY results on type 2 diabetes, so

- Click the **Focus** checkbox (**2<sup>nd</sup> 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 another topic of the question?

**If not, include All Subheadings.**

For this search, a Subheading **exactly matches** the other topic -- **dietary treatment**

- Click the check box next to **Diet therapy**, then **<Continue>**.

- At the Main Search Page, look at **Search History** for your first results:

**exp \*Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2/dh[Diet Therapy]** – where \* indicates Focus (major topic).  
[explode]                      MeSH]                      [Subheading]

A few **limits** may appear on the Main Search Screen.

- To see ALL limit options, click **Additional Limits**.
- Scroll down to see pull-down menus: Age Groups, Publication Types, etc..
- Click **English Language**, and in **Publication Type** menu click **Randomized Controlled Trial**.
- 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).  
Scroll bar works for the **last** result in the Search History.
- Pick a citation with an Abstract link, but click the blue **Complete Reference** link.
- Look for **MeSH Subject Headings** on the screen along with the **abstract**.  
Make it a habit: **Look at MeSH Headings** assigned to "**good**" results. You may discover other MeSH Headings that can improve search results.  
Reminder: Avoid subheadings unless they match a key topic of your question.

**FIND SIMILAR; FIND CITING ARTICLES**

Each result has a **Find Similar** and a **Find Citing Articles** link.

- Try **Find Similar**. Ovid can display other articles containing similar words. If you get no results, try an older item.
- Return to **Main Search Page** (click Main Search Page).

**Find Citing Articles** displays newer articles that list the original article in their References section. Recent articles may not be cited yet; expect better results with older articles.

**ACCIDENTAL "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?**

Why not? -- Typing **and** or **or** in the search box **turns mapping off**.

Search History shows OVID did a **multi-purpose (mp)** search:

**mp = title ... abstract, name of substance ... subject heading word**

- Compare results with earlier one from MeSH mapping. **Expand the Search History if early results are hidden.** The multi-purpose search missed a lot!
- Try again, typing **diet therapy and type 2 diabetes**  
Results are a little better, but typing **one topic at a time** usually gives best results. Why? Typing one topic alone enables **optimal mapping to MeSH**

**COMBINING TOPICS**

**Search 2** Find articles on **prevention of heart disease in patients with diabetes**.

Critical topics: diabetes heart disease Secondary topic: prevention

Type **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 additional narrower MeSH exist. **Click +** to see these.
  - Scroll up and click [**Contexts**]. Now you can see **Diabetes Complications** indented below Diabetes Mellitus in the "Endocrine System Diseases" tree.

For this question, all indented diabetes MeSH might be relevant, so

- Click **Explode** (first box to the right of Diabetes Mellitus).  
Remember, "**EXPLODE**" means add all indented MeSH, even though you didn't check them.  
If you **do NOT explode**, the narrower 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) may be enough to radically reduce the results. If not, it's easy to Focus later.
- Scroll up and <**Continue**>.
- In **Subheadings** display, 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.
  - 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 display in the Search History, but ALL Subheadings were searched (plus NO Subheadings!).

Now get ready for 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 the singular: heart disease.
- 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** (1<sup>st</sup> box at right) to add the indented MeSH.
- DO NOT** click **Focus** (you can focus later if results are too large) -- just <**Continue**>.

In **Subheadings** list, look for an exact match for the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

You are ready to combine **diabetes** and **heart disease prevention**.

Use **AND** to find **DIFFERENT TOPICS** in the **SAME** article.

- Option 1:**  Click buttons for the **heart disease prevention** and **diabetes mellitus** results.
  - 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**. (Substitute correct numbers from your search history.)
- Limit:** click checkboxes for **English Language** and **Humans**, then **Search**.
- Scroll down to view the results (over 1100). Not targeted closely enough?

### **FOCUS – AFTER THE INITIAL SEARCH**

**Focus** can target the search better and shrink the results.

First, try Heart disease prevention as a major topic (focus)

- Look at the Search History. What is the “set 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.

**Important:** This set must contain **MeSH alone**.

- Look for new result with asterisk -- **exp \*Heart diseases/pc** .
- Combine this with the earlier Diabetes Mellitus set (6 and 10? – use your set numbers)
- Scan the results. Need to focus diabetes also?
- Focus Diabetes mellitus** by typing an asterisk + correct set number in the search box.
- Combine the **focused \*Diabetes Mellitus** set with the **focused exp \*Heart diseases/pc** set.
- Limit to English and Humans.

