

# Fundamentals of ProQuest and Internet Utilization

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# Purpose

- Learn how to use ProQuest
- Provide basic guidance to conduct online research
- Avoid plagiarism

# APA Style in Academic Articles

Suppose your Professor wants you to read the article cited below:

Limentani, Alexander E. (1999). The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 25(5), 394-398. Retrieved on November 17, 2006 from ProQuest.

For some it looks a bit foreign, right? No worries, it's American Psychological Association (APA) style and let's briefly address the style before learning how to retrieve articles from ProQuest.

# Dissecting the Style

Limentani, Alexander E. (1999). The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 25(5), 394-399. Retrieved on November 17, 2006 from ProQuest

1. The section below shows the article's author, year, and title.

Limentani, Alexander E. (1999). The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes.

2. Next, both the source (journal) and volume number are in italics. The issue number is in parentheses. So, the translation is “Journal of Medical Ethics Volume 25, Issue Number 5.

*Journal of Medical Ethics*, 25(5),

3. Finally, page numbers are included regarding the specific article within the journal, and both when (date) and where (ProQuest) we retrieved the article.

394-399. Retrieved on November 17, 2006 from ProQuest

**Let's move to the next slide and enter ProQuest through Coursenet.**

After entering ProQuest through CourseNet, the screen below appears. For now, we will search for the article using the basic search. As you become more comfortable in the future, search for articles using the advanced, topics, and publications tabs.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window titled "Basic Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar displays "http://proquest.umi.com/login/refurl". The ProQuest logo is at the top left, and the "Basic" tab is selected among other options like "Advanced", "Topics", "Publications", and "My Research". The "Databases selected" dropdown is set to "Multiple databases...". The "Basic Search" section includes a search input field, "Search" and "Clear" buttons, and filters for "Database", "Date range", and "Limit results to". The footer contains copyright information for ProQuest-CSA LLC and a "Text-only interface" link.

Basic Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Mail Print Word

Address <http://proquest.umi.com/login/refurl> Go Links

ProQuest Help

Basic Advanced Topics Publications My Research 0 marked items

Interface language: English

Databases selected: Multiple databases...

Basic Search Tools: [Search Tips](#) [Browse Topics](#)

Search Clear

Database: Multiple databases... [Select multiple databases](#)

Date range: All dates

Limit results to:  Full text documents only  Scholarly journals, including peer-reviewed [About](#)

[More Search Options](#)

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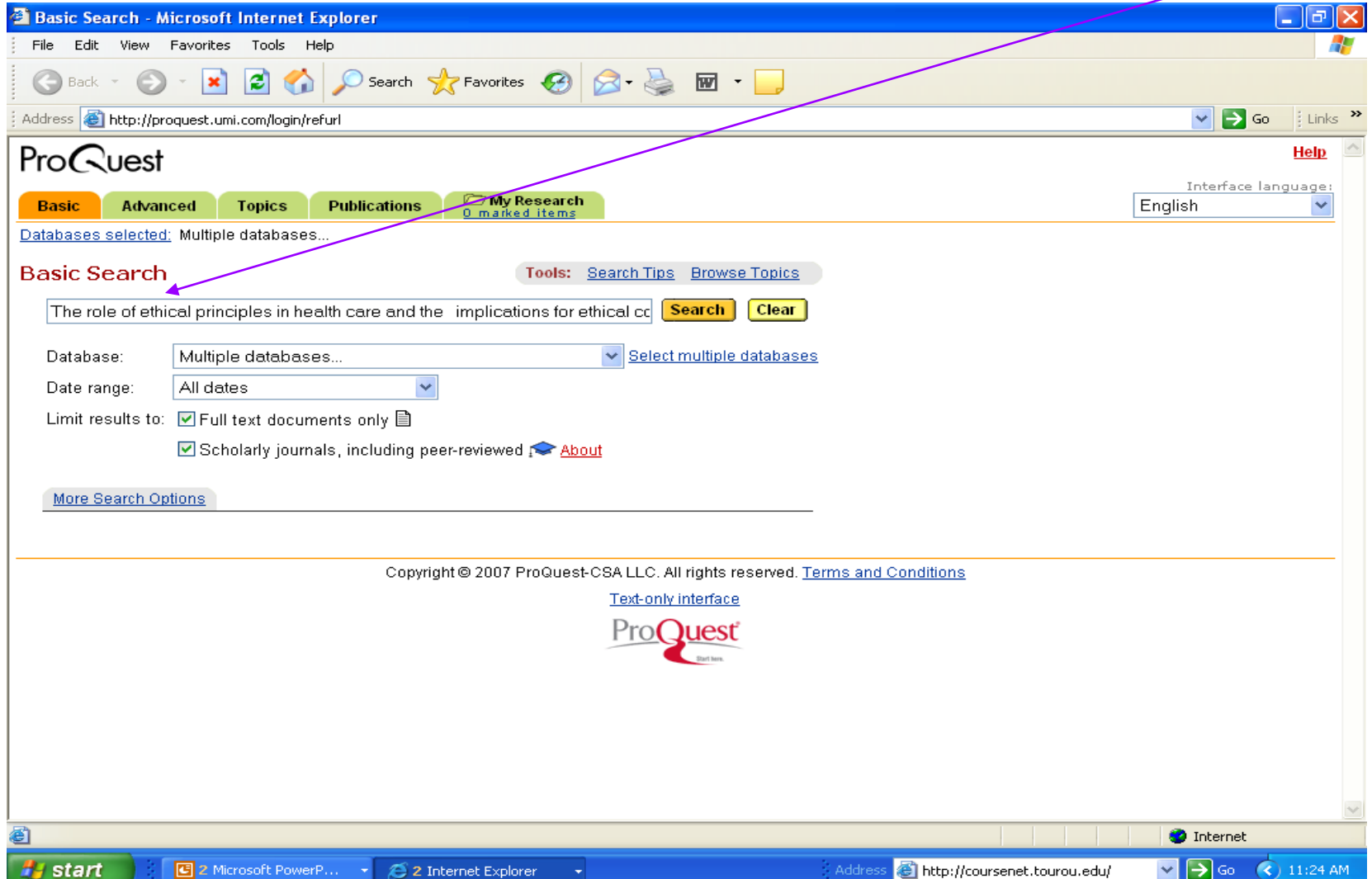
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[Text-only interface](#)

ProQuest

start | Inbox - Microsoft Out... | 2 Microsoft PowerP... | 4 Internet Explorer | Address <http://courset.net.tourou.edu/> | 10:01 AM

Here, the article's title is inserted in the basic search text box. In the "Limit results to" area, check "Full text documents only" and "Scholarly journals." Full text shows full articles, if they are available, and not just abstracts. Scholarly journals satisfies the condition of scholarly articles as your Professor may require. Next, click Search.



The screen below shows the results from the basic search. There are two results from our search. It's O.K. to use either article since the information is essentially the same in both. The next slide will briefly examine differences between Full Text, Full Text – PDF, and Abstract.

**Results - Microsoft Internet Explorer**

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Mail Print

Address [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=305&querySyntax=PQ&searchInterface=1&moreOptState=CLOSED&TS=1183482005&h\\_pubtitle=&h\\_pmid=&clientId=29440&...](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=305&querySyntax=PQ&searchInterface=1&moreOptState=CLOSED&TS=1183482005&h_pubtitle=&h_pmid=&clientId=29440&...) Go Links

**ProQuest** [Help](#)

Basic **Advanced** Topics Publications **My Research** 0 marked items

Databases selected: Multiple databases... Interface language: English

**Results**

2 documents found for: *The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes* [Refine Search](#) | [Set Up Alert](#) ✉

Scholarly Journals

Mark all  0 marked items. Email / Cite / Export [Show all documents](#) Sort results by: Most recent first

1. [The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes.](#)  
Limantani AE. *Journal of Medical Ethics [NLM - MEDLINE]*. Oct 1999. Vol. 25, Iss. 5; p. 394  
[Full text](#) [Full Text - PDF](#) [Abstract](#)

2. [The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes](#)  
Alexander E Limantani. *Journal of Medical Ethics*. London: Oct 1999. Vol. 25, Iss. 5; p. 394 (5 pages)  
[Full text](#) [Full Text - PDF](#) [Abstract](#)

1-2 of 2

Want to be notified of new results for this search? [Set Up Alert](#) ✉ Results per page: 10

**Basic Search** **Tools:** [Search Tips](#) [Browse Topics](#) [1 Recent Searches](#)

The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical cc [Search](#) [Clear](#)

Database: Multiple databases... [Select multiple databases](#)

Date range: All dates

start 2 Microsoft PowerP... 2 Internet Explorer Address <http://coursetnet.tourou.edu/> Go 11:32 AM

# Abstract

Clicking on abstract provides the reader with a brief summary of what the article is about. This is quite useful during searches concerning a topic of choice, because it eliminates unnecessary reading of entire articles. Yes, an abstract can become a timely academic life saver.

Document View - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&sid=45811090&srchMode=1&sid=5&Fmt=2&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1183495281&clientId=>

ProQuest

Basic Advanced Topics Publications My Research

Interface language: English

Databases selected: Multiple databases...

Document View << Back to Results < Previous Document 2 of 2

Print Email Mark Document Publisher Information

**The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes**  
*Alexander E Limentani. Journal of Medical Ethics. London: Oct 1999. Vol.25, Iss. 5; pg. 394, 5 pgs*

>> Translate abstract from: Select language

>> [More Like This](#) - Find similar documents

Subjects: [Health care](#), [Medical ethics](#)

Author(s): [Alexander E Limentani](#)

Document types: Feature

Publication title: [Journal of Medical Ethics](#). London: [Oct 1999](#). Vol. 25, Iss. 5; pg. 394, 5 pgs

Source type: Periodical

ISSN: 03066800

ProQuest document ID: 45811090

Text Word Count: 3762

Document URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?did=45811090&sid=5&Fmt=2&clientId=29440&RQT=309&VName=PQD>

**Abstract (Document Summary)**

A common **ethical code** for everybody involved **in health care** is desirable, but there are important limitations to the **role** such a **code** could play.

**More Like This** - Find similar documents

Other available formats:

- Full Text
- Full Text - PDF

start Document View - Mic... Address <http://coursetnet.tourou.edu/> Go 1:42 PM



# Full Text

Clicking on Full Text gives the entire article but it does not show the page numbers associated with the article. For example, if I wanted to know the page number with information on “Understanding the role of principles of medicine,” full text does not provide that. However, some articles provide full text only and at least that’s better than just an abstract.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer window titled "Document View - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar contains the URL: <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&did=45811090&srchMode=1&sid=7&Fmt=3&VInst=PROD&VType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1183496411&clientId=>. The main content area displays the following text:

the particular case are obvious and not in dispute. However, it is of critical importance when moral judgments are difficult - as they invariably are in many of the moral dilemmas in medicine, for example, whether a health authority should offer an expensive new treatment for Alzheimer's disease to all patients even though it will mean hardship in other areas, or whether a managed care organisation should selectively enrol well people and avoids vulnerable populations.<sup>5</sup> In these cases the basis of moral judgments and their justification are called into question, and it is insufficient to take principles as a guide to action without further reference.

