

A User's Guide to the University of the Pacific Library

Subject Area: Dental Hygiene
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IM (AIM, Yahoo!, MSN, Google Talk) screen name: **askpacific**
<http://library.pacific.edu>

Find out about the library's resources and services online!

The screenshot shows the University of the Pacific Library homepage. At the top left is the university logo and the text "UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC". To the right are navigation links: "HOME | EVENTS CALENDAR | A to Z DIREC" and a search box containing "Schools and Colleges". Below the logo is the "Library Home" section with the title "University of the Pacific Library". A "Searching & Research Tools" menu is open, listing options like "Course Reserve Materials", "Reference Questions", "Interlibrary Loans", "Renew Materials", "Borrowing & Circulation Policies", "Off-Campus Access Instructions", "Library Instruction", "Computers & Multimedia", "Video/Audio Conferences", and "Dissertation & Thesis Binding". A yellow callout box points to the "Library Services" link in the menu, stating: "Mouse over **Library Services** and access information about interlibrary loans, circulation policies, and off-campus access to electronic databases." Below the menu is a "Library Services" section with links for "Blackboard", "Ask A Librarian **New!** Instant Message Us!", "Renew Your Items", "Interlibrary Loans", "Information Commons", "Multimedia Studio", "For Faculty: Reserves", "Library Instruction", "Center for Teaching & Learning", "Alumni Resources", and "More...". A second yellow callout box points to the "Ask A Librarian" link, stating: "Reach a reference librarian through instant message! The library's screen name for AIM, Yahoo!, MSN, and Google Talk is *askpacific*. Or, click on the link and ask a question through the meebo widget!" On the left side of the page, there is a vertical navigation menu with links for "Research Tools", "Library Services", "Library & Café Hours", "Special Collections", "Maps!", "About the Library", "Library Homepage", "Search Library Site", and contact information for the University of the Pacific Library (3601 Pacific Avenue, Stockton, CA 95211) and its phone number (209) 946-2431.

Databases Frequently Used by Dental Hygiene Students

**** These databases are accessible both on- and off- campus. ****

Multidisciplinary Databases

* **Academic Search Complete (EBSCO)**, a full-text multidisciplinary database, offers many health-related articles.

* **HighWire** provides access to over 4 million full text articles from 1,168 journals. Topic areas include developmental biology, genetics, physiology, plant biology and population biology.

* **ScienceDirect** offers access to over 2,500 scientific, technical & medical peer-reviewed journals with many full-text articles.

* **SCOPUS** provides abstracting, indexing, and full-text access to quality scientific, medical, technical and social science journals. Special features include citation tracking and author and affiliation searching.

* **SpringerLink** offers access to electronic journals, reference books, and materials from many different subject areas. Science, medicine, and technology resources are highly represented.

* **Wiley InterScience** includes Blackwell Synergy content and features 3 million articles, 1,400 journals, and 6,000 online books and reference works. This database also offers citations and abstracts for materials in the Cochrane Library, an evidence-based medicine database.

Health/Medical Information

* **Alt-HealthWatch (EBSCO)** is a full-text database of materials focused on complementary, alternative and integrated approaches to health care.

* **CINAHL® Plus with Full Text (EBSCO)** is a comprehensive source of full text for nursing & allied health journals.

* **Health Source: Consumer Edition (EBSCO)** offers consumer information on the medical sciences, food sciences and nutrition, childcare, sports medicine and general health.

* **Health Source: Nursing/Academic Edition (EBSCO)** offers scholarly full-text journals about many medical disciplines.

* **PubMed** is the search engine for the MEDLINE database. **MEDLINE** is the National Library of Medicine's premier bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the health care system, and the preclinical sciences. MEDLINE contains bibliographic citations and author abstracts from more than 4,800 biomedical journals published in the United States and 70 other countries. The database contains over 12 million citations dating back to the mid 1960s.

Evidence-Based Medicine Database

* **DARE**, the Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects, is a database created and maintained by the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination. DARE identifies and assesses systematic reviews across the world.

* **Wiley InterScience** offers abstracts and citations to materials in the Cochrane Library, an evidence-based medicine database. The Cochrane Library does not currently provide full-text access to reviews or articles.

Reference

* **STAT!Ref** is an electronic collection of some of the top medical handbooks, from *AHFS Drug Information* to *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*. All books are fully searchable by keyword.

Differentiating between Scholarly, Professional, and Popular Materials

When doing college level research, it is important to find and use quality sources. “Scholarly,” “refereed,” and “peer reviewed” refer to materials that are written by experts in the field. When an article is submitted for publication, experts in the field will examine it to ensure that the research methods are sound and of high quality. During that critical evaluation, revisions may be required of the author. Acceptance for publication implies that the article has met scholarly requirements. The peer-review and evaluation system is utilized to protect, maintain, and raise the quality of published scholarly material.

Criteria	"Scholarly", "Research", "Refereed" or "Peer-reviewed" journals	"Professional" or "Trade" journals	Popular magazines
Audience	Researchers, scholars, and experts	Practitioners - e.g., teachers	General public
Authors	Researchers, scholars, and experts - usually college or university faculty	Staff writers and experts; sometimes have contributions from practitioners	Staff writers
Bibliographies included?	Always	Sometimes	Almost never
Content	Research studies	Trends, teaching tips and methods, suggested techniques or resources	General interest news and features
Language	Jargon that assumes expertise in the field covered by the journal	Jargon that assumes expertise in the field covered by the journal	Language for the general public
Publisher	University presses, professional or scholarly organizations	Usually professional organizations; occasionally commercial publishers	Commercial publishers
"Refereed" or "peer-reviewed"?	Yes. Articles submitted as manuscripts to journals are subject to review by other scholars or professionals in the field covered by the journal before they are accepted for publication. This process is called "peer review". A "peer-reviewed" journal may also be called a "refereed" journal.	No. Submissions are reviewed by editorial boards.	No, since magazines typically employ staff writers.

(Adapted from the web page of Karen Jagers - <http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jagers/Peer%20Reviewed.htm>)

Performing a “good” literature search

It is nearly impossible to completely research a topic. Even if given unlimited amounts of time and access to every available database, there is still the likelihood that somewhere a relevant article was missed. The goal, then is to do an efficient search for information given the time and resources available with the expectation that one will find a significant number of relevant articles.

1. Analyze the question.

What type of information is needed? Define the major concepts. Example: What are the effects of adding fluoride to drinking water? Each concept should be a part of the search query.

2. Select the appropriate database.

Depending on your familiarity with the topic, a general multi-disciplinary database (e.g., Academic Search Complete) can be a good place to start. After a general understanding is reached, it can be useful to consult a scientific (e.g., SCOPUS), medical (e.g., PubMed), or Dental Hygiene-specific database (e.g., CINAHL).

3. Construct the search statement.

Identify synonyms. Connect synonyms with the Boolean operator **OR** to broaden the search.

Use Boolean logic (AND, OR, NOT) to create a search statement. Use appropriate limiters, like date or population. Most databases allow searches to be limited to certain years, age group, or gender.

Use wildcards, if possible (e.g., * or ?). Wildcards can be used to search for roots of words. For example, effect* searches for effect, effects, effective, and effectual. This helps to broaden a search.

Example: What are the effects of adding fluoride to drinking water?

Major concepts: Effects, Fluoride, Drinking Water

Synonyms – Effects OR Risks

AND - all elements must be present in the result.

AND searches reduce the number of matches

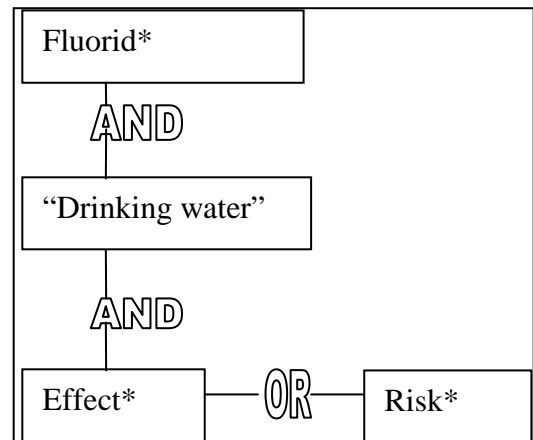
OR - at least one of the elements must be present in the result.

OR searches expand the number of matches.

NOT - the element must not be present in the result

(this operator is used infrequently).

NOT searches reduce the number of matches.



* - fluorid*, gives us fluoride, fluorides, fluoridation, while effect* and risk* give us results with the words effect, effects, effective, effectual, risk, risks, and risky.

“Drinking water” – the quotation marks force these two words to be searched together as a phrase in the article. Drinking water must appear together in the article.

Be careful of mixing the order and/or type of operators. Boolean operators are similar to arithmetic operators. For example, $4+3 \times 5 \neq 5 \times 4+3$. Use parentheses to indicate the order of operation.

Example – Fluorid* AND “drinking water” AND (effect* OR risk*)

Conducting this search in the CINAHL database

Keyword | Subjects | Publications | Evidence-Based Care Sheets | More | Sign In to My EBSCOhost

Searching: CINAHL Plus with Full Text, ... | Choose Databases

fluorid* in Select a Field (optional) Search Clear

and (drinking water) in Select a Field (optional)

and (effect* OR risk*) in Select a Field (optional) Add Row

Advanced Search | Visual Search | Search History/Alerts | Preferences »

Search Options

Boolean operators

Major concepts or search terms

Use the limiters in CINAHL to restrict your search to a specific gender, age group, or demographic.

Limit your results

Full Text

Abstract Available

Published Date from Month: [] Year: [] to Month: [] Year: []

Peer Reviewed

Exclude Pre-CINAHL

Exclude MEDLINE records

Clinical Queries: All, Therapy - High Sensitivity, Therapy - High Specificity, Therapy - Best Balance

Publication Type: All, Abstract, Accreditation, Advice and Referral Website

Gender: All, Female, Male

Age Groups: All, Fetus, Conception to Birth, Infant, Newborn 0-1 month

References Available

Publication Year from [] to []

Author: []

Publication: []

Research Article

CE Module

Evidence-Based Practice

Journal Subset: All, Africa, Allied Health, Alternative/Complementary Therapies

Language: All, Afrikaans, Chinese, English

Pregnancy

Inpatients

Outpatients

Special Interest: All, Advanced Nursing Practice, Case Management

Gender

Age

Demographic

Conducting this search in numerous EBSCO databases

On page 2 of this guide, databases that are particularly useful to Dental Hygiene students have been listed. Those databases that have EBSCO in their titles can be searched simultaneously. Click on the Choose Databases link and select all of the databases that you would like to search. The screen will display all of the special limiters for each specific database.

Dental Hygiene-Related EBSCO Databases: Academic Search Complete
 Alt-HealthWatch
 CINAHL
 Health Source: Consumer Edition
 Health Source: Nursing/Academic Edition

Conducting this search using the PubMed search engine

NCBI PubMed A service of the U.S. National Library of Medicine and the National Institutes of Health www.pubmed.gov

All Databases PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC

Search PubMed for fluoride AND "drinking water" AND (effect OR risk) Go Clear Advanced Search Save Search

Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English

Display Summary Show 20 Sort By Send to

All: 28 Review: 2

We found 208 articles by citation matching your search:

p16 Promoter methylation is a potential predictor of malignant trans... Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev. (2008)

General dentistry. Risk WB et al. J Indiana Dent Assoc. (2008)

Wow, how time flies. Risk WB et al. J Indiana Dent Assoc. (2008)

Items 1 - 20 of 28

1: Bruvo M, Ekstrand K, Arvin E, Spliid H, Moe D, Kirkeby S, Bardow A. Optimal drinking water composition for caries control in populations. J Dent Res. 2008 Apr;87(4):340-3. PMID: 18362315 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

2: Malinowska E, Inkieliewicz I, Czarnowski W, Szefer P. Assessment of fluoride concentration and daily intake by human from tea and herbal infusions. Food Chem Toxicol. 2008 Mar;46(3):1055-61. Epub 2007 Nov 5. PMID: 18078704 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Search statement that includes the Boolean operators AND and OR.

Limited by date range, humans, and language.

Viewing and accessing articles from PubMed

Limits: published in the last 5 years, Humans, English

Display AbstractPlus Show 20 Sort By Send to

All: 1 Review: 0

1: J Dent Res. 2008 Apr;87(4):340-3. Journal of dental research. Optimal drinking water composition for caries control in populations. Bruvo M, Ekstrand K, Arvin E, Spliid H, Moe D, Kirkeby S, Bardow A. Dental School of Copenhagen, University of Copenhagen, Nørre Alle 20, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark. Apart from the well-documented effect of fluoride in drinking water on dental caries, little chemical effects. Since other ions in drinking water may also theoretically influence caries fluoride in the oral environment, we hypothesized that the effect of drinking water on caries may not be limited to fluoride only. Among 22 standard chemical variables, including 15 ions and trace elements as well as gases, organic compounds, and physical measures, iterative search and testing identified that calcium and fluoride together explained 45% of the variations in the numbers of decayed, filled, and missing tooth surfaces (DMF-S) among 52,057 15-year-old schoolchildren in 249 Danish municipalities. Both ions had reducing effects on DMF-S independently of each other, and could be used in combination for the design of optimal drinking water for caries control in populations. PMID: 18362315 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Full Text J Dent Res

Mouse over the abbreviated title and the full title will appear.

Access the full-text article here.

Related Articles

- Dental caries and dental fluorosis among schoolchildren who were lifelong residents of communities having either low or optimal levels of flu. [J Public Health Dent. 1998]
- Caries prevalence and its relation to water fluoride levels among schoolchildren in Central Province of Saudi Arabia. [Int Dent J. 2004]
- Is the fluoride level in drinking water a gold standard for the control of dental caries? [Int Dent J. 2004]
- Determining the optimal concentration of fluoride in drinking water in Pakistan. [Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 2004]
- Dental caries in schoolchildren of an Estonian and a Danish municipality. [Int J Paediatr Dent. 2000]

Patient Drug Information

Fluoride (ACT®, APF Gel®, Control Rx®, ...) Fluoride is used to prevent tooth decay. It is taken up by teeth and helps to strengthen teeth, resist acid, and block the cavity-forming action of bacteria. Fluoride usually is prescribed for children and > read more ...

Important things to remember when using PubMed or any library database:

1. Access the database from the library's homepage (<http://library.pacific.edu>). This will help in authenticating you as a Pacific affiliate.
2. If you do not see any links for full text, record the citation and check the library's CitationLinker, the fourth tab on this page (<http://sfx3.pacific.edu:9003/pacificsfx/az>).
3. If we do not have it in electronic format, check to see if we have it in print. Check in the library's catalog (<http://pacificat.pacific.edu/>).
4. If we do not have print or electronic access, complete an interlibrary loan form at (<https://pacific.illiad.oclc.org/illiad/Logon.html>).