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** search 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 **elderly** patients with **diabetes**

**Hint:** **Age Groups** is a **Limit**, but it doesn't appear on the Main Search Page.

- Click **Additional Limits**.
- Select the correct set to limit; **avoiding the last one** (review articles).  
You want: exp \*Diabetes Mellitus and exp \*Heart Diseases/pc – human and english
- Scroll down to the "**Age Groups**" pull-down menu and select **All aged (65 and over)**
- Scroll down (or up) and click <Limit A Search>.
- Scan the search results. **At least one** patient is 65 or older.

**Evidence-Based Medicine limits** – valid evidence for clinical decision-making

- Click **Additional Limits**. When the page opens, locate four EBM options:  
**Publication types = Meta Analysis or Randomized Controlled Trial**  
**Subject subset = Systematic Reviews Clinical Queries**
- Click [**i**] above the **Clinical Queries** pull-down menu, and view the explanation for future use.
- Under **Subject Subsets**, select **Systematic Reviews**
- In search history, select the **heart disease prevention and diabetes results (NOT the Reviews or "65 and over" results)**.
- Click <Limit a Search> Results are reports that critically analyze the validity of published studies.

**SAVING YOUR WORK – PERSONAL ACCOUNT** -- You can interrupt your work and continue later. Click "**Personal Account**" near top of Main Search Page. Click "**Create a New Personal Account**". Back at the Main Search Page, click "**Save Search History**", and assign a search name. **Later**, click "Personal Account", log in to your personal account, click "**Saved Searches/Alerts**", select the search you saved, and click Run. Ovid will open in Basic Search by default; click Advanced Ovid Search to continue searching.

### **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 **be sure it is not checked**. 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 a blue **abstract** link. The word "snowboarding" should appear in the title or abstract. Click **Next Page** 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**

Because there is **no standardization**, you must **anticipate variations** to avoid missing relevant results. Think of **synonyms** (renal failure, kidney failure); different **word endings** (preventing, prevention, prevent); **British spellings** (paediatric, oesophagusagus, haemolysis), etc.

Revise the text word search to **anticipate word variations**:

- At the Main Search Page, type **snowboard\* or snow board\***

Use **OR** to combine **different WORDS** for the **SAME topic** (eliminating duplicate results).

Using **OR** retrieves items with **AT LEAST ONE of the words**.

The **asterisk** is a **truncation character** (wild card). OVID searches the **word stem** (letters before the asterisk) **plus any number of characters or a blank space**.

**Note:** \* has 2 separate uses: MeSH major topic and text word wild card.

- Search.** The Mapping screen gets bypassed because search words include "OR".

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

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

- Type **20 not 19** (substitute numbers from your search) then **Search**.

- Scan titles and abstracts, looking for words different from "snowboarding". These articles were missed initially. That could be important if you add a second topic like helmets.

- Return to Main Search Page.

**SEARCH TEXT WORDS IN TITLE ONLY**

Now find results with snowboard\* in the **title** – indicating snowboarding is a **major topic**.

Option 1:  Type **snowboard\* or show board\***, then click **Title** (above search box). Search.

Option 2: Type the **set number** for snowboard\*, followed by **.ti.**, e.g. **20.ti**.

- Scroll down and confirm that words like snowboard appear in **titles** of the new results.

**COMBINING TEXT WORDS AND MESH HEADINGS**

MeSH search is powerful because search words are **standardized**, and because you can link Subheadings, explode, and search as major topic. These features apply **ONLY** to MeSH.

Yet **supplementing MeSH with Text Words** (title/abstract) **may improve results** because:

- You may have **missed a good MeSH** Heading. E.g., you searched Papillomavirus, Human but missed Papillomavirus Infections. Adding papillomavir\* (text word) helps.
- If a MeSH Heading is newly-created, text words can retrieve **older** items.
- Very **new/very old items lack MeSH**. Text word search is the only way to find them.
- Indexers **do not assign MeSH for every topic** in the title/abstract, but text word search can find every word.
- Text words usually increase "hits", improving the chances that enough results remain after applying limits and locating **full text** available at **Drexel**.

**Text word search offers 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) and look at **Tree** screen to see specific MeSH for dental, medical, and nursing students (scroll down to blue highlight bar).
- Click the check box before **Students, Health Occupations** (**un-check** any other MeSH).
- Click **Explode** (1<sup>st</sup> box to the right) to add MeSH for specific students.
- Focus?** (omit items where students are not major topic)- Click 2<sup>nd</sup> box on the right if you wish.
- Scroll up and **<Continue>**

At the **Subheadings Display** screen,

- Does any Subheading exactly match the concept of compassion?  
**"Psychology" is not an exact match, so**
  - Click **<Continue>**, to **Include All Subheadings**.

