Contact Information

- Tom Schmiedel
- Room 103 Haas Library
- 203-837-9141
- schmiedeltf@wcsu.edu
1. Off campus access
2. Information Landscape
3. Databases: CINAHL, Medline/PubMed, PsycINFO
4. Search process (search strategy)
   • Boolean Searching: Use of AND, OR to narrow or broaden search
   • Searching CINAHL
5. APA Style
6. Time for searching
Off campus access
Off campus access

• Access all library resources (1) through the library website or (2) through a link provided to you by a faculty/staff member or by Blackboard. Links provided to you should have been created such that they are routed through the library system.

• When you click on a library linked database/resource, you will be prompted to sign in through a system known as Identify Now.
  • Graphics on next slides illustrates this.
  • Use your banner/Windows username and password.
    • username001@wscu.edu (do not add connect, as you would in an email).
    • You will only have to log in one time, as long as you leave the browser open.
Off campus access

- This is the page for Nursing & Health Databases, which is accessed from the main library page under Databases by Subject.

- Once you click a database link, when off campus, you will be prompted to log into the system.
Off campus access

Sign in with your ID. Community Colleges: eight digits only; Universities add your suffix (e.g., @ccsu.edu or @wcsu.edu)

schmiedeltf@wcsu.edu

Password

Sign In

Forgot User Name

Forgot Password

Unlock

Reset Password
Information Landscape
Written Record - Categories

1. Popular Writing (New York Times, Newsweek, Scientific American, etc.)

   Everything written about the effect of drugs on academic performance for college students

2. Scholarly Writing “Peer Reviewed”
   - Addictive Behavior
   - American Journal of Health Behavior
   - Journal of Physician Assistant Education
   - Journal of Community Health

Primary Secondary
Scholarly vs. Popular Journals

**Scholarly**

*Journal of Physician Assistant Education*

**Popular**

*New York Times*
Scholarly vs. Popular Journals

Scholarly

Journal of Physician Assistant Education

Popular

New York Times

The Use of Prescription Stimulants to Enhance Academic Performance Among College Students in Health Care Programs.

Authors: Herman, Lawrence; Stittemann, Oman; Aknes, Brittany; Ancalone, Michelle; Corneres, Andre; Liwicki, Christna

Affiliation: Associate professor and director of primary care initiatives, Department of Physician Assistant Studies, School of Health Professions, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, New York. Assistant professor and director, Mental Health Counseling Program, New York Institute of Technology. Student, New York Institute of Technology.

Source: Journal of Physician Assistant Education (Physician Assistant Education Association) (U PHYSICIAN ASSIST EDUC), 2011, 20(4), 16-23 (tsp)

Publications Type: Journal Article - research, tables/Charts

Language: English

Major Subjects: Academic Performance, Students, Health Care, Prescription Drugs, Ergonomic Products - Utilization, Substance Abuse

Minor Subjects: Human, New York City, Questionnaires, World Wide Web, Amphetamines, Alcohols, Drug Analyses Software, Cross-Sectional Studies, Quantitative Studies, Qualitative Studies, Purposeful Sample, Male, Female, Young Adult, Adult, Bivariate Statistics

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of prescription stimulant use among students in health care students attending a university in the northeastern United States. The study investigated the specific stimulants being used and the frequency of usage. It also examined the reasons for use, including academic pressure, social pressures, and drug use versus dependence. Methods: A web-based survey was

The Competition Drug

Roger Cohen

Boston

THIS is America’s college town par excellence. Kids from all over the world flock to Boston to learn. I have a son who is a freshman here. Last autumn, as he entered school, I listened to warnings about the dangers of binge drinking. I think they missed the point.

The real epidemic involves so-called smart drugs, particularly Adderall, an amphetamine prescribed for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (A.D.H.D.) but so freely available as to be the pill to take whenever academic pressure requires pulling an all-nighter with zero procrastination to get a paper done.

“Just pop an Addie, so I’m good to go” — this sort of pretentious attitude has become pervasive. Conversations with several students suggested Adderall was always available, costing from $2 to $5 a pill. Adderall has become to college what steroids are to baseball: an illicit performance enhancer for a fiercely competitive environment.
Primary and Secondary Resources


**Primary sources** are original materials that provide firsthand records of events, experiments, creative works, or statistics. They form the basis for subsequent interpretations, analyses, and explanations. Some examples of primary sources are quantitative, qualitative and empirical research studies.

