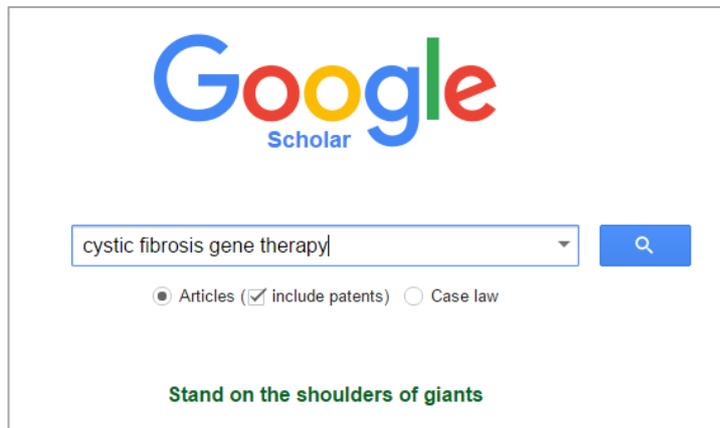


Google Scholar

Google Scholar looks very similar to Google. The difference is that Google Scholar ONLY produces results containing scholarly information (e.g. journal articles and theses).

If you are starting a piece of research then Google Scholar is a good place to start your search. However, because not all scholarly literature is available through Google Scholar you should also complete a more thorough search on clinical databases such as Medline.

To access Google Scholar go to <https://scholar.google.co.uk/> enter your search terms into the search box and click search.



Interpreting Your Results:

Advanced search

Web Images More... library.tsdfit@nhs.net

Google Scholar About 367,000 results (0.10 sec) My Citations

Articles Case law My library

Any time Since 2016 Since 2015 Since 2012 Custom range...

Sort by relevance Sort by date

Include patents Include citations Create alert

Cystic fibrosis gene therapy ← Title of article
 WH Colledge - Current opinion in genetics & development, 1994 - Elsevier
 Abstract A variety of cystic fibrosis gene therapy approaches based on viral (adenovirus, retrovirus, and adeno-associated virus) and non-viral (liposomes and receptor-mediated endocytosis) routes are currently being assessed for safety and efficacy. Of these, the trials Cited by 24 Related articles All 3 versions Cite Save More

Cystic fibrosis gene therapy ← Title of article
 WH Colledge, MJ Evans - British medical bulletin, 1995 - British Council
 Abstract Cystic fibrosis is a common severe autosomal recessive genetic disease which is caused by dysfunction of an epithelial cell surface cAMP activated Cl-channel. The effects of this dysfunction are pleiotropic but the human morbidity results from the effects in the Cited by 20 Related articles All 4 versions Cite Save More

[CITATION] Identification of the **cystic fibrosis gene** - cloning and characterization of complementary DNA
 JR Riordan - Trends in Genetics, 1989 - Elsevier Current Trends
 Cited by 6365 Related articles All 18 versions Cite Save More

Correction of the ion transport defect in **cystic fibrosis** transgenic mice by **gene therapy**
 SC Hyde, DR Gill, CF Higgins, AEO Trezise... - Nature, 1993 - nature.com
 Abstract **CYSTIC FIBROSIS** (CF) is a lethal inherited disorder affecting about 1 in 2,000 Caucasians. The major cause of morbidity is permanent lung damage resulting from ion transport abnormalities in airway epithelia that lead to mucus accumulation and bacterial Cited by 417 Related articles All 7 versions Cite Save

s-mediated **gene** transfer transiently corrects the chloride transport basal epithelia of patients with **cystic fibrosis**
 Couture, RJ Gregory, SM Graham... - Cell, 1993 - Elsevier
 Abstract **CYSTIC FIBROSIS** (CF) is a lethal inherited disorder affecting about 1 in 2,000 Caucasians. The major cause of morbidity is permanent lung damage resulting from ion transport abnormalities in airway epithelia that lead to mucus accumulation and bacterial variations detected in the **cystic fibrosis** transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) **gene**: a report from the **cystic fibrosis** genetic analysis consortium. Hum. ... Cited by 601 Related articles All 7 versions Cite Save More

Administration of an adenovirus containing the human CFTR cDNA to the respiratory tract of individuals with **cystic fibrosis** [PDF] academia.edu

Change the date range of the results

Details of authors, journal published in and date published

A snippet of information about the search result

Number of times the article has been cited

Google Scholar also offers an advanced search option which can help you clearly specify your query to the search engine.

The image shows a search engine interface with a search bar containing "cystic fibrosis gene therapy". Below the search bar are several options for finding articles:

- Find articles with all of the words (selected)
- with the exact phrase
- with at least one of the words
- without the words
- where my words occur:
 - anywhere in the article
 - in the title of the article
- Return articles authored by: e.g., "PJ Hayes" or McCarthy
- Return articles published in: e.g., J Biol Chem or Nature
- Return articles dated between: [] - [] e.g., 1996

Callout boxes provide the following explanations:

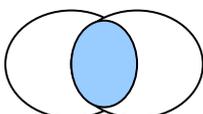
- Returns results containing all entered keywords**: Points to the "with all of the words" option.
- Returns results containing the specific keywords searched in the order that they've been entered**: Points to the search bar.
- Returns results containing at least one of the entered keywords. Useful for synonyms e.g. nurse, nurses, nursing**: Points to the "with at least one of the words" option.
- The search engine will ignore any sources of information containing the keywords entered here**: Points to the "without the words" option.

At the bottom of the search interface, a search result is visible: "Correction of the ion transport defect in **cystic fibrosis** transgenic mice by **gene therapy**".

NB: When ranking articles Google Scholar partly relies on how often an article has been cited in other research. Therefore, you will usually notice that the top search results are not the latest research. To find more current research simply change the date range of the results.

Search tips:

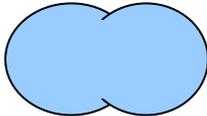
- ❖ keywords tell the search engine what you are looking for. A few words are better than typing full sentences. Usually, search engines ignore common words such as **it**, or **the**. These are called stopwords, and should not be entered as keywords.
- ❖ when searching, be as specific as possible. A search on "health" will retrieve over 1,000,000,000 results. A search for the words "Department" and "Health" together is more specific, and will *only* retrieve 500,000,000 results. It is much easier to look through a short list of relevant results than a long list of irrelevant results.
- ❖ AND is used to narrow your search. However, you do not need to type "AND" between terms when using most search engines. Google will search for sites which include all of your search terms by default.



AND narrows a search down.

- ❖ To find more results relating to a particular concept, think of several words used for your concept. Use OR to join these synonyms/alternative spellings, e.g. health OR wellbeing. Google Scholar will search for research which contains either of your search terms. In this example, it will include research which includes the word **health**, and research which includes the word **wellbeing**, as well as research which use both words.

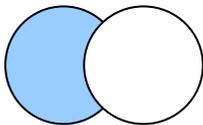
OR should be typed in capitals, or Google will treat it as a stopword.



OR gives you **more**

- ❖ Use the minus sign (-) to exclude unwanted results (known as a NOT search). For example, searching for GP can bring up references to the Grand Prix. To exclude results about the Grand Prix, you could use gp -prix.

NB: there should be a space before the minus sign but not after it.



NOT excludes from a search

- ❖ Use quotation marks to indicate a phrase e.g. "accident and emergency." In this case you should include any stopwords which are part of the phrase. The search engine will return only websites which include the exact phrase you have entered.
- ❖ Use the advanced search option to help guide your search.