PUB102 Library skills for a Critical Literature Review

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2016 version

Image source: pixabay.com
Learning Outcomes

• Identify useful sources for finding information
  Catalogue    Databases    Internet
• Understand search strategies
• Learn how to identify peer reviewed sources
• Evaluate your results
# Use the Library Guide

## Environmental health

Guide to quality environment health information

### What is this guide about?

This guide provides links to subject specific information. To learn how to search for information, see the How to... Guides. Use the menu above or the tabs along the top to navigate through this guide.

### Getting Started

Before you begin searching for information, make sure you understand your topic and what you don't know.

1. Write down what you already know about the topic and what you need to find out.
2. Find dictionaries, encyclopedias for an overview of your topic.
3. Find text books to broaden your knowledge of your topic and to identify keywords.
4. Find academic journal articles for detailed arguments about specific points.

### Library Class Slides

- [PUB952 Library class slides](#)
- [PUB102 Library skills slides](#)

### Related Guides:

- Analyse your topic
- Build an effective search strategy
- [PUB952 Library class slides](#)
- [PUB102 Library skills slides](#)
... Understand your topic

1. This is critical - use Encyclopedias and books to learn basic ideas

2. Develop search strategies
   Based on search terms from your reading of articles and books

3. Choose resources
   Using the recommendations in the Library’s Guide
Finding different types of information sources

For: Books, journal **titles**, DVDs, encyclopedias
→ use the Library **catalogue** or **DISCOVER**

For: journal articles
→ use databases or **DISCOVER**

Databases come in several types

- Indexes- Scopus, Geobase, Google Scholar
- Full Text suppliers- ScienceDirect, Sage, LWW…
- Combination- Ebsco Megafile, CINAHL…
- Recommended databases are listed in the Library’s EH Guide

**DISCOVER** will search all of these in one step, (but does not search every database we have available)
Don’t base your research on Google or social media

These can stimulate and inform your thinking and understanding – *but don’t cite them as research information!*
Choosing Terms

Do **background reading** to identify key terms and concepts, but be aware of:

- **Synonyms** – alternative terms
  - e.g. “coal seam gas” in Aust = “coal bed gas” in USA

- **Broader subjects**

- **Narrower & related topics** e.g. “fracking”

- **Alternative spellings**

- If relevant, consider terms such as **program & evaluation**
This online encyclopedia is peer-reviewed and authoritative. It’s a brilliant starting point for most environmental health topics
Useful database search techniques

Use **AND, OR, NOT** to join topic words/phrases

Use **quotation marks** to find exact **phrases**

   e.g. “coal seam” will find those words in that exact order

Use **truncation and wildcards** to find variants of word

   e.g. adolesce* will find adolescent, adolescents, adolescence

   e.g. wom?n will find women or woman

   (note - this symbol may change for different databases)

Use the **Help** section for specific hints/instructions
Using Google Scholar Effectively

• Use Advanced scholar search
• Limit by date
• Specify without the words books - Unless you want book chapters

See sample next slide
Set Scholar Settings when working at home

- Select the cog symbol from the top right of the page
- On the new page select Library Links at the left
- Type in University of the Sunshine Coast in the box
- Tick the box, so you select it
- Save
New Version- Advanced search link hidden near search icon!
Coal seam gas and associated water: A review paper

H Hammad, T Yusaf, SG Hammad - Renewable and Sustainable Energy (2013)

In the second section, the impact of the CSG industry's by-products on the environment, the freshwater ecosystem and human health are analysed. The potential health risks associated with CSG development in Queensland, Australia, are significant and often overlooked. The research indicates that CSG development can lead to various health issues, such as respiratory problems, skin irritation, and water contamination. The implications of these health risks are far-reaching, affecting the local population and the environment. Therefore, it is imperative to consider the long-term health impacts of CSG development and implement necessary measures to mitigate these risks.
Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews
Volume 22, June 2013, Pages 560-566

Coal seam gas and associated water: A review paper
Ihsan Hamawand, Talal Yaqoob, Sara G. Hamawand

Abstract
Coalbed methane (CBM) or coal seam gas (CSG) as it is known in Australia is becoming an increasingly important source of energy around the world. Many countries such as United States, Canada, Australia and China are investing in the CSG industry. A rise in the cost of conventional natural gas and many other energy resources, along with a decline in these conventional resources and issues such as climate change have encouraged a global interest in alternative sources of energy like CSG. The estimated quantity of CSG worldwide is around 1.3 x 10^16 m^3. It is clear that coal seam gas is a significant source of energy. The first section of this paper will discuss production size of CSG worldwide and the future of the industry. The usage of the coal bed seam for the sequestration of CO2 is also an added benefit. The reduction of CO2 released to the environment may help in the future mitigation of global warming. In addition, the re-injection of the co-produced CO2 enhances the commercial recovery and production of CSG wells. In the second section, the impact of the CSG industry's by-products on the environment, the freshwater ecosystem and human health are analysed. The second section includes issues associated with the large volume of co-produced water with undesirable composition in the CSG industry. The management of this enormous amount of water requires cost-effective technologies and methods. Many methods for dealing with water...
You want the article but can’t get the full text? (...maybe because USC Library does not subscribe...)

Try a Google Search

- [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) (not Google Scholar)
- Search for the title of your ARTICLE in parentheses e.g. “how to herd cats”

You will get links to other people’s references, but you may also just get the article. *(Sometimes they are available free on the internet)*
DISCOVER search example with limits on

Search criteria:
- Abstract: contains "coal seam gas" OR "coal bed gas" AND health

Results 1 - 20 of 246 for All articles

- Enrichment of radon and carbon dioxide in the open atmosphere of an Australian coal seam gas field/Tait, Douglas R.; Santos, Isaac R.; Mahler, Damien T.; Cyronak, Tyler J.; Davis, Rachael J.
  - Full text available
  - View Online
  - Details

- Feasibility Study of Thermally Enhanced Gas Recovery of Coal Seam Gas Reservoirs Using Geothermal Resources/Salmachi, Alireza; Haghhighi, Manouchehr
  - Full text available
  - View Online
  - Details

- Forward osmosis as a pre-treatment for treating coal seam gas associated water: Flux and fouling behaviours/Chun, Youngpill; Kim, Sung-Jo; Millar, Graeme J.; Mulcahy, Dennis; Kim, In S.; Zou, Linda
  - Desalination [Peer Reviewed Journal]
  - Full text available
  - View Online
  - Details
Evaluation - What is “peer review”?

• Peer review is a quality control system used by most scholarly journals. Submitted articles are reviewed by other experts in that field to see if methods and conclusions are valid. If not, the article may not be published, unless it is rewritten, resubmitted, reviewed again etc.

• Note: “Peer-reviewed”, “refereed”, “academic” and “scholarly” are all terms that usually mean the same thing in our databases.
How can I tell (if a journal is peer-reviewed)?

Some databases only index peer-reviewed journals

- Web of Science
- Scopus
- Current Contents

Articles found in these databases will always be peer reviewed
How can I tell? 2

• Some databases have a handy “Peer reviewed” or “Academic” button or link.
• e.g. Proquest and Ebsco databases and DISCOVER. This will filter out non-academic content
Most journals are listed in UlrichsWeb database.
(Access from the Library Databases page)

Type in the name of the journal:
Ulrichsweb continued

Journals have this symbol for Refereed

Select the title you want *(usually the Online version here at USC)* and go to Additional Title Details to check it is peer reviewed.
Official Sources – useful for government and other reports

enHealth (Dept of Health and Ageing)


Other government Departments in areas relating to topic
• http://www.directory.gov.au/

• Overseas- See the Libguide (Reports tab)
Hydraulic fracturing (fracking) is a safe and environmentally responsible process which has been used for more than half a century in areas where the character of a coal seam impedes gas flowing readily into a gas well. In these areas, the coal may need to be stimulated to enhance the flow of gas.

To date, Arrow has only fracked about four per cent of its wells.

The process involves a fluid comprising 99.5 per cent water and sand (0.5 per cent of other additives) being pumped at high pressure down the cased well and into the coal seam. This creates fractures in the coal seam up to 100 metres or so around the well, which are then held open by sand.

Fracking is the most common method used to increase the permeability of the coal seam. These operations are undertaken on the ground surface within the existing drilling footprint. It is only used where there is significant ground pressure and is not conducted at coal seam depths less than about 300 metres.
Getting Help

Ask a Librarian:

In Person at the Information Desk

By Telephone 5430 2803

Email InfoDesk@usc.edu.au

Or ‘Ask A Librarian’ online
Come to HEIDI drop-in

Try the USC Library’s Guide
http://libguides.usc.edu.au/environmentalhealth
What? Help with assignment writing
Writing style
Assignment structure
Finding journal articles
Referencing
Consult: Lecturers; Academic Skills Advisor; or Librarian

When? Semester 2, 2016
Every Thursday of teaching weeks
9.30am – 11.30am

Where?
E1 (Nursing labs area)