

**SEMINAR ON ACCESS
TO
HEALTH INFORMATION**

26th November 2007

9.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

475/5, Maitland Place,

Colombo 7.

C25.5 (2007)
SEM

NA-345

PROGRAMME

A SEMINAR ON "ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION" CONDUCTED BY HELLIS NETWORK

On 26th November 2007 - 9.00 a.m. - 2.30 p.m. at National Science Foundation,
Colombo 07.

- 01.) 8.45 a.m. - 9.00 a.m. - Registration for the participants.
- 02.) 9.00 a.m. - 9.15 a.m. - Inauguration.
- 03.) 9.15 a.m. - 10.30 a.m. - Welcome address / introduction and objectives of the seminar -
Dr. (Mrs.) M. I. Fernando,
Director (Training), Ministry of Health.
- 04.) 9.30 a.m. - 10.30 a.m. - Lecture - "Searching Printed Health Information using current awareness tools."
- **Mr. Jayathunga Amaraweera,**
Vice President of the Sri Lanka Library Association,
Librarian, Buddhist and Pali University.
- 05.) 10.45 a.m. - 11.15 a.m. - Tea.
- 06.) 11.15 a.m. - 12.15 a.m. - Lecture - "Health Information at your finger tips"
- **Mrs. Pushpamala Perera,**
Librarian, Sri Lanka Institute of Information
Technology (SLIT), Malabe.
- 07.) 12.30 p.m. - 12.45 p.m. - Tutorial Online Video Clip.
- 08.) 12.45 p.m. - Vote of thanks
Mrs. H.P.R.W. Hettiarachchi,
Librarian, Ministry of Health ssion.
- 09.) 1.00 p.m. - 2.30 p.m. - Practical session.



Medical information at your fingertips

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Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology
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Aim of the presentation

- Provide tips for fast & easy access to Medical Information using IT
- Show some active starting points in finding Medical Information

Information Sources

- Basic Library material – books/journals/thesis
- World Wide Web (Internet)
- Electronic mail/forums/Blogs
- Databases
- Professional associations

Different levels of finding Information

- As a general citizen -simple search
- As a professional - pertaining to profession
- As a researcher - in depth research
- As a learning member - as a student

If a professional / researcher needs to find some information-
He/She will have to follow a 4 stage process

- Choose a right place & source to look for information
- Develop an effective search strategy
- Carryout the search
- Critically evaluate the results obtained

Choosing the right place & source to look for information

- These are sources easily available in your own library
(list appeared here)

Choosing the right place & source to look for information

- Telephone & fax service – Frequently asked questions-recorded tapes on certain disease
- People - Community/family Doctor/nurse/Pharmacist
- Publications - Pamphlets/brochures/manuals
- Internet -World Wide Web

Developing an effective search strategy

- Identify the main concept of your question
E.g. If looking for information on Asthma
- Identify, break down or elaborate the term
- Is it childhood Asthma?
Is it drug therapy for Asthma?
Is it living with Asthma Or all of it?
- accurate spelling, terminology/ variations/
synonyms/related terms

Carrying out the search

- Know the actual mechanism of the search system.
- Make use of the help facilities provided by the selected search system
- Get any local assistants available (e.g. library staff)
- Obtain support via email or from the maintainers of the system you are using
- Search tips are available in databases <http://www.tripdatabase.com/index.html>

Carrying out the search

- Using only one term – you get a large number of results
- Think of additional terms/connectors – known as a Boolean search
use And Or Not
e.g. asthma and steroids
 asthma not influenza
 asthma and bronchial or
 respiratory disease or respiratory disorder

Carrying out the search Cont.

- place the phrase within quotation marks e.g. 'O'
- Use brackets to enhance the search
e.g. '(measles OR mumps) and pregnancy'
- A search term can be stemmed by using the ' * '
e.g. 'cancer*' will find cancer, cancerous etc.
- From the results page you can filter your results based on an evidence based on
medicine hierarchy
e.g. clinical guidelines, systematic reviews.
- Use the 'filter by' function on the right-hand side of the screen

Evaluating the search results

Internet results may be not always trustworthy. You need to evaluate

- **Are these Databases too old or modified regularly?**
- **Does the Key words usage limited within the databases?**
- **Does the site link to other good sources of medical information?**
- **Are statements supported by references to reputable sources?**
- **Who maintains the site?**
- **When was the site last updated?**
- **Has the site been reviewed for mistakes in grammar or spelling?**

If the search results are doubtful then go for a new search.

