The Online Search Process and Building an EndNote Library

This document illustrates the basics of online searching and exporting article citations retrieved into EndNote. Following the 1st 2 basic steps of the search process, this document illustrates the following:

Step 1. Choose a topic and identify key words and concepts; create a search strategy.

I'm going to write a paper on the role of nutrition and exercise in preventing childhood obesity. I've chosen my search terms and synonyms and developed what I think is a workable search statement based on some preliminary searching:

childhood obesity AND prevention AND (nutrition OR diet OR exercise OR physical activity)

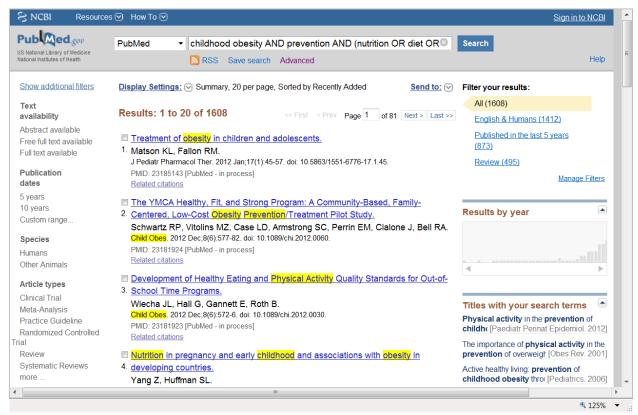
Step 2. Search for potential references in online databases.

I've decided to search 2 databases which I think will give me the most information: PubMed, and an EBSCOhost database, Academic Search Premier.

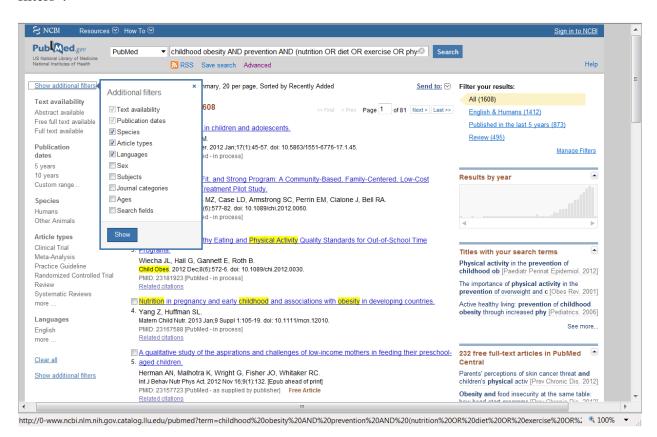
I'm going to begin my search in PubMed because it is the most comprehensive database available for my topic. I will start with the PubMed@LLU link from the library's home page because I know I can find out if the LLU Library has the full text of articles I'm interested in by finding and clicking on the LLU purple icon which will take me to the Journal Portal.

This screen shows my search copied into the PubMed search box: S NCBI Resources ☑ How To ☑ srais My NCBI Sign Out 📤 Pub Med.gov PubMed childhood obesity AND prevention AND (nutrition OR diet OR exercise OR Search PubMed PubMed comprises more than 21 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites Using PubMed **PubMed Tools** More Resources PubMed Quick Start Guide PubMed Mobile MeSH Database Full Text Articles Single Citation Matcher Journals in NCBI Databases PubMed FAQs Batch Citation Matcher Clinical Trials PubMed Tutorials Clinical Queries E-Utilities New and Noteworthy Topic-Specific Queries LinkOut You are here: NCBI > Literature > PubMed Write to the Help Desi NCBI INFORMATION **GETTING STARTED** RESOURCES **POPULAR FEATURED** Chemicals & Bioassays PubMed GenBank Data & Software Nucleotide Reference Sequences Research at NCBI DNA & RNA Map Viewer NCBI Handbook BLAST NCBI Newsletter Training & Tutorials Domains & Structures PubMed Central NCBI FTP Site Genome Projects Genes & Expression Human Genome NCBI on Facebook

After clicking on search, I get this screen below showing 1608 results—way too many! There is a lot written on this topic!

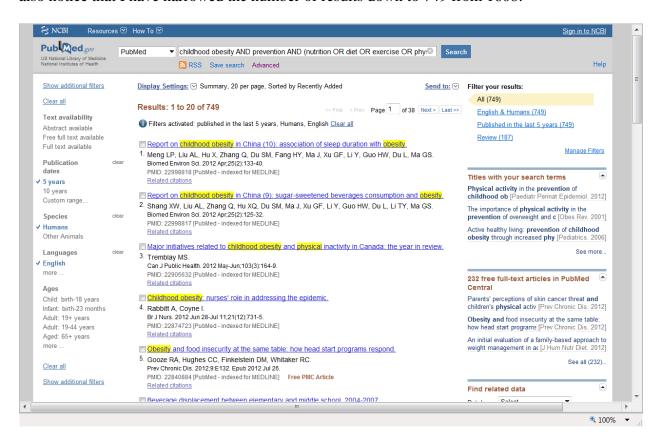


To limit this search to more manageable results, Choose from the filters on the left hand side of the screen. This screen shot shows what you can see when you click on "Show Additional filters":

