
Literature database (PubMed, LITDB)

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Subject- Bioinformatics

Subject Code- MGE(MB)-202B



Introduction

A literature database is a collection of organized and indexed information related to published works, particularly scholarly and academic literature.

These databases serve as valuable resources for researchers, scholars, students, and professionals seeking information on specific topics within their fields of study.

The purpose of literature databases is to facilitate the discovery, retrieval, and access to relevant literature, including journal articles, books, conference proceedings, and other types of publications.

PubMed: A Comprehensive Medical & Life Sciences Database

PubMed (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>) is a free literature database maintained by the **National Library of Medicine (NLM)** and the **National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)**.

- PubMed is a free database comprised of 23 million citations as well as abstract.
- These citations are taken from Medline, life science, biomedicine, behavioral sciences, chemical sciences, and bioengineering of journals and books
- PubMed is provided and maintain by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), National Library of Medicine (NLM) and at the National Institutes of Health (NIH)
- A web-based retrieval system developed by NCBI (a part of Entrez retrieval system)
- PubMed also provides access to additional relevant web sites and links to the other NCBI molecular biology resources.

- A database of bibliographic information drawn primarily from the life sciences literature
- PubMed contains links to
 - Full-text articles at participating publishers' Web sites
 - Other third party sites such as libraries and sequencing centers

- **Keywords search**
 - Results match the exact terms
 - May miss alternative terms
 - Often result in more false hits
- **Subject search**
 - Results match the concept of that term
 - MeSH (PubMed)
 - Improve precision and save time
 - Good for well-defined topic
- **Advanced search**
 - And
 - Or
 - Not

Steps of Searching

Steps of Searching



1. Define your topic
2. Break the topic into individual concepts
3. Define words or phrases to describe the concept
4. Search each concept as separate set
5. Combining the search sets with AND, OR, NOT
6. Display and evaluate the results
7. Refine your search: limit or broaden

Tool

- My NCBI
- Clinical queries
- Advance Search
- Clipboard
- MeSH (Medical Subject Heading)database
- Journal database
- Single citation matcher

National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI)

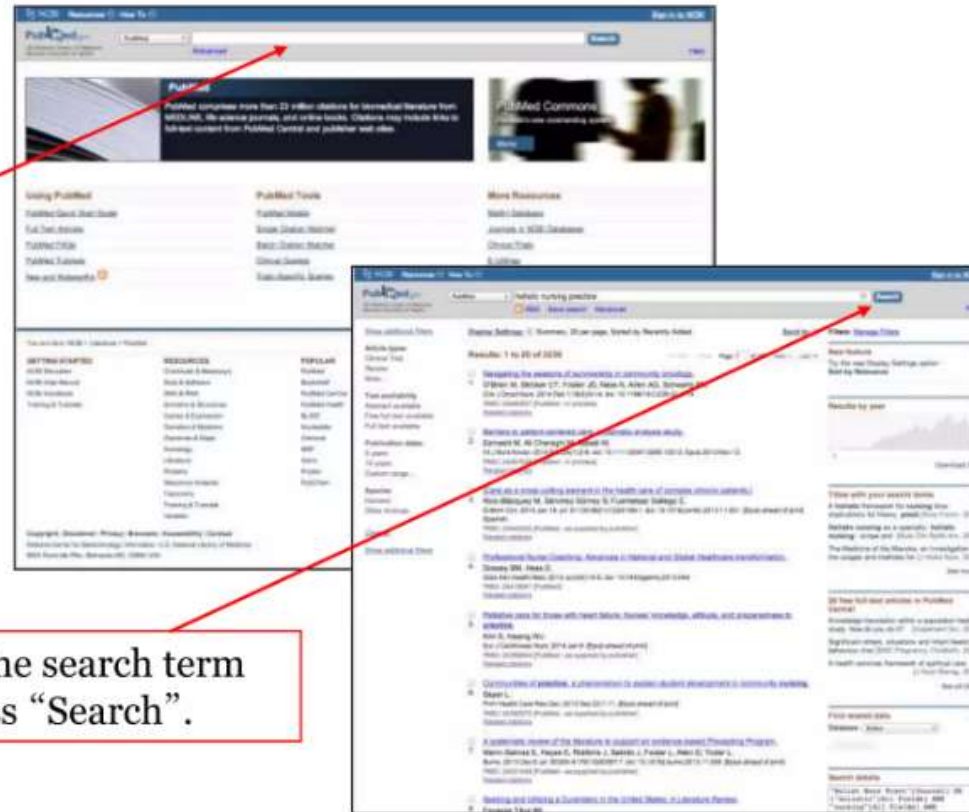


- My NCBI is a free tool that retains user information and preferences to provide customized services. It allows you to save searches, select filtering options, and set up automatic searches that are sent by email.
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>

PubMed can be searched at <http://www.pubmed.gov/>

The initial screen presents a simple Search box.

Type in the search term then press “Search”.



Find All Full Text Available.

The search found citations for over 3,200 articles.

Limit Search to "Free full text available".

The image displays two screenshots of the PubMed search interface. The top screenshot shows the search results for 'holistic nursing practice' with 3,238 results. The bottom screenshot shows the same search results with the 'Free full text available' filter applied, reducing the results to 1 to 20 of 3238. Red arrows point from the text boxes to the search filters and the 'Free full text available' checkbox.

Top Screenshot (Initial Search):

- Search term: holistic nursing practice
- Results: 1 to 20 of 3238
- Filters: Article types, Clinical Trial, Review, More...
- Text availability: Abstract available, Free full text available, Full text available
- Publication dates: 5 years

Bottom Screenshot (Filtered Search):

- Search term: holistic nursing practice
- Results: 1 to 20 of 3238
- Filters: Article types, Clinical Trial, Review, More...
- Text availability: Abstract available, Free full text available, Full text available
- Publication dates: 5 years
- Free full text available checkbox is checked

Results from Limited “Free full text available” Search.

The search found citations for 45 full text articles.

Follow “Free Article” or “Free PMC Article” links to retrieve the text.

The screenshot displays the PubMed search results for the query "holistic nursing practice". The search was performed on 1/1/2013. The results are sorted by "Recently Added" and show 1 to 45 of 45 results. The filters on the left include "Free full text available" and "Free PMC Article". The search results list several articles, including "Nursing work at night in palliative oncology care", "Knowledge translation within a population health study: how do you do it?", "Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a serial qualitative case study", and "A holistic approach to managing a patient with heart failure". Each result includes the title, authors, journal, and a link to the full text. Red arrows point from the text boxes to the "Free Article" and "Free PMC Article" links in the search results.

PubMed
Search
holistic nursing practice
Results: 1 to 45 of 45
Filters: Manage Filters
New feature
Titles with your search terms
26 free full-text articles in PubMed Central
Find related data
Search details

Find PMC Full Text Exclusively.

PMC holds full-text to 25 articles on the results lists. Select this to view a results list of PMC full text articles.

The screenshot shows a PubMed search results page for the query "holistic nursing practice". The left sidebar contains filters for "Free full text available" and "PMC full text available". The main results list shows 45 results, with the first 25 being PMC full-text articles. A red arrow points from the text box above to the "PMC full text available" filter. Another red arrow points from the "See all (26)..." link in the right sidebar to the "See all (26)..." link in the main results list.

PubMed
Search results for: holistic nursing practice

Results: 1 to 25 of 45
Filters activated: Free full text available. Clear all to show 45 items.

1. Nursing work at night in palliative oncology care.
da Silva MM, Moreira MC, Leite AL, Erdmann AL, Ray La Am (Edmundo). 2013 May-Jun;21(3):773-8. doi: 10.1093/ncp/ncn117. English. PMID: 23918024 (PubMed - in process) Free Article Related articles

2. Knowledge translation within a population health study: how do you do it?
Kilian A, Powell K, Hoon E, Newbury J, Wilson A, Selby J. Implement Sci. 2013 May 21;8:24. doi: 10.1186/1745-6215-8-24. PMID: 23697152 (PubMed - in process for MEDLINE) Free PMC Article Related articles

3. Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a mixed qualitative/observational study.
Morrice RJ, Huddnott P, Britten J, Garwert K, Craig LC. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2013 May 18;13:114. doi: 10.1186/1471-2389-13-114. PMID: 23671158 (PubMed - in process for MEDLINE) Free PMC Article Related articles

4. A holistic approach to managing a patient with heart failure.
Duncan A, Cunningham C. Future Cardiol. 2013 Mar;8(3):189-92. doi: 10.2217/fca.13.1. PMID: 23455871 (PubMed - in process for MEDLINE) Free Article Related articles

5. Nurses and Alzheimer's disease: a holistic perspective.
Saini R, Agha P, Carpenter B. Indian J Public Health. 2012 Oct-Dec;56(4):219-8. doi: 10.4103/0975-0875.106426. No abstract available. PMID: 23291147 (PubMed - in process for MEDLINE) Free Article Related articles

6. A health services framework of spiritual care.
Dawson TP. J Nurs Manag. 2012 Dec;20(10):1021-6. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2634.2012.01462.x. Epub 2012 Oct 20.

