Graduate Research Methodology Module

PubMed, Embase, Scopus & EndNote
2 OCT 2019 (2-4:30PM)

Annelissa Chin & Wong Suei Nee
NUS Medical Library
Conducting Evidence-based Dentistry

1. Formulating Your Clinical Question
2. Searching for Evidences
3. Appraising Evidence
4. Applying Evidence to Practice
5. Evaluating Evidence Use

Source: https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-photo-evidence-based-practice-diagram-image85702235
Learning Objectives

After this session, you should be able to:

✓ Formulate your clinical question:
  ✓ Use PICO(T) to formulate a search question

☑ Search for evidences:
  ☑ Identify terms for PICO(T)
  ☑ Look for secondary sources
  ☑ Search for primary sources (PubMed, Embase & Scopus)

☒ Manage references with EndNote
  ☒ Importing and citing references
Formulate Your Clinical Question

PICO(T) is a framework for searching evidence:

- **Patient** / Population / Problem
- **Intervention** / Prognostic factor / Exposure
- **Comparison** (not always needed)
- **Outcome**
- **Type of study design** (when applicable)
You are an intern with a dental clinic. A mother brings in her six-year-old boy for a visit. He is found to have tooth decay. The consultant recommended a filling to be done and reminded the mother and son to practice good oral hygiene to prevent tooth decay.

The mother asks if sealing the tooth surface would help to protect from getting cavities.

How do you search for the evidence to answer her question?
Children with dental caries

Dental sealants

N.A.

Reduction in dental caries

(Type of study design)

“Do sealants help to prevent cavities among preschool-aged children suffering from tooth decay?”
## Types of Question

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question domain</th>
<th>Questions asked</th>
<th>Sample Clinical Question / PICO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Therapy</strong></td>
<td>How to best treat the problem</td>
<td>In children with erupting molars, do biannual applications of fluoride varnish compared to NaF better reduce caries?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Etiology / Harm</strong></td>
<td>What causes the problem</td>
<td>For children with asthma, does use of nitrous oxide for sedation pose a risk for asthmatic exacerbation?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prognosis</strong></td>
<td>What will the problem look like over time and anticipate likely complications</td>
<td>Are paediatric patients with Autism Spectrum Disorder compared to those without at an increased risk for caries?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diagnosis</strong></td>
<td>How to determine the problem</td>
<td>In patients with undiagnosed oral lesions, can brush biopsy when compared to an oral biopsy more effectively detect oral cancer?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Types of Study Design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question domain</th>
<th>Study design</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Therapy/Prevention</td>
<td>RCT &gt; Cohort &gt; Case-control &gt; Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etiology/Harm</td>
<td>RCT (rarely) &gt; Cohort &gt; Case-control &gt; Cross-sectional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prognosis</td>
<td>Cohort &gt; Case-control &gt; Case series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>Prospective, blind comparison to a gold standard &gt; cross-sectional &gt; case-control</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  ✓ Use PICO(T) to formulate a search question

☐ Search for evidences:
  ☐ Search syntax
  ☐ Identify terms for PICO(T)
  ☐ Look for secondary sources
  ☐ Search for primary sources (PubMed, Embase & Scopus)

☐ Manage references with EndNote
  ☐ Importing and citing references
Boolean Operators

**OR** either terms may be present
→ more results
E.g. dental caries **OR** tooth decay

**AND** both terms must be present
→ fewer results
E.g. dental caries **AND** fissure sealants

**NOT** → Use with caution
E.g. Humans **NOT** animals

**Note:** Boolean operators must be entered in UPPERCASE in PubMed.
Phrase Searching “ ”

Searches exact phrase:

“carious dentin”
“caries dentine”
“dentin caries”
“dentine caries”
“pit and fissure sealants”

Note: You may leave out double quotes when searching phrases in PubMed. PubMed will automatically match your search terms to phrases.
Truncation *

Searches spelling variants:

dental floss* will retrieve

✓ dental floss
✓ dental flossed
✓ dental flosses
✓ dental flosser
✓ dental flossers
✓ dental flossing, etc.

