**Question Number:** \_\_1\_\_\_\_

**1. Search Plan**

****

Nancy Van House

Nancy Vanhouse

Building blocks

**Database(s):**

ERIC

**Fields (title, subject, etc.) or limiters (dates, document types, etc.) you might use:**

Author

**Contingency Planning:**

**(what to do if I retrieve too little or too much?)**

Too many records indicate that I need to think of more name variations.

**Other notes:**

**2. Search Steps**

In advance search I used the author fields because I knew author information. Then I used the OR operators to expand my search for possible variations of the name.

au(Van House, Nancy) OR au(Vanhouse, Nancy) AND (Van House, N\*)

**3. Search Results**

22 records.

Childers, T. A., & Van House, N. A. (1993). *What's good? describing your public library's effectiveness* ALA Books, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 ($25). Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/62783692?accountid=143640

Van House, N. A. (2004). *Science and technology studies and information studies* Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/62180820?accountid=143640

Van House, N. A., & Childers, T. A. (1993). *The public library effectiveness study: The complete report.* ().ALA Books, American Library Association, 50 East Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611 ($22). Retrieved from http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/62783718?accountid=143640

**4. Analysis**

**Question Number:** \_\_2\_\_\_\_

**1. Search Plan**

****

 Building Blocks

Internet search\*

Brain activ\*

Gary Small

**Database(s):**

SciSearch and MEDLINE

**Fields (title, subject, etc.) or limiters (dates, document types, etc.) you might use:**

Author, subject fields with a date limit of 2009

**Contingency Planning:**

**(what to do if I retrieve too little or too much?)**

If too many results then I should use other fields such as abstract or title.

If too little results, I should try different subject terms

**Other notes:**

**2. Search Steps**

1.Used advanced search.

2. Author field and subject fields used. I knew the author and the major concepts of the article, so I used this fields.

3. Used \* for activity and searching to pull word variations into my results

4. Used AND to connect all fields.

(Small, Gary) AND su(brain activ\*) AND su(internet search\*)

**3. Search Results**

SciSearch:

Small, G. W., Moody, T. D., Siddarth, P., & Bookheimer, S. Y. (2009). Your brain on google: Patterns of cerebral activation during internet searching.*AMERICAN JOURNAL OF GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY, 17*(2), 116-126. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/JGP.0b013e3181953a02

Subjects:

 [Geriatrics & Gerontology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/Geriatrics%2B%2426%2BGerontology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Gerontology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/Gerontology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Psychiatry](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/Psychiatry/%24N?accountid=143640);
[VIDEO GAMES](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/VIDEO%2BGAMES/%24N?accountid=143640);
[FMRI](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/FMRI/%24N?accountid=143640);
[PROGRAM](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/PROGRAM/%24N?accountid=143640);
[MEMORY](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/MEMORY/%24N?accountid=143640);
[CHILDREN](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/CHILDREN/%24N?accountid=143640);
[RISK](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/subject/RISK/%24N?accountid=143640)

Keywords:

 [Brain activation](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/if/Brain%2Bactivation/%24N?accountid=143640), [functional MRI](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/if/functional%2BMRI/%24N?accountid=143640), [Internet search](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/if/Internet%2Bsearch/%24N?accountid=143640), [middle-age and older adults](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/if/middle-age%2Band%2Bolder%2Badults/%24N?accountid=143640),[computer experience](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/if/computer%2Bexperience/%24N?accountid=143640)

MEDLINE:

Small, G. W., Moody, T. D., Siddarth, P., & Bookheimer, S. Y. (2009). Your brain on google: Patterns of cerebral activation during internet searching.*The American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry : Official Journal of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry, 17*(2), 116-26. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/JGP.0b013e3181953a02

MeSH subjects:

[Age Factors](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Age%2BFactors/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Aged](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Aged/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Brain -- physiology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Brain%2B--%2Bphysiology/%24N?accountid=143640) (major);
[Brain Mapping](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Brain%2BMapping/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Cognition](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Cognition/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Computers](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Computers/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Decision Making](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Decision%2BMaking/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Frontal Lobe -- physiology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Frontal%2BLobe%2B--%2Bphysiology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Gyrus Cinguli -- physiology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Gyrus%2BCinguli%2B--%2Bphysiology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Hippocampus -- physiology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Hippocampus%2B--%2Bphysiology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Humans](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Humans/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Information Storage and Retrieval](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Information%2BStorage%2Band%2BRetrieval/%24N?accountid=143640) (major);
[Internet](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Internet/%24N?accountid=143640) (major);
[Magnetic Resonance Imaging -- psychology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Magnetic%2BResonance%2BImaging%2B--%2Bpsychology/%24N?accountid=143640) (major);
[Middle Aged](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Middle%2BAged/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Neural Pathways -- anatomy & histology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Neural%2BPathways%2B--%2Banatomy%2B%2426%2Bhistology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Neural Pathways -- physiology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Neural%2BPathways%2B--%2Bphysiology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Parietal Lobe -- physiology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Parietal%2BLobe%2B--%2Bphysiology/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Practice (Psychology)](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Practice%2B%2428Psychology%2429/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Psychomotor Performance](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Psychomotor%2BPerformance/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Reading](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Reading/%24N?accountid=143640);
[Temporal Lobe -- physiology](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/indexinglinkhandler/sng/mesh/Temporal%2BLobe%2B--%2Bphysiology/%24N?accountid=143640)

Each database contains their own vocabulary unique to the fields of study. For example, SciSeach looks at science, technology and biomedicine. For MEDLINE, that database uses the MeSH subjects because this database is looking at information in the medical field.

Each database searches differently. For example, SciSearch looked at keywords while MEDLINE did not.

**4. Analysis**

**Question Number:** \_\_3\_\_\_\_

**1. Search Plan**

****

 Building blocks

Paid

Bought

price

instagram

facebook

**Database(s):**

Gale Group PROMT database

**Fields (title, subject, etc.) or limiters (dates, document types, etc.) you might use:**

Fields: subject, ORG

**Contingency Planning:**

**(what to do if I retrieve too little or too much?)**

No relevant results and I will try to use different fields for concept 1, 2 and 3 or different terms for concept 3

**Other notes:**

**2. Search Steps**

1. Advanced search

2. Subject Fields used for facebook, instagram. I used subjects because facebook and instagram are important companies to have subjects. For price I used All Fields + text because the term is not really subject but a keyword I was looking for in my document.

su(facebook) AND su(instagram) AND price

3. I found my answer but to find more articles I needed to expand my search.

I used All fields + text for all terms used.

facebook AND instagram AND price

4. More Articles were on page 1 and 2.

**3. Search Results**

**Answer:** $741 million found in abstract and Full Text of article

Evangelista, B. (2012, Sep 07). Facebook-instagram deal final - at a reduced price.*San Francisco Chronicle* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1038423237?accountid=143640>

Facebook-Instagram deal final - at a reduced price

[Evangelista, Benny](http://search.proquest.com/professional/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Evangelista%2C%2BBenny/%24N?accountid=143640). [**San Francisco Chronicle**](http://search.proquest.com/professional/pubidlinkhandler/sng/pubtitle/San%2BFrancisco%2BChronicle/%24N?accountid=143640) 07 Sep 2012: D4.

Highlighting: Off | Single | Multi

[Show duplicate items from other databases](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview.duplicateresults%3Adisplayduplicatecitations/prod.professional_MSTAR_1038423237/%24N/1/false?t:ac=1038423237/fulltext)

**Full Text**

* [TranslateFull text](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1038423237/fulltext?accountid=143640#center)

Byline: Benny Evangelista

It took five months, but Facebook's pricey acquisition of Instagram is finally a done deal, just as the popular mobile photo app maker hit a major milestone.

More than 5 billion photos have been shared by people using Instagram, which now becomes part of a social network that has nearly 1 billion members.

The cash-plus-stock deal would have added another "billion" to that sentence if it had closed in April, but because Facebook's stock price tanked after the company went public, Instagram now joins the social network for a mere $741 million instead of $1 billion.

