

# Finding a Journal Article



# What is a Journal?

- **A collection of articles focusing on one subject or profession**

## **Examples:**

- **Journal of the American Medical Association**
- **Nursing**



- **Is published regularly every week, month, etc.**
- **Articles are reviewed by experts in the field.**

# What is a Journal? Cont.

- The end of a journal article will have a list of references, or sources of information referred to in the article.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, adherence to low-risk dietary and lifestyle factors was associated with significant reductions in the incidence of self-reported hypertension and could have the potential to prevent a large proportion of new-onset hypertension occurring among young women. Prevention of hypertension would, in turn, have major public health benefits.

**Author Contributions:** Dr Forman had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

**Study concept and design:** Forman, Stampfer, Curhan.

**Acquisition of data:** Forman, Stampfer, Curhan.

**Analysis and interpretation of data:** Forman, Stampfer, Curhan.

**Drafting of the manuscript:** Forman.

**Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:** Forman, Stampfer, Curhan.

**Statistical analysis:** Forman.

**Obtained funding:** Forman, Stampfer, Curhan.

**Administrative, technical, or material support:** Forman, Stampfer, Curhan.

**Study supervision:** Curhan.

**Financial Disclosures:** None reported.

**Funding/Support:** This study was funded by American Heart Association grant 0535401T and National Institutes of Health grants HL079929-01A2 and CA50385.

**Role of the Sponsor:** The American Heart Association and the National Institutes of Health had no role in the collection, management, analysis, or interpretation of the data and had no role in the preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript.

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## References



# What is a Journal? Cont.

- A scholarly journal will have articles on the results of scientific studies and research.

## Migraine Headache in Middle Age and Late-Life Brain Infarcts

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**M**IGRAINE, A COMMON NEUROVASCULAR disorder that affects approximately 11% of adults and 5% of children worldwide, is more common in women than men and is most prevalent in the third and fourth decades of life.<sup>1</sup> Although a severe migraine attack is among the most disabling of neurological disorders,<sup>2</sup> many individuals with migraine do not consult physicians.<sup>3</sup>

Approximately one-third of individuals with migraine experience neurological aura symptoms before headache onset (migraine with aura), usually consisting of transient visual, and also sensory, aphasic, or motor disturbances.<sup>4</sup> Recent evidence suggests that migraine with aura is associated with an increased risk of clinically evident stroke or coronary artery disease.<sup>5,6</sup>

Migraine has also been linked to silent infarct-like lesions (identified on magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] regardless of clinical manifestations) in a community-based cohort evaluated as a part of the CAMERA study,<sup>6</sup> which showed that individuals with migraine had a 7-fold increased risk for

**Context** Migraine is considered to be an episodic condition with no long-term consequences. However, recent studies suggest that migraine attacks may be associated with pathologic changes in the brain, particularly in the cerebellum.

**Objective** To determine whether individuals not reporting headache compared with individuals reporting migraine symptoms, particularly aura, in midlife are at increased risk of late-life infarct-like lesions found on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) without consideration of clinical symptoms.

**Design, Setting, and Participants** A population-based study of men and women in Reykjavik, Iceland (cohort born 1907-1935; n=4689; 57% women) were followed up since 1967, examined, and interviewed about migraine symptoms in midlife (mean age, 51 years; range, 33-65 years). Between 2002 and 2006, more than 26 years later, brain MRIs were performed. Participants reporting headaches once or more per month were asked about migraine symptoms including nausea, unilateral location, photophobia, visual disturbance, and numbness. These individuals with headache were classified as having migraine without aura, migraine with aura, or nonmigraine headache. A comprehensive cardiovascular risk assessment was performed at both examinations.

**Main Outcome Measure** Presence of infarct-like lesions (total) and specifically located in the cortical, subcortical, and cerebellar regions.

