

Title: Introduction to Information Sources in Nursing

Content: Types of information and sources for nursing students

Libcast

Basic Storyboard

Image	Voiceover
Introduction slide with title: Introduction to Information Sources in Nursing	There are a wide variety of information sources useful in nursing studies. Depending on your information needs, you may choose different sources in different situations.
Screenshot of Dalhousie Nursing home page	This tutorial will introduce you to the types of sources that will be most useful during your academic program at Dalhousie.
Images of Nursing texts and journals, fade to image of nursing course syllabus with recommended readings	Throughout your programme, your instructors will recommend readings from reliable texts and journals. These readings are a great place to start your information search.
Bibliography with arrow to selected item	These sources often provide you with authoritative information, and they can guide you to additional sources through their bibliographies and reference lists.
Pictures of Reserve/Circulation desk, BLS homepage, and front door of Kellogg library	Recommended readings may be in a reserved reading area, an electronic classroom space, or in the library. If you have trouble finding them, just ask!
Section slide: "Information Beyond Recommended and Reserve Readings" Fade to image of books/journals in the stacks	In many cases you will have to seek information beyond the recommended readings. It is helpful to understand a bit about how information is organized in your field before you begin.
Images of researcher for primary, review article for secondary, and encyclopaedias for tertiary	Information sources are often categorized into primary, secondary and tertiary. For example, you may be required to use primary sources for some assignments. But what does this mean?
Picture of a researcher	A primary resource is the original source of information. In the health sciences this usually means original experimental or clinical research, survey results, or interviews and other fieldwork that has been reported in academic journals. (In the humanities, a primary source may take the form of diaries, autobiographies, poems, speeches, etc.)
Picture of a review article from a journal	A secondary source describes, analyzes, summarizes or interprets information contained in primary sources. A secondary source often takes the form of a review article, a textbook, biographical works, or scholarly articles that do

	not report new experimental research results.
Picture of nursing encyclopaedias on shelf	Finally, a tertiary source compiles, analyzes and digests information from both primary and secondary sources. A tertiary source could be a dictionary, an encyclopedia, Wikipedia, a database, etc.
Images of print journals, online dictionary through Credo with Dal logo, and Medline website	Information sources of all three types may be available in print form, electronically through the library website, or they might be easily found on the internet. The format does not determine the type or quality of the information, the content does.
Picture of student and instructor	Before you begin your information search be sure to understand your assignment requirements. If you are uncertain or need clarification, be sure to check with your instructor.
Images of online and print dictionaries and encyclopaedias	Also make sure you understand new or unfamiliar terminology. Tertiary tools like dictionaries and encyclopedias can be very helpful with this. They are often called Reference Tools.
Section divider: "Books" Series of images of books	You may want to begin your information search using books which give a good overview of a subject, as well as lots of discussion on different aspects of a topic, including historical background.
Screen capture of Dal WorldCat local results on a nursing topic, palliative care nursing Select book and go to detailed record Zoom in on highlighted library location Highlight book status Highlight call number	Use the Library online catalogue to find books on your topic. You can search the catalogue by author, title or subject, or a combination of these The catalogue will tell you <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which library the book is located in • whether it is in paper or electronic format • If the item is in the library or already signed out • where the book is located on the shelf
Image of books with URL (live link) http://www.library.dal.ca/How/LibCasts/#books	A module on searching our catalogue is available at this address
Section divider: "Journal Articles"	Journal articles are another excellent sources of information for nurses. "Scholarly" or "Academic" journals publish a number of issues each year and each issue holds multiple articles.
Series of images of nursing journal covers	Journals are popular in the health sciences because they are published quickly and frequently. So the newest research information is

	<p>usually distributed this way in primary papers, for fast dissemination.</p> <p>Articles are usually short, concise and focus on a narrow topic.</p>
<p>Images of peer reviewed article and table of contents listing peer reviewed articles. Zoom in on highlighted words “peer-reviewed” in both images</p>	<p>The information is often newer than what is available in books, and the better journals are “Peer reviewed”. That means articles are evaluated by experts before they are accepted for publication.</p>
<p>Image of table of contents from CMAJ. Highlight and zoom in on research articles and then on review articles.</p>	<p>Journals often contain primary articles, with reports from new research, and secondary articles, based on reviews, discussion in the field or summaries of related research.</p>
<p>Image of CINAHL search screen. Callout with expanded name “Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature”. Image of PubMed search screen</p> <p>Screen captures of Worldcat local and Google scholar with nursing topics results</p>	<p>You can find journal articles in a number of sources. Databases like CINAHL for nursing and allied health journals, and PubMed for biomedical literature, allow you to search by author, title and most commonly by subject.</p> <p>You can also use our online catalogue which indexes Pubmed and some other databases, or you can use Google Scholar to find academic articles.</p>
<p>Image of student on computer and URL (live link): http://infolit.library.dal.ca/tutorials/JournalArticles/</p>	<p>The best way to get familiar with these databases is to practice using them. Ask for help whenever you need it! A module on searching databases is available at this web address.</p>
<p>Section divider: “Websites”</p>	<p>Web sites are great sources of health information.</p>
<p>Images of MedLine Plus Image of CIHI website Image of Statistics Canada website CMA guidelines page RNAO Nursing Best Practice Guidelines page</p>	<p>The web is particularly strong on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions • Consumer health information • Government publications • Health statistics, and • Clinical practice guidelines
<p>Slide with bullet points from text: “Evaluate internet resources for accuracy, currency authority”</p>	<p>It is especially important when using the internet for health information to be sure to consult reliable sites and to evaluate what you find for accuracy, currency and authority. Remember, anyone can publish anything on the Internet.</p>

<p>Section divider: “Evidence-based Sources and Systematic Reviews” Screen capture of evidence-based literature search Image of information sheet from <i>Best Practice</i></p>	<p>There is a special kind of literature designed to find all the best research (or evidence) on a specific clinical question, evaluate it and present a recommendation to the practitioner on clinical care. This is called evidence based literature and more specifically Systematic Reviews.</p>
<p>Screen capture of website for <i>Evidence-Based Nursing</i> Fade to screen capture of Cochrane Library search results, zoom in on results</p>	<p>Systematic Reviews and evidence based literature can be found in all the sources we’ve mentioned so far. One resource in particular that is synonymous with Systematic Review is the Cochrane Library.</p>
<p>Slide with summaries of the information sources: “You will probably need to consult several types of information sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserve or recommended readings • Reference tools for definitions and facts • Books for good overviews of topics • Journal articles for the latest research findings • Internet resources for clinical practice guidelines, ... • Systematic reviews and other evidence-based tools. 	<p>So remember, you will probably need to consult several of the sources mentioned to find the best information. Over the course of your program take time to become comfortable with each of the sources mentioned in this module.</p>
<p>Picture of nursing books on shelf with callouts appearing over the image: “Start Early” “Ask Questions”</p>	<p>Finding good information can take a lot of time so start early! And ask a librarian for advice and help with all your information needs!</p>
<p>Closing slide with live links for Libcasts, Live Help, and Dalhousie Libraries homepage.</p>	<p>“This has been a brief introduction to Worldcat. If you need any other assistance, please contact one of our reference desks, or get online assistance with our LiveHelp Service. You may also want to view some of our other LibCasts on doing Library Research.</p>

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wmv – 13.6 MB

m4v – 15.2 MB