LIBRARY GUIDE & SELECTED RESOURCES FOR NURSING

Begin your search for library resources at the library web site
http://www.lib.umassd.edu
See the Nursing: Subject Guide and Resources for additional nursing information
http://www.lib.umassd.edu/reference/nursing.html

To find books about and by nursing theorists:

Books about the philosophy of nursing can be found by searching Voyager, the online catalog, using subjects such as nursing theory, nursing philosophy, nursing theorists, or nursing models. To locate primary sources on a specific theorist, search for that person’s name as an author. For secondary sources (other authors writing about a specific person’s theory), search for the theorist’s name as a subject.

If you do not find a complete book on a theorist, consider a broader approach. For example, if you look in the book Conceptual Models of Nursing: Analysis and Application or the book Nursing Theorists and their Work you will find chapters about individual theorists.

To find journal articles about and by nursing theorists:

The nursing database CINAHL - Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature is accessed from the library web page under E(lectronic) Resources. You will need to use your UMD email username and password to access CINAHL from an off-campus location.

This database provides you with an efficient way to search a large number of sources (journals) at one time for articles about a theorist or another topic. To find articles written by a theorist, search for the theorist as an author; to find articles about the theorist, search for the theorist and the theory as a subject.

Some of the material found will be full-text (the complete article) while some will be citations to the complete article. For these you will need to check UMD Journal Locator to see if the library has the journal where you can find the article. If the library does not own the journal, you can request a copy of the article from the Interlibrary Loan option on the library’s web site.

To find Healthy People 2010 publications:

Search the Voyager online catalog for the title Healthy People 2010. The result will include books owned by the library and a link to the government’s full-text site http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS8595.
CINAHL: a brief citation:


In this example the full text of the article is not available to you in the database. The citation gives you the name of the journal and specific information to help you find the article in that journal:

The title of the article is listed first followed by the author’s last name and initials. Next, in capital letters is the abbreviation ONCOL NURS FORUM for the journal Oncology Nursing Forum, followed by the date 2004 May, the journal volume 31, the issue (3), and the pages 523-30. (To see the full journal title, click on the article title for a detailed view of the citation; the journal title is in the source field.)

The Journal Locator link will take you to the library’s holdings, so you can determine if UMD has the journal.

Analyzing your CINAHL citations:
Sometimes you can tell from the brief citation if the article will meet the requirements for your assignment, but the detailed view will give you more information about the article.

See the following page for an example of a detailed citation and abstract that includes the following fields:

The affiliation field will give information about the first author of the article. In this example the author is a professor of nursing at Boston College and she includes her email address so one can contact her.

The source field gives the complete title of the journal (plus abbreviation), the volume, issue and pages of the article in the journal.

The publication field (sometimes called the document type field) identifies the type of item you have retrieved: a journal article, a research article, a brief item, an editorial, a chapter in a book, etc.

The major and minor subjects fields describe the content of the article; the major subjects identify the main focus of the article.

The journal subset field gives information about the quality of the article by giving the type of review process practiced by the journal.

Sometimes the detailed citation will include a list of the bibliographic references the author cited in article. You can then find additional articles on your topic in these references; just remember that they will always have an older publication date than the citation you are viewing.
PURPOSE/OBJECTIVES: To uncover dimensions of nurses’ personal experiences of cancer survivorship. DESIGN: Interpretive, phenomenologic. SETTING: Metropolitan area in the northeastern United States. SAMPLE: 25 RNs diagnosed with cancer. Average age was 50 years, and 20 participants were less than five years from initial diagnosis. METHODS: Interviews. Analysis using methodology of Newman (1994, 1999) and Van Manen (1990). MAIN RESEARCH VARIABLES: Nurses’ personal experiences of cancer survivorship. FINDINGS: Themes of the nurses’ personal experiences of survivorship included the shock of becoming a patient and multifaceted dimensions of the treatment experience, including time, coordinating their own care, the struggle to maintain normalcy, uncertainty, nonclinical self-care strategies, and encounters with caring and uncaring providers. Participants identified the need for supportive relationships both in personal and professional arenas throughout the survivorship process. The cancer experience became an opportunity for change in priorities. CONCLUSIONS: Although nurse cancer survivors experience similar personal vulnerabilities to those of non-nurses, their vulnerabilities often are affected by their knowledge of the healthcare process and content of care with which they are most familiar. They also are affected by what they know is at stake. This particular insider vulnerability is not cited often in research literature and, therefore, is not recognized as a particular type of need that should be addressed in cancer survivorship. IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING: Nurse patients need providers to be sensitive to their information and support needs, which may vary because of their professional experiences and personal resources. Findings suggest that nurse patients may need supportive approaches that target their unique vulnerabilities.
This list is not a substitute for UMD Journal Locator (which lists ALL journals in the library plus those with electronic full text access) but many students find it helpful to have a printable list of the most used print titles and microfilm titles. The list also includes the journal title changes, since the library shelves the print journals by title; thus every time a publisher changes the title of a journal, it will be on the shelf under the changed title.

