In this handout......

1. What is primary research?
2. Finding primary research (journal articles)
3. Databases at Wintec
4. OneSearch, Ebsco, Science Direct, Medline, PubMed, DOAJ
5. Open Access Websites & Journals
6. Interloaning Books or Journal Articles
7. Web Resources
8. Referencing
1. What Is Primary Research?

You might see the word **study** in the title of an article

The Abstract: The abstract of an article may contain pointers to that work being Primary Research. Words like **“This study aims to...”**. You may see details of their research, eg: number of participants, age range, types of participants etc. They will talk about doing qualitative/quantitative research or using a particular approach – Phenomenology, Attachment Theory etc. They can refer to the tools they used such as survey, interviews, focus groups etc.

The best way for searching for primary research is to use the word **study** in the search boxes: eg,

![Wintec Search](image)

3. Databases at Wintec Library

**What is a Database?**

A **Database** contains mainly academic journal articles (also known as **scholarly** or **peer reviewed**). These articles have been reviewed by scholars/experts in the particular subject area and considered to be of sufficiently good quality and suitable for your academic assignments. Wintec subscribes to these databases so remember that many of the articles will not be freely available via Google or other search engines.

The power of database searching is that you have the ability to refine your results either by **full text** (full PDF article), **scholarly articles** (no newspapers, magazines) and **timeframe** (eg: last 10 years).
Recommended Wintec Library Databases (and free ones):

**EBSCOhost**
A multi-disciplinary database covering communication, education, general interest, health, humanities, NZ information, psychology, sciences, social sciences, technology, & tourism.

*Access Nursing Reference Center here*

OneSearch searches mainly EbscoHost. It is a subscribed database accessible to Wintec students.

**ProQuest**

Proquest - SciTech Premium Collection
Database covering science topics.

Subscribed database accessible to Wintec students.

**ScienceDirect**

A multi-disciplinary database covering agriculture, animal technology, business, biology, chemistry, earth sciences, engineering, information technology, & health.

Subscribed database accessible to Wintec students.

**Medline**

Medline is a subscribed database available via the Waikato District Health Board Library and most other DHB libraries. Pubmed is freely available via the internet (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/), which means you can access it, student or not.

**DOAJ**

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

Freely available via the internet (https://doaj.org/), which means that you can access this site whether you are a student or not. This is an open access source of quality, peer-reviewed journal articles.
4. Searching for resources using OneSearch

OneSearch is the main resource to search for most of Wintec Library’s quality resources suitable for your assignments.

Go to the Library homepage: https://www.wintec.ac.nz/student-life/academic-services/library

Searching

Keywords:
It is best to understand what Keywords are before trying to find the resources you need to begin your actual search. Keywords are the main words in your assignment question or statement. (e.g. evidence based or health.) Searches are most effective when given keywords to run.
Here is an example of searching for information about evidence based practice in relation to health.

Phrase Searching:
For searches using phrases, two or more words that usually go together, use ““ speech marks around the words to keep them together in that order. (e.g. “Evidence based” or “qualitative research” or “social work” or “pressure ulcers”). This is called Phrase Searching and it will give you more focussed, refined and better quality results.

Here is an example of phrase searching:
This is the results screen. You can see all resources are listed: books, journal articles and E-books:

**Refine your results**

**Select your timeframe:**
How recent do your resources need to be?. In the last 10 years?. In the last 5 years?. Drag the ruler to change year or adjust in the date boxes manually.

**Select your resource type:** Click in the box for the type of resource you want – books, journals etc.
Evaluating Journal Articles

**Question To Ask: Is this article going to be useful?**

a) Look at the title of the journal article. Does it sound like it is on your topic?

b) Look at the journal title. Does it relate to your topic?

Read the Abstract. Does it cover your topic? Take a few minutes to read the Abstract, it is a summary of the whole article. You will save yourself a lot of time and you may save yourself money not printing off an article that is not worthwhile.

**EBSCOhost**

Either search using OneSearch or go directly to EBSCOhost database. Ebsco own OneSearch, so any article with a PDF link is from an EBSCOhost database.

**ScienceDirect database**

Go to the Wintec Library homepage and select Databases from the available links:

Type your search words. Science Direct has only 2 search boxes. If you want to use more than two search words or terms, you will need to use **AND** (all in capital letters) between your terms, e.g. “professional practice” **AND** counselling. The years range is adjustable. When ready, select **Search**.
Results screen will look like the below. Click on the PDF link to open full article.
Pubmed or Medline databases

Pubmed is a publically accessible website, but it contains very little full text articles.