**Results** Infarct-like lesions were present in 39.3% of men and 24.6% of women. After adjusting for age, sex, and follow-up time, compared with those not reporting headaches once or more per month (n=3243), those with midlife migraine with aura (n=361) had an increased risk of late-life infarct-like lesions (adjusted odds ratio [OR], 1.4; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.1-1.8) that specifically reflected an association with cerebellar lesions in women (prevalence of infarcts 23.0% for women with migraine with aura vs 14.5% for women not reporting headaches; adjusted OR, 1.9; 95% CI, 1.4-2.6 vs a 19.3% prevalence of infarcts for men with migraine with aura vs 21.3% for men not reporting headaches; adjusted OR, 1.0; 95% CI, 0.6-1.8; P<.04 for interaction by sex). Migraine without aura and nonmigraine headache were not associated with an increased risk.

**Conclusions** Migraine with aura in midlife was associated with late-life prevalence of cerebellar infarct-like lesions on MRI. This association was statistically significant only for women. This is consistent with the hypothesis that migraine with aura in midlife is associated with late-life vascular disease in the cerebellum and in women.

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infarcts in the cerebellum compared with controls, an association that was strongest in those with aura and frequent attacks (at least monthly).

Although the precise etiology linking migraine with aura and vascular disease is uncertain,<sup>5,6,11</sup> the degree to which migraine is a marker or risk factor for brain changes that may have

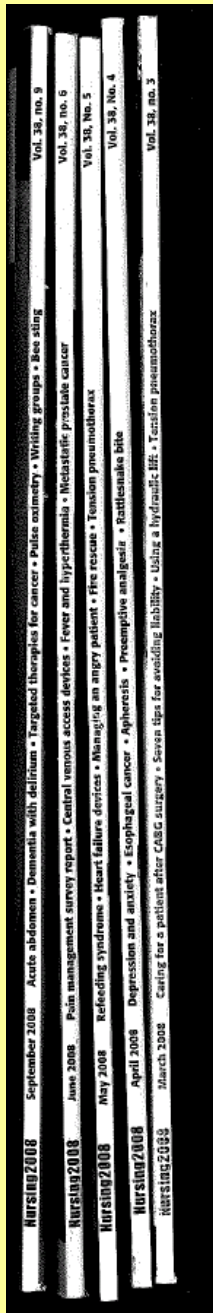
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JAMA, June 24, 2009—Vol 301, No. 24 2563

See also p 2594 and Patient Page.

# Print Journals

- The library subscribes to about 10 nursing and medical journals that have articles on diseases and treatment found in primary care.
- All issues are kept at least 5 years.
- Back issues are kept in the Medical area in alphabetical order by journal title, then by date.
- To locate an article on a specific topic, search in the online databases to find the journal, issue date, article title and page number.
- \* SEE PowerPoint on “Finding a Print Journal Article” for Instructions.

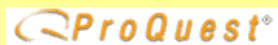


# Electronic Journals

- **Many journals published in print, are also put into digital format.**
- **Digital articles are put into a database.**
- **Articles in the database can be searched by keyword or topic.**

# Databases of Medical Journals

The library subscribes to several databases that focus only on health and medical journals.



## Health & Medical Complete

This database contains the most articles.



## Health Reference Center Academic

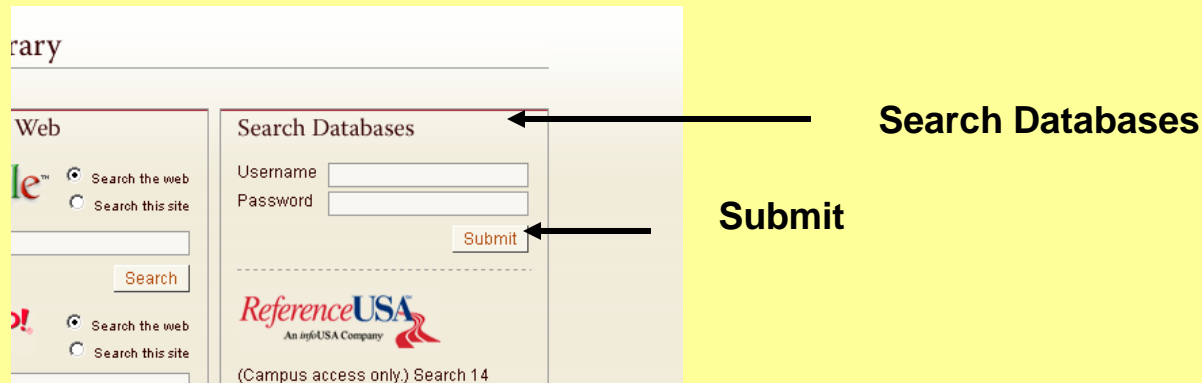
This database is best for finding articles in our print journals.

