

Quick Reference Guide

PsycINFO® is a bibliographic database containing abstracts of psychological literature from 1887 to the present.

It contains more than 1.5 million references to journal articles, books, book chapters, technical reports, and dissertations dealing with mental health, neuroscience, psychology, psychometrics, and related disciplines.

Getting Started

To work with the PsycINFO database, you need to start by selecting it. Select PsycINFO from the databases offered on your library's web page. After clicking the link, you may go directly to a search screen in PsycINFO. If not, follow these steps to select PsycINFO from the list of ProQuest databases.

- 1 From the main page of ProQuest, click **Databases Selected**. You see the Database page.
- 2 Scroll down and click **PsycINFO** to open the PsycINFO database. Because you cannot search PsycINFO with another database, it opens in a new window.

Basic Search

The Basic Search page lets you quickly and easily construct a search. You can enter terms on this page, or go to the Advanced search pages to create more powerful searches.

- 1 Click **Basic Search**.
- 2 Enter search terms in the search field.
- 3 Use the various options to focus your search. Click the **More Search Options** link to view other fields that let you focus your search.
- 4 Click **Search**.

Boolean Operators

You can use the following Boolean Operators in your searches:

Operators Rules and Examples

AND	Both the search words before and after AND must appear in the article.
OR	Either the search words before or after OR can appear in the article.
AND NOT	The search words before AND NOT must appear in the article, but the words after must not.
PRE/#	The first search word must precede the second by # words to match.
W/#	Search words must appear within # of words to match.

Advanced Search

Advanced Search lets beginning and expert searchers access to more fields, browse tools, and options for quickly creating highly focused searches.

- 1 Click **Advanced Search**.
- 2 Specify preferences for your search.
- 3 Use the various options to focus your search. Click the **More Search Options** link to view other fields that let you focus your search.
- 4 Click **Search**.

Note: Each article will be sent in an individual email.

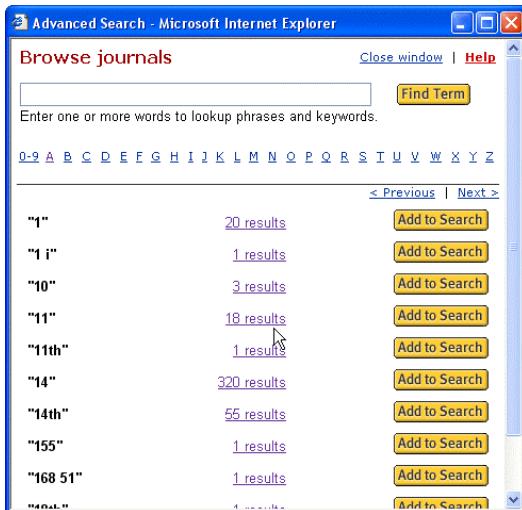
Remove Articles

To remove specific articles: Uncheck the box next to each article to remove from your Marked List. The page will automatically refresh.

To remove all articles on your list: Click the **Clear all on page** link to uncheck the boxes next to all articles. The page will automatically refresh.

When you uncheck the box next to an article, it will be removed from your marked list if you click on any link or leave the page.

Browse



Several fields, such as the journal titles and subjects fields, in the PsycINFO database provide you with a Browse tool to quickly locate a term from the complete list of indexed terms.

When you click on the Browse tool next to a field, you will see the Browse window.

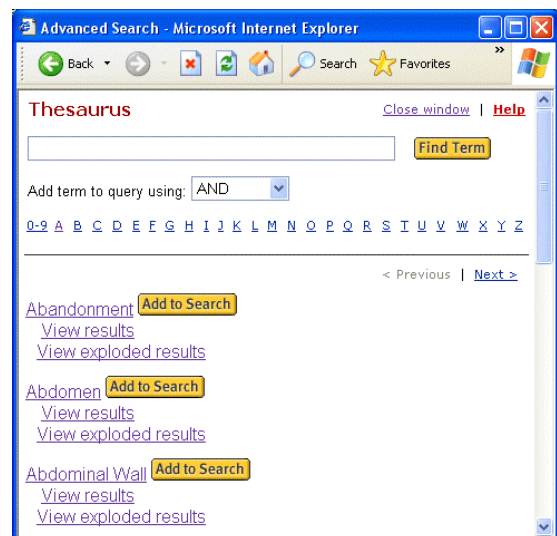
The terms in the Browse window are listed in alphabetical order, making it easy for you to browse them. Scan the list for the term you want to use for your search, or jump to terms starting with a particular letter by selecting the letter from the list.