PubMed searches only first 600 variants.
Combine concepts in a prescribed order in a search statement:

sealant* AND (dental caries OR tooth decay)
“Do sealants help to prevent cavities among preschool-aged children suffering from tooth decay?"
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Secondary Sources

Evidence-Based Dentistry Databases and Critically Appraised Resources

• **ADA Center for Evidence-Based Dentistry**
  • Clinical practice guidelines, critical/plain language summaries, systematic reviews

• **Cochrane Oral Health Group**
  • Systematic reviews of randomised controlled trials in oral health

• **Turning Research Into practice (Trip)**
  • Systematic reviews, evidence-based synopses, guidelines & more

• **PubMed Clinical Queries**
  • Systematic reviews, guidelines & more
Learning Objectives

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- Manage references with EndNote
  - Importing and citing references
Primary Sources

Biomedical / Multi-disciplinary Databases

- **PubMed**
  - Clinical biomedicine literature from MEDLINE, life science journals & online books

- **Embase**
  - Biomedical & pharmacological literature from Embase.com & MEDLINE
  - Full-text indexing of drug, disease & medical device data

- **Scopus**
  - Multi-disciplinary research literature spanning the scientific, technical, medical, social sciences, and the arts and humanities
Subject Coverage: Biomedicine, life sciences, healthcare
Size: ~30 million records

MEDLINE
- largest component of PubMed
- 25 million journal articles in life sciences with a concentration on biomedicine.
Strengths: MEDLINE indexed using MeSH (Medical Subject Headings)
Updated daily – in press, ahead of print
Coverage: US & 80 other countries

Free access
How to access PubMed Clinical Queries

Via PubMed Homepage

Or via PubMed Advanced Search
Clinical study categories: Therapy, diagnosis, etiology, prognosis, or clinical prediction guides

PubMed Clinical Queries

(dental caries OR tooth decay) AND sealant*

Results: 5 of 237

Sealants revisited: An efficacy battle between the two major types of sealants - A randomized controlled clinical trial.
Prathibha B, Reddy PP, Anjum MS, Monica M, Praveen BH.

Results: 5 of 55
Prevention of orthodontic enamel demineralization: a systematic review with meta-analyses.

Nonrestorative Treatments for Caries: Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis.

Results: 5 of 6
Resin infiltration of deproteinized lesions improves initial quality.

Infiltration and sealing versus caries lesions in primary molars.
PubMed Advanced Search

PubMed comprises more than 28 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

Using PubMed
- PubMed Quick Start Guide
- Full Text Articles
- PubMed FAQs
- PubMed Tutorials
- New and Noteworthy

PubMed Tools
- PubMed Mobile
- Single Citation Matcher
- Batch Citation Matcher
- Clinical Queries
- Topic-Specific Queries

More Resources
- MeSH Database
- Journals in NCBI Databases
- Clinical Trials
- E-Utilities (API)
- LinkOut
A comprehensive search consists of one or more of the following components:

- Keywords
- Subject heading
- Developing search strategy
- Filters *(when necessary)*
Medical Subject Heading (MeSH)

What is MeSH?
- Medical Subject Heading
  - Controlled vocabulary used by indexer to index the articles.

List of synonyms
- Tooth decay
- Tooth cavities
- Carious lesions
- Dental cavities
- Dental caries
- Dental decay
- Caries lesion
- Carious dentin
- Carious dentine

“Dental caries” is the designated subject heading for the concept.
Ways to access MeSH Database

1. Via PubMed Homepage
2. Via PubMed Advanced Search

- PubMed provides more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, online books, and citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher Web sites.
Localized destruction of the tooth surface initiated by decalcification of the enamel followed by enzymatic lysis of organic structures and leading to cavity formation. If left unchecked, the cavity may penetrate the enamel and dentin and reach the pulp.

Year introduced: DENTAL CARIES CONTROL was heading 1965-1966
MeSH terms are arranged in a hierarchical manner, from broader to narrower terms.

Related MeSH terms are also provided.

- Cariogenic Agents
- Cariostatic Agents
- Diet, Cariogenic
- Tooth Demineralization
- Root Caries
MeSH Entry Terms = Synonyms

Entry Terms:
- Dental Decay
- Caries, Dental
- Decay, Dental
- Carious Dentin
- Carious Dentins
- Dentin, Carious
- Dentins, Carious
- Dental White Spot
- White Spots, Dental
- White Spots
- Spot, White
- Spots, White
- White Spot
- Dental White Spots
- White Spot, Dental

Entry Terms are one source of keywords for your search strategy.

