Activity A. Search skills using QuickSearch

1. Using QuickSearch find the following journal article:


Name a database where you can access this article:

2. Using QuickSearch do the following searches and then narrow your results by selecting options under Tweak my results (right hand side of the results page).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Number of results</th>
<th>Narrow to peer-reviewed</th>
<th>Narrow to the last 5 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>climate change AND health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“climate change” AND health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(“climate change” OR “global warming”) AND health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Read through the Read wisely section from the Nursing subject guide (Search Skills tab)

4. Explore the tabs under Do your references pass the CRAAP test? (Search Skills tab)

Activity B. Targeted Searching – Databases

1. Watch the video – What’s a library database? from the subject guide

2. Using Cinahl, use the Advanced Search interface.
3. Run the following searches
   a. climate change AND health
   b. “climate change” AND health (*note: make sure you include the quotation marks!*)
   c. (“climate change” OR “global warming”) AND health

   In the table below, note down the number of results that you obtained and rate how useful you think they would be for your assignment (1 = not at all useful; 10 = extremely useful).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Number of results</th>
<th>How useful (1–10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>climate change AND health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“climate change” AND health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(“climate change” OR “global warming”) AND health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Is the number of results the same or different? Why/why not?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________

4. Run the following searches
   a. “Childhood immunisation” AND Australia
   b. “Childhood immunisation” AND Australia

   In the table below, note down the number of results that you obtained and rate how useful you think they would be for your assignment (1 = not at all useful; 10 = extremely useful).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Number of results</th>
<th>How useful (1–10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“childhood immunisation” AND Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“childhood immunisation” AND Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Is the number of results the same or different? Why/why not?
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
   _______________________________________________________________________
Activity C. Rocket powered referencing

1. In the Nursing subject guide, look under the drop down box in the Search Skills tab, and click on Rocket-powered Referencing

2. Complete It's time to play: What's that reference?

3. Using FedCite (link on the Home tab of the Nursing subject guide) write the APA reference for the following book chapter, journal article and website

   a. Book chapter
      Gathering relevant information and making decisions / Clint Douglas and Jackie Crisp - from the book below, pages 60-80:

   b. Journal article
      Title: Pertussis: Where did we go wrong and what can we do about it?
      Author: Locht, Camille
      From: Journal of Infection, 5 July 2016, Vol.72, pp. S34-S40
      DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2016.04.020
You found this information on 31/07/2019
If you have time and would like to learn more, try the following two activities.

**Optional - Activity D. Using Google**

Google is worth using to find government documents. Develop the following search in Google

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Number of results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>incidence “german measles” OR rubella</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incidence “german measles” OR rubella site:vic.gov.au</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Optional - Activity E. Evidence based sources**

Using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Library do a search for marijuana OR cannabis (http://joannabriggs.org/, then look for JBISRIR to connect to the JBI Library)

How many results do you get and what sort of information is it?

_______________________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________________
Think about better ways to search

Use AND, OR and NOT to combine terms. *Note*: Always use capital letters when using these terms, so that the database knows the word is an instruction.

- **AND** will find items that contain both terms e.g. sustainable AND community
  - Gives more precise results
- **OR** will find items that contain either term e.g. adolescents OR teenagers
  - Gives more comprehensive results
- **NOT** will exclude a term e.g. community NOT urban
  - Removes alternative, unwanted meanings

**Phrase searching** using **“”** (quotation marks)

- Using “ ” will search the terms together as a single term e.g., “social media” will find items that contain the words together as the concept, “social media”, rather than as separate terms e.g. “The media staff were very social.”
- *Note*. Quote marks are not the same as using AND to combine terms, as AND will simply look for both terms anywhere in the same record, not together as a phrase

Use * (truncation) to find variations on a common word stem

- e.g., research* will find research, researchs, researcher, researching etc.
- *Note*. This is equivalent to using OR to find either term, but more efficient than typing all the variants out in full, e.g research OR researchs OR researcher OR researching
- *Note*. Use carefully: commun* will find community and community development, but also communist, communal, communicate, etc.

Use a wildcard to find variations in the middle of a word

- ? used in the body of a word will find variations on one character in the middle of a word e.g. wom?n will find woman and women
- * used in the body of a word will find variations on one or more characters e.g. mindfu*ness will find both mindfulness and mindfulness
- *Note*. This is equivalent to using OR to find either term, but more efficient than typing out in full e.g. woman OR women
- *Note*. The characters used as wildcards may vary in different databases.