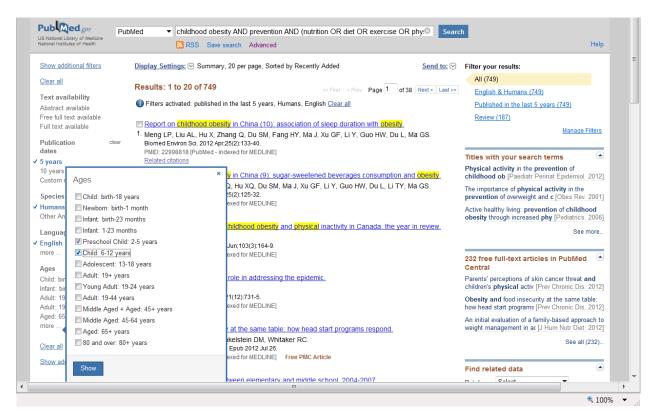


I decide I want to limit my search to English articles published within the last 5 years. I also don't want any animal studies. So, I select those filters from the filters on the left side of the screen. I also want to select certain age groups so I selected "Ages" from the "Show Additional

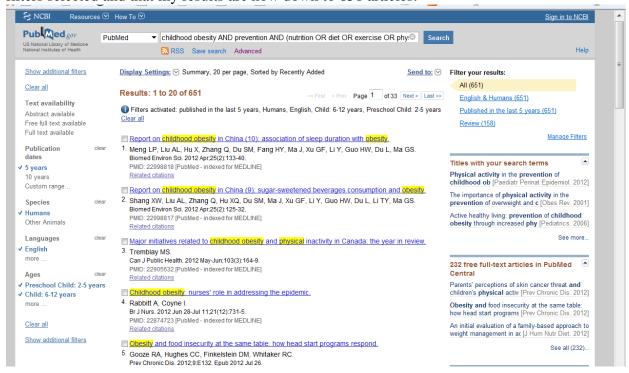
Filters" link. In this screen shot you can see the check marks on the left next to 5 years, humans, and English; you can also see that there are several choices for ages now showing in the filters; also notice that I have narrowed the number of results down to 749 from 1608:



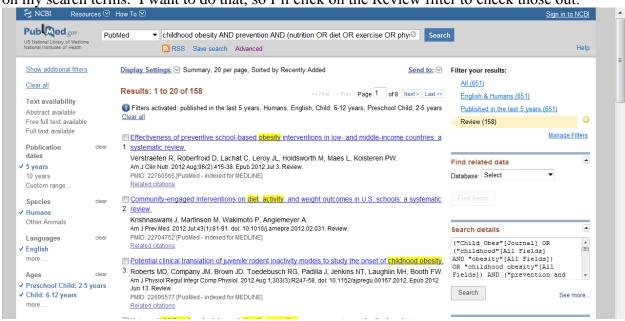
I don't see the ages I want from the choices above, so I click on the "more" link at the bottom of the ages section to get more options. This shows all of the age options where I have checked my preferences for Preschool Child 2-5 years and Child 6-12 years:



Once I selected the ages I wanted, I clicked on Show, and the Ages showed up in the filters where I had to select them the same way I selected the other filters. This screen shows all of my filters selected and that my results are now down to 651 articles:



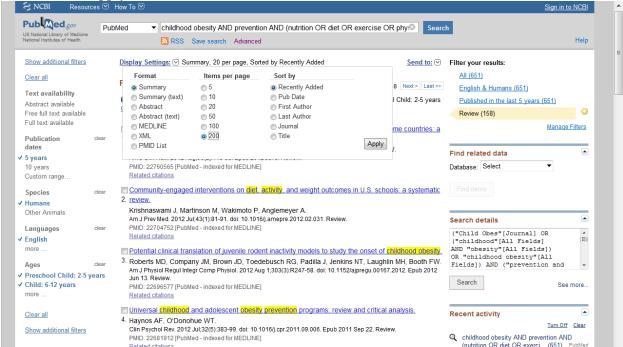
At this point I could set more filters to refine my search further. I could limit my topic to just nutrition or just exercise; or I could filter my results to a smaller subset of review articles. So, now look again at the screen shot above at the **right** side of the screen, under "Filter your results", **Review** (158), indicating that 158 citations are to articles which review the literature on my search terms. I want to do that, so I'll click on the Review filter to check those out:



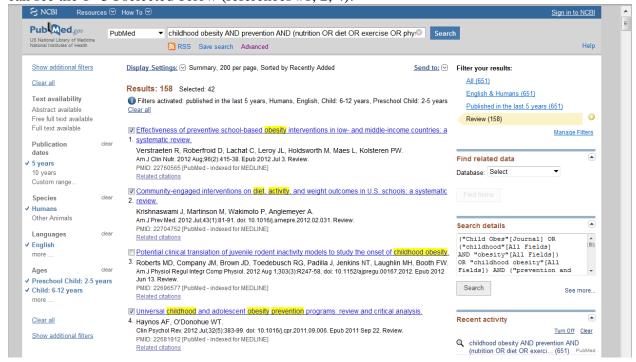
This is more manageable! If the Review articles are suitable for your purpose, then this is a good route to use. But, if you want to read articles that report original research or single studies, then review articles may not be the best way to go. It all depends on how comprehensive you need to be.

