Minimum structure of literature databases
Introduction of structure of literature database

Well-designed database?

The searching function became more efficient?
Fields, Records and Tables

**Fields** are the categories of information that your database is going to store. The information for all fields gathered together is called a **record**.

All the records are gathered together in a **table**.
Why do structure of literature database need?

To improve searching function

If there is enough number of elements (fields) of database, the searching function became more variable.

Without successful database designed,

Database systems can be inaccurate, slow, and inefficient, and they might not offer searching function you expect.
Scopus - Elsevier
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Scopus (Elsevier) Coverage

- Scopus is a large abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature with smart tools that track, analyze and visualize research.
- Contains 21,500 journals (4,200 full open access) & 113,000 books from 500 publishers plus more than 49 million records – 78% with abstracts; over 5.3 million conference papers; coverage back to 2003.
- Some of the journal titles and full-text articles are available from Hinari; return to the Journal collections A-Z list.
- Most of the conference papers will be available directly from Scopus.

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Enter your HINARI USER NAME and PASSWORD in the appropriate boxes, change the language of the portal (if necessary), then click on the Login button.

Note: To have access to the full text articles, you must properly sign in.
Click on the Hinari logo to open the program.

All the programs your institution is registered for are listed. Login to any of the other programs by returning to this page (use the R4L Portal – Applications tab at the top of the web browser). To open another program, click on the specific logo. Your Hinari username and password will grant access to the other programs (and ditto for your institution’s AGORA, ARDI or OARE logins).
To access Scopus, click on "Search inside Hinari full-text through database and article searching."
Once the Browse databases list opens, click on Scopus (Elsevier).

Note: For approximately 60% of the R4L countries, the publisher has chosen not to grant access to this resource.
From the top navigational bar on the Search page, there is access to various SCOPUS options. These are available at the top of the SCOPUS website, regardless of the page that is open.
On the Document search page, you can conduct both simple and more advanced searches using common search parameters.

On the Advanced search page, you can conduct an advanced search using a large number of field names and other advanced search parameters.
In the Search for box, enter a search for prenatal care AND developing countries and keep the Article Title, Abstract Keywords option. In the Limit to option, keep the default Date, Range, Document Type and Subject Areas options. Click on Search (the magnifying glass).
The Scopus search resulted in 2682 document results. For these results, note the following options: Export, Download and View Citation Overview plus the View Secondary Documents and Analyze Search Results options.
To return to the original search, click on **Search** or **edit**.
In the displayed Advanced search page, highlight and delete the PUBYEAR LIMIT and click on magnifying glass. The original search will be displayed.
Scopus has the options to refine the search by Year, Author Name, Subject Area, Document Type and other choices.
The **Show abstract** icon will be activated for one of the citations. There also is a **View at Publisher** option. Note also the **Edit**, **Save** the search record and **Set (an) Alert** options.
Now displayed is the **Show abstract** option. If the abstract is of interest, click on **View at Publisher**. A new window will open.
Use of a portable system with ultrasound and blood tests to improve prenatal controls in rural Guatemala

Patricia Hanna Crispin Milart, César Augusto Díaz Molina, Ignacio Prieto-Egido and Andrés Martínez-Fernández

Received: 4 May 2016 | Accepted: 1 September 2016 | Published: 13 September 2016

Abstract

Background

Maternal and neonatal mortality figures remain unacceptably high worldwide and new approaches are required to address this problem. This paper evaluates the impact on maternal and neonatal mortality of a pregnancy care package for rural areas of developing countries with portable ultrasound and blood/urine...
In some cases, the publisher (Sage) requests **Purchase Short-Term Access** payment or to **Sign In** with a username and password (the HINARI institution’s will not work). To figure out if your institutions has access to this journal, there are several steps to follow. See *Module 3 Appendix: Access Problems and Solutions* - an overview of ‘problem solving’ options.
Basic Course Module 3 Appendix 1

See the appendix for the:

• HINARI – Accessing Articles: Problems and Solutions
• HINARI – Printing, Copying, Saving and Emailing Articles: Problems and Solutions
Now displayed is the **Text export** option. Check the boxes of the citations to export or download. Note there is an option to select **ALL** results and also deselect the checked boxes. Check the **Text** box so that this will be **Exported** as an HTML file.

