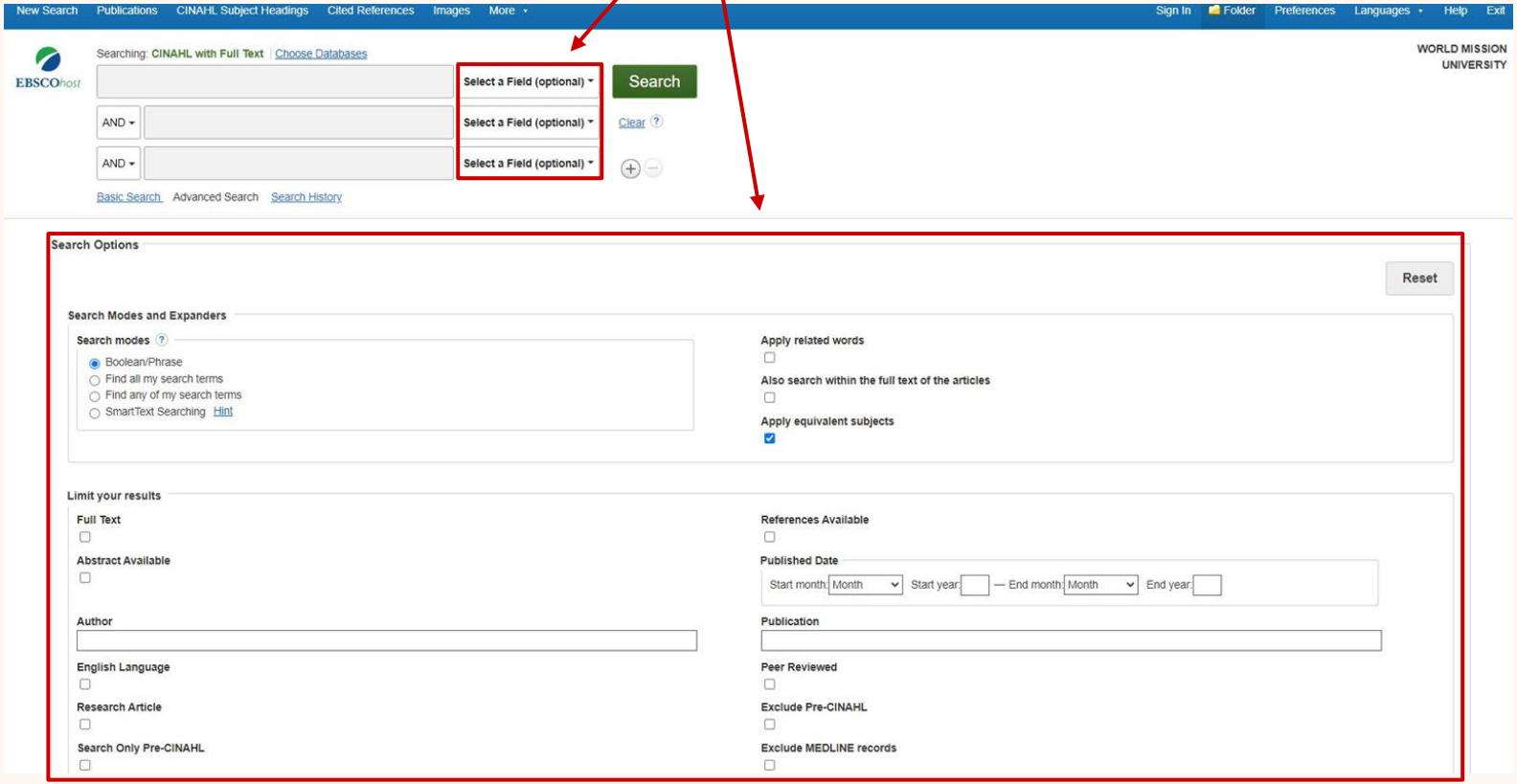
WMU Nursing Dept.

CINAHL with Full Text

A Step-by-Step Guide

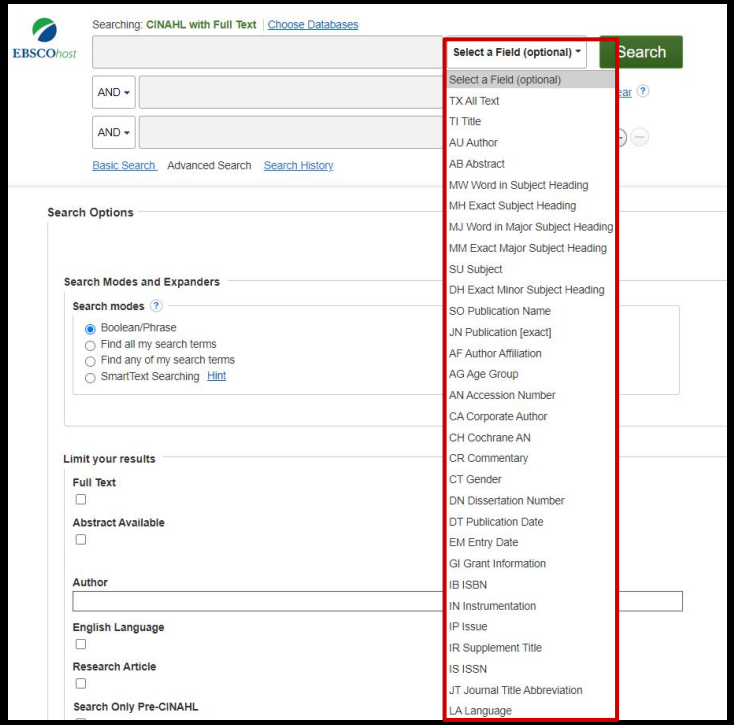
This is how the default Search page looks like

The filters and search options in the advanced search page are there to help customize the search and make finding specific papers easier

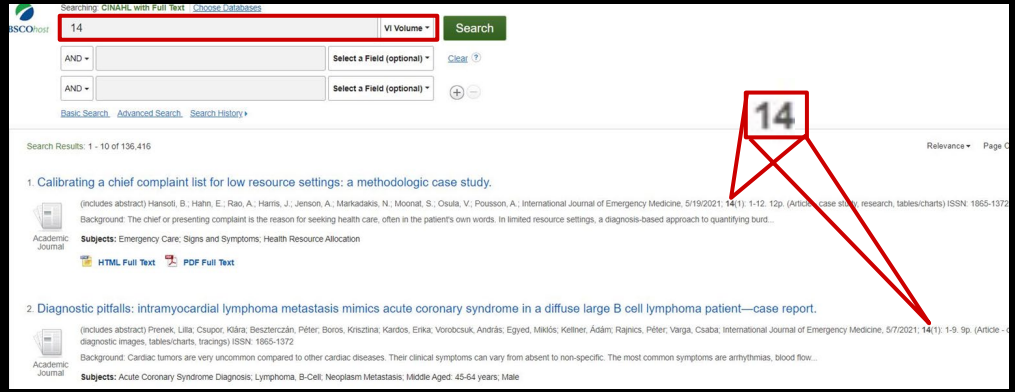


Select a Field (optional)

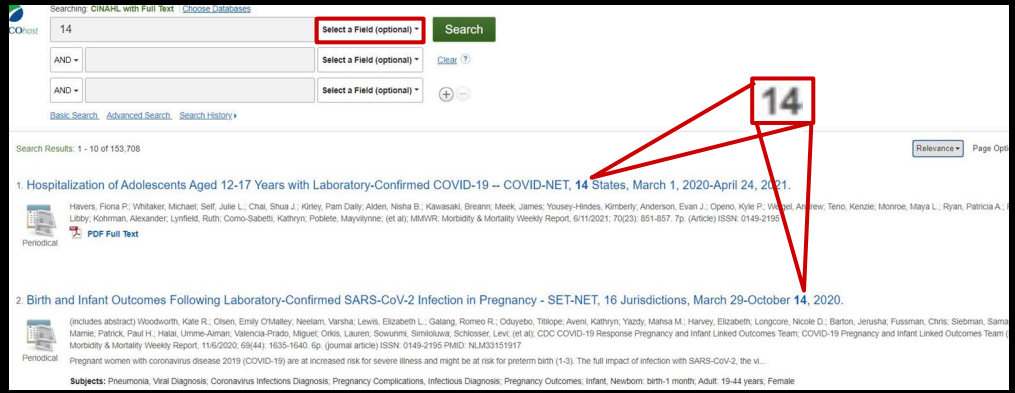
"Select a Field" specifically narrows down your search in a particular selected setting such as page numbers, author, and publisher. If you don't use this, any result will pop up as long as it contains the key word in any of its information



For example, if I select "volume" in the field option and type "14" in the search bar next to results show works that are all volume # 14



