



# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Journal Articles

(revised September 2017)

This tutorial will show you how to:

1. Search for journal articles
2. Save searches and citations for later use
3. Email citations to yourself or others.
4. Search for a book or a test.

To find articles related to your topic, use [databases](#) or [Google Scholar](#). These let you put in topic words and find articles and books related to your topics.

Many of the databases are available in one place along with PsycINFO. The easiest way to start the search is to choose the **Find articles in Psychology, Business, Medicine, etc.** link on the PAU Find Articles page.

To search most of the databases, go to <http://www.paloaltou.edu> and scroll to the bottom of the page and click on Library in the Connect section. Then click on the **Find Articles link** in the middle of the page. Then click on **Find articles in Psychology, Business, Medicine, etc.** near the top of the library Find Articles page.

Enter your PAU email username and password if you're not on the Arastradero or Los Altos campus and then click on All Databases.

Databases related to psychology and some general databases are selected by default, so if you need to find only psychology or general articles, just click on the continue button.

If you need to use business or education databases, you can also select those database groups and then click Continue.

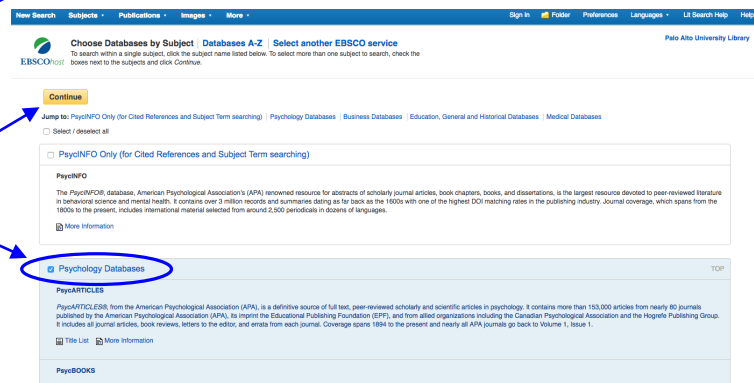
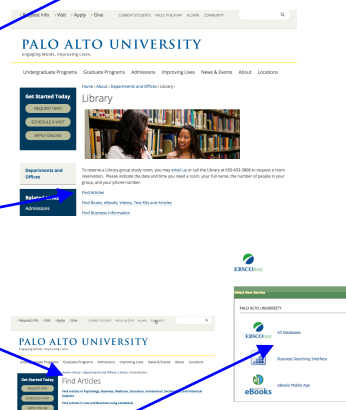
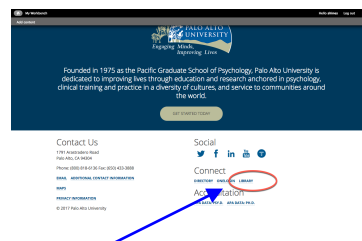
If the article you need is not available at PAU, it may be available at another local library such as Stanford or SCU, or from another university through Interlibrary Loan. Click on InterLibrary Loan Services on the PAU Library web page.

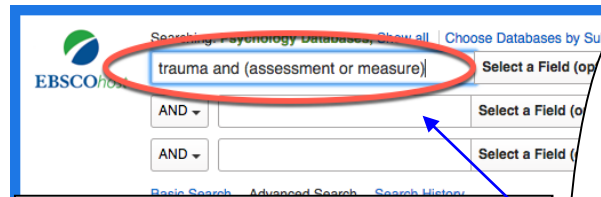
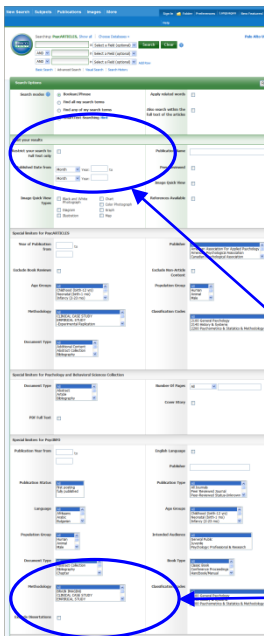
For further assistance with finding books at other libraries, with doing a lit search, or with Endnote, Mendeley, or Zotero, stop by the library or email to ask for help from the reference librarian, **Scott Hines**

([shines@paloaltou.edu](mailto:shines@paloaltou.edu))

PAU pays for databases that are specialized for psychology and counseling and medicine. These are often the best place to search for articles.

But Google Scholar <http://scholar.google.com> is also very useful, and links to fulltext pdfs of articles for PAU will show up if you go into Google Scholar settings and search for Palo Alto University in the library links section and select it and save.





You can choose to limit your search using the selections on the main search page.

Use the limiters in the section called PsycINFO to get the best results.

For example, you could restrict your search to articles that have fulltext.

Or you could choose to search for literature reviews or empirical studies as the Methodology within PsycINFO.

Now you can type in words (called "terms" in the databases) to search for your topic. **Combine search terms using "and", "or", and "not"** all on one line or chosen from the dropdown buttons. For a general search, simply click the search button or press ENTER after you type in the terms, leaving the "Select a Field" unchanged.

Or you could type in an author and select "Author".

The results will appear next.

The **number of citations** found (also called "hits") will be displayed.

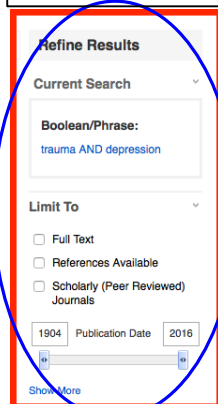
**Each result is a citation** of a journal article, book, or dissertation. All the words that you typed in the search box are either in the citation or in the article's fulltext. Some of the words may not appear in the citation because they are found in the fulltext.