Other articles with answer:

Facebook inc to buy instagram. (2012, Apr 11). *Premium Banking News* Retrieved from <http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1011549781?accountid=143640>

Facebook Inc to buy Instagram

[**Premium Banking News**](http://search.proquest.com/professional/pubidlinkhandler/sng/pubtitle/Premium%2BBanking%2BNews/%24N?accountid=143640) 11 Apr 2012: NA.

Highlighting: Off | Single | Multi

**Full Text**

* [TranslateFull text](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1011549781?accountid=143640#center)

New York: Social networking giant Facebook is spending $1 billion to buy the photo-sharing company Instagram in the social network's largest acquisition ever.

Dotan, T. (2012). Tech firms look to link to companies.*Los Angeles Business Journal, 34*(51), 1(2). Retrieved from

<http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1265889682?accountid=143640>

Tech firms look to link to companies

[Dotan, Tom](http://search.proquest.com/professional/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Dotan%2C%2BTom/%24N?accountid=143640). [**Los Angeles Business Journal**](http://search.proquest.com/professional/pubidlinkhandler/sng/pubtitle/Los%2BAngeles%2BBusiness%2BJournal/%24N?accountid=143640)[34.51](http://search.proquest.com/professional/indexingvolumeissuelinkhandler/53631/Los%2BAngeles%2BBusiness%2BJournal/02012Y12Y17%2423Dec%2B17%2C%2B2012%243b%2B%2BVol.%2B34%2B%242851%2429/34/51?accountid=143640) (Dec 17, 2012): 1(2).

Highlighting: Off | Single | Multi

[Show duplicate items from other databases](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview.duplicateresults%3Adisplayduplicatecitations/prod.professional_MSTAR_1265889682/%24N/1/false?t:ac=1265889682)

**Full Text**

* [TranslateFull text](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1265889682?accountid=143640#center)

THERE was a big fuss made in April when Facebook Inc. acquired camera app maker Instagram for close to $1 billion. But Eric Jackson of CapLinked Inc., an El Segundo startup that provides an online platform for companies to exchange financial documents, saw a different, less publicized tech deal as a more telling statement about the new app economy--and his own company.

**4. Analysis**

**Question Number:** \_\_4\_\_\_\_

**1. Search Plan**

****

 Building blocks

Learn\*

Second language

Hungarian

Second life

Virtual reality

games

**Database(s):**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [ERIC‎](http://search.proquest.com/professional/eric/commandline/fromDatabasesLayer?accountid=143640)  (1966 - current)  |  | 10000150 |
|   |
|   | [MEDLINE®‎](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/commandline/fromDatabasesLayer?accountid=143640)  (1946 - current)  |  | 10000136 |
|   |
|   | [NTIS: National Technical Information Service‎](http://search.proquest.com/professional/ntisprof/commandline/engineering_technology/fromDatabasesLayer?accountid=143640)  (1964 - current)  |  | 1008209 |
|   |
|   | [ProQuest Biological & Health Science Professional‎](http://search.proquest.com/professional/biolhealthprof/commandline/discover/fromDatabasesLayer?accountid=143640)  (1971 - current)  |  | 10000198 |
|  |
|   |
|   | [PsycINFO‎](http://search.proquest.com/professional/psycinfo/commandline/healthcare/fromDatabasesLayer?accountid=143640)  (1806 - current)  |  | 1007458 |
|   |
|   | [SciSearch®: a Cited Reference Science Database‎](http://search.proquest.com/professional/scisearch/commandline/fromDatabasesLayer?accountid=143640)  (1974 - current)  |  | 10000140 |
|   |
|   | [Social SciSearch®‎](http://search.proquest.com/professional/socialscisearch/commandline/discover/fromDatabasesLayer?accountid=143640)  (1972 - current)  |  |  |

**Fields (title, subject, etc.) or limiters (dates, document types, etc.) you might use:**

Fields: subject, abstract, all text, keywords

Limiters: year span, subjects

**Contingency Planning:**

**(what to do if I retrieve too little or too much?)**

Too little results, I need to change subject terms, or use less terms because now I am to specific.