See the slide show on “Finding a Print Journal Article.”

# Databases, cont.

## To get to the databases:

- Go to [www.kingslibrary.org](http://www.kingslibrary.org)
- Enter the username and password under “Search Databases.” (Get from library staff)



The screenshot shows a web page with a search interface. On the left, there are two search options: "Web" and "ReferenceUSA". The "Web" section has radio buttons for "Search the web" (selected) and "Search this site", with a "Search" button below. The "ReferenceUSA" section also has radio buttons for "Search the web" (selected) and "Search this site", with a "Search" button below. The main "Search Databases" section has a "Search Databases" header, a "Username" input field, a "Password" input field, and a "Submit" button. Two black arrows point from the text "Search Databases" and "Submit" to their respective elements on the page. The ReferenceUSA logo and the text "An infoUSA Company" are visible below the input fields. At the bottom of the page, it says "(Campus access only.) Search 14".

- Click “Submit.”



# Getting to databases--ProQuest

- At the next screen, click on the first icon.



- Find 
- Click the gray box “Connect to Proquest.”
- Click on “Select multiple databases.”

A screenshot of the ProQuest website's search interface. At the top, the 'ProQuest' logo is visible. Below it are navigation tabs for 'Basic', 'Advanced', 'Topics', 'Browse', 'Publications', and 'My Research'. The 'Basic' tab is selected. Underneath, there's a section for 'Databases selected' showing 'Multiple databases...'. The 'Basic Search' section includes a search input field, 'Search' and 'Clear' buttons, and a 'Tools' menu with 'Search Tips' and 'Browse Topics'. Below the search field, there are dropdown menus for 'Database:' (set to 'Multiple databases...') and 'Date range:' (set to 'All dates'). A blue link 'Select multiple databases' is positioned to the right of the database dropdown.

Select multiple databases.

# Databases--Proquest, cont.

- Click on “Clear All Databases.”

Address http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=573&TS=1250596474&clientId=83181&LASTSRCHMODE=1

## ProQuest

### Databases

Select the database(s) you would like to search, then click [Continue](#),  
Search a single database by clicking on its name. Databases with checkboxes can be cross-searched.

[Select all databases](#) / [Clear all databases](#)

[ABI/INFORM Dateline](#) (ID 5921)

**Business, Economics: local and regional business publications**

Search a unique resource focusing on hard-to-find local and regional business news coverage of large corporations, privately marketed, finance, and industry news. Provides access to business information not typically found in national news sources. Content includes news, analysis, and more gathered from major business tabloids, magazines, daily newspapers, wire services, and city, state, and regional news sources.

Coverage: 1985-current | [View titles](#)

Clear all  
databases.

# Databases--Proquest, cont.

- Scroll down and check the boxes for Nursing & Allied Health Source and Proquest Health & Medical Complete as shown:

Nursing  
& Allied  
Health  
Source

ProQuest  
Health &  
Medical  
Complete

**National Newspaper Abstracts (3)** (ID 13675)  
Abstracts and indexing for New York Times, USA Today, and Wall Street Journal, included with a subscription to Research Library or Discovery.  
Coverage: Varies | [View titles](#)

**Nursing & Allied Health Source**  
Search full-text journals and dissertations in ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source alongside Systematic Reviews, Evidence Summaries, and Best Practice Information Sheets from the renowned Joanna Briggs Institute.  
Coverage: varies | [View titles](#)

**Evidence-Based Resources from the Joanna Briggs Institute** (ID 25046)  
**Nursing, Allied Health: Evidence-Based Resources**  
Systematic Reviews, Evidence Summaries, and Best Practice Information Sheets for nursing and the allied health professions. [more info...](#)  
Coverage: Varies | [View titles](#)