Understanding the role of principles in medicine

The role principles can play in medicine is influenced by the way ethics in general are conceived. Clinical practice has an intrinsic ethical component, however, in training and in thinking about moral values clinicians frequently find that they share a particular ethical outlook that is consistent with a scientific approach to life, and which treats ethics as a separate and secondary issue. Reality is seen primarily in terms of the objective, external, physical world, whilst in contrast, values and ethics are seen as a separate, subjective and personal realm.<sup>20</sup> In following this division there are two components to making a moral judgment. First there are the morally neutral facts of the case that are either true or false and about which one can have knowledge or belief. Second there are the ethical attitudes one can have in response to the situation which determine the rights and wrongs of the case and guide what action should follow.<sup>21</sup> This process of applying principles to a particular situation should ideally be carried out objectively, with the subject deciding in a calm and detached manner the relative importance of each theoretical principle. This relegation of the ethical aspects of the world to a secondary and distinct subject is at the root of the difficulties encountered in subsequent ethical debate. As soon as a division is established one issue tends to overshadow any further ethical consideration: how are the two realms of thought related and how can ethical value be derived from the objective facts? The subsequent discussions range across a spectrum from extreme scepticism that there is any objective connection between facts and values to a rigid reductionism of fixed relationships, usually utilitarian of one kind or another.

Some attempts have been made to overcome these problems, by extending, through the work of social science and psychology, the idea of naturalism beyond the natural sciences to include social and emotional aspects of life, in an effort to enable science to provide a more holistic picture of nature. However, the philosophical difficulties persist and cannot be overcome by simply extending the concept of nature to include social and psychological factors. The root of the problem lies more fundamentally with the conception of the relationship between ethics and other aspects of the world. In order to make further progress, instead of moral judgments being considered as separate, non-cognitive aspects of life, they are better understood as being an integral and inseparable part of empirical and factual properties.<sup>22</sup> It is a mistake to think of an objective, physical world which we then evaluate and from which we derive subjective ethical judgments. Values are better thought of as being already present in our conceptions of the world. This is not just a different interpretation but an epistemological claim about the way we understand the world, such that moral aspects are already present in our understanding and not thought of as being added by a further, secondary step. Here, moral properties are part of the world in the same way as any other property, including physical, social and emotional components. For example, cruelty can be recognised in the world and is not separable from the particular circumstances in which it is found. This view opens up the possibility of seeing the world and understanding what is going on in different ways. So, in the previous example

The taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, several open applications including "Document View - Micr...", "Microsoft PowerPoint ...", and the system tray with the time "2:01 PM".

# Full Text - PDF

Full Text – PDF is an electronic version of the article identical to the hard copy if you had it at hand. Notice “Understanding the role of principles in medicine” is on page 396. Full Text – PDF is ideal especially for outside reading assignments, and referencing page numbers when writing case assignments.

Formatted Document - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Print Mail Print Preview

Address http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?index=1&did=45811090&srchMode=1&sid=6&fmt=6&vInst=PROD&vType=PQD&RQT=309&VName=PQD&TS=1183495965&clientId= Go Links

ProQuest << Back to Results | New Search < Previous Document 2 of 2 Help

Email Mark Document Other available formats: Abstract Full Text

Save a Copy Print Select 142% Search Web Download New Reader Now

Pages

396 *The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes*

There is nothing internal or intrinsic to *prima facie* principles themselves that determines relative importance. For example, when there is a need for autonomy, how important is non-maleficence? On any particular occasion it may be of overwhelming importance or of little practical relevance. The reference must be, as Beauchamp and Childress correctly say, to a more basic and profound ethical system, but the precise form this should take is not inherent in the principles themselves. Whenever there is a testing moral case principles are silent and something more, beyond principles, is required. However, in practice they are often accepted at face value without direct reference to a more comprehensive ethical theory, and indeed, the danger is that they will obscure ethical theory rather than illuminate it. This difficulty is manifest when principles are used in explanation of moral

**Understanding the role of principles in medicine**

The role principles can play in medicine is influenced by the way ethics in general are conceived. Clinical practice has an intrinsic ethical component, however, in training and in thinking about moral values clinicians frequently find that they share a particular ethical outlook that is consistent with a scientific approach to life, and which treats ethics as a separate and secondary issue. Reality is seen primarily in terms of the objective, external, physical world, whilst in contrast, values and ethics are seen as a separate, subjective and personal realm.<sup>20</sup> In following this division there are two components to making a moral judgment. First there are the morally neutral facts of the case that are either true or false and about which one can have knowledge or belief. Second there are the ethical attitudes one

3 of 5

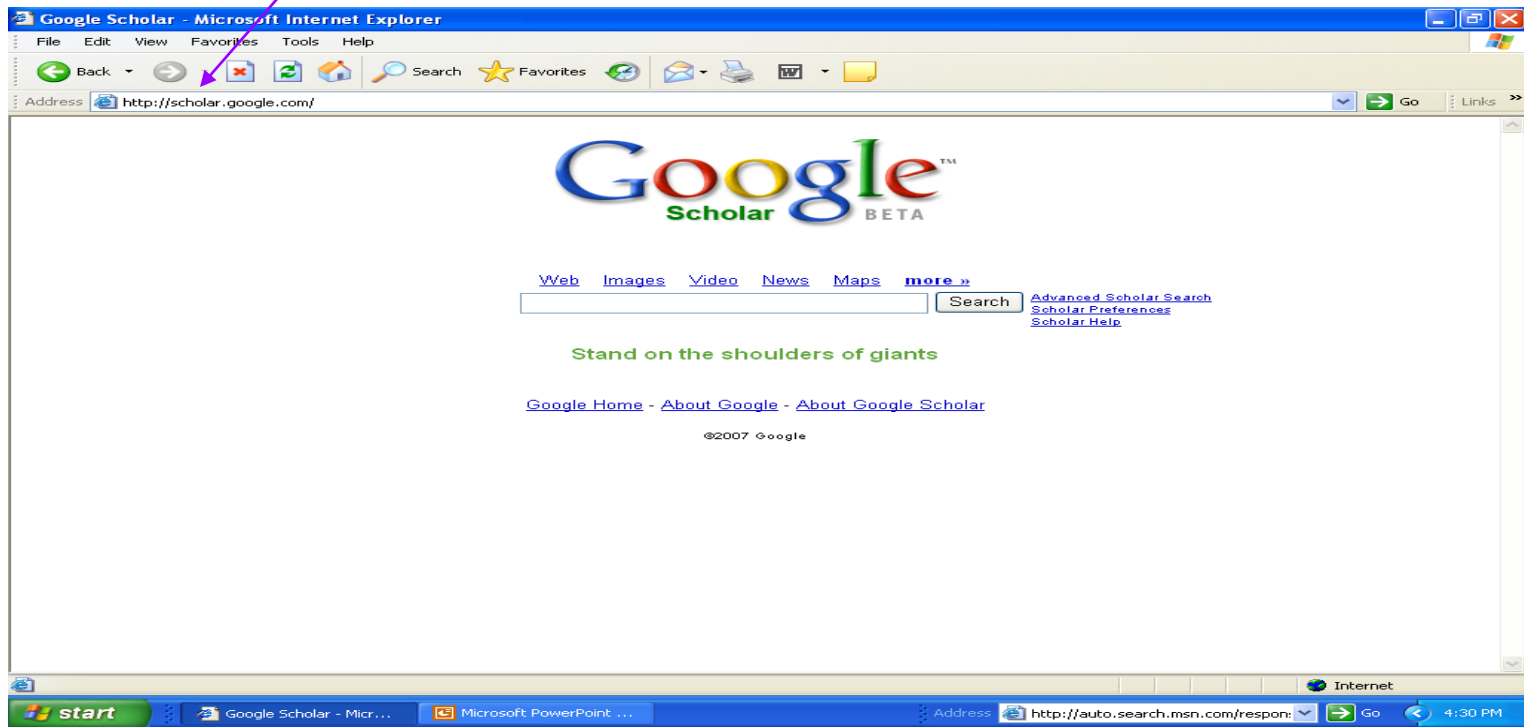
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# Research Using the Internet

- Sometimes Professors require outside readings beyond those assigned within modules. (Yes, we realize students have PLENTY of time for outside reading. Am I right?)
- The Internet has 100s of search engines to assist such as Google, Google Scholar, MSN, Yahoo, etc.
- Consider the source when using the Internet
  - Is the source credible? (Nationally recognized journals versus chat room opinions)
  - Keep in mind that almost anything one can imagine may be found on the Internet

# Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

- What is URL (Earl)?
  - Contains useful information about websites and we use it all the time. Here's an example of an URL. Surprised? It gets easier!



# URL Importance

The URL is important because it tells the reader the **EXACT** location you retrieved the information. However, there is a structure to the URL. Let's examine the structure of the URL from the previous slide:

<http://scholar.google.com/>

- http: The Internet protocol that sends information from the server to the computer
- scholar.google: 1<sup>st</sup> part of the domain name identifying Google Scholar as the host for the specific web page
- com: 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the domain known as the top level domain. This informs the user of the type of organization, i.e., commercial. Can you guess what .edu denotes? Right, educational institution!

**Unfortunately, when conducting Internet research the domain name alone may not provide enough information for the reader to retrieve the source. So...next slide, please!**

# Providing the Exact Source

- When we started this journey, our topic was ethical principles in health care. To refresh our memories the citation is below:

Limentani, Alexander E. (1999). The role of ethical principles in health care and the implications for ethical codes. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 25(5), 394-399. Retrieved on November 17, 2006 from ProQuest

- Fortunately, I discovered an article of interest in Google Scholar I plan to use to support arguments in my case assignment. It is as follows:

Davidoff, F. (2000). Changing the subject: Ethical Principles for everyone in health care. *Annals of Internal Medicine*, 133(5), 386-389. Retrieved June 30, 2007, from <http://www.annals.org/cgi/reprint/133/5/386.pdf>

Notice I structured the reference identical to the Professor's required reading, i.e., Limentani. Also, typing or pasting the URL in the address bar takes the reader to the article. Before going to the next slide to see how I retrieved the article, type the URL in the address bar and see if it works for you. Hint: May need to open ProQuest in a separate window. Also, URL must be identical, i.e., no spelling errors, extra spaces, etc.