If I get too many results my subjects are too broad or my fields like “ALL text” are searching too many documents. I need to test fields and subjects. If not finding the right document, I need to look for a document that is similar to my topic and look at the subject headings and keywords used and adjust my search.

**Other notes:**

**2. Search Steps**

1. Advance Search
2. Fill in fields with subject terms and operators. I used subject first because I wanted the most important concepts to be a big part of the document. I decided on Foreign Language after trail searches with other subjects. I used “or” because I wanted documents with virtual reality and second life and wanted to expand my search if there is a difference in vocabulary.
3. Produced: (subject("Foreign Language Learning ") AND subject("virtual reality") OR SU("second life"))
4. Results produced are 337. To narrow results further, I went to the side bar and selected subject and looked for other subjects related to my search. I found an alternative spelling for second life as “2nd life”. Clicked on it and it narrowed my search to 27 documents
5. Produced this search string (subject("Foreign Language Learning ") AND subject("virtual reality") OR SU("second life")) AND subt.exact("2nd life")

**3. Search Results**

Possible record:

[Foreign Language Teaching Through The Six Thinking Hats Technique in Second Life](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview/1517823238/14B483655372A28AC12/20?accountid=143640) Bezir, Cigdem; Baran, Bahar.  **EGITIM VE BILIM-EDUCATION AND SCIENCE** 39.171: 392-406. TURKISH EDUCATION ASSOC. (Jan 2014)

Found in:

Social SciSearch® (1972 - current)

**4. Analysis**

**Question Number:** \_\_\_5\_\_\_

1. **Search Plan**

Type 2 diabetes treatments for youth

****

 Building Blocks

Youth

Children

Kids

Treat\*

Type 2 diabeties

**Database(s):**

Medline

**Fields (title, subject, etc.) or limiters (dates, document types, etc.) you might use:**

Fields: subjects, abstract or ALL text

Limiters: the last 3 years

**Contingency Planning:**

**(what to do if I retrieve too little or too much?)**

If I retrieve too little, I need to use different subject terms and keywords and expand my search to include All text

Too much and I need to narrow my search results with different search terms and fields such as abstract or title.

**Other notes:**

Look at Mesh subject headings

**2. Search Steps**

1. Advance search
2. Select date range of past 3 years
3. Select mesh subject field; then click on MeSh subject headings to find one for Type 2 diabetes. I choose subject for this field because I felt it was the most important concept.
4. Select Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2
5. For next two fields select abstract, I used abstract because there wasn’t good terms in the MeSh subject headings for treatment or youth and abstract would allow for important keywords to be in there if the article is relevant. All text would probably produce to many results.
6. 2nd field I used Treat\* to look for variations of words for treatment, treating, treat etc.
7. Third field I used adolescent because when I looked at the thesaurus for “youth” this seemed like a better fit

Produced:

mesh.exact("Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2") AND ab(treat\*) AND ab(Adolescent)

**3. Search Results**

[Exercise and insulin resistance in youth: a meta-analysis](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/docview/1464441002/14B4873A9A738166239/10?accountid=143640) Fedewa, Michael V; Gist, Nicholas H; Evans, Ellen M; Dishman, Rod K; NLM.  **Pediatrics** 133.1: e163-74. (Jan 2014)

Found in:

MEDLINE® (1946 - current)

**Exercise and insulin resistance in youth: a meta-analysis**

[Fedewa, Michael V](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Fedewa%2C%2BMichael%2BV/%24N?accountid=143640); [Gist, Nicholas H](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Gist%2C%2BNicholas%2BH/%24N?accountid=143640); [Evans, Ellen M](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Evans%2C%2BEllen%2BM/%24N?accountid=143640); [Dishman, Rod K](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Dishman%2C%2BRod%2BK/%24N?accountid=143640); [NLM](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/NLM/%24N?accountid=143640). [**Pediatrics**](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/pubidlinkhandler/sng/pubtitle/Pediatrics/%24N?accountid=143640)[133.1](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexingvolumeissuelinkhandler/53404/Pediatrics/02014Y01Y01%2423Jan%2B2014%243b%2B%2BVol.%2B133%2B%24281%2429/133/1?accountid=143640) (Jan 2014): e163-74.

