Search for articles using PsycInfo & PsycArticles

Click on the PsycNET link from the libguide for your course MPS645. You can also access PsycNET from the library homepage: libraries.adelphi.edu. Choose the Articles/Database tab, type in PsycNET in the “What database are you looking for?” box and click “Search Databases”. Click on PsycNET.

At the home page of PsycNET you will be in the Advanced Search. At the top of the screen, click off the 5 other databases, leaving only PsycArticles and PsycInfo checked off to search.

You can enter your search terms in the search boxes or you can use the Term Finder. The Term Finder is the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. The Index Terms act as subject headings that will result in more focused results. This is also a good place to start if you are not sure of what wording to use.

You can type in your search terms in the boxes. Use “and” to narrow, “or” to broaden and “not” to eliminate terms from your search. If you decide to search by keywords, look ahead to page 4 of these instructions. You will to see how to limit the results to Empirical Study, peer-reviewed articles.

Click the dropdown for more options, including limiting search to keywords, author, and title.
I am going to use the Term Finder for my search. Click on: Term Finder.

The topic I want to search is Alzheimer’s Disease and anxiety. I will start by typing in my first term in the search box.

1. Type term in the search box

2. Click: GO

3. A list of terms will appear. Click the box for term or terms you want to search. Once clicked, they will be automatically be added here.

This button will give you more information on a term and provide broader and related terms.

You can also browse terms by clicking on the letters if you are not sure what you want to look for.
I will now add my second term, anxiety.

Now I am ready to search. Click AND using the dropdown menu, then click ADD TO SEARCH.

Using the Term Finder is helpful, because if you were thinking Anxiousness you may not think they would be using Anxiety as the search term.

Clicking on the garbage can will remove the term from the search.

Click the dropdown to choose AND. AND will search the terms together; if you leave OR, the terms would be searched for separately. Click ADD TO SEARCH.
We are looking for peer-reviewed articles that have information acquired by observation or experimentation, an Empirical Study. To get these results I am going to set this up in the “Only Show Content Where” section.

1. Click the dropdown box in the “None Selected” box and choose “Methodology”

2. Leave “is”.

3. Choose Empirical Study

4. Click the box for Peer-Reviewed Journals only.

This is what the search page looks like and I am now ready to click Search.
My search returned 108 results. I will look through some of the results. I can also narrow my search further by adding a term to the Search within Results box or by clicking on another Index Term or perhaps an age group or population group from the menu on the left hand side.

Artses 16 and 17 look interesting to me.

By Kaiser, Natalie C.; Liang, Li-Jun; Melrose, Rebecca J.; Wilkins, Stacy S.; Sultzer, David L.; Mendez, Mario F.

17. Symptoms of depression and anxiety after the disclosure of the diagnosis of Alzheimer disease. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0891988714532021
By Mormont, Eric; Jamart, Jacques; Jacques, Denis
When you click on the “Full text from publisher link”, you will go to the publisher’s page. For each full text link you click on, the publisher’s page may look different. Look for the full text links on the page. Here are a couple of examples:

**Abstract**

The authors sought to evaluate the incidence and correlates of anxiety in early-onset Alzheimer’s disease (EOAD) versus the more typical late-onset AD (LOAD). A group of 25 EOAD and 22 LOAD patients were compared by the Neuropsychiatry Inventory Anxiety subscale. Demographic and disease-related differences with anxiety were evaluated, as well as differences in anxiety symptoms that were elicited. EOAD patients had significantly more anxiety symptoms than LOAD patients. Among those with EOAD, anxiety was associated with male gender, higher Mini-Mental State Exam score, and separation from caregivers. Among LOAD patients, anxiety was associated with psychotic and activating psychiatric symptoms. These results have implications for the management and alleviation of anxiety in AD.
Or the publisher’s page can look like this one:

**If the publisher site is asking for a payment, DO NOT PAY. See the following directions for connecting to the full text elsewhere or through Adelphi’s Interlibrary Loan.**

If the article is not available through PsycNet, as is the case here, it may be available from a different location.

If there isn’t a link for Full text from publisher, click Connect to Article. This will tell us if the article is available online elsewhere.
After clicking Connect to Article this page will tell you if full-text is available online. If it is not, request item through interlibrary loan.

Full text is available online. Click on either journal and search for article using citation information. Sometimes a link directly to the article is available. Each journal will page may look different.

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If full text online is NOT available, click on the Interlibrary Loan form to request the article be emailed to you through Interlibrary Loan. Digital files can only be sent to your Adelphi email address.

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