Using technology – The Internet

- **Searching the Internet**
- **It is a worth while effort if done in a systematic way**

Internet

- **Internet is a worldwide network of computers that can exchange information without borders.**
- **Information on Internet comes as a complex mixture.**
 - **Many types of search services are available.**
 - **It is not homogeneous. Specific topics often reveal thousands of websites**

Internet has a vast number of search engines

General search engines

Open source search engines

Google, Yahoo, Netscape etc.

This varies as per gov. org., com., ac.,

- **University & research institutions**
- **Government official bodies**
- **Commercial organizations**
- **Professional bodies**
- **Medical charities & support groups**
- **Advertising & customer supports**

Reliable Information Sources on Internet

- **World Health Organization**
- **National Library of Medicine**
- **CancerNet (National Cancer Institute)**
- **Virtual Hospital.**
- **US Department of Health and Human Services**

World Wide Web

- There are many services that can help you to find relevant documents on the World Wide Web (WWW).
- Unfortunately you may also find irrelevant and trivial documents.

Subject gateways

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Characteristics of Virtual Libraries

- More selective and more organized than the indexing engines,
- Less selective than the subject gateways.
- Tend to be bigger than subject gateways
- Add less value (in terms of indexing, descriptions etc).
- Cover only a narrow subject area (e.g. Neurosciences, Orthopedics).

Virtual Libraries comes under these Search Engines

- Yahoo
- Yahoo France
- Yahoo Germany
- Yahoo UK
- Yahoo SE Asia
- Yahoo Japan Biosciences
- Medicine Virtual Library NISS
- BUBL Link

Characteristics of Indexing Engines

- Powerful indexing engines index millions of documents on the network.
- Very comprehensive but does not differentiate by subject or quality
- These search services index at the level of a web page rather than an entire document.

Characteristics of Meta - Search Engines

- Developed in response to the propagation of indexing engines
- A meta-search engine will send your search to multiple index sites and produce a single list of results.
- Sometime it eliminates duplicate results.
- Useful when carrying out a very comprehensive search.

Variations of the Meta search approach

- Desktop Meta search engines are client programs - downloaded and then installed on your computer to use for meta-searching
- All-in-one search pages provide quick access to many search engines either with simple links or via search boxes
- Hidden Web Meta Search Engines are specialized Meta search engines that aim to search databases that other search engines miss.

One example is Turbo10.

Problems related to search engines

- Significant limitations can be found (only abstract/limited for members)
- Time outs - when search processing takes too long.
- Mostly retrieve top 10-50 hits from each search engine
- The total number of hits retrieved may be considerably less than found by doing a direct search on one of the search engines.
- Advanced search features on individual search engines are not usually available.
- Phrase and Boolean searching may not be properly processed or available.

E - Journals and E – books available on Internet

- A large number of journals are available in digital form on the www
- Available - tables of contents, abstracts, or complete articles.
- Needs to pay subscription in order to access the complete text of articles on-line
- Some journals make the electronic version free to subscribers to the printed version.
- Biomedical journals on the web are:
 - ◆ JMIR E journal ([http:// www.jmir.org/index](http://www.jmir.org/index))
 - ◆ The New England Journal of Medicine

E - Books

- Electronic books are limited according to subjects & publishers
- There are many library catalogues and publishers' catalogues which can be searched to find or verify details of books.
- The services of some Internet bookshops are available to find details of books and to order them. Blackwells, Amazon and Dillons have online credit facility.

People and Institutions

If one needs to find

- E - mail addresses of Professionals
- Members of a particular professional society

There are Directories available on the Internet

Directories on Net

- Bigfoot General directory of email addresses (USA)
- Who-where General directory of email addresses, phone numbers and postal addresses.
- Community of Science has information about medical researchers in most major US Universities - able to search by name or subject.
Scholarly societies of the world - Societies arranged alphabetically, by subject and by type.

