

Guide to Using the EBSCO Databases

What is EBSCO?

EBSCO is a database system that offers indexing/abstracting and selected full text retrieval of periodical (magazine and journal) articles. These databases have full-text articles for over 7,000 periodicals and indexing and abstracting for over 8,000 journals, magazines, and newspapers. Many databases also offer access to monographs, theses, book chapters, and numerous other document types.

How do you access EBSCO?

- To begin, first go to MHGS's library website at: www.mhgs.edu/library.
- Click on the [EBSCO Databases](#) link on the center of the screen.
- Enter login name and password if asked (contact the library staff for this information).

How do you choose a database?

To search one database, **click on the name of the database**. To search more than one database, click on the box to the left of each database, then click the **Continue** button. We recommend that you search one database at a time in order to take advantage of the unique features of each.

Choose Databases | [Select another EBSCO service](#) Mans Hill Graduate School Library

To search within a single database, click the database name listed below. To select more than one database to search, check the boxes next to the databases and click **Continue**.

Continue

Select / deselect all

[ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials](#)
ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials combines the premier index to journal articles, book reviews, and collections of essays in all fields of religion with ATLA's online collection of major religion and theology journals. The ATLA Religion Database includes more than 537,000 article citations from more than 1,633 journals (518 currently indexed), more than 225,000 essay citations from over 18,700 multi-author works, and more than 494,000 book review citations. This database begins in 1949 although indexing for some journal titles extends back into the nineteenth century. This database is produced by the American Theological Library Association.
[More Information](#)

[PsycINFO](#)
PsycINFO, from the American Psychological Association (APA), contains nearly 2.4 million citations and summaries of scholarly journal articles, book chapters, books, and dissertations, all in psychology and related disciplines, dating as far back as the 1800s. 98 percent of the covered material is peer-reviewed. Journal coverage, which spans 1887 to present, includes international material selected from more than 2,200 periodicals in more than 27 languages.
[More Information](#)

[Academic Search Premier](#)
This multi-disciplinary database provides full text for more than 4,500 journals, including full text for more than 3,700 peer-reviewed titles. PDF backfiles to 1975 or further are available for well over one hundred journals, and searchable cited references are provided for more than 1,000 titles.
[Title List](#) [More Information](#)

[PEP Archive](#)
The PEP Archive is the definitive source of peer-reviewed scholarly and scientific articles from the field of psychoanalysis. Produced by Psychoanalytic Electronic Publishing, Inc, the database offers the full text of 26 principal psychoanalytic journals and more than 36 classic psychoanalytic books dating as far back as 1920. In all, the database includes more than 35,000 articles, book chapters, book reviews, letters and commentaries and 6,3000 figures and illustrations.
[More Information](#)

Figure 1 – Database Selection Screen

Searching in EBSCO

By default, EBSCO takes you to the *Advanced Search* screen. **Advanced** searching allows the user the most flexibility in performing searches. It provides three keyword search boxes (or more, if desired) to separate unique terms or phrases as well as capabilities to search within specific parts of each record. (Note: Each record consists of the citation information, abstract, and possible full-text.) By clicking on the *Subjects* or *Thesaurus* buttons on the blue toolbar, you may browse a complete listing of all subject headings available in the current database.



Figure 2 – Advanced Search Screen

In an *Advanced Search*, the user has the capability of limiting the search to a specific field such as the subject, title, or author field. (To see all of the searchable fields, simply click on the drop down box located next to the search box.) Using the field limiters is helpful for those users who know exactly what they need. Figure 3 is an example of the advanced search screen with drop-down menu shown.



Figure 3 – Drop-down Menu

On the home search screen, you also have access to additional specific limiters and search options. For instance, if a researcher knew he needed to find a peer-reviewed article dealing with adolescents, written in the last five years, the special limiters would be useful. Be advised that each database has its own distinct limiters.

Boolean operators (and, or, not) allow the searcher to create an exact search. More information on the use of Boolean operators can be found by clicking on the Help link at the top of the right hand corner of the screen.