# How do we get there?

1. Keep it simple when searching the Internet

The screenshot shows the Google Scholar homepage in Microsoft Internet Explorer. The browser's address bar displays `http://scholar.google.com/`. The main content area features the Google Scholar logo, a search bar with the text "ethical principles in health care", and a "Search" button. Below the search bar, there are links for "Web", "Images", "Video", "News", "Maps", and "more >". The page also includes the slogan "Stand on the shoulders of giants" and a copyright notice "©2007 Google". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications: Google Scholar - Mic..., Microsoft PowerPoint..., and Microsoft Word.

# How do we get there?

## 2. Pick a reference relevant to the topic

ethical principles in health care - Google Scholar - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Refresh Home Search Favorites

Address <http://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=ethical+principles+in+health+care&hl=en&lr=&btnG=Search> Go Links

Google Scholar BETA

Web Images Video News Maps more »

ethical principles in health care Search

Advanced Scholar Search  
Scholar Preferences  
Scholar Help

"in" is a very common word and was not included in your search. [\[details\]](#)

**Scholar** All articles - **Recent articles** Results 1 - 10 of about 136,000 for **ethical principles in health care**. (0.12 seconds)

**All Results**

[R Smith](#)  
[D Berwick](#)  
[H Hiatt](#)  
[R Cookson](#)  
[G Elwyn](#)

[... • Introduction • A shared statement of ethical principles for those who shape and give health care - all 3 versions »](#)  
R Smith, H Hiatt, D Berwick - *British Medical Journal*, 1999 - *Br Med Assoc*  
... All professionals involved in **healthcare** delivery must collaborate with ... in a manner that respects the **ethical principles** of professionalism and **health care**; ...  
[Cited by 33](#) - [Related Articles](#) - [Web Search](#) - [Resources @ My Library](#)

[A Shared Statement of Ethical Principles for Those Who Shape and Give Health Care: A Working Draft ... - Full-Text @ My Library - all 8 versions »](#)  
R Smith, H Hiatt, D Berwick - 1999 - *Am Coll Physicians*  
... Dr. Berwick: Institute for **Healthcare** Improvement, 135 ... R. An **ethical** code for everybody in **health care**. ... Changing the Subject: **Ethical Principles** for Everyone ...  
[Cited by 22](#) - [Related Articles](#) - [Web Search](#) - [BL Direct](#)

[Fundamental ethical principles in health care.](#)  
IE Thompson - *Br Med J (Clin Res Ed)*, 1987 - [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)  
Fundamental **ethical principles** in **health care**. Thompson IE. *Scottish Health Education Group*, Woodburn House, Edinburgh. KIE: In ...  
[Cited by 13](#) - [Related Articles](#) - [Web Search](#) - [Resources @ My Library](#)

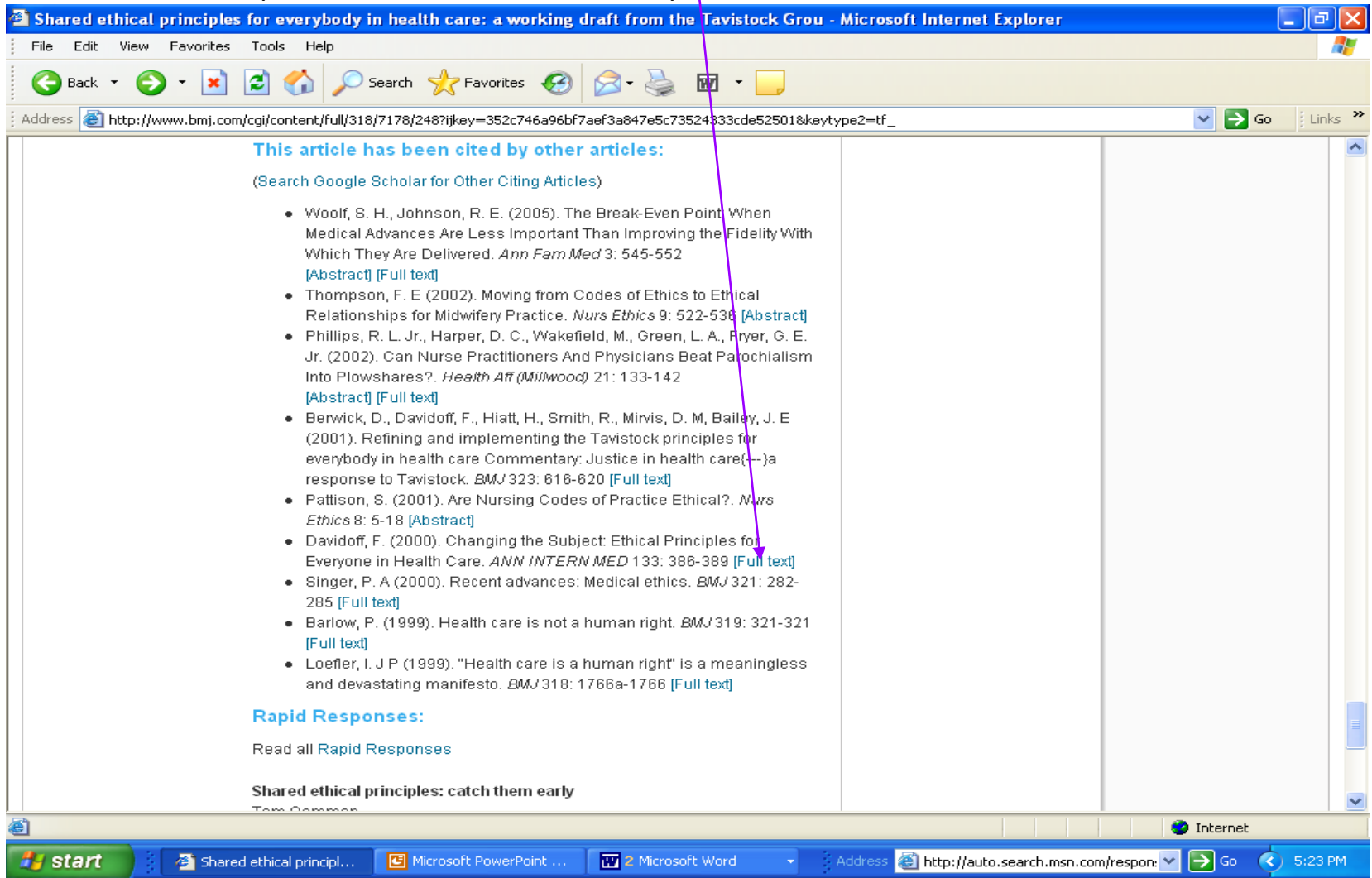
[Public views on health care rationing: a group discussion study. - all 2 versions »](#)  
R Cookson, P Dolan - *Health Policy*, 1999 - [ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)  
... r.cookson@lse.ac.uk This small-scale study develops a new methodology for investigating which **ethical principles** of **health care** rationing the public support ...  
[Cited by 40](#) - [Related Articles](#) - [Web Search](#) - [Resources @ My Library](#)