I'm going to change the display to show 200 per page so I can quickly scan the titles and choose the ones that look most relevant. I do this by clicking on Display Setting underneath the PubMed banner and changing the "Items per page" from the default 20 to the maximum 200 and

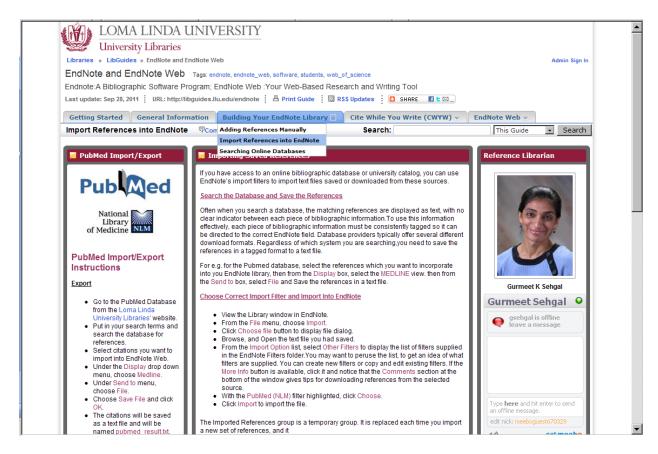
then click on Apply:



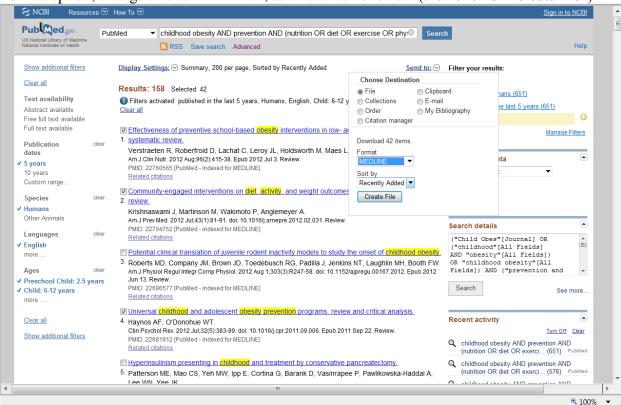
Now I would look through the 158 citations by either scanning the title or changing to the abstract display if I wanted to read the abstract. I checked the box next to each one I wanted to keep. This part of the screen shows that I selected 42 citations (Results: 158 Selected 42); you can see the 1st 3 I selected below (references #1, 2, 4):



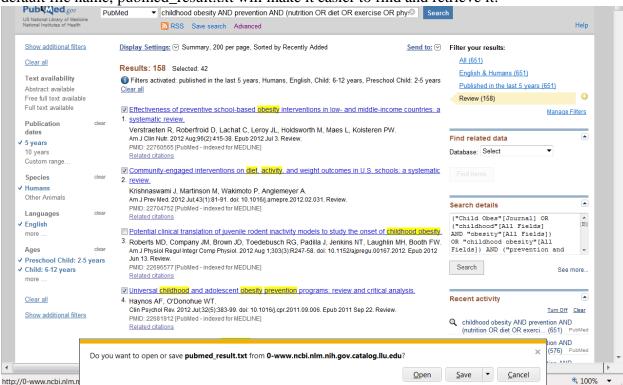
Now to transfer the citations I've selected into EndNote! The EndNote Library Guide has instructions on how to create a file from PubMed and import it into EndNote:



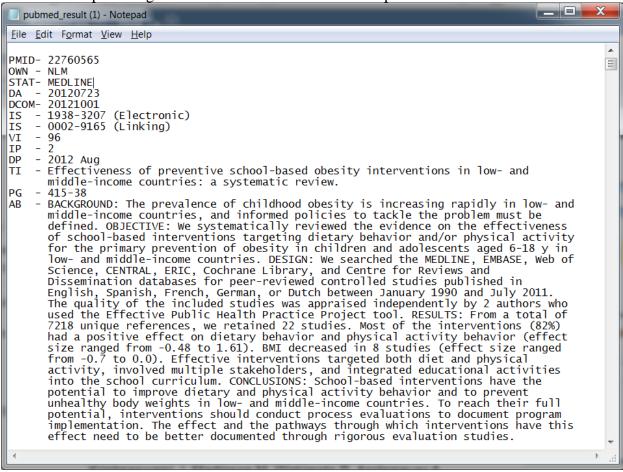
These basic steps are described above and also illustrated below: go to the Send To drop down menu under the PubMed banner on the right, and Choose Destination: File which opens up the Format option; change this to MEDLINE, as this screen shows: (then click on "create file")



After you click on "Create file" you will get this screen asking you to open or save (see the bottom of it); you can choose either one but you need to save it as a **text file**. Saving it with the default file name, pubmed result.txt will make it easier to find and retrieve it:

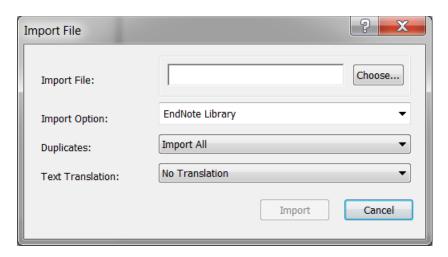


I clicked on Open and got this screen of the text file in Notepad:

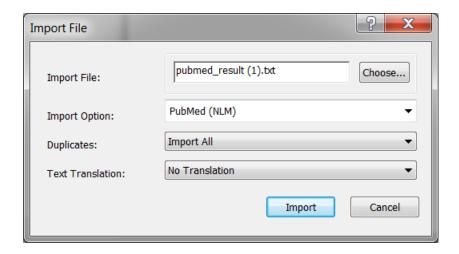


I then saved the file as pubmed_result.txt on my Desktop so I could find it.

