Biofeedback Newsletter 89 - May 2012

The May issue of Biofeedback is here. Congratulations to the graduates! Welcome to summer, everyone!

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**Director’s Notes**

When accessing information, usually no one tool is sufficient. In order to get a broad picture of a topic, it is necessary to gather opinions from multiple sources. Research reported today may contradict research reported in the past. Because different databases index different journals, to get a complete picture, multiple databases must be used.

In order to meet the varied information needs of the health sciences faculty, staff and students, the USA Biomedical Library strives to provide multiple resources. While we recognize that learning to use these varied resources may be confusing, keep in mind that the Biomedical Library personnel are available to help you navigate the resources. Call on us as your information professionals...we can help you determine the best resources to search for your topic and can help you search those resources efficiently. Instruction can be held for classes or one-on-one.

photo: herzogbr
New PubMed Filters Sidebar Replaces Limits Feature

As of May 10, 2012, the limits page on Pubmed has been replaced with a new filter sidebar. This filter side bar is displayed alongside the results page and its operational behavior is similar to the way limit selection operated previously. Once a filter is selected it will remain selected for all later searches unless it is cleared. In the example below, you can see some of the filters available on the left side bar. If you do not see the filter you need, you can find additional filters under “Choose additional” filters at the top and bottom of the side bar. Some filter categories will have more filters than can be displayed on the side bar. For those you can click on “more” to see additional filter choices.
Now we will select the Systematic Reviews filter.

As you apply filters to your results to narrow your search, the side bar will only display valid filters applicable to your results. In this example, randomized controlled trial review filter was removed when Systematic reviews filter was selected.

Free full text is now on the side bar while others such as “filter your results” will be done at a later date.

Fletch Bowieing
Source:

**CME Available for Point of Care Information access**

CME is now available for practice-based learning in support of specific patient care information access from the [USA CME web page](http://www.usa-cme.com/). The health care provider would use PubMed or another computer-based clinical decision-making resource at the point of care to ask a clinical question, search evidence-based sources for practice recommendations and then apply a recommendation appropriately to the patient. After reading and analyzing the literature retrieved, a form is completed and submitted for the CME. Even if there are no evidence-based recommendations appropriate for the patient, the learning process still takes place. To apply for Point-of-Care CME credits, complete the form linked from the USA CME web page - [http://www.usa-cme.com/](http://www.usa-cme.com/).
New Electronic Delivery Method Via ILLiad

The Biomedical Library Interlibrary Loan/Document Delivery Department is in the process of integrating our delivery methods for ILL articles. In the future, your articles will be posted as PDF files on your ILLiad account. Once your request has been received and processed by the ILL staff, ILLiad will automatically send you an email with the URL and instructions to retrieve your articles.

Log into your ILLiad account.

Go to your **Main Menu**, under **View**, click on the Electronic Delivery option.

At **Electronically Received Articles**, click on the PDF/View link and the article will download.

It’s as simple as that and the best advantages are:

1. You will not have to log into a separate site to retrieve your articles. No more PIN numbers – just remember your ILLiad username/password.

2. Your articles will be **accessible for 30 days from the date of posting**.

***Please Note*** We are in the process of phasing out the Ariel delivery method, so you may still receive emails directing you to the old electronic delivery site for previous article requests.

If you have any questions or problems downloading your articles, please call the Baugh Biomedical Library, Interlibrary Loans/Document Delivery Department at 251-460-6891 or email at ill@bbl.usouthal.edu.

We hope you will enjoy this new delivery aspect of ILLiad.

Evelyn Reed, Library Supervisor

Interlibrary Loans/Document Delivery Department
Biomedical Library Summer Hours 2012

Beginning Monday, May 13 the Biomedical Library transitions to its summer hours. The adjusted hours for each site are listed below.

At the campus location (Baugh Biomedical Library):

- Sunday: 1pm to 9:45pm
- Monday - Thursday: 7:15 am to 9:45pm
- Friday: 7:15am to 5:45pm
- Saturday: 9am to 5:45pm

At the Medical Center site (Health Information Resource Center):

- Sunday: Closed
- Monday to Friday: 8am to 5pm
- Saturday: Closed

(Please note: the Medical Center site remains accessible throughout the summer 24 hours a day/7 days a week to patrons with valid USA identification.)

At the Children's & Women's site:

- Sunday: Closed
- Monday to Friday: 8am to 5pm*
- Saturday: Closed

(*Please note: the Children's & Women's site is open Monday thru Friday from 8am to 5pm, but is not staffed.)