An alternative source of keywords is the title/abstract/full-text of a relevant article.
# Subject Heading vs Keyword

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Heading</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Consistent</strong> way to retrieve information that may use different terminology for the same concept</td>
<td>Useful when there is no subject heading or indexing term available to represent the concept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrieves <strong>indexed</strong> citations; involves <strong>time lag</strong> (i.e. delay up to several months)</td>
<td>Retrieves all kinds of records, including the <strong>latest</strong> (as supplied by publisher)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>More specific</strong></td>
<td><strong>Broader, less precise</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Developing Search Strategy

“Do sealants help to prevent cavities among preschool-aged children suffering from tooth decay?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PICO Concept</th>
<th>MeSH terms</th>
<th>Keywords</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient (P)</td>
<td>&quot;Dental Caries&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>dental caries OR tooth decay OR carious dentin*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intervention(I)</td>
<td>&quot;Pit and Fissure Sealants&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>sealants*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PubMed Advanced Search

By default, search is executed in “All Fields”

Click on “Add to history” to remain in Advanced Search Builder

Click on “Search” to go to PubMed results page
Search Strategy - patient with ‘tooth decay’

Step 1. Go to MeSH database. Search the MeSH term for ‘tooth decay’, i.e. “dental decay”[Mesh]
Step 2. Build keyword search strategy.
   dental caries OR tooth decay OR carious dentin*
Step 3. Append the ‘Title/Abstract’ field using the Builder to the search string shown in #2.
Search Strategy—Intervention on ‘sealant’

Step 1. Go to MeSH database. Search the MeSH term ‘fissure sealant’
Step 2. Build keyword search strategy and append the ‘Title/Abstract’ field as `sealant*[Title/Abstract]`
PubMed Search Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>Add to builder</th>
<th>Query</th>
<th>Items found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#19</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search ('Dental Caries'[Mesh] OR (dental caries[Title/Abstract] OR tooth decay[Title/Abstract] OR carious dentin*[Title/Abstract])) AND ('Pit and Fissure Sealants'[Mesh]) OR sealant*[Title/Abstract])</td>
<td>2243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#18</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search ('Pit and Fissure Sealants'[Mesh]) OR sealant*[Title/Abstract]</td>
<td>7582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#17</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search sealant*[Title/Abstract]</td>
<td>6468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#16</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search &quot;Pit and Fissure Sealants&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>3333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#14</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search ('Dental Caries'[Mesh]) OR (dental caries[Title/Abstract] OR tooth decay[Title/Abstract] OR carious dentin*[Title/Abstract])</td>
<td>50043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#13</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search (dental caries[Title/Abstract] OR tooth decay[Title/Abstract] OR carious dentin*[Title/Abstract])</td>
<td>20985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#12</td>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Search &quot;Dental Caries&quot;[Mesh]</td>
<td>44369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Combine ‘Patient’ Mesh & Keyword terms

Click to view search results in PubMed

Combine ‘Intervention’ Mesh & Keyword results
Filter (RCT & Systematic Review)
Sort Results (Best Match)
• Start with Clinical Queries for highest level of evidence in specific clinical domains

• For Advanced/Comprehensive Search:
  - Identify the MeSH terms (if any)
  - Identify keywords
  - Combine keywords and MeSH terms using (AND/OR/NOT)

• Apply filters to limit/refine your search, or to distinguish between types of studies (optional)
  - Article type (e.g. systematic reviews, practice guidelines, etc.)
  - Language
  - Publication dates
  - Age
Subject coverage (>32 million records)
- Biomedical science, clinical research, pharmacology, pharmaceutical science
- Medical devices, life sciences & allied health

Content:
- Published and peer-reviewed literature, in-press publications
- >2.4 million conference abstracts from about 7000+ biomedical, drug and medical device conferences since 2009

Strengths:
- Deep full-text indexing with Emtree Thesaurus (75,000+ terms), includes all MESH terms, particularly strong in drug, disease and medical device terms
- >2,900 journals are unique to Embase, i.e. not available from MEDLINE esp. from countries outside North America
PICO search is a good place to start for beginners and for synonyms, but it may not be the best place to build a comprehensive search.
Subject headings of different databases differ.
Results

Evidence Based Medicine

- Controlled Clinical Trial
- Randomized Controlled Trial

1,481 results for search #5

1. Silver diamine fluoride versus therapeutic sealants for the arrest and prevention of dental caries in low-income minority children: Study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial
   Ruff R.R., Niederman R.
   Trials 2018 19:1 Article Number 523 Cited by: 1

