How to Find Research Literature

Navigation:

Step 1: Go to library.olivet.edu.

Step 2: From the Benner Library Homepage select the "Subject Guides" menu. Databases are organized by subject topic under the "Subject Guides" heading.

Using Dissertations and Scholarly Databases:

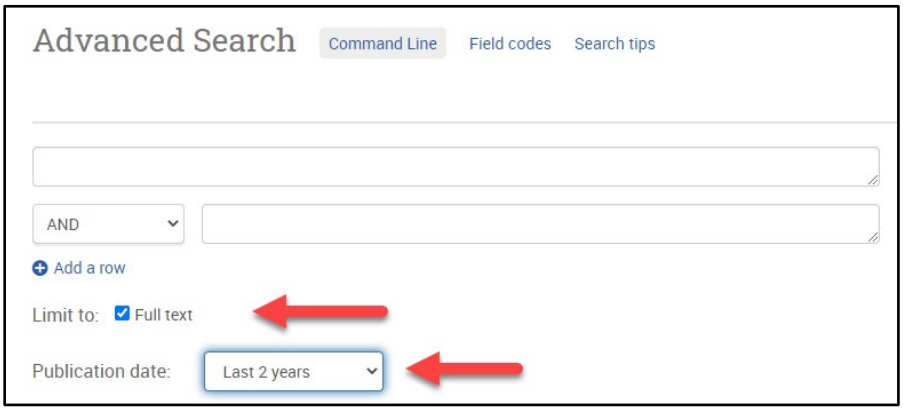
Scholarly databases are the most efficient place to begin research. Dissertation guides can be helpful to find non-peer reviewed sources.

Step 1: Select the "Dissertations" guide under "Specialized Guides," which can be found on the bottom right side of the "Subject Guides" page.

Step 2: The dropdown arrow can be clicked on to show more information about each subject guide on the page. Select the Dissertations and Theses database.

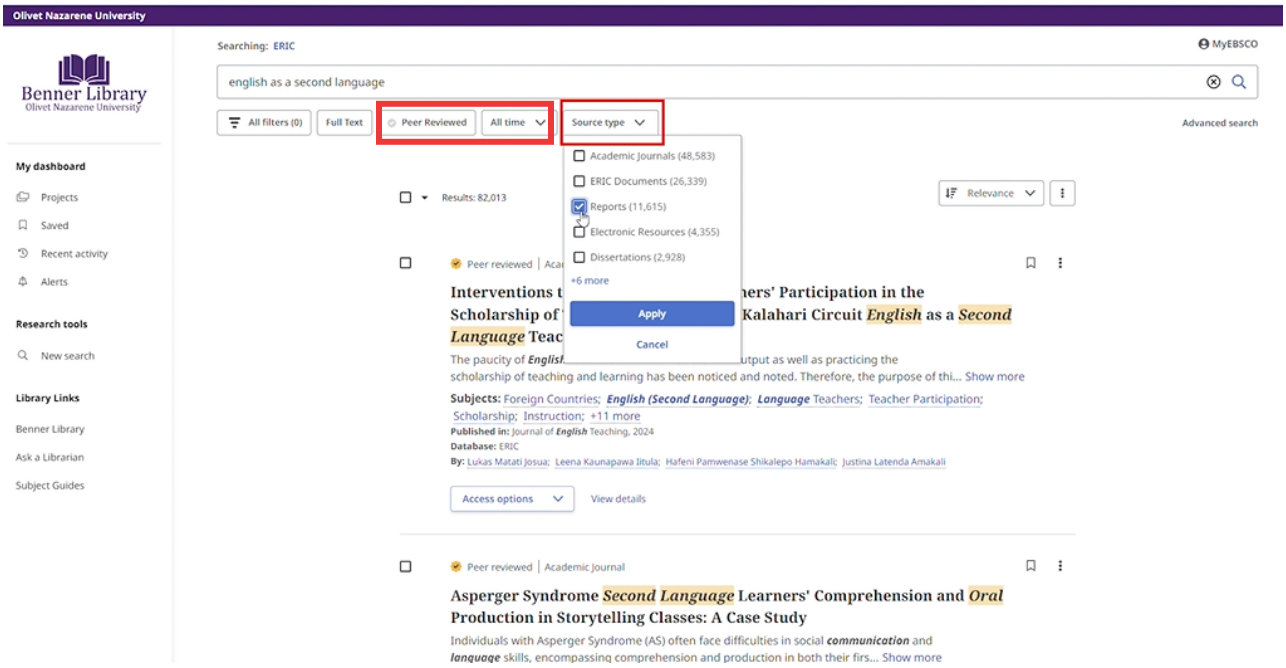
Note: *Use Subject- Specific databases to find research articles and scholarly literature that have been peer-reviewed. In some databases there is an index or searchable field for Publication Type. Using other fields, such as Keyword Identifiers, can be helpful.*