This sidebar shows a list of 26 free full-text articles available in PubMed Central. It includes titles like "Knowledge translation within a population health study: how do you do it?" and "Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a mixed qualitative/observational study". A red arrow points from the "See all (26)..." link in this sidebar to the "See all (26)..." link in the main results list.

26 free full-text articles in PubMed Central
Knowledge translation within a population health study: how do you do it? [Implement Sci. 2013]
Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a mixed qualitative/observational study [BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2013]
A health services framework of spiritual care. [J Nurs Manag. 2012]
See all (26)...

Follow the "See All" link for this content.

PMC Results List

NCBI Resources How To Sign in to NCBI

PubMed Search

RSS Save search Advanced Help

Show additional filters

Clear all

Article types

Review

More ...

Text availability

Abstract available

Free full text available

Full text available

Publication dates

5 years

10 years

Custom range...

Species

Humans

Clear all

Show additional filters

Display Settings: Summary, 20 per page, Sorted by Recently Added

Results: 1 to 20 of 26

Filters activated: Free full text available. Clear all to show 26 items.

1. Knowledge translation within a population health study: how do you do it?
Kitson A, Powell K, Hoon E, Newbury J, Wilson A, Beilby J.
Implement Sci. 2013 May 21;8:54. doi: 10.1186/1748-5868-8-54.
PMID: 23694753 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Free PMC Article
[Related citations](#)

2. Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a serial qualitative interview study.
McInnes RJ, Hoddinott P, Britten J, Darwent K, Craig LC.
BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2013 May 16;13:114. doi: 10.1186/1471-2393-13-114.
PMID: 23679158 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Free PMC Article
[Related citations](#)

3. A health system...
Dassaleman T, J Nurs Manag
PMID: 23151
[Related citations](#)

4. Medical stu...
Selva Old A
University
BMC Med Ed
PMID: 22909189 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Free PMC Article
[Related citations](#)

5. Yoga for youth in pain: the UCLA pediatric pain program model.
Evans S, Menden M, Sternlieb B, Tsao JC, Zeltzer LK.
Holist Nurs Pract. 2012 Sep-Oct;26(5):262-71. doi: 10.1097/HNP.0b013e3182630ed.
PMID: 22864296 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Free PMC Article
[Related citations](#)

Send to: Filters: Manage Filters

New feature
Try the new Display Settings option -
Sort by Relevance

Find related data
Database: Select

Search details
("Bull Let Warr Pract"[Journal] OR
["bulletin"[All Fields] AND
"nursing"[All Fields] AND

Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a serial qualitative interview study.
McInnes RJ, Hoddinott P, Britten J, Darwent K, Craig LC.
BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2013 May 16;13:114. doi: 10.1186/1471-2393-13-114.
PMID: 23679158 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] Free PMC Article
[Related citations](#)

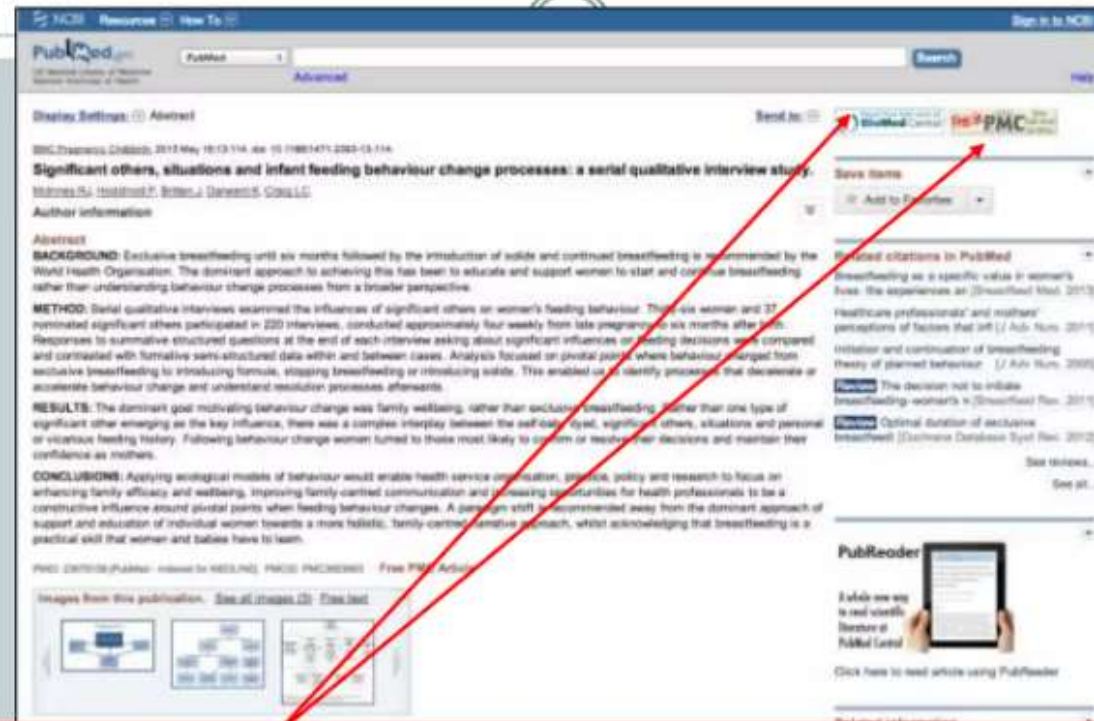
holistic nursing practice AND (free full text[sb]) (45) Published