**ProQuest Nursing & Allied Health Source** (ID 5441)  
**Nursing, Allied Health: Journals, Magazines, Dissertations**  
Find complete, full-text information from leading nursing, allied health, and related publications. Designed to meet the needs of researchers at health-care facilities as well as students enrolled in nursing and allied health programs at academic institutions. [more info...](#)  
Coverage: varies | [View titles](#)

**ProQuest Health and Medical Complete** (ID 4795)  
**Health, Medicine: Journals, Magazines**  
Designed to serve a wide range of people who need health information -- from hospital administrators to medical professionals to consumers. The database provides coverage from leading health journals and essential medical journals in key medical specialties. [more info...](#)  
Coverage: varies | [View titles](#)

# Databases--Proquest, cont.

Scroll to the top and click “Continue” on the right-hand side.

ProQuest

## Databases

Select the database(s) you would like to search, then click [Continue](#)

Search a single database by clicking on its name. Databases with checkboxes can be cross-searched.

[Select all databases](#) / [Clear all databases](#)

# Proquest--Searching

- At the Basic Search screen, check the box to **limit to full text.**

Some journals include only abstracts, or summaries of articles, so you don't want those in your search results.

ProQuest

Basic Advanced Browse Publications My Research 0 marked items

Databases selected: Nursing & Allied Health Source, ProQuest Health and Medical Complete

Basic Search Tools: Search Tips Browse Topics

dickle cell disease Search Clear

Database: Multiple databases... Select multiple databases

Date range: All dates

Limit results to:  Full text documents only  Scholarly journals, including peer-reviewed About

More Search Options

Full  
text  
only

- Type your topic into the box and click  
“Search.”

# Proquest—Searching, cont.

The first screen of the search results of is shown below.

ProQuest

Basic Advanced Browse Publications My Research  
0 marked items

Interface language English

Databases selected: Nursing & Allied Health Source, ProQuest Health and Medical Complete

Results – powered by ProQuest® Smart Search

Suggested Topics [About](#)

<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia</a>	<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia AND Pediatrics</a>
<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia AND Medical research</a>	<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia AND Genetics</a>
<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia AND Children &amp; youth</a>	<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia AND Pain management</a>
<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia AND Health care</a>	<a href="#">Sickle cell anemia AND Disease</a>

< Previous | Next >

176 documents found for: *sickle cell disease* » [Refine Search](#) | [Set Up Alert](#) | [Create RSS Feed](#)

[All sources](#) **[Top Journals](#)** [Scholarly Journals](#) [Magazines](#) [Trade Publications](#) [Evidence-Based](#) [Reference/ Reports](#) [Dissertations](#)

Mark all [0 marked items](#): Email / Cite / Export [Show all documents](#) Sort results by: Most recent

1. [Changes in Lung Function in Children with Sickle Cell Disease/From the Authors](#)  
*Anastassios C Koumbourlis, Donna J Lee, Ada Lee, Joanna E MacLean, et al. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*  
Aug 15, 2009. Vol. 180, Iss. 4; p. 377 (2 pages)  
[Citation](#) | [Full text](#) | [Full Text - PDF](#) (60 K)
2. [The African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation](#)  
*Tom Mboya-Okevo, Robert G Ridley, Solomon Nwaka. The Lancet.* London: May 2-May 8, 2009. Vol. 373, Iss. 9674; p. 1507 (2 pages)

- Click on the “Top Journals” tab above the article titles.

# Proquest—Searching, cont.

If you want to narrow your search, select one of the “Suggested topics.”