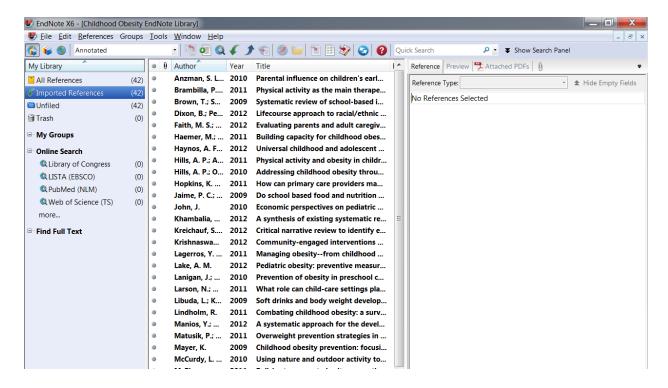
Once you've saved the file, then go to the EndNote library you've created and: 1) Choose File, Import, then File to get this screen:



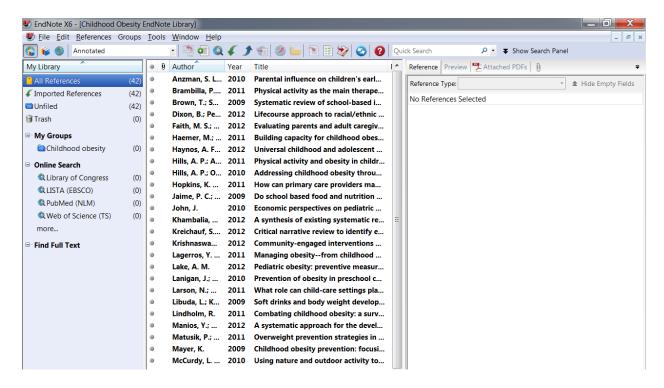
Browse for your file by selecting Choose, entering the file name, and change the **import option** to PubMed (NLM). You may have to choose "Other filters" from the "Import Options" search box to find the PubMed (NLM) import option. When you are done it should look like this:



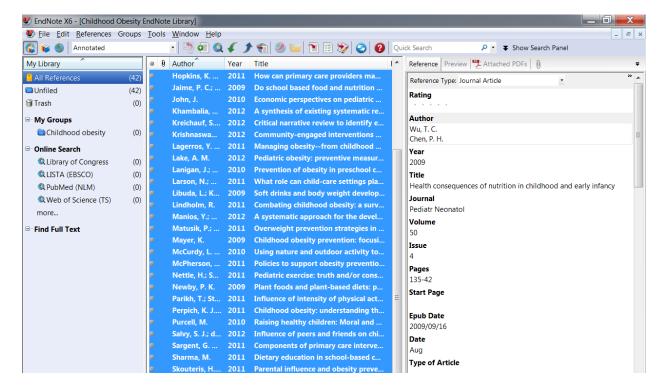
After clicking Import, you will see this screen showing the 42 citations imported into the EndNote library:



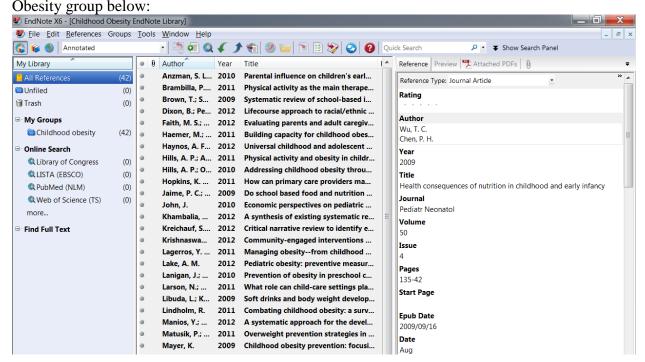
The next step is to file them by creating groups and moving them into the groups. Choose Groups from the top menus, then Create Group, and then name it when prompted. I created one called Childhood Obesity; see it under "My Groups" on the left:



Next, select all the imported references (click on the first one, and hold down the CTRL_Right Shift key while clicking on the last one):



Once they are selected, go back to the Groups pull-down menu, select "Add Reference to", which will show your groups; then select the group you want to move them to and the references will now be moved into your group. In my case, you can see the 42 references in my Childhood

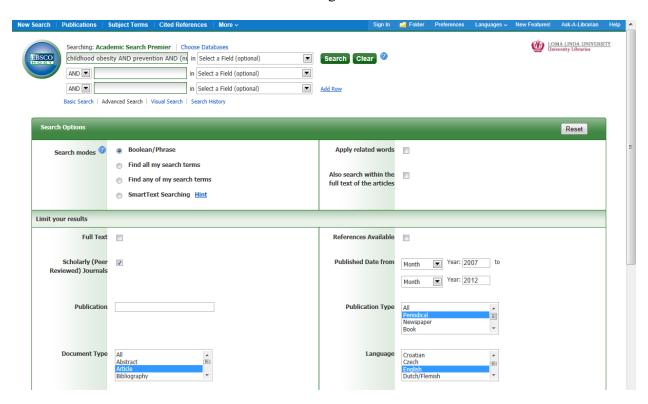


NOTE: Your references will remain in the "Imported References" section until you import new references, or you close your library. So, now I've populated my EndNote library with citations from PubMed which I want to use when I write my paper. But, I also want to do some more searching in other databases which may have information not available in PubMed.