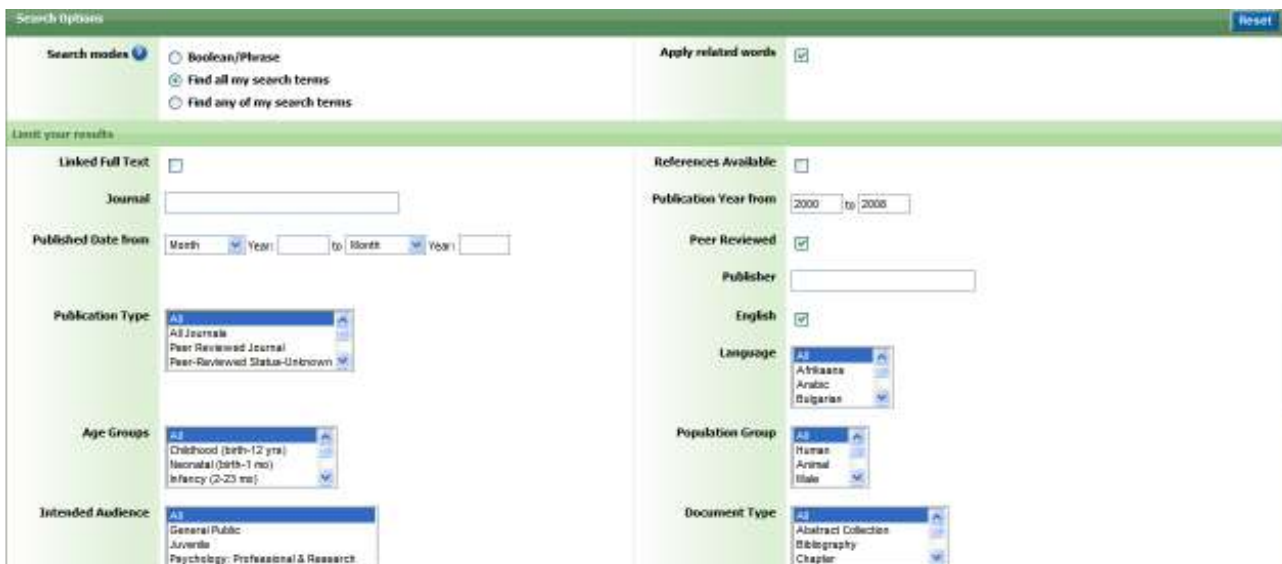


Figure 4 – Search Options

Understanding the Search Results


When viewing search results, citations are typically in chronological order, with the most recent articles first. You may also choose to sort the results by author, source or relevance.


Click on the title (underlined and in blue) to see the complete citation which includes bibliographic information, subject headings, other keywords and an abstract. Full text is indicated by either “HTML Full Text,” “PDF Full Text” or “Linked Full Text.”

If the full-text is not available, a Request this Article link is provided. The library staff will order it for you from another library. Please do your searching early enough to allow time to request articles.

15. [Personal fables, narcissism, and adolescent adjustment.](#) 

Aalsma, Matthew C.; Lapsley, Daniel K.; Flannery, Daniel J.; *Psychology in the Schools*, Vol 43(4), Apr 2006. pp. 481-491. [Journal Article]

 [PDF Full Text](#)


 [Add to folder](#) | Cited References: [\(38\)](#) | Times Cited in this Database: [\(5\)](#)




16. [Internal Consistency Reliability of the Self-Report Antisocial Process Screening Device.](#) 

Poythress, Norman G.; Douglas, Kevin S.; Falkenbach, Diana; Cruise, Keith; Lee, Zina; Murrie, Daniel C.; Vitacco, Michael; *Assessment*, Vol 13(1), Mar 2006. pp. 107-113. [Journal Article]

Abstract Only


 [Add to folder](#) | Cited References: [\(35\)](#) | Times Cited in this Database: [\(3\)](#)

[Request this article](#)

17. [An empirical typology of narcissism and mental health in late adolescence.](#) 

Lapsley, Daniel K.; Aalsma, Matthew C.; *Journal of Adolescence*, Vol 29(1), Feb 2006. pp. 53-71. [Journal Article]