Search Results: 1 - 30 of 19,236

A very complex search might look like this:

trauma and (assessment or measure or test or scale or questionnaire) and (rac\* or ethnic\* or cultur\*)

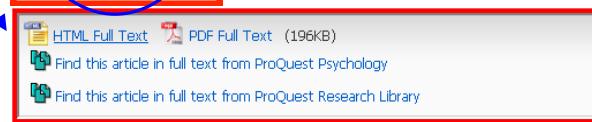
The \* means find any words that start with the stem, like race or racial, or like ethnic or ethnicity.



After you have done a search, you can refine the results by using the box on the left side. The date slider can be especially helpful to get the last 10 years of articles, for example.

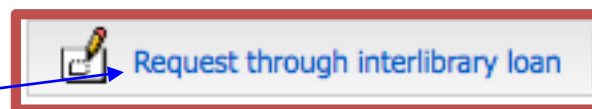
Some citations will have one or more **links to the fulltext** of the article – click on one of those links to read, print, save, or email the entire article. If there is **no fulltext link**, but you see a link that says **"Visit the PAU Library journal stacks to obtain and photocopy this article"**, the article is available in the PAU library in print format and you can visit the library to get the article or ask the librarian to scan it and send it to you.

If there are **no links** except a link that says "Request through interlibrary loan", then PAU does not have access to the article directly, but in that case you can get the article through **InterLibrary Loan** by clicking on the link.



If a link doesn't work, contact the reference librarian Scott Hines at [shines@paloaltou.edu](mailto:shines@paloaltou.edu) and he will get the link repaired by the publishers and in most cases will get the fulltext for you.

**Visit the PAU Library journal stacks to obtain and photocopy this article**



If **your results include a book**, which will be indicated by a citation that shows you the article title then says "In:" and then lists a book title, then you can see if PAU has the book by going to the Library webpage and click on [Find Books, eBooks, Videos, Test Kits and Articles](#) and enter the title or the author in the Search box.

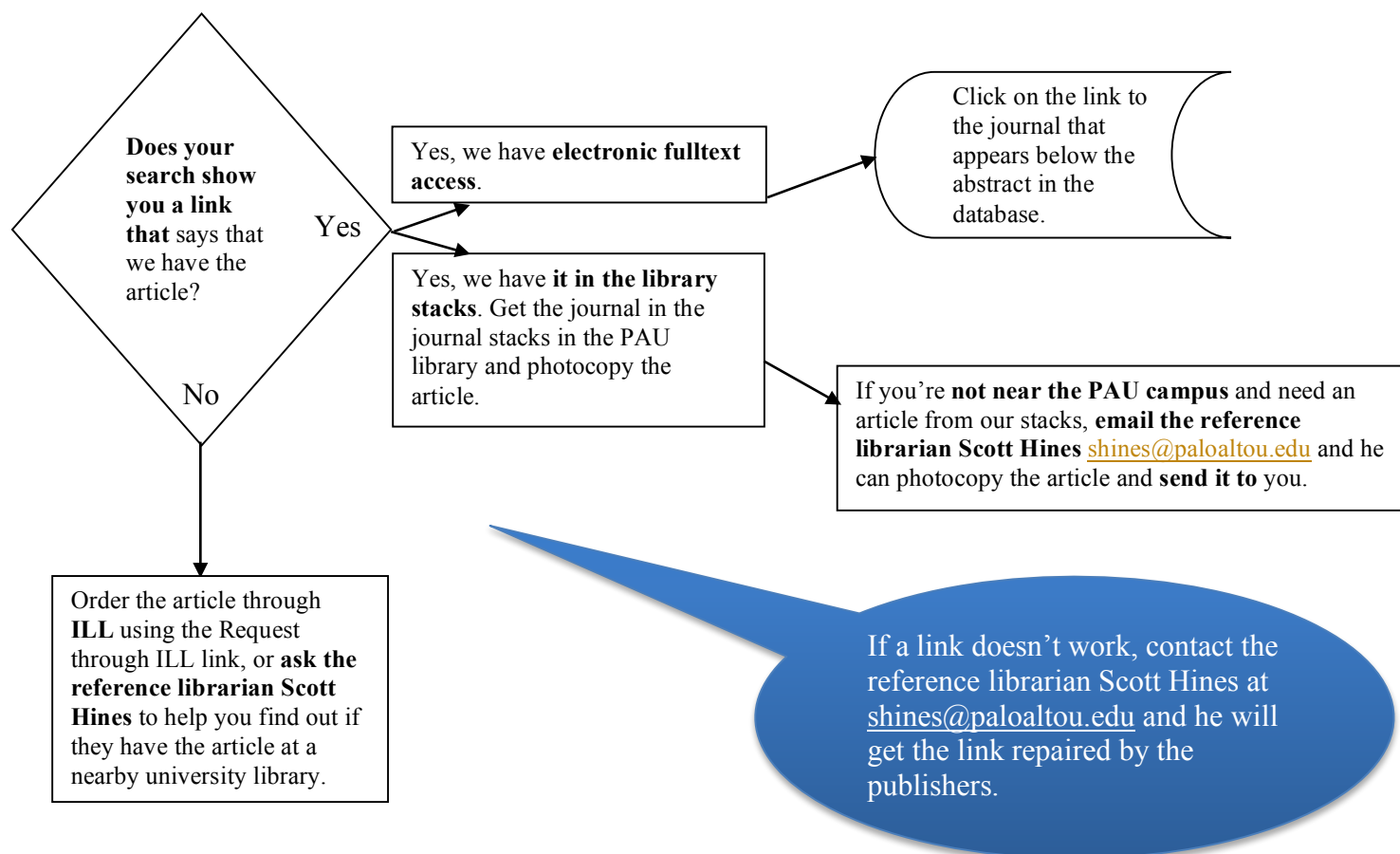
If PAU does not have access to an article, you can also see if Stanford has the article.