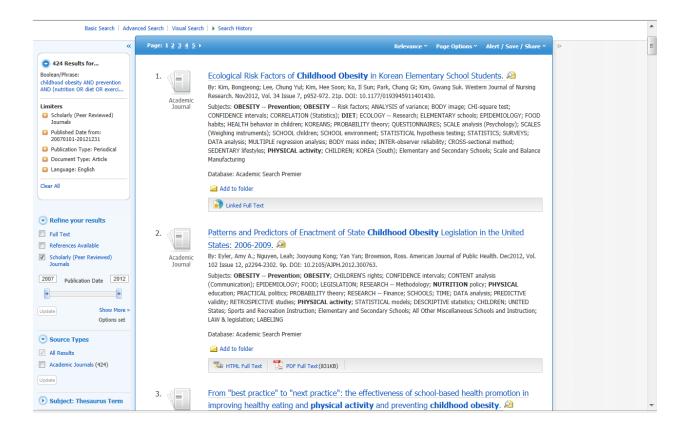
Searching EBSCOhost databases

EBSCOhost is the name of the searching platform which hosts databases produced by the EBSCO Publishing Company. The library subscribes to approximately 30 databases on the EBSCOhost platform. Each database has unique features, but the basic procedures for searching and managing your results are the same across the various databases. This section will illustrate a search in an EBSCOhost database, Academic Search Premier (ASP). If you don't know where to find Academic Search Premier on the library's website, please refer back to the first reading in this module.

After opening Academic Search Premier (ASP), I entered the same search I used in PubMed into the 1st search box: childhood obesity AND prevention AND (nutrition OR diet OR exercise OR physical activity). Then below in the "Search Options" box I selected some Search Options similar to the Filters I used in my PubMed search. I chose "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals (this wasn't an option in PubMed!); Document type: Article; Published date: 2007-2012; Publication type: Periodical; Language: English. ASP does not have the age limits available in PubMed. Other EBSCOhost databases do offer age limits.



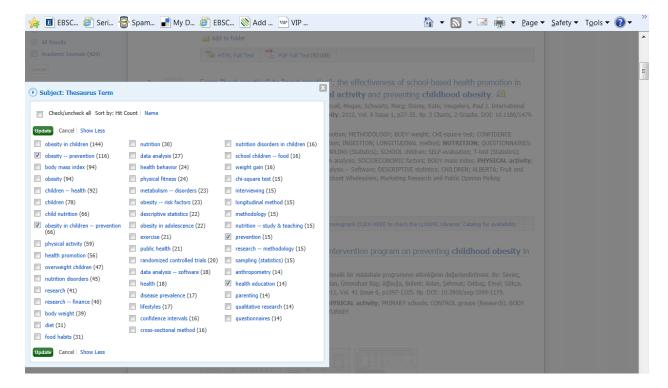
The results screen shows the 1st page of 424 results:



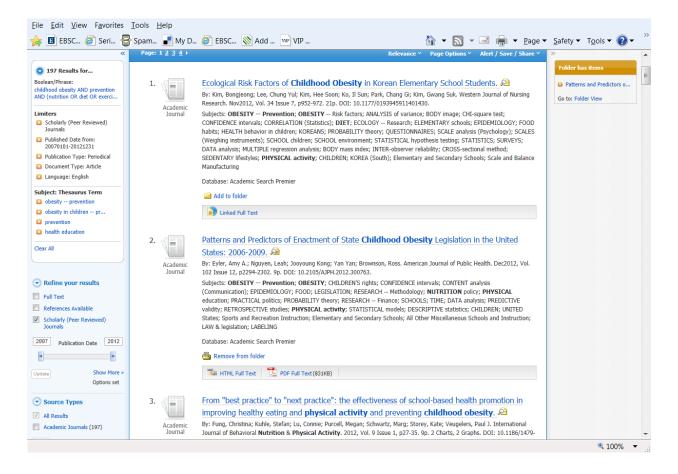
At this point, I could choose to do a couple of different things:

- 1) Browse the titles quickly and choose the ones I want to save in my EndNote Library. In EBSCOhost databases, you choose them by clicking on "Add to Folder", this puts them into a TEMPORARY folder where you can manage them when you are finished selecting them. You can also create a personal account and save them to a personal folder, but we will not cover that here, OR
- 2) Refine the search further by using the some of the options on the left side of the screen. One of those options is: Subject: Thesaurus term (see bottom left hand corner of screen shot above).