Directories on Net

- World list of Universities - alphabetical and geographical listings
- Hospitals on the net - allow to search for a hospital's web site

Invisible Web (Deep web)

- A portion of the web that is hidden from search engines
- What you cannot retrieve without a password or subscription
- Visible Web – what is retrieved by the search engines

Invisible web Image databanks

- <http://www.noodletools.com/index.php>
- Deep web avoids the copyright and ethical problems that comes via the WWW (i.e. obtaining patient consent)
- Users have to register first before downloading information

Invisible web Image databanks

- National Library of Medicine –
Nearly 60,000 images from the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM) is Visible
- Bristol Biomedical Image: Archive collection of approximately 20,000 still images is available for teaching medical, veterinary and dental science.
- HON Media Gallery: A searchable database of medical movies and images which includes x-rays, movies of surgery, articulation and various media of interest to medical professionals and students.

Some Invisible Web Databases

- **AnimalSearch** ([http:// animalsearch.net](http://animalsearch.net)) - A database for family-safe animal-related sites, able to search by group, type, and geographic regions.
- **Educator's Reference Desk** (<http:// www.eduref.org>) - contains 2000+ lesson plans, 3000+ links to value-added online education information
- **PubMed** (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi>) - Provides access to over 17 million MEDLINE citations, including links to full text articles & related resources.

Web feed

- A webfeeds or RSS feeds are a convenient way of receiving regular web up dates.
- Web feeds are operated by many news websites, weblogs, schools, and podcasters.
- A "Feed Reader" is required for using Web Feeds. This tool works like an automated e-mail program, but no e-mail address is needed. The user subscribes to a particular web feed, and thereafter receives updated contents, every time updating takes place.

Moodles

- Moodle is a course management system (CMS) - a free, Open Source software package with sounds
- Help to create effective online learning communities.
- You can download and use it on any computer you have (including web hosts), yet it can scale from a single-teacher site to a 50,000-student University.
- Moodle is available in a variety of downloadable packages with different levels of stability.
- A number of additional modules/ plunging and language packs are also available
- To work through Moodle
<http://www.kovacs.com/register.html> or
<http://www.kovacs.com/moodle>
Tuition fee \$125

Interesting sites on the Web

- **Medical Information could be accessed via Medical Library Association.** <http://www.kovacs.com/mlace.html>
- **To Find Complementary & Alternative Medicine (CAM) Information on the Web"** <http://www.kovacs.com/mlacealt.html>
- **Electronic Collection Development for Health and Medicine E-libraries Web-based Syllabus at** <http://www.kovacs.com/mlacecolldev.html> - <http://www.kovacs.com/moodle>
- **For MLA National Meeting 2008 -** <http://mlanet.org/am/am2008/ce/>

Databases

Data base is - a collection of interrelated data stored and accessible with user friendly dialogs

- **Medline Plus: Databases**
- **MedNets : A medical search engine and health portal**
- **PubMed Home**
- **Privacy and Medical Databases**
- **Trip Database - For Evidence Based Medicine (EBM)- TRIP Database**
- **Medical Resources, News, Alerts, Healthcare Promotion: Medic8**

Electronic user groups/Support groups / Blogs

- **Internet discussion groups – a way to connect to other people who are interested in the same medical conditions. Many groups are email lists that require you to sign up and then the email comes to your mailbox.**
- **Lists of this type are called “ListServers”**

What is a Blog

- **A Blog is a personal diary. A collection of links, Your own private thoughts, Memos to the world.**
- **There are millions of them, in all shapes and sizes, and no real rules.**
- **In simple terms, a Blog is a web site, where you write stuff on an ongoing basis.**
- **New entries show up at the top, so the visitors can read what's new. Then they comment on it or link to it or email.**
- **Bolger was launched in 1999**
- **Blogs have reshaped the web, impacted politics, shaken up journalism, and enabled millions of people to have a voice and connect with others.**

Blogs –related to medical profession

- Every Israeli is familiar with Yad Sarah (volunteer medical assistance organization),
- This use the information service named DAAT.
- The service is a "bridge between the patient and the health care provider" providing patients with the data they need to make intelligent decisions about their health and treatments.
- They include medical professionals and a librarian to search for reliable medical information.
- The service is open to the public and is presented to the users in their own homes rather than making them come in to the office.