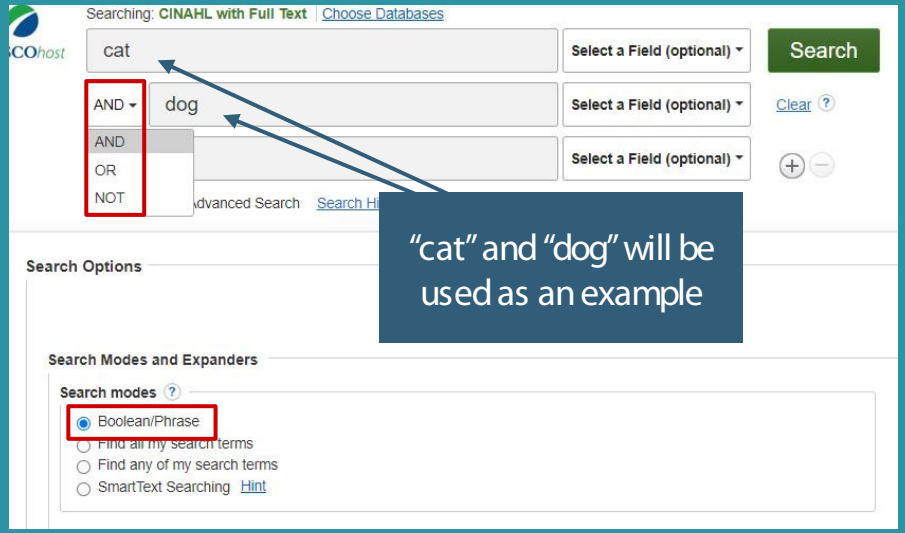
If I don't select anything in the field option and just type "14" in the search bar, any result with "14" will appear, works with the keyword in their title are usually first



Search Modes

Boolean Search navigates key words

Boolean operators are the “and, or, not” options next to the search bars.



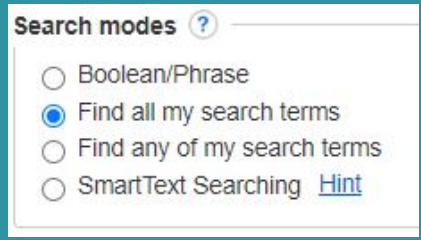
AND – narrows down the results. Only works that include both cats and dogs appear

OR – broadens out the results. Works include either cats, dogs, or both

NOT – narrows down the results. Only works with cats will appear, not dogs

“Find all my search terms” and “Find any of my search terms” are self-explanatory

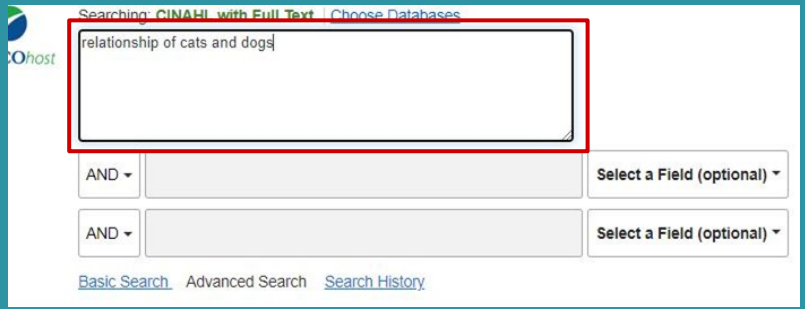
These aren’t typically used since boolean has both their functions (and, or)



SmartText searches longer texts

Upon clicking the option, a text box appears among the search bars.

Enter as much text for your search as you want - a phrase, a sentence, paragraph, even a whole page



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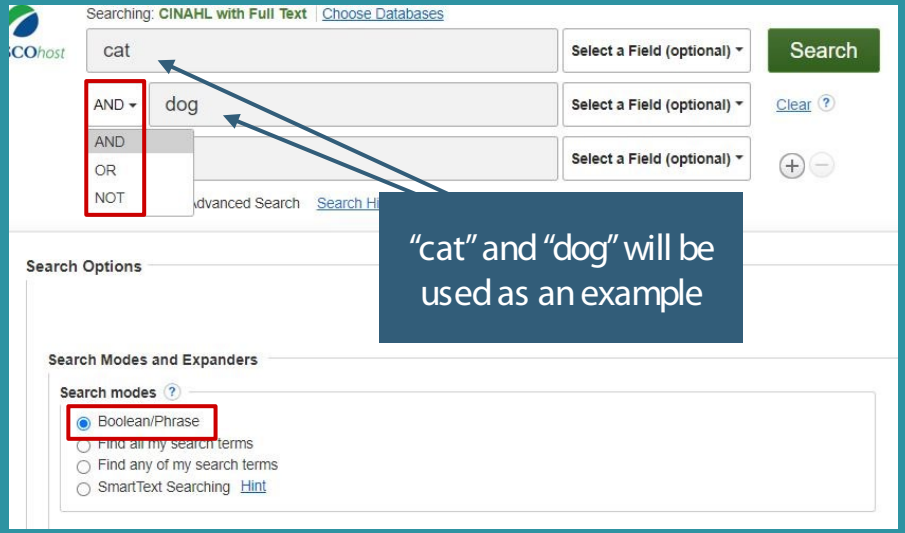

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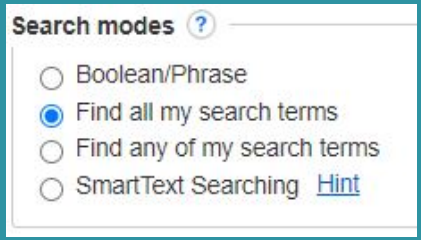

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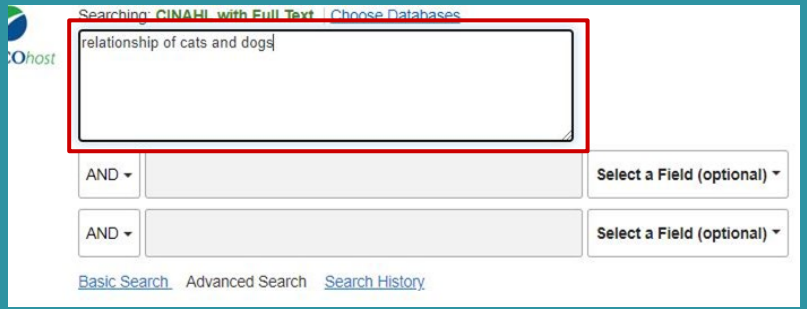
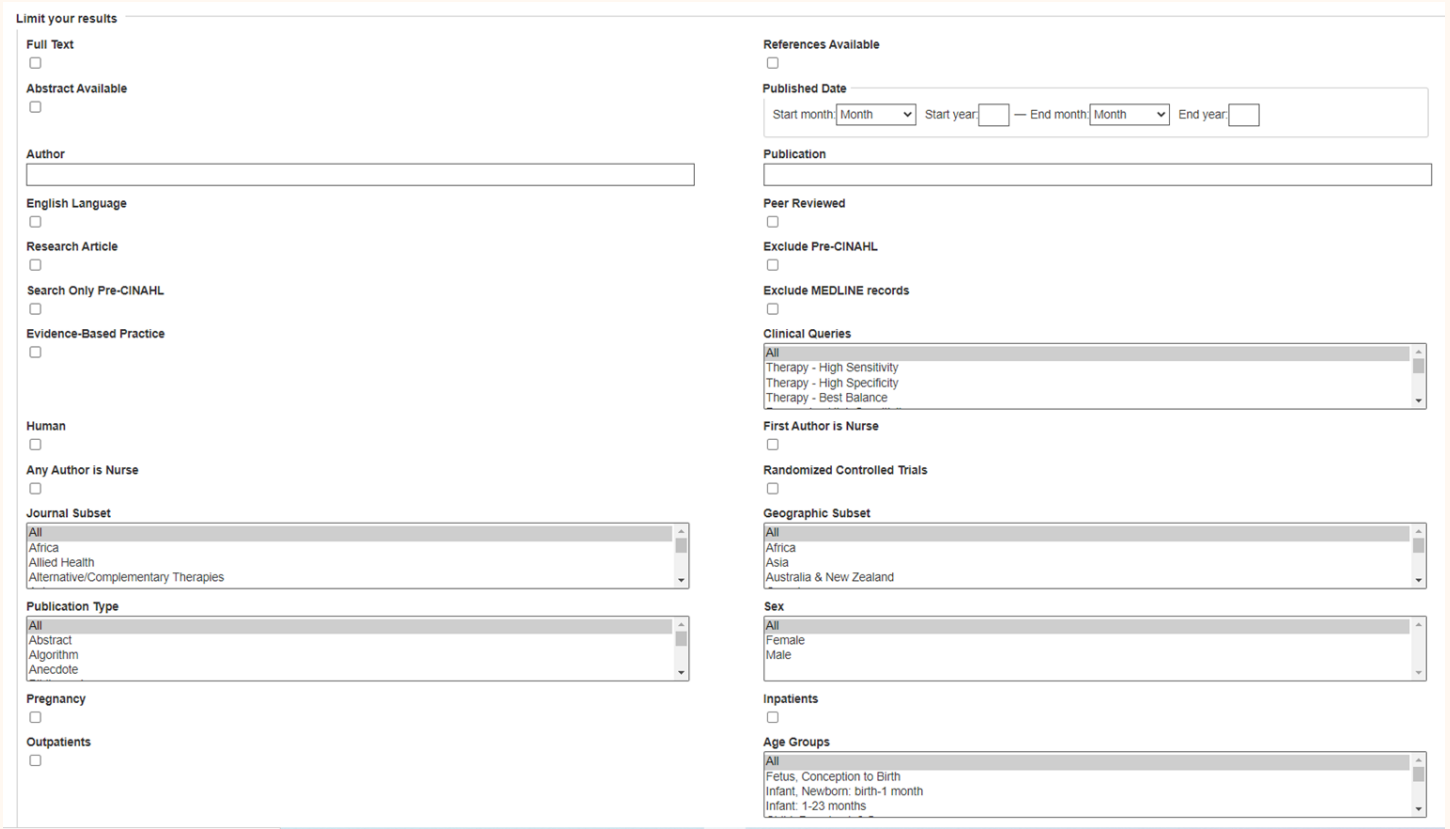


