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How to search for medical articles

Author copyright and Information License DisclaimerCopyright : © Journal of Family and Community MedicineThis is an open access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share 3.0 Unported, which allows unlimited use, distribution and reproduction in any environment, provided that the original work is correctly cited. Finding links is part of everyday life in medicine. Since the introduction of the Internet, he has given great perspective to doctors because he was willing to give him access to a large amount of knowledge and information. But because of the overload of information, finding specific information has become a tedious and frustrating task. This article describes effective ways, tips, tools, detailed search methods and strategies for finding medical information. It also lists some useful resources and databases of sites that can help you find accurate information. Keywords: Internet search, search tools, World Wide Web's sometimes believe that our internet search is not as effective as it should be. Are there times when we never seem to find the information we want even though we know that it exists somewhere on the internet? I tried to solve this problem by summing up internet search tools and tips on finding information online. The end summarizes various specific medical information and search problems. Finding information on the Internet can be difficult, but not impossible. As an alternative to the central directory, the Web offers a choice of dozens of different search engines, each with its own database, command language, search capabilities and results display method. Search engines, also known as search services, find documents that suit your interests. Each search engine operates on its own database of URLs (Single Locators Resources), texts and descriptions that point to actual documents on World Wide Web.1-2 It should be noted that whenever the search is carried out using a search tool that examines the data extracted from the database of this search tool, not from the entire World Wide Web. Since none of these search tool databases includes the entire World Wide Web, different results are derived from different search tools. All search tools provide search results as lists of web documents with hypertext links that, when clicked, take us to that particular web document from a search tool. Internet search tools fall into two main categories: Subject catalogs, which are heavily dependent on the human element as part of their indexing strategy, and search engines that minimize human-data interaction. Both use software robots under the Spiders that crawl on the internet, news groups, and gopher, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) and WAIS (Broad Area Information System) sites, extract URLs and keywords to add to the search tool database. Both of these The tools have advantages and disadvantages, depending on what you're willing to donate to 2New MetaCrawlers has now emerged as the best for requesting multiple engines at once. They do not have their own database; Instead, they act as average query transfer agents for many major search engines.3-5 Below are brief and very effective search tips that apply to most search tools available online:4-5 (1) Search accuracy depends on more search words used. (2) A good choice of keywords is as much about excluding irrelevant as it is about including the appropriate ones. Being as specific as possible will yield better results. (3) Since no search tool will deliver all your needs, use at least two or three different tools on a regular basis. Explore the capabilities and capabilities of these tools to use them effectively. (4) It is advisable to check more than one search tool for any topic, because search results vary greatly from one to the other. (5) If you are more interested in broad, general information, the first place to go for is the theme directory. If you're after narrow, specific information, a web search engine is probably the best choice. (6) Most search engines return results with confidence or relevance rating. In other words, they list hits based on how close they think the results are to the query. Therefore, you often don't need to view more than the first few pages of results, even if the total result is thousands. (7) Many search engines provide two different interfaces for internet search; Basic and extended. A basic or simple search interface is a good place to start a search, but it lacks many search engine features. If you're looking for information that's hard to find, you can search more effectively using advanced search engine search capabilities. (8) Wherever possible, use Boolean commands in a search query. Boolean commands are certain words or symbols that allow you to include, combine, or limit search keywords. Some search engines will only allow Boolean commands to be used from an expanded search interface. (9) Some search engines do not support the Boolean commands directly. They use symbols instead of Boolean operators to include and exclude terms. Most search engines will allow you to use these implied Boolean commands. (10) Each engine catalogs information in different ways. Knowing how each engine works helps you use the right search engine to work at hand. Here's a list of easy-to-follow techniques and strategies explained with an example that can definitely improve the performance of a search engine. (1) State Of What You Want In one or two sentences, find out what you want to find online. For example: What are the latest findings on new drug therapy found to treat cancer? Using the information contained in these statements, you can see how the request can be built by following the recommendations. (2) Identify keywords: Break the topic down into key concepts and emphasize the basic concepts in the statement. What are the latest findings on a new drug therapy discovered to treat cancer? (3) Use nouns as query keywords: When searching for the central keywords in your queries will be nouns. While sometimes adverbs and adjectives can help clarify the search, the key turning point is a noun, or a number of nouns. In our example, the noun is drugs, drugs. Actions (verbs) and modifiers (adjectives, adverbs, predicate objects) are very diverse, easily replaced and generally do not apply everywhere in this description. Search engines either bring back too many hits for these words that aren't very useful or throw them away. Generally, try to avoid using term actions and modifiers in queries. (4) Use enough keywords in your query: One of the main mistakes commonly made in preparing a query does not provide enough keywords. On average, most users submit 1.5 keywords per query. This number is not enough to accurately find the information you are looking for. Therefore, the central task in developing the query is to identify enough relevant keywords. In our example, possible keywords are new, drugs, medications, therapy, treatment, cancer, and neoplasm. (5) Truncate words to pick up singular and multiple versions: One of the errors in the wording of the request is the insufficient use of the word flowing, or truncation. Using only a singular or multiple version of the word, we would eliminate about half of the potential documents that we would like to use as a basis for search. The best way to deal with this problem is through rooting. Truncation applies a wildcard character after the first few letters in the term (stem). The asterisk is the most common wildcard elastic. This wild card means any word or letter after that. Normally, you should also have at least three characters at the beginning of the word as the base of the trunk. After tagging for truncation, any relevant characters will then be picked up in a search query. In our examples, the keywords that can be truncated are: Drugs, Discover, Cancer, Treatment. (6) Use synonyms and variants of word forms: Another way to improve search efficiency is to be as specific as possible; that is includes as many terms and synonyms as you can think of to describe your topic to the fullest. The best synonyms provide relatively complete coverage of the topic and are pitched for the correct information purpose. In our first example, possible alternative spelling and variant forms of words of each keyword are as follows: drug; therapy, treatment; Cancer; neoplasm, malignant; to discover. Thesaurus and the dictionary are useful sources of synonyms for the main subject (s) in your query. (7) Combine keywords into phrases where possible: very very The way to increase the relevance or accuracy of hits is to search as a phrase. Phrases are combinations of words that need to be found in search documents in exact order, as shown in the video. You denote phrases in closed quotes. Phrases should be used when composite terms are naturally married; like lipo-protein or lipoprotein. It's a powerful search method for significantly narrowing search results, and it should be used as often as possible. Some other examples: ischemic heart disease, diabetes, Down syndrome, etc. For example, the gaps between words are just as important as symbols. Some search tools provide specific phrases; some don't allow them at all, but almost all allow you to type the phrase into quotes, ignoring quotes if not supported. (8) Combine synonyms with Boolean or use Boolean or String Together synonyms. For example, discover or find; Popular or shared or loved ones treatment or therapy. (9) Combine 2 to 3 concepts in the query: Triangulations on multiple concepts of query narrows and targeted results are usually more than 100 to L. For example, the concepts in our examples may be as follows: Cancer therapy; New drugs Detect or find method or method or technique. (10) Distinguish concepts with brackets: Nest one concept request with brackets. An easy way to make sure that search engines evaluate your query the way you want, from left to right: (Cancer Therapy) (new drugs). (11) Order a concept with the subject first: Put the main item first. Engines tend to rank documents higher, which corresponds to the first terms or phrases evaluated: (new drugs) (detect or find) (Cancer therapy). (12) Link concept with operator and operator: Combine keywords with Boolean AND. And glue the request together. The received request is not overly complex and not invested, and provides an appropriate order of assessment from left to right: (new drugs) and (detect or find) and (cancer therapy). Now in discussing the search for medical information in particular, I have tried to discuss and solve a few problems that may arise when searching for links and articles on the web medical database and Medline's. One of the most useful and commonly used Medline databases is PubMed Medline. Sometimes you need to limit PubMed Medline search results to articles that are freely available in full text on the Internet. Now this is possible, since Hardin Meta is a catalog of online health resources zlt;http: www.lib.q uiowa.edu/hardin/md/=> has compiled a list of full-bodied medical journals (with a focus on those indexed by Medline) that are freely available on the Internet. In addition to simply providing A-I a list of these titles. Teams in Hardin have added all relevant ISSNs (unique magazine numbers) in pre-formatted zlt;/ ; Search. When you click on this link, you search for Medline, which combines all of Medline's full-time articles in one of the www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/. All you need is to add to the search term (s) you're interested in and combine both sets of results. Using this method to search for documents discussed on the Internet, I was directed to articles in titles such as BMJ, Emerging Infectious Diseases and the writings of the National Academy of Science.It sometimes necessary, on the Internet, to exclude personal home pages from the results of the set to make the list brief and more useful. Probably the easiest way to achieve this is to use the energy search option on the Northern Shine search site: www.northernlight.com/power.html=> Simple check boxes can, for example, indicate that only pages on educational or government domains are identified in search results. The search page on this site also allows you to limit your results by date and language. One of the methods currently used by researchers is to find high-quality documents somewhere and use the quoted links in this article - so that this good paper leads to another set of good papers on the same topic in an effective way. Something similar can be done online, although it is not as robust or finely tuned as the reference approach. If Netscape is used (version 4 and above) the button What is connected to the toolbar will be visible. When you click on this icon, Netscape will identify sites that are in some ways related to what is currently on view. This feature, developed by Alexa, works by studying links on a page to identify related sites, as well as looking at how users move from site to site. For example, relationships are likely if thousands of users go directly from Site A to B. Internet Explorer users can also use this feature, but only if they are available on: From the PubMed Medline site, the link What is associated points to BMJ, NEJM, Medscape and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.Now- with so many meta-search tools available, it is unwise to use any single search service such as Altavi. Meta-search services such as Dogpile, such as Dogpile, are used to search for multiple search services at the same time. Ixquick, for example, performs any search for 14 separate search engines, including AltaVista, Hotbot and Yahoo. However, while such services are useful - especially if you are looking for something that is relatively unusual - they are unable to harness the full power of the advanced Boolean search engine that many search engines offer. Therefore, if you want a complex search that uses Logic, nesting terms, etc., and meta-search tools should be avoided. Articles from the Journal of Family and Public Medicine are available here courtesy of the family and public medicine. Kluwer - Medknow Publications Publications