



کارگاه جستجو در پایگاه های داده علمی با تاکید بر تحقیقات در حوزه آموزش

ارائه کننده: الهام شریف پور

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Use full search steps:

- 1- Identify Main Concepts**
- 2- Brainstorm for Keywords**
- 3- Choose a Database**
- 4-Connect Your Keywords Together**
- 5-Exploratory Searches**
- 6- Refine Searches**

Identify Main Concepts

Break your topic into concepts (subjects). These concepts will form the building blocks of your search strategy.



- Databases don't like sentences!
- Long phrases or sentences will confuse the database and lead to disappointing or NO results.
- Pick out the words that indicate the main points of your topic.

Tips:

- Good research topics usually contain 2-4 concepts.
- Topics with one concept will usually retrieve way too many results.
- Topics with too many concepts may limit your results too much.



Brainstorm for Keywords

The search terms (keywords) you use are extremely important!

- ❖ Keywords are the search terms that you enter into the database to describe each of your concepts.
- ❖ When you search the database, you are usually searching the words in the Title and Abstract, not the full-text article.
- ❖ The Title and Abstract are written by the author of the article.
- ❖ The database will word-match your keywords against the author's words in the title & abstract and deliver only results that match what you enter.



Databases look for the exact words and phrases you type in, so if the author uses a different word (synonym) to describe a concept, you will not see that article in your results.



- ❖ For each of your concepts, identify alternative keywords.
- ❖ Ask yourself, "What other words could the author use to describe this concept?"
- ❖ Be careful with phrases. If you search with a phrase, think of alternative ways to describe the phrase and search with that as well. Example: **hand washing** or **handwashing** or **hand hygiene**.
- ❖ Not familiar with a topic? Having trouble thinking of synonyms? Browse these resources (dictionaries, textbooks, encyclopedias, thesauruses) for background informan.



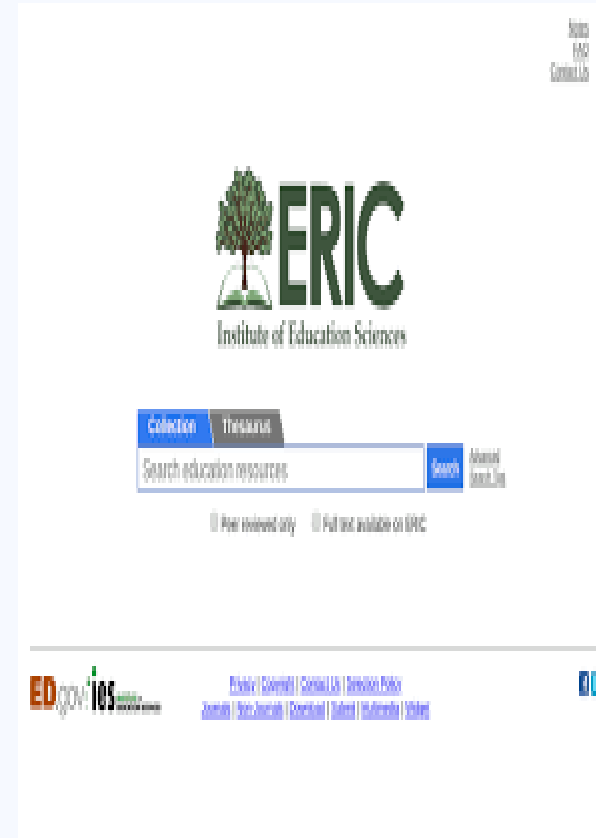
Create a master list of alternative words for each of your concepts.

