LIBRARY DATABASES

For GENETIC DISEASES and CANCER:

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, the Gale Encyclopedia of Genetic Disorders, or another Gale encyclopedia.

Science in Context

Student Resources in Context

POWER Library – look under Health/Sciences heading
   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)

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**Research tips for finding how the diagnosis and treatment have changed in the last 50 years:**

- Look in reference articles for a diagnosis or treatment section
- In the recommended websites, also look for a research section
- In a database or website search box, try typing the disease name followed by a space and the word *discovery* or the word *research*. For example: thalassemia discovery

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**Citing Sources and Avoiding Plagiarism**

Please note: The login procedure for NoodleTools changed at the beginning of the second semester. If you haven’t logged in since last semester, follow the prompts carefully to link your existing account to your Office 365 account. After that, you will sign in to NoodleTools using your Office 365 username and password. For help, see the instructions on the library website’s NoodleTools Help page.

Be careful not to plagiarize - Purdue University Online Writing Lab (OWL)

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

Give credit to your sources using MLA format.

1. **Create a citation for each source.** NoodleTools is recommended for generating each citation. Check your citation against an example (see below or Purdue OWL or NoodleTools’ blue MLA Guide tab on the citation form).

2. **Create a Works Cited page** