PAR101 Library class
2020

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Learning Outcomes

• Understand the principles of literature searching
• Identify useful sources for finding resources
  • Discover, Library guide, Google Scholar
• Understand search strategies
• Learn how to identify suitable quality sources
Getting Started

What? – clarify your topic

Where? – possible sources

How? – to search for it

Use the Paramedic Science Library Guide
clarify (understand?) your topic!

“Discuss Primary Percutaneous Coronary Intervention for Patients Presenting With ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction”

Are you going to understand this and start an assignment without some pre-reading and first finding out what this is actually about?

NOTE: There are many resources in the *Biomedical Science Guide* and the *Nursing & Midwifery Guide* also relevant to your learning of A&P and other topics!
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.

Write down what you know and need to know
Find dictionaries and encyclopedias
Find textbooks
Find academic journal articles

Must read
An innovation in pre-hospital care after acute ischaemic stroke.
An important new article for emergency responders, featured on the TV news.
PS, I made the URL links above using our handy DOIT resolver, available here.
Use your textbook !!!
–(there are copies in the Library)
New terms?: Use dictionaries and your textbook or other textbooks

- Myocardial infarction....
- Percutaneous...
- Coronary...

Listed in the Library Guide

Available online through Library catalogue
Start with books – (including your textbook)

- Get a feel for the topic
- Read the introduction
- Use *their* reference list
- Identify key words and phrases to use for searching
- Then: Use DISCOVER or Google Scholar Search to find articles
Searching strategy in DISCOVER and most other databases

**AND** – *(paramedics AND australia)*
--different concepts → narrows search

**OR-** *(paramedic OR ambulance)*
--similar concepts → broader search

**NOT-** *(heart NOT love)*
--excludes words (use with care!)
Search terms- think “alternative terms”

• Don’t just search for “semi-rigid collars” and think you will find everything. Many relevant articles hardly use this term at all.

• Also try broader or related concepts like “immobilisation” along with terms like “spinal cord injuries, “spinal injuries”, “cervical injuries” “emergency medical services” (or “EMS”) and others

• One good journal article can give you new ideas on what terms are good to search to find more...
Extending the **paramedic role** in rural **Australia**: a story of flexibility and innovation
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**PF O'Meara, V Tourle, C Stirling, J Walker...** - Rural and Remote..., 2012 - dro.deakin.edu.au

...article identifies trends in the evolving practice of rural paramedics and describes key characteristics, roles and expected ... Conclusion: Adoption of the RESP model would mean that paramedics undertake four broad activities as core components of their new role: (1) rural ...

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**Paramedic** preceptor: work readiness in graduate **paramedics**
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**D Edwards** - The Clinical Teacher, 2011 - Wiley Online Library

...paramedics is working with a student or base-level staff member (including internship participants), and is therefore performing some form of preceptor role. What is not demonstrated in the data is the FTE volume of qualified paramedics working in non-clinical roles or in ...

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**Paramedics** marching toward professionalism
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**P O'Meara** - Australasian Journal of Paramedicine, 2009 - ajp.paramedics.org

...of paramedic care from a simple response, deliver first aid and transport model to a more integrated role within the ... such as the increasing complexity of practice, the development of professional knowledge, and the community acceptance of paramedics in extended roles ...

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**[Citation]** **Paramedics** in **Australia**: contemporary challenges of practice.
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**P O'Meara** - 2009 - Pearson

...
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 used in databases that often mean the same thing!
UlrichsWeb database indicates peer-reviewed journals.
Some Vancouver things

• Vancouver style is widely adapted for use in medical and allied health journals – USC now uses the JAMA version (JAMA = Journal of the American Medical Association)

• *AMA Manual of Style* 11th edition, 2020 contains a full online Vancouver (JAMA) section:

  https://usc.primo.exlibrisgroup.com/permalink/61USC_INST/1u2m8cv/alma99407508802621

• NLM Journal abbreviations and the corresponding full titles are searchable here:


• Always check your references against the Academic Skills quick guide on Vancouver available free on Blackboard- never guess or reference from memory!
Introduction

When randomized clinical trials are not available at the time a clinical decision needs to be made, clinicians often must choose between making decisions based on either observational data or no human data at all. A cautious use of observational data has been recently endorsed by the American Society of Clinical Oncology, which states that observational studies can "inform questions that either have not been or cannot be answered by randomized trials" and "complement the evidence collected in randomized trials." Observational studies may be particularly important for patients who are underrepresented in trials, such as elderly patients.

Although health care databases make it possible to study cancer treatments as they are used in clinical practice, observational analyses are subject to several sources of bias. Some of these biases, however, can be eliminated by using observational data to emulate a (hypothetical) pragmatic target trial. Explicitly emulating a target trial is important because some well-known failures of observational research were the result of deviating from basic principles of study design rather than with the shortcomings inherent to observational data.

Here, we demonstrate how to use the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER)—Medicare database—a linkage between the SEER cancer registries and Medicare—to emulate target
Same article
..Reference list

REFERENCES


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JAMA Network Open | Oncology

Getting Help

Ask a Librarian:

• In Person at the Information Desk
• Chat (link on Library homepage)
• By Telephone 5430 2803
• Email InfoDesk@usc.edu.au
• Or ‘Ask A Librarian’ online

• Attend Drop-In(Wed: 11am—1pm on Library Ground Floor)
• Use the Paramedic Science Library Guide:
  http://libguides.usc.edu.au/paramedic