To check at Stanford, go to their library catalog at <http://library.stanford.edu>



**To find an article when you have a citation**, such as a citation from the references at the end of a journal article, or a citation given to you by a colleague or instructor, just type or cut and paste the article title into the search box.

**If no results are found, try using only the first 3-5 words of the title and leave out things like colons or prepositions like “to”, “with”, etc., as the search engine sometimes gets confused by these words and punctuation.**



If you have difficulty narrowing your search or need confirmation that a particular search simply doesn't find very much literature, email the reference librarian Scott Hines at [shines@paloaltou.edu](mailto:shines@paloaltou.edu) for help with the search.



# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Journal Articles

### Search Tips – Revising and Refining your Search

(revised September 2017)

**You might want to refine your search**, to narrow your search to **find articles by a particular author**, for example.

Let's continue with the search for trauma and depression that I showed above, but now we'll search for articles within that set that were written by Prof. Lynn Waelde, who teaches here at PAU...

After you've searched for trauma and depression, you'll see the results, with lots of hits. To narrow that to the articles written by professor Waelde, **type "waelde" into the third search box** and then **use the drop down menu** to the right of that to select AU Author. Then click on the search button.

You'll get an article authored by Dr. Waelde which is also about trauma and depression.

You can also use the "Boolean operators" to build a search in just one box. This technique is especially handy for more complex logic.

For example, if we are interested in finding information about either the Rorschach or the MMPI in relation to depression, we could type into the search box **a search that includes parentheses and the Boolean operators "and" and "or"**.

This is especially useful in various sorts of searches, such as a search about culture or ethnicity (use the asterisk to get all of the endings of a word):

(cultur\* or ethnic\* or rac\*) and depression and assessment

Or a search for assessments:

(test or measure or assessment or scale or questionnaire or survey) and depression



# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

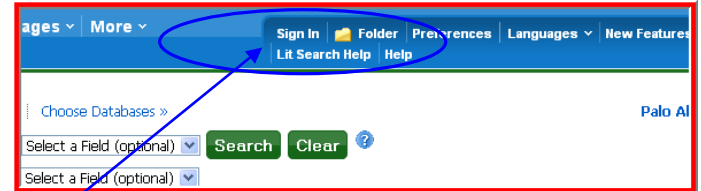
## Finding Journal Articles Search Tips – Saving Searches (revised September 2017)

**You can save your search**, to come back to it at another time and continue working, for example.

**You can also save your citations for later use or email them to yourself or others** (see next section).

**To save a search to come back to it later**, or to save particular citations to come back to them later, the first thing to do is to create a personal account for yourself on EBSCOhost, which is the service that we're using to do our searches.

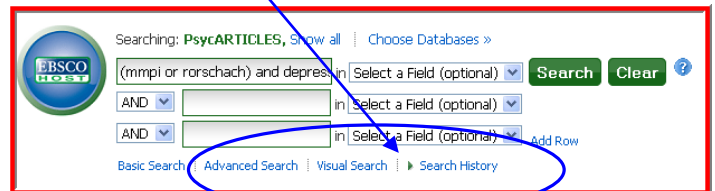
To do that, click on the link called Sign In. Then click on the link called **Create a New Account** and fill out the registration information.



After you've registered, you can simply click on the **Sign In** link to access your saved searches and citations or to add new citations to your **Personal Folder**, which is where your saved citations are stored for future access.

You can also **create Alerts** which run a search automatically in the future and send the results to you in an email.

To save a search or create an alert, click on the **Search History** tab.

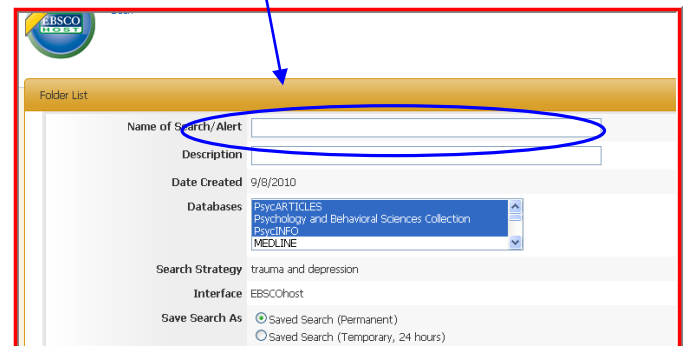
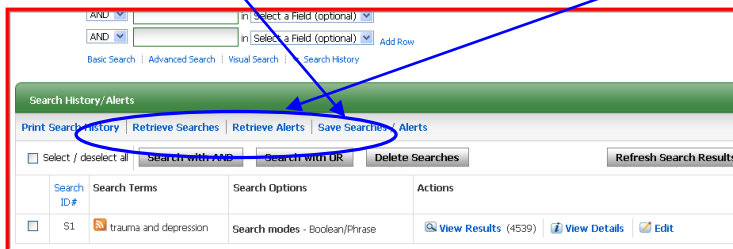


You will be presented with a **list of the searches** you've done. You can click on one of the numbers in the Display Results column to see the results of any of the searches, or you can click on one of the Revise links to revise a search.