At the Main Search Page, type the 2nd topic:

- Type **compassion** , then **[Search]**.

OVID maps to **Empathy**.

- Click **[i]** (Scope) for **Empathy**. Are indexers instructed to use "Empathy" for articles on compassion? (See under "**Used for...**")
- Click **[Previous Page]**.

**IGNORE keyword search** now because:

1. Text word search needs special attention (truncation character, synonyms, spacing variations, etc.). Type text words later, as shown below.
2. Checking **more than 1 box bypasses the Subheadings display**, so you risk missing a MeSH Subheading that exactly matches a search topic.

**Check only 1 term** on **Mapping** or **Tree** displays, to avoid bypassing the Subheading screen

- Click Empathy** (blue) to look for indented (narrower) MeSH. If none, no need to Explode.
- Check the **Focus** (2<sup>nd</sup>) box, omitting items where empathy is not the major topic.
- <Continue>**.

**Next, add text words** for the compassion topic, to make the search more complete. You will type **compassion** again, this time anticipating **synonyms** and different **word endings**, as required for optimal text word search.

Search in **titles only**, so empathy/compassion is a **major point**. MeSH was focused (major topic), so text words should be searched as major topic too.

- Click **Title**, type **compassion\* or empath\*** and **[Search]**  
 Yes, you already searched Empathy as a MeSH Heading. You found articles where the **indexer** assigned that **MeSH** Heading, even if author didn't use that word in title or abstract. Now you'll search empathy again, but this time you'll find articles with empathy in **title or abstract**, even if the indexer didn't assign Empathy as a MeSH Heading.  
**Results can be different.**

**Mapping** didn't occur because you typed **OR**, but that's OK -- you mapped to MeSH earlier. You intentionally searched **title words** as a supplement to MeSH.

**compassion\*** retrieves compassion or **compassionate** or **compassionately**...  
**empath\*** retrieves empathy, **empathetic**, **empathize**, etc.

Search History should show **2 search sets where compassion is a major topic**:

- **\*Empathy/** - MeSH Heading (focused)
- **(compassion\* or empath\*).ti.** - Words in title (major topic)

- Combine** the 2 empathy/compassion searches **into one result** to eliminate duplicates and simplify combining topics later. Use **OR** to combine sets expressing the **SAME** topic, e.g. **24 or 25** and **Search**. (Type correct Search History numbers for your search)

Is the new **empathy or compassion “superset”** larger than MeSH or title word results alone? If so, MeSH retrieved unique results, and so did title word search.

- Combine this new “superset” with the **students** set.  
Make sure the connector is **AND** this time, to get **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.

### **COMBINING MESH AND TEXT WORDS – ANOTHER EXAMPLE**

#### **Search 7: Epilepsy or seizures caused by video games**

- Start with **video games**: Map to **MeSH**. Look at the Tree display for narrower MeSH.  
Need to explode? Don't focus at this point. Include all subheadings.
  - Look at titles from the MeSH search and find word variations that express video games (e.g. computer games, online gaming). Type synonyms, different word endings, etc. for a **text word** (title/abstract) **search**. Type the words with OR between them.
  - There should be 2 video games results. **Combine set numbers using OR**, creating a video games “superset”.
  - Next topic: Map **seizures** to **MeSH**. The Tree display shows **Seizures** indented below **Epilepsy**. Select **Epilepsy** (not Seizures) – **Explode**, but don't focus yet. Include all subheadings.
  - Type **word variations** of **seizures/epilepsy** for a text word search.
  - Combine** the 2 epilepsy/seizures sets **using OR**, creating a seizures “superset”.
  - Use **AND** to combine the video games superset and the seizures superset.
- View the results. Then try **targeting** results better, with **video games as a major topic**:
- Type an **asterisk** followed by the **number for video games** (MeSH): e.g. \*29  
**Note:** Use the asterisk with sets containing MeSH ALONE, not MeSH and text words.
  - Type the number of the **video games text word result**, followed by **.ti**. e.g. 30.ti.
  - Combine** the newly-focused video games results **using OR** (same topic).
  - Combine the **new, focused video games “superset”** with the **seizures superset** using **AND**.
  - View the results again; there should be fewer “hits”, with a stronger emphasis on video games.