Abstract Only

 [Add to folder](#) | Cited References: [\(39\)](#) | Times Cited in this Database: [\(2\)](#)

[Request this article](#)

18. [Review of Aggressivity, narcissism and self-destructiveness in the psychotherapeutic relationship.](#) 

Ahumada, Jorge L.; *International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, Vol 86(6), Dec 2005. pp. 1728-1733. [Review-Book]

 [HTML Full Text](#)


 [Add to folder](#) | Cited References: [\(4\)](#)

Figure 5 – Search Result Screen

Searching Tips

On occasion, you may not get the desired results, which can both be a frustrating and overwhelming experience. The following tips will allow you to expand or narrow your search as desired.

Too many Results?

- Try adding more search terms. It is important to be as specific as possible. If you enter only one word, search results will abound, and more than likely the results will not have anything to do with what you are researching. Remember to use the Boolean operators and provide terms that completely reflect your search interest.
- A keyword search will look throughout the whole record. Limiting your search to one of the fields provided in the *Advanced Search* module (subjects, title, author, etc.) will help narrow the results to the essence of your topic.

- Use the limiters at the bottom of the search screen. These limiters are designed to exclude any undesirable results.

Not Enough Results?

- Use synonyms or related terms. Think of other ways to describe your topic.
- Truncate your term using the “*” which will search for the stem of your word and any ending it may have. For example, by typing *educat**, you will get *educate*, *educates*, *educational*, *educating*, etc. This is particularly helpful for those terms that do have multiple variations.

No Results?

- Check for any misspellings or typos.
- Use the “Subjects” box to find a correct subject term.
- Do not enter long phrases in a keyword or advanced search. Words such as *for*, *as*, *to*, *the*, *of*, etc. are rarely indexed; using these words will skew the results.

Additional Tips

- If you find an article or document you like, you can find related articles by clicking on the appropriate descriptor(s).
- Constructing an effective search is both a creative and scientific process. Search results are not random. They rely solely on the terms entered and the manner in which they were entered. Please be patient and explore all avenues.

Printing/Emailing/Saving Records





To print, email, or save an individual record, simply click on the appropriate link at the top of each record.



Figure 6 – Record with Print, Email, and Save Links at the Top

To print, email, or save several records, use the *Add to Folder* button included in each record as seen in Figure 5. You can also add an item to your folder while viewing the individual record rather than the search results page. Once you have added all the necessary records, click on your folder, which should now contain one or more items. Once you go to your folder, you will then be directed to a Print, Email, or Save Manager.

1-3 of 3 Page: 1





Sort by:

Select / deselect all **Delete Items**



<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1. Assessing adolescents who threaten homicide in schools: A recent update. </p> <p>Twamlow, Stuart W.; Clinical Social Work Journal, Vol 36(2), Jun 2008. pp. 127-129. [Journal Article] Abstract Only</p> <p>Request this article</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2. The narcissism of depression or the depression of narcissism and adolescence. </p> <p>Anastasopoulos, Dimitris; Journal of Child Psychotherapy, Vol 33(3), Dec 2007. pp. 345-362. [Journal Article] Abstract Only</p> <p>Request this article</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>3. The relations among narcissism, self-esteem, and delinquency in a sample of at-risk adolescents. </p> <p>Barry, Christopher T.; Grafeman, Sarah J.; Adler, Kristy K.; Pickard, Jessica D.; Journal of Adolescence, Vol 30(6), Dec 2007. pp. 933-942. [Journal Article] Abstract Only</p> <p>Request this article</p>

Figure 7 – Print, Email or Save Manager

Print Manager – Select either the Citation/Abstract or Full Text (when available) option, then click on the blue **Print** button.

Email Manager – Enter in your email address and subject then choose whether you want the citation(s) and abstract(s) only or full text if available. Click on the blue **Send** button to email.

Save Manager – Once you have clicked on the blue **Save** button, your items will appear on the screen. To save to a disk, click on **File** and then **Save as** from your browser's toolbar. Be sure to save the document as a plain text file (.txt) or an HTML file (.html).