Highlighting: Off | Single | Multi

[Show duplicate items from other databases](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview.duplicateresults%3Adisplayduplicatecitations/prod.professional_MSTAR_1464441002/%24N/1/false?site=medlineprof&t:ac=1464441002/Record/14B4873A9A738166239/10)

**Abstract (summary)**

[Translate Abstract](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/docview/1464441002/14B4873A9A738166239/10?accountid=143640#center)

**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**

The prevalence of obesity and diabetes is increasing among children, adolescents, and adults. Although estimates of the efficacy of exercise training on fasting insulin and insulin resistance have been provided, for adults similar estimates have not been provided for youth. This systematic review and meta-analysis provides a quantitative estimate of the effectiveness of exercise training on fasting insulin and insulin resistance in children and adolescents.

**METHODS**

Potential sources were limited to peer-reviewed articles published before June 25, 2013, and gathered from the PubMed, SPORTDiscus, Physical Education Index, and Web of Science online databases. Analysis was limited to randomized controlled trials by using combinations of the terms adolescent, child, pediatric, youth, exercise training, physical activity, diabetes, insulin, randomized trial, and randomized controlled trial. The authors assessed 546 sources, of which 4.4% (24 studies) were eligible for inclusion. Thirty-two effects were used to estimate the effect of exercise training on fasting insulin, with 15 effects measuring the effect on insulin resistance. Estimated effects were independently calculated by multiple authors, and conflicts were resolved before calculating the overall effect.

**RESULTS**

Based on the cumulative results from these studies, a small to moderate effect was found for exercise training on fasting insulin and improving insulin resistance in youth (Hedges' d effect size = 0.48 [95% confidence interval: 0.22-0.74], P < .001 and 0.31 [95% confidence interval: 0.06-0.56], P < .05, respectively).

**CONCLUSIONS**

These results support the use of exercise training in the prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes.

[Type 2 diabetes mellitus in pediatrics: a new challenge](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/docview/1458777866/14B4873A9A738166239/11?accountid=143640) Van Name, Michelle; Santoro, Nicola; NLM.  **World journal of pediatrics : WJP** 9.4: 293-9. (Nov 2013)

Found in:

MEDLINE® (1946 - current)

**Type 2 diabetes mellitus in pediatrics: a new challenge**

[Van Name, Michelle](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Van%2BName%2C%2BMichelle/%24N?accountid=143640); [Santoro, Nicola](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Santoro%2C%2BNicola/%24N?accountid=143640); [NLM](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/NLM/%24N?accountid=143640). [**World journal of pediatrics : WJP**](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/pubidlinkhandler/sng/pubtitle/World%2Bjournal%2Bof%2Bpediatrics%2B%3A%2BWJP/%24N?accountid=143640)[9.4](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexingvolumeissuelinkhandler/53404/World%2Bjournal%2Bof%2Bpediatrics%2B%3A%2BWJP/02013Y11Y01%2423Nov%2B2013%243b%2B%2BVol.%2B9%2B%24284%2429/9/4?accountid=143640) (Nov 2013): 293-9.

Highlighting: Off | Single | Multi

[Show duplicate items from other databases](http://search.proquest.com/professional/docview.duplicateresults%3Adisplayduplicatecitations/prod.professional_MSTAR_1458777866/%24N/1/false?site=medlineprof&t:ac=1458777866/Record/14B4873A9A738166239/11)

**Abstract (summary)**

[Translate Abstract](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/docview/1458777866/14B4873A9A738166239/11?accountid=143640#center)

**BACKGROUND**

The increased prevalence of childhood obesity in the last few years has been accompanied by the increase in prevalence of type 2 diabetes in pediatrics. In this paper, we will review the risk factors and the pathogenic determinants leading to type 2 diabetes in youth.

**DATA SOURCES**

We searched on PubMed with the key words: obesity, type 2 diabetes, children, adolescents, youth, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, genes and selected those publications written in English that we judged to be relevant to the topic of the review.

