	Controlled Vocabulary or Keyword? Who establishes and updates the vocabulary?	Searching Conventions- beginning, advanced, auto-alerts?	Interface Design- Effective points, less effective points, best design practices, etc.	Content Coverage-How easy is it to find what is indexed, while you are using it?	Give the database a grade (A+,A,A-,B+,B,C, D etc.)
SCOPUS (Elsevier-SJSU) ***Jason**	Scopus relies on simple Keyword Search of multiple fields to retrieve relevant results.	Without a controlled vocabulary, the best practice for the SCOPUS database is to begin with advanced search, and then apply filters or adjust the query to narrow the field of retrievals. -Boolean logic enabled -query language exists e.g. TITLE-ABS-KEY ("lung cancer" OR "adenocarcinoma") AND TITLE-ABS-KEY ("smoking") - has Advanced Search - maintains a search history	Effective Points - The search interface has a side bar that allows one to filter initial search results for publication date, document type, funding sponsor, country, and language. -Each filter lists the number of articles that match each attribute giving the user a sense of how much further they can narrow their search result	It was fairly easy to find material on the subject of "spinal cord injury." and SJSU access made it easy to download relevant PDF full-text articles, but the lack of a controlled vocabulary means that equivalent terms or entry terms should be used to insure that queries retrieve all relevant indexed resources, also non-standardized use of terms with multiple meanings shifts the burden on the user to make the distinction in their query such as use of the AND NOT Boolean operator.	B, while the interface is a notch above most other databases, the lack of the controlled vocabulary, shifts a significant burden to the user to more carefully construct their queries decreasing the usability of the SCOPUS database.

		- allows for the combination of search results. - allows for saving search results to return to later. -Auto alerts for search results, citations, and author publications -RSS feed enabled.			
Semantic Scholar **(Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence)** ***charlotte**	-analyzes publications and extracts topic keywords -for accurate results, site suggests using full keywords or key phrases to search -searched spinal cord injuries in all fields – returned 321,000 results – able to narrow search by year and publication type to 7,000 results	-beginning searches are quick with links to PubMed, Springer, and other providers -advance search link not provided; filter options clearly labeled on results page -supports emailing -provides auto-alerts by author, paper, and topic. -site allows saving results to revisit resources saved in personal profile	Effective points: -simple and consistent design -designed for both novice and professional researchers; easy to learn and use -easy to locate search facility -searches load quickly -design is consistent throughout -auto-corrects searches -allows sharing on social media platforms -provides required filters (date range, format, publication type, etc.)	-using descriptors easy to find using indexed full-text pdf files on spinal cord injuries -*CUT THE CLUTTER* precisely describes how easy the site is to navigate -easy to find database on the internet just by typing Semantic Scholar	A for the easy navigation and pertinent up-to-date results without much effort or confusion

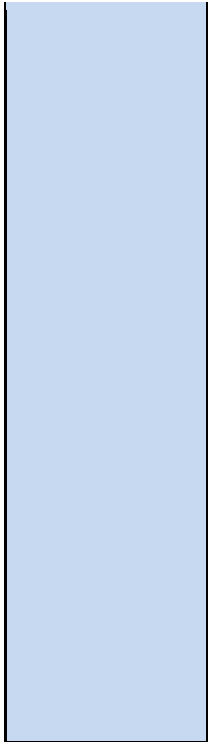|			-allows Boolean searching using AND / OR query terms <u>Less effective points:</u> -FAQ lists Boolean query terms -not an entirely responsive; does not completely respond to computer screen size -does not allow truncation -publication types limited		
HAPI ***Priscilla**	HaPI does not use a controlled vocabulary to index the database. However it does have descriptor terms, particularly in the "Sample" and "Measure fields that use subject headings from MeSH or Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. "Spinal Cord Injuries", a MeSh terms, yields slightly less (403	HaPI is searched through EBSCOhost and allows for an advanced search and the option to create Alerts. You are also able to click on a descriptor term from the record which will take you to a search of the database with that descriptor term. Doing this with "Spinal Cord Injuries" narrowed down the search a little more (393 results).	The EBSCOhost search interface is relatively straightforward and very familiar to anyone how has used an EBSCOhost database before. It does not have that wonderful mapping tool OVID has and it is not indexed to a single controlled vocabulary like PubMed. The ability to see your search history is useful as well as the ability to narrow your search by type of source.	Since HaPI does not use a single controlled vocabulary you would either use a descriptor term or search by subject. You are able to search or browse the Subjects index, but it is not clear how this list of subjects was created. You can do a subject search of "Spinal cord injuries" which results in 58 results.	I would give this database a B.. It's not difficult to use, especially if you've used an EBSCOhost database before.If you know to have the MeSH or Psych Index terms before you start your search that will help, but you do have to do that yourself since there is no handy list of them on this database.

