Search tip: To find how the diagnosis and treatment have changed in the last 50 years, try typing a space and the word discovery or the word research after the disease name.
Example: thalassemia discovery

LIBRARY DATABASES

For GENETIC DISEASES, CANCER, and INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

Health and Wellness Resource Center
Start with a reference article. If an overview article appears above the results, begin there. Otherwise, start with a reference article from the Gale Encyclopedia of Medicine or another Gale encyclopedia.

Science in Context

Student Resources in Context

POWER Library – look under Health/Sciences heading
Consumer Health Complete
Science Reference Center

World Book Advanced

RECOMMENDED WEBSITES

For GENETIC DISEASES:


Genetic Disorders Library (Genetic Science Learning Center at the Univ. of Utah) - http://learn.genetics.utah.edu/content/disorders/

Your Genes, Your Health (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory) - http://www.ygyh.org/index.htm

If you still need more information, try searching the internet for the **name of the genetic disease followed by the word “foundation” or “association”**.

For **CANCER**:  
Mayo Clinic - [http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions](http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions)

For **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**:  
World Health Organization - [http://www.who.int/topics/en/](http://www.who.int/topics/en/)
Mayo Clinic - [http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions](http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions)

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**Citing Sources and Avoiding Plagiarism**

Be careful not to plagiarize - [Purdue University Online Writing Lab](http://www/owl.purdue.edu/owl) (OWL)

Take notes carefully, differentiating between direct quotes, paraphrases, and your own thoughts.

Give credit to your sources using MLA format.

1. **Create a project in NoodleTools and share it with Ms. Whalen.** To share the project:
   - On the Dashboard screen, in the Sharing area, click “Share with a project inbox.”
   - In the Project inbox field, start typing Whalen and select the correct inbox from the list that appears.
   - Click Done.
   - On the Projects screen, a check mark should appear in the Shared? column.

2. **Create a citation for each source.** Check your citation against an example (see below or Purdue OWL or NoodleTools’ blue MLA Guide tab on the citation form).
3. **Create a Works Cited page** that lists all the citations in alphabetical order. NoodleTools will generate a properly formatted Works Cited page.

4. **Cite each source within the text of your paper.** This is called in-text or parenthetical citation.

**When to use in-text citations:**
1. For all statistics
2. All direct quotes
3. All paraphrasing
4. Any opinions from individuals or scholars
5. Any statement that is potentially controversial or biased
6. Any information that is NOT common knowledge. (Common knowledge is material that can be found undocumented in five or more reputable sources; it does not require a citation.)

If in doubt, cite it!

**CREATING A CITATION FOR THE WORKS CITED PAGE**

For database sources:
- When using NoodleTools, start with *Database* for any source that you found in a database. Then choose the source type (reference source, journal, original content in database, etc.).
- If the database provides an example citation in MLA format, you may use it. Check its accuracy.

When a source has more than two authors, use the name of the first author followed by a comma and *et al.* as in this example:


**Citation Examples**

**Compare your Works Cited entries to these examples.** For more examples, see the [Purdue OWL](https://owl.purdue.edu/) or NoodleTools’ blue *MLA Guide* tab on the citation form.

**PAGE ON A WEBSITE**

Begin with the author’s name, if there is one. Then give the page/article title within quotation marks.

"Alpha Thalassemia." *Genetics Home Reference*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, 20 Nov. 2018,

ENTIRE WEBSITE
In NoodleTools choose Website, then Web Page, but skip the blanks for Web Page.
The author’s name comes first if one is provided, followed by the name of the website in italics.


ARTICLE WRITTEN JUST FOR A DATABASE
Most articles in World Book Advanced are original content published by the database, not from an outside source. In NoodleTools start with Database, then choose Original Content in Database.


REFERENCE BOOK ARTICLE FOUND IN A DATABASE
If there is no publication information, it may be original content (see example above).


JOURNAL ARTICLE FOUND IN A DATABASE
Frieden, Thomas R. "CDC Continues to Support the Global Polio Eradication Effort." World Health,
vol. 48, no. 4, 2013, pp. 21-32. Health & Wellness Resource Center,
NEWSLETTER FOUND IN A DATABASE


link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/A191142060/HWRC?u=centralbucks&sid=HWRC&xid=8ab0eefd.

PERSONAL INTERVIEW

In NoodleTools start with Viewed/heard live, or Print or in-hand, then choose Interview.


CREATING IN-TEXT CITATIONS

Examples of in-text citations:

Global efforts have almost eliminated polio, but “without eradication, a resurgence of polio could paralyze more than 200,000 children worldwide every year within a decade” (Frieden 32).

Dr. Frieden stated that “without eradication, a resurgence of polio could paralyze more than 200,000 children worldwide every year within a decade” (32).

According to Dr. Frieden, failure to eliminate polio in the few remaining countries could cause a worldwide comeback (32).

Corresponding entry on Works Cited page:

Frieden, Thomas R. "CDC Continues to Support the Global Polio Eradication Effort." World Health, vol. 48, no. 4, 2013, pp. 21-32. Health & Wellness Resource Center,

The words that appear in-text within the parentheses must be the first words in that source’s entry on the Works Cited page. This is usually the author’s last name, or the article title if there is no author.

If several consecutive sentences in a paragraph are from the same source, and it is clear to the reader that they are from the same source, place the citation at the end of the last sentence.

More in-text citation hints:

If no author is given, use the first words in the source’s entry on the Works Cited page. This is usually the article title. If there are quotation marks or italics, include them. If the title is very long, shorten it:

(“Researchers” 52).

Corresponding entry on Works Cited page:


If two sources in the Works Cited list begin with the same words, add enough information to the in-text citation to make the source unique. To cite the first Cystic Fibrosis article below (from Genetics Home Reference, not Learn.Genetics), place this in your sentence:

("Cystic Fibrosis," Genetics).

If a page number is available:

("Cystic Fibrosis," Genetics 12).

Corresponding entries on Works Cited page:


If a source has **two authors**, list both of their last names:

(Bojanowski and Davidson 12).

If a source has **more than two authors**, use the first author’s name followed by et al.:

(Smith et al.).

Corresponding entry on Works Cited page:


For more in-text citation help and examples, see the [Purdue OWL](https://owl.purdue.edu).