holistic nursing practice (3238) Published

See more...

From the results list select the "Free PMC Article" link.

PMC Citation Display



Following the “Free PMC Article” link returns an informational page. The article citation and abstract (if available) screen appears. To bring up the article from PMC select the  button or to view the article through BioMed Central select the  button.

Viewing the Full Text

NCBI Resource | How To | Sign In to NCBI

PMC
US National Library of Medicine
Network Interface of PubMed

Journal List | BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth | v. 13, 2013 | PMC3603863

BioMed Central
The Open Access Publisher

BMC
Pregnancy & Childbirth

Full article | Search | Submit | Manuscript | Register

BMC Pregnancy & Childbirth, 2013, 13: 114
Published online 2013 May 16, doi: 10.1186/1475-2875-13-114

PMID: PMC3603863

Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a serial qualitative interview study

Rhona J. Mulrennan,¹ Pat Muldoon,^{1,2} Jane Britton,¹ Kirsty Devenant,¹ and Laura CA Craig²

Author information | Article notes | Copyright and license information

Abstract [Go to:](#)

Background

Exclusive breastfeeding until six months followed by the introduction of solids and continued breastfeeding is recommended by the World Health Organisation. The dominant approach to achieving this has been to educate and support women to start and continue breastfeeding rather than understanding behaviour change processes from a broader perspective.

Method

Serial qualitative interviews examined the influences of significant others on women's feeding behaviour. Thirty-six women and 37 nominated significant others participated in 220 interviews, conducted approximately four weekly from late pregnancy to six months after birth. Responses to summative structured questions at the end of each interview asking about significant influences on feeding decisions were compared and contrasted with formative semi-structured data within and between cases. Analysis focused on pivotal points where behaviour changed from exclusive breastfeeding to introducing formula, stopping breastfeeding or introducing solids. This enabled us to identify processes that decelerate or accelerate behaviour change and use.

Results

The dominant goal motivating behaviour change breastfeeding. Rather than one type of significant complex interplay between the self-baby dyad, significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes.

Formats:
Article | **PubReader** | ePub (beta) | PDF (902K)

Related citations in PubMed

Breastfeeding as a specific value in women's lives: the experiences and decisions of breastfeeders [Breastfeed Med. 2013]
Healthcare professionals' and mothers' perceptions of factors that influence decisions to breastfeed or formula feed [J Adv Nurs. 2011]
Initiation and continuation of breastfeeding: theory of planned behaviour [J Adv Nurs. 2000]
The decision not to initiate breastfeeding—women's reasons, attitudes and influencing factors—a review [Breastfeed Rev. 2011]
Optimal duration of exclusive breastfeeding [Archives Disease Syst Rev. 2012]
[See reviews...](#)
[See all...](#)