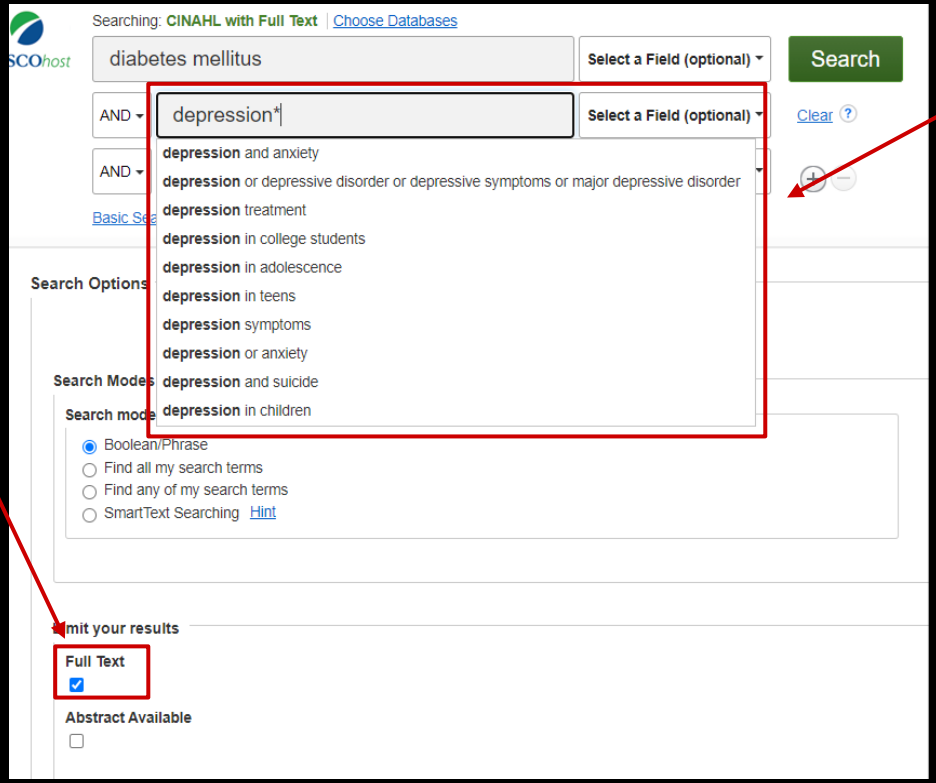
There are other Limiters to help with the searching process

WARNING: Be careful not to select too many limitations or else no results with be available (try to add around 2 at a time)



Example Search

A sample research topic: Depression Assessment on people with Diabetes Mellitus



Make sure to have "Full Text" selected

This way the results will only show works you can access

If you don't, there will also be articles where you have to separately sign into the publisher's website to access, which the library can't do

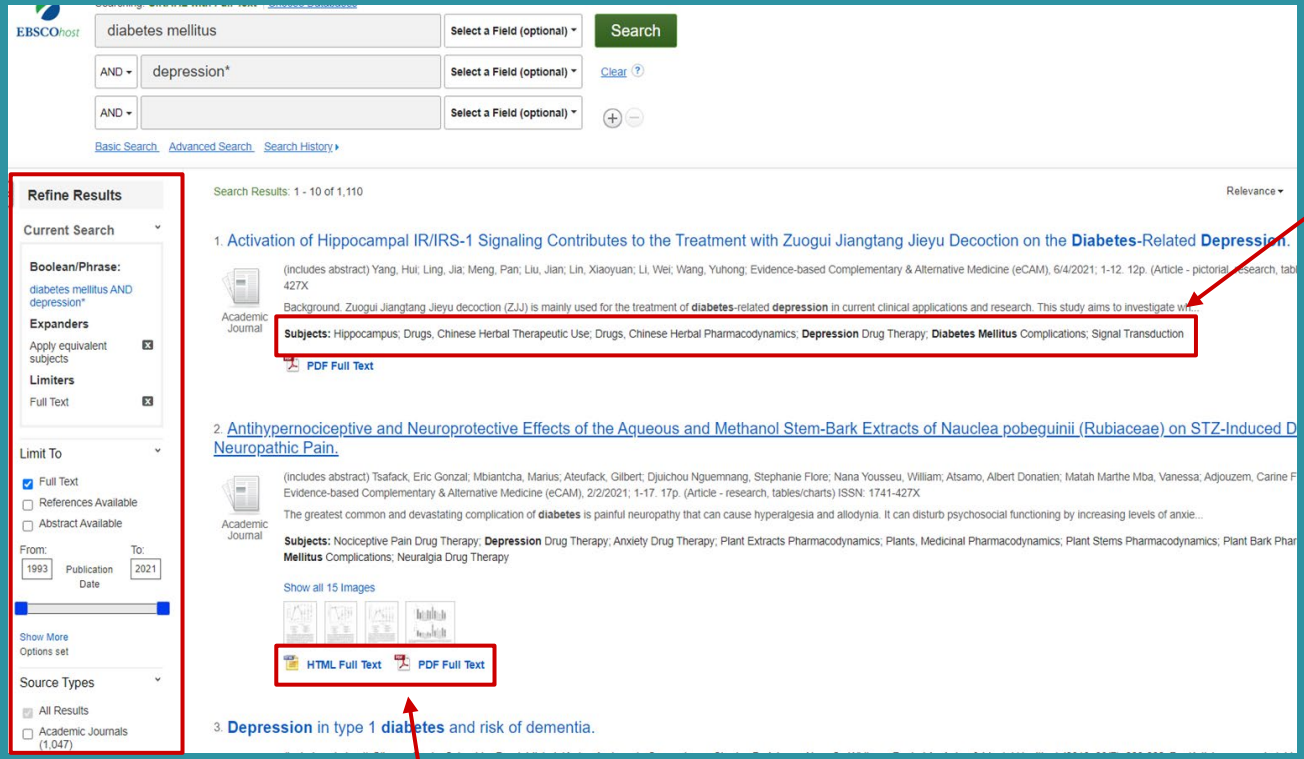
Search Tip

Adding "*" at the end of the word means the database will also look up all the options below the search bar

Because I put "depression*" CINAHL will also look up "depression and anxiety," "depression treatment," etc.