**Secondary sources** are materials that provide interpretations, explanations, and descriptions of primary sources. Some examples of secondary sources are editorial and review articles, media, and other reports that review events, experiments, and creative works.
The Flow of Scientific Information
Science Lab Report (example)

1. Problem – What are you trying to figure out? Write this in the form of a question.

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

2. Hypothesis – What do you think you are going to find out?

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

3. Materials – List the materials you will use in the experiment.

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

4. Procedures – Make a detailed list of the steps in your experiment.

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

5. Results – What did you observe when you performed the experiment?

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

6. Conclusion – From what you observed, how would you answer your original question?

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

Research Article

The Use of Prescription Stimulants to Enhance Academic Performance Among College Students in Health Care Programs

Lawrence Herman, MPA, RPA-C; Oren Shtayerman, PhD; Brittany Aksnes, MS, PA-C; Michelle Anzalone, MS, PA-C; Andre Cormerais, MS, PA-C; Christina Liodice, MS, PA-C

Purpose: Prescription stimulant use as academic performance enhancers is increasingly widespread among college students. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of prescription stimulant use among health care students attending a university in the northeastern United States. The study investigated the specific stimulants being used and the frequency of usage. It also examined the rates of nicotine, alcohol, and drug abuse versus dependence. Methods: A web-based survey was administered to medical and health profession students regarding prescription stimulant use for nonprescribed purposes. Tobacco, alcohol, and recreational drug use were also surveyed. Results: Approximately 10.4% (32) of students surveyed have either used a stimulant or are currently using prescription stimulants illegally. The most common reason for stimulant use was to focus and concentrate during studying (93.5%). Of the 308 students, 45.2% were female, 83.9% were Caucasian, and amphetamine-desmethylamphetamine was the most commonly abused stimulant (71.4%).

Conclusions: Results from this study are consistent with previous research of undergraduate students regarding prescription stimulant use for nonprescribed purposes, specifically for academic performance enhancement. Data from the study support that alcohol abuse and dependence among students is a pertinent concern, suggesting that substance abuse in general must be addressed. Substance abuse and awareness programs combined with stress management programs in an overall substance-abuse reduction strategy, including the use of prescription stimulant use beyond the originally intended purpose, may be beneficial. Because of the lack of research focusing on graduate health care students, further investigations should use similar populations.
The Flow of Scientific Information

Library Research – Tools and Processes

• Tools
  • Journals, Books, Etc.
  • Databases: CINAHL, Medline, PubMed, PsycINFO
  • Interlibrary Loan (ILL)
  • Websites (statistics)

• Processes
  • Search strategy
  • Evaluate results
  • Obtain source
  • Citations
Databases
Databases

• Collections of articles, reports, books, and other types of items
• Provide a means of searching for information you need
• Databases are designed and organized in a manner to help you search
• Might include actual “text” or might just be an index without text
Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature

http://www.ebscohost.com/academic/cinahl-complete
Databases
(also called article databases, index or index/abstract databases)

• Articles are indexed in databases fields.
  • Index of topics in back of a book
  • Index of authors in back of a book
  • Subjects and authors could be database fields
Databases
(also called article databases, index or index/abstract databases)

• Generally, one searches using words or **terms** in **fields**. Each field can be indexed
  • Abstract
  • Title
  • Keyword
  • Subject
  • Author
  • Publication

• “Select a field” in Ebsco generally means will search in all fields. Will illustrate.
Databases
(also called article databases, index or index/abstract databases)

- Have filters to let you specify ...
  - Year(s) published
  - Types of resources/studies (journal article, clinical trial, meta-analysis, etc.)
  - Geographic data
  - Age
  - Gender
  - Nursing journals
  - And more ...
Databases
(also called article databases, index or index/abstract databases)

• CINAHL, PubMed, Medline, ProQuest Dissertations & Theses, Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), Education Research Complete, Sage Education Collection

Getting the actual article

• Some databases
  • (a) provide the actual article within the database
  • (b) link out to the article somewhere outside of the database
  • (c) do not provide the article (in which case one needs to use interlibrary loan ILL)

• Don’t forget to get the citations
CINAHL Advanced Search
Boolean Search

What effects do drugs have on academic performance in college students?
Search Terms

