ACCESSING PsycINFO:

Go to the Ehrman Medical Library Homepage at library.med.nyu.edu
Select PsycINFO from the E-Resources tab – Biomedical Databases
and scroll down and then click on the link to PsycINFO.

You may also type PsycINFO into the ResourceTitle? Search Box.

You may also go to Catalogs, select MEDCat, the Library’s online
catalog, click on TITLE and type in PsycINFO and click on the link to
Ovid PsycINFO.
**PsycINFO(R)** contains citations and summaries of journal articles, book chapters, books, and technical reports, as well as citations to dissertations, all in the field of psychology and the psychological aspects of related disciplines, such as medicine, psychiatry, nursing, sociology, education, pharmacology, physiology, linguistics, anthropology, business, and law. **Journal coverage**, spanning 1872-present, includes international material selected from more than 1,500 periodicals written in over 35 languages. Current chapter and book coverage includes worldwide English-language material published from 1987-present. Over 60,000 references are added annually through regular weekly updates. PsycINFO is produced and copyrighted (c) by the American Psychological Association.

**USING THE THESAURUS**

To begin, type your subject (**PTSD**) into the dialog box and the automatic “mapping” will take you into the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms:
The term “PTSD” will be mapped to the subject heading or descriptor, “Posttraumatic Stress Disorder”:

Any term you select will automatically be exploded to include all narrower terms. To select a term without exploding, clear the Autoexplode checkbox for that term.

EXERCISE:

1) Select the term “Addiction” and see if there are narrower terms under it which allow for exploding this descriptor.
KEYWORD SEARCHING and TRUNCATION

Keywords search the terms in the title, abstract or subject heading descriptors. Full-text is **NOT** searched when using keywords. To search using keywords, uncheck the “Map Term to Subject Heading Box” or use the .mp command.

Truncation may be used to expand a keyword by using these truncation symbols:

- $ Add $ to the end of a word to retrieve all variations of that word, e.g. “psycholog$” for psychology, psychologist, psychologists, psychological, etc.

- # Add # where one character could occur, e.g. wom#n

- ? Use when either one character on no character could occur in a word, e.g. behavio?r, pe?diatr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Search History</th>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>pe?diatr.mp. [mp=title, abstract, subject headings, table of contents, key concepts]</td>
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<td>DISPLAY</td>
</tr>
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<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISES:**

1) Search for articles on aromatherapy.

2) Search for anything on flower essences or the use of “rescue remedy.”
COMBINING SEARCHES

Using the operators (and, not, or) combines subject terms. You may click on the “Combine” Search button icon or type in the operator directly with the number of your search statement or search term.

For efficient searching, use the most appropriate operator for your search:

**AND**
family and stress
Retrieves records that contain both "family" and "stress."

**OR**
family or stress
Retrieves records that contain either "family," "stress," or both.

**NOT**
family not stress
Retrieves records that contain only "family" and specifically eliminating those records that contain "stress."

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EXERCISES:

1) Search for information on depression or affective disorders and AIDS.

2) Search for information on suicide and Prozac.
AUTHOR SEARCHING

You should search the author index for name variations, especially in the use of first names, initials, and nicknames.

Click on the Author icon button and type in the last name, e.g. “Sadock”:

![Author Icon](image)

**Authors Index Display**

Enter a new start term: [Enter] [Go]

Choose from among the following index entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Postings</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Postings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>sadoughi wanda.au</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>sadock benjamin.au</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>sadoull nicolas.au</td>
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<tr>
<td>sadock benjamin j.au.</td>
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<td>sadoul p.au</td>
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<tr>
<td>sadock benjamin james.au.</td>
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<td>sadoun r.au</td>
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<td>sadoun raymond.au</td>
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<td>sadock virginia a.au.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>sadoun tania.au</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sadock virginia alcott.au.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>sadov o g.au</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISES:**

1) Find articles written by Larry Siever.

