E-Books Galore and Accessing Full-Text Journal Articles

E-books are a good and handy resource for students, faculty, and staff. What’s challenging about e-books, however, are the inconsistencies between vendors about how many people can access a book at the same time, prices, page numbers or not, and whether or not the newest edition will be provided free of charge. To that end, this webinar focuses on the good points and the tricky points. Remember – library staff are here to help whenever you have questions.

ATSU E-Book Platforms

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vendor</th>
<th>Favorite Feature</th>
<th>Common Issues</th>
<th>User Access</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ebrary</td>
<td>Restrictions and any particularly features are clearly stated upfront.</td>
<td>It does not yet have as many medical and health science books as the other platforms.</td>
<td>Varies – it clearly lists this for everyone to see.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stat!Ref</td>
<td>Can increase user access for limited periods of time.</td>
<td>Navigation is clunky.</td>
<td>Varies—can add chapters for specific amounts of time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>EBSCO</td>
<td>Links to chapters are easy to send and to post places.</td>
<td>The system is not user friendly and sometimes Adobe updates cause issues.</td>
<td>Varies</td>
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<td>Rittenhouse (R2)</td>
<td>Lots of books on a variety of subjects within the medical field.</td>
<td>Turnaways are common and accessing the book can be difficult.</td>
<td>Single user—unless a library chooses to purchase multiple copies of the same text.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access Medicine</td>
<td>Chapters and images can easily be downloaded together or separately.</td>
<td>Downloading more than one chapter in a single file is not possible.</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clinical Key</td>
<td>It provides access to many full-text e-books and e-journals.</td>
<td>Things will change on a minute’s notice and frequently no advanced notice is provided.</td>
<td>No restrictions</td>
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Accessing E-Books

My favorite way of accessing e-books follows:
1) Go to www.atsu.edu/atsmlib/databases.asp

2) Click on Library Catalog (middle)

3) Type in 2-3 key words of the book and hit search.

4) Click on the appropriate title and then click on “Access this book electronically.”

If the publisher is known or if needing something specific, try using the following method:

1) Go to www.atsu.edu/atsmlib/siteindex.asp

2) Scroll down and select the publisher of the book and then type in the title.

*Tip:* This is how I frequently check to see how many people can use a book at one time!

**Troubleshooting E-Books**

1) Clear the browser’s caches – This is usually in the Settings area of the browser. Be careful when doing so, since all information – except the bookmarked areas – will be removed!

2) Checking your Adobe Browser - Sometimes EBSCO, in particular, will use a different version of Adobe than your computer or a library computer has. If this is the case, then switching versions is necessary. *Note – this is the time and place to ask for help from ITS or the library!*

**Tips for Accessing Full-Text Articles Immediately**

1) Complete citations are essential for this! It makes it easier for everyone and, particularly, if the library needs to get the article via Inter Library Loan for you. *Tip:* Articles submitted without a complete citation are either re-routed to me (yep, I will find out and email tips for assistance) or they get processed last.

2) Go to the A to Z list of Online Journals and select the applicable campus. *Tip:* The Missouri and Arizona campuses vary slightly and Arizona tends to be slightly more stable.
3) Type in the complete title of the journal! *Tip:* As with many other unique and icky picky parts of the field, not all the abbreviations of journals are standard and, if the journal changes titles (It happens!), the abbreviation might refer to a previous publication.

**Example 1:** Journal of Health Administration Ethics

*Abbreviation Possibilities:* J Hlth Admin Eth (my shorthand) or JAHE (Publisher version)

**Example 2:** Journal of Public Health

*Abbreviation Possibilities:* J Pub Hlth (my shorthand) or JPH (Publisher version)

If unsure of the abbreviation, sticking with the full journal title is the safest option.

4) Select the appropriate year, volume, issue, pages for the journal article. *Reminder:* Complete citations make this so much easier!

Potential sticky areas for locating articles:

- *Pre-Publications or Articles in Press* – these will not immediately be available beyond an abstract on the publisher’s website. We can try to get it through Inter Library Loan, but waiting 1-2 weeks and then checking a second time is how we would handle it.

- *Supplements, Special Issues, or Conference Proceedings* – The paging along with the issues will be specific to the publication. Frequently, conference paper abstracts are not published in actual journal. So – this begs the question, why are they called papers? On my *Curriculum Vitae*, what paper, poster, and presentation are clearly stated. This is not yet a distinction I need to make, but it could happen any year now! A snapshot of mine is below:

### Posters

- **Hoogland MA, Schubert CF.** Distance support services: defining, discussing, and determining future roles. Presented at: Medical Library Association Annual Meeting and Conference, May 16-21, 2014

### Presentations

- **Smith MK, Denali DL, Hoogland MA.** Social media: The talking stick. Presented at: Tribal Connections Group, October 19, 2015
- **Smith MK, Denali DL, Hoogland MA.** Social media as a public health education tool: reaching rural populations. Presented at: 38th National Rural Health Conference, April 15-17, 2015; Philadelphia, PA
- **Hoogland MA.** Fostering classroom interaction. Presented at: 13th Annual MOBIUS Conference, June 1-3, 2013; Jefferson City, MO
Papers are considered to be more prestigious, but posters allow for more networking, conversation, and information exchange. Posters stay up for multiple days and, for my professional conference at least, people stand by the posters for about 60-90 minutes on one day during the conference to ask questions.

- *Adding pre-publications to journal issues and providing updated citations to databases* are two potential messy areas. Journals decide when to put an article in a specific issue and will update the database, from which the journal can be searched, accordingly. When citing, provide all the available information and note if it is In-Press or an E-Publication (Pre-Publication). *When in doubt*, consult the University Writing Center website or contact them with questions!