The screenshot shows the ProQuest search results page for the query 'sickle cell disease'. The page features a navigation bar with tabs for 'Basic', 'Advanced', 'Browse', 'Publications', and 'My Research' (0 marked items). The 'Databases selected' section lists 'Nursing & Allied Health Source' and 'ProQuest Health and Medical Complete'. The 'Results' section is powered by ProQuest Smart Search and includes a 'Suggested Topics' box with links such as 'Sickle cell anemia', 'Sickle cell anemia AND Medical research', and 'Sickle cell anemia AND Pediatrics'. Below the suggestions, it indicates '176 documents found for: sickle cell disease' and provides options to 'Refine Search', 'Set Up Alert', and 'Create RSS Feed'. A filter bar at the bottom allows selection of source types like 'All sources', 'Top Journals', 'Scholarly Journals', etc. The search results are sorted by 'Most recent' and include two entries: 1. 'Changes in Lung Function in Children with Sickle Cell Disease/From the Authors' by Anastassios C Koumbourlis et al., published in the American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine; 2. 'The African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation' by Tom Mhava-Okevo et al., published in The Lancet.

ProQuest

Basic Advanced Browse Publications My Research 0 marked items

Interface language English

Databases selected: Nursing & Allied Health Source, ProQuest Health and Medical Complete

Results – powered by ProQuest® Smart Search

Suggested Topics [About](#)

[Sickle cell anemia](#) [Sickle cell anemia AND Pediatrics](#)  
[Sickle cell anemia AND Medical research](#) [Sickle cell anemia AND Genetics](#)  
[Sickle cell anemia AND Children & youth](#) [Sickle cell anemia AND Pain management](#)  
[Sickle cell anemia AND Health care](#) [Sickle cell anemia AND Disease](#)

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176 documents found for: *sickle cell disease* >> [Refine Search](#) | [Set Up Alert](#) | [Create RSS Feed](#)

[All sources](#) [Top Journals](#) [Scholarly Journals](#) [Magazines](#) [Trade Publications](#) [Evidence-Based](#) [Reference/ Reports](#) [Dissertations](#)

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1. [Changes in Lung Function in Children with Sickle Cell Disease/From the Authors](#)  
*Anastassios C Koumbourlis, Donna J Lee, Ada Lee, Joanna E MacLean, et al. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*  
Aug 15, 2009. Vol. 180, Iss. 4; p. 377 (2 pages)  
[Citation](#) | [Full text](#) | [Full Text - PDF](#) (60 K)

2. [The African Network for Drugs and Diagnostics Innovation](#)  
*Tom Mhava-Okevo, Robert G Ridley, Solomon Mwaka. The Lancet.* London: May 2-May 8, 2009. Vol. 373, Iss. 9674; p. 1507 (2 pages)

## Proquest—Searching, cont.

Here are the items of information given for each article in the list of search results.

**\*Please note that you will need this information in this basic format for your list of references.**

The diagram shows a search result entry with several labels and arrows pointing to specific parts of the text:

- Article title**: Points to the blue link [Pulmonary Complications of Sickle Cell DiseaseMechanisms of Disease:](#)
- Journal title**: Points to *The New England Journal of Medicine*.
- Authors**: Points to *Mark T Gladwin, Elliott Vichinsky*.
- Abstract**: Points to the [Abstract](#) link.
- Text+Graphics**: Points to the [Text+Graphics](#) link.
- Date**: Points to *Boston: Nov 20, 2008*.
- Volume #**: Points to *Vol. 359*.
- Issue #**: Points to *Iss. 21*.
- Page #**: Points to *p. 2254*.





**Abstract is a summary of the article.**


**To view an article, click on the blue link for the title.**



# Proquest—Searching, cont.

Here is the first screen of the article.

 [Print](#) |  [Email](#) |  [Copy link](#) |  [Cite this](#) |  Mark Document This article can

 **The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE**

**Pulmonary Complications of Sickle Cell Disease** Mechanisms of Disease:  
*Mark T Gladwin, Elliott Vichinsky. The New England Journal of Medicine.* Boston: [Nov 20, 2008](#). Vol. 359, Iss. 21; pg. 2254

**Abstract (Summary)**  
**Sickle cell disease** is one of the most common autosomal recessive disorders in the world. The complications of **sickle cell disease** are myriad, but the two most common acute events are vaso-occlusive pain crisis, caused by physical and adhesive entrapment of red **cells** containing hemoglobin S in the microcirculation, and the acute chest syndrome, a lung injury syndrome.