Step 3: Utilize the search bar to find literature that best fits your research needs. Search key ideas, words, and phrases related to your topic. Results can be narrowed by limiting to "Full-text" or restricting the publication date.

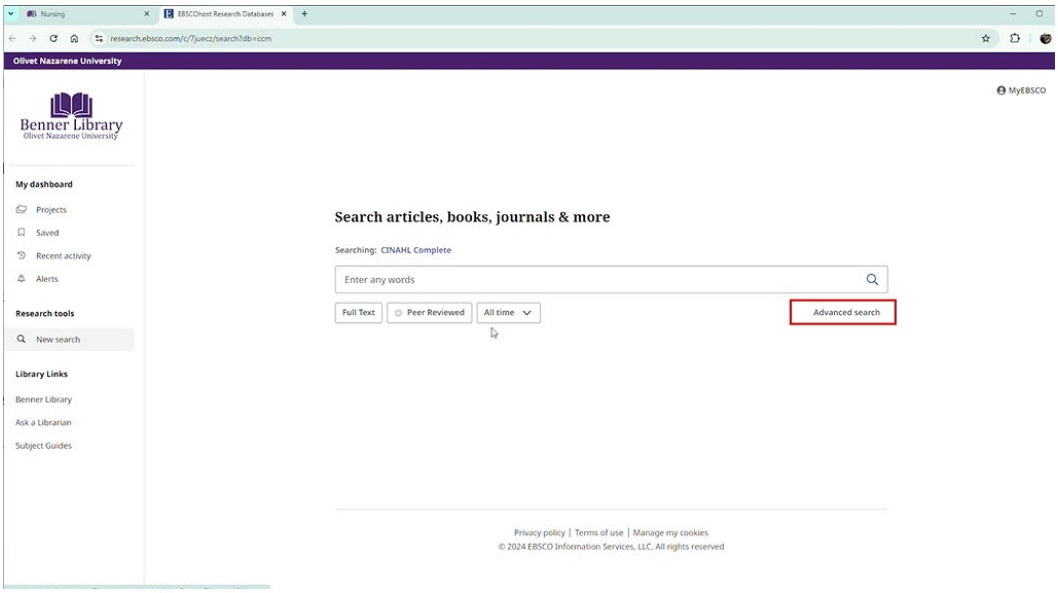


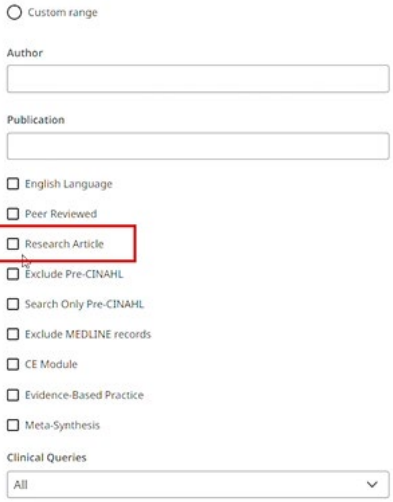
Using Subject Specific Databases: ERIC and CHINAL

Step 1: After typing your initial search in the ERIC database, you can choose the Source Type dropdown to select Reports if they are available. Use the peer-review limit when searching for articles and check the appropriate date range for your assignment.