Fall semester hours will resume on Sunday, August 12, 2012.
Technology Corner: Taking Notes on the iPad

The iPad’s native Notes application works fine if you want to quickly peck out a note for later, but we’ve compiled a list of heavy-duty apps with great features that will offer a lot more for the student, professor, or health care professional on-the-go.

**Notability ($0.99):**

As a note-taking application, Notability offers a little bit of everything. It allows one to type or handwrite notes, upload PDFs to annotate, and record audio at the same time to capture a lecture or talk. The notes can be synced with cloud applications like Dropbox, and when one reviews a note, he or she need only tap on part of the note to hear the audio that was being recorded when it was created.

Similar alternatives: PaperDesk ($0.99, free lite version), AudioNote ($4.99, free lite version)

**GoodReader ($4.99):**

GoodReader is a file reader and manager that also has powerful PDF annotation capabilities. It syncs with many cloud services such as Dropbox and Google Docs, and works with many file types including Microsoft Office files (Word, Excel, Powerpoint), iWork files (Pages, Numbers, Keynote), PDFs, HTML files, text files, and audio and video files. The PDF annotations in GoodReader can sync back to a computer or be mailed with the annotations intact for reading on other devices. GoodReader for iPhone is a separate purchase in the Apple App Store.

Similar alternatives: iAnnotate ($9.99), neu.Annotate+ PDF ($0.99)

**Evernote (free, 40MB/month storage):**

Evernote is a cloud service that syncs text, photos, PDFs, website clippings, and audio between your devices, computers, and the web. It offers a handy-way to keep everything one needs to remember right at hand. Once an image or PDF file is sent to the Evernote server, the words in it become searchable, even if they are in handwriting instead of type. Quick snaps of documents from a phone camera quickly become searchable. Evernote offers 40MB of storage for new notes free per month, though there is no limit to how much you can store total, and more space is available along with offline access and other perks, if you pay for a premium plan. Evernote is also available for iPhone, Android, Blackberry, and Windows Phone Devices, as well as on Windows PCs and Macs.

Similar alternatives: Microsoft OneNote (free), Springpad (free)
Comparing Varying Types of Research Literature

One of the more confusing aspects of research literature is the many forms it can take. These different types depend on numerous factors including data size, data type, research approach, scope and objective - to name just a few. Additionally, these elements are rarely used in a vacuum, so theoretically any number of combinations and variations of these factors are possible.

The information below strives to give a broad idea how the most common types of research literature differ from the other. It would be pure hubris to claim that this is in anyway a comprehensive overview, but hopefully will provide a basis in understanding research types.

The seven types of research literature addressed here are:

1. Research Articles
2. Review Articles
3. Systematic Reviews
4. Qualitative Research
5. Quantitative Research
6. Meta-Analysis
7. Meta-Synthesis

Research Articles:

These type of articles are a write-up of a single, relatively small experiment and/or study. Generally a specific phenomenon is studied, a discovery is made and then test and from these results a hypothesis is formed. The following citation is an example of a research article:


Although research articles may form the "lowest" tier of evidence (at least until the studies are repeated) they do serve as the basic building blocks for all other types of research literature.

Review Articles:

Review articles quite simply are a summary, or information gathered on a single research topic from a a variety of sources. The review article will often sum-up and evaluate the collected information to form or back-up a given theory and/or argument. The relative validity or strength of a review article depends largely on the amount of data gathered beforehand. A good example of a review article is:

Nasogastric tubes: an historical context; Phillips NM; MEDSURG Nursing, 2006 Apr; 15 (2): 84-8
Systematic Reviews:
Systematic reviews are similar to review articles in that they serve as an overview of topic-related data; however, there are significant differences between the two. First of all systematic reviews tend to be more exhaustive during the data gathering process. Additionally the collected information is rigorously evaluated for quality and subjected to precise statistical methodologies. Finally the results are based on clear, objective conclusion - generally resulting from the application of statistical tools mentioned above. An example of a systematic review is:


Qualitative Research and Quantitative Research:
The next types of research are probably best illustrated by comparing and contrasting the two. Although these two types of research are diametrically opposed to one another they both share the common goal of being comprehensive. On the other hand the scope and aim of both are on opposite sides of the spectrum.

Qualitative research is sometimes referred to "soft" research, because it tends to deal in relative intangibles rather than quantitative research which centers on numbers and statistical evidence.