To save the search for future use, click on the link called **Save Searches / Alerts**.

Here you can name your search with something descriptive and then click on the save button to save the search.

To retrieve a saved search, click on Retrieve Searches.





# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Journal Articles Search Tips – Saving Citations (revised September 2017)

**You can also save your citations for later use or email them to yourself or others, to come back to them at another time and continue working, or to send citations that you found at school to your home, for example.**

**To save citations**, the first thing to do is to create a personal account for yourself on EBSCOhost, which is the service that we're using to do our searches.

To do that, click on the link called Sign In. Then click on the link called **Create a New Account** and fill out the registration information.

After you've registered, you can simply click on the **Sign In** link to access your saved citations or to add new citations to your **Personal Folder**, which is where your saved citations are stored for future access.

To **add citations** to your folder, simply **click on the Add to folder icon** to the right of any abstract you'd like to save. You can choose to add to a particular subfolder. The Add icon will change to a full folder image, and the Folder link will change to indicate Folder has items.

The screenshot shows the EBSCOhost search results page. On the left, a list of search results is visible. One result is highlighted, and a 'Folder' icon is circled next to it. A pop-up window titled 'My Folder' is shown, listing subfolders: 'Jill P3', 'connectionism', 'Yotam', and 'Packman'. On the right, a larger view of the 'My Folder' is shown, displaying a list of saved citations. A 'Folder has items' message is at the top. Below it, several citations are listed, each with a folder icon. At the bottom, a 'Go to: Folder View' link is circled.

To see your folder, click on Folder View or on the folder link at the top of the webpage.

**In your folder, you can see all the citations that you've saved.** You can also access your saved searches and saved alerts. You can also have subfolders for particular searches or topics.

When you've finished your work, you can simply move on to another web page or close down the browser, and anything that you put into your folder will be available to you on another day by logging in again. Just make sure that you **log in first to save anything that you add to your folder.**

The screenshot shows the 'My Folder' view in EBSCOhost. On the left, a sidebar lists various categories: 'Articles (2)', 'Images (0)', 'Videos (0)', 'Pages (0)', 'Notes (0)', 'Other Content Sources (0)', 'Persistent Links to Searches (5)', 'Saved Searches (21)', 'Search Alerts (0)', 'Journal Alerts (0)', and 'Web Pages (0)'. The main area displays a list of saved citations. One citation is highlighted, and a 'Print' icon is circled next to it. Below the citation, there are links for 'Print', 'Email', 'Save as File', and 'Export'.

In addition, **you can Print, Email, or Save to Disk the citations** that appear in your folder. (You'll be saving only the citations – to save the fulltext of the article you'll need to click on the fulltext link for that article and save it or email it. But if you email, the fulltext articles will be emailed too.)

**You can also download your citations into Endnote or Zotero by clicking on the Export link .**





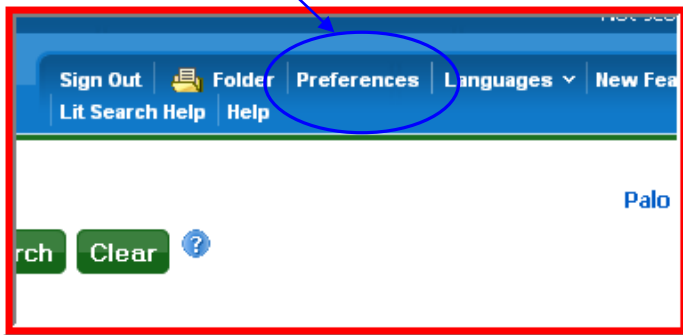
# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Journal Articles Search Tips – Setting Preferences

