

UBC Library Resources

Guide for Pharmacy Practice Residents, 2019

Online books

- Some ebooks are linked from the Pharmacy research guide: guides.library.ubc.ca/pharmacy
- Other ebooks can be searched by title in Summon (the General search on the Library's homepage)
- Want the Library to buy a book? Contact vanessa.kitchin@ubc.ca

Online journal articles

- When searching in an article database, find UBC's eLink  to check for an online version. That will take you to a "Find Full Text" screen like this:

Find Full Text

You are looking for

Mangiferin Attenuate Sepsis-Induced Acute Kidney Injury via Antioxidant and Anti-Inflammatory Effects

Author: He, Luyu
Journal: American journal of nephrology
ISSN: 0250-8095
Date: 01/01/2014
Volume: 40 Issue: 5 Page: 441-450
DOI: 10.1159/000369220

Sorry, this item is not available online. Please try the following:

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If not available online or in print, use Interlibrary Loan:

[Request via UBC InterLibrary Loan](#)

Sometimes, there's a PDF link on this page. If not, try the "Search UBC Library Catalogue" button to see whether the Library has a **print** copy of the journal.

If there's no print copy, use the "Request via UBC Interlibrary Loan" button. This will order a PDF copy of the article for you from another library (free while you're a resident)

Searching the Journal Literature

Medline (Ovid):

Access: resources.library.ubc.ca/139

Tutorials: guides.library.ubc.ca/Ovid

Medline is the US National Library of Medicine's premier biomedical database with articles from ~5700 biomedical journals. Medline makes up most of PubMed, and can also be searched via Ovid.

Some advantages of Ovid Medline compared to PubMed include:

- Ease of discovering relevant MeSH terms
- Clarity when building complex search strategies
- Adjacency operator (adj) - search for words within a certain distance of each other
- Easy to translate a search from Medline to EMBASE

MeSH terms and keywords

Keyword searching finds exact matches for keywords in titles, abstracts, or other fields.

- May give you more irrelevant results than MeSH terms
- You may need them to find new or very specific topics
- Keyword search tips:
 - Truncation can find different endings: pharmac* finds pharmacy, pharmacist, pharmaceutical...
 - Words entered next to each other are searched as a phrase unless you put an AND between them
 - Searching in Ovid with .tw instead of .mp may improve your search - .tw only searches the title and abstract fields

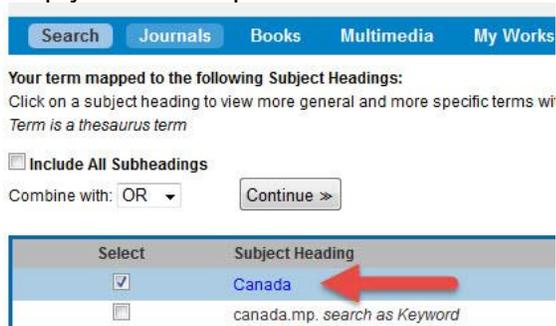
MeSH terms (Medical Subject Headings) bring together articles on a topic, regardless of exact keyword used. Eg Neoplasms finds articles that mention tumors, tumours, cancer, malignancies, specific types of cancer...

- MeSH generally gives you more precise and relevant results.
- It takes months or even years to add MeSH terms to articles, so you need keywords to find the newest research

For a comprehensive search, use a combination of MeSH and keywords.

MeSH Mapping

It's best to enter one idea at a time into the Ovid Medline search box. This allows Ovid Medline to map your term to potential MeSH terms. Once you click search, you'll see a screen like this:



The screenshot shows the Ovid Medline search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Search, Journals, Books, Multimedia, and My Works. Below the tabs, a message states: "Your term mapped to the following Subject Headings: Click on a subject heading to view more general and more specific terms with Term is a thesaurus term". There is a checkbox for "Include All Subheadings" and a "Combine with: OR" dropdown menu. A "Continue »" button is also present. Below this, a table displays the mapped subject headings:

Select	Subject Heading
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Canada
<input type="checkbox"/>	canada.mp. search as Keyword

A red arrow points to the "Canada" subject heading in the table.

