

Finding Articles in Academic Search Premier

SEARCHING:

Enter words from your topic. Let's say you are trying to find information on the connection between smoking and lung cancer.

When you enter more than one word in the search box, they are searched as a phrase. That means the system will look for those words (in the title, abstract, and subject headings) next to each other in that order.

If you type lung cancer smoking ...

Database: Academic Search Premier

[Database Help](#)

Find: in

and in

and in

you will only pull up articles with that exact phrase in the title, abstract, and subject headings of articles so you probably won't get much.

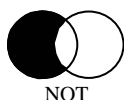
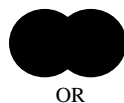
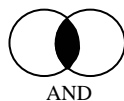
For better results enter the phrases in separate boxes with the word AND (drop down menu) in between the boxes.

Find: in

and in

and in

By leaving the pull down box at Default Fields, all the fields (Keyword, title, author, etc.) will be searched. This will usually be the most effective way to search. If you want to search only a specific author, a specific journal, or another specific field use the pull down menu to select the field of interest. The word AND is considered a Boolean operator. The words OR and NOT are also Boolean operators. These may be selected from the drop down menu box.



AND (result must include both terms: **nurses and productivity**)

OR (result may have either term: **cancer or neoplasms**)

NOT (result must have the first term without the second: **nurse not shark**)

Wildcard (the asterisk *) – Search the variants of the root of a word :

Estrogen* will search the words estrogen, estrogens, estrogenic, etc.

Nurs* will search for articles with words starting with that root such as nurse, nurses, nursing, etc.


Limiting your search to scholarly journals, to full text articles, or by date:

If you wish to limit your search to scholarly journals only and/or full text articles only, click the boxes in the “Limit your results” section. You may also limit your search to articles from a specific date range.

Find: in

and in

and in

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Refine Search | Search History / Alerts | Results

Limit your results: [Limiters](#) | [Expand](#)

Full Text

References Available

Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals

Published Date Yr: to Yr:

NOTE: If you limit your results to full text only, you may miss out on some good articles that are full text in another one of our databases or in print on the shelf. For journals that aren't full text there is a link (check for full text) that you can click and it will check to see if the journal is full text in another Regis database. If it isn't found, click the Lumen link to see if it available in print (paper) in the library on the shelves.

Finding the Full Text of the Article if it isn't in the database

Click on “Check for full text” and you will be linked to the database that contain the full text of the article if it is available.

2. [Squamous and small cell carcinomas of the lung: similarities and differences concerning the role of tobacco smoking.](#) By: Stefani, Eduardo De; Boffetta, Paolo; Ronco, Alvaro L.; Brennan, Paul; Correa, Pelayo; Deneo-Pellegrini, Hugo; Gutiérrez, Luis Piñeyro; Mendilaharsu, María. *Lung Cancer*, Jan2005, Vol. 47 Issue 1, p1, 8p; Abstract: Summary: In the time period 1988–2000, a case–case study on environmental factors and **lung cancer** risk was conducted in Montevideo, Uruguay. This study was designed in order to establish possible differences between squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) and small cell carcinomas (SCLC) of the **lung** in relation to tobacco **smoking**. Three hundred and ninety one (391) patients with small cell carcinoma were compared with 1187 patients with squamous cell carcinoma. Regarding sex, the study included a small number of women (26 with SCLC and 20 with SCC). SCLC was associated with higher risks for **smoking** status, **smoking** intensity and cumulative exposure to tobacco **smoking** when compared with SCC. These three tobacco variables were significantly different between both cell types in men. **Smoking** duration was significantly higher among SCLC compared with SCC only in women. With decreasing age at starting to smoke, the proportion of SCLC increases at the expense of SCC. Finally, types of tobacco and cigarette were not different between cell types in both sexes. It should be noted that these tobacco variables were not associated with increased risks among SCC, when this cell type was compared with SCLC. These results suggest that SCLC display the strongest relation with tobacco **smoking** than SCC. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR; Copyright 2005 Elsevier]; DOI: 10.1016/j.lungcan.2004.06.013; (AN 15647187)

[Check for full text](#)