Medline is a subscribed database which contains full text journal articles which have a broad coverage of medical topics. If you are either an employee of Waikato District Health Boards or a health professional working in the Waikato region, you will have free access to Medline. To arrange access go to http://www.waikatodhb.health.nz/ and search for Library.

Pubmed Database

Go to https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/

Select the Advanced link:

![Pubmed Advanced Search Builder](image)

Type your search words into the boxes and then click Search.
On the results screen you can narrow your results by date range, full text, scholarly articles etc.

Directory of Open Access (DOAJ) database

The Directory of Open Access Journals was launched in 2003 at Lund University, Sweden, with 300 open access journals and today contains ca. 9000 open access journals covering all areas of science, technology, medicine, social science and humanities.

The main advantage of DOAJ is that anyone can access the database, it is an open access database. You do not have to be a student at Wintec or any other institution to access it.

Go to https://doaj.org/

Click on the Advanced Search link.

Type in your search words or terms in the search box. The database will automatically update depending on what you type. This is a relatively small database, compared to say EBSCOhost, therefore the results will be smaller.

The database has basic functionality to refine your search. You can narrow using **Subject** and **Language** on the left hand side or the drop down menu at the top of screen, where it says ‘order by….relevance’.
There is no cite function.

5. Open Access Websites & Journals

**MedNar**

The MEDNAR federated search engine brings the user high-quality medical information available via the Web. Results return as a relevance-ranked list, with filters that automatically cluster results into manageable and rational groupings under topic, author, publication, date range, etc. along the left side of the results page.
CORE

CORE is a UK based open source database that aggregates material from across the globe. CORE aggregates research papers from data providers from all over the world including institutional repositories, subject-repositories and journal publishers. This process, which is called harvesting, allows us to offer search, text-mining and analytical capabilities over not only metadata, but also the full-text of the research papers making CORE a unique service in the research community. WINTEC is a data provider for CORE.
Journal of Primary Health Care

The Journal of Primary Health Care (JPHC) is the peer-reviewed, open access research journal of The Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners (RNZCGP).

The JPHC provides its New Zealand and international audience of general practitioners, practice nurses, community pharmacists and other primary health care practitioners with independent, peer-reviewed, research-based knowledge to apply in their practices.
6. Interloaning a book or a journal article

If you find a book or a journal article that you want, but Wintec does not hold or have access to, then your Liaison Librarian can look at interloaning it for you. Interloaning is getting a resource from another library in New Zealand. This is a free service to you as a student. To ask for an interlibrary loan, go to http://libguides.wintec.ac.nz/AboutLib/interloans and follow the link to request your material.

7. Web resources

Take care when selecting internet resources to use for your assignments. Here are other quality websites for you to use for your research.

NZ Government Departments:
Ministry of Health (http://www.health.govt.nz/)
Ministry of Social Development (https://www.msd.govt.nz/)
Statistics New Zealand (http://www.stats.govt.nz/)

Reputable Organisations: e.g. Your professional associations or organisations.

8. Referencing your work

Referencing is a standard way to acknowledge where information has come from. It indicates to your tutors that you have carried out research while avoiding plagiarism, the use of other people’s work and ideas as if they were your own.

Check out your Lib Guide: It has referencing information, guides and video clips.

Referencing Journal Articles with OneSearch:

- Use the Digital Object Identifier (DOI), if there is one.
- If there is no DOI – then use the named database
- If there is no DOI or named database – then use the publishers URL/website.

Example of DOI use:

Example of named database use:
Assignment Worksheet

Assignment topic:

Step 1: What are the key words in the essay topic above? [underline or circle them]

Step 2: What are some similar key words (synonyms) you could use?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key words:</th>
<th>Similar words/synonyms: [different authors will use different words]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 3: Using some of your key words/synonyms from above - what search combinations could you try?

[You might not get the best quality articles with your first search attempt. You will need to experiment with different combinations of words to find the best quality articles.]

1. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________

2. ________________________________________________________________

3. ________________________________________________________________
   ________________________________________________________________
# Resources consulted

Take a systematic approach and document what resources you have used, the searches you have tried and results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search strategy</th>
<th>Library Catalogue</th>
<th>EBSCOhost database</th>
<th>ProQuest database</th>
<th>ScienceDirect database</th>
<th>Medscape website</th>
<th>etc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Topic & Sub Topics

As you read about your topic – start recording the sub topics. Remember that the journal Abstracts/Summaries are valuable.
You will decide what you include and exclude within the scope of your assignment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Include</th>
<th>Exclude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for inclusion:

Reasons for exclusion: