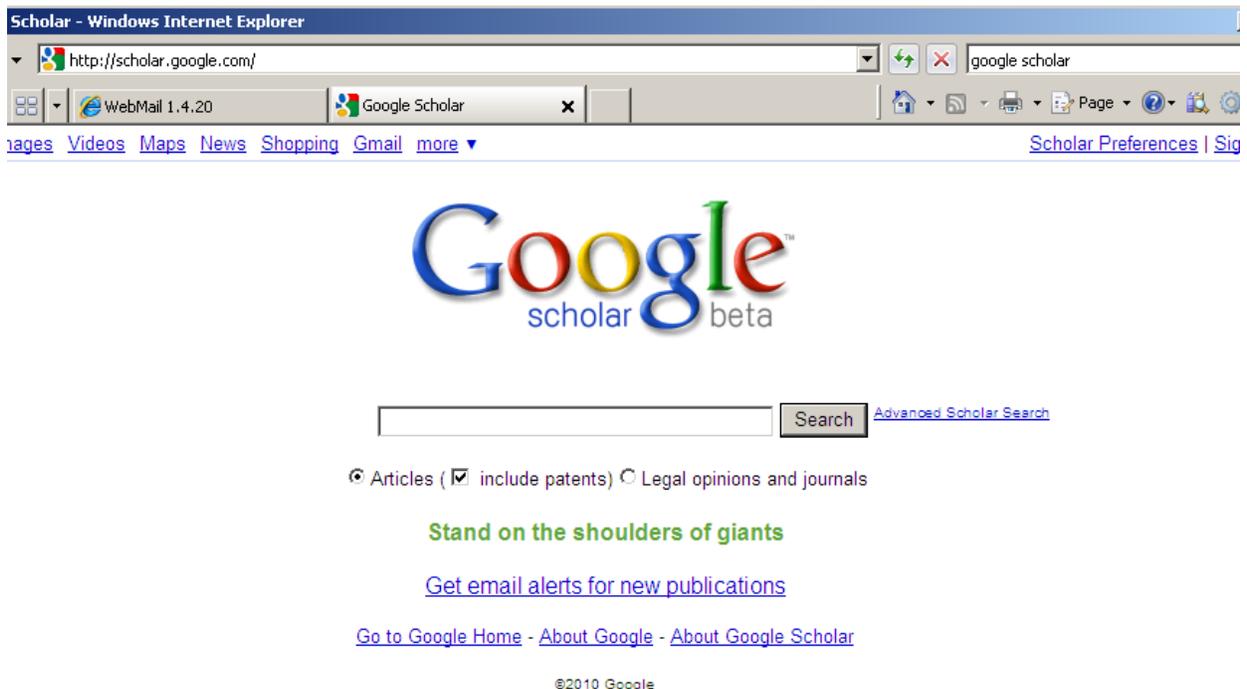


A brief tutorial on how to find articles

Choosing the database

There are many options for finding articles – my preference of late is google scholar, particularly if I want to cast a wide net. The advantages of google scholar are:

1. Ease of access from any computer
2. Can be set up to link to uic library
3. Can easily limit searches by year or discipline (like medicine)
4. Can easily add or subtract key words, authors, etc.
5. As noted above, it casts a wide net – so if you are searching for something on which there is little research, this will give you a lot of resources. I've tried doing the same search using medline, pubmed, and web of science – and end up with more, and better, matches to my search using google scholar.
6. And perhaps most importantly, it is the best gateway to finding on-line versions of articles.



The screenshot shows the Google Scholar website in a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar displays "http://scholar.google.com/". The browser's search bar contains "google scholar". The page features the Google Scholar logo, a search input field, and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, there are radio buttons for "Articles (include patents)" and "Legal opinions and journals". The page also includes the slogan "Stand on the shoulders of giants", a link for "Get email alerts for new publications", and footer links for "Go to Google Home", "About Google", and "About Google Scholar". The copyright notice "©2010 Google" is visible at the bottom.

How to set up google scholar

1. Click on scholar preferences and scroll down to library links. Click on Find Library to locate our library. If your previous universities/colleges give you alumni access to their collections, you may want to also list those. Below, you can see what I chose.
2. Under bibliography manager, choose to have it link to endnote (if you have it) or reworks (and then set up an account – you’ll be glad you did – it will help you tremendously).

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Google scholar

Preferences

Save your preferences when finished and return to search.

Scholar Preferences

Interface Language Display Google tips and messages in: ▼

Search Language Search for pages written in any language (Recommended).
 Search only for pages written in these language(s):
 Chinese (Simplified) French Korean Turkish
 Chinese (Traditional) German Polish
 Dutch Italian Portuguese
 English Japanese Spanish

Collections Search articles (include patents).
 Search legal opinions and journals.

Library Links
[\(what's this?\)](#)

e.g., Harvard

Show library access links for (choose up to three libraries):

- University of Illinois at Chicago Library - Find It @ UIC
- University of Illinois At Chicago - Full Text@IngentaConnect
- UNIV OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO - Read article via OCLC
- Open WorldCat - Library Search

Online access to library subscriptions is usually restricted to patrons of that library. You may need to login with your library pa: assistance.

Number of Results Google's default (10 results) provides the fastest results.
 ▼

Results Window Open search results in a new browser window.

Bibliography Manager Don't show any citation import links.
 Show links to import citations into ▼

Save your preferences when finished and return to search.

Step 1

Step 2

3. Click Save preferences, unless you have other changes (I usually want more results displayed).

Doing a search

Next, choose Advanced scholar search to begin your search. Put your search terms in the fields you want, put in author names (last name and first and middle initials – like CB Veldhuis). Typically for date, I begin with a range like 2005-2010, and then adjust to a tighter or looser one depending on what I get. Then click medicine as the subject area and then the Search scholar button.

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar Advanced Search page in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The page title is "Google Advanced Scholar Search - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL: http://scholar.google.com/advanced_scholar_search?hl=en&as_sdt=400000. The search bar contains "google scholar".

The main search area is titled "Google scholar Advanced Scholar Search" and includes the following fields and options:

- Find articles** section:
 - with **all** of the words: (Annotated with "search terms")
 - with the **exact phrase**:
 - with **at least one** of the words:
 - without** the words:
 - where my words occur: (Annotated with "search terms")
- Author**: Return articles written by (Annotated with "author name"). Example: "PJ Hayes" or McCarthy.
- Publication**: Return articles published in (Annotated with "years"). Example: J Biol Chem or Nature.
- Date**: Return articles published between — (Annotated with "years"). Example: 1996.
- Collections**: **Articles and patents**.
 - Search articles in all subject areas (include patents).
 - Search only articles in the following subject areas: (Annotated with "subject area")
 - Biology, Life Sciences, and Environmental Science
 - Medicine, Pharmacology, and Veterinary Science**
 - Business, Administration, Finance, and Economics
 - Physics, Astronomy, and Planetary Science
 - Chemistry and Materials Science
 - Social Sciences, Arts, and Humanities
 - Engineering, Computer Science, and Mathematics

Additional elements include "Results per page: 50" and a "Search Scholar" button.

Output

And here's what you get! If you click on the link that says, "Find it @ uic" you get sent to the potential link to the electronic version of the article.

The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search results page for the query "PCOS obesity". The browser window title is "PCOS obesity - Google Scholar - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL: http://scholar.google.com/scholar?as_q=PCOS+obesity+&num=50&btnG=Search+Scholar&as_epq=&as_oq=&a. The search filters are set to "Articles excluding patents", "2005 - 2010", and "include citations". A "Create email alert" button is visible. The search results show "Results 1 - 50 of about 4,430 (0.34 sec)".

