ScienceDirect

ScienceDirect contains citations to 2,500 journals and 6,000 books published since 1998. Briggs Library may not have access to all of the citations in full text, but you can search the entire database and then order what you need through ILL.

Searching

ScienceDirect’s basic search allows you to search for keywords in the title or abstract, author, journal or book title. The database interprets spaces as the word AND.

You can also browse entries by journal using the subject guides in the left pane.
Advanced Searching
The advanced search allows you to combine terms via Boolean operators and limit your searches to publication type or source and by year.

Expert Searching
If you are looking to create your own search string, with Boolean operators, wildcards and proximity operators, you will need to use the Expert Search available from the Advanced Search page.

Search Rules
Wildcards ("?\) can be used in fields that allow words and phrases, and there are two different wildcards that can be used independently or together. Wildcards cannot be used at the beginning of a word ("ology") or in a publication year search (200*).

- The asterisk (*) represents any characters including no character.
  ex. environment* matches:
  environment
  environments
  environmental

- The question mark (?) represents any single character. You can repeat the question mark for the number of letters you are unsure of.
Boolean operators can be used in the Expert Search. The operators available in ScienceDirect are:

- **AND**: all terms in the search appear in the results
- **OR**: at least one term in the search appears in the results
- **AND NOT**: excludes terms from the search
- **W/n**: searches for terms within a certain number of words of the other term (ex. drug W/3 addiction will find the words “drug” and “addiction” within 3 words of each other)
- **PRE/n**: searches for term preceding other term by a certain number of words (drug P/3 addiction will find the citations in which the word “drug” precedes “addiction” by three or less words)

If parentheses are not used, the terms will be processed in order of precedence:

1. OR
2. W/n | PRE/n
3. AND
4. AND NOT

Phrase searching is useful when searching for an exact phrase. If you are looking for articles about “smart cars” by enclosing the phrase in quotation marks, you will remove any results in which “smart” and “car” appear in the citation but do not relate directly to “smart cars.” Wild cards can also be used in phrase searching.

If the phrase you are searching contains punctuation, stop words or special characters use brackets (||) around the phrase.

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* Do not combine W/n with PRE/n unless you are using parenthetical searching.
Results

Let’s try an Expert Search on stress and the immune system. Using Boolean operators, the search string will be stress AND “immune system.”

As you can see, the search returned over 26,000 citations, so the search will need to be further limited to make it useful.

If you see , you know you are entitled to the article in full text, and all of listings in the screen shot are available as PDFs. If the article has a next to it, even though the citation indicates there is a PDF of the article, you cannot access the article through the ScienceDirect database. You will need to search the “E-Journal Finder” from the library home page to determine if the article is available through another database or ILL.

Clicking on the article link will take you to the full details page with a copy of the abstract if available and a link to the PDF.
Neonatal endotoxin exposure impairs avoidance learning and attenuates endotoxin-induced sickness behavior and central IL-1β gene transcription in adulthood

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Received 18 December 2007; revised 21 May 2008; accepted 18 June 2008. Available online 21 June 2008.

Abstract

Infection during infancy, a time of critical neural development, may have long-term implications. Infection in exposed to endotoxin stimuli such as lipopolysaccharide (LPS) can lead to alterations in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical axis (HPA) and later response to adulthood stressors. Here, we evaluated whether neonatal exposure to LPS led to altered behavioral or physiological responses to an adult stressor, lipopolysaccharide (LPS). A total of 59 subjects were divided into four groups: no LPS, neonatal LPS, adult LPS, and neonatal and adult LPS. The results indicated that neonatal endotoxin exposure altered the LPS-induced decrease in motor behavior in female, but not male, subjects. Furthermore, periodontal disease, but not periodontal disease, was associated with a reduced response to adult LPS administration. These findings indicate that periodontal disease exposure may lead to alterations in the behavioral response to adult LPS administration, and provide evidence that early LPS exposure alone may alter endotoxin in adulthood.

Keywords: Perinatal, Lipopolysaccharide, Optokinetic, Interleukin-1, Anxiety, Sickness behavior, Bacterial endotoxin, Learning

The tabs at the top allow you to see separate portions of the article, including any figures or tables and the article’s references.

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