start ethical principles in he... Microsoft PowerPoint ... Microsoft Word Address <http://auto.search.msn.com/respon> Go 5:19 PM



# How do we get there?

3. Search the page to find a full text/PDF article. Hint: If provided, read the abstract (saves time remember?)



Shared ethical principles for everybody in health care: a working draft from the Tavistock Group - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Print Mail Stop

Address [http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/318/7178/248?ijkey=352c746a96bf7aef3a847e5c73524833cde52501&keytype=tf\\_](http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/318/7178/248?ijkey=352c746a96bf7aef3a847e5c73524833cde52501&keytype=tf_) Go Links >>

**This article has been cited by other articles:**

(Search Google Scholar for Other Citing Articles)

- Woolf, S. H., Johnson, R. E. (2005). The Break-Even Point When Medical Advances Are Less Important Than Improving the Fidelity With Which They Are Delivered. *Ann Fam Med* 3: 545-552 [Abstract] [Full text]
- Thompson, F. E (2002). Moving from Codes of Ethics to Ethical Relationships for Midwifery Practice. *Nurs Ethics* 9: 522-538 [Abstract]
- Phillips, R. L. Jr., Harper, D. C., Wakefield, M., Green, L. A., Fryer, G. E. Jr. (2002). Can Nurse Practitioners And Physicians Beat Parochialism Into Plowshares?. *Health Aff (Millwood)* 21: 133-142 [Abstract] [Full text]
- Berwick, D., Davidoff, F., Hiatt, H., Smith, R., Mirvis, D. M., Bailey, J. E (2001). Refining and implementing the Tavistock principles for everybody in health care Commentary: Justice in health care{---}a response to Tavistock. *BMJ* 323: 616-620 [Full text]
- Pattison, S. (2001). Are Nursing Codes of Practice Ethical?. *Nurs Ethics* 8: 5-18 [Abstract]
- Davidoff, F. (2000). Changing the Subject: Ethical Principles for Everyone in Health Care. *ANN INTERN MED* 133: 386-389 [Full text]
- Singer, P. A (2000). Recent advances: Medical ethics. *BMJ* 321: 282-285 [Full text]
- Barlow, P. (1999). Health care is not a human right. *BMJ* 319: 321-321 [Full text]
- Loefer, I. J P (1999). "Health care is a human right" is a meaningless and devastating manifesto. *BMJ* 318: 1766a-1766 [Full text]

**Rapid Responses:**

Read all Rapid Responses

**Shared ethical principles: catch them early**

Tom Common

start Shared ethical principl... Microsoft PowerPoint ... Microsoft Word Address <http://auto.search.msn.com/respon...> Go 5:23 PM

# How do we get there?

4. Could have stopped here with this URL, but I saw a PDF opportunity.

Changing the Subject: Ethical Principles for Everyone in Health Care -- Davidoff 133 (5): 386 -- Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Home Search Favorites Refresh Print Mail Print Print Print

Address <http://www.annals.org/cgi/content/full/133/5/386> Go Links >>

## Annals of Internal Medicine

Established in 1927 by the American College of Physicians

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### EDITORIAL

## Changing the Subject: Ethical Principles for Everyone in Health Care

▶ Frank Davidoff, MD, Editor

5 September 2000 | Volume 133 Issue 5 | Pages 386-389

Over a year ago, *Annals* and the *BMJ* published a working draft of ethical principles for everyone in health care (1,2). The effort grew out of the conviction that the existence of separate moral frameworks, in which each professional group—physicians, nurses, hospital executives, others—tries to gain the moral high ground, reflects the flawed perception that its work improves the well-being of patients separately, when in fact health care works well only as a system of true interdependencies (3). Developed initially by a group of 15 interested people that included physicians, nurses, health care executives, academicians, ethicists, a jurist, an economist, and a philosopher, these Tavistock principles (so-called because the group first met near Tavistock Square in London) are intended ultimately to be a useful, shared working tool, rather than just high-minded words on paper.

