NUR 3200: Health, Wellness, and Diversity Within Families

Tips for your library research:

FAMILY CULTURAL ASSESSMENT PAPER OR FAMILY NURSING PROCESS PAPER

Peer-reviewed nursing journals

Use CINAHL (The Cumulative Index to Nursing & Allied Health Literature) to find articles from peer-reviewed nursing journals. (This information is also available under the tab “Articles-Nursing/Healthcare”).

Risk factors and protective factors/health behaviors as search terms

Searching for a health condition and the term risk or risk factors will often work well in CINAHL it is a descriptive term (subheading) often used in the database to narrow a subject search.

*Hypertension and risk*

*Hypertension and “risk factors”*

Or, if you already know what risk factors pertain to that condition with regard to your family, you can search on that risk factor specifically. For example:

*Hypertension and smoking*

Unlike the phrase risk factors, the phrases protective factors or health behaviors would not necessarily be used by authors of scholarly articles, so if you search on a particular health condition and the phrase “protective factors”, you will get fewer results, and the results you do get may not be as relevant.

*Hypertension and (“protective factors” or “health behaviors”) probably will not retrieve very useful results, especially if you are limiting your results to results from nursing journals, as described below. Adding limiters reduces the number of results you retrieve. To search for literature on protective factors, you may retrieve more relevant articles if you decide for yourself what the protective factors or health behaviors are for that condition and run a search on it. For example, you might search for:

*Hypertension and (physical activity or exercise)*

You might also search your health condition as a subject along with the subheading “prevention and control”. Ask your librarian for help with this.

(MH “Hypertension/PC”)

After you have searched and have a list of results to choose from, check the peer-reviewed limit to the left of your search results. Add nursing to the last line of your search to and use the drop down to the right to select journal subset as shown in Figure 1 (--or just type in SB nursing on the last line and leave the drop down at the default). You

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can also limit to English language to the left of your results. Scroll down until you see the word “Language” and check the box for “English”).

Figure 1

If the research articles in your search results are too specific to another population or ethnicity that does not describe your family, try limiting to review articles. To limit to review articles, click the “show more” option under the year slider to the left of your search results, shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2
In the resulting pop-up box, choose “Review” from the drop down menu labelled “Publication type”, then click the “search” button to apply the limiter, as shown in Figure 3 below.

**Figure 3**

Other sources

Other Scholarly articles

For your other sources, you may consider using the other databases listed under the Articles—“Nursing & Healthcare” tab. Depending the type of information you are looking for, you might also consider QuickSearch or PsycINFO. These two database options may be found under the “Articles – Cultural Assessment” tab. These databases allow you to find scholarly articles outside of the nursing and medical literature on a variety of topics.

If available, please use the “peer-reviewed” or “academic journals” check box or limiter. This will make your job easier by ensuring that you are retrieving scholarly articles. If in doubt about whether an article is scholarly, take a look at North Carolina State University’s “Anatomy of a Scholarly Article” tutorial or this comparison of popular and scholarly literature from Rutgers University.

Books

Use the WSU catalog or the OhioLINK catalog to do a keyword search for books or book chapters that might be useful for the various topics required in your paper.

Credible Web Sites

Use the CRAAP test or the CARS Checklist in the web site evaluation tools under the “Web Sites” tab to help you to determine if a web site is credible. If still in doubt, ask your professor or your librarian.

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CULTURE POWER POINT PRESENTATIONS

Books

Use the WSU catalog or the OhioLINK catalog to search for books. If you live near campus, it is probably better to start with the WSU catalog since it will tell you which books we own.

For books, start with a broader search, just on the name of the culture, for example: “Filipinos” or filipino American

The Books and Websites tabs of the NUR 3200 class guide will refer you to useful online encyclopedias and websites that may give you useful background information on your assigned culture.

If you get too many or not enough, consider other keywords.

Articles

For articles, use QuickSearch or any of the other databases listed under the “Articles – Culture/Religion/Etnicity” tab. You can also use CINAHL if you are focusing on health-related issues (stress or diet or nutrition). PsycINFO might also be a good place to search for stressors, but for the other topics, it is a good idea to stay with QuickSearch since the other topics are not strictly health care related.

Things to keep in mind when searching:

Search on your topic or cultural group.

For some groups, it may be difficult to find much unless you broaden your search even more. Try to think of other terminology that might be useful (caps don’t matter in the databases):

"Irish American*" or "Irish immigrant*" or ("first generation Irish") or ("second generation Irish") or ("third generation irish") or (Irish and health and "United States")

Using the word “community” as part of your search is NOT recommended because in most cases, the term is too general for a database search; it will likely retrieve too few results.

Along with your search on the group, use other terminology for the topics described in your syllabus or grading rubric. Here are a just a few examples, so you can use a similar process with all the topics. Vary your search terms and brainstorm other ways to say the same thing.

Note: The * is very useful. It is for truncation; it retrieves variations on the endings of words without you having to type in all possible endings.

German* and history

German* and history and “United States”

German* and (societ* or culture*) and (values or norms)

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German* and fertility

German* and (adolescen* or youth* or teen*)

German* and (diet or nutrition)

German* and (gender role* or famil* or marriage or marital)

German* and (mortality or death*) and (belief* or custom* or tradition*)

German* and (interpersonal relations or communication or social or societ*)

German* and (religi* or spiritual*)

German* and family stress*

CINAHL may also include articles about health-related issues for the particular culture you have been assigned. Refer to the peer-reviewed nursing articles section above. If you need help, email ximena.chrisagis@wright.edu .