When Search Results Appear

The left side provides filters to quickly adjust your results



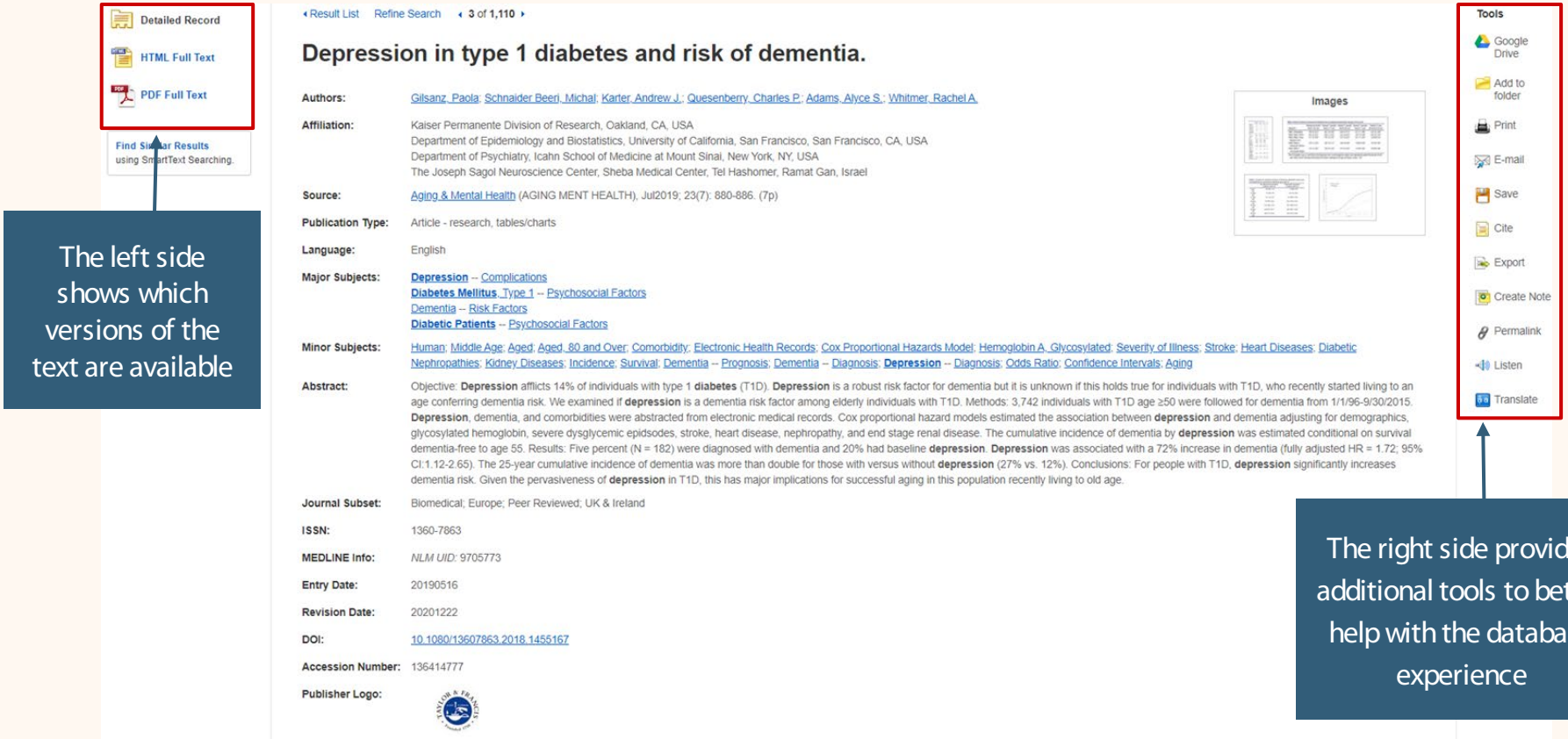
The Subjects have key phrases for the article

You can see if anything has the requirements you're looking for

HTML and/or PDF means you can access the full text for free

Upon clicking on an item, a detailed record of the work appears

The record includes information such as publication details and an abstract; this can also be helpful when manually citing the work

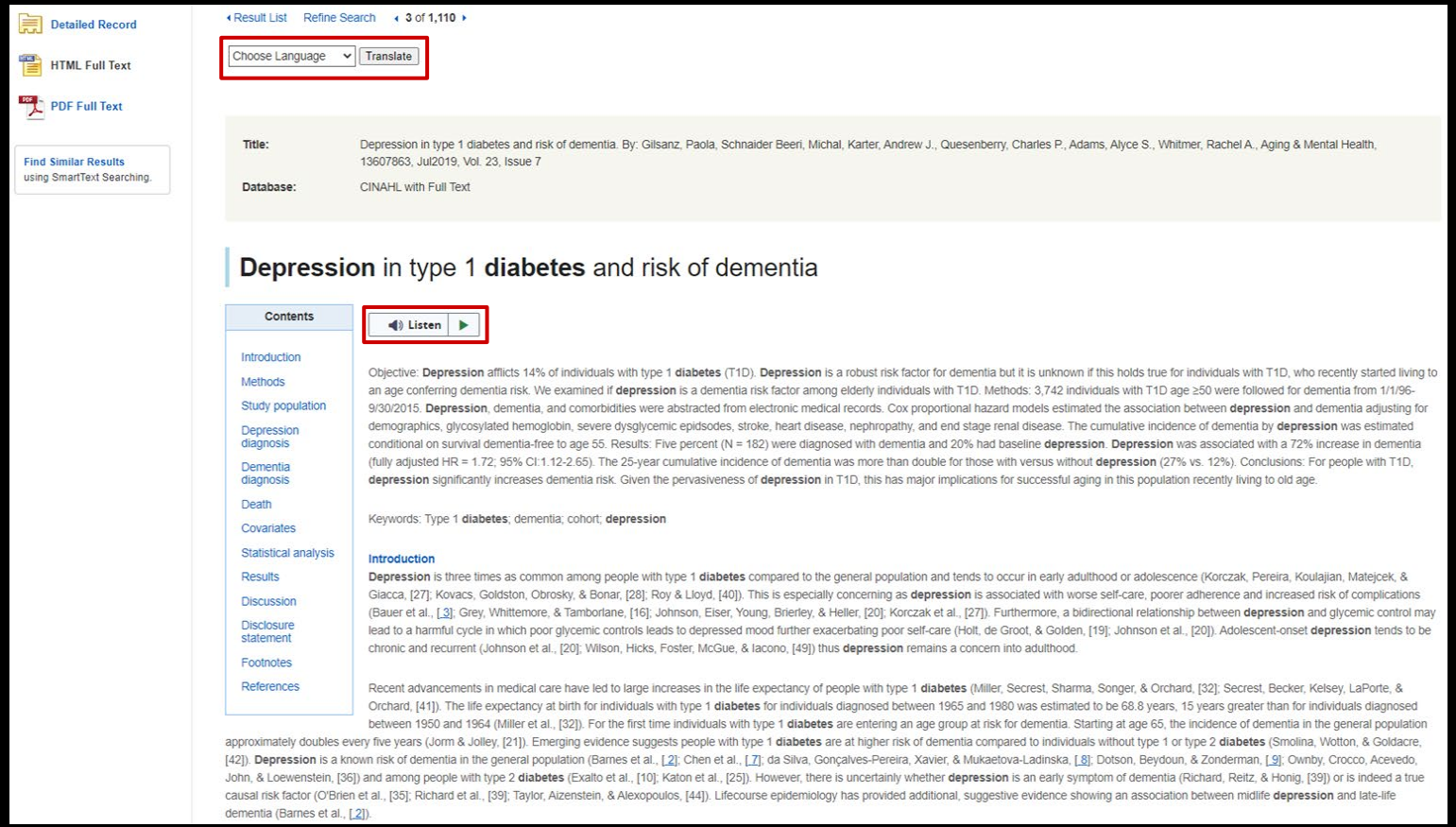


The left side shows which versions of the text are available

The right side provides additional tools to better help with the database experience

HTML in Full Text

HTML is helpful for screen readers and allows readers to translate and listen to the text



Detailed Record

HTML Full Text

PDF Full Text

Find Similar Results
using SmartText Searching.

‹ Result List Refine Search ‹ 3 of 1,110 ›

Choose Language Translate

Title: Depression in type 1 diabetes and risk of dementia. By: Gilsanz, Paola, Schnaider Beeri, Michal, Karter, Andrew J., Quesenberry, Charles P., Adams, Alyce S., Whitmer, Rachel A., Aging & Mental Health, 13607863, Jul2019, Vol. 23, Issue 7

Database: CINAHL with Full Text

Depression in type 1 **diabetes** and risk of dementia

Contents

- Introduction
- Methods
- Study population
- Depression diagnosis
- Dementia diagnosis
- Death
- Covariates
- Statistical analysis
- Results
- Discussion
- Disclosure statement
- Footnotes
- References

Listen

Objective: **Depression** afflicts 14% of individuals with type 1 **diabetes** (T1D). **Depression** is a robust risk factor for dementia but it is unknown if this holds true for individuals with T1D, who recently started living to an age conferring dementia risk. We examined if **depression** is a dementia risk factor among elderly individuals with T1D. Methods: 3,742 individuals with T1D age ≥50 were followed for dementia from 1/1/96-9/30/2015. **Depression**, dementia, and comorbidities were abstracted from electronic medical records. Cox proportional hazard models estimated the association between **depression** and dementia adjusting for demographics, glycosylated hemoglobin, severe dysglycemic epidsodes, stroke, heart disease, nephropathy, and end stage renal disease. The cumulative incidence of dementia by **depression** was estimated conditional on survival dementia-free to age 55. Results: Five percent (N = 182) were diagnosed with dementia and 20% had baseline **depression**. **Depression** was associated with a 72% increase in dementia (fully adjusted HR = 1.72; 95% CI:1.12-2.65). The 25-year cumulative incidence of dementia was more than double for those with versus without **depression** (27% vs. 12%). Conclusions: For people with T1D, **depression** significantly increases dementia risk. Given the pervasiveness of **depression** in T1D, this has major implications for successful aging in this population recently living to old age.