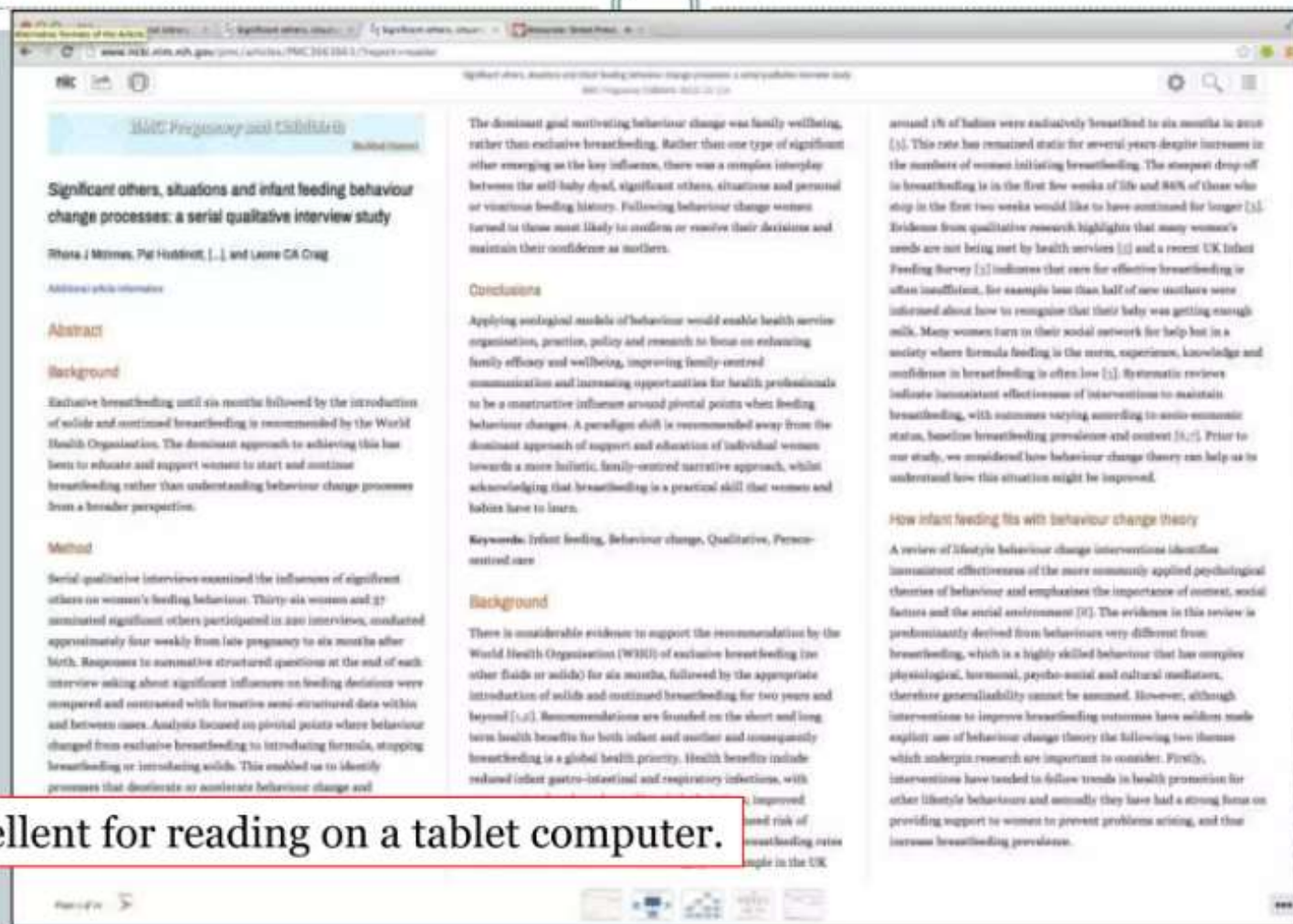
Links
PubMed

Recent Activity

Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a ...
Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a ...

Once at PMC there may be a variety of ways to access the article. Here in addition to the HTML format there are options for PubReader, ePub (for mobile devices and e-readers) and an Acrobat Reader PDF file.

PubReader View



The screenshot displays a tablet interface with a web browser showing a PubReader article. The article title is "Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a serial qualitative interview study" by Wera J Milnes, Pat Huddrett, et al., and Leone CA Craig. The article is categorized under "BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth". The abstract discusses the influence of significant others on women's feeding behavior, mentioning that exclusive breastfeeding until six months is recommended by the WHO. The background section notes that around 1% of babies were exclusively breastfed to six months in 2010. The method section describes a serial qualitative interview study with 36 women and 27 nominated significant others. The conclusion states that applying ecological models of behavior would enable health service organizations to focus on enhancing family efficacy and wellbeing. The keywords are "Infant feeding, Behaviour change, Qualitative, Person-centred care". The background section also mentions that around 1% of babies were exclusively breastfed to six months in 2010. The method section describes a serial qualitative interview study with 36 women and 27 nominated significant others. The conclusion states that applying ecological models of behavior would enable health service organizations to focus on enhancing family efficacy and wellbeing. The keywords are "Infant feeding, Behaviour change, Qualitative, Person-centred care".

