Searching in CINAHL (EBSCO)

CINAHL is a database that contains nursing and allied health literature. CINAHL is searched using a combination of subject headings (called CINAHL headings) and keywords. It is strongly recommended that you search other databases in addition to CINAHL when conducting research.

Access CINAHL through the Medicine for Students subject guide or the Medicine and Public Health database list.

Keywords and subject headings

Literature in CINAHL can be found using both keywords and subject headings. Keywords find a term in an article record (not the full text), while subject headings find articles about a topic. It is recommended to use both keywords and subject headings when searching in CINAHL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Subject headings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Find an exact phrase in the title, abstract, etc. of an article</td>
<td>Find articles about a concept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not arranged in any order</td>
<td>Arranged in a hierarchy, with broad terms at the top and specific terms at the bottom. Articles are given the most relevant subject headings possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need to search for all variations of a term (e.g. plurals, spelling variations) and alternate terms to make a search comprehensive</td>
<td>Automatically include variations of terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Searching multiple keywords can be time consuming</td>
<td>Quick and easy to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good for finding emerging research about concepts that have not been assigned subject headings yet</td>
<td>Aren’t always up to date; may not be discipline-specific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use natural language</td>
<td>Use medical/health jargon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using CINAHL

CINAHL searches are conducted line-by-line, with each concept searched separately and then combined with Boolean operators (AND and OR). The search history appears underneath the search box. Articles found in a search appear at the bottom of the page.

The following searches aim to find an article comparing two tools used to diagnose amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) - diffusion tensor imaging and magnetic resonance spectroscopy. These terms should be searched separately to ensure you get the more relevant results.
To start searching in CINAHL, type your first keyword into the search box. Make sure the ‘Suggest Subject Terms’ box is checked - this will tell the database to automatically search for a matching subject heading to use.

The next page contains a list of subject headings. CINAHL recommends headings that closest match your search terms (such as *Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis* in the example below) as well as terms commonly used with your search terms (*Collateral Ligaments*, *Meniscal Injuries*, and *Multiple Sclerosis*). In the example below, ‘amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Search as Keyword)’ is the keyword.
Before selecting a subject heading, click the ‘Scope’ icon ( ). This will give you the definition of the term to ensure you’re using it correctly. Don’t use a term if it’s not relevant - use another one instead.

Click on the subject heading to see where it falls in the hierarchy. This will show you if there’s a more specific term you could be using instead.

If CINAHL does not recommend any relevant subject headings, or if it recommends you a subject heading from one of your other search concepts, don’t select any.

Click the checkbox next to the subject heading you want to use. A box will appear showing the ‘subheadings’ assigned to the subject heading you have selected - these show all the different ways the subject heading can be used. An abbreviated example can be seen below.

![Subheadings for: Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis](attachment:image)

- **Blood/BL**
- **Cerebrospinal Fluid/CF**
- **Complications/CO**
- **Diagnosis/DI**
- **Epidemiology/EP**
- **Etiology/ET**
- **Immunology/IM**
- **Legislation And Jurisprudence/LJ**
- **Mortality/MO**
- **Nursing/NU**
- **Pathology/PA**
- **Physiopathology/PP**
- **Prevention And Control/PC**
- **Prognosis/PR**
- **Risk Factors/RF**
- **Symptoms/SS**
- **Therapy/TH**
- **Ultrasoundography/US**

Used For:
- ALS; Lateral Sclerosis,
- Amyotrophic; Lou Gehrig Disease; Lou Gehrig's Disease;
- Sclerosis, Amyotrophic Lateral
While some articles are assigned specific subheadings, it's best to include all of them to ensure that you don’t exclude any potentially relevant results. To do this, click ‘Include All Subheadings’. The heading you have selected will appear in a box on the right. Click ‘Search Database’ to select the heading and move to the next step.

This will add the subject heading to your search history.

To add the keyword ‘amyotrophic lateral sclerosis’ to your search, search for it again. Instead of selecting the subject heading, click the box next to ‘amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (Search as Keyword)’ and click ‘Search Database’.

The search history below contains both a subject heading (MH “Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis”) and a keyword (“amyotrophic lateral sclerosis”).

Search for all possible synonyms for each concept, then check the boxes next to them.
Click ‘Search with OR’ to search for all the terms at once. This will create the following line:

```
S6  S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5
```

Repeat this process for all of your search concepts, then combine each OR line with AND. Below is the completed search history for this question. Lines 6, 9, and 13 are combinations of each concept. Line 14 searches these combinations to find all articles that include a search term from each concept.
If you have a large amount of results, go to the refinement bar at the bottom of the page and click ‘Show More’. This appears in each section of the refinement bar.

Select the appropriate limits from the menu to refine your results.

The table below contains the advanced search syntax that can be incorporated into a CINAHL search to improve its accuracy and increase the number of results.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Truncation</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>depress*</td>
<td>Finds ‘alternate endings’ to a word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandated wildcard</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>wom#n</td>
<td>Replaces 1 letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional wildcard</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>p?ediatric</td>
<td>Replaces 0-1 letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesting</td>
<td>(...)</td>
<td>behavio?r AND (depression OR anxiety)</td>
<td>Group similar terms in a search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity</td>
<td>N#</td>
<td>disturb* N3 sleep</td>
<td>Find a word within a specified number of words (in any order)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrases</td>
<td>“ ”</td>
<td>“quality of life”</td>
<td>Search for phrases as a single concept</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information, contact your Academic Liaison Librarian

→ bit.ly/AcademicLibrarian