Professional Organizations on Net

- Professional Associations provides information about internships, career pathways, conferences, scholarships and opportunities to meet people in the field.
- Professional bodies available on net
 - ◆ American Dental Association
 - ◆ American Medical Association
 - ◆ American Optometric Association
 - ◆ American Osteopathic Association
 - ◆ American Podiatric Medical Association
 - ◆ American Veterinary Medical Association

Product Information

- to find information of medical supplies
- <http://www.careermedicine.com/physician-job-hunt-blog/2007/8/21/starting-a-medical-practice-how-to-find-medical-supplies.html>
- to find reliable answers for your medical quiz
- <http://www.news-medical.net>
- online medical dictionary
- <http://www.med-help.net/medical-information/best-medical-websites.html>
- Healthcare IT Yellow pages
- <http://www.health-infosys-dir.com/yphcedus.asp>

Searching the Internet is fascinating

- It is easy if you use the correct tools and methods
- If not you will always get tired with a lot of unnecessary documents

Thank you for your patience

Any Questions?

Searching Printed Health Information using Current Awareness Tools

By

J.A.Amaraweera

(Vice-President)

Sri Lanka Library Association

What is information ?

Definition :

Data presented in readily comprehensible form to which meaning has been attributed within the context of its use.

In a more dynamic sense, the message conveyed by the use of a medium of communication or expression.

More concretely, all the facts, conclusions, ideas, and creative works of the human intellect and imagination that have been communicated, formally or informally, in any form.

(ODLIS – Online Dictionary of library & Information Science)

What is Health information ?

- Any information, whether oral or recorded in any form or medium, that: is created or received by a health care provider, health plan, public health authority, employer, life insurer, school or university, or health care clearinghouse; and relates to the past, present, or future physical or mental illnesses.

Source:

www.phdatastandards.info/knowresources/tutorials/glossary.htm

current awareness service

- A service or publication designed to alert scholars, researchers, readers, customers, or employees to recently published literature in their field(s) of specialization, usually available in special libraries serving companies, organizations, and institutions in which access to current information is essential.
- Such services can be tailored to fit the interest profile of a specific individual or group. Some online catalogs and bibliographic databases include a "preferred searches" option that allows the library user to archive search statements and re-execute them as needed. Synonymous with selective dissemination of information

(Source: ODLIS – Online Dictionary)

Types of sources

Sources containing documented information may be divided according to their publishing medium or their purpose and also as traditional and modern.


- Sources by publishing medium:
- printed material : monographs, journals, indexes, bibliographies etc.
- Non printed material : recordings ,videos ,network and electronic publications ,microfilms, etc.

Traditional sources

- Mostly paper print publications
- e.g. Books, Serials, Patents, Encyclopedias, Theses, Indexes etc.
- Most of the traditional information sources are also published electronically


Sources by purpose/origin

- Primary sources
- Secondary sources
- Tertiary sources




Primary sources

The division does not mean that primary sources are the sources that you primarily use, but that *primary sources are the most fundamental information about the subject (i.e. Health)*




Primary Sources

- Published
 - Journal articles
 - Proceedings of Conferences, Meetings
 - Research monographs
 - Patents
 - Standards etc.
- Unpublished
 - Laboratory notebooks
 - Diaries
 - Dissertations, Theses
 - Letters and correspondence
 - Poems and fictions (sometimes published) etc.




Secondary Sources

- Bibliographies (may also be tertiary)
- Dictionaries, Encyclopaedias and Handbooks
- Data compilations (may also be tertiary)
- Indexing and Abstracting tools
- Monographs (other than fiction and autobiography)
- Reviews articles and literature Reviews
- Books that interpret or analyze the primary sources




Tertiary Sources

- Almanacs and Fact books
- Chronologies
- Directories
- Guidebooks, Manuals etc
- Publishers' Catalogues
- Bookshop Catalogues



Definitions of Some Current Awareness Tools

- index
 - An alphabetically arranged list of headings consisting of the personal names, places, and subjects treated in a written work, with page numbers to refer the reader to the point in the text at which information pertaining to the heading is found.
- Abstract
 - A brief, objective representation of the essential content of a book, article, speech, report, dissertation, patent, standard, or other work, presenting the main points in the same order as the original but having no independent literary value. A well-prepared abstract enables the reader to 1) quickly identify the basic content of the document, 2) determine its relevance to their interests, and 3) decide whether it is worth their time to read the entire document.



Some Current Awareness Tools - 2

- **Bibliography**
- Strictly speaking, a systematic list or enumeration of written works by a specific author or on a given subject, or that share one or more common characteristics (language, form, period, place of publication, etc.).
- A bibliography may be comprehensive or selective. Long bibliographies may be published serially or in book form.
- **Annotated Bibliography**
- A bibliography in which a brief explanatory or evaluative note is added to each reference or citation. An annotation can be helpful to the researcher in evaluating whether the source is relevant to a given topic or line of inquiry.