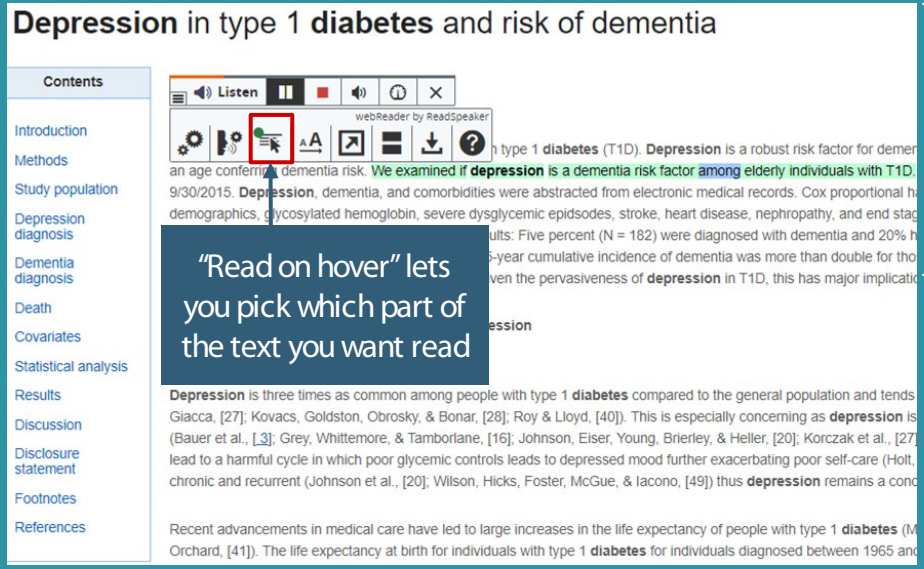
Keywords: Type 1 **diabetes**; dementia; cohort; **depression**

Introduction

Depression is three times as common among people with type 1 **diabetes** compared to the general population and tends to occur in early adulthood or adolescence (Korczak, Pereira, Koulajian, Matejcek, & Giacca, [27]; Kovacs, Goldston, Obrosky, & Bonar, [28]; Roy & Lloyd, [40]). This is especially concerning as **depression** is associated with worse self-care, poorer adherence and increased risk of complications (Bauer et al., [3]; Grey, Whittemore, & Tamborlane, [16]; Johnson, Eiser, Young, Brierley, & Heller, [20]; Korczak et al., [27]). Furthermore, a bidirectional relationship between **depression** and glycemic control may lead to a harmful cycle in which poor glycemic controls leads to depressed mood further exacerbating poor self-care (Holt, de Groot, & Golden, [19]; Johnson et al., [20]). Adolescent-onset **depression** tends to be chronic and recurrent (Johnson et al., [20]; Wilson, Hicks, Foster, McGue, & Iacono, [49]) thus **depression** remains a concern into adulthood.

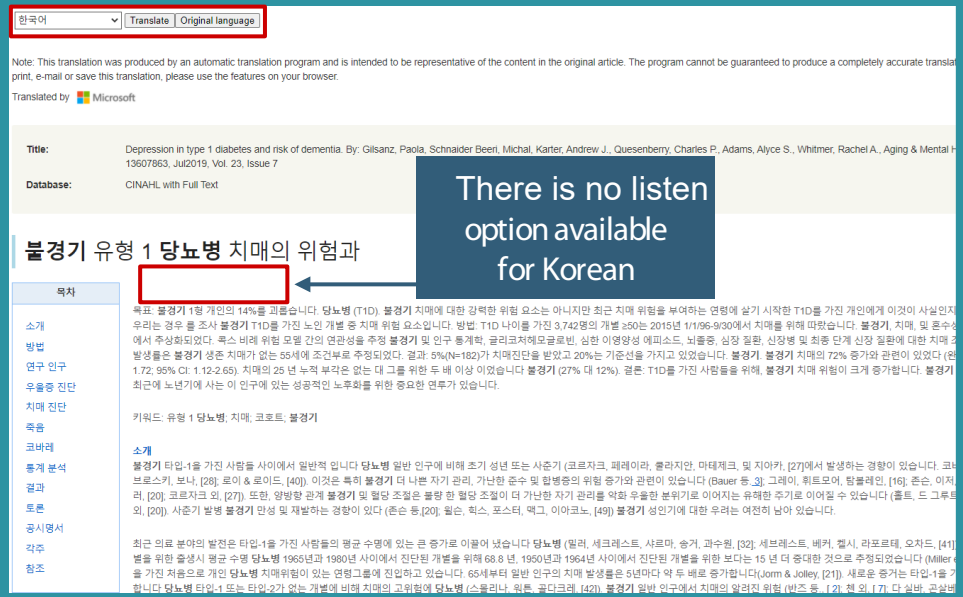
Recent advancements in medical care have led to large increases in the life expectancy of people with type 1 **diabetes** (Miller, Secrest, Sharma, Songer, & Orchard, [32]; Secrest, Becker, Kelsey, LaPorte, & Orchard, [41]). The life expectancy at birth for individuals with type 1 **diabetes** for individuals diagnosed between 1965 and 1980 was estimated to be 68.8 years, 15 years greater than for individuals diagnosed between 1950 and 1964 (Miller et al., [32]). For the first time individuals with type 1 **diabetes** are entering an age group at risk for dementia. Starting at age 65, the incidence of dementia in the general population approximately doubles every five years (Jorm & Jolley, [21]). Emerging evidence suggests people with type 1 **diabetes** are at higher risk of dementia compared to individuals without type 1 or type 2 **diabetes** (Smolina, Wotton, & Goldacre, [42]). **Depression** is a known risk of dementia in the general population (Barnes et al., [2]; Chen et al., [7]; da Silva, Gonçalves-Pereira, Xavier, & Mukaetova-Ladinska, [8]; Dotson, Beydoun, & Zonderman, [9]; Ownby, Crocco, Acevedo, John, & Loewenstein, [36]) and among people with type 2 **diabetes** (Exalto et al., [10]; Katon et al., [25]). However, there is uncertainly whether **depression** is an early symptom of dementia (Richard, Reitz, & Honig, [39]) or is indeed a true causal risk factor (O'Brien et al., [35]; Richard et al., [39]; Taylor, Aizenstein, & Alexopoulos, [44]). Lifecourse epidemiology has provided additional, suggestive evidence showing an association between midlife **depression** and late-life dementia (Barnes et al., [2]).

HTML in Full Text (con.)



Listen

When listening to the text, you can adjust the speed, speaker, volume, and other settings. Listening can be difficult since the speaker is computer generated so the voice is very robotic



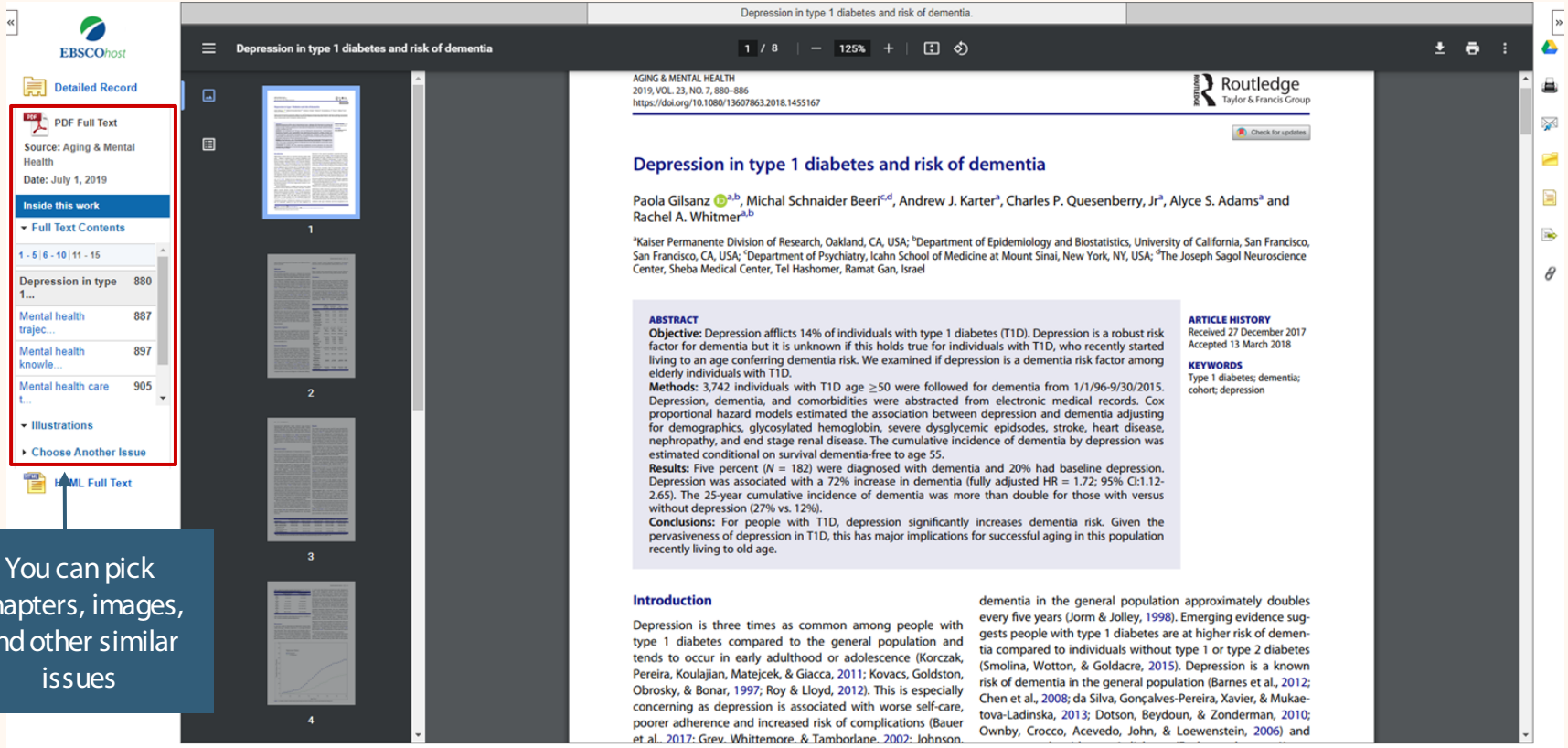
Translate

CINAHL HTML provides the text in different languages that are computer generated, including Korean. However, the listening option is only available in english so you can't listen in another language you've translated the text into

