Today we are going to cover...

- Different types of resources for your studies
- Keywords
- Using Library Search to search for information
- Saving searches
- Your library subject guide and online referencing guide (Cite Them Right)
- VetMed database
How many different types of information resources can you think of?

I have over 20 on the next slide……no pressure
How many types of resources can you think of?

Librarian    Friend    Encyclopaedia    Lecturer
Newspaper    Book      Magazine    Dictionary    Standards
Google      Blog      YouTube    Clinical guidelines
Statistics    Wikipedia    Charity Website
Class handout    Academic journal article
Government website    Conference proceedings
Company website    Reports
Codes of Practice    Charity website    Patents
Theses    Social media
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module code</th>
<th>VET1604</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module title</td>
<td>Introduction to Professional Issues</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Submission date, time | 25.11.2019 @ 21.00hrs  
The presentations will take place w/c 25.11.19 and w/c 02.12.19 – A separate timetable will be provided on the module page. |
| Feedback type & date | Feedback will be provided via the Turnitin box on the module page on 10\textsuperscript{th} January 2020 |
| Word count   | 15 minute poster presentation to module tutors |
| Assignment type | The presentation will be submitted via the assignment box on the module UniHub page by the deadline date: 25.11.19. A reference list to accompany the poster should be submitted via the Turnitin box in the same area of the module page. This is also where your feedback will be uploaded. |
| Assessment weighting % | 20\% of the module grade. |
| Key reading and learning resources | Utilise the key sources on your online reading list as a starting point. You are expected to find your own sources beyond this reading list by utilising search databases such as Library search or PubMed. A range of reliable sources aimed at veterinary profession should be used – these include primary research articles in journals as well as review articles and textbooks. You are expected to apply principles of critical analysis of the literature in addition to finding content relevant to the assignment brief. Please contact your subject librarian if you are having difficulty locating sources for this assignment. |

Assignment marking criteria
Utilise the **key sources on your online reading list** as a starting point. You are expected to find your own sources beyond this reading list by utilising search **databases** such as **Library search** or **PubMed**. A range of **reliable sources** aimed at veterinary professionals should be used – these include primary research **articles in journals** as well as review articles and textbooks.
Thinking about resources
Information Flow

• Information Sources are typically categorised into three broad categories

• **Primary literature** is where new research or theories are first revealed, and includes journals and conferences – original material

• **Secondary literature** provides a more digested overview of a subject e.g. books – interpretation of other sources

• **Tertiary literature** records facts and brief descriptions of key information, as in reference material e.g. encyclopedias
Game

1. Each group will be given a pack of cards
2. The cards contain the names of 5 different types of resources
3. Match together the correct: Resource Type + Definition+
4. Then think about what the resource is “Good for”
Textbooks

Published works of non-fiction with wide ranging coverage of a specific subject or topic.

Good for...

Overviews of relevant theories, definitions, factual and background information to support your ideas in your assignments.
Official and legal publications

Include legislation and policy documents as well as summaries of findings in specific subject areas.

Good for...
Providing the statutory basis which underpins practice in areas such as conduct and ethics.
Academic Journals

Regular publications containing articles on a wide range of topics, including research articles written and reviewed by experts.

Good for...
Detailed insights into very specific topics for critical analysis in your assignments.
Clinical Guidelines & Systematic Reviews

Exceptionally influential in medical, nursing and health-care research, they provide an evidence base for national recommendations for standards of treatment and care.

Good for...
Informing practice, including decision making about treatment options.
Websites

An online resource containing a wealth of information about its subject.

Good for...

Obtaining very up to date information and documents that cannot be found elsewhere e.g. organisational information and reports.
Evaluate Your Sources

C
- Currency

A
- Authority/Accuracy

R
- Relevance

P
- Purpose/Point of View
Currency

• When was the information published or posted?
• Has the information been revised or updated?
• Does your topic require current information, or will older sources work as well?
Accuracy/Authority

• Is the information supported by evidence (e.g. references, research data)?
• Has the information been reviewed or refereed?
• Can you verify any of the information in another source or from personal knowledge?
• Are there spelling, grammar or typographical errors?
• Who is the author/publisher/source/sponsor?
• What are the author's credentials or organisational affiliations?
• Is the author qualified to write on the topic?
• Is there contact information, such as a publisher or email address?
• Does the URL reveal anything about the author or source? examples: .com .edu .gov .org .net
Relevancy

• Does the information relate to your topic or answer your question?
• Who is the intended audience?
• Is the information at an appropriate academic level?
• Have you looked at a variety of sources before determining this is one you will use?
• Would you be comfortable citing this source in your research paper?
Purpose

• What is the purpose of the information? Is it to inform, teach, sell, entertain or persuade?
• Do the authors/sponsors make their intentions or purpose clear?
• Is the information fact, opinion or propaganda?
• Does the point of view appear objective and impartial?
• Are there political, ideological, cultural, religious, institutional or personal biases?
Starting your search
Keywords

What are they?