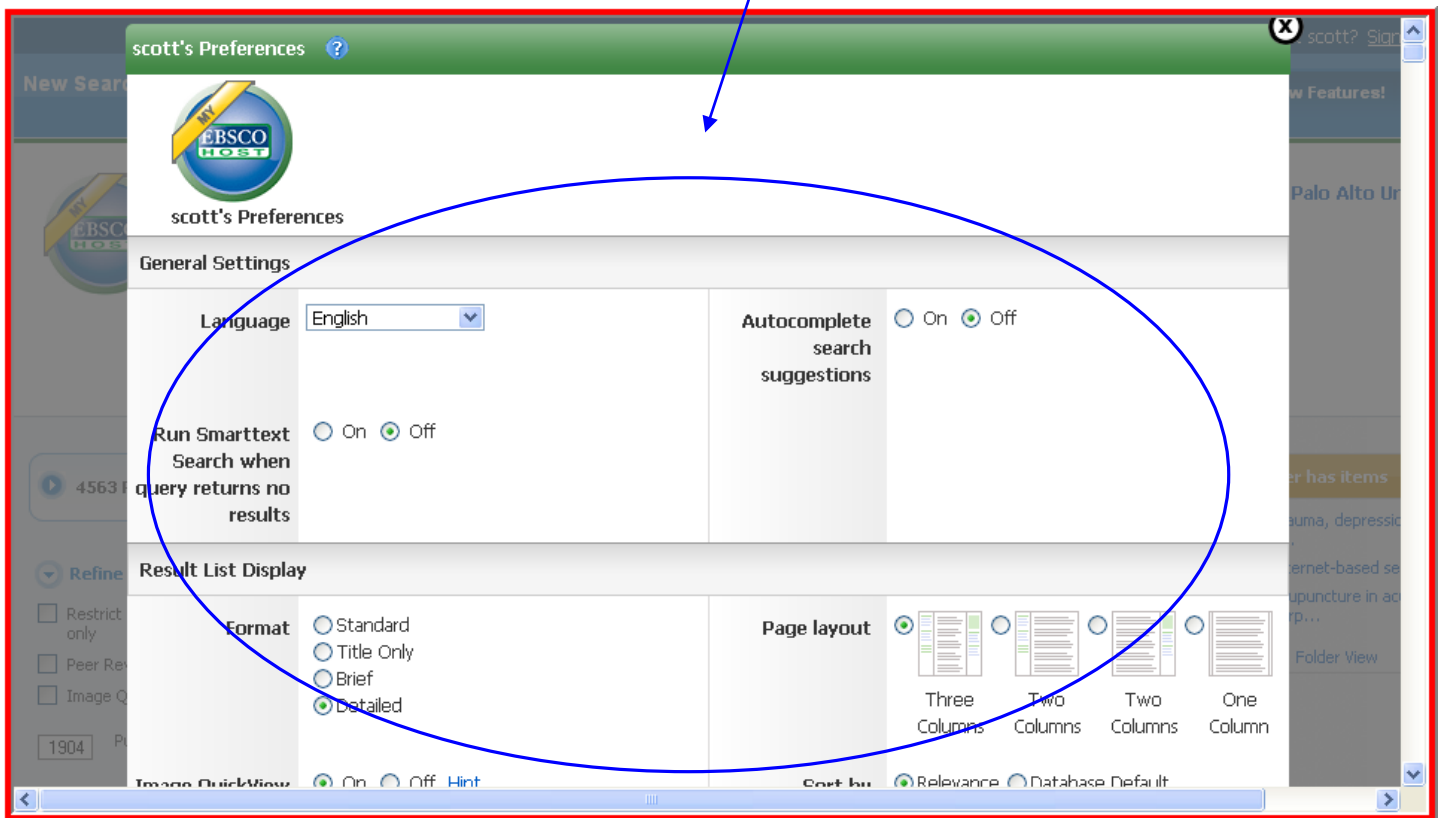
(revised September 2017)

**You can also set preferences** for the way citations are displayed in your results lists.

Click on the Preferences link at the top of any page.



Then you can select the number of results to display and whether to display the abstracts with the title.





# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Journal Articles

### Search Tips – Getting the APA Style Reference for Your Citations

(revised September 2017)

#### 1. Operationalizing the psychodynamic diagnostic manual: a preliminary study of the psychodiagnostic chart.

(English) By: Gordon RM; Stoffey RW, Bulletin Of The Menninger Clinic [Bull Menninger Clin]. ISSN: 1943-2828, 2014 Winter; Vol. 78 (1), pp. 1-15; Publisher: Guilford; PMID: 24552426; The Psychodiagnostic Chart (PDC) operationalizes the Psychodynamic Diagnostic Manual (PDM) Adult section. The authors collected 104 PDC cases from 15 psychologists who are experts with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2 (MMPI-2). They found very good construct validity when the PDC was compared to MMPI-2, the Karolinska Psychodynamic Profile (KAPP), and the Operationalized Psychodynamic Diagnosis (OPD) Psychic Structure/Mood Functioning Scales. They found very good reliability for the PDC across with a 3-month test-retest of the PDC. Addressed by: 12 psychodynamic diagnostic manual from Internet. The PDC can be used to create a new PDC.

Go to the browser and do your search in EBSCOHost/PsycINFO.

When you have a reference that you want to cite in APA style, click on the title of the article or book or dissertation.

Then click on Cite to the left of the detail of the reference.

You can also get a permanent link to the article to send to someone else by clicking on Permalink.

It will show two citations, and the second or third one will be in APA style.

Just select the reference, copy it (Control-c or ⌘-c on a mac), then paste it (Control-v or ⌘-v on a mac) where you want it in a reference list.

You can also download to Bibliographic Management Software such as Zotero, Mendeley, or Endnote.





# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Literature Review Articles and Other Kinds of Articles Using the Methodology Limiter

(revised September 2017)

**You might want to find articles called “Literature Reviews”.**

Literature Reviews are journal articles that are not reports of studies, but are instead articles written by an expert in a field in which the expert does a literature search and selects particular articles related to a particular topic, often for the purpose of telling us about which are the most important articles in a particular area of study, or which articles are most relevant to a particular problem or treatment, or maybe which articles are most important in clearing up less well understood concepts or results in a particular area of study.

The author of the Literature Review presents a summary of each of the articles that were selected for the Literature Review and presents a structured argument about why each article is important and it relates to the purpose of the review.

The author may also show how the literature illustrates various approaches to the problem or area of study and may point out weaknesses or strengths of particular studies or particular approaches.

### To find a Literature Review in the PAU

**databases**, it’s best if you select ONLY PsycINFO when you see all of the database choices – just click in the checkbox next to “PsycINFO Only (For Cited References and Subject Term Searching)” and uncheck the box for “Psychology Databases”, then click Continue at the top.

Then enter your search terms into the boxes, but before you click Search, go down to the section that says “Special Limiters for PsycINFO” and in the Methodology section scroll down and select LITERATURE REVIEW, then go back up and click the Search button.

This will give you only literature reviews. Then you can search for all other non-literature review articles simply by clicking on the Reset button on the green bar beneath the search boxes to take away that Methodology limiter, and then you can click Search.