- drugs: 746K results
- college: 94K results
- academic performance: 7K results
Boolean **AND**

drugs (746K) **AND** college (94K)  
= only area common to both  
5K results
Boolean AND

drugs AND academic performance AND college

= only area common to all

65 results
Boolean Searching

746K results (search in multiple fields)

25K results (search in title)

drugs
media AND academic performance

= only area common to both

5K results (search in multiple fields)

61 results (search in title only)
drugs AND academic performance AND college

= only area common to all

65 results (searching multiple fields)

0 results (searching in title)
Alternate Terms – Boolean OR

746K results

807K results

drugs

drugs or prescriptions or medications
Alternate Terms – Boolean OR

- academic performance
- academic achievement
- academic success
- gpa

7K results

academic performance or academic achievement or academic success or gpa

14K results
OR

• Academic performance: 7K
• Academic performance or academic achievement: 12K
• Academic performance or academic achievement or gpa or academic engagement or grades or academic success: 71K
951 results

( drugs or prescriptions or pharmaceuticals or medicines )
AND
( college or university or undergraduate )
AND
( academic achievement or academic performance or academic success or grades or gpa )
COMPARE TO:
( Drugs AND college AND academic performance = 0 results )
CINAHL
Databases By Subject
Databases By Subject

The databases below cover general subjects and are great places to start, no matter what your interests are. To find databases for specific subjects, check out the pages below or filter the A-Z list by subject.

- Business
- Communication & Media Arts
- Education & Educational Psychology
- English, Languages, & Literature
- History & Non-Western Cultures
- J.L.A: Justice & Law Administration
- Math & Computer Science
- News
- Nursing, Medicine, & Allied Health
- Philosophy & Humanistic Studies
- Psychology
- Reference & Statistics
- Sciences
- Social Sciences
- Visual & Performing Arts
Nursing Databases

- CINAHL Complete
  This is the definitive research tool for nursing and allied health professionals. With CINAHL Complete users get fast and easy access to top nursing and allied health journals, evidence-based care sheets and quick lessons. Indexed for more than 5,000 journals. Full text for more than 1,300 journals.

- MEDLINE 1966 - present
  Premier source for bibliographic and abstract coverage of biomedical literature. Includes information from Index Medicus, Index to Dental Literature, and International Nursing, as well as other sources of coverage in the areas of allied health, biological and physical sciences, humanities and information science as they relate to medicine and health care, communication disorders, population biology, and reproductive biology.

- Ovid Nursing Journals
  The Ovid Nursing Collection provides access to a collection of high-quality nursing journals.

- PubMed
CINAHL Homepage
Advanced Search
Initial Search
No Limiters
Alternate Terms
Limiters: Date, Peer Reviewed
Same Search
Limited to Peer Reviewed, 2013-2018
Same Search
With academic performance Now Changed to Title Field
Pharmacological Neuroenhancement: teachers’ knowledge and attitudes-Results from a survey study among teachers in Germany.

Authors: Frankie, Andreas G.; Sophie Lehmberg; Soyka, Michael; Lehmberg, Sophie

Affiliation: Department of Social Work and Education, University of Neubrandenburg (University of Applied Sciences), Brodaer Str. 2, 17033 Neubrandenburg, Germany
Private Clinic Meiningen, Clinic for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, 3860 Meiningen, Switzerland
Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU), Nussbaumstr. 7, 80336 Munich, Germany

Source: Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention & Policy (SUBST ABUSE TREAT PREV POLICY), 9/20/2016, 11: 1-11, (11p)

Publication Type: journal article - research

Language: English

Major Subjects: Ergogenic Products -- Adverse Effects

Minor Subjects: Young Adult; Attitudes to Health; Female; Middle Age; Germany; Adult; Male; Human

Abstract: Background: Pharmacological neuroenhancement (FN) is a topic of increasing importance. Its prevalence rates range from 1% to more than 20%. Students are a group that shows exceptionally high prevalence rates. However, little is known about teachers’ knowledge, management, attitudes and ethical judgments regarding FN. Methods: A web-based survey containing 40 closed questions was developed. All teachers working at all private and public schools in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, a state in northeast Germany, were invited to participate after their respective school offices were contacted by telephone, email and...
Do college students improve their grades by using prescription stimulants nonmedically?