**RESULTS**

Based on the data present in the literature, we reviewed the following three topics: 1) the role of ectopic fat deposition, in particular of fatty liver, in the pathogenesis of pediatric type 2 diabetes; 2) the progression to type 2 diabetes in pediatrics and how it differs from adults, and 3) current theraputic options.

**CONCLUSION**

Type 2 diabetes in youth is a complex disease, creating new challenges in treatment and prevention.

[Treatment of obesity-related hypertension in children and adolescents](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/docview/1316003475/14B4873A9A738166239/16?accountid=143640) Halbach, Susan M; Flynn, Joseph; NLM.  **Current hypertension reports** 15.3: 224-31. (Jun 2013)

Found in:

MEDLINE® (1946 - current)

**Treatment of obesity-related hypertension in children and adolescents**

[Halbach, Susan M](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Halbach%2C%2BSusan%2BM/%24N?accountid=143640); [Flynn, Joseph](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/Flynn%2C%2BJoseph/%24N?accountid=143640); [NLM](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexinglinkhandler/sng/au/NLM/%24N?accountid=143640). [**Current hypertension reports**](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/pubidlinkhandler/sng/pubtitle/Current%2Bhypertension%2Breports/%24N?accountid=143640)[15.3](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/indexingvolumeissuelinkhandler/53404/Current%2Bhypertension%2Breports/02013Y06Y01%2423Jun%2B2013%243b%2B%2BVol.%2B15%2B%24283%2429/15/3?accountid=143640) (Jun 2013): 224-31.

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**Abstract (summary)**

[Translate Abstract](http://search.proquest.com/professional/medlineprof/docview/1316003475/14B4873A9A738166239/16?accountid=143640#center)

The obesity epidemic has become a common concern among pediatricians, with an estimated 32 % of US children and adolescents classified as overweight and 18 % as obese. Along with the increase in obesity, a growing body of evidence demonstrates that chronic diseases, such as Type 2 diabetes, primary hypertension, and hyperlipidemia, once thought to be confined solely to adulthood, are commonly seen among the obese in childhood. Following a brief summary of the diagnosis and evaluation of hypertension in obese children and adolescents, this review will highlight recent research on the treatment of obesity-related hypertension. Pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic treatment will be discussed. Additionally, current and emerging therapies for the primary treatment of obesity in children and adolescents, which have been gaining in popularity, will be reviewed.

**4. Analysis**

 My first search, produced zero results because I selected MeSh subject field, but didn’t use the right subject headings. I am not familiar with this type of database, so my terminology is not the same used as MeSh. Looking at the MeSh subject headings I was able to determine which terms had subject headings and which ones needed a different field. I wouldn’t know that Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 is the correct subject heading right off. For my other terms, there wasn’t a subject heading so I searched for keywords in the abstract. Moving forward, I need to double check that the words I use exist in the subject headings provided. It would also improve my planning because I would know which terms are good to use before I begin a search. After adjusting my search and fields I had a manageable list to look at.

 The end search resulted in 54 records that produced records of interest. I decided that this was a good list to look at for some records because it was three pages. If nothing was good on the first and second page, I would adjust my search to expand for more records since the most relevant should be on here. To find records that were relevant and not obvious from the title, looking at the abstract would provide me with more insight to the context of the terms. Since I was searching for terms in the abstract I knew these terms would be included. I found the preview feature useful for this because I could save time by looking at the excerpt rather than clicking on the link and waiting for the page to load for each record.

**Question Number:** \_\_\_6\_\_\_

**1. Search Plan**

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Adolescent

Treat\*

Diabeties

Diabetes mellitus

**Database(s):**

Gale Group Health Periodicals Database

Google Scholar

**Fields (title, subject, etc.) or limiters (dates, document types, etc.) you might use:**

Proquest:

Fields: subject, abstract, all text limiters: past three years

Google: use year limiter

**Contingency Planning:**

**(what to do if I retrieve too little or too much?)**

proquest:

Too little results and I should use fields that search more of the document such as All Text

Too many results and I should include Type 2 as a keyword

Google: Use search terms I would use in everyday language, then use medical terms