You can also search for a term. Enter the term in the box and click **Find Term**. You will be taken to the nearest match (alphabetically).

Click the **Next** and **Previous** links at the top and bottom of the browse list window to advance to the next page of terms or to return to the previous page.

When you've found the term you're looking for, click **Add to Search** to add the term to your current search, or **n results** to run a search on that term.

Thesaurus



The PsycINFO thesaurus tool lets you run a search using words you know will find results. It lets you select words contained in the PsycINFO® thesaurus used for indexing articles in the PsycINFO® ProQuest Professional Research Collection.

Find a term

The terms listed in the Thesaurus list appear in alphabetical order, making it easy for you to browse them.

Scan the list for the term you want to use for your search.

Click on a term and you can view the thesaurus entry for that term, including links to any related and narrower terms.

Jump to terms starting with a particular letter by selecting the letter from the list.

You can also search for a term. Enter the term in the box and click **Find Term**. You will be taken to the nearest match (alphabetically).

If you reach the end of a page and haven't come to the term you want, just click **Next >** or **< Previous** to move to another page.

Add a term to your search

Once you have found a term, select the operator to use when adding the term to your search and click **Add to Search**.

If a query existed in the search field, then this term is appended to the existing query along with the selected operator.

Select an operator for adding terms

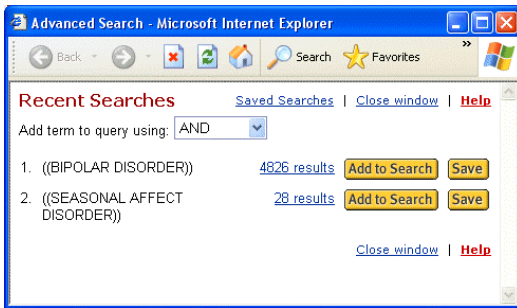
You can add the terms you find to your search using AND, OR, or AND NOT.

Exploding a Search Term

PsycINFO supports the use of Explode. Explode returns records containing the term or any of its narrower terms. Only terms with narrower terms can be exploded.

To explode a term, click **View exploded results**.

Recent Searches



Recent Searches gives you a convenient way to browse searches you've run earlier during your session using the CINAHL® ProQuest Professional Research Collection.

Use Recent Searches to review searches you've already run, to rerun searches, and to combine searches you ran earlier with your current search.

Combine a Recent Search with a Current Search

Follow these steps to add a recent search to your current search:

1. From a search, click the **Recent Searches** tool.
2. From the operator list labeled **Add term to query using**, select the operator (AND, OR, or AND NOT) you want to use to join your recent search to your current search.
3. Click **Add to Search** to combine your previous search with your current search using the operator you specified.

Re-run an Earlier Search

Click the linked number in the hits column for the search you want to run again.

Save a Search to Your Saved Searches

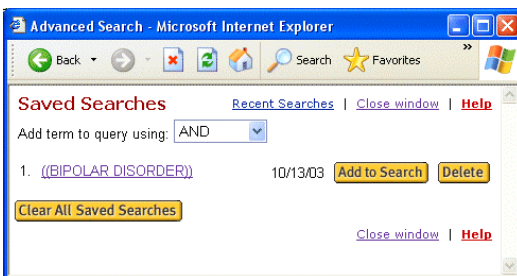
Click **Save** in the Save Search column for the search you want to save. If you haven't done so already, ProQuest will prompt you to create a profile that you can use to retrieve your saved searches the next time you use CINAHL®. These searches are saved for thirty days.

To Remove all Searches from Your List

Click **Clear Recent Searches**.

