

Sladen Library News

Welcome New Residents and Medical Students

The Sladen Library staff welcomes our new residents and medical students. The library is located on the 17th floor of the Clinic Building and offers a quiet and comfortable place for study. In addition to extensive print and electronic collections, the library offers a number of helpful services including one-on-one training on the use of PubMed and other databases, mediated search services, interlibrary loan and assistance with manuscript preparation.

Tracking Henry Ford Health System Authors

The Henry Ford Health System has a strong tradition of research and scholarly activity, and one of Sladen Library's tasks is to track the publications of its physicians, researchers and employees.

In 2008, Henry Ford authors published 461 articles, abstracts, chapters and books. The most prolific departments, with more than 30 publications each were: Neurology (59), Hypertension and Vascular Research (34), Surgery (35), Cardiology (33) and Radiation Oncology (31). The top journals for publication were: *AJP – Heart and Circulatory Physiology* (9 articles), *Annals of Behavioral Medicine* (8 articles and abstracts), *International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics* (17 abstracts and articles), *Hypertension* (8 articles), *Journal of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism* (7 articles), *Journal of Urology* (7 articles) and *Stroke* (7 articles).

Sladen compiles a monthly list of new publications by searching PubMed and Web of Science. While this strategy works well for locating articles and published abstracts, it does not locate books and chapters. If you are an HFHS author and have recently published a book or



SLADEN LIBRARY

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Sladen Library
Henry Ford Hospital
2799 W. Grand Blvd, K-17
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313-916-2550

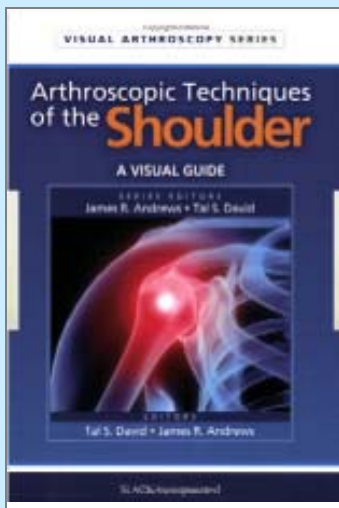
www.henryfordconnect.com/sladen
sladen@hfhs.org

Hours:
8:30-7:30 Monday -Thursday
8:30-5:00 Friday

chapter, please submit complete bibliographic information to [Valerie Reid](#). We will be happy to add your work to the next monthly list. Contact Valerie, also, if you'd like to receive the monthly list of publications by email. It's a great way to keep up with your colleagues' work. Past lists are available [here](#) on the Sladen Library web site. Check out the "Recent HFHS Authors" section of the main Sladen Library [web site](#). It's a continually updated feed of the most recent additions to PubMed.

Check Out Our New Books

These are some of the titles recently added to our circulating collection. For a complete listing of new materials, please see our New Materials [webpage](#).



Arthroscopic Techniques of the Shoulder: A Visual Guide, Tal S. David, 2009

Thomas' Hematopoietic Cell Transplantation: Stem Cell Transplantation, Frederick R. Appelbaum, 2009

Imaging Arthritis and Metabolic Bone Disease, Barbara N. W. Weissman, 2009

Clinical Voice Disorders, Arnold Elvin Aronson, 2009

Miller's Anesthesia 7th edition, Ronald D. Miller, 2010

PreTest Medicine: PreTest Self Assessment and Review, Robert S. Urban, 2009

New Access Point for the Cochrane Library

Effective this month, Henry Ford's access to the Cochrane Library will be through the Wiley interface instead of Ovid. The new interface offers enhanced search features – including the ability to browse by topic or by new reviews – at a significantly lower price. Click here to view the [Quick Reference Guide](#).

PubMed Redesign Coming Soon

The National Library of Medicine has announced the PubMed interface will soon undergo a redesign. The change is aimed at simplifying the interface, better organizing onscreen text, and overall making PubMed easier to use. Tentative release is scheduled for late summer 2009. Stay tuned to the Sladen website for more information in the coming weeks.

Google or PubMed: When to Use What

Locating an association's website, looking up a recipe, checking the lyrics to a song - these are all search tasks perfectly suited for using Google. Searching for medical literature is not one of them. Why? Because there are better resources available, such as PubMed, that are nearly as easy to use and exist for the sole purpose of putting the searcher in touch with biomedical literature. In order to make an informed decision as to the appropriateness of using one resource over another, it is important to know a little about how they work and what they are searching. This article will provide of brief introduction to Google, Google Scholar, and PubMed.



Contrary to popular belief, [Google](#) does *not* search the entire Web. Google, like all search engines, searches an indexed file of its own database. While this database contains billions of documents, it does have limitations and cannot, for example, search inside the content of secure resources like CINAHL or UpToDate.

Chances are you will get very different results if you search for the exact same topic in Google and another search engine like Yahoo. Not only do these search engines search different indexes, they rank results differently. In addition to page content, Google uses their patented PageRank™ technology to determine which results are most important to your request. Google's technology takes into account hundreds of different variables, one of them being the perceived importance of webpages that link to the webpage you requested. How this "importance" is calculated is not exactly clear. Google vaguely describes the process as using the "collective intelligence of the web" ("Corporate Information," 2009) to determine a webpage's importance. In other words, Google is the ultimate popularity contest.