Your search history should be similar to the following:

- 29 Video games/
- 30 ((video or computer or electronic or online or digital) and (game\* or gaming or arcade\*)).mp.
- 31 29 or 30
- 32 exp Epilepsy
- 33 (epilep\* or seiz\*).mp.
- 34 32 or 33
- 35 34 and 31
- 36 \*Video games/
- 37 ((video or computer or electronic or online or digital) and (game or gaming or arcade\*)).ti.
- 38 36 or 37
- 39 38 and 34 -- now add limits

**LINKING TO FULL TEXT AND PRINTING – DON'T MISS SFX !!**

Ovid has 4 types of full text links: **PDF Full Text**, **Ovid Full Text**, **Full Text**, and **SFX**

**Ovid time-out** If you spend too much time reading/printing full text, Ovid may time out.

**PDF Full Text**  Try it. Looks the same as the printed journal, and is well-suited to printing out.

**Ovid Full Text** Appears as a web page with active links to tables, references, etc.

- Try it. Scroll down to see that tables and figures are in a tiny "**thumbnail**" form.
- Scroll to the top of the full text and look for an **Article as PDF** option. Click that to redisplay before printing. If there is no PDF option, redisplay with full-size graphics using the Print Preview option. They you could use the browser's **Print** button.
- Return to search results [Main Search Page].

**Full Text** These probably won't work.

**SFX** Use SFX if there is no PDF or Ovid Full Text link **SFX may offer full text!**

- Click any **SFX** link. A new **Drexel SFX window** should open. If not, use the "**click this link to open the document**" option.

Under "**Drexel Availability**", look for "**Full Text**" Check years available, then click **Go**.

If the article has no "Full Text", close SFX window; click **Previous Page**. Find a different SFX link that shows Full Text, and click Go.

SFX may link directly to an article. Other times you must locate the correct volume, issue, and page on the e-journal web site. Can't remember the page number, etc.? Re-open the **Drexel SFX** window. It shows the volume, issue, and page number.

**Choose PDF format (when offered) for best printing.**

- Close the full text window and Drexel SFX window and go to Main Search Page.

**Full Text safety net: Keep two browser windows open** as you search – one open to MEDLINE and one open to **E-Journal Locator** at <http://www.library.drexel.edu/>.

**CREATE A LIST OF RESULTS TO PRINT/SAVE/EMAIL**

- Select two or three results (click the check box).
- After selecting, find the **Results Manager** (blue horizontal bar above/below results).
- Click "**Selected Results**" to print/save/email **only the checked items**.
- Set the **Fields** and **Result Format** as desired; note the "**Include Search History**" box.
- Click **Print Preview** or **Display** to get a list showing **checked** items only.

After that you could use the browser's **Print** button.

Results Manager also has options to **Email** or **Save** search results (including history).

- Return to [Main Search Page].

**SEARCH A JOURNAL, AUTHOR, OR INSTITUTION NAME**

**Search 8** Find articles in the journal: **Epilepsia**.

- Click **Journal** (above search box) on Main Search Page of Advanced Ovid Search.
- Read instructions near the 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** – Are results in Epilepsia?

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

**Hint:** Combine set numbers of previous searches (**Expand** Search History if needed)  
e.g. **40 and 42 <Enter>** (Your search history numbers may differ).

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

- Click **Author** (above search box) on Main Search Page (Advanced Ovid Search).
- Follow author search instructions: type **last name 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.

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

- Click **Search Fields** (above search box) on Main Search Page.
- Scan the options available, then check **Institution**.
- Scroll up and type **drexel** (single most descriptive word in the name) in the search box.
- Click **Search** and view **Complete Reference** to see the authors' Drexel affiliation.

#### **FIND A SPECIFIC CITATION**

**Search 12** You have an incomplete citation: Academic Medicine, volume 74, page 516. Find the complete citation (author, title, etc.)

- Click **Find Citation** on Main Search Page.
- Type in the spaces for Journal Name, Volume, and Article First Page.
- Click **Search**, and then view the result.

#### **SEARCH DIFFERENT YEARS OF MEDLINE**

The Main Search Page shows what YEARS of MEDLINE you are searching.

- To search other years, click **Change Database**.
- Check how far back you can search MEDLINE (**1950**).
- Click the blue **MEDLINE** link for a different group of years.
- To "**re-run**" your current search in different years, click **[Open and Re-Execute]**.

**LOGOFF** or your login is tied up for 15 minutes, shutting out other searchers. A "Logoff" link is on Main Search Page and other screens.

Please notify Martha Kirby if you found any errors in this tutorial: Martha.kirby@drexel.edu

Reference librarians will be happy to help with MEDLINE questions. Feel free to ask!