Use this list as you search the databases. In addition to synonyms, be creative and think of:

- ✓ **Related Words**
- ✓ **Spelling Variations (especially American vs British, for example anesthesia or aneesthesia)**
- ✓ **Acronyms (also spell out the phrase)**
- ✓ **Brand and generic drug names**
- ✓ **Plural and Singular variations**
- ✓ **Narrower Terms**
- ✓ **Broader Terms**

Choose a Database

Pick databases that matches the subject matter of your chosen topic



- ❖ Databases can be multidisciplinary or they can specialize in specific subject areas. There are nursing databases, education databases, psychology databases, etc.
- ❖ Search more than one database for a comprehensive search on a topic. Although there may be some overlap, each database contains different journals and provides different results.
- ❖ Check out your program's library guide for a list of relevant databases

Tip:

Librarians are also great resources to ask if you are stuck on which database to search for your topic!



Connect your Keywords Together

How you connect your search terms together can change the outcome of your search.

- ❖ A database needs instructions--tell it what to do!
- ❖ Databases use the Boolean Operators AND, OR, NOT to combine search terms.
- ❖ Most databases automatically use AND. This only retrieves articles that contain all of the keywords.
- ❖ See the [Boolean Operators](#) tab for more information.

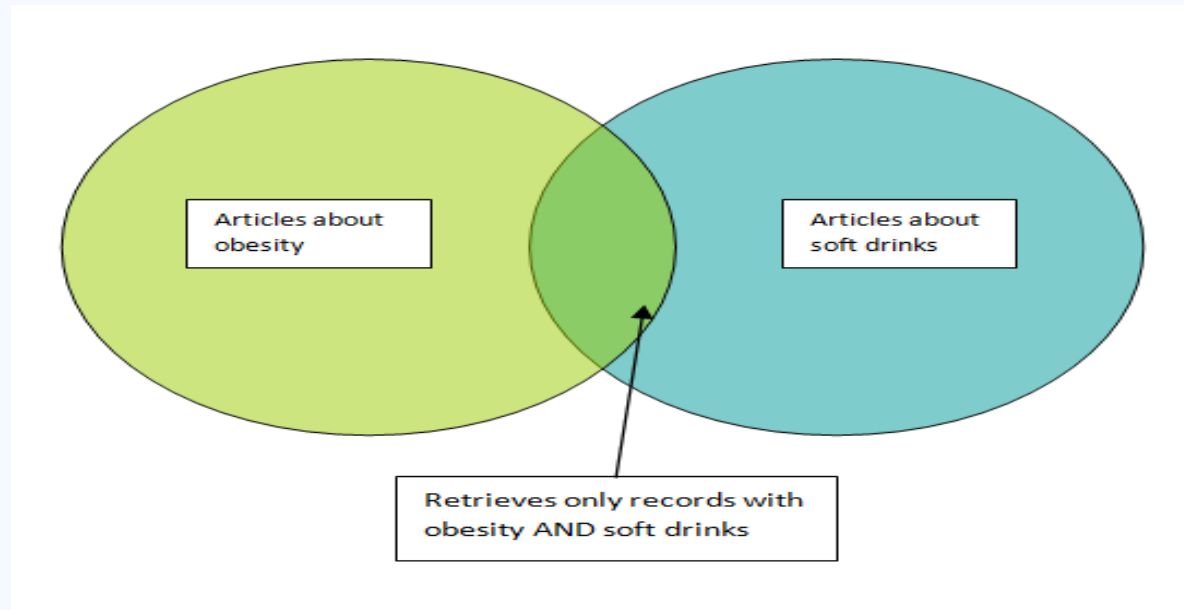


The **AND** operator:

- Use to connect different concepts
- Requires **all** of the search terms to appear in the records you retrieve.
- Limits your search.
- The more concepts that you AND together, the smaller the search results.

