**Webinar – Question and Answer – March 23, 2016**

*Question 1: Why should I bother with Boolean?*

**Answer:** This is a personal preference. I learned about Boolean (AND, OR, NOT) in graduate school and it helps me organize my thoughts and ideas when searching. It might not work for you. No harm can come from trying it, however, and I would encourage everyone to do so. If starting with a brand new topic is intimidating, try using it on familiar topics and see if it improves the results.

*Question 2: Why am I not getting any articles? My topic is current and I have spent many hours searching.*

**Answer:** Terminology (i.e. ICD 10 Codes from October 2015, ACA changes) will not be immediately available in the literature. This does not mean the library is horrible, but rather it is the searchers job to come up with alternative words. For example, ICD 10 codes are new and so thinking of code terms but not specifically referencing ICD 10 might retrieve the appropriate articles. If looking to compare coding practices (ICD 10 vs. ICD 9), waiting for a year or two would be best. The Affordable Care Act is still fairly new, but many articles, legislation, and policy have come out since it became law.

*Question 3: My assignment requires that specific statistical measurements be listed. Although the abstracts I am retrieving seem relevant, the final outcome is lacking the information I need. How do I locate these?*

**Answer:** During the last webinar, when and how to use quotation marks was discussed. This is a perfect example of when to use not only quotation marks but also to select specific parts of an article to search. Confused? The abstract, if it is a research article, will list methods, results, and a conclusion. The results should include the confidence interval and other statistical exams and methods used in the study. First locate articles that discuss your topic. Then, using the drop down method (Still One Search) select abstract only. Lastly, list whatever key word(s) required in quotation marks by the Abstract selection. This tells the database to focus on retrieving articles with that specific terminology in the Abstract.

*Question 4: What is the DOI thing? Why do my instructors insist upon having it as part of the citation? Also – articles older than 2006 rarely list them and how do I cite those appropriately?*

**Answer:** This is a common question, especially for new students, and reviewing is a great idea. DOI (Digital Object Identifier) allow direct linking to specific articles. This might seem convoluted and insane, but it makes double checking references much faster and easier. Think of the DOI as a “bookmark” on your browser. Locating the DOIs, if the article and database have them, is quite easy.

The DOI, if the article is retrieved via Inter Library Loan (i.e. we order the article from another library for you.), will be located in one of three places.
1) Check below the introduction section (abstract, methods, results, conclusion) and sometimes the DOI is also here.

2) Scroll down to the top or bottom of the second or third page of an article. Usually, the DOI is located on the left hand side.

3) The third and least fun option involves providing the link to the journal website with the following notation, Journal URL:

   Question 5: My assignment is due in five hours and I cannot locate anything using the library website or databases. Can you help?

Answer: If it is after 5 pm Central time or on a weekend, my response time is not as timely. If it is after 8 pm during the week or on weekends, a response will be coming the next day. I am happy to help, but some planning makes life smoother.

To avoid panic situations, such as this, double or triple the amount of time that it could take for completing an assignment.