The first result is titled "Obesity and extreme obesity manifest by ages 20-24 years, continuing through 32-41 years in women, should alert physicians to the diagnostic likelihood of polycystic ...". The author is listed as "CJ Glueck, S Dharashivkar". The journal is "European journal of obstetrics, ...". The year is "2005". The link "Find It @ UIC" is circled in pink.

The second result is titled "Plasma metastin levels are negatively correlated with insulin resistance and free androgens in women with polycystic ovary syndrome". The author is listed as "D Panidis, D Rousso, G Koliakos, A Kourtis...". The journal is "Fertility and ...". The year is "2006". The link "Find It @ UIC" is visible.

The third result is titled "Endothelial dysfunction in PCOS: role of obesity and adipose hormones". The author is listed as "E Carmina, F Orio, S Palomba, RA Longo...". The journal is "The American Journal of ...". The year is "2006". The link "Find It @ UIC" is visible.

The fourth result is titled "Role of lifestyle modification in the management of polycystic ovary syndrome". The author is listed as "KM Hoeger". The journal is "Best practice & research. Clinical endocrinology & ...". The year is "2006". The link "Find It @ UIC" is visible.

What if it's not at UIC?

So what if you find an article you want, but there is no “find it @ UIC” link? What do you do then? Here are a few tricks. As you can see below, the obesity and cancer article below has no “find it @ uic” link. It does, however, have a link at the bottom of the listing called “View UIC holdings.” I don’t know why those are different, but they are. In this instance, if you click that, it takes you to the UIC library and there is a link to the fulltext article.

Let’s pretend like that didn’t work, and you really want the article. Here’s what you do next. Right click on the link “All 9 versions” and tell it that you want to open it in a new tab. I do the same thing with the link in the title of the article.

The screenshot shows a Google Scholar search results page for 'PCOS obesity'. The browser window title is 'PCOS obesity - Google Scholar - Windows Internet Explorer'. The address bar shows 'http://scholar.google.com/scholar?as_q=PCOS+obesity+&num=50&btnG=Search+Scholar&as_epq=&as_oq=&a...'. The search results are as follows:

- reproductive age (Freeman et al., 2007 Go). However ...**
Cited by 25 - Related articles - All 6 versions - Import into EndNote
- Decreased serum paraoxonase 1 (PON1) activity: an additional risk factor for atherosclerotic heart disease in patients with PCOS?** [HTML] from oxfordjournals.org
Find It @ UIC
P Dursun, E Demirtas, A Bayrak... - Human Reproduction, 2006 - ESHRE
... possibility that increased oxidative and/or decreased antioxidative status may contribute to the apparently increased risk of cardiovascular disease in women with PCOS, in addition to classical risk factors such as insulin resistance, hypertension, central **obesity** and dyslipidemia ...
Cited by 14 - Related articles - BL Direct - All 9 versions - Import into EndNote
- Obesity and cancer: pathophysiological and biological mechanisms**
DAG Renehan, DL Roberts... - 2008 - informahealthcare.com
... View larger version (55K), Figure 2. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), **obesity** and endometrial cancer risk. The examples of increased risk of endometrial cancer in PCOS and **obesity** share common pathways. In PCOS (pre ...
Cited by 54 - Related articles - **View UIC Holdings** - BL Direct - All 9 versions - Import into EndNote
- Prenatal growth restraint followed by catch-up of weight: a hyperinsulinemic pathway to polycystic ovary syndrome** Find It @ UIC
F de Zegher... - Fertility and sterility, 2006 - Elsevier
... The true prevalence of this pathway to PCOS will be known when birthweights will have been reported of women with PCOS, including of subgroups with and without **obesity**, with and without hyperinsulinemia, and those with and without a polycystic appearance of the ovaries. ...
Cited by 32 - Related articles - All 6 versions - Import into EndNote
- Pathophysiology and types of dyslipidemia in PCOS**
E Diamanti-Kandarakis, AG Papavassiliou... - Trends in Endocrinology ..., 2007 - Elsevier
... PCOS. It is clear that **obesity**, insulin resistance and hyperandrogenism coexist in PCOS, and have independent and interactive effects on dyslipidemia, although the mechanisms of these interactions remain elusive. Here, we ...
Cited by 32 - Related articles - All 4 versions - Import into EndNote