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 3

- **Current Contents**
- A Periodical that reproduces the tables of contents of the leading Scholarly Journals in an academic discipline or field to assist researchers in keeping abreast of the most recently published literature in their areas of interest or specialization, usually published weekly or monthly. Because currency is the raison d'être of this type of publication, libraries may limit back files to the most recent three to five years

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 4

- **Citation Index**
- A three-part index in which works cited during a given year are listed alphabetically by name of author cited, followed by the names of the citing authors (sources) in a "Citation Index." Full bibliographic information for the citing author is given in a "Source Index." Also provided is a "Subject Index," usually listing articles by significant words in the title.

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 5

- **Periodical Index**
- A cumulative list of periodical articles in which the citations are entered by subject (or in classified arrangement) and sometimes under the author's last name, separately or in a single alphabetic sequence. Periodical indexes may be general (e.g.: Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature), devoted to a specific academic discipline (Education Index) or group of disciplines (Humanities Index), or limited to a particular type of publication (Alternative Press Index). In libraries, periodical indexes are available in print and as bibliographic databases, online or on CD-ROM. Compare with abstracting service

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 6

- **Catalogue**
- A comprehensive list of the books, periodicals, maps, and other materials in a given collection, arranged in systematic order to facilitate retrieval (usually alphabetically by author, title, and/or subject). In most modern libraries, the card catalog has been converted to machine-readable bibliographic records and is available online

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 7

- **Directory**
- A list of people, companies, institutions, organizations, etc., in alphabetical or classified order, providing contact information (names, addresses, phone/fax numbers, etc.) and other pertinent details (affiliations, conferences, publications, membership, etc.) in brief format, often published serially (e.g.: American Library Directory). In most libraries, current directories are shelved in ready reference or in the reference stacks

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 8

- **Periodical**
- A serial publication with its own distinctive title, containing a mix of articles, editorials, reviews, columns, short stories, poems, or other short works written by more than one contributor, issued in softcover more than once, generally at regular stated intervals of less than a year, without prior decision as to when the final issue will appear. Although each issue is complete in itself, its relationship to preceding issues is indicated by enumeration, usually issue number and volume number printed on the front cover. Content is controlled by an editor or editorial board.

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 9

- **Journal**
- A periodical devoted to disseminating original research and commentary on current developments in a specific discipline, subdiscipline, or field of study (*example: Journal of Clinical Epidemiology*), usually published in quarterly, bimonthly, or monthly issues sold by subscription. Journal articles are usually written by the person (or persons) who conducted the research. Longer than most magazine articles, they almost always include a bibliography or list of works cited at the end.

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 10

- **Magazines**
- Magazines or popular periodicals are directed to the general public. They usually include more pictures, eye-catching headlines, advertisements and "entertainment articles" than journals. There exist magazines that can be useful for research purposes, but most of them are not the best sources for research. You can use magazines to find information or opinions about popular culture and current events, and for overviews written in easily understandable language

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Some Current Awareness Tools - 11

- **Theses and Dissertations**
- Most of the research carried out by students working for higher degrees is published in the form of a thesis or dissertation. These dissertations are examined and assessed by one or more external examiners. Theses are valuable sources of information partly because they contain detailed information about the research carried out, and also because they usually contain a "state-of-the-art" review often as the introduction. In connection with the review theses usually contain a comprehensive list of references.

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Some Examples of Journals

- **Journals :**
- British Medical Journal
- Lancet
- New England Journal of Medicine
- Clinics of North America
- Nursing Times

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Some examples of Books

- **Books :**
- Nursing Drug reference
- Clinical Medicine – Kumar & Clerk
- Nutrition essentials and Nursing practice
- Ross and Wilson's Human physiology and Anatomy

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Indexing and Abstracting Journals & Databases

- Examples :
- Blackwell – Synergy
- Index Medicus
- MEDLINE/PUBMED
- Biological Abstracts
- Science Citation Index
- EBSCO - EPNET

