

Finding the Perfect Article – Search Tips

Chem 67 – Prof. Pletneva

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(online version Kresge Library > Explore Chemistry > Chem 67 Guide)

Web of Science / Web of Knowledge

- **Limit by publication date** on the Search Screen before entering your search
- **Refine** results by putting additional search terms in search box
- **Refine** by Subject Area (eg, biochem & molecular biol, biophysics ...) (based on journal's subject area)
- **Refine** by Document type (eg article -- or choose a review article for background)
- **Analyze** by Source Title (Journal Title) or Author to identify important journals
- **Sort** by Relevance (default sort is by date, most recent articles first)
- **Sort** by Times Cited to view high-impact articles (note, results may be skewed for very recent articles)
- From an article full record, view the journal's **Impact Factor** in *Journal Citation Reports*. In *Journal Citation Reports*, compare the rankings of journals within a subject category.

- Covers 5900 major journals across 150 scientific disciplines
- Some 500 chemistry journals
- Contains only journal articles
- Tracks each article's forwards and backwards citations

SciFinder Scholar

Available via a **software client** (installed on Kresge Library computers) or via **SciFinder Web**.

For further information about access, see the

Chemistry Resource Page

(Kresge Library > Explore Chemistry). These tips are for the **client** version.

- **Choose Explore** to search by research topic
- Topics where concepts are found "**As Entered**" and "**Closely Associated**" are both important. Don't be alarmed by huge result sets at this point!
- **Choose Analyze / Refine** to refine (filter) results by database (CAPlus (i.e., Chemical Abstracts) or MEDLINE), by publication year, and/or by document type (eg journal article or review)
- **Choose Analyze Refine** then **Categorize** to view groups of index terms in broad categories (eg, "Genetics & Protein Chemistry")
- **Choose Analyze / Refine** then **Analyze** to view results by Index Term. Presents a histogram of most frequently occurring Chem Abstracts index terms based on your search results
- **Choose Analyze / Refine** then **Refine** to enter additional search terms to narrow your search ("Refine by Research Topic")

- Covers 9500+ journals, many other document types as well.
- Online version of Chemical Abstracts, covering all aspects of chemistry

MEDLINE via PubMed

*Tip: Link to **PubMed** from the Chemistry Resources page or from the Library Catalog to enable Dartmouth full-text linking.*

- **Use the *Limits tab*** to limit by publication date or by language
- **Enter *additional search terms*** in the search box (no “And” or “Or” are required).
- **Review *articles*** are separated out under the Review tab.
- **View the *Details tab*** to see how PubMed interpreted your search terms and to identify appropriate MeSH (subject) headings.
- **Display the *Citation view*** to see publication details and MeSH terms for each record.
- The **Preview / Index** tab allows you to explore terms in the MeSH database, or to add terms in specific fields (author, article title)
- New! **PubMed Advanced Search** allows easier use of limits and searching in specific fields (eg, MeSH).

- *Covers some 5000 journals and other sources in medicine and the life sciences*
- *PubMed is the free government version of MEDLINE*
- *Links to other bioinformatics databases through the Entrez system; Protein, Genome, Structure*

MEDLINE via Web of Knowledge

Find MEDLINE on the Web of Knowledge platform under the “Select a Database” tab OR connect directly to <http://isiknowledge.com/medline>

- **Limit by *publication date*** on the Search Screen before entering your search terms.
- **Analyze results by *MeSH heading*** to get a sense of possible topics and subject headings. You can repeat the *Analyze* step as often as desired to drill down further.
- On the main Search Screen, use the **MeSH Thesaurus browser** to explore MeSH headings and qualifiers (subheadings) of interest.
- **Analyze** or **Refine** by Publication Type, Source Title, or Author to view the most frequent / prolific of these.
- **Sort** by relevance
- From a full record, choose **View in Web of Science** to jump into that database. From there, view **Citing Records**, **Related Records**, and jump into **Journal Citation Reports** for information on the journal’s impact.

- *Another way to search MEDLINE*
- *Analyze feature allows you to better explore result sets*



RefWorks is a web-based reference management program that allows you to create your own database of references, importing them from online databases like Web of Science. RefWorks makes it easy to search, sort, and cite these references in writing papers and then to automatically format the paper and the bibliography. Go to <http://www.refworks.com/refworks> to create an account and get started.