Note The Recent Searches tool tracks your searches for your current session only. It does not track searches you made using other ProQuest collections. The Recent Searches tool will track up to 25 searches. If you want to keep a search for use the next time you log in, click **Save** to save it to your Saved Searches.

Saved Searches



Use Saved Searches to review searches you've stored for later use, including searches you saved during a previous session. You can combine these searches with your current search or run them again to review results.

ProQuest will keep track of your saved searches for 90 days. If you want to remove a search from your list, just click **Delete** in the row for the search you want to remove. This search will be permanently removed from your saved searches.

Combine a Saved Search with Current Search

Follow these steps to add a saved search to your current search:

1. From a search page, click the **Saved Searches** tool.
2. Enter your user name and password.
3. From the operator list labeled **Add term to query using**, select the operator (AND, OR, or AND NOT) you want to use to join your recent search to your current search.
4. Click **Add** to combine your saved search with your current search using the operator you specified.

Re-run a Saved Search

Click the linked query for the search you want to run again.

Remove a Saved Search

Click **Delete** in the row for the search you want to remove.

Note: The results of **Delete** are permanent. Once you delete a search, you cannot retrieve the search again.

Remove All Searches from Your Saved Searches List

Click **Clear All Saved Searches**.

Note: The results of **Clear All Saved Searches** are permanent. Once you clear the searches, you cannot retrieve them again.

PsycINFO® Limit Fields

The PsycINFO® ProQuest Professional Research Collection lets you limit your search by age group of subjects studied, classification code, form of content, type of document, language, population studied, and year of publication. You can also restrict your search to records appearing only in academic journals.

You can use these limit fields as either mnemonic entries on the main search fields, or by selecting them from the specific search fields.

For example, you can limit your search to a specific Age Group by:

1. Selecting **Childhood (birth to 12 yrs)** Age Group pull down menu in the More Options section of the Advanced Search page.
2. Typing **AND AG("Childhood birth 12 yrs")** into a search field.

Limit Field	Description
AG Age Group	Limit your search to records dealing with studies that cover a specific age range. <i>Examples:</i> Use AG("380 aged 65 yrs & older") to limit your search to records dealing with seniors.
CD Classification Codes	Limit your search using classification codes used to describe major subject areas. <i>Examples:</i> Use CD(2228) to limit your search to records concerned with occupational and employment testing, the subject category associated with Classification Code 2228.
AT Content Type	Limit your search by the form of the original document (e.g., classroom material). <i>Examples:</i> Use CT("1100 interview") to limit your search to interviews.
STYPE Document Type	Limit your search to particular kinds of documents, such as abstracts, bibliographies, books, case studies, or journal articles. <i>Example:</i> Including DT("journal article") in your search will restrict your search to records found in journals.
IA Intended Audience	Limit your search on the basis of the intended audience for the book or chapter record. <i>Example:</i> Including IA("general public") in your search will restrict your search to documents intended for the general public.
LN Language	Limit your search to records written in a specific language. <i>Example:</i> Including LN(english) in your search will restrict the search to records in English.
STYPE Peer Reviewed	Limit your search to peer-reviewed journals. A publication is considered to be peer reviewed if its articles go through an official editorial process that involves review and approval by the author's peers (people who are experts in the same subject area).
PG Population Group	Limit your search by the characteristics of study subjects. <i>Examples:</i> Use PG("50 inpatient") to limit your search to records pertaining to studies using subjects on an inpatient basis.

Limit Field	Description
PD Publication Date	Date of publication. Use a hyphen to separate years for searching a range. <i>Examples:</i> Searching for PD(200201) will help you find records published in January of 2002.
UD, JA Update	Limit your search to records added to the database in a specific time period. The Update field is formatted as: YYYYMMDD (Y=Year, M=Month, D=Day). To search for a range of dates, enter the dates separated by hyphens. This field is not available as a browsable index. <i>Examples:</i> Including UD(20010126) in your search will restrict your search to records added on January 26, 2001.
YR Publication Year	Limit your search on the basis of publication date by year or range of years. Use a four-digit format to enter years. Use a hyphen '-' to separate a date range. <i>Examples:</i> Including YR(2001) in your search will restrict your search to records published in 2001. Add YR(1998-2001) to search records published between 1998 and 2001.

