Disclaimer:
This presentation is not about the intricacies of searching (strategies and the like) but about the mechanics of retrieving the full-text of a record you have found on PubMed.
Outline

- We will review the different steps to accessing PubMed from the NYCPM Library website.
- We will also explore the on- and off-campus differences.
- After performing your search, and once PubMed has displayed a list of records of your choice, we will investigate different options to retrieve the text of an article.
Whether you are on-campus or off-campus, go to NYCPM Library website, located at http://www.nycpm.edu/library.asp
Welcome to the Library site!
Now the hard part (believe it or not!)

- If you are on-campus, no problem, the system recognizes the IP Address and treats you like family! No need to log in.

If you are off-campus, you will see a dialog box (about halfway down the page) asking you to log in. Your login info has been emailed to you by the Library Director already. When in doubt, ask us. Once you have input your login info, the system recognizes you as an NYCPM member and you are as good as on-campus (almost…)

Online Resources

**ANATOMY TV**  
Anatomical computer program to help students study and understand the human body.

**ASM JOURNALS**  
Includes an archive of over 11 online journals published by the American Society for Microbiology.
Next step…

- Scroll down the page and click on **PUBMED**…

- Do not type in the PubMed.gov address (or URL) in the URL box, as the system will not recognize your affiliation and full-text, if available, will not be retrievable.
Reminder!

- We will *not* cover Search Strategies, boolean logic, truncations, MESH, etc.
- The Director of the Library usually teaches workshops to that effect.
- We will assume that you have correctly searched for articles, based on a topic or research project.
Let us assume that you have searched for …

- Hallux Valgus AND Juvenile*
- …you came up with 38 records.

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What now?...

- The correct and sensible way to figure out if the results (hits) fit your needs is to open each and every link and read the abstract (if available).
- You have noticed that the list does not inform you upon the full-text availability of the records. You need to click on the links.
- For instance, let’s open Record #4 (*Scarf osteotomy for the correction of adolescent hallux valgus*).
…click on the “title” (blue link)

1. **Case study—Juvenile hallux valgus deformity.**
   Hart ES.
   PMID: 20664468 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   Related citations

2. **The role of the first metatarsocuneiform joint in juvenile hallux valgus.**
   Vyas S, Conduah A, Was N, Otsuka NY.
   PMID: 20520579 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   Related citations

3. **Scarff ostectomy for the correction of adolescent hallux valgus.**
   John S, Wel L Jr, Weil LS Sr, Chase K.
   PMID: 20400434 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
   Related citations

4. **Custom-made foot orthoses for the treatment of foot pain.**
   Hawke F, Burns J, Radford JA, du Toit V.
...a good idea would be to read the abstract first...

- Maybe this is a good article for your project. The abstract (a summary of the article) could be anything between 10 to a few hundred words.
- The goal, methodology, findings and conclusion are usually summarized.
- Let’s say that this is the article of your dreams...
- From here, you have a few options, depending on the situation...
Option 1, the easiest, the full-text is readily available. Always, always look up the upper right-hand corner for an icon.

**Abstract**

Adolescent hallux valgus deformity is a complex surgical condition. Although several techniques have been described to correct this deformity in adults, limitations exist for adolescents because of the presence of open growth plates and high recurrence rates. This retrospective study reports results of 7 patients (14 feet) using the Scarf osteotomy for correction of adolescent hallux valgus deformity. All patients underwent concurrent bilateral hallux valgus surgery. Radiographic evaluation measures included intermetatarsal 1-2 angle, hallux valgus angle, and distal metatarsal articular angle. Data recorded from the lateral radiograph evaluated the first metatarsal declination angle. Postoperative patient satisfaction was assessed using a standard patient satisfaction survey. Postoperative, subjective, and objective measurements were calculated using the American College of Foot and Ankle Surgeons (ACFAS) Scoring Scale for the First Metatarsophalangeal Joint and First Ray and the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society (AOFAS) Hallux Metatarsophalangeal-Interphalangeal Scoring Scale. Average patient age and follow-up were 14.43 years and 67 months, respectively. There was 100% maternal inheritance of hallux valgus deformity. The average AOFAS Metatarsophalangeal Joint and First Ray Score (module 1) was 94.72, and the average AOFAS Hallux Metatarsophalangeal-Interphalangeal Score was 96.43. Complications included 1 patient who underwent revision surgery on 1 foot 18 years after the date of index surgery because of painful recurrence of the deformity. The authors believe the Scarf osteotomy is a safe, effective, and versatile procedure for the correction of juvenile and adolescent hallux valgus deformity.
Click on the icon... et voilà!

Clinical Research

Scarf Osteotomy for the Correction of Adolescent Hallux Valgus

Abstract: Adolescent hallux valgus deformity is a complex surgical condition. Although several techniques have been described to correct this deformity in adults, limitations exist for adolescents because of the presence of open growth plates and high recurrence rates. This retrospective study reports results of 7 patients (14 feet) using the Scarf osteotomy for correction of adolescent hallux valgus deformity. All patients underwent concomitant bilateral hallux valgus surgery. Radiographic evaluation measures included intermetatarsal 1-2 angle, hallux valgus angle, and distal metatarsal articular angle. Data recorded from the lateral radiograph evaluated the first metatarsal declination angle. Postoperatively, months, respectively. There was 100% maternal inheritance of hallux valgus deformity. The average postoperative AOFAS Metatarsophalangeal Joint and First Ray Scale (module 1) score was 94.72, and the average AOFAS Hallux Metatarsophalangeal Interphalangeal Scale score was 98.43. Complications included 1 patient who underwent revision surgery on 1 foot 18 years after the date of index surgery because of painful recurrence of the deformity. The authors believe the Scarf osteotomy is a safe, effective, and versatile procedure for the correction of juvenile and adolescent hallux valgus deformity.

Keywords: adolescent bunion; juvenile bunion; Scarf osteotomy; hallux valgus...
Option 2: the article is available in print, in the library; in which case you will see this icon:
In this event...

- … you need to visit the library, find the journal and photocopy the article…
- Call/email us if you need help.
Option 3

- In the event that we do not have direct access to the full-text of the article…
- Let’s say that there is no icon of any sort…
- No problem!!
- Just request the article through our Inter Library Loan Request Form page.
- Just go to the library page and click on…
Librarian Paul Tremblay, MLIS, MA
Library Assistant Merleen Chisholm
Library Assistant Richard Mandel
Assistant Librarian Michael Perlman, MLS

View the 2012-2013 Library operating schedule here.
Click here to browse our on-line book catalog.

To request materials from us please click for our Interlibrary Loan Request Form.

Library Hours:
The Library is open for general use as follows:

Library hours*
Fill in the form, we will request the article for you...

- ...in a very timely manner. We’ll email you the PDF version of the article once we obtain it from another institution.
…any questions?

• You know where we are.
• Do not hesitate to call, email us anytime.
• We are here to help!!
• Good luck!