Experienced legislators know that laws don't get passed unless the "three Ps"—problem, proposal, and politics—come together properly. First, there has to be a problem; more importantly, people have to agree there's a problem. Second, someone has to propose law that might help with the problem. And third, the politics have to line up in support of the proposed law. Ethical principles aren't laws, but like laws they guide and shape behavior. It seems only reasonable, therefore, to expect that a set of ethical principles for everyone in health care isn't likely to be adopted unless and until the "three Ps" are in place. Where do the ethical principles stand in that regard? What's the problem? What's in the proposal? And where are we on the politics?

Deciding *whether* there's a problem isn't hard: Health care systems throughout the world are rife with tough, complicated problems. Limited access to care, for financial and

Search Annals:  GO  
Advanced search

- **Article**
  - ▶ Table of Contents
  - ▶ PDF of this article (PDFs free after 6 months)
  - ▶ Related articles in Annals
  - ▶ Articles citing this article
- **Services**
  - ▶ Send comment/rapid response letter
  - ▶ Notify a friend about this article
  - ▶ Alert me when this article is cited
  - ▶ Add to Personal Archive
  - ▶ Download to Citation Manager
  - ▶ ACP Search
- **PubMed**  
**Articles in PubMed by Author:**
  - ▶ Davidoff, F.
  - ▶ Related Articles in PubMed
  - ▶ PubMed Citation
  - ▶ PubMed

start Changing the Subject... Microsoft PowerPoint ... Microsoft Word ... Address <http://auto.search.msn.com/respon> Go 5:26 PM

# ...And we are there!

5. The Volume and issue numbers are on the bottom of the pages. (Since you are tracking with me I'm sure you noticed that). Notice the URL in the address bar takes the reader directly to the cited source.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The address bar contains the URL <http://www.annals.org/cgi/reprint/133/5/386.pdf>. The browser's toolbar includes buttons for Back, Forward, Stop, Home, Search, Favorites, and Print. The document content is displayed in Adobe Reader 7.0. The main heading is "Changing the Subject: Ethical Principles for Everyone in Health Care". The text discusses a working draft of ethical principles published in *Annals* and the *BMJ*. It lists five principles: 1. Rights, 2. Balance, 3. Comprehensiveness, 4. Cooperation, and 5. Improvement. The document is 1 of 3 pages.

**Changing the Subject: Ethical Principles for Everyone in Health Care**

Over a year ago, *Annals* and the *BMJ* published a working draft of ethical principles for everyone in health care (1, 2). The effort grew out of the conviction that the existence of separate moral frameworks, in which each professional group—physicians, nurses, hospital executives, others—tries to gain the moral high ground, reflects the flawed perception that its work improves the well-being of patients separately, when in fact health care works well only as a system of true interdependencies (3). Developed initially by a group of 15 interested people that included physicians, nurses, health care executives, academicians, ethicists, a jurist, an economist, and a philosopher, these Tavistock principles (so-called because the group first met near Tavistock Square in London) are intended ultimately to be a useful, shared working tool, rather than just high-minded words on paper.

Experienced legislators know that laws don't get passed unless the "three Ps"—problem, proposal, and pol-

Here, then, is the most recent version of the ethical principles proposed by the Tavistock group:

1. *Rights*  
People have a right to health and health care.
2. *Balance*  
Care of individual patients is central, but the health of populations is also our concern.
3. *Comprehensiveness*  
In addition to treating illness, we have an obligation to ease suffering, minimize disability, prevent disease, and promote health.
4. *Cooperation*  
Health care succeeds only if we cooperate with those we serve, each other, and those in other sectors.
5. *Improvement*  
Improving health care is a serious and continuing responsibility.
6. *Safety*

# Retrieving Through ProQuest

1. Again, we keep our basic search simple.

Basic Search - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address <http://proquest.umi.com/login/refurl>

ProQuest [Help](#)

Interface language: English

**Basic** Advanced Topics Publications My Research  
0 marked items

Databases selected: Multiple databases...

**Basic Search** Tools: [Search Tips](#) [Browse Topics](#)

ethical procedures in health care

Database: Multiple databases... [Select multiple databases](#)

Date range: All dates

Limit results to:  Full text documents only   
 Scholarly journals, including peer-reviewed [About](#)

[More Search Options](#)

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[Text-only interface](#)

ProQuest  
Start here

start Microsoft PowerPoint ... CourseNet :: Staff H... Basic Search - Micros... Address <http://coursetnet.tourou.edu/> Go 11:26 AM

# Retrieving Through ProQuest

2. A lot of choices from this search. Reading abstracts will pay off big time here!

Results - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: [http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=305&querySyntax=PQ&searchInterface=1&moreOptState=CLOSED&TS=1183659799&h\\_pubtitle=&h\\_pmid=&clientId=29440&...](http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=305&querySyntax=PQ&searchInterface=1&moreOptState=CLOSED&TS=1183659799&h_pubtitle=&h_pmid=&clientId=29440&...)