2) Find two articles written by Jodie Curtain Polan.

3) Find articles by Peter Marzuk on suicide, and specifically, murder-suicide.
SELECTING SEARCH LIMITS

- When you click the More Limits button on the Main Search Page, you can more precisely target the documents retrieved by specifying additional search parameters.
- You must have at least one set in your search history to use the Limit button.
- In the Search History section at the top of the Limits Page, choose one set to limit by clicking its "select" radio button.
- Select one or more limits to apply to the set.
- The most popular limits will be available via simple checkboxes; click the checkboxes next to the limits you want.
- To select a year range limit, return to the Main Search Page to select a starting year and an ending year. Retrieval will be inclusive of these years (if such documents are available in the database).
- You can select more than one limit in a listbox by holding down the "shift," "ctrl," or "apple" key as you click. (This technique differs among browsers and operating systems, so you may need to experiment a bit.)
- When you have selected all desired limits, click the Limit Search button to perform the requested operation, form a new set, and return automatically to the Main Search Page.
- To cancel your limit request, click the Main Search Page button.
- PsycINFO allows for searching and limiting to authored books, edited books, and/or book chapters.
- Other unique limits are the Classification Codes which are numeric codes that place each item in PsycINFO within certain broad areas of psychology. You can use Classification Codes for an overview of any topic, such as the following ones:
  - 2200 Psychometrics and Statistics and Methodology
  - 2220 Tests and Testing

EXERCISE:

1) Find book chapters by Bruce Link about the violent and illegal behavior of mental patients.
PsycINFO SEARCH LIMITS

Limits

- Full Text
- Peer Reviewed Journal
- Animal
- Abstracts
- Tests & Measures
- Publication Year

Classification Codes

- 2100 General Psychology
- 2140 History & Systems
- 2200 Psychometrics & Statistics & Methodology
- 2220 Tests & Testing
- 2221 Sensory & Motor Testing

Methodology

- 0200 Clinical Case Study
- 0400 Empirical Study
- 0410 Experimental Replication
- 0430 Followup Study
- 0450 Longitudinal Study

Empirical Human Populations

- Childhood (birth to 12 years)
- Adolescence (13 to 17 years)

Publication Types

- 0100 Journal
- 0110 Peer-Reviewed Journal
- 0120 Non-Peer-Reviewed Journal
- 0130 Peer-Reviewed Status Unknown
- 0200 Book

Types of Book

- Classic Book
- Conference Proceedings
- Reference Book

Population Groups

- Human
- Animal
- Male
- Female
- Inpatient

Clinical Queries

- Treatment (high sensitivity)
- Treatment (high specificity)
- Treatment (min difference)
- Reviews (high sensitivity)
- Reviews (high specificity)

Intended Audience

- General Public
- Juvenile

Age Groups

- 100 Childhood (birth to age 12 yrs)
- 120 Neonatal (birth to age 1 mo)
- 140 Infancy (age 2 to 23 mos)
- 160 Preschool Age (age 2 to 5 yrs)
- 180 School Age (age 6 to 12 yrs)

Document Types

- Abstract Collection
- Bibliography
- Column/Opinion
- Commentary/Reply
- Editorial

Languages

- Afrikaans
- Albanian
- Arabic
- Bulgarian
- Catalan

LIMIT A SEARCH »
Help

Context sensitive help is available by clicking on the Help icon located in the upper right corner of every screen.

For general assistance with database searching, stop by the Library Information Desk, contact the Library at (212) 263-8483
Email library@library.med.nyu.edu
or use the electronic Ask A Librarian web form at http://library.med.nyu.edu/library/services/askus.html

Disconnecting

When you have finished searching PsycINFO, click the Logoff icon in the row of icons at the top right of the screen, or look for the Logoff link elsewhere on the page.
Failing to logoff Ovid properly could allow your searches and results to be viewed by others, or during peak use periods could keep someone else from having access to the database.