**APA Style Manual**

*Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA)*

Provides a standardized approach to citing sources and preparing manuscripts as recommended by the American Psychological Association. The 5th edition published in 2001 includes citation formats for electronic sources such as discussion lists, email, databases and web pages.

Available: UMD Library
Desk Ref BF76.7 .P82.
Reserve BF76.7 .P82 (2 copies).

Some examples for citing electronic sources are provided online by the APA at [http://www.apastyle.org/elecsourc.html](http://www.apastyle.org/elecsourc.html).

**Databases--Nursing**

Databases are accessed from the E-resources section of the Library’s web page [http://library.umassd.edu/REFERENCE/eresources.shtml](http://library.umassd.edu/REFERENCE/eresources.shtml)

*CINAHIL (EBSCO)*

*(Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature)*

Provides indexing and abstracting for over 1,600 current nursing and allied health journals and other publications dating back to 1982 and contains over 700,000 records. Offering complete coverage of English-language nursing journals and publications from the National League for Nursing and the American Nurses’ Association, this database covers nursing, biomedicine, health sciences librarianship, alternative complementary medicine, consumer health and 17 allied health disciplines.

*MEDLINE (EBSCO)*

MEDLINE provides authoritative medical information on medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the health care system, pre-clinical sciences, and much more. Created by the National Library of Medicine, MEDLINE uses MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) indexing with tree numbers, tree hierarchy and explosion capabilities to search abstracts from over 4,600 current biomedical journals.
**EXPANDED ACADEMIC ASAP (InfoTRAC)**
Provides citations and full-text access to journals in a variety of disciplines, including health, nursing, history, literature, psychology and sociology

**Health Reference Center-Academic (InfoTRAC)**
Provides searchable access to popular medical and consumer health information, much of it full-text, including a dictionary, a home medical guide, medical tests, drug information, directories, and pamphlets and articles on health subjects.

**MEDLINEplus** (National Library of Medicine)
Provided by the National Library of Medicine for the layperson who wants to research health questions. Includes information on specific health topics, full-text publications, dictionaries, newsletters, and directories.

**PUBMED** (National Center for Biotechnology Information, NLM) – Provides free access to the National Library of Medicine’s MEDLINE database. Includes bibliographic citations and abstracts to articles in more than 4600 journals in the fields of pre-clinical sciences, healthcare, clinical medicine, biomedical research, nursing, allied health, among others. Includes links to full-text articles in PubMed Central.

**PubMed Central** (National Center for Biotechnology Information) – Provides free access to full text articles in over 130 life sciences journals. It is linked to PubMed and fully searchable.

**Librarians:**
For help with locating and using library resources, please contact:

Mary Adams, library liaison to the College of Nursing,
Email: madams@umassd.edu
Phone: 508.999.8681 (x8681)
Office: Library, 2nd floor
Library reference desk, phone: 508.999.8678
Reference chat service, from the library’s electronic resource page:
   [http://www.lib.umassd.edu/REFERENCE/eresources.shtml](http://www.lib.umassd.edu/REFERENCE/eresources.shtml)

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