Embase MEDLINE

Show all abstracts | Sort by: Relevance | Publication Year | Entry Date
Filters: EBM & Others

Results

Search

Collapse all

Apply

Collapse

Sources

Drugs

Diseases

Devices

Floating Subheadings

Age

Gender

Study types

Publication types

Journal titles

Publication years

Results Filters

Save

Delete

Print view

Export

Email

Combine

using: And

Or

Results

View

Print

Export

Email

Order

Add to Clipboard

Select number of items

Selected: 0

Show all abstracts

Sort by:

Relevance

Publication Year

Entry Date

149 results for search #6

Set email alert

Set RSS feed

Search details

Index miner

1

Silver diamine fluoride versus therapeutic sealants for the arrest and prevention of dental caries in low-income minority children: Study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial
Ruff R.R., Niederman R.
Trials 2018;19:1 Article Number 523 Cited by: 1

View Full Text

Similar records
• No subject heading *(but you can search MeSH/EMTREE terms as keywords)*
• Sort by “highly cited” to get most impactful articles
• Several useful filters
• Multi-disciplinary (e.g. dentistry & material science)
Scopus Search

Document search

Search:
"dental caries" OR "tooth decay" OR "carious dentin*"

E.g., "Cognitive architectures" AND robots

AND

Search:
sealant*

Article title, Abstract, Keywords

Limit

Reset form

Search Q
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Hands-on Activity

- 10 min to search on your research topic
- Raise your hand to ask for assistance
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✓ Manage references with EndNote
  ✓ Importing and citing references
A bibliographic management tool that:

- *Stores* citations
- *Organizes* citations
- *Formats* citations
Installing EndNote X9

- EndNote X9 is available for download via NUS IT website: https://nusit.nus.edu.sg/services/software_and_os/software/software-student/
- Contact NUS ITCare (x62080, itcare@nus.edu.sg) for installation issues
EndNote LibGuide

EndNote: Main

EndNote (EN) is a software for managing references. It can automate the many tedious steps involved in organizing and formatting the references and bibliographies in your academic writing. EndNote Web (ENW) is the web version of EN, with fewer features.

Main Installation Creating an EndNote Library Adding References Organizing References Inserting Citations and Bibliography Collaboration and Sharing

Back up From Databases to EndNote Moving from Mendeley/Zotero to EndNote Getting Help EndNote Output Style

Training Sessions and Tutorials

Training Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Registration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15th February 2019</td>
<td>10am-12pm</td>
<td>Medical Library Training Room</td>
<td>Register Here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th February 2019</td>
<td>10am-12pm</td>
<td>Central Library Training Room</td>
<td>Register Here</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instructions:

- PCs will be provided for attendees who have a confirmed place, however you may still wish to bring your own laptop.
- Attendees who are on the waitlist may be invited to the session, however they will have to bring their own laptops.
- Please install EndNote on your laptop prior to coming to the class. Instructions on how to install EndNote can be found here: http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/endnote/installendnote
- If you are facing any issues with installing EndNote, please contact NUS Computer Centre for assistance.

For urgent EndNote assistance and queries, please contact your nearest EndNote Librarian listed on the right.

http://libguides.nus.edu.sg/endnote
Before We Begin

Watch 6 minutes video on how to use EndNote:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7e6-6QkcYmo&list=PLAEGcPDviwLbfYCzJuO2faRhYyiCT3ZMw&index=3
Workflow for EndNote

1. Create an EndNote Library

2. Add references to EndNote Library

3. Manage references: using groups & finding duplicates

4. Insert references in MS Word (Cite While You Write)

5. Change citation style and edit preferences
1. Create a new library

1. Search Windows > EndNote
2. Click on File > New
3. Enter a filename: **My Sample EndNote Library** (.enl)
4. Select location to save the library (eg Desktop)
5. Click **Save**
Create & Move An EndNote Library

- Where?
- Back-up
- How to move?

