I’VE BEEN USING PUBMED FOR YEARS, WHY DO I NEED THIS?

Like other databases, PubMed changes its layout and updates features on a regular bases. As your Librarians, we want to be sure everyone is up-to-date with the current format.

Our goal is to keep this presentation as current as possible to reflect any changes PubMed undergoes.
BUT HOW DO YOU KNOW ABOUT CHANGES?

We are in touch with other Medical Librarians around the world. This means that when a database makes changes, we hear about them fairly quickly.

Our fellow Librarians discuss the pros and cons of the updates, as well as where favorite features have been moved to.
Ready to jump in? Great.

Let’s start by going to the Library’s homepage www.sco.edu/library

Starting from here will automatically tell us which articles the Library has access to. Some of these articles will be online, full-text; meaning you can have the article right now.

From off-campus, sign-in using your SCO email login leaving off the “sco\” part.
Scroll down the page.
The SCO Library prides itself on providing personalized library services to all of its students, faculty, and staff, as well as to its individual and institutional customers.

Library users who need more information about our services are invited to contact one of our librarians by clicking here.

Click this icon to go to PubMed.
Just like older versions of PubMed, we type our search term in this box. It uses “Smart Terms” technology, so be careful when you click on the “Smart Terms” you want. Hit the “Enter” key or click here.
Wow! This search has a lot of results.
Click on the year to see articles published only for that year.

You can move your mouse over the bars here to see how many articles were published on what year.
See this middle option? It will limit our results to retrieve only Free Full Text.
This bottom option will retrieve articles that are available in Full Text on the internet…for a fee.

If you find an article you really, really like, and we don’t have access to it, email us. We can inter-library loan it for you.

Remember though, if you have come from the Library’s homepage, you are automatically connected to the Library’s resources. This includes access to articles the Library has already paid for.
You can limit publication dates of articles here. “Custom range” lets you put in the dates you need.

This lets us limit our results by article type. Only need clinical trials? There is a filter for it!

PubMed only offers the most popular article types here. Click “more…” to see others.
Before we move on, I want to show you something.
See the [brackets] around the title? That means it is in a non-English language. The last word in the citation tells which language it is published in.

We can’t see it from here, but the filter below “Article types” is “Language.” You can quickly limit articles to those published in languages you can read.
For our search, “pediatric vision,” let’s pretend we want the following filters:

Publication dates: 2000-2005
Article type: Clinical trial
Language: English

As you click on each filter, it will change to blue and have a check mark beside it.
Click the “Custom range” option in order to put in the exact years you want to search.

FYI: It will add the month and day automatically if you leave it blank.
45 results are much easier to go through!

It is possible to put too many filters on a subject.

If this happens, just slowly remove filters until you have what you need.

And always feel free to play around with filters!
WILL I HAVE TO REDO THE FILTERS FOR ANOTHER SEARCH?

No. Filters are in place until you take them off.

This can be a good thing or a bad thing.

**Good** if you only use one or two filters (say, Language: English / Publication Dates: 5 years), then you don’t have to worry about always resetting the filters.

**Bad** if you are running several searches with multiple filters and forget to clear the unwanted ones between searches.
SO, HOW DO I CLEAR THE FILTERS?

Good question! Let me show you real quick.
One way is to click either of these “Clear all” links. OR

Click on “clear” beside the filter you no longer need.
I NEED THE ARTICLE RIGHT NOW. HOW CAN I GET THEM?

Well, you can use the filters to only see articles that are "Free Full Text."

However, we have linked our Library holdings to PubMed. If the Library has paid for access to the journal’s online content, a link can take you to a page where you can download the article. This won’t cost you a thing.
To get the article you want, click on “Free Article” or one of its variances.
Select this display.

Now click here.
The effect of amblyopia therapy on ocular alignment.


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Abstract

PURPOSE: We sought to describe the change in ocular alignment between ages 2 years after treatment of strabismus and age at enrollment.

METHODS: A randomized clinical trial of patching versus atropine for 6 months followed by standard clinical care for 18 months was conducted in 357 children with anisotropic, strabismic, or combined amblyopia (20/40-20/100) whose age was from 3 to younger than 7 years at enrollment. Ocular alignment was evaluated at enrollment and after 2 years of follow-up.

RESULTS: At enrollment when tested at distance fixation, 161 (45%) children were orthotropic, 91 (25%) had a microtropia (1-8 Delta), and 105 (29%) had a heterotropia >8 Delta. Of the 161 patients with no strabismus, similar proportions of patients initially assigned to the patching and atropine groups developed new strabismus by 2 years (18% vs. 16%, P = 0.84). Of these cases of new strabismus, only 2 patients in the patching group and 3 patients in the atropine group developed a deviation that was greater than 8 Delta.
Abstract

BACKGROUND: The willingness of eye care providers to evaluate children or to accept Medicaid may be a barrier to care for those with an abnormal screen.

OBJECTIVES: To determine the proportion of eye care practices that would provide diagnostic evaluation for children and accept Medicaid payment and to evaluate the influence of child age and practice characteristics on provision of care or acceptance of Medicaid.

METHODS: We conducted a telephone survey of 364 eye care practices in Michigan, which were randomly selected from telephone directories of 26 rural and urban cities as defined by metropolitan statistical areas.

RESULTS: The response rate was 93%. Most eye care practices, but more optometry-listed practices than ophthalmology-listed ones, would evaluate preschool-aged children (88% vs 73%; P < .01) or school-aged children only (11% vs 7%; P < .01). The proportion of practices that would evaluate children was lower in urban cities compared with rural cities (81% vs 100%; P < .01) and ophthalmology-listed practices (67% vs 93%; P = .03) compared with optometry-listed practices that would evaluate children was higher among ophthalmology-listed than optometry-listed practices (74% vs 59%; P = .01) and did not vary by urban or rural status. Practice size was not associated with willingness to provide care for children. However, among practices that would provide care for children, larger practice size was associated with increased likelihood of Medicaid acceptance in both optometry-listed and ophthalmology-listed practices.

CONCLUSIONS: These findings contradict the notion that eye care for children is unavailable. More work is needed to understand the relationship of this availability with the accessibility of eye care.

PMID: 15264958 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]   PMC198742998   Free PMC Article

Related citations

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Publication Types, MeSH Terms, Grant Support
Any of these links will take you to the article.
If you click on the title instead of the icons, links to the full-text will be in this corner.
Still have questions? Or do you want one-on-one instruction on how to use PubMed?

No problem!

You can set-up an appointment with Brooke by email, our Electronic Resources Librarian who works with our electronic resources daily.

You can also contact any of the Library staff. We are always more than happy to help you get the resources you need.