Example:

obesity AND soft drinks

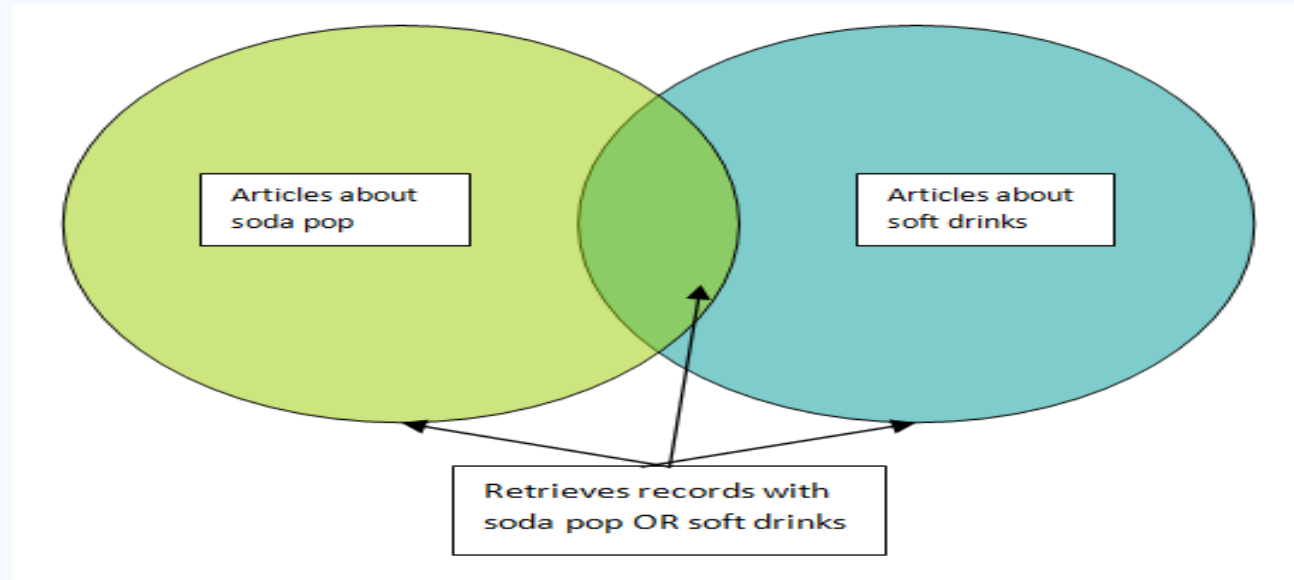


The **OR** operator:

- Use to join synonyms or related terms
- Instructs the database to retrieve any record that contains either (or all) of the terms.
- Expands your search.
- The more terms that you OR together the more records you will retrieve.

Example:

soda pop **OR** soft drinks



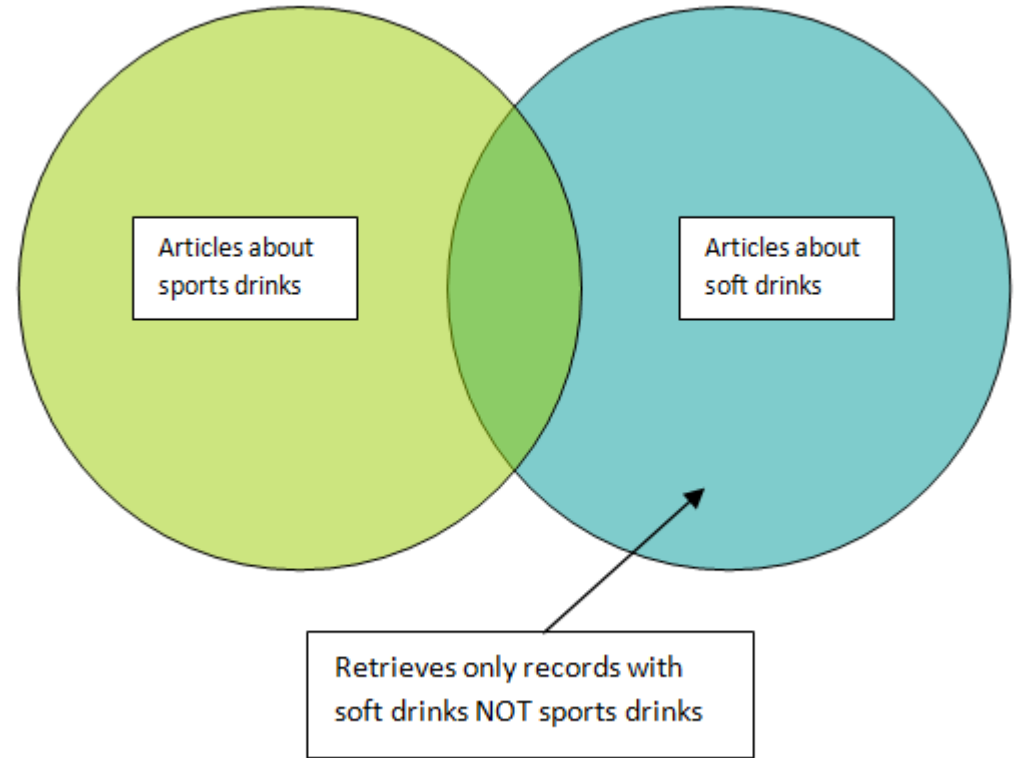
The **NOT** operator:

- excludes results with that keyword
- reduces results

Example:

soft drinks **NOT** sports drinks

WARNING: Use NOT with caution. It could remove relevant results that discuss both the topics- soft drinks and sports drinks.



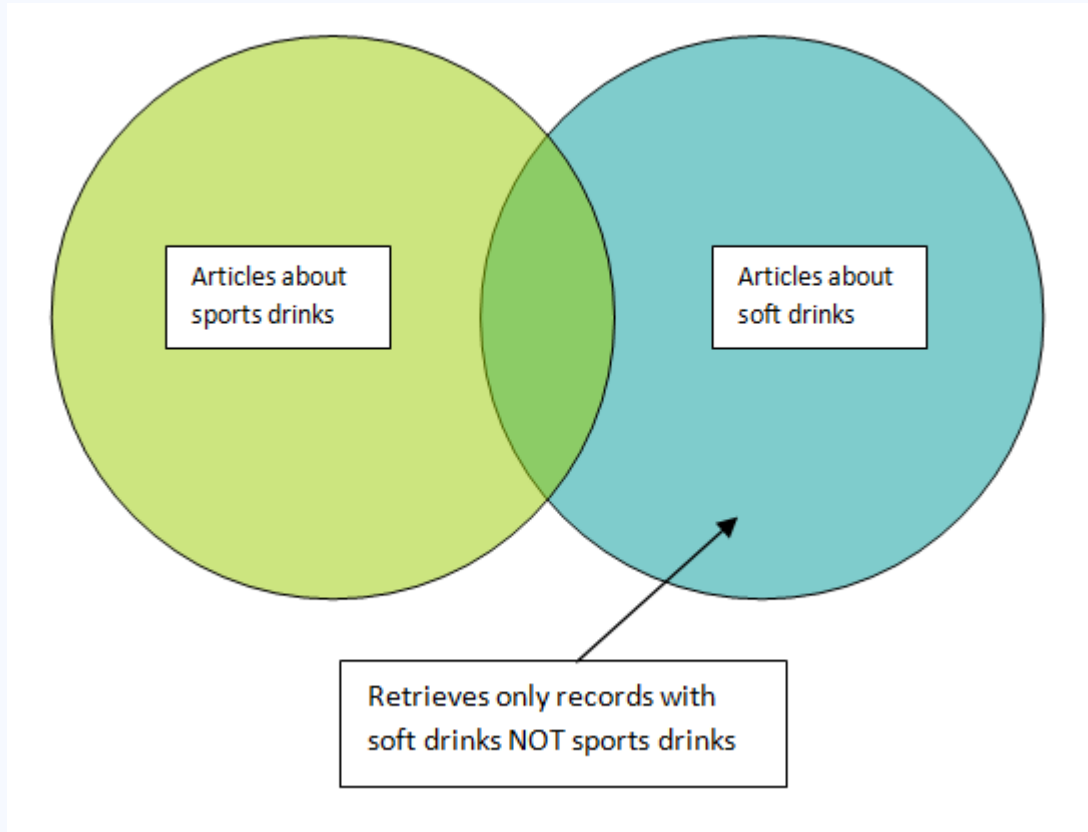
The **NOT** operator:

- excludes results with that keyword
- reduces results

Example:

soft drinks **NOT** sports drinks

WARNING: Use NOT with caution. It could remove relevant results that discuss both the topics- soft drinks and sports drinks.



Search for the **exact phrase**:

If you want words to appear next to each other in an exact phrase, use quotation marks, eg **“self-esteem”**.

Phrase searching decreases the number of results you get and makes your **results more relevant**. Most databases allow you to search for phrases, but check the database guide if you are unsure

Example:

“ E-learning ”

“Experiential Learning”

“patient education”

Truncation (*) and **wildcard (\$ or #)** searches:

You can use truncated and wildcard searches to find variations of your search term. Truncation is useful for finding singular and plural forms of words and variant endings.

Many databases use an **asterisk (*)** as their truncation symbol. Check the database help section if you are not sure which symbol to use.

For example, **“therap*”** will find **therapy, therapies, therapist** or **therapists**.

A wildcard finds variant spellings of words. Use it to search for a single character, or no character.

Wildcards are useful for finding British and American spellings, for example: **“behavio\$r”** in Medline will find both **behaviour** and **behavior**.

There are sometimes different symbols to find a variable single character. For example, in the Medline database, **“wom#n”** will find **woman** and also **women**.

Sample Search Terms for Medical Education based on MESH database:



General

- Education, Medical
- Teaching
- Learning
- Curriculum

TEACHING AND LEARNING PROGRAMS AND METHODS

- Teaching/Methods (MeSH/Subheading)
- Competency-Based Education
- Education, Distance
- Simulation Training
- High Fidelity Simulation Training
- Patient Simulation
- Problem-Based Learning



Assessment

- **Educational Measurement**
- **Test Taking Skills**
- **Academic Performance**

GROUPS AND POPULATIONS

- **Education, Medical, Undergraduate**
- **Students, Medical**
- **Clinical Clerkship**
- **Education, Medical, Graduate**
- **Internship and Residency**
- **Education, Medical, Continuing**
- **Schools, Medical**
- **Hospitals, Teaching**
- **Teaching Rounds**

Search example:

Simple search: “active leaning” AND “clinical rounds”



Mesh terms: “Problem-Based Learning” AND “Teaching Rounds”

Databases & Subject-Specific Resources for medical education

❖ **ERIC: Education Resources Information Center**

❖ **British Education Index**

(Indexes journal articles on all aspects of education in Britain from 1975 onwards.)

❖ **Child development and Adolescent Studies**

❖ **Education Abstracts**

(Subject coverage includes adult education, multicultural/ethnic education, teaching methods and more)

❖ **Education Administration Abstracts**

(bibliographic records covering areas related to educational administration, including educational leadership, educational management, educational research, and other areas of key relevance to the discipline)

Databases & Subject-Specific Resources for medical education

- ❖ **PsycINFO (relevant articles in learning, neurobehavioral sciences, psychological theory, assessment)**
- ❖ **Web of Knowledge (most highly cited articles on an educational topic)**
- ❖ **MedEdPortal (teaching material)**

ERIC: Education Resources Information Center

URL: <https://eric.ed.gov/>



World's largest database of education literature. In addition to finding health sciences education literature, use ERIC to find research articles, conference proceedings, reports, and other documents on adult education, higher education, educational theory, assessment, leadership, educational psychology, policy, statistics, etc

Search example:

Title: “teaching methods” pubyear 2021

(e-learning OR virtual learning) AND Covid-19

“E-learning” “Medical education”



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