My EndNote Library.Data
My EndNote Library
My EndNote Library

.Data
.enl
.enlx
MAC users
Do NOT use the ‘package’ option

The Package option is only available to Mac users and yields a .enlp file, which cannot be used by PC users.
2. Add References to EndNote Library

- Method 1: Direct Export
  - PubMed
  - Embase
  - Scopus

- Method 2: PDF Import

- Method 3: Manual Data Entry
  (Unpublished/Metadata not available)
  
  [http://youtu.be/30u5_b9d5D4](http://youtu.be/30u5_b9d5D4)
1. Select records, select **Citation manager**, then **Create File**.
1. To export all (>200) records, select **File**, **MEDLINE** format, then **Create File**.
PubMed: Import File

1. On the menu bar, click on **File > Import > File**… A dialogue box “**Import File**” appears.

2. Import File: Browse for the saved file, and **Choose**…

3. Import Option: Choose **PubMed**.

4. Click **Import**.

5. The references are now saved into the EndNote library, under the group “Imported References”.
For > 5,000, import into Endnote will take longer

After choosing the text file to import, click here to show the ‘Import Options’
1. Carry out a search in Embase
2. Select the relevant articles and click on Export
3. Choose **RIS format**
4. Click on **Export**

**Export Data**

- **Export format:** RIS format (Mendeley, EndNote)
- **Output:**

RIS export includes the following:
- A1: Author names
- AD: Correspondence address
- C1: Drug trade names
- C2: Drug manufacturers
- C3: Device trade names
- C4: Device manufacturers
- DB: Name of Database
- DO: Digital Object Identifier (DOI)
- EP: End page
- ER: End of record
- IS: Issue
- JF: Journal Title (full)
- JO: Journal Title
- KW: Keyword
- L2: DOI/full text link

[Export button]
Direct Export - Scopus

1. Select records to export

235 document results

TITLE-ABS-KEY ("green tea" AND "weight loss")

 análize search results

Export

Document title
The effects of caffeine and green tea on energy expenditure, fat oxidation, weight loss, and weight maintenance (Book Chapter)

Authors
Hursel, R., Westerterp-Plantenga, M.

Year
2009

Source
Weight Control and Slimming Ingredients in Food Technology pp. 161-176

Cited by
0

Green tea: Should it be used as a dietary aid for weight loss?

Authors
Hutcheon, D.A., Ziegler, J.

Year
2014

Source
Topics in Clinical Nutrition 29(3), pp. 268-277

Cited by
0
2. Select method of export and information to be exported

3. Double click the downloaded file or click “Open with” to transfer records to your EndNote library
**Import PDFs**

1. On the menu bar, click on **File > Import > File**... or **Folder**... A dialogue box “**Import File**” appears.

2. **Import File**: Browse for the saved PDF file or folder, and **Choose**...

3. **Import Option**: Select Other Filters.... Look for **PDF**. Click **Choose**.

4. Click **Import**.

5. The references are now saved into the EndNote library, under the group “Imported References”.

***Note. Digital Object Identifier (DOI) needs to be present. If the DOI is not present the PDF will be imported, but you will need to do extensive editing of the reference information.***
3. Manage references: using groups & finding duplicates

1. Remove Duplicates
   References > Find Duplicates

2. Delete Unwanted References
   Select references then
   References > Move References to Trash

*** Note: To delete References permanently,
   References > Empty Trash
4. Insert references in MS Word (Cite While You Write)

- Use MS Word to insert citations into your paper.
- Create a paper with properly formatted references, bibliography, figures & tables.
- Do NOT edit the references in Word, but in EndNote Library only.
5. Change citation style and edit preferences
Insert Citations

Go to EndNote
This tool will take you to the EndNote program where you can select (highlight) references for insertion into MS Word.

Insert Selected Citation(s)
This tool will insert the selected reference(s) in EndNote into MS Word document at the location of the cursor.
a. This is where you remove a citation if you no longer want to cite it. Or, edit a reference instead of changing it manually on the Word document.

b. Use this to exclude author or year in the in-text reference, or add page number.
Change Style & Format Bibliography

- To change the citation style
  - EndNote X9 tab:
  - Click on Style > Select Another Style…

- To create bibliography section*
  - Bottom right corner of Bibliography group > Layout > Bibliography title
  - Type References (or Bibliography)

The bibliography section appears only when you insert a citation

- Mac users
  - Click on Bibliography > Configure Bibliography > Layout > Bibliography title
Convert to Plain Text

- EndNote X9 tab > Bibliography Group > Convert Citations and Bibliography > Convert to Plain Text

- A second copy of the Word document will be created with no field codes.

- Convert to plain text before sending document to a publisher or your supervisor or LumiNUS, as the field codes may interfere with other software.
Contact Us

Medical Library
Walk in: Level 5, MD6
Telephone: 65162046
Email: mdlib@nus.edu.sg
URL: www.lib.nus.edu.sg