PsycINFO® Search Fields

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Search Field	Description
AB Abstract	The abstract (or summary) of the article, providing an overview of the contents of the article. <i>Example:</i> Including ab(attachment and infancy) in your search will help you locate records that contain the keywords attachment and infancy in the abstract.
URL Access URL	Used to search the ID number that identifies the dissertation described in a record from UMI. Use phrases to search this field It is recommended that you search this field using the truncation character (*). <i>Examples:</i> Use URL(http://www.apa.org*) to find records mentioning the URL http://www.apa.org.
AG Age Group	A pre-defined age range of subjects involved in the study or described in the record. <i>Example:</i> Use AG("180 school age 6-12 yrs") to find records dealing with school aged children.
AA Author Affiliation	The name and business address of the first author of a record, including the name of the organization with which the author is affiliated. <i>Example:</i> Including AA(University of Wisconsin) in your search will help you locate records written by researchers, faculty, and others associated with the University of Wisconsin.
AU Author	The author of the record, including first author, subsequent authors, and corporate authors. <i>Example:</i> Including AU(newhart) in your search will help you find records written by authors named Newhart.
CB Chapter's Book	Used to search Chapter's Book index. This field contains information on the book a chapter is published in. It is only present in book chapter records. Use keyword(s) to search this field. <i>Examples:</i> Use CB(Hospital) to find records published in a book with a title containing Hospital.

Search Field	Description
BI Citation and Abstract	An "umbrella" field containing each of the terms used to index a record in several key fields. If you don't specify a search field, this is what is searched. The fields searched include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article Title • Translated Article Title • Abstract • Identifier (Key Concepts) • Major Descriptor • Minor Descriptor • Table of Contents Title • Author • Journal Title <i>Example:</i> Including BI(mood disorder) in your search will help you find records dealing with the subject of mood disorders
CT Cited Reference	Identifies references present in the source document. This search index can help identify articles citing a particular document, research study, etc. <i>Examples:</i> Including CR("miller a") in your search will find articles that list references authored by Miller A.
CCD Classification Code	A four-digit number associated with a broad subject area and used to categorize records contained in PsycINFO. <i>Example:</i> Use CD(3500) to find records dealing with educational psychology, the subject associated with classification code 3500.
CI Conference Information	Information about the conference at which the content of the document was presented. <i>Example:</i> Use CN("teresopolis brazil") to find records dealing with documents presented at the conference in Teresopolis, Brazil.
AT Content Type	The purpose or form of document (e.g., literature review, textbook, editorial, memorandum). <i>Example:</i> Use CT("1200 letter") to find correspondence.
CA Corporate/Institutional Author	Indicates institutions responsible for creation of the document. <i>Example:</i> Including CA("university of chicago") in your search will find documents authored by the University of Chicago.
PDN Date (Numeric)	The publication date in numeric format (YYYYMM01). <i>Examples:</i> Searching for PDN(20020201) will help you find records published in February of 2002.
DA Date (Alpha)	The publication date in alphanumeric format (mon year). <i>Example:</i> Search for DA(jan 2002) to retrieve records published in January 2002.