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Dictionaries

- A single-volume or multivolume reference work containing brief explanatory entries for terms and topics related to a specific subject or field of inquiry, usually arranged alphabetically
- (e.g.: *Dictionary of Neuropsychology*). The entries in a dictionary are usually shorter than those contained in an Encyclopedia on the same subject, but the word "dictionary" is often used in the titles of works that should more appropriately be called encyclopedias (e.g.: *Dictionary of the Middle Ages* in 13 volumes)

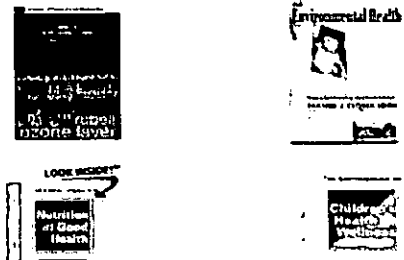
26

Encyclopaedias

- A book or numbered set of books containing authoritative summary information about a variety of topics in the form of short essays, usually arranged alphabetically by headword or classified in some manner. An entry may be signed or unsigned, with or without illustration or a list of references for further reading. Headwords and text are usually revised periodically for publication in a new edition. In a multivolume encyclopedia, any indexes are usually located at the end of the last volume. Encyclopedias may be general (example: *Encyclopedia Americana*) or specialized, usually by subject (*Encyclopedia of Bad Taste*) or discipline (*Encyclopedia of Social Work*).

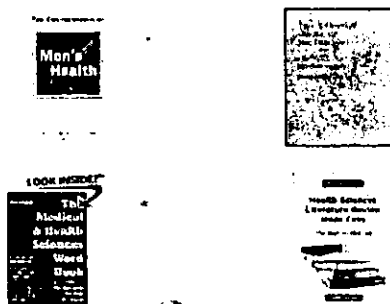
27

Some examples of materials



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Some examples of materials - 2



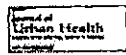
29

Some examples of materials - 3



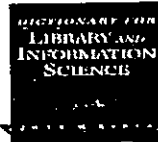
30

Some examples of materials - 4



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Some examples of materials - 5



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QUESTIONS ANSWERS

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THANK YOU

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Practical Session

Aim

- Determine an appropriate search engine
- Narrow search
- Use URLs
- Evaluate the quality of the site
- Copy and paste from the Internet into a word processing program
- Save search results

Net Search

Determine search engines

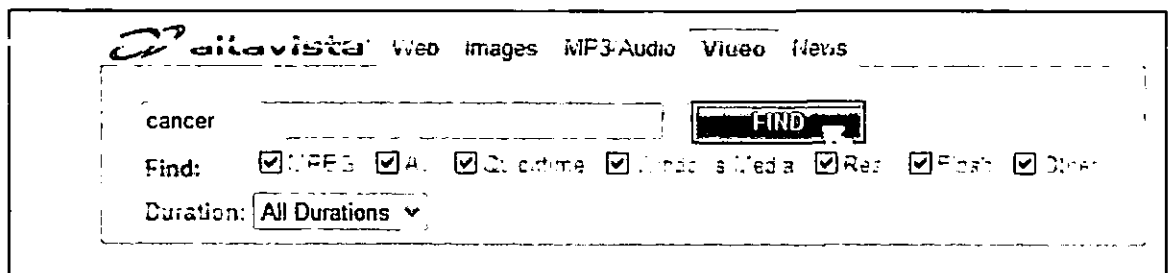
- www.google.com
- www.altavista.com
- www.hotbot.com