Example Medline search strategy

What kinds of interventions* have been tried to limit antibiotic overuse in the ICU?

Search Strategy Line	Explanation
1. Antimicrobial Stewardship/ or exp Anti-Bacterial Agents/	The most appropriate MeSH term, OR the MeSH term for antibiotics, exploded to include all specific drug terms. The / indicates a MeSH term.
2. (antibiotic* or antimicrobial* or antibacterial* or anti-microbial* or anti-bacterial*).mp	Keywords for antibiotics. The asterisk finds singular and plural forms - anything that starts with those letters. The .mp indicates it's searching as a keyword - looking for an exact match for those characters. Remember it's looking for an exact match, so hyphenated versions of words need to be searched too. You may search more than one keyword on a line like this, or you can separate them into separate lines.
3. 1 or 2 [antibiotics]	Combining synonyms, set 1 and set 2. You may find it helpful to add comments in square brackets.
4. Physician's Practice Patterns/	
5. exp Drug Prescriptions/	
6. exp Drug Utilization/	
7. Inappropriate Prescribing/	
8. stewardship or misuse* or overuse* or inappropriate.mp	
9. or/4-8 [overuse]	Some of these MeSH terms and keywords were found by looking at relevant articles and seeing which MeSH were used to index them, or noting new keywords that might be relevant.
10. exp Intensive Care Units/	Exploded to include NICU and other narrower terms.
11. intensive care or ICU*.mp	Note that when you enter words together, they are searched as a phrase in Ovid (in this case, intensive care)
12. 10 or 11 [ICU]	
13. 3 and 9 and 12	Search results with all 3 concepts. If this is too many results, try limits. Limiting to systematic reviews or other reviews is often a good start.

Saving Searches and Exporting Results

Create an account (link in upper right corner of Ovid) to save your searches. You can then easily edit them, or set up an alert to get emails with new results. Note: when you save a search in Medline, add “Medline” to the search name or comment field, to distinguish from any Embase searches you save.

For literature reviews, it’s helpful to use citation management software, eg RefWorks, Mendeley, Zotero, or EndNote. These let you store all your search results in one place, easily delete duplicates, and automatically format your bibliography. More details are available from the UBC Library Research Commons:

guides.library.ubc.ca/library_research_commons/thesis_dissertations

Or, specifically for systematic reviews:

guides.library.ubc.ca/systematicreviews/methods

It’s easy to export search results from Ovid Medline and other databases to RefWorks or other tools. Choose “export” at the top of the search results and the appropriate format (RefWorks or RIS)

EMBASE

Access: resources.library.ubc.ca/129

Tutorials: guides.library.ubc.ca/embase

This biomedical database has a greater European and pharmaceutical focus than Medline. Depending on the topic, there’s a 40-60% overlap with Medline. Uses Emtree terms instead of MeSH, but the overall process of searching is similar to Ovid Medline.

Some differences:

- The Tree looks different:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	antibiotic agent				
	[Used For]				
	antibiotic				
	antibiotic combination				
	antibiotic drug				
	antibiotic ointment				
	antibiotic residue				
	antibiotic spectrum				
	antibiotics				
	antibiotics and their derivatives				
	antibiotics, combined				
	combined antibiotic				
	[Broader Terms]				
<input type="checkbox"/>	antiinfective agent	35263	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	[Narrower Terms]				
<input type="checkbox"/>	12 hydroxy 13 hydroxymethyl 3,5,7 trimethyltetradeca 2,4 dienedioic acid 12,14 lactone	39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTE:

The display for subject headings in EMBASE shows broader headings, narrower headings and “used for” references
 Used for references are synonymous terms that automatically map to that heading
 Although the display in EMBASE is different from MEDLINE, explode, focus and subheadings function similarly

- Articles are indexed with many more subject terms than in Medline. So you will often find many more articles in Embase than Medline. There is a limit you can use to exclude

Medline journals (not recommended for systematic review searches). This is found on the Additional Limits screen.