Special limiters for PsycINFO

Publication Year from  to

Publisher

Publication Type: All, All Journals, Peer Reviewed Journal, Peer-Reviewed Status-Unknown

Age Groups: All, Childhood (birth-12 yrs), Neonatal (birth-1 mo), Infancy (2-23 mo)

Intended Audience: All, General Public, Juvenile, Psychology: Professional & Research

Book Type: All, Classic Book, Conference Proceedings, Handbook/Manual

Classification Codes: All

English Language ☐

Tests & Measures

Publication Status: All, first posting, fully published

Language: All, Afrikaans, Arabic, Bulgarian

Population Group: All, Human, Animal, Male

Document Type: All, Abstract Collection, Bibliography, Chapter

Methodology: LITERATURE REVIEW (selected), -Focus Group, -Systematic Review

Exclude Dissertations ☐



# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Journal Articles Search Tips – Subject Terms (revised September 2017)

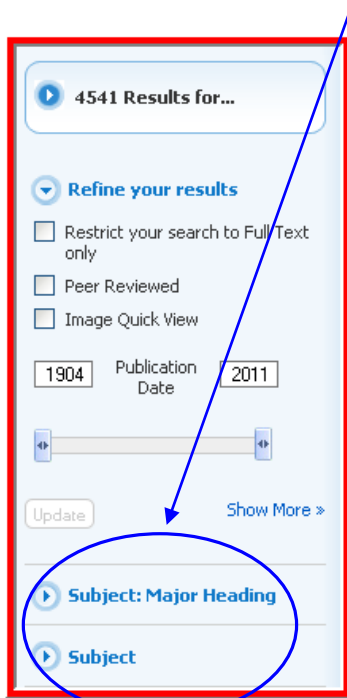
You might want to expand or refine your search by using “Subject Terms”.

Subject terms can be very useful when you’re searching for articles and the words you’re getting too few or too many results. Your search terms may be too general, or not technical enough, or maybe there are more terms that you do not know about.

Subject Terms are words that are chosen by the folks at PsycINFO to describe the subject of a research article. They read each article and decide what it’s about and then they tag it with subject terms taken from an official list of terms that they created.

If a subject term is one of the main things that an article is about, they call the subject term, used with that article, a “Major Subject Heading”.

One way to see subject terms is to look over on the left side of the window – you’ll see a section called Subject: Major Headings and Subject. Click on the triangle next to one of those and subject terms will be listed there – if you click on one of them, it will narrow your search to include those subject terms.



**Keywords:** Latino immigrants; PTSD; comorbidity; *depression*; *trauma*

**Abstract:** *Trauma* exposure is frequently overlooked as a risk factor for psychiatric morbidity among studies with Latinos. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships among *trauma* history, immigration-related factors, and mental health status among Latina immigrants. The current study used baseline data from a randomized clinical trial for the treatment of *depression* of 64 women with comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder and *depression*, 69 with *depression*-only, and 61 with no Axis I mental disorder. Sixty-four percent of the sample was Central American and 75% reported *trauma* exposure. Multinomial logit analysis suggested fewer years in the United States was associated with worse mental health status. Having a nonmarried marital status was also associated with worse mental health. Reporting four or more types of traumatic events was associated with an increase in the probability of comorbidity. These findings have important implications for future research and clinical practice. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (from the journal abstract)

**Subjects:** \*Comorbidity; \*Emotional Trauma; \*Major Depression; \*Posttraumatic Stress Disorder; Immigration; Latinos/Latinas

Another way to see subject terms is to click on the title of the article and it will show you subject terms.

If the article is from PsycINFO, the major subject headings will have an asterisk in front of them.



# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

## Finding Journal Articles

### Search Tips – Using the Thesaurus to find Subject Terms

(revised September 2017)

**You can also start from scratch to find subject terms.**

To search for subject terms you'll need to choose only PsycINFO as the database in which you are searching.

Go up to "Choose Databases by Subject" and then de-select all of the databases other than PsycINFO Only, so that only PsycINFO Only remains selected and click the OK button.

Once PsycINFO is the only database selected, then the option to "Suggest Subject Terms" appears.

So we can select that option and search to see if there are official PsycINFO subject terms our concept.

In this example I've searched for "helping behavior".

It shows me some terms and I can see what PsycINFO means by a particular term by clicking on the term...

In this case, though, it says that Helping Behavior is actually referred to by another term, and so it tells me to use Assistance (Social Behavior) instead, so I click on Assistance (Social Behavior).

Other terms related to our term are also displayed.

## Broader Terms may be useful if I'm not finding enough...

And **Narrower Terms** may be **useful** if I'm getting too many hits with my previous searches.

When I'm ready to use a term, I put a **check mark in the box** for the term, choose to add it to my search with OR or with AND (either one works fine if you don't have anything searched yet), select **Major Concept** if I want to find only articles that are mostly about this subject, and select **Explode** if I want to search all of the related or narrower terms for a particular subject term, and click on the ADD button.

In this example I chose to add  
“Prosocial Behavior” to my search.