ProQuest

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Scholarly Journals

Mark all  0 marked items: Email / Cite / Export [Show all documents](#) Sort results by: Most recent first

1. **Managing Ethically: An Executive's Guide**  
*Ferdinand D (Nick) Yates Jr. Ethics & Medicine.* Highland Park: Summer 2007. Vol. 23, Iss. 2; p. 125 (1 page)  
[Full text](#) [Full Text - PDF](#) [Abstract](#)
2. **BRAINS, ETHICS, AND ELECTIVE SURGERIES: EMERGING ETHICS CONSULTATION**  
*Paul J Ford, Joseph P DeMarco. Ethics & Medicine.* Highland Park: Spring 2007. Vol. 23, Iss. 1; p. 39 (8 pages)  
[Full text](#) [Full Text - PDF](#) [Abstract](#)
3. **Respect for the person with dementia: fostering greater user involvement in service planning**  
*Maria Lorentzon, Karen Bryan. Quality in Ageing.* Brighton: Mar 2007. Vol. 8, Iss. 1; p. 23 (7 pages)  
[Full text](#) [Full Text - PDF](#) [Abstract](#)
4. **Maternal mortality and severe morbidity associated with low-risk planned cesarean delivery versus planned vaginal delivery at term**  
*Shiliana Liu, Robert M Liston, K S Joseph, Maureen Heaman, et al. Canadian Medical Association Journal.* Ottawa: Feb 13, 2007. Vol. 176, Iss. 4; p. 455

Done Internet

start Microsoft PowerPoint ... CourseNet :: Staff H... Results - Microsoft In... Address <http://coursetnet.tourou.edu/> Go 11:30 AM

# Things to consider

- For ProQuest and Ebscohost (or any fee required Academic Database) the writer need only cite retrieved from information or domain, i.e., [www.proquest.com](http://www.proquest.com)
- ALWAYS check the link in the references section of your paper to make sure the links work
- A link will not work if it is not identical to the link you copied (Pasting links to your document will help avoid this problem).

**I know this seems like a lot of work but it's necessary to avoid the “P” word—PLAGIARISM.**

# What is plagiarism?

## A. Webster ([www.webster.com](http://www.webster.com)) defines plagiarize as:

- To steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own: use (another's production) without crediting the source (*transitive verb*)
- To commit literary theft: present as new and original an idea or product derived from an existing source (*intransitive verb*)

## B. According to the MLA Handbook (Gibaldi, 2003) there are several forms of plagiarism:

- Obtain and submit as your own a paper written by someone else
- Repeating or paraphrasing wording
- Taking a particularly apt phrase
- Paraphrasing an argument or presenting a line of thinking

# Forms of plagiarism

- Obtain and submit as your own a paper written by someone else
  - The most blatant form of plagiarism
  - Don't even think about this one!



# Forms of plagiarism

## Repeating or paraphrasing wording

Suppose in our case assignment we cited a passage from Limentani's article on page 396, under the topic "Understanding the role of principles in medicine." (If you don't remember that reference see slide number three).

### PLAGIARISM

The role principles can play in medicine is influenced by the way ethics in general are conceived.

### SUGGESTION TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

As the article's author suggests, "the role principles can play in medicine is influenced by the way ethics in general are conceived" (Limentani, 1999, p. 396).

# Forms of plagiarism?

## Taking a particularly apt phrase

Perhaps, the author coined a phrase you particularly like such as “the idea of naturalism” as cited in the second paragraph on page 396 under the heading “Understanding the role...”

### PLAGIARISM

The “idea of naturalism” in and of itself does not solve the problems of ethics in health care.

### SUGGESTION TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

The “idea of naturalism” (Limentani, 1999, p. 396) in and of itself does not solve the problems of ethics in health care.

# Forms of plagiarism?

## Paraphrasing an argument or presenting a line of thinking

Using the same paragraph from the previous slide, i.e. p. 396, perhaps the author's entire argument supports your line of thinking.

### PLAGIARISM

However, the philosophical difficulties persist and cannot be overcome by simply extending the concept of nature to include social and psychological factors.

### SUGGESTION TO AVOID PLAGIARISM

According to Limentani (1999), the philosophical difficulties persist and cannot be overcome by simply extending the concept of nature to include social and psychological factors (p. 396).

# Summing up plagiarism?

- Plagiarizing according to the MLA handbook (Gibaldi, 2003)
- You have plagiarized if:
  - you took notes that did not distinguish summary/paraphrase from quotation and then presented wording from the notes as if it were all your own
  - While browsing the web, you copied text and pasted it into your paper without quotation marks or without citing the source
  - You presented facts without saying where you found them
  - You took someone else's unique or particularly apt phrase without acknowledgment
  - You paraphrased someone else's argument or presented someone else's line of thought without acknowledgement
  - You brought or otherwise acquired a research paper and handed in part or all of it as your own

# Avoiding plagiarism

- Avoiding plagiarism according to the MLA handbook (Gibaldi, 2003)
- You can avoid plagiarizing by:
  - Making a list of writers and viewpoints you discovered in your research and double checking the presentation material in your paper
  - Keeping the following categories distinct in your notes: (a) your ideas, (b) your summaries of others' materials, and (c) exact wording you copy
  - Identifying the sources of all borrowed material—exact wording, paraphrases, ideas, arguments, and facts
  - Checking with your Professor when you are uncertain about your use of sources.
- O.K., now that we're clear on the fundamentals of ProQuest access, Internet use, and plagiarism, let me provide just a few tips to make your TUI journey even more enjoyable. Next slide please!

# Tips

- References page (bibliography) must include references cited within the essay (case assignment)
- If required to use *APA* style, it's a good idea to read the *APA* manual regarding use of quotations, references etc.
- Ask the Professor about formatting concerns and review TUI's writing style on the course CD
- Have fun and enjoy your TUI experience!

# References

American Psychological Association. (2001). *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (5th ed.). Washington, D.C: Author

Gibaldi, J. (2003). *MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers*, (6th ed., pp. 69-75). New York, NY: Modern Language Association of America.