Keywords are words or phrases that describe content you are searching for.
A few search tips

• Keep it simple!
• Experiment with different words and concepts, remember different spellings and terminology e.g. US v UK
• Truncating to broaden your search Vet* = all words beginning with VET
• If you have too many items think about using limits e.g. date? Type of resource? Subject area?, Language
• Try the advanced search options most databases have them
• Change databases – you won’t find everything in one resource
MyLibrary

Library Search has replaced Summon and the Library Catalogue. Use it to search library resources.

- Library Search
- Referencing
- Library Account
- Suggest a book
- Reading lists
- My Subject - Library Guides
- Ask a librarian
- Make an appointment with your librarian
- Distance Learning Library Support
- Databases
  - EJournals
  - EBooks
  - Middlesex University Research Repository
  - Inter-Library Loans
  - Previous exam papers
- Library FAQs
Library Search

Refine Your Search
- Add Results Beyond Your Library’s Collection
- Sort by: Relevance
- Refine by:
  - Full Text Online
  - Scholarly & Peer-Reviewed
  - Open Access
  - Held in library
- Resource Type:
  - Articles (9,037)
  - Book Reviews (1,277)
  - Conference Proceedings (276)
  - Newspaper Articles (289)
  - Text Resources (53)
- Save search

10,938 Results

Search for: psychology beginners
1. Select the items to label.

2. Choose add label and create a new one.
1. ARTICLE
   Veterinary surgeon found guilty of deliberate dishonesty
   The Veterinary record, 30 May 2009, Vol.164(22), pp.670-1
   PEER REVIEWED
   Available Online

2. BOOK
   Veterinary ethics: animal welfare, client relations, competition and collegiality
   Tannenbaum, Jerrold.
   1995
   Available at Hendon First Floor (174.9636 TAM)

3. ARTICLE
   Vet suspended from the Register after admitting dishonest conduct
   The Veterinary record, 20 February 2016, Vol.178(8), pp.182
   PEER REVIEWED
   Available Online

APA (6th edition)
Harvard
MLA (7th edition)
MLA (8th edition)

Remember to check citations for accuracy with our Referencing guide or Cite Them Right Online before including them in your work.
Task

• Find one book and two journal articles related to your topic (remember to sign in to Library Search)
• Pin each item to your favourites
• Go to your favourites
• Tick the item and create a Label (Vet1604)
• Save the reference for each on a word doc. (remember which style to use)
Dog breeds example
Library Search help

- General searching
- Finding books
- Create a reference
- Finding journal articles

http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/vetnursing/librarysearch
Referencing...
What's the point of references?
Why we reference

• Demonstrate that you have read widely
• Evidence of your research
• Establish the credibility and authority of your ideas and arguments
• Reader can locate original material used
• Give credit to the author/creator
• Separate your ideas from the ideas of others
• Highlight and back-up relevant points
• Avoid plagiarism
### Presentation marking criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade Band</th>
<th>17 - 19</th>
<th>13 - 16</th>
<th>9 - 12</th>
<th>5 - 8</th>
<th>1 - 4</th>
<th>Mark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of planning</td>
<td>No planning evident</td>
<td>Planning evident but no objectives</td>
<td>Planning evident and stated</td>
<td>Planning evident with relevant objectives</td>
<td>Planning evident with comprehensive objectives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>No Objectives</td>
<td>Objectives stated, none achieved</td>
<td>Objectives stated, some achieved</td>
<td>Objectives stated, majority achieved</td>
<td>Objectives stated, all achieved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of poster</td>
<td>Limited content, minimal application to scenario</td>
<td>Adequate content with some basic application to scenario</td>
<td>Good content, application to scenario with a reflective approach</td>
<td>Excellent content, application to scenario and reflection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation / Communication Skills</td>
<td>No confidence, unclear, inadequate presentation skills</td>
<td>Lacks confidence, unclear, poor presentation skills</td>
<td>Occasionally clear, confident and audible, adequate presentation skills</td>
<td>Clear, audible with good presentation skills</td>
<td>Clear, confident, audible with excellent presentation skills</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge and Understanding</td>
<td>Knowledge of topic is inadequate and / or inaccurate and / or outdated</td>
<td>Mainly descriptive use of knowledge. Attempts to demonstrate understanding of subject area, but some aspects confused and / or underdeveloped</td>
<td>Evidence of relevant knowledge and principles. Demonstrates understanding and fairly good use of explanation.</td>
<td>Evidence of highly relevant knowledge and principles. Clear understanding and explanation of current issues.</td>
<td>Exceptionally good use of knowledge and understanding from the discipline pertinent to the area of study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clearly identifies ethical, legal or professional issues related to incident</td>
<td>No issues identified</td>
<td>Issues identified but not discussed</td>
<td>Evidence of understanding of relevant issues</td>
<td>Evidence of understanding of issues and application to scenario</td>
<td>Evaluation of issues and application to scenario</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Use of RCVS Code of Professional Conduct for Veterinary Nurses