	results), but probably more relevant results than "spinal cord injury" (453 results).				
PsycINFO **(EBSCO-SJSU)** ***Jason**	PsycINFO uses the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms which has 9,600 terms structured in a hierarchy which is actively maintained by the APA through annual updates.	When searching the PsycINFO database through the EBSCOHost interface, it is best practice to first consult the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms for the best terms to use in a query. Should the search fail to generate such a term such as a subject that falls outside of the field of psychology, then it is recommended that the searcher use a keyword search for the fields of title and abstract to generate relevant retrievals. Note: When using the EBSCO database, it is advisable to select "Full Text" and "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals."	<u>Effective Points</u> When searching the EBSCOHost interface, one of the most valuable tools one can use are the filters found on the right sidebar. The allow the searcher to fine tune search results by Source Type, (Test) Subject, (Test) Subject Age, (Test) Subject Gender, Methodology, Major Subject Headings, Publisher, and Language. <u>Less Effective Points</u> One downside of the EBSCOHost interface is its plainess. An example of this is in its use of color or lack thereof. The use of color to distinguish different features of the interface would be helpful in	It was fairly straightforward to locate full-text PDF article on spinal cord injuries in PsycINFO, abet slanted toward neurological and psychological concerns of such injuries. The greatest strength of the EBSCOHost interface is its simplicity and ubiquity as a research tool. Anyone with a modicum of research experience will be able to easily locate credible, relevant articles. Only a non-academic lay person would have difficulty using EBSCO to retrieve a desired result, but that goes for any search interface. The downside of the EBSCOHost is its plainess. manage ocular fatigue by making the experience of browsing	B The breadth and depth of content of PsycINFO database indexed by the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms as well as the ease of retrieval through the EBSCOHost interface provide adequate retrievals for researchers looking for information in the field of psychology; but while EBSCOHost, provides many standardized features of search databases, there is some room for improvement, particularly in the use of colors and the how too frequently ends sessions, hence a grade of B

			boosting the utility of the interface. In addition, reducing the amount of white space could help. Another downside is that EBSCOHost end sessions far too frequently requiring multiple logins to finish retrieving a satisfactory amount of relevant materials.	through pages of query retrievals more pleasant.	
		-Boolean enabled. -EBSCO query language utilized. - Keeps track of Search History. - allows combining of search results using the AND or OR Boolean operators - allows for auto-alerts through email - RSS feed enabled.			
TOXNET **Priscilla*	Many of TOXNET's search results link back to PubMed so you can use the MeSH vocabulary to search those records. But not all of the databases under TOXNET link to PubMed and so using MeSH vocabulary would not be appropriate or even useful. For example, searching	To search all the TOXNET databases only a basic search is available. To use the advanced search you have to select one database. Advanced search options depend on the database you choose and some of these link to other websites. TOXLINE can search for exact words/any of the words, etc. But the options for fields are limited to all	The interface design is nice to look at and easy to navigate. The homepage is organized so you can easily access the search functions and see a list of all the TOXNET databases with handy descriptions of each. The search all databases feature is also neat. It would be nice if you were able to specifically search fields other than title and	Searching "spinal cord injuries" using the search all databases feature gives me results from 6 databases, the most numerous being TOXLINE with 5853 results. It's easy to find those records with MeSH terms; records from PubMed have an icon of a book in a bright green circle. For those databases that don't use MeSH terms it is not clear at all where you can find	TOXNET gets a B+. The database is easy to navigate and its search features are easy to use though they not allow a lot of options for narrowing down the search.