Google Scholar [<http://scholar.google.com>] is a Google product that was created for searching scholarly literature. Google Scholar searches journal articles, abstracts, books, theses, and papers from a number of institutional repositories, educational websites, publisher websites, and universities. Scholar is also able to search the entire content of a document for a search term, not just the title, abstract, or keywords, as is the case with a database like PubMed. Add the simple, familiar Google search box and Google Scholar almost sounds too good to be true. Well...it is. There are a few important things to be aware of before relying exclusively on Google Scholar for all your scholarly searching needs. First of all, Google tells us Scholar searches educational and publisher websites, yet they do not disclose which ones. Therefore, while a search may return some results, it's always important to consider what else may be missing. Another drawback is not knowing when or how often the Google Scholar database is updated. We do know, for example, that PubMed is updated daily Tuesday through Saturday.

Like Google, Google Scholar has a built-in relevancy ranking system. Scholar considers a number of factors in its ranking including how many times search terms show up in the document text, prominence of the author, publication importance, and how many times the article has been cited in the scholarly literature. Because Scholar considers "cited by" in its ranking, it is less likely to locate brand new articles on a topic because no other sources have cited them yet. Ranking by citation analysis may be helpful in locating classic articles on a topic, but the most recent articles will be missed.

The [PubMed](#) database was created by the National Center for Biotechnology Information at the National Library of Medicine. PubMed provides free access to the Medline database. Medline currently indexes content from over 5300 biomedical journals published worldwide dating back to 1950. A complete list of the journals indexed in Medline is available [online](#).

Like Google and Google Scholar, PubMed offers the convenience of a simple search box where search terms can be entered. One of the real values of PubMed is its ability to map search terms to Medical Subject Headings behind the scenes. Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) are applied by human expert indexers to every article in Medline. The use of subject headings makes it possible to retrieve citations on a topic even if your search terms do not exactly match those used in the article. For example, if you looked up "heart attack" in PubMed, MeSH will also provide you with articles that use the term "myocardial infarction." You can see what MeSH terms your search is mapped to by clicking on the Details tab on the results page.

PubMed tops both Google and Google Scholar in the ability to limit a search. PubMed searches can not only be limited by variables such as date, patient age group, or publication type (systematic review, clinical trial, etc), its Clinical Queries feature makes it possible to limit to articles on etiology, diagnosis, therapy, prognosis, or clinical protection guidelines. You can access the complete list of PubMed limits by clicking on the Limits tab found at the top of each page or by clicking on Advanced Search located to the right of the search box. Google Scholar does offer a few limit options from its Advanced Search page such as date range and author name, but they are not nearly as specialized as the limits offered by PubMed.

There is no denying Google's popularity. It's accessible, easy to use, and 9 times out of 10 you will find some results on the first page that sort-of answer your query. But it is also important to know the limitations of Google, or any resource you are working with, and not rely on it as your single source of information. The next time you use Google or Google Scholar to search for medical information, consider popping over to PubMed and run a quick search there to see how the results differ. You will never regret being too thorough, especially when dealing with health.

References:

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Sladen Staff News

Congratulations to **Gina Hug** who was recently elected President of the Metropolitan Detroit Medical Library Group • Congratulations to **Barbara LeTarte** for completing her Master of Library and Information Science degree from Wayne State University • **Nandita Mani** will be on an educational leave of absence from mid-August to mid-October. Manuscript preparation services will be limited until her return.

And finally, the Sladen Staff would like to bid a fond farewell to our library director **Nancy Bulgarelli**. Over the past four years, Nancy has done a great job encouraging the staff, promoting the library, and moving the library and its resources forward into new technologies. We wish her all the best at her new position with Oakland University.

Manuscript Preparation Services

Manuscript preparation services will be provided on a limited basis from August 17th - October 23rd. Please contact JoAnn Krzeminski (jkrzemi1@hfhs.org) if you need assistance with the following:

1. Creation of an EndNote library (which includes verifying citations and importing citations into EndNote)
2. Inserting citations from EndNote into your manuscript

Please note that a two week turnaround time is in place for this service, so please consider this turnaround period when determining your manuscript submission deadline.

Full manuscript preparation services will resume on October 26th, 2009.



From the Conrad R. Lam Archives

Pictured: Influenza Ward at Henry Ford Hospital in 1919

In July 1919, Henry Ford Hospital returned to private use after a period as a government WWI veteran's hospital. Henry Ford offered the hospital to the City of Detroit for the growing number of flu victims. The corridors were filled with patients and staff worked overtime due to the nursing shortage. Many of the hospital physicians, like Dr. Frank J. Sladen had just returned from the war with first hand experience on the deadly disease.

Dr. Frank J. Sladen co-authored a publication with the American Medical Association in 1918 on his work with influenza at Camp Sherman in Ohio. His medical expertise was essential at the hospital where he worked with Edsel Ford and the Detroit Board of Health on assisting the sick. This level of commitment to end the deadly disease can be seen in a 1920 hospital memo. "Mr. Edsel Ford called me and stated that he wanted me to specifically understand that every resource at the hospital should be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health to the limit of our ability and on his authority." All flu patient cases were based on specific need regardless of financial arrangements. Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, City of Detroit Health Commissioner stated that the flu had reached its peak in January 1920, although 9,000 Detroiter's had fallen victim to the disease. The hospital assisted in several outbreaks in 1957, 1968, 1976 and the most recent outbreak in 2009.