PDF in Full Text

The pdf shows the item as it originally appeared in publication so it provides the original page ranges and for

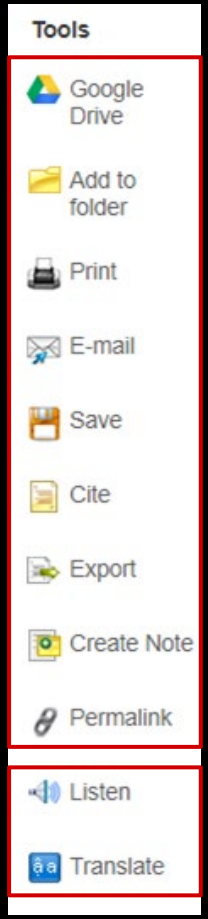
It's recommended that you use the pdf full text when printing since it will retain the original formatting



You can pick chapters, images, and other similar issues

Toolbar

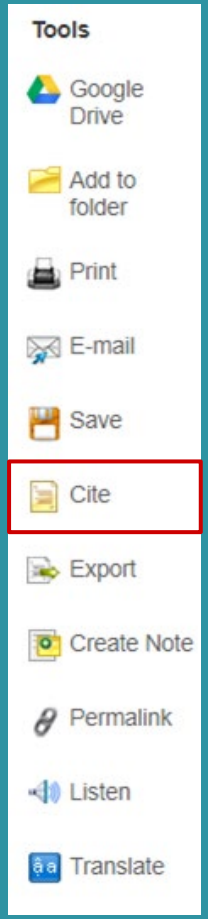
Located on the right side of the work and mainly there to help save the work



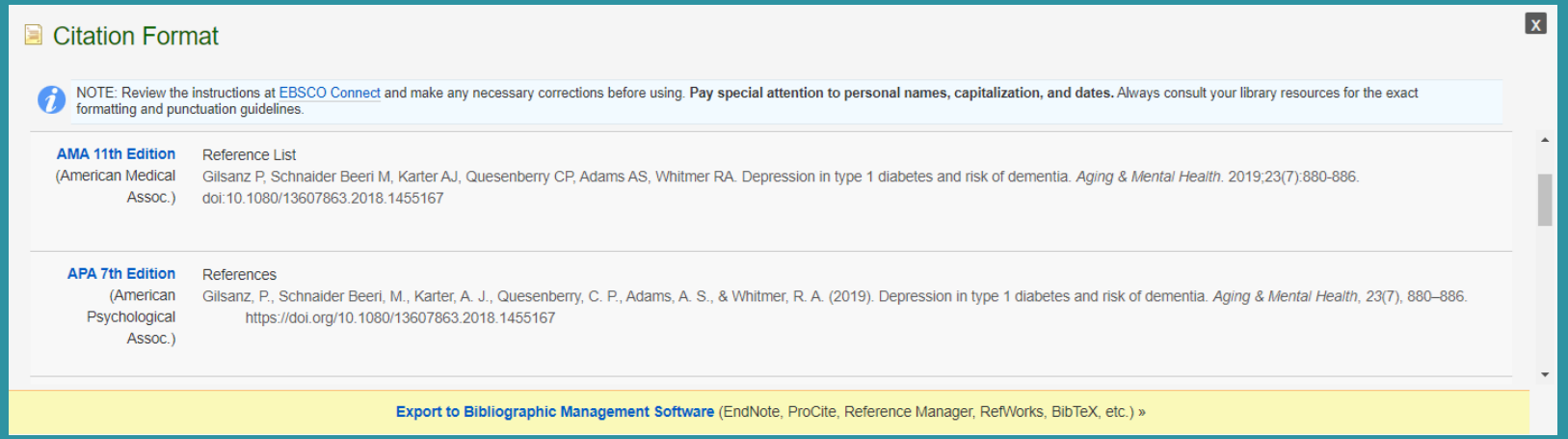
Available for all works

Only appear if HTML is available

Toolbar (Cite)

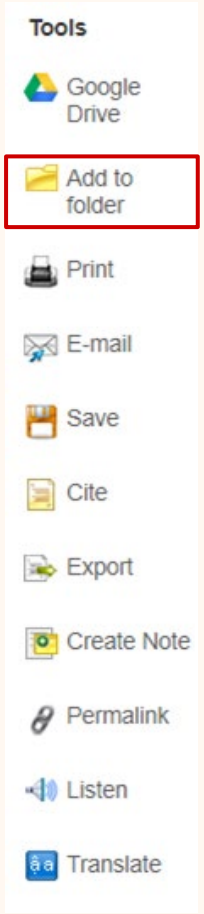


There is a cite generator, which is incredibly useful for copying and pasting ready made cita
a variety of styles

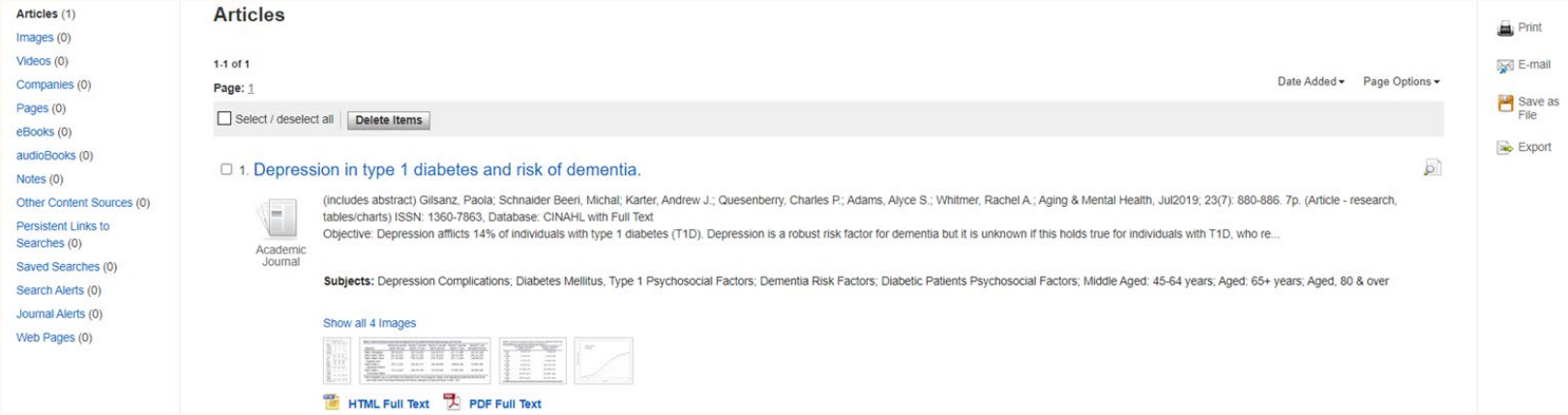


However, make sure to double check if the citation follows your instructor's format since some may be cited incorrectly or not up to date

Toolbar (Add to Folder)

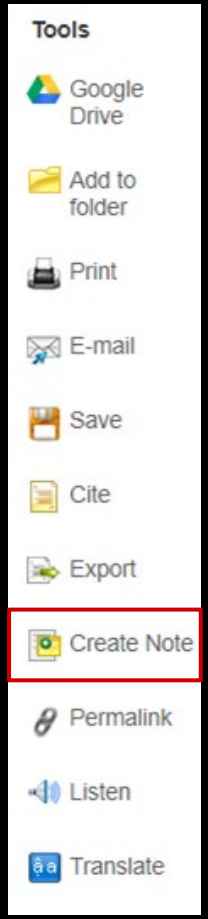


When you click on the folder in the blue banner, you are taken to a page where the work will be separated f

