## Search Tips

- Use quotation marks (""") to search for exact phrases.
- Two word queries such as **palliative care** are searched as an exact phrase by default.
- Three word queries such as **human immunodeficiency virus** are searched as words that need to appear in proximity to each other by default.
- Use special characters and operators to focus queries.

## Truncation and Wildcard Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Asterisk is used as a right-handed truncation. It will find all forms of a word.</td>
<td>Searching for <code>nurs*</code> will find nursing, nursed, nurses, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Question mark symbol (?) is used to replace any single character, either inside or the right end of the word. The question mark <strong>cannot</strong> be used to begin a word.</td>
<td>Searching for <code>wom?n</code> will find woma and womn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Operators

Boolean, proximity and adjacency operators are used to broaden and narrow your search.

- **AND** Find all the words. When searching for keywords in Citation and Document Text **AND** finds documents in which the words occur in the same paragraph (within approximately 1,000 characters) or the words appear in any citation field. Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within Citation and Document Text or Document Text to retrieve comprehensive results.
  - *Example:* therapy AND stroke

- **AND NOT** Finds articles which have the first word, but **not** the second word.
  - *Example:* therapy AND NOT radiation

- **OR** Finds **any** of the words.
  - *Example:* therapy OR radiation

- **W/#** Finds documents where these words are **within** some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within Citation and Document Text or Document Text.
  - *Example:* therapy W/3 stroke

- **W/PARA** Finds documents where words are **within the same paragraph** (within approximately 1,000 characters). Use when searching for keywords within Document Text.
  - *Example:* therapy W/PARA stroke

- **W/DOC** Finds documents where all the words appear **within the document text.** Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within Citation and Document Text or Document Text to retrieve comprehensive results.
  - *Example:* therapy W/DOC stroke
### Database Guide: Nursing & Allied Health Source

**NOT W/#**  Finds documents where words appear but are **not within** some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within Citation and Document Text or Document Text.  
*Example: drugs NOT W/5 therapy*

**PRE/#**  Finds documents where the **first word appears some number of words before the second word.** Use when searching for keywords within Citation and Document Text or Document Text.  
*Example: child pre/3 psychology*

### Search Field Syntax

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abstract</strong></td>
<td>Degree Awarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix</strong></td>
<td>Degree Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author</strong></td>
<td>Degree Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author Affiliation</strong></td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation and Abstracts</strong></td>
<td>Volume/Issue (DVI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation and Document Text</strong></td>
<td>Document Column Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coden</strong></td>
<td>Document Feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company Name / Organization</strong></td>
<td>Document ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date (Alpha)</strong></td>
<td>Document Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date (Numeric)</strong></td>
<td>Document Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dateline</strong></td>
<td>Document Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Document Type</strong></td>
<td>Document Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DUNS</strong></td>
<td>MeSH Subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Footnote</strong></td>
<td>NAICS / SIC Codes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geographical Name / Location</strong></td>
<td>(Industry Code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Headnote</strong></td>
<td>Pagination / Start Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Image Caption</strong></td>
<td>Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Index</strong></td>
<td>Publication Title / Journal Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ISSN</strong></td>
<td>Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>School Name / Code</strong></td>
<td>Source Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject Terms</strong></td>
<td>Subject Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volume</strong></td>
<td>UMI Dissertation Order Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Word Count</strong></td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abstract

Search article abstracts for your terms.  
*Valid Forms:*  
ABS  
AB  
ABSTRACT  
*Example:*  
ABS(telecommunication)

### Appendix

Used to search the Appendix of a document. The appendix usually comes at the end of the document, identified by a header - [Appendix]. Use **Keywords** to search this field.  
*Valid Forms:*  
APX  
*Examples:*  
APX(Ohio)
# Database Guide:
## Nursing & Allied Health Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Author</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use to find documents written by a particular author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHOR(Gertrude Huntington)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU(Kinsley, Michael)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Author Affiliation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The author affiliation field contains institutional affiliation and address of the first author, and grant numbers. All three pieces of the ID field (actual number/grant acronym/institute mnemonic) are individually searchable. There are more precise retrieval results from searching on the grant acronym, except in cases where the grant acronym is also state postal code abbreviation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use <strong>keyword(s)</strong> to search this field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUA(&quot;Cleveland Clinic Foundation&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUA(Writers Guild)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Citation and Abstract</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When you select Citations and Abstracts, ProQuest searches the following fields:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Personal Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Product Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Article Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Subject Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Company Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Source (publication title)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Citation and Document Text</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When you select Citation and Document Text, ProQuest searches within the complete text of the article, the citation fields, and the abstract.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Coden</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A coden is an alphanumeric code used for shelving/ordering books and journals in libraries, often based on a publication's title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODEN(EDUSBI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Company Name / Organization</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Search for a company or other organizations featured prominently in an article, including the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cooperatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Divisions of companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Governmental organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Political parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other organizations, such as professional sport teams, churches, Native American tribes, or music groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid Forms:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Examples:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO(MERCK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORG(&quot;March of Dimes&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company(ProQuest)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Database Guide: Nursing & Allied Health Source

**Note:** When you search using Company/Org, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for CO(United Nations), will find articles indexed on United Nations and United Nations Federal Credit Union. To find articles indexed with the exact term United Nations, use the **literal search field**: LCO({United Nations}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

#### Date (Alpha)

The publication date in alphanumeric format (month day year). For example, December 12, 1999 appears as Dec 12 1999.