- No used
- RCVS CPC identified but not discussed
- RCVS CPC identified and discussed to a basic level
- RCVS CPC identified and discussed to a good level
- RCVS CPC identified and discussed to an excellent level with critical analysis and reflection

### References

- No references used or key texts identified
- Inaccurate references used and no key texts identified
- Minimal but accurate references used, but no key texts identified
- Accurate references used some key texts identified
- Accurate references used throughout and key texts identified for further reading

### Total
What is referencing?

• There are **two parts to a reference**: a citation within your writing, and an entry in your reference list with the full details of the source.

• **Citation** – Should appear in your text whenever you refer to the ideas or work of another author.

• **Reference list** – A complete listing of all the books, journal articles, websites and other sources that you have referred to in your work.
SHOULD I CITE?

IS IT A QUOTE?
Yes ➔ CITE IT AND PLACE QUOTATION MARKS AROUND THE TEXT
No ➔ IS IT A PARAPHRASE?

IS IT A PARAPHRASE?
Yes ➔ CITE IT
No ➔ IS IT ANOTHER'S IDEA/THEORY?

IS IT ANOTHER'S IDEA/THEORY?

Yes ➔ CITE IT
No ➔ THERE IS NO NEED TO CITE IF IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE OR YOUR OWN THOUGHTS

University Library Service, Cardiff University
Cite Them Right

• Check the references you have created against Cite Them Right
Setting out citations in your own writing

Setting out citations

- Citing one author/editor
- Citing a corporate author
- Citing two authors/editors
- Citing three authors/editors
- Citing four or more authors/editors
- Citing a source with no author/editor
- Citing multiple sources
- Citing sources published in the same year by the same author
- Citing different editions of the same work by the same author
- Citing sources with multiple authors
- Citing a source with no date
- Citing a source with no author or date
- Citing a web page

When you cite you are referring to someone else’s work or ideas in the text of your essay or assignment. It is often called in-text citing.

It is important to remember that citations in your assignments must be included in the final word count.

In-text citations give the brief (abbreviated) details of the work that you are quoting from, or to which you are referring in your text. These citations will then link to the full reference in your reference list at the end of your work, which is arranged in alphabetical order by author. Works cited in appendices, but not in the main body of your text, should be included in a separate reference list at the end of your appendix. It is important to note that footnotes and endnotes are not used in Harvard and other author-date referencing styles.

There are several ways in which you can incorporate citations into your text, depending on your own style and the guidelines of your course or institution.
Databases

https://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/vetnursing/journalsdatabases

The following databases can be used to make a comprehensive search of the Veterinary Nursing journal literature:

- VetMed Resource
- Medline
- PubMed
- PubMed Veterinary Science content
  Searches PubMed, limited to Veterinary Science journals only.
- British Nursing Database
- CINAHL
- Education Research Complete
- Proquest Natural Sciences Collection
- Science Citation Index
- CAB Direct - CABI Full Text
  Applied life sciences journals, includes some veterinary content.
VetMed
PubMed Veterinary Science content
Searches PubMed, limited to Veterinary Science journals only.
Library Guides

Library Guides

Contact Us
- Ask a librarian
- Your Librarians
- Suggest a book
- Follow us on Facebook
- Twitter @mdxlibrary

Popular User Guides
- Referencing
- Library Search Help
- LinkedIn Learning
- Inter Library Loans
- Distance Learners
- Research
- HealthMatters
- Library Employability Resources
- Art in the Library
- Special Collections
- New Academic Staff
- Local Transport and Cycling

Presentation title
If you need help....Susannah Parry s.parry@mdx.ac.uk

My Subject – library guide for Veterinary Nursing
http://libguides.mdx.ac.uk/vetnursing/welcome

Librarians in the Study Hub (1st floor) Monday – Friday, 9-5