Browsing: PsycINFO -- Thesaurus

helping behavior

☒ Term Begins With ☐ Term Contains ☐ Relevancy Ranked

[Back to List](#)

[Previous](#) [Next](#) ▶

Select term, then add to search using: <input type="button" value="OR"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/>		Explode	Major Concept
<input type="checkbox"/> Assistance (Social Behavior)		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year Term Introduced	1973		
Scope Note	Act of rendering aid or help. Limited to human populations.		
Broader Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Interpersonal Interaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Prosocial Behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Narrower Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Support		<input type="checkbox"/>
Related Terms	<input type="checkbox"/> Altruism		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Charitable Behavior		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Help Seeking Behavior +	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteers		<input type="checkbox"/>
Used for	Helping Behavior		

Browsing: **PsycINFO -- Thesaurus**


☒ Term Begins With
 ☐ Term Contains
 ☐ Relevancy Ranked

[◀ Previous](#)
[Next ▶](#)
[◀ Back to List](#)

Select term, then add to search using:	or	Add	Explode	Major Concept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">Prosocial Behavior</a>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Year Term Introduced		1982		
Scope Note		Positive social behavior generally concerned with promotion of the welfare of others. Limited to human populations.		
Broader Terms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Social Behavior</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Narrower Terms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Altruism</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Assistance (Social Behavior) +</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Charitable Behavior</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Cooperation</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Sharing (Social Behavior)</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Trust (Social Behavior)</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Related Terms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Antisocial Behavior +</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Community Involvement</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Faith Based Organizations</a>		<input type="checkbox"/>

The term (along with additional terms if we selected “Explode”) will be shown with “DE” or “MM”.

“MM” will be displayed if we chose Major Heading, because that’s the PsycINFO designation for Major Heading, and “DE”, which stands for “Descriptor” will be added if we did not select Major Heading (Descriptor is the PsycINFO designation for a Subject Term).




Searching: **PsycINFO** | [Choose Databases](#) »

MM "Prosocial Behavior"

[Search](#) [Clear](#)

[Basic Search](#) | [Advanced Search](#) | [Visual Search](#) | [Search History/Alerts](#) | [Preferences](#) »


 Searching: **PsycINFO** | [Choose Databases >](#) [Pacif](#)  
☐ Suggest Subject Terms  

MM "Prosocial Behavior"	in	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Select a Field (optional)</div>	<b>Search</b>
and <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">gender</div>	in	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Select a Field (optional)</div>	
and <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;"></div>	in	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">Select a Field (optional)</div>	<a href="#">Add Row</a>



# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

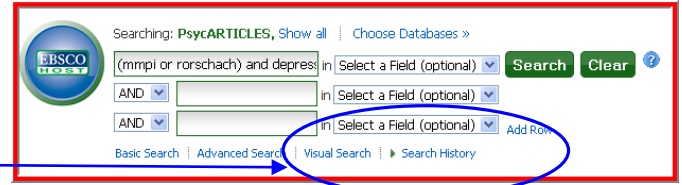
## Finding Journal Articles

### Search Tips – Seeing the Search History

(revised September 2017)

You can see the searches that you have previously completed and run those searches again or combine them.

Just click on “Search History”.



Then you can combine searches or copy and paste elements of any searches you like into the search boxes.

• To broaden your search, use the Boolean operator OR. For example, type: Siamese OR cats.  
See [hints](#) for suggestions.

**Search History/ Alerts**  
[Print Search History](#) | [Retrieve Searches](#) | [Retrieve Alerts](#) | [Save Searches / Alerts](#)

☐ Select / deselect all   **Search with AND**   **Search with OR**   **Delete Searches**   **Refresh Search Results**

	Search ID #	Search Terms	Search Options	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	S2	( trauma and depression ) and waelde	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	<a href="#">View Results</a> (1)   <a href="#">View Details</a>   <a href="#">Edit</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	S1	trauma and depression	Search modes - Boolean/Phrase	<a href="#">View Results</a> (4541)   <a href="#">View Details</a>   <a href="#">Edit</a>

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# PAU Literature Search Tutorial

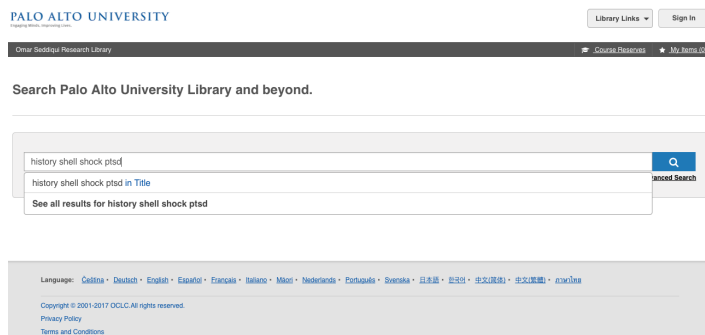
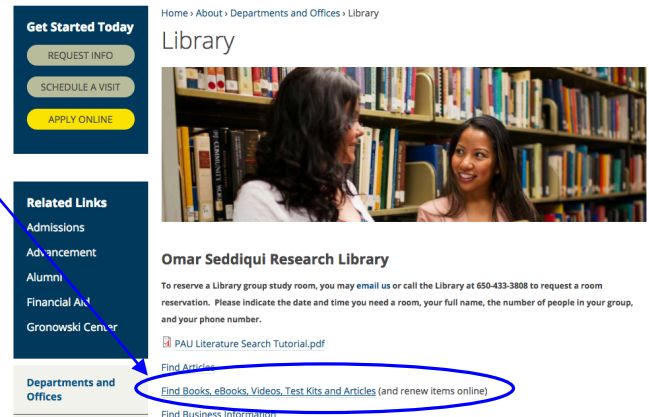
## Finding Books and Tests, as well as Videos, Articles, and Other Items

(revised September 2017)

**You can search for books, psychological tests and measures, videos (streaming and DVDs), journal articles, journals, and other items using the “Find Books, ebooks, Videos, Test Kits, and Articles” link on the PAU Library home page. You can also go there to renew books or test kits that you have checked out.**

Just click on Find Books, ebooks, Videos, Test Kits, and Articles” link on the PAU Library home page.