Significant others, situations and infant feeding behaviour change processes: a serial qualitative interview study

Wera J Milnes, Pat Huddrett, [...], and Leone CA Craig

Abstract

Background

Exclusive breastfeeding until six months followed by the introduction of solids and continued breastfeeding is recommended by the World Health Organisation. The dominant approach to achieving this has been to educate and support women to start and continue breastfeeding rather than understanding behaviour change processes from a broader perspective.

Method

Serial qualitative interviews examined the influences of significant others on women's feeding behaviour. Thirty-six women and 27 nominated significant others participated in two interviews, mediated approximately four weeks from late pregnancy to six months after birth. Responses to narrative structured questions at the end of each interview asking about significant influences on feeding decisions were compared and contrasted with formative semi-structured data within and between cases. Analysis focused on pivotal points where behaviour changed from exclusive breastfeeding to introducing formula, stopping breastfeeding or introducing solids. This enabled us to identify processes that facilitate or accelerate behaviour change and

Conclusions

Applying ecological models of behaviour would enable health service organisation, practice, policy and research to focus on enhancing family efficacy and wellbeing, improving family-centred communication and increasing opportunities for health professionals to be a constructive influence around pivotal points when feeding behaviour changes. A paradigm shift is recommended away from the dominant approach of support and education of individual women towards a more holistic, family-centred narrative approach, whilst acknowledging that breastfeeding is a practical skill that women and babies have to learn.

Keywords: Infant feeding, Behaviour change, Qualitative, Person-centred care

Background

There is considerable evidence to support the recommendation by the World Health Organisation (WHO) of exclusive breastfeeding (no other fluids or solids) for six months, followed by the appropriate introduction of solids and continued breastfeeding for two years and beyond [1,2]. Recommendations are founded on the short and long term health benefits for both infant and mother and consequently breastfeeding is a global health priority. Health benefits include reduced infant gastro-intestinal and respiratory infections, with