Annotations on the screenshot:

- A blue box labeled 'view UIC holdings' points to the 'View UIC Holdings' link in the second article.
- A pink box labeled 'all 9 versions' points to the 'All 9 versions' link in the second article.
- A green box labeled 'as an aside, for those interested, google scholar is one of the better ways to determine how many times an article has been cited and also makes it really easy to see who has cited a given article. Google scholar usually shows more cites than web of science does because it pulls from every journal it indexes.' points to the 'Cited by 54' text in the second article.

Option #1:

First, here's what you get when you click on "all 9 versions." As you can see, several of them now say "find it @ uic."

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying Google Scholar search results. The search query is "Obesity and cancer: pathophysiological and biological mechanisms". The results list several entries, each with a "Find It @ UIC" link. A red oval highlights these links. The browser's address bar shows the URL: http://scholar.google.com/scholar?cluster=15027729692877574874&hl=en&as_sdt=400001&as_ylo=2005&as_y.... The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications: Microsoft Outlook, Microsoft Office Calendar, Microsoft Office Word (Document3), Microsoft Office Word (GWHF interviews), and the current browser window. The system clock shows 4:43 PM.

Obesity and cancer: pathophysiological and biological mechanisms
DAG Renehan, DL Roberts... - 2008 - informahealthcare.com
Excess body weight (overweight and obesity) is characterized by chronic hyperinsulinaemia and insulin resistance, and is implicated both in cancer risk and cancer mortality. The list of cancers at increased risk of development in an "obesogenic" environment include common adult ...
[Cited by 54](#) - [Related articles](#) - [View UIC Holdings](#) - [BL Direct](#) - [Import into EndNote](#)

Obesity and cancer: Pathophysiological and biological mechanisms
AG RENEHAN, DL ROBERTS... - Archives of physiology and ..., 2008 - cat.inist.fr
Excess body weight (overweight and obesity) is characterized by chronic hyperinsulinaemia and insulin resistance, and is implicated both in cancer risk and cancer mortality. The list of cancers at increased risk of development in an "obesogenic" environment include common adult ...
[Import into EndNote](#)

Obesity and cancer: pathophysiological and biological mechanisms
AG Renehan, DL Roberts... - Archives of physiology and ..., 2008 - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
Excess body weight (overweight and obesity) is characterized by chronic hyperinsulinaemia and insulin resistance, and is implicated both in cancer risk and cancer mortality. The list of cancers at increased risk of development in an "obesogenic" environment include common adult ...
[Import into EndNote](#)

[CITATION] Obesity and cancer: Pathophysiological and biological mechanisms
AG Renehan, DL Roberts... - Archives Of Physiology And ..., 2008 - Informa Healthcare
[Import into EndNote](#)

Obesity and cancer: Pathophysiological and biological mechanisms
A Renehan, D Roberts... - Archives of Physiology and ..., 2008 - ingentaconnect.com
Excess body weight (overweight and obesity) is characterized by chronic hyperinsulinaemia and insulin resistance, and is implicated both in cancer risk and cancer mortality. The list of cancers at increased risk of development in an "obesogenic" environment include common adult ...
[Import into EndNote](#)

Obesity and cancer: Pathophysioloical and bioiloical mechanisms
[Find It @ UIC](#)