	for "Spinal cord injuries" in the ChemIDplus database gives you zero results. I.e. there is no overall controlled vocabulary.	fields, title, and author. You can also limit to only PubMed records and to different components of TOXLINE. There is no option for auto-alerts.	author. And to have more options in the advanced search besides limiting year of publication and language.	a controlled vocabulary of it exists.	
CINAHL **(EBSCO-SJSU)** ***Priscilla**	Does use a controlled vocabulary. CINAHL Subject headings are based on MeSh headings but with added nursing and allied health headings. They are updated each year.	CINAHL is an EBSCOhost database and has all the usual features of EBSCO's basic and advanced search. The Search CINAHL Subject Headings feature lets you easily search the controlled vocabulary, choose headings, subheadings, and explode the search. After selecting the headings you can then use the Advanced search to narrow to full text, dates, if the author	The EBSCOhost interface is straightforward and the CINAHL Subject Headings Search is excellent. The main issue is that one has to know to click on the subject headings search first before going to the advanced or basic search. The Subject Headings search is one of multiple tabs at the top of the webpage. If the subject headings search was combined with the advanced	The link to the CINAHL Subject Headings browser could be made more obvious especially for those users who don't know that CINAHL has a controlled vocabulary. Otherwise, it's pretty easy to find what is indexed. Each record has major and minor subjects, though these are not linked.	A-. Would have been perfect of the CINAHL Subject Heading browser was built into the advanced search.

		is a nurse, and etc. You are able to create alerts	search, this would be more effective.		
Licensed Natural Health Products Database (LNHPD) ***charlotte**	-uses controlled vocabulary and data is updated nightly	-supports emailing -beginning search results are thorough -advance search allows multiple field searches -does not provide auto-alerts -does not allow saving searches to revisiting	Effective points: -easy to locate search facilities -allows sharing on several social media, bookmarking sites, blogging sites, and Google -webpage is responsive Less effective points: -site design is not consistent; located two ways to view website -once a search field is selected, must enter all criteria for that field -national and non-prescription health products database made it difficult to search for spinal cord injuries, back injury, or paralysis; -database does not provide for	-user guide is very helpful -not easy to locate on the internet -designed for both novice and professional researchers with knowledge of natural and non-prescription products	B for ease of use when searching for natural or non-prescription products. However, not very helpful if looking for the best product to alleviate a condition

			conditions; search returned a blank page		

AgeLine (EBSCO-SJSU) ***Jason**	Uses AgeLine's Thesaurus of Aging Terminology. The last update was in 2005 stopping at the 8th addition.	When searching the PsycINFO database through the EBSCOHost interface, it is best practice to first consult the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms for the best terms to use in a query. Should the search fail to generate such a term such as a subject that falls outside of the field of psychology, then it is recommended that the searcher use a keyword search for the fields of title and abstract to generate relevant retrievals. Note: When using the EBSCO database, it is advisable to select "Full Text" and "Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals."	<u>Effective Points</u> The ability to narrow initial search results by publication date. <u>Less Effective Points</u> AgeLine lacks many of the filters that would found using other EBSCOHost databases. This is rather severe loss of functionality and reduces the ease of which a patron would be able to adjust their search results should they seek to narrow the initial retrievals to only the most relevant resources. A downside of EBSCOHost is the plainness of the interface. One example that this manifests is in	There were no problems with using the EBSCOHost interface to retrieve full-text PDF articles on spinal cord injuries from the Ageline index, but the lack of filters on the results page could be potentially problematic when searching other subject matter.	C, while AgeLine is a great resource for searching issues that affect people over 50 its lack of filters on the results page of this EBSCO-hosted database, clearly reduces the quality of the experience when compared to its other EBSCO hosted peers also the impact of a lack of updates to the Thesaurus could have negative ramifications on the performance of this database in future years.

		-Boolean enabled. -EBSCO query language utilized. - Keeps track of Search History. - allows combining of search results using the AND or OR Boolean operators - allows for auto-alerts through email - RSS feed enabled.	its use of color or lack thereof. The use of color to distinguish different features of the interface would be helpful in boosting the utility of the interface. In addition, reducing the amount of white space could help. Another downside is that EBSCOHost end sessions far too frequently requiring multiple logins to finish retrieving a satisfactory amount of relevant materials.		