**Group A: ProQuest Central**

**Description**: ProQuest Central is the largest single periodical resource available, bringing together complete databases across all major subject areas, including Business, Health and Medical, Language and Literature, Social Sciences, Education, Science and Technology, as well as core titles in the Performing and Visual Arts, History, Religion, Philosophy, and includes thousands of full-text newspapers from around the world.

**How to find ProQuest Central**: From the Libraries homepage (library.unc.edu), click on E-Research by Discipline under Research Tools. Find the Frequently Used databases in the right sidebar. ProQuest Central is the second one listed.

**Your Research Task**:

* You are researching the spread of meningitis on college campuses.
* Try an initial search with 2-3 keywords.
  + Keywords: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + How many results do you get? \_\_\_\_\_
    - What format are your results (article, e-book, etc.)?
    - Are they relevant to your research topic? Why or why not?
* Narrow down your search results to 50-150 articles.
  + Try different keyword combinations.
  + Limit your results to peer reviewed articles published in scholarly journals.
  + Limit your results to articles published in the last five years.
  + Limit your results by subject and location.
  + Find an author who is highly published/cited on this topic.
* Which limiters and search strategies generate the most relevant articles?
* Find one relevant article that should absolutely be included in the literature review.
  + Share the CSE citation for this article:
  + Why should this article be included?

**Group B: Global Health**

**Description:** Global Health is a public health database that provides information on international health, biomedical life sciences, non-communicable diseases, public health nutrition, food safety and hygiene. It contains more than 2.6 million records from 1973 to the present day sourced from over 7,000 serials, books, book chapters, conference proceedings, patents, theses, electronic publications and other hard-to-find resources. There are publications from over 100 countries in 52 languages, and over 185,000 records are added each year.

**How to find Global Health**: From the Libraries homepage (library.unc.edu), click on E-Research by Discipline under Research Tools. Under Health Sciences, select Public Health. Global Health is the first option in the recommended databases box at the top of the page.

**Your Research Task**:

* You are researching the spread of meningitis on college campuses.
* Try an initial search with 2-3 keywords.
  + Keywords: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + How many results do you get? \_\_\_\_\_
    - What format are your results (article, e-book, etc.)?
    - Are they relevant to your research topic? Why or why not?
* Narrow down your search results to 50-150 articles.
  + Try different keyword combinations.
  + Limit your results to articles published in academic journals.
  + Limit your results to articles published in the last five years.
  + Limit your results by subject, publication, and/or geography.
* Which limiters and search strategies generate the most relevant articles?
* Find one relevant article that should absolutely be included in the literature review.
  + Share the CSE citation for this article:
  + Why should this article be included?

**Group C: Scopus**

**Description:** Scopus is a large citation and abstracting database providing comprehensive coverage of the peer-reviewed journal and conference literature, with links to full-text where available. It includes scientific, technical, medical, social science, and arts and humanities disciplines and indexes over 20,500 titles from more than 5,000 international publishers. Scopus allows researchers to perform citation searches to see how many times a work has been cited, by whom, and to rank searches by times cited, for the period 1996 -present, as well as its curated index of over 375 scientific web pages and over 24 million patents.

**How to find Scopus**: From the Libraries homepage (library.unc.edu), click on E-Research by Discipline under Research Tools. Find the Frequently Used databases in the right sidebar. Scopus is the second to last one listed.

**Your Research Task**:

* You are researching the spread of meningitis on college campuses.
* Try an initial search with 2-3 keywords.
  + Keywords: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + How many results do you get? \_\_\_\_\_
    - What format are your results (article, conference paper, etc.)?
    - Are they relevant to your research topic? Why or why not?
* Narrow down your search results to 50-150 articles.
  + Try different keyword combinations.
  + Limit your results to articles published in academic journals.
  + Limit your results to articles published in the last five years.
  + Find an author who is highly published/cited on this topic.
  + Find the most highly cited articles related to this topic.
* Which limiters and search strategies generate the most relevant articles?
* Find one relevant article that should absolutely be included in the literature review.
  + Share the CSE citation for this article:
  + Why should this article be included?

**Group D: Web of Science**

**Description:** *Web of Science*indexes leading scholarly journals, books, proceedings, and other formats. Its major subject areas include sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities. The heart of the platform is the Web of Science Core Collection, which indexes over 20,000 scholarly journals. In addition to the Core Collection, Web of Science provides access to several regional, subject, and format-specific databases.

**How to find Scopus**: From the Libraries homepage (library.unc.edu), click on E-Research by Discipline under Research Tools. Find the Frequently Used databases in the right sidebar. Web of Science is the last one listed.

**Your Research Task**:

* You are researching the spread of meningitis on college campuses.
* Try an initial search with 2-3 keywords.
  + Keywords: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + How many results do you get? \_\_\_\_\_
    - What format are your results (article, conference paper, etc.)?
    - Are they relevant to your research topic? Why or why not?
* Narrow down your search results to 50-150 articles.
  + Try different keyword combinations.
  + Limit your results to articles published in academic journals.
  + Limit your results to articles published in the last five years.
  + Find the most highly cited articles and authors related to this topic.
* Which limiters and search strategies generate the most relevant articles?
* Find one relevant article that should absolutely be included in the literature review.
  + Share the CSE citation for this article:
  + Why should this article be included?

**Group E: PubMed**

**Description:** PubMed is a free search engine that includes more than 29 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may or may not include links to full-text content – if just the citation and abstract are included for a relevant search result, then you can do a search on the homepage of the library website to find the full text of the article.

**How to find PubMed**: From the Libraries homepage (library.unc.edu), click on E-Research by Discipline under Research Tools. Find the Frequently Used databases in the right sidebar. PubMed is the third-to-last last one listed.

**Your Research Task**:

* You are researching the spread of meningitis on college campuses.
* Try an initial advanced search with 2-3 keywords.
  + Keywords: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + How many results do you get? \_\_\_\_\_
    - What format are your results (article, conference paper, etc.)?
    - Are they relevant to your research topic? Why or why not?
* Narrow down your search results to 50-150 articles.
  + Try different keyword combinations.
  + Limit your results by article type.
  + Limit your results to articles with full text available.
  + Limit your results to articles published in the last five years.
  + Browse “additional filters” to narrow down your search results further.
* Which limiters and search strategies generate the most relevant articles?
* Find one relevant article that should absolutely be included in the literature review.
  + Share the CSE citation for this article:
  + Why should this article be included?