[» Jump to indexing \(document details\)](#)

**Full Text** (8064 words)

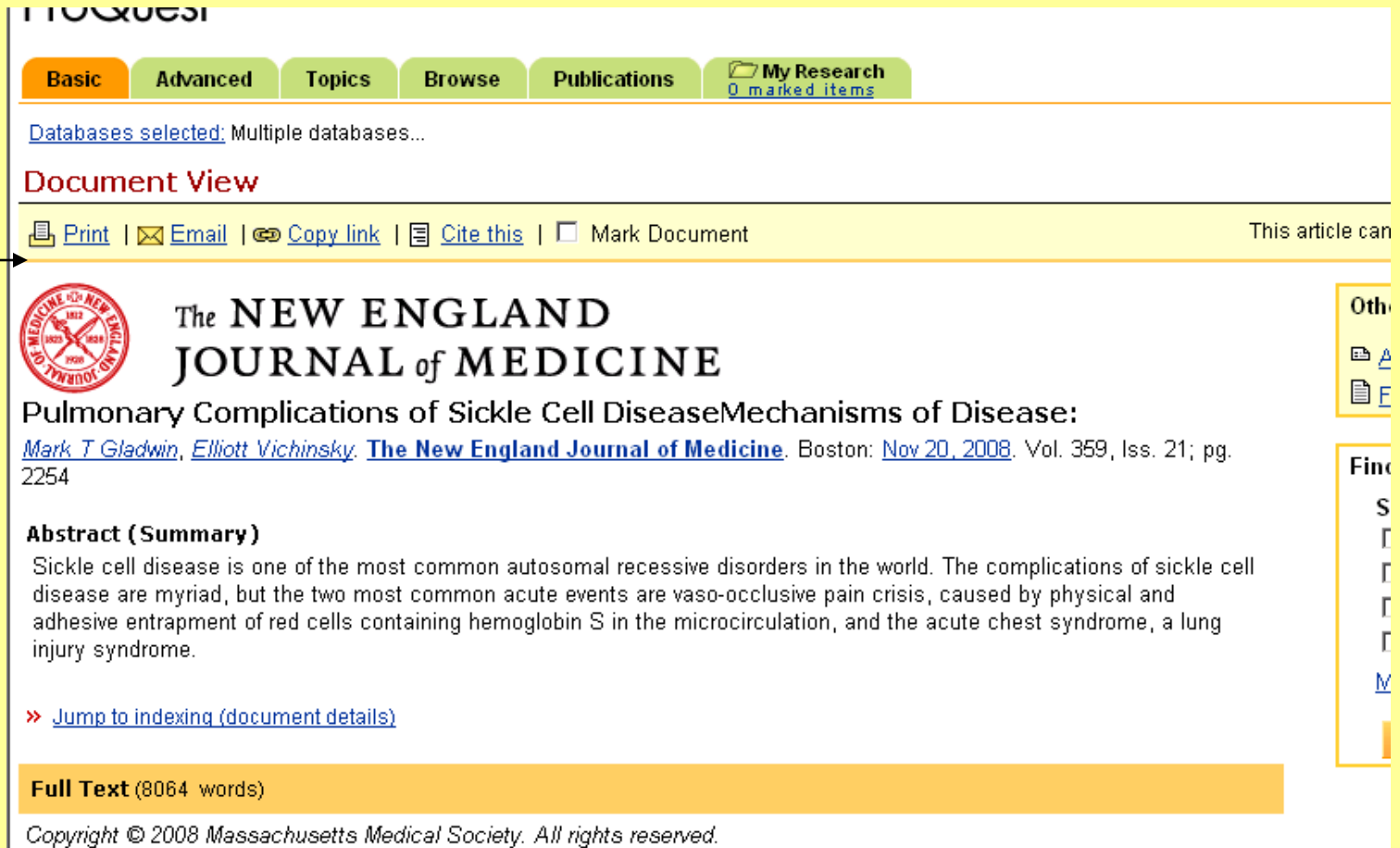
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The inheritance of two copies of a mutant  $\beta$ -globin gene, one from each parent, is the underlying cause of sickle cell disease. The mutation, GAG[arrow right]GTG, substitutes valine for glutamic acid at position 6 in the  $\beta$ -globin chain of hemoglobin A, resulting in a hemoglobin called hemoglobin S. <sup>1 2 3</sup> Sickle cell disease is one of the most common autosomal recessive disorders in the world. Approximately 8% of black Americans are heterozygous and have the sickle cell trait, whereas approximately 1 in 600 is homozygous and has sickle cell disease. In certain areas of sub-Saharan Africa, an estimated 40 to 60% of the population is heterozygous, suggesting that 1 to 4% of babies born in this region have the disease. <sup>4</sup>