Authors: Arena, Amelia M.; Cadenza, Kimberly M.; Vincent, Kathryn B.; O'Grady, Kevin E.; Ormrod, M. Delores; Getzler, Irene M.; Fossow-Wong, Nicolai; Klima, Jason R.; Lamm, Mary E.; O'Grady, Kevin E.

Affiliation: Center on Young Adult Health and Development, University of Maryland School of Public Health, Department of Behavioral and Community Health, 2207 School of Public Health Building, College Park, MD 20742, USA. Department of Psychology, University of Maryland, 3109 Biology-Psychology Building, College Park, MD 20742, USA. Counseling and Psychological Services, University at Albany, 430 Patton Creek Blvd Suite 104, Albany, NY 12208, USA. Center for the Study of Health and Risk Behaviors, University of Washington, 1100 NE 45th St, Suite 300, Seattle, WA 98105, USA. Health and Wellness, Division of Student Life, University of Washington, 100 E 11th Ave, Seattle, WA 98105, USA.

Source: Addictive Behaviors (ADDICT BEHAV), Feb 2017, 66: 245-249. (So)

Publication Type: Journal article - research

Language: English


Minor Subjects: Prospective Studies, Colleges and Universities, Male, Young Adult, Adult, Female, Human

Abstract: Introduction: Many college students engage in nonmedical use of prescription stimulants (PMS) because they believe it provides academic benefits, but studies are lacking to support or refute this belief. Methods: Using a longitudinal design, 669 undergraduates who did not have an ADHD diagnosis were studied. Year 3 GPA (from college records) of four groups was compared: Abstainers (students did not engage in PMS either year; 68.9%), Initiators (PMS in Year 1 but not Year 2; 9.7%), Persisters (PMS in Year 2 but not Year 3; 4.5%), and Persisters (PMS in both years; 14.3%). Generalized estimating equation regression was used to estimate the association between PMS and change in GPA, controlling for sex and Year 2 GPA. Results: GPA increased significantly within abstainers (p<0.05), but did not change significantly within the other groups. Overall, the GPA
Journal Finder (Link Resolver)
Journal Finder Target: Science Direct
Other things you might see...

Check dates for coverage. In this case, ILL is only choice.
Interlibrary Loan
Interlibrary Loan

Form is auto-filled from database.
Tools - Cite

American Indians’ Experiences of Life-Threatening Illness and End of Life.

Authors: Yoshiko Yamashita, Coylegh, Brown, Gary M.
Questions?
APA Citation Style

http://libguides.wcsu.edu/styles
Purdue OWL

https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/section/2/10/
In Text Citations

In-Text Citations: The Basics

Summary:
APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6th edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, (6th ed., 2nd printing).

Contributors: Joshua M. Parz, Elizabeth Angelis, Jodi Wagner, Elena Lawrick, Kristen Moore, Michael Anderson, Lars Soderlund, Allen Britz, Russell Keck

Last Edited: 2013-11-23 08:32:11

Reference citations in text are covered on pages 169-179 of the Publication Manual. What follows are some general guidelines for referring to the works of others in your essay.

Note: APA style requires authors to use the past tense or present perfect tense when using signal phrases to describe earlier research, for example, Jones (1998) found or Jones (1998) has found...

APA citation basics

When using APA format, follow the author-date method of in-text citation. This means that the author’s last name and the year of publication for the source should appear in the text, for
Reference List: Electronic Sources (Web Publications)

Summary:
APA (American Psychological Association) style is most commonly used to cite sources within the social sciences. This resource, revised according to the 6th edition, second printing of the APA manual, offers examples for the general format of APA research papers, in-text citations, endnotes/footnotes, and the reference page. For more information, please consult the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association, (6th ed., 2nd printing).
Last Edited: 2014-08-18 08:20:20

Please note: There are no spaces used with brackets in APA. When possible, include the year, month, and date in references. If the month and date are not available, use the year of publication. Please note, too, that the OWL still includes information about print sources and databases for those still working with these sources.

Article From an Online Periodical
Online articles follow the same guidelines for printed articles. Include all information the online host online available, including an issue number in parentheses.

Reference List: Electronic Sources
Questions and Comments
Center For Disease Control
https://www.cdc.gov/HealthyLiving/
Health, United States, 2016
National Center for Health Statistics
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/index.htm
Medline Plus

https://medlineplus.gov/healthstatistics.html
US Census Data

http://www.census.gov/