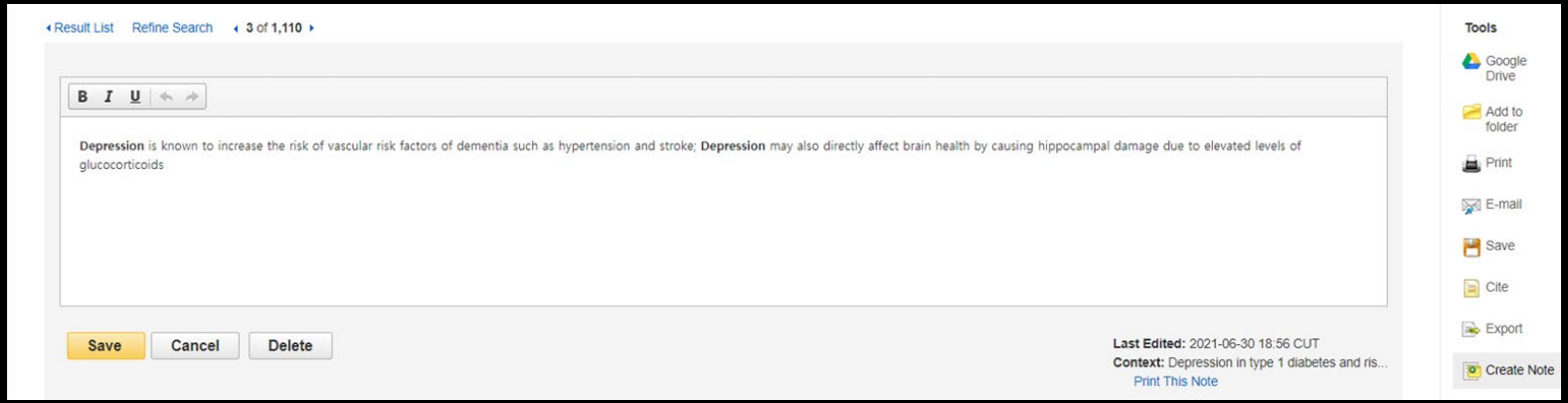


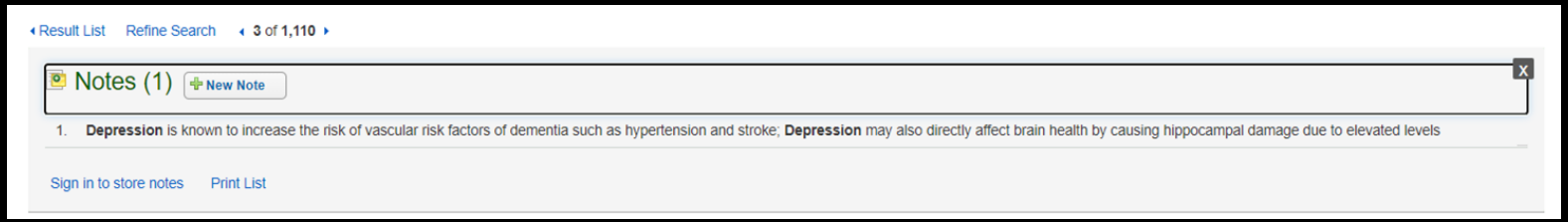
Recommend not using folder since all your saved works will be lost the next time you open CINAHL, only use it for a quick bookmark

Toolbar (Create Note)



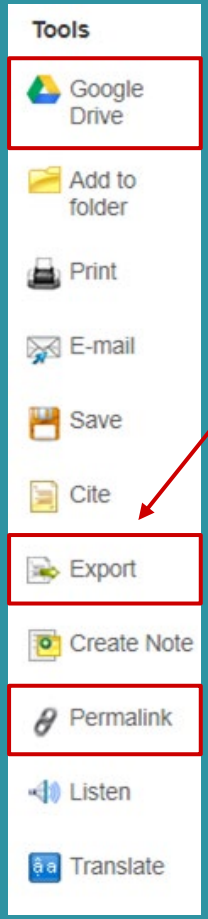
"Create Note" allows you to keep notes of parts of the text you want to remember. You can create and wri
notes as you want and edit and delete notes





Unfortunately, all your notes will be lost the next time you open CINAHL and each time you want to create a new note, you must scroll all the way up to do so (this means you'll have to lose track of where you were reading)

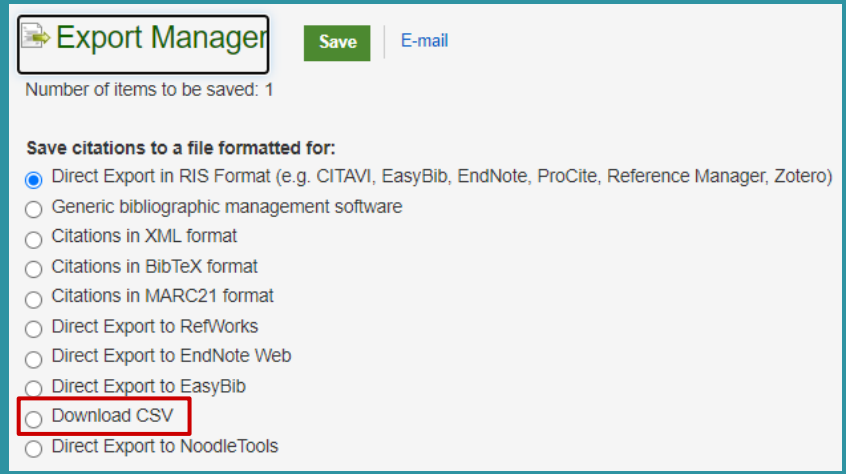
Toolbar (Saving and Exporting Work)



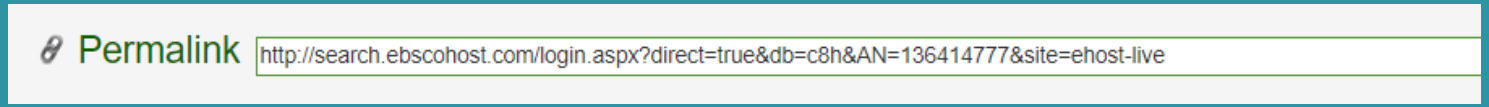
Google Drive will just request you log into your Google account to save to your drive

Export helps with transferring reference information to another site/software

To get an excel spreadsheet, select "Download CSV"

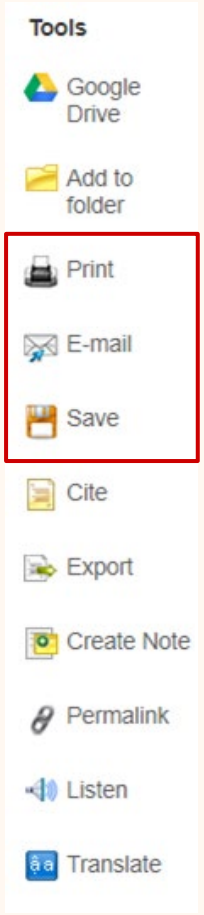


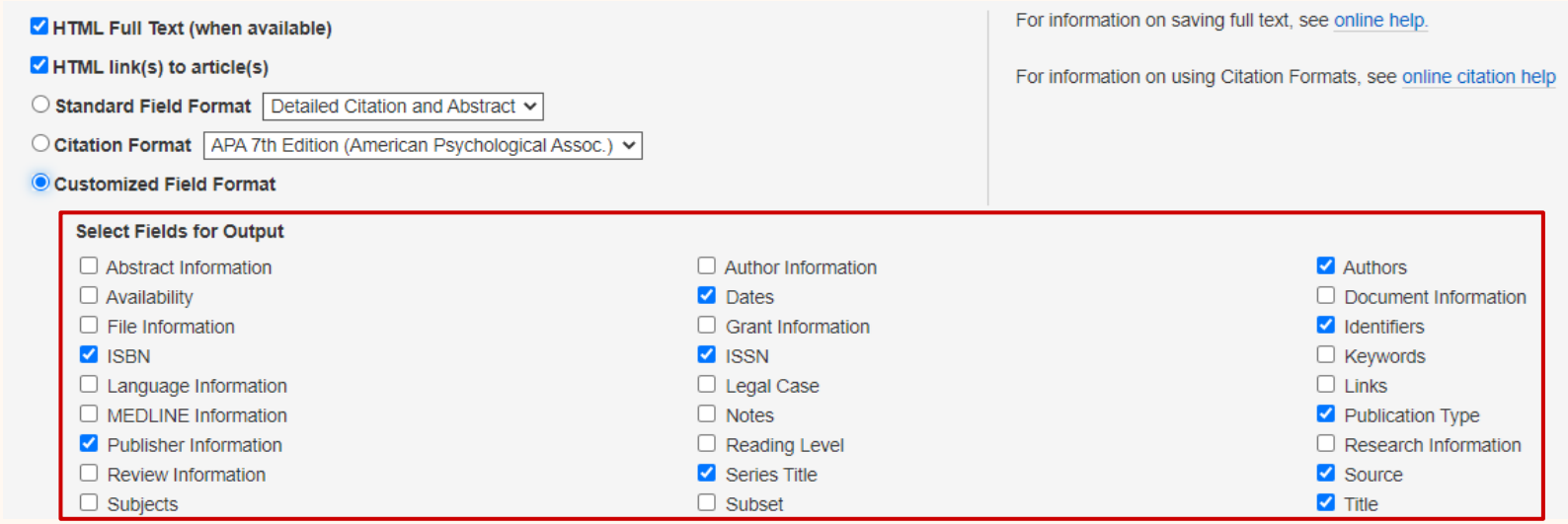
Permalink provides a link that you can copy and paste