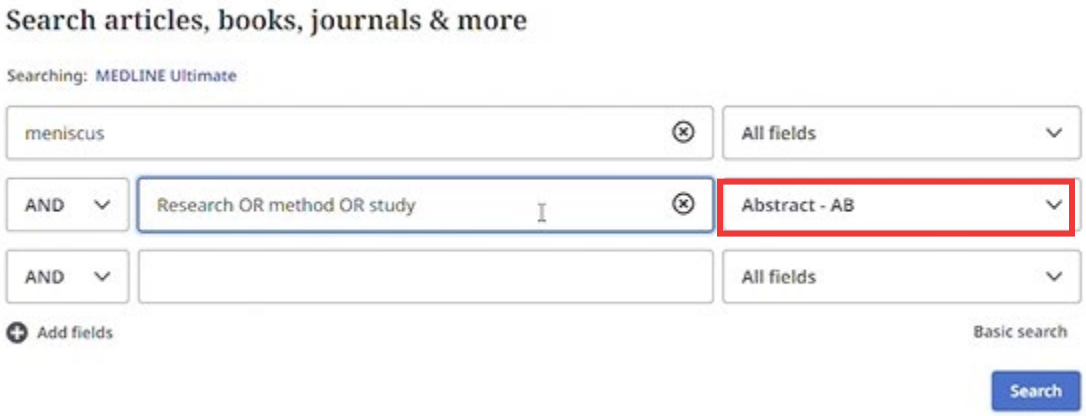


Step 2: In the database CINAHL there is a research article check-box on the Advanced Search menu.



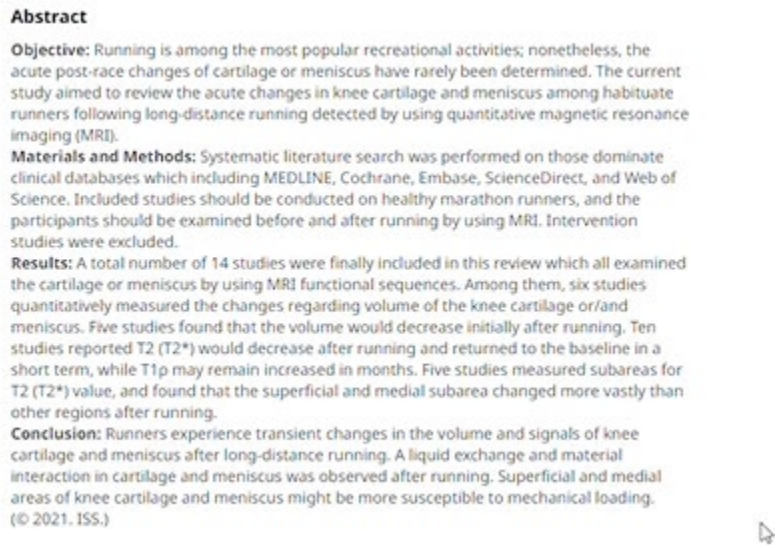


In other databases, use the dropdown menu to limit to abstract, then type in words related to research like: “research or method or study” you can also use “qualitative or quantitative” as search terms when looking for research.



Abstract Overview:

After getting article results, select an appropriate title. On the article results screen, scroll down to access the abstract. Read it carefully, for some Abstracts only mention other studies that conducted the real research.



Abstract

Objective: Running is among the most popular recreational activities; nonetheless, the acute post-race changes of cartilage or meniscus have rarely been determined. The current study aimed to review the acute changes in knee cartilage and meniscus among habituate runners following long-distance running detected by using quantitative magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
Materials and Methods: Systematic literature search was performed on those dominate clinical databases which including MEDLINE, Cochrane, Embase, ScienceDirect, and Web of Science. Included studies should be conducted on healthy marathon runners, and the participants should be examined before and after running by using MRI. Intervention studies were excluded.
Results: A total number of 14 studies were finally included in this review which all examined the cartilage or meniscus by using MRI functional sequences. Among them, six studies quantitatively measured the changes regarding volume of the knee cartilage or/and meniscus. Five studies found that the volume would decrease initially after running. Ten studies reported T2 (T2*) would decrease after running and returned to the baseline in a short term, while T1ρ may remain increased in months. Five studies measured subareas for T2 (T2*) value, and found that the superficial and medial subarea changed more vastly than other regions after running.
Conclusion: Runners experience transient changes in the volume and signals of knee cartilage and meniscus after long-distance running. A liquid exchange and material interaction in cartilage and meniscus was observed after running. Superficial and medial areas of knee cartilage and meniscus might be more susceptible to mechanical loading.
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A Well-Written Abstract will include:

1. The research done
2. The population group
3. The methods used
4. Any data collection and analysis

Note: *If the article is a primary research report, the author will be describing their own research purpose, methodology, and results.*

Questions?

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