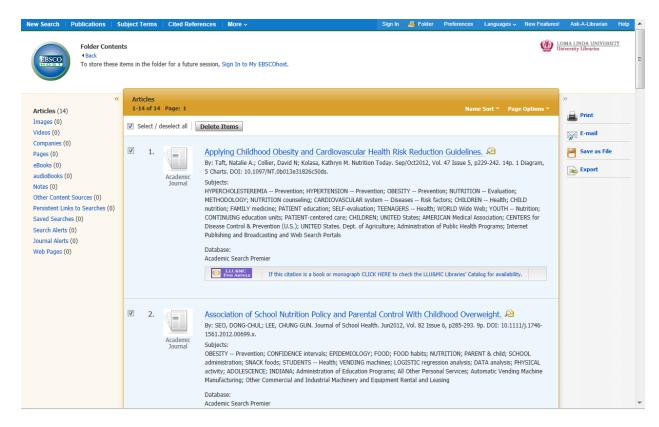
I'm going to Refine the search further by clicking on "Subject: Thesaurus terms". Click on it to open up the menu showing the first few choices, then click on "Show More" to see all of them. These terms are the ones most frequently found in my original 424 results. You can see in the screen shot below that each Thesaurus Term has the number of articles using that term in the records. Using this feature will drastically narrow my results. I've decided to choose all of the terms that have "prevention" in them and also "health education", which I think is related. You can see what I've checked below:



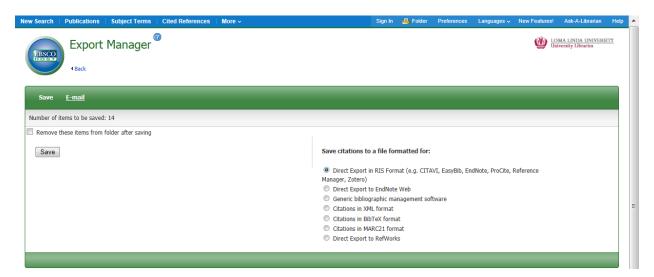
After selecting the terms I want, I clicked on Update and retrieved 197 results. I looked through them and selected some by clicking on Add to Folder which is found at the bottom of each citation. Notice in the screen shot below that I selected the 2nd one, which now says, "Remove from Folder". Also notice that on the right side of the screen, my folder is showing as having items:



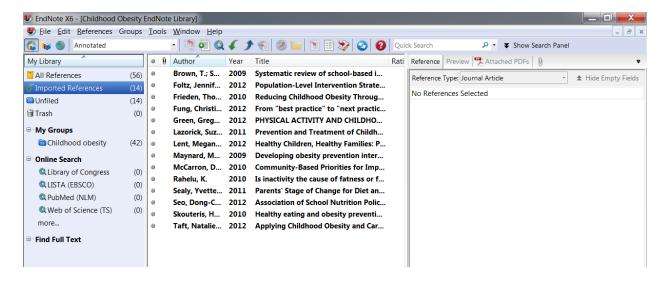
Once I've looked through my 197 results and added the ones I wanted to my folder, then I can then go to Folder View where I can see all of the citations I've selected (in this case, 14). This screen shot shows that I've checked "Select / deselect" all" because I want to Select all of them so I can add them to my EndNote library. Then click on the "Export" link on the right:



Clicking on the Export link results in this screen where I will choose the 1st option, "Direct Export in RISformat (e.g. CITAVI, EasyBib, EndNote, ProCite, etc...) and click on Save:

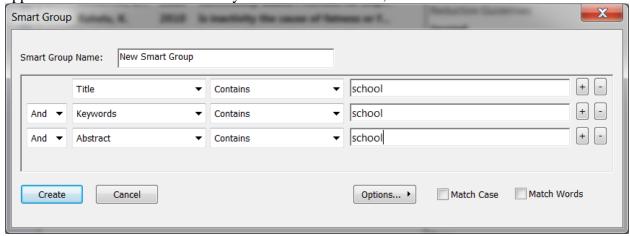


Because I had my EndNote library open, the 14 citations went right into EndNote into the "Imported References file" and the previously imported references were replaced:

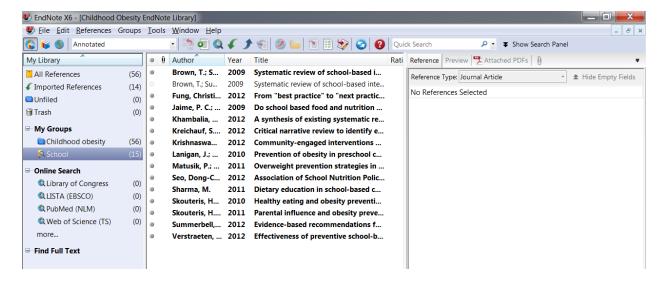


I will add these references to the 42 references from PubMed which were already in my Childhood Obesity Group and now all 56 will be in the group.

You can create what are called "Smart Groups" to further organize your references. For my search, I'd like to create a group of articles that talk about school programs. To do this, right click on the Childhood Obesity group name which will give you several options, one of which is "Create Smart Group". I want my Smart Group to be a group of articles where the word **school** appears in either the title OR the keywords OR the abstract, so I filled in the form as seen here:

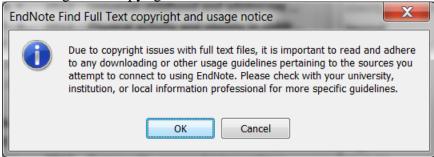


After clicking on Create, and naming my Smart Group, "School", 15 articles are now in the "School" smart group as seen below. Notice that the 56 articles still remain in the Childhood Obesity group because the "school" articles are also in the main group. An article could be in several smart groups if you want to organize that way. A nice thing about Smart Groups is that if you import more references, they will automatically go into a Smart Group when they meet the criteria:

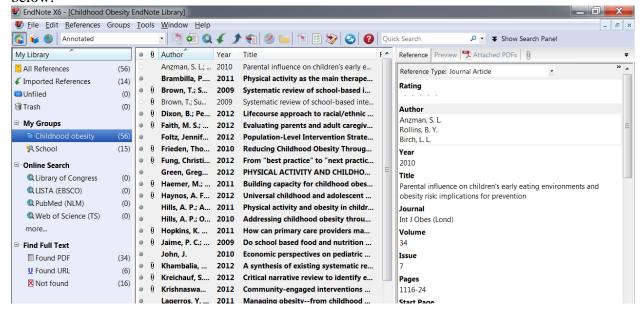


Accessing the full text of articles via EndNote: EndNoteX6 has a "Find Full Text" feature where it will search for the Full Text of the articles in your library. It will not catch everything, but, it is a good start and a time saver. Here is how it works: highlight the articles in any of your groups of references, then from the "References" pull down menu choose Find Full Text:

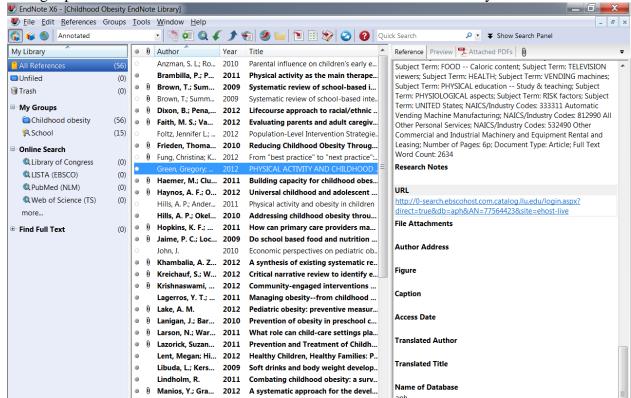
You will get this copyright notice:



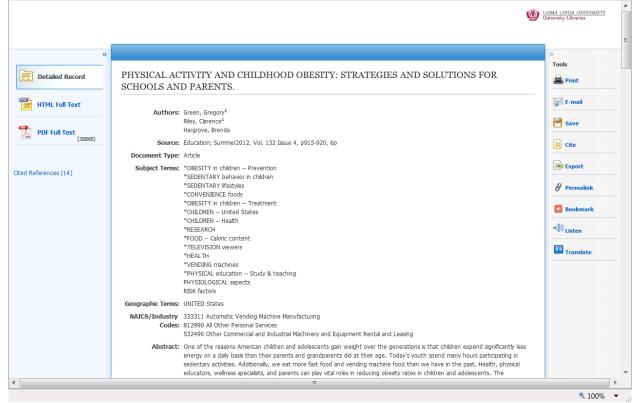
Click OK and it will Search for the full Text. It may take some time. You can see a running total as it works. I chose all 56 references in my "Childhood Obesity" group. In this case it found 43 PDFs (see Paperclip icon next to references) and 6 URLs to the articles as you can see below:



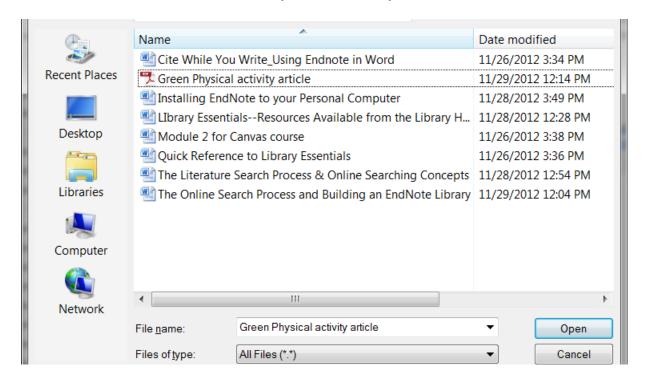
Don't assume that the other citations do not have full text available! EndNote may not have found them, but that doesn't mean they don't exist. For example, in the screen below, a citation by Green doesn't have a paperclip next to it, but when I highlight it and look at the full record in the right panel I see that there is a URL to the citation which I can use to try to find full text:



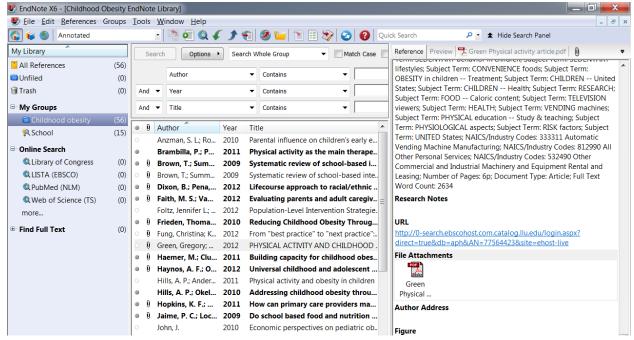
Clicking on the URL took me to the record in EBSCOhost, where you can see on the left that there is a PDF which I can open and save so I can add it to my EndNote library:



Once I've saved the PDF, I go back to Endnote and open up the citation for that journal and scroll down to File Attachments, which is just under the URL. Clicking underneath the words, File Attachments, opens up a fill-in box, where I right-click to File Attachments--Attach file, then search for my file. Here you can see the PDF I named, Green Physical Activity article, where I can now select it and add it to my EndNote library:

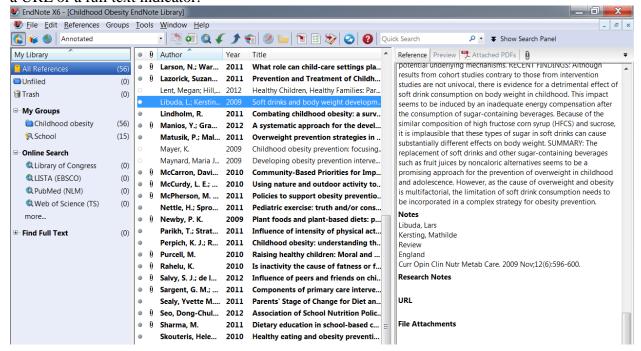


This screen shows that the PDF is now in EndNote in the File Attachments field for the Green article:

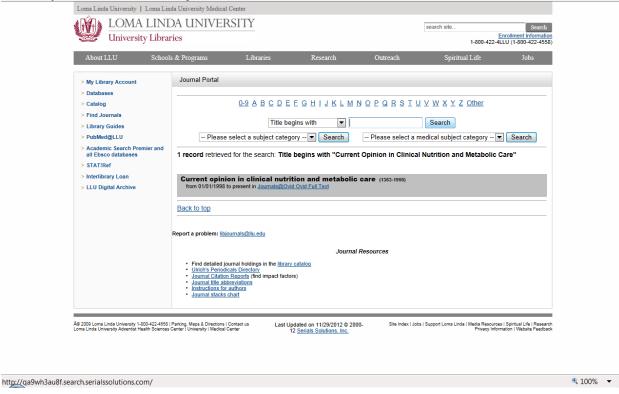


We just looked at an example of finding the full text of an article from EBSCOhost which we had to look up individually because Endnote's "Find Full Text" feature didn't find it. This one was easy, because EBSCOhost did have the full text. But if it didn't you could still look for full text by using the Find Journals link from the library home page to look up journals in the Journal

Portal. Look at the fourth citation in the screen below (article by Libuda) which doesn't have a URL or a full text indicator:



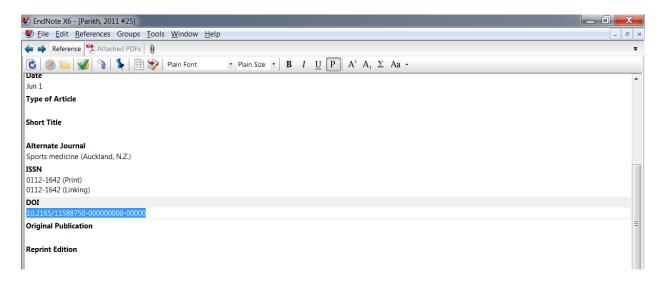
It is a 2009 article from Current Opinion in Clinical Nutrition and Metabolic Care. Go to the Find Journals link to access the Journal Portal to see if you have access through the library. Here is what you will find for this journal title:



You can see in the screen above that you should have no problems finding the 2009 article because the library has it available online from Journals@Ovid from 1998 to the Present. I won't show you screen shots of the steps to take to find the PDF because journals are on multiple platforms and they all look different! Basically, once you find a pdf you will follow the process

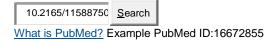
I illustrated earlier with the pdf we found in EBSCOhost: Save it, and then attach it in the "File Attachments" field in the appropriate record in your EndNote library.

Here's a shortcut to finding full text for your EndNote references: Some of your references, especially those from PubMed will have a DOI (Digital Object Identifier) automatically downloaded as you can see in this example from a reference in my EndNote Library:



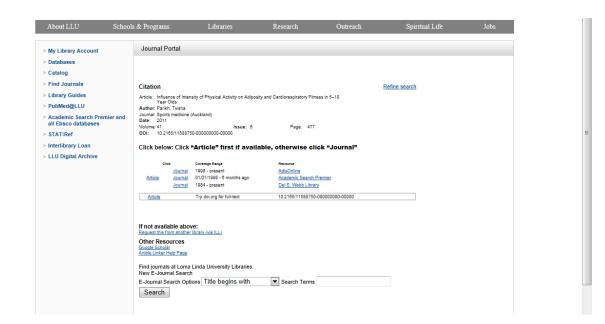
If you have a reference with a DOI, you can copy it and paste it into a search box on the library's journal portal. For example, I copied the DOI above, then clicked on the Find Journals link from the library home page, and pasted it in the search box near the middle of the screen labeled, "Search by DOI or PubMed ID Number" as seen below:

Search by DOI or PubMed ID Number



What is DOI? Example DOI: doi:10.1016/j.healun.2003.08.003

Clicking on Search takes you to this familiar screen where you can see links to the article:



Again, you can search for the article, save it, and then add it to your EndNote library.

Please note that the PDFs of articles are not actually embedded in the EndNote program. If you move the file where you are saving the article, it will not be able to find it. I created a folder on my computer called, Childhood obesity, where I am saving the full text of articles relating to my searches.

This section just illustrated the basics of searching and importing into EndNote, organizing citations, and attaching full text. The real fun begins in the next section where we will see how EndNote can manage your references and create your bibliography for your paper.