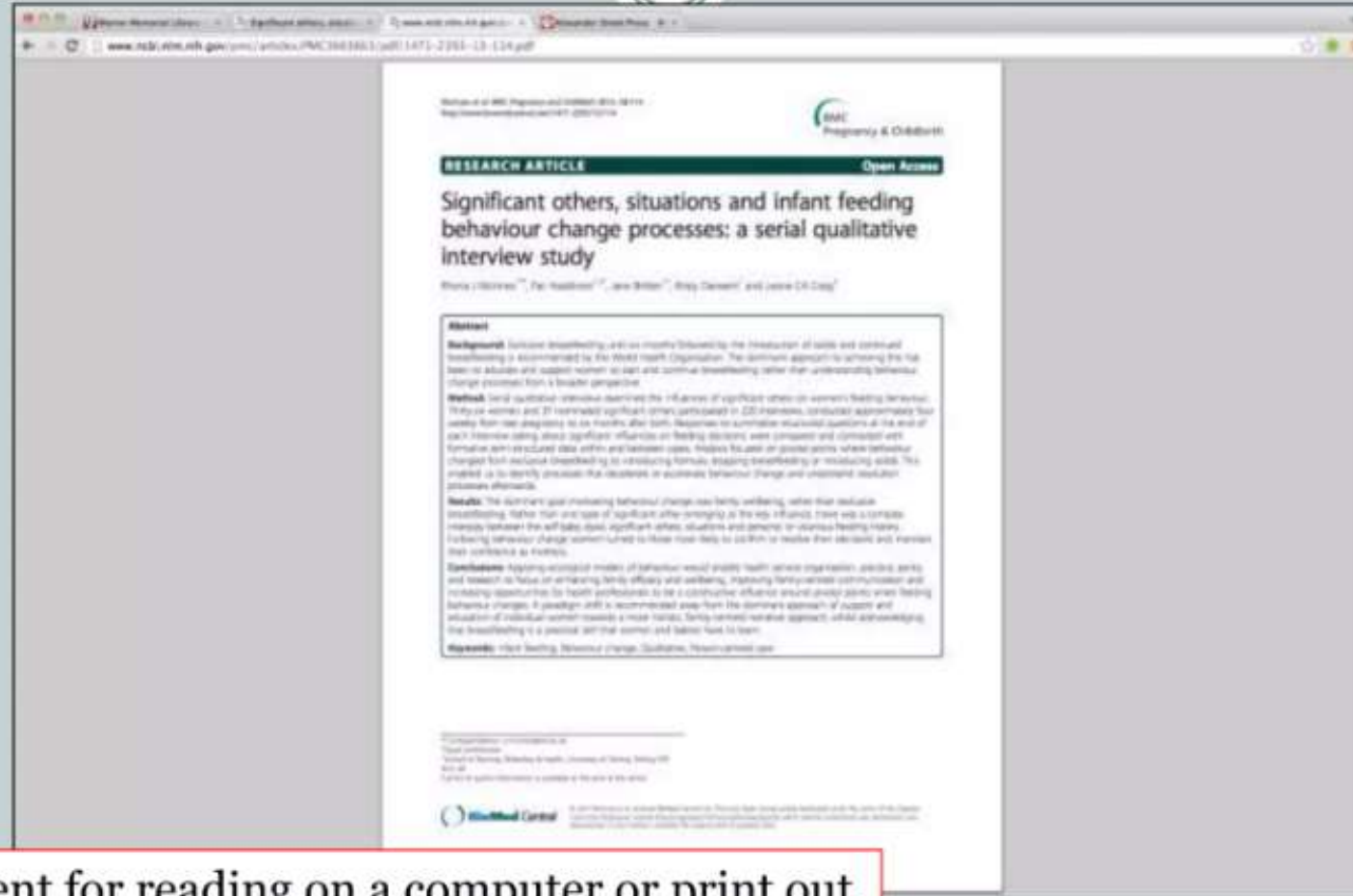
around 1% of babies were exclusively breastfed to six months in 2010 [3]. This rate has remained static for several years despite increases in the numbers of women initiating breastfeeding. The steepest drop-off in breastfeeding is in the first few weeks of life and 84% of those who stop in the first two weeks would like to have continued for longer [4]. Evidence from qualitative research highlights that many women's needs are not being met by health services [5] and a recent UK Infant Feeding Survey [6] indicates that care for effective breastfeeding is often insufficient, for example less than half of new mothers were informed about how to recognise that their baby was getting enough milk. Many women turn to their social network for help but in a society where formula feeding is the norm, experience, knowledge and confidence in breastfeeding is often low [5]. Systematic reviews indicate inconsistent effectiveness of interventions to maintain breastfeeding, with outcomes varying according to socio-economic status, baseline breastfeeding prevalence and context [3,7]. Prior to our study, we considered how behaviour change theory can help us to understand how this situation might be improved.

How infant feeding fits with behaviour change theory

A review of lifestyle behaviour change interventions identifies inconsistent effectiveness of the more commonly applied psychological theories of behaviour and emphasises the importance of context, social factors and the social environment [8]. The evidence in this review is predominantly derived from behaviours very different from breastfeeding, which is a highly skilled behaviour that has complex physiological, hormonal, psycho-social and cultural mediators, therefore generalisability cannot be assumed. However, although interventions to improve breastfeeding outcomes have seldom made explicit use of behaviour change theory the following two themes which underpin research are important to consider. Firstly, interventions have tended to follow trends in health promotion for other lifestyle behaviours and secondly they have had a strong focus on providing support to women to prevent problems arising, and thus increase breastfeeding prevalence.

Improved and risk of breastfeeding rates in the UK

Acrobat Reader PDF View



Excellent for reading on a computer or print out.

LITDB

LITDB (Literature Database) refers to a structured collection of research articles, books, conference proceedings, and patents related to specific scientific disciplines.

Unlike general academic databases, **LITDBs are often subject-specific**, providing curated content for targeted research areas like **agriculture, biotechnology, plant pathology, and life sciences**.

Features

- ❖ **Subject-Specific Coverage** – LITDB databases focus on specialized fields, such as plant science, genomics, or molecular biology.
- ❖ **Diverse Content Types** – Includes journal articles, conference papers, patents, technical reports, and government publications.
- ❖ **Metadata & Advanced Search Filters** – Allows searches using keywords, author names, institutions, and publication years.

❑ **Full-Text Access** – Some LITDBs provide open-access content, while others may require institutional login.

❑ **Integration with Reference Tools** – Many LITDBs support citation managers like Zotero, EndNote, and Mendeley.

❑ **Regularly Updated** – Includes the latest scientific research, experimental studies, and emerging trends.

