PsycINFO & PsycARTICLES

PsycINFO includes information from more than 1300 international journals in psychology and related fields. Abstracts are included for the articles, but it is not a full text database.

PsycARTICLES contains full text articles from journals published by the American Psychological Association, the APA Educational Publishing Foundation, the Canadian Psychological Association, and Hogrefe & Huber. The database includes all material from the print journals with the exception of advertisements and editorial board lists.

Since both databases are provided by ProQuest, the search interfaces are identical, and the techniques you use in one will work when searching the other.

Searching

As with all ProQuest databases, there are a number of ways to conduct a search. The initial screen is the Basic Search screen.

You can type in the words you are looking to search in the text box. Note that the search will run over all fields, so you may get more returned articles than you are interested in. You can use Boolean operators, wildcards and exact phrase searching in the Basic Search. (These will be discussed more fully later in the document.) You can else check the Peer reviewed box below the search bar to further limit your results to those types of items.

Since there are numerous databases provided by ProQuest, you do have the option of search multiple databases at once. By clicking on the Change databases button at the top of the page, you will be taken to a list of all the ProQuest databases Briggs Library currently has access to. Check the ones you want to include and then click the Use Selected Databases button at the top or bottom of the list. Your search will now include results from across all of the databases selected.
Search Tips

You can use Boolean operators to limit your search either using the drop down choices in the Advanced Search tab or by creating a search string in the Basic Search field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boolean Operator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| Quotation marks “ “ | Searches for words between the quote marks exactly as they appear.  
  Example: “information literacy”                                               |
| **AND**          | Searches for items where all of the terms appear.  More inclusive with fewer results.  
  Example: university AND achievement                                            |
| **OR**           | Searches for all the search terms listed.  The more terms listed the more results you get.  
  Example: information OR literacy OR media                                        |
| **NOT**          | Removes certain words from the search.  Allows you to limit result you might not want.  
  Example: “information literacy” NOT K-12                                         |
| **Nesting ()**   | Groups similar terms together for better search results.  
  Example: “information literacy” AND (college OR university)                       |
| **NEAR/n**       | Looks for items that contain two search terms, in any order, within a specific number (‘n’) of words apart.  
  Example: “body image” NEAR/3 women                                               |
| **PRE/n**        | Looks for documents that contain one search term within a specified number (‘n’) of words before a second term.  
  Example: nursing PRE/4 education                                                 |

Wildcards allow you to search for multiple terms at one time.

- The asterisk (*) represents any number of characters at the end of a word. For example, searching environ* will return results containing environment and environmental.
- The question mark (?) replaces any single character inside or at the end of a word. Multiple ?s can be used to represent multiple characters. For example, ad??? will return added, adult, and adopted.
Advanced Search
PsycINFO also offers an Advanced Search option, located above the search bar, where you can combine terms using Boolean operators and limit your search to specific fields. If you are not comfortable creating search strings, using the advanced search interface is a useful alternative. You are also able to limit your search to scholarly publications and by publication type and date as well as other limiting parameters.

Thesaurus
A thesaurus is also available above the search bar on the Advanced Search page. A thesaurus is a controlled vocabulary created by the database provider to add continuity to searching. In the case of PsycINFO and PsycARTICLES, this vocabulary is taken directly from the APA’s Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. If you find that your search is not giving you any results (or as many as you think you should have) verify with the thesaurus that you are using the correct term(s).
A new browser window opens, and you can either search for terms in the thesaurus or browse the terms using the alphabetic links. The result of your search will be a list of terms for you to choose from to continue your search. For instance in a search for “body image” the result looks like this.

![PsycINFO 2015 Thesaurus](image)

You can see that terms that are further subdivided have blue box next to them, allowing you to expand to find the term that best suits your search. You can then either click on the link to search that term or write it down to add to your search string. Once you have checked all the terms you want to use, select whether you want to combine multiple terms using the Boolean Operators AND, OR, or NOT and then click Add to Search. The window will then close and your selected terms will be listed as a search string in the search bar.

```
SU.EXACT("Apotemnophilia") OR SU.EXACT("Body Image Disturbances") OR SU.EXACT("Anorexia Nervosa")
```

**Command Line Search**

Command Searching, also available above the Basic Search bar, allows you to enter a search string using all of the Boolean operators available to you, as well as command
search in fields. If you cannot remember the field codes, there is a drop down box from which you can choose the code and populate the search.

Search Results
Once you’ve entered your search using whatever technique you are most comfortable with, you will be taken to a results page.

218 Results

[Results output with various entries and options for sorting and viewing]
As you can see there is a lot of information provided on the results page. You can limit your search by publication type, date, subject, etc. by clicking on one of the tabs to the left of the results list.

If you see **Full Text** or **Full Text - PDF** below an item’s title, you know that document is available to you in full text. Simply click on the link to the article. If a journal article is not available in full text from this database, clicking on the **UMM Find It** button by or below the article’s title links you to a page indicating where the article is available.

Clicking on the title of the article will open up the complete record for the article. This will include all the necessary items need to correctly cite the article including the article title, author(s), source (journal name), and date information. The record will also include subject headings which are terms that describe what the article is about, many of which are hyperlinked to other articles with the same heading. An abstract (summary) of the article may also be present.

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**Selective visual attention during mirror exposure in anorexia and bulimia nervosa.**

Tuschen-Caffier, Brurina; Bender, Caroline; Caffier, Delph; Klenner, Katharina; Braks, Karsten et al. *PLoS ONE* 10.12. (Dec 29, 2015).

Abstract

Objective: Cognitive theories suggest that body dissatisfaction results from the activation of maladaptive appearance schemata, which guide mental processes such as selective attention to shape and weight-related information. In line with this, the present study hypothesized that patients with anorexia nervosa (AN) and bulimia nervosa (BN) are characterized by increased visual attention for the most dissatisfying/ugly body part compared to their most satisfying/beautiful body part, while a more balanced viewing pattern was expected for controls without eating disorders (CS). Method: Eye movements were recorded in a group of patients with AN (n = 16), BN (n = 16) and a CS (n = 16) in an ecologically valid setting, i.e., during a 5-min mirror exposure. Results: Evidence was found that patients with AN and BN display longer and more frequent gazes towards the most dissatisfying relative to the most satisfying and towards their most ugly compared to their most beautiful body parts, whereas the CS showed a more balanced gaze pattern. Discussion: The results converge with theoretical models that emphasize the role of information processing in the maintenance of body dissatisfaction. Given the ecological importance of body dissatisfaction in the development of eating disorders, future studies should focus on the modification of the reported patterns. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2016 APA, all rights reserved)(Journal abstract)
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