Developing a search strategy

To find PubMed

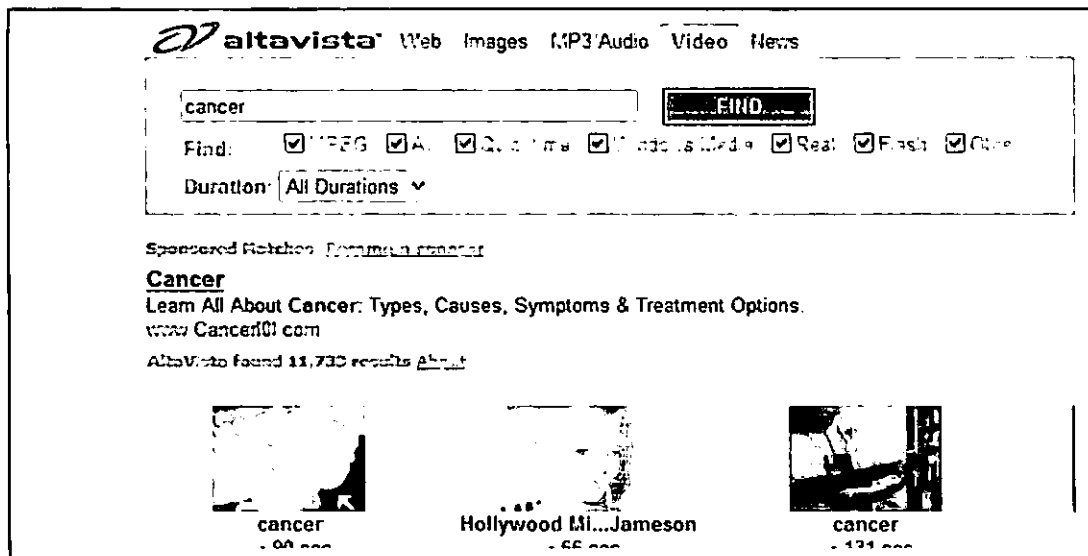
AltaVista – double click explorer icon and write www.altavista.com in URL field.
And in the search text type the search field (**PubMed**)
CLICK the find button

- Select the wikipedia , define the **PubMed**
- Describe AltaVista (In this search engine can find deferent types of client web links, audio, video, Images also.)
Ex: - select AltaVista interface and select the source for search category **video**
Then write a search text – **cancer** from search field



The screenshot shows the AltaVista search interface. At the top, there are navigation links for "Web", "Images", "MP3-Audio", "Video", and "News". The search input field contains the text "cancer". To the right of the input field is a "FIND" button. Below the input field, there are several checkboxes for search filters: "MP3" (checked), "All" (checked), "Structure" (checked), "Advanced Media" (checked), "Res" (checked), "Flash" (checked), and "Other" (checked). Below these checkboxes is a "Duration:" label followed by a dropdown menu set to "All Durations".

- Then you will be able to see links for cancer videos



Google – Find Cancer – write searching text “cancer” from search field.
 Ex: -American cancer Society
 Cancer +Brain –
 Cancer +Breast –
 Cancer +Breast +Asian –
 Cancer +Organization - Cancer Related Organization

FAQ - select for FAQ (<http://www.copyright.gov/help/faq>)

Searching Forums - Find Cancer – write searching text “cancer+forums” from search field.
 Ex: - Cancer Forums - Forum for discussions about breast cancer, lungs
 (<http://www.cancerforums.net>)

HOTBOT - Search HIV India & ASIA
 Search HIV Female -> English -> India & Asia -> After Jan/ 01/ 2006
 ↓↓
 Select 2nd row - An initiative to disseminate information about HIV/AIDS
 ↓↓↓
 Click Video Clip

Treatment for HIV – type “HIV treatment”
 ↓↓
 Select “<http://www.i-base.org.uk/>”
 ↓↓↓
 Download / Save PDF / Print

DATABASE SEARCH –

01. Practice the following by using a database relevant to your subject interest
Identify the appropriate database for subject matter
Log on to the database and perform a search
Limit searches

02. Tripdatabase.com
National library of medicine
www.nlm.nih.gov.

- Library Catalog - Index cat
- Med Net – UCLA med net
- Micromedex Tomson gateway
- Medicine online database
- International Health database

01. www.tripdatabase.com

02. www.nlm.nih.gov – National lib. Of medicine

↓
Lib.Cot.
↓↓↓
index_cat

03. <http://www.mednet.ucla.edu/> (UCLA)

↓
micromedex
↓↓↓
Clinical Document System (CDS)

04. International health database –

<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/12675.html>

Evaluate the Search results

Downloading & save search results

How to Search “HIV Treatment” – And find the search results PDF format ?

↓
Type HIV treatment + PDF from any search engine
↓↓
You can find all results PDF format
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Exercise

Find two common diseases and prepare a document covering

1. Definition
2. Symptoms
3. Available treatments
4. Prevention
5. related Organizations
6. Research
7. Forums
8. Journal article
9. Digital Book related to the subject

Cover page including your name and designation and contact number

Word processing:

Generally, the students should be able to create, modify, save and print documents.

- Create a file
- Cut and paste text
- Copy text
- Save material to a file / name that file
- Underline text
- Bold face text
- Italicize text
- Justify text
- Change font size
- Change font face
- Change margins
- Create a bulleted list
- Spell check the document