**Do not use a comma.**

**Valid Forms:**
- PDA
- DA
- DATE

**Example:**
DA(Jul 4 2001)

#### Date (Numeric)

The publication date in numeric format (mm/dd/yyyy). For example December 12, 1999 appears as 12/12/1999.

You can use the less than (<) or greater than (>)) signs to indicate dates before and after a date, or between specific dates.

For example, **PDN(>1/1/2002) AND PDN(&lt1/5/2002)** will find results from publications with numeric dates between January 1, 2002 and January 5, 2002.

**Valid Forms:**
- PDN
- DDT
- ND
- PD
- PDN
- XP

**Example:**
PDN(12/12/1999)

#### Dateline

Lets you search article Datelines. The dateline occurs frequently in newspapers, just after the article title, giving the date and place of the articles origin.

Use **keyword(s)** to search this field. You can use Boolean, proximity and truncation operators.

**Valid Forms:**
- DLN
- XDL

**Examples:**
- DLN(cleveland)
- DLN(lebanon pre/1 ohio)

#### Degree Awarded

Search on a thesis for a particular degree, such as Ed. D.

**Valid Form:**
- DG

**Example:**
- DG(M.S.)

#### Degree Date

Search by the year in which the degree was awarded by the school. You can search degree date by a range of years or use "greater than" or "less than" to find dates before or after a specific date.

Note that your subscription may limit the range of dates available.

**Valid Form:**
- DEGDT

**Example:**
- DEGDT(1994)

#### Degree Name

Used to search degree name. For masters thesis and doctoral dissertation records, identifies the degree. Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

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Valid Forms:
DEGREE
DG
DDN

Example:
DG(MSN)

Dissertation Volume / Issue (DVI)

You can limit your search to the DAI (Dissertation Abstracts International) database or the MAI (Master's Abstracts International) database. The default setting specifies a search across both.

Use this field to narrow your search to social sciences and humanities (volume A) or sciences and engineering (volume B). Or search for specific issue numbers.

Note: Limiting by volume or issue may not make sense if your subscription only covers a portion of the database.

Valid Form:
DISVOL

Examples:
DISVOL(DAI-B 56-02)
DISVOL(B)

Document Column Head

The title of a column in a periodical or newspaper, such as "The Week in Review." Finds all articles where the search words are in the column head.

Valid Form:
COL

Example:
COL(Letter to the Editor)

Document Feature

Used to search document features, such as an index or auxiliary materials, that may be included in or accompany a document.

The document features indexed are:

- Maps
- References
- Tables

Valid Forms:
SF

Examples:
SF(maps)
SF(tables OR illustrations)

Document ID

Search the unique database ID for articles and documents in ProQuest.

Valid Form:
ID

Example:
ID(356894)

Document Language

Used to search language index. This field contains the language in which the document was published originally. You can select languages from the language field specific index.

Valid Forms:
LA
LN

Examples:
LA(french)
LN(french or english)

Document Text

Searches only the full text of articles for your search terms. Article abstracts are not included in this search. AND, OR, and other search operators are treated as such unless enclosed in quotes.

Valid Forms:
TEXT
TX

Examples:
TEXT(occupational therapy)
### Document Title

Locates the occurrence of search words in the title of the article.

**Valid Forms:**
- TITLE
- TI

**Examples:**
- TITLE(hospice)
- TI(palliative and cancer)

### Geographical Name / Location

Use this search field to look for articles in which a geographical area or location figures prominently in the text.

**Valid Forms:**
- GEO
- GN
- LO
- LOC
- LOCATION
- GC

**Examples:**
- GEO(New Orleans)
- GN(Arctic)

*Note: When you search using location, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for GEO(Paris), will find articles indexed on Paris and Paris City, Utah. To find articles indexed with the exact term Paris, use the literal search field: LGEO({Paris}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.*

### Document Type

Use this search field to look for search words or phrases in articles of a certain type.

**Valid Forms:**
- AT
- TY
- DT

**Examples:**
- DTYPE(commentary)
- AT(review)

### DUNS

The Dunn and Bradstreet trading partner identification number. These numbers provide a universal system for computer identification of companies.

**Valid Forms:**
- DUNS
- DUN
- DU
- DN

**Examples:**
- DUNS(00-132-6495)
- DU(00-132-6495)

### Footnote

Search article footnotes for your terms.