These results can be saved to various reference management software programs and as an **Excel** file.
This slide is the Export results that have been Exported as a html file. The citations can be saved as a html file or copy/pasted into a Word document or Notepad.
Displayed is the Document Download Manager (a feature located next to the Export option) – for saving PDF files that have been accessed. Note the Download Abstract if full text is not available check box.
In the Refine (Limits) option, check the 2016, 2015 and 2014 Year boxes.
The results for the 2016, 2015 and 2014 search is 255 documents.
By clicking on the Search link, the Search history is displayed below the search box options. By clicking on the specific documents search number, you can open the results from the current or previous searches.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Area</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural and Biological Sciences</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Editorial</td>
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<table>
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<th>Country/Territory</th>
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
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**Note the other Refine options that can be applied.**
In the top horizontal bar, click on Edit to open the Advanced Search box that allows searches with combine terms and concepts.
On the basic Document search page, note the Author search and Affiliation search options.
Completing the Affiliation Search for Makerere University, there are 3 results. Check the box for the 1st option listed.
Displayed on the Makerere University affiliation search: documents & authors, collaborating institutions, Documents by source and chart/table of top subject areas.
Displayed for the Kamya, Moses Robert K author affiliation search: 246 documents with 150 co-authors. Note the Years graph and the Author History chart.
This is the end of HINARI Advanced Course Module 9

There is a Work Book to accompany this part of the module. The workbook will take you through a live session covering the topics included in this demonstration with working examples.

Updated 2017 07
PubMed/How to Search, Display, Download & Email
Before logging into PubMed, we can **Login** to the HINARI website using the URL [http://www.who.int/hinari/](http://www.who.int/hinari/).
We will need to insert our HINARI User Name and Password in the Login box and click on the Login button.
From the main HINARI webpage, we can access PubMed by clicking on **Search HINARI journal articles through PubMed (Medline)**.
Welcome to the PubMed Homepage. Part 1 of the tutorial will look at the interface, display options, downloading and emailing results.
The black bar above the query box contains links to the other NCBI databases. Highlighted above are the links to PROTEIN, OMIM, and the PubMed Journals database. To move between databases click on the database name.
Here is the OMIM database. To return to PubMed, click on the link on the database bar.
Down the left-hand side of the PubMed homepage there are links to other PubMed resources including: Overview to PubMed, Help & Frequently Asked Questions, Tutorials and News items.

Down the left-hand side of the PubMed homepage there are also links to other PubMed Services including: Journals Database, MeSH Database, Clinical Queries, LinkOut and Citation functions.
The Search box on PubMed is active. Type here to enter your search statement.
In this example we will enter a search for *malaria infections in Africa* into the Search or query box. To execute the query, click on the Go button.
Results of the search are displayed in the main body of the page.

Note the two additional tabs for Free full text and HINARI articles (available since 07 2007). These are MyNCBI searches that are included in all the HINARI/PubMed queries (see module 4.5).

Of the 1854 articles, 687 are available via the HINARI tab and 330 with Free full text tab (there is some overlap).
To see how PubMed performed the search we can click on the Details link highlighted below the query box.
PubMed uses automatic term mapping. Details shows how the PubMed software breaks down the search statement. In this example PubMed searches for *Malaria* as a *text word* and a *MeSH* term because of the automatic term mapping. *Africa* and *Infections* are also searched as a text words and MeSH terms.
Below the query box are the default display options. Records are displayed in **Summary** format, records 1-20 out of 1854 are displayed and the Sort order is by PubMed ID number.
There are a number of different formats available to display results. From the dropdown menu we can see the possible choices. When using PubMed we will use either Summary, Brief, Abstract, Citation, or Medline. The other formats are for different NCBI databases.

We have selected Summary from the available options. To change the Display, click on one of the options in the dropdown menu.
The Summary format displays the authors' names, the title of the article, the title of the source publication with citation details, and the PubMed ID number.
From the dropdown menu, we now will select the **Brief** Display option.
The Brief Display shows the name of the first author, part of the article title, and the PubMed ID number.
The Abstract option is now highlighted.
The Abstract Display option will show any links to publishers websites which may have the full text available. In this example we have a link to Elsevier and next to this is the HINARI icon which identifies access rights for HINARI registered institutions.
Host-pathogen evolution: Implications for the prevention and treatment of malaria, myocardial infarction and AIDS.

Foster HD.

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The Abstract Display also gives affiliation information. This affiliation information is for the first author listed on the paper, NOT all authors.
This is an example of the **AbstractPlus** Display. Note the relocation of the HINARI and Elsevier icons.
The Citation Display option is similar to the abstract display but has some extra information such as MeSH terms and substances included.