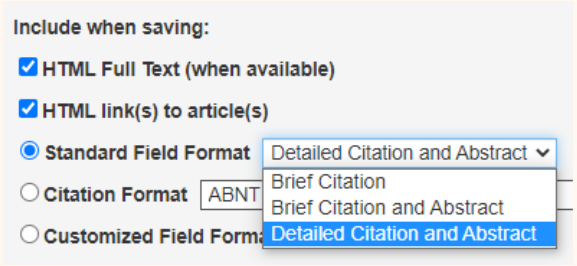


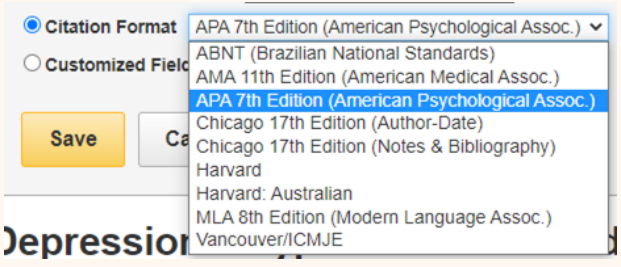
Toolbar (Saving and Exporting Work)

Print, Email, and Save all open up an option box so you can customize what information you want to include such as adding the abstract and selecting a citation format





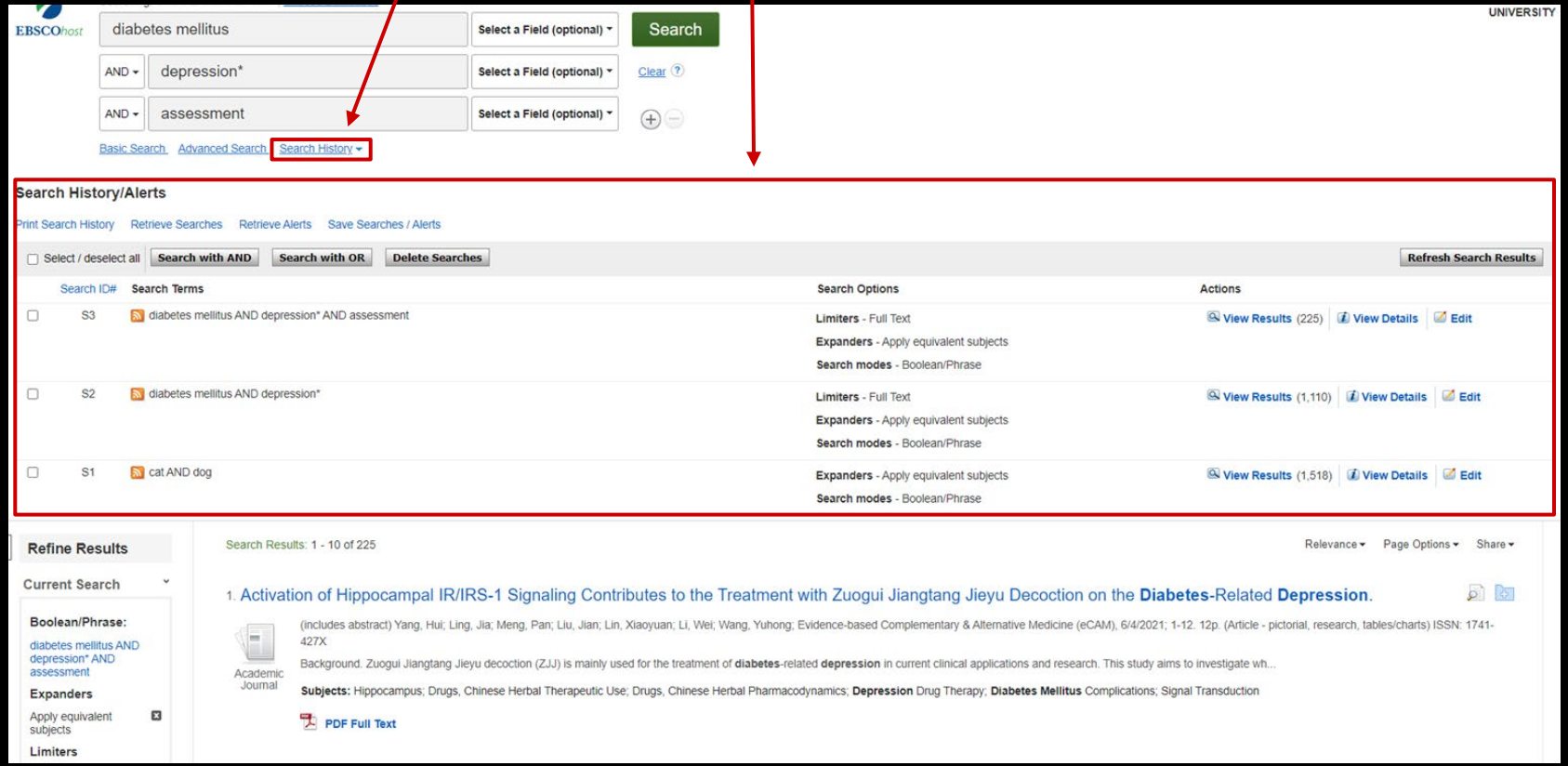




This seems to be the default selection in the field format

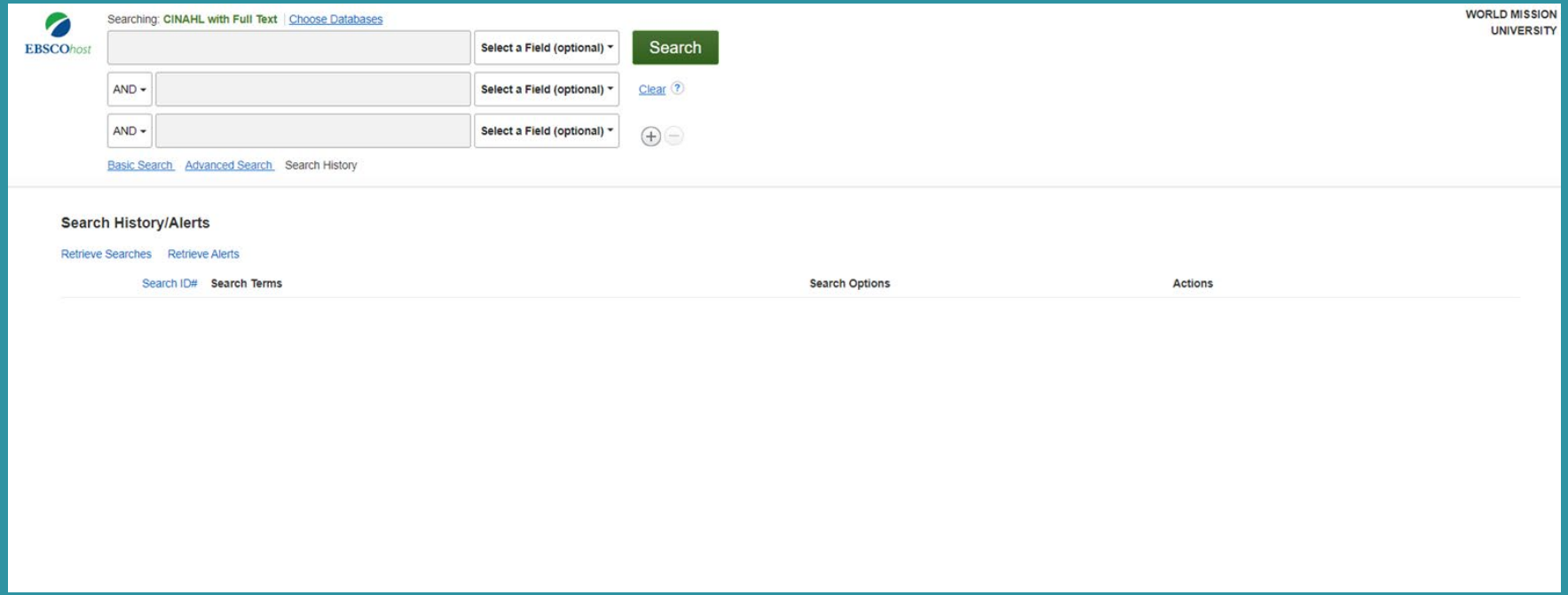
Search History

You can always select “Search History” to re access, edit, and organize all your previous searches; they appear right above your results



Don’t leave the site alone for too long

Recommend not leaving the site untouched for more than 20 minutes as the page will want to refresh, which results in all your search history and searches being lost



Before you leave, try to make sure you have the article or result list you’re looking at saved in some way such as emailing the text to yourself or saving the link