Search Field	Description
DE Descriptors	The major and minor subject headings used to index the record and containing thesaurus terms that describe the record. <i>Example:</i> Including DE("Narcissistic Personality") in your search will help you find records that cover antisocial behavior and narcissistic personality disorder.
STYPE Document Type	Identifies the record by the type of document it represents, such as bibliography, journal article, or book chapter. <i>Example:</i> Including STYPE("dissertation abstract") in your search will help you find summaries of dissertations.
IF Identifier (Key Concept)	A one sentence summary of the record, listing the major concepts it contains not using terms from the PsycINFO thesaurus. <i>Example:</i> Use IF(addictions) to find records including the word "addictions" in the identifier field.
IA Intended Audience	The target audience for whom the original record is intended (e.g., the general public, academic researchers). <i>Example:</i> Use IA(juvenile) to find records written for young people.
ISBN ISBN	This search field looks for the ten-digit International Standard Book Number (ISBN), where available. <i>Examples:</i> Use ISBN(0-8261-2246-9) to locate records containing that ISBN.
ISSN ISSN	This search field looks for the eight-digit International Standard Serials Number (ISSN), where available. Hyphens are optional. <i>Examples:</i> Use ISSN(0735-7044) to find records containing that ISSN.
IS Issue	Used to search Issue Number. Use keyword(s) to search this field. <i>Examples:</i> Use IS(10) to limit your search to issue 10.
JR Journal Title	The name of the journal in which the record was published. <i>Example:</i> Use JR(human factors) in your search to find records within the journal Human Factors.
LN Language	The language in which the record is written. <i>Example:</i> Including LN("japanese") in your search will help you find references to documents written in Japanese.
LOC Location	Place name associated with the record, where the study took place or the place about which the record is concerned. <i>Example:</i> Use LOC("new zealand") to find records dealing with studies run in New Zealand.
MJ Major Descriptors	PsycINFO thesaurus terms describing major concepts of the record. <i>Example:</i> Use MJ("social identity") to find records dealing primarily with issues of personal identity.
NO Accession Number or Record Number	A unique identification number assigned to each record in the PsycINFO® collection. <i>Example:</i> Including NO(2001-18992-011) in your search will find the record associated with the Accession Number, 2001-18992-011.

Search Field	Description
NR Number of References	Used to search Number of References present in the document, and the number displayed in the PsycINFO record. <i>Example:</i> Including NR(40) in your search will find records containing 40 references.
PG Population Group	Category of study subjects, either 10 human, 20 animal, 30 male, 40 female, 50 inpatient, or 60 outpatient. <i>Examples:</i> Use PG("10 human") to find records dealing with human subjects research.
PB Publisher Name	Name of the publisher and place of publication. <i>Examples:</i> Searching for PB(University Chicago) will help you find records published by the University of Chicago Press. Searching for PB(New York) will help you find records published in New York.
RVI Reviewed Item	Identifies books reviewed in the PsycINFO record. <i>Example:</i> use RVI(lehmann and oswald) to retrieve articles reviewing a book written by the authors Lehmann and Oswald.
ST Series Information	The title of the series to which the record belongs. <i>Example:</i> Use ST(alienation) in your search to find records associated with a series containing the keyword "alienation" in their titles.
SN Standard Number	The ISSN/ISBN number associated with the record. <i>Example:</i> Including SN(1321-8719) in your search will help you find the records associated with the ISSN, 1321-8719.
SU Subject	Searches major and minor subject headings, identifiers and key concepts associated with the record. <i>Example:</i> Including SU(bipolar) in your search will help you find records indexed as dealing with bipolar disorder.
SDATA Supplemental Data	Identifies supplemental data not found in the print source. <i>Example:</i> Use SDATA(video clips) to retrieve a list of articles with supplemental video clips
TC Table of Contents	The table-of-contents associated with books. Use keywords likely to be associated with section or chapter titles to search this field. <i>Example:</i> Including TC(computer-assisted) in your search will help you find records that including the word, "computer-assisted" in their tables-of-contents.
RI Tests and Measures	Identifies published tests, measures, and research instruments mentioned in the article. <i>Example:</i> Use RI(mmpi) to retrieve articles mentioning the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
TI Title	The title and series title or journal title associated with a record. <i>Example:</i> Use TI(telepsychiatry) in your search to find records containing the word, "telepsychiatry" in their titles.

Search Field	Description
UD Update	<p>The date the document was added to the PsycINFO database.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Use UD(20020123) to find records added to the PsycINFO database January 23, 2002.</p>
VO Volume	<p>Used to search Volume. Use keyword(s) to search this field.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Use VO(100) to search Volume 100.</p>
YR Year	<p>The year the record was published.</p> <p><i>Example:</i> Use YR(2001) to find records published in 2001. Use YR(1999-2001) to find records published between 1999 and 2001.</p>