Examples of Major LITDBs by Subject Area

Agriculture & Plant Sciences

✓ AGRIS (International System for Agricultural Science and Technology)

- Managed by the **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)**.
- Covers research in **crop diseases, plant breeding, soil science, and pest management**.
- 🔗 Website: <https://agris.fao.org/>

CAB Direct

- A global database for **agriculture, veterinary science, and environmental studies**.
 - Contains peer-reviewed articles, conference papers, and technical reports.
-
- ➦ Website: <https://www.cabdirect.org/>

✓ Plant Disease Database

- Published by the **American Phytopathological Society (APS)**.
- Covers research on **plant pathogens, resistance mechanisms, and disease management**.
- ➦ Website: <https://apsjournals.apsnet.org/>

CIAT (International Center for Tropical Agriculture)

- Focuses on **sustainable agriculture, climate change, and food security.**
- 🔗 Website: <https://ciat.cgiar.org/>

Life Sciences & Biotechnology

NCBI Literature Databases

- Includes PubMed, GenBank, and PMC for **genomics, molecular biology, and bioinformatics**.
- 🔗 Website: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

✓ EMBASE (Biomedical & Pharmacology Research)

- A database for **medical, pharmacological, and toxicological studies**.
- 🔗 Website: <https://www.embase.com/>

GenBank (Genomic Research Database)

- Provides **genetic sequence data** for plant, animal, and microbial studies.
- 🔗 Website: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genbank/>

✓ bioRxiv (Preprint Server for Life Sciences)

- Open-access repository for **unpublished manuscripts in biology and medicine**.
- 🔗 Website: <https://www.biorxiv.org/>

Multidisciplinary & Open Access Databases


CORE (Open-Access Research Aggregator)

- Provides free access to **millions of academic papers from institutional repositories.**
- 🔗 Website: <https://core.ac.uk/>

✓ DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journals)

- Hosts over **18,000 open-access journals** in various disciplines.
- 🔗 Website: <https://www.doaj.org/>

PubMed Central (PMC)

- A free full-text archive of **biomedical and life sciences** literature.
-  Website: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/>

How to Search in LITDB?

Basic Search:

- Enter keywords related to your research (e.g., "*Late Blight resistance in potatoes*").
- Use **Boolean operators (logical commands that help refine search results)** for refined results:
 - **AND** (e.g., "*Late Blight AND DNA markers*") → Narrows search.
 - **OR** (e.g., "*Late Blight OR Phytophthora infestans*") → Expands search.
 - **NOT** (e.g., "*Late Blight NOT Tomato*") → Excludes unwanted terms.

Advanced Search Features:

- Use **filters** (publication year, study type, language).
- Search by **author, institution, or funding agency**.
- Some databases support **metadata search** (e.g., crop type, soil conditions).

◆ Finding Full-Text Papers:

- Check **DOAJ, CORE, or PubMed Central** for free access.
- Look for **preprints in bioRxiv, ResearchGate, or institutional repositories**.
- If paywalled, check if your **university has access through a library login**.

Why Use LITDB?

- ✓ **Best for Subject-Specific Research** – Ideal for **plant science, genetics, agriculture, and environmental studies**.
- ✓ **Includes Technical Reports & Patents** – Unlike general databases, LITDBs often feature **government reports, field studies, and experimental data**.
- ✓ **Advanced Search Capabilities** – Supports **metadata filtering, subject classification, and dataset integration**.
- ✓ **Access to Cutting-Edge Research** – Many LITDBs index the **latest conference papers and preprints** before journal publication.

Feature	PubMed	LITDB (Literature Databases)
Scope	Focuses on biomedical, life sciences, and health research.	Covers specialized fields like agriculture, biotechnology, and plant pathology.
Source of Data	MEDLINE, PubMed Central (PMC), NCBI databases.	Varies by database (e.g., AGRIS, CAB Direct, CORE).
Access Type	Free & publicly available, but some articles are paywalled.	Some are free (DOAJ, CORE), while others require institutional access.
Types of Documents	Peer-reviewed journal articles, clinical trials, systematic reviews.	Journals, conference papers, patents, technical reports.
Search Features	Boolean operators, MeSH terms, filters by study type, journal, author.	Varies by database—some support advanced search, metadata tagging.
Citations & Abstracts	Provides abstracts, citations, and sometimes full-text articles.	Offers citations, abstracts, and full-text availability depending on the database.
Coverage & Updates	Continuously updated with new medical and life science research.	Frequency of updates depends on the database.
Use Case	Best for health sciences, genetics, molecular biology, and biotechnology research.	Best for subject-specific searches in agriculture, plant science, and open-access research.

Thank You

Any Doubts???