**Valid Forms:**
- FOOT
- FTN

### Headnote

This search field looks for search words that occur in the headnotes of an article. Headnotes are short introductions, explanations, or comments at the beginning of an article. They are different from abstracts in that they do not attempt to summarize the content of the article.

**Valid Forms:**
- HEAD
- HDN

**Examples:**
- HEAD(neck)
- HDN(radiation and therapy)

### Image Caption

This search field looks for occurrences of search words in the caption text accompanying article illustrations, graphs, and photographs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Valid Forms:</th>
<th>Examples:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Using this field locates all occurrences of search words in any searchable index field. It does not find occurrences in the text of the articles.</td>
<td>INDEX, IND, IX</td>
<td>MESH(Diagnostic Imaging), MESH(myocardial)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN</td>
<td>This search field looks for the eight-digit International Standard Serials Number (ISSN), where available. ISSN is a searchable field. Hyphens are optional.</td>
<td>ISSN, SN, ISN</td>
<td>SIC(325411), NAICS(325412514210)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Used to search issue number. Use keyword(s) to search this field.</td>
<td>ISSUE, IS</td>
<td>PAG(22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Use to find articles about a person. When the personal name field is displayed in an article citation, the life spans of historical figures follow their names.</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>NA(John A Smith), NA(Smith, John A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples:
NAME(D Cosgrove)

Note: When you search using person, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for PER(Cher), will find articles indexed on Cher and Cher Pere Noel. To find articles indexed with the exact term Cher, use the literal search field: LPER({Cher}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

**Product Name**

Use to find articles about a specific product.

*Valid Forms:*
PROD
PR
PRO
TN

*Examples:*
PROD(gingko)

**Publication Title / Journal Name**

Used to search by a specific publication or publication. Retrieves all periodicals with word or phrase in the title.

*Valid Forms:*
SOURCE
SO
JR
JN
JO
SR
PTI
PUB

*Examples:*
SO(Nurse Practitioner)
PUB(Clinical Nurse Specialist)

**School Name / Code**

Search for dissertations granted by a specific school. Enter the school name or four-digit school code. You can use this field to search for a list of all schools within a particular country by entering the country name.

*Valid Forms:*
SC
SCH
SCHNAME

*Examples:*
SCHNAME(Case Western)
SCHNAME(Florida)
SCHNAME(0300)

**Section**

Search for articles that appear in a specific section of a publication. Use the SOURCE search field to specify a publication. You must specify the section name exactly as it appears in the publication.

*Valid Forms:*
SECTION
SE
SEC

*Examples:*
SECTION(Specialty Focus)
SE(Book Reviews)

**Source Type**

Use to include or exclude the following source types from your search: dissertations, newspapers, periodicals, or wire feeds.

*Valid Form:*
STYPE

*Examples:*
STYPE(dissertations)
STYPE(newspaper)
STYPE(periodical)

**Subject Terms**

Use the subject search field to look for articles or dissertations about a specific subject.
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#### Valid Forms:
- SUB
- TERMS
- SB
- SU

**Examples:**
- SU(Health Care)
- SU(nonprofit)

**Note:** When you search using subject, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for SUB(Nursing), will find articles indexed on Nursing Administration. To find articles indexed with the exact term Nursing, use the literal search field: LSU({nursing}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.

#### UMI Dissertation Order Number

Used to search the ID number that identifies the dissertation described in a record from UMI.

Use **numbers** to search this field.

**Valid Form:**
- XID

**Example:**
- XID(3179017)

#### Word Count

The number of words in the article text. Use this search field to locate articles under (<) or over (>) a certain length.

**Valid Forms:**
- WORDS
- WRD
- WC

**Examples:**
- WORDS(<1000) finds articles containing 1000 words or less
- WRD(>500) finds articles containing 500 words or more
- WC(>750 AND <1000) finds articles between 750 and 1000 words

#### Year

Used to search **publication year** index.

**Valid Forms:**
- YR
- PY

**Examples:**
- YR(1986)
- YR(1986-1987)
- YR(>1998)
- YR(<1998)
Stop Words

ProQuest ignores the following frequently used words. To use them as part of a search phrase, enclose them with quotation marks ("""). Example: "the sound and the fury".

about  after  also  an  and
any  are  as  at  be
because  been  between  both  but
by  can  could  do  each
for  from  had  has  have
how  if  into  is  it
its  just  like  make  many
more  most  much  no  not
now  of  only  or  other
our  out  said  should  so
some  such  than  that  the
their  them  there  these  they
this  those  through  to  use
was  we  were  what  when
which  while  who  will  with
would

Where to find help

Search our Support Center:
http://www.proquest.com/support

To access product help and training documentation:
http://www.proquest.com/go/training
http://www.proquest.co.uk/go/training

By phone
In North America:  800-889-3358
Outside North America:  0880 220 710 (UK only)
                         +44 1223 271 496 (Outside of UK)