Collecting qualitative data includes such devices as interviews, observation and subjective, human interpretation of events. Generally this data is represented by words and objects, and it is the researchers themselves who serve as the primary information collector. Qualitative data tends toward the subjective. Finally when the data is gathered what is sought are patterns and/or themes - the research objectives are ones of description, exploration and discovery.

In contrast, quantitative data is centers around numbers and statistics gathered by validated, structured tools such as surveys and questionnaires. These pre-designed statistical gathering tools are the primary data gathering instruments, collecting information that is largely objective and measurable. Analysis of quantitative data identifies statistical relations, and studies of these kind focus on description, exploration and prediction. An example of each type of research studies is included below:

Qualitative:

Quantitative:
Meta-Synthesis and Meta-Analysis:

Like qualitative and quantitative research, it is probably easiest to describe a meta-synthesis and meta-analysis by looking at them side-by-side. In fact both types of these articles are the results of the types of research mentioned above. Again, while each is different in content they are similar in approach. The overall goal is to be as thorough as possible, and thus the most comprehensive and reliable data on a given topic available.

A meta-synthesis, quite simply, is a comprehensive gathering of qualitative research on a given topic - providing a more subjective overview of a given topic - while a meta-analysis employs statistics to organize and evaluate collected information numerically.

An example of each type of article is listed below:

Meta-Synthesis:

Meta-Analysis:
The Braden Scale cannot be used alone for assessing pressure ulcer risk in surgical patients: a meta-analysis. Chen, Hong-Lin; Liu, Peng; He, Wei; Ostomy Wound Management, 2012 Feb; 58 (2): 34-6, 38-40

Obviously this article only represents the tip of the iceberg of research methods, approaches and literature. For further information please feel free to contact the Biomedical Library for more information.

Justin Robertson

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Book Drive Collects Over 2400 Books for Kids

Along with the other University Libraries, the Biomedical Library recently organized a book drive to celebrate National Library Week, collecting over 2400 books for the USA Children's Medical Center. The books will be distributed to children and teens at well-child and sick visits to supplement the center's Reach Out and Read program to encourage literacy and reading.

Photo: Lyle Ratiff
BL Participates in Gumbo/Chili Showdown

The Biomedical Library Jagbarians again participated in the College of Medicine Gumbo/Chili Showdown to benefit the scholarship created in the memory of Regan Robinson, a medical student at USA who was diagnosed with advanced colon cancer in 2003 at the age of 23. The scholarship provides assistance to a rising senior medical student who embodies Regan’s spirit and character. The Jagbarians prepared a great dish of white bean, chicken chili as this year’s entry.
On Sunday afternoon, April 29, 2012, Geneva Staggs and Robbie Runderson set up a consumer health exhibit at the Social Butterflies’ Spring Fling Health Awareness Fair. The Fair was held in the Yvonne Kennedy Auditorium on the Baker-Gaines Central Campus of Bishop State Community College. The exhibit provided print and online health information designed to help people make informed decisions about their health and health care decisions. Specific we talked with participants about using free online databases such as MedlinePlus.gov, SeniorHealth.gov, Household Products Database, and KidsHealth.org that provide a quality alternative to searching Google for health issues.

**Faculty Publications March-May 2012**


Pruitt B. Nutritional support for the ventilation patient. AARC Times 2012 Apr;36(4):8-12.


Simmons S, Pruitt B. Sounding the alarm for patients with obstructive sleep apnea. Nursing 2012 Apr;42(4):34-42.

Smith A. Using a theory to understand triage decision making. International Emergency Nursing 2012;[Article in press].

Srivastava SK, Bhardwaj A, Singh S, Arora S, McClellan S, Grizzle WE, Reed E, Singh AP. Myb overexpression overrides androgen depletion-induced cell cycle arrest and apoptosis in prostate cancer cells, and confers aggressive malignant traits: potential role in castration resistance. Carcinogenesis 2012 Apr;[Article in press].

Straughn JM Jr, Gandy RE, Rodning CB. The core competencies of James Marion Sims, MD. Annals of Surgery 2012 Apr;[.

Taylor MS, Francis M, Qian X, Solodushko V. Dynamic Ca(2+) signal modalities in the vascular endothelium. Microcirculation 2012;[Article in press].


Varner JM. Managing communications and behavioral challenges in dementia. Alabama Nurse 2012 May;39(1):5-6; quiz 8