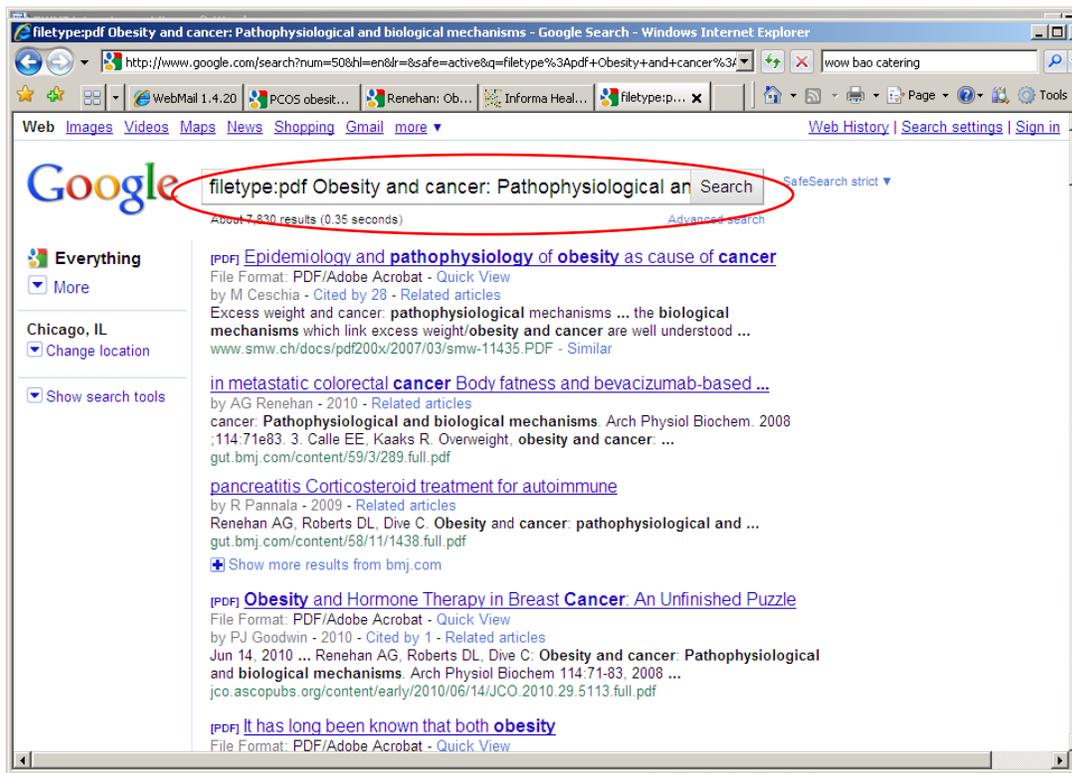
Option #2:

If they didn't, you can also try clicking on the titles – more often than not, one of them will link you to a full text version. For example, I clicked on one of the titles, and I got to the page below – which gives me access to a pdf version of the article.

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the article page for "Obesity and cancer: Pathophysiological and biological mechanisms" on the Informa Healthcare website. The page includes a navigation bar, a sidebar with "Request a Trial" and "Email Content Alerts", and a main content area with the article title, authors, and abstract. A red circle highlights a menu of options for downloading the article: HTML, PDF (335 KB), PDF Plus (391 KB), Reprints, and Permissions. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13813450801954303?select23=Choose>. The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications, including Microsoft Office, Document3, GWHF interviews, Informa Health..., cvelh1 on DPCN..., and CLIP (E:). The system clock shows 4:47 PM.

None of those steps works!

Let's say you've tried it all and nothing worked. Before I resort to submitting an interlibrary loan (because when I want an article, I typically want it right now), I then do a google search for the article title and tell it to find a pdf of it. Sometimes, if you are lucky somewhere on the web a free pdf version of the article you want exists, and you can find it this way. In this case, when I put the article in quotes, and remove the filetype specification, I was linked to a fulltext version of the article.



Interlibrary loan

If none of those work, try interlibrary loan – you'll get an electronic version of the article delivered to you, typically within a week.

<http://uic.illiad.oclc.org/illiad/IAX/illiad.dll>