00:00:00,350 --> 00:00:03,180
If you're beginning a
literature search or

2 00:00:03,180 --> 00:00:04,620 a research paper you

3 00:00:04,620 --> 00:00:06,510 need to select a database.

4 00:00:06,510 --> 00:00:08,550 But what is the best database for

5 00:00:08,550 --> 00:00:11,070 nursing and medical research? How do you

6 00:00:11,070 --> 00:00:13,530 find the databases? What is

7 00:00:13,530 --> 00:00:15,045 the difference between PubMed,

8 00:00:15,045 --> 00:00:16,200 CINAHL, and Web of

9 00:00:16,200 --> 00:00:18,810 Science? And is it necessary to

10 00:00:18,810 --> 00:00:21,990 search more than one database? To select

11 00:00:21,990 --> 00:00:25,260 a database, click on "Research" and select

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00:00:25,260 --> 00:00:27,660 "Databases". From here you can enter

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00:00:27,660 --> 00:00:30,435 the name of the database in the search box.

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00:00:30,435 --> 00:00:31,680
If you don't
know the name of

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00:00:31,680 --> 00:00:34,320 the database that's okay, simply

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00:00:34,320 --> 00:00:36,270 browse by specific subject to

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00:00:36,270 --> 00:00:39,460 find a curated list of databases.

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00:00:39,460 --> 00:00:41,720 But what is the difference between

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00:00:41,720 --> 00:00:45,905 databases? Simply - scope. PubMed

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00:00:45,905 --> 00:00:47,660 covers all areas of

00:00:47,660 --> 00:00:48,980 biomedical literature

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00:00:48,980 --> 00:00:51,350 including medical sciences and nursing.

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00:00:51,350 --> 00:00:53,600 While CINAHL - the Cumulative Index

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00:00:53,600 --> 00:00:55,730 of Nursing and Allied Health Literature -

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00:00:55,730 --> 00:00:57,890 focuses on various aspects of

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00:00:57,890 --> 00:00:59,360 medicine including

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00:00:59,360 --> 00:01:01,610 nursing and allied health literature.

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00:01:01,610 --> 00:01:04,550 Pubmed and CINAHL both allow you to limit by

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00:01:04,550 --> 00:01:06,710 publication type, which will allow you to

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00:01:06,710 --> 00:01:10,370 find those randomized control trials.

00:01:10,370 --> 00:01:12,740 Web of Science is

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00:01:12,740 --> 00:01:14,660 a multi-disciplinary database that

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00:01:14,660 --> 00:01:17,640 covers more than just the sciences.

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00:01:19,720 --> 00:01:21,800 So why do we search

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00:01:21,800 --> 00:01:24,110 more than one database? While there will be

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00:01:24,110 --> 00:01:26,690 significant overlap between PubMed

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00:01:26,690 --> 00:01:29,330 and CINAHL and even Web of Science,

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00:01:29,330 --> 00:01:31,805 each database has its strengths.

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00:01:31,805 --> 00:01:34,310 Journals indexed in PubMed are not

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00:01:34,310 --> 00:01:36,920 necessarily in CINAHL and vice versa.

00:01:36,920 --> 00:01:38,840 In addition, CINAHL has

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00:01:38,840 --> 00:01:41,990 stronger allied health coverage than PubMed.

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00:01:41,990 --> 00:01:43,820 Web of Science will allow

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00:01:43,820 --> 00:01:46,085 you to track citations.

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00:01:46,085 --> 00:01:49,640 Pubmed and CINAHL both allow you to limit by

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00:01:49,640 --> 00:01:52,070 publication type so that you can

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00:01:52,070 --> 00:01:55,710 find those randomized controlled trials.

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00:02:00,280 --> 00:02:03,140 If you need an article written by a nurse,

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00:02:03,140 --> 00:02:04,955 Cinahl is the place to go.

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00:02:04,955 --> 00:02:07,650 You can find just that.

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00:02:13,060 --> 00:02:15,965 Finally, if you're struggling to find 52

00:02:15,965 --> 00:02:17,960 relevant literature sometimes it's

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00:02:17,960 --> 00:02:19,070 very helpful to just to

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00:02:19,070 --> 00:02:21,050 try a different database.

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00:02:21,050 --> 00:02:23,240 Struggling in PubMed? Try

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00:02:23,240 --> 00:02:25,550 CINAHL, or even web of science.

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00:02:25,550 --> 00:02:27,620 The same search in different databases

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00:02:27,620 --> 00:02:29,630 may produce different results based

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00:02:29,630 --> 00:02:31,580 on journal indexing, scope, and

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00:02:31,580 --> 00:02:34,590 database strengths and weaknesses.