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Type in some search terms – you can include “and” and “or” or just type words that describe your topic.

I’ve typed in history shell shock ptsd to help me find resources for a History and Systems paper.



You'll see a list of items that PAU has access to or are located on the shelves in the PAU library. If you see an Access online button, then that item is accessible immediately online.

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- ☐ Article (60)
- ☐ Book (5)
- ☐ eBook (5)

Databases

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- ☐ WorldCat.org (65)
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- ☐ Downloadable article (2158)
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- ☐ eBook (4558)
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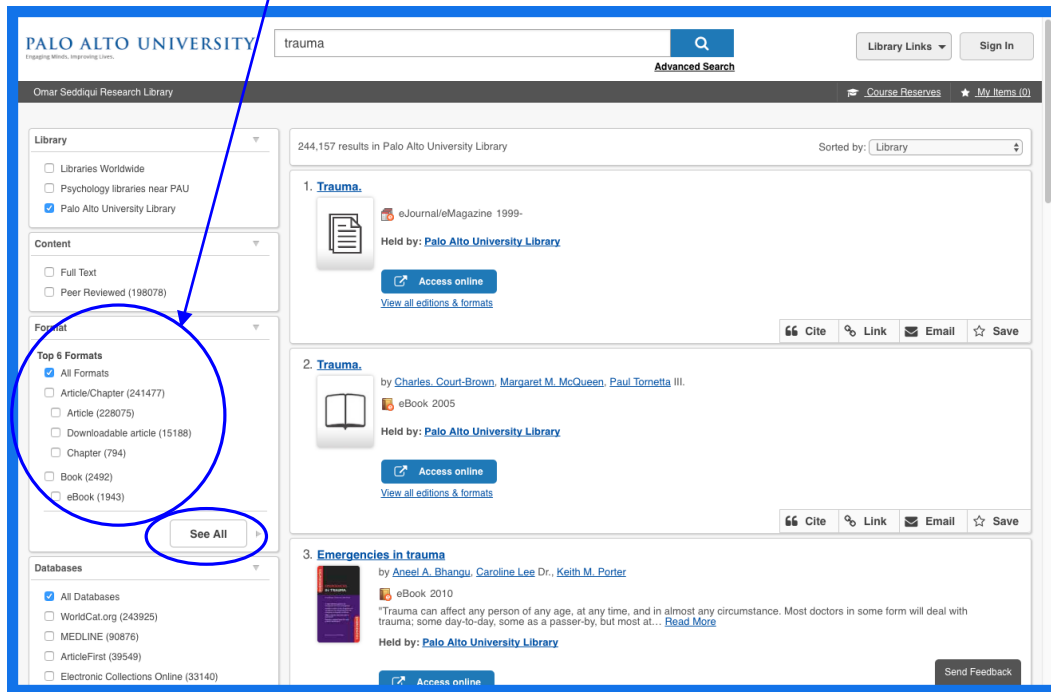
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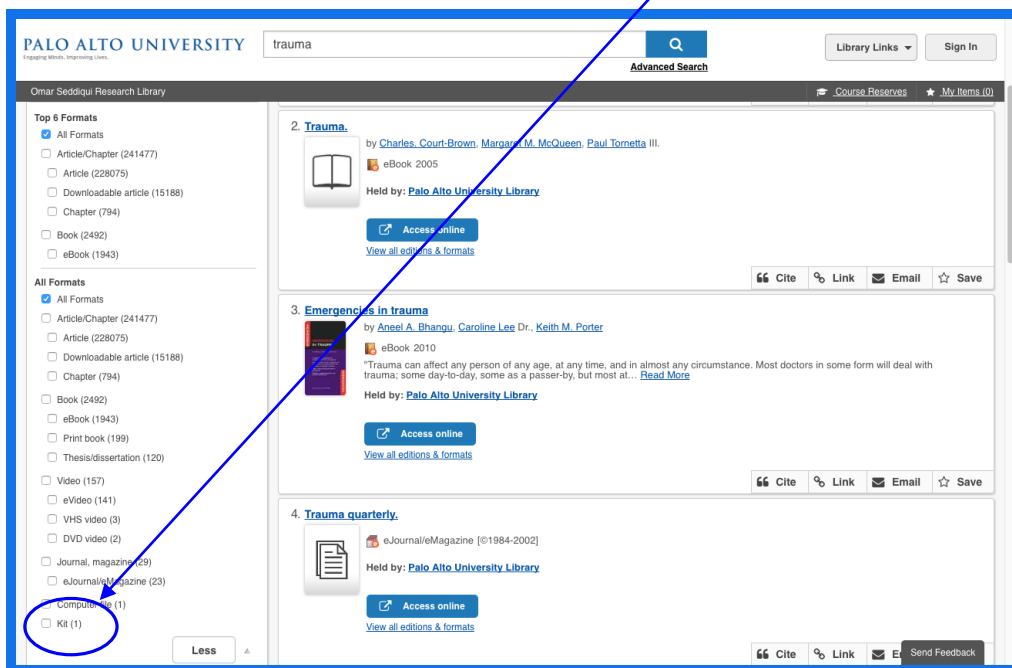
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