**Other notes:**

1. **Search Steps**

**Proquest:**

1. Advance search. I choose Advance because I like the feeling of dropdown menus to make selections and generate search strings. Command mode requires a little more expertise
2. Select subject fields
3. Look up subject headings for diabetes. Useful because it saves time looking for the correct terms.
4. Select Diabetes" and "Diabetes mellitus.
5. Select abstract for two other fields and used same search terms as before
6. Produces: su.exact("Diabetes" OR "Diabetes mellitus") AND ab(treat\*) AND ab(Adolescent)

Google:

1. Use Google Scholar
2. Type in terms: Diabetes type 2 treatment adolescents. I used similar terms as proquest, but started with diabetes first vs. diabetes mellitus since diabetes is what it is commonly referred too. I didn’t use quotations because it might constrict the search too much. I didn’t use “AND “ because it is already implied with the space.
3. On the right select custom date range and type 2012 to reflect the last three years
4. Look at the first page for relevant results

**3. Search Results**

Proquest:

[COMBINATION DRUG THERAPY, NOT EXERCISE, SHOWS SHORT-TERM POTENTIAL TO BENEFIT YOUTH WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES TREATMENT FAILURE RATE WITH METFORMIN ALONE HIGHER THAN IN ADULTS](http://search.proquest.com/professional/galehealthperiodicals/docview/1018888492/14B48EE7FC03437B103/12?accountid=143640) **States News Service**: NA. States News Service. (Jun 5, 2012)

Found in:

Gale Group Health Periodicals Database (1983 - current)

[SLU RESEARCHER EXAMINES TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR YOUTH WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES](http://search.proquest.com/professional/galehealthperiodicals/docview/1011543121/14B48EE7FC03437B103/14?accountid=143640) **States News Service**: NA. States News Service. (May 7, 2012)

Found in:

Gale Group Health Periodicals Database (1983 - current)

Google:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3478667/>

**A Clinical Trial to Maintain Glycemic Control in Youth with Type 2 Diabetes**

TODAY Study Group\*

[Author information ►](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3478667/) [Copyright and License information ►](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3478667/)

The publisher's final edited version of this article is available at [N Engl J Med](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/eutils/elink.fcgi?dbfrom=pubmed&retmode=ref&cmd=prlinks&id=22540912" \t "pmc_ext)

See other articles in PMC that [cite](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3478667/citedby/) the published article.

[Go to:](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3478667/)

**Abstract**

**BACKGROUND**

Despite the increasing prevalence of type 2 diabetes in youth, there are few data to guide treatment. We compared the efficacy of three treatment regimens to achieve durable glycemic control in children and adolescents with recent-onset type 2 diabetes.

<http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/36/6/1777.short>

# Crisis in Care: Limited Treatment Options for Type 2 Diabetes in Adolescents and Youth

1. [William V. Tamborlane](http://care.diabetesjournals.org/search?author1=William+V.+Tamborlane&sortspec=date&submit=Submit), MD1⇑ and
2. [Georgeanna Klingensmith](http://care.diabetesjournals.org/search?author1=Georgeanna+Klingensmith&sortspec=date&submit=Submit), MD2

**4. Analysis**

The differences between the two databases in proquest are impacted by the choice of vocabulary.

Medline used MeSh subjects, which are different from the subject headings of Gale Group Health Periodicals. MeSh subjects require some knowledge of medical terms while Gale Group does not require the medical term. When I tried to use the non-medical term as a subject for Medline, I was faced with little too no results because it did not exist listed that way. When dealing with certain types of databases, looking at the subject headings used will help avoid issues with terminology. Using this knowledge, I looked up subject headings in Gale group to confirm that it was not the medical version. This made my search faster because I used this prior knowledge and incorporated it into my search plan.

For Google, I used the same proquest terms but decided to use “diabetes” and not the medical term because Google would look for the keyword diabetes in the whole page it resided on. Google operates differently then databases so I kept this in mind when I was planning my search To find relevant results, I looked at the titles of the web pages first. Then I looked at the little excerpts that Google displays because the terms I was looking for would be in bold. I found relevant results on the first page so I think the search was successful since I didn’t need to look further.