Hemoglobin S polymerizes on deoxygenation. The polymers make the erythrocyte rigid, distort its shape, and cause structural damage in the red-cell membrane, all of which alter the rheologic properties of the cell, impair blood flow through the microvasculature, and lead to hemolysis and vaso-occlusive episodes. <sup>2 5</sup> The extent of hemoglobin S polymerization is a primary determinant of the severity of sickle cell disease <sup>6</sup> and is proportional to the degree and duration of hemoglobin

# Proquest—Searching, cont.

To print the article, click on the printer icon above the title.




PROQUEST

Basic Advanced Topics Browse Publications My Research  
0 marked items

Databases selected: Multiple databases...

Document View

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 The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Pulmonary Complications of Sickle Cell DiseaseMechanisms of Disease:  
*Mark T Gladwin, Elliott Vichinsky.* [The New England Journal of Medicine](#). Boston: [Nov 20, 2008](#). Vol. 359, Iss. 21; pg. 2254

**Abstract ( Summary )**

Sickle cell disease is one of the most common autosomal recessive disorders in the world. The complications of sickle cell disease are myriad, but the two most common acute events are vaso-occlusive pain crisis, caused by physical and adhesive entrapment of red cells containing hemoglobin S in the microcirculation, and the acute chest syndrome, a lung injury syndrome.

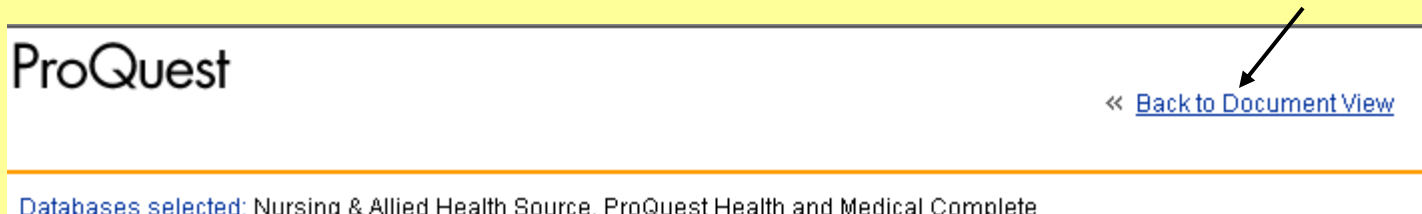
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**Full Text** (8064 words)

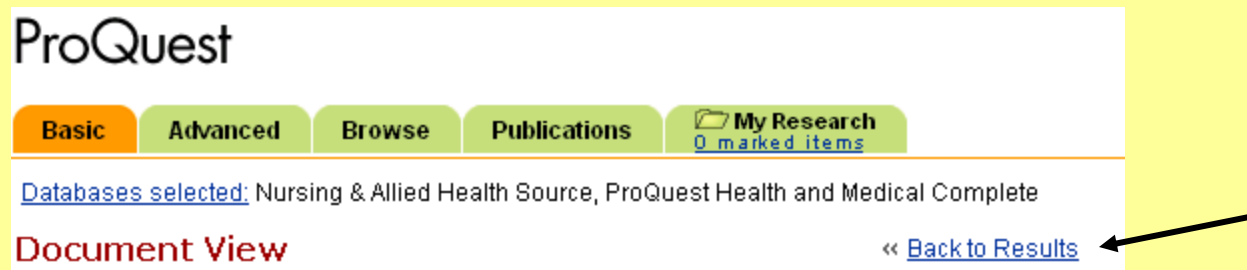
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# Proquest—Searching, cont.

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