- Embase has many more drug terms and subheadings than Medline. Generally better than Medline for finding preclinical drug research.
- Embase includes conference papers, whereas Medline focuses on journal articles.

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

UBC Library offers access to Cochrane reviews via Ovid. To find full text of Cochrane reviews, you can follow UBC eLinks from databases such as Medline or Embase. To search the database directly, you can go here:

resources.library.ubc.ca/page.php?details=cochrane-database-of-systematic-reviews&id=114

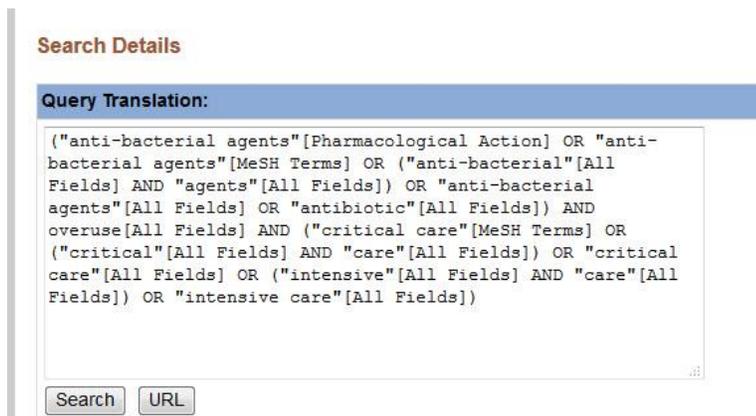


When you're in Ovid's version of Cochrane, click "Full Text Review," not UBC eLink, to view the article.

PubMed

Access: resources.library.ubc.ca/page.php?details=pubmed&id=166

PubMed and Ovid Medline have nearly 100% overlap in content, but the way you search them differs. PubMed automatically tries to match your keywords with MeSH terms - it's always a good idea to check the Search Details box to see what PubMed is actually searching:



PubMed handles drug terms differently than Ovid Medline. Many terms exist both as a MeSH Term and as a Pharmacological Action term. For instance:

- Anti-bacterial agents - MeSH entry: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/68000900
- Anti-bacterial agents - Pharmacological Action entry: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/82000900 - collects all drugs with this action together

It's best to use both MeSH and PA terms - combined with OR - when searching for a class of drugs.

This useful tutorial from NLM goes into more depth on drug searching:
Searching Drugs or Chemicals in PubMed: www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/disted/drugs/intro.html

Other Databases and Guides

- CINAHL (nursing and allied health; good for qualitative research): resources.library.ubc.ca/page.php?id=38
- PsycInfo: resources.library.ubc.ca/159/
- Health Statistics and Data: guides.library.ubc.ca/healthstats
- Grey Literature for Health Sciences: guides.library.ubc.ca/greylitforhealth

Google Scholar

From off-campus, link to Google Scholar from the Library website to see UBC eLinks: resources.library.ubc.ca/page.php?details=google-scholar&id=524
Google Scholar is great for finding articles which cite an article, and grey literature like dissertations, conference abstracts, or government reports. Note that it does include some results from predatory journals: guides.library.ubc.ca/publishjournalarticle/predatory

Clinical Trials Registries and Regulatory Information

- Clinicaltrials.gov is put together by the US government but about half of the included trials are international. It also includes observational studies, not just RCTs.
- The WHO International Clinical Trial Registry Portal - apps.who.int/trialsearch/ - includes trials from multiple registries.
- For more information on finding details on clinical trials, clinical study reports, or raw data please see: guides.library.ubc.ca/pharmacy/data

Systematic Reviews

Please see guides.library.ubc.ca/SystematicReviews for links to standards and tools for conducting a systematic or scoping review. You're also strongly encouraged to make an appointment with vanessa.kitchin@ubc.ca to discuss your search strategy.

Research Commons

UBC Library's Research Commons offers support for citation management software, NVivo, statistics software, and more: guides.library.ubc.ca/library_research_commons

Note: NVivo student licenses provided by UBC IT only work for one year and individual licenses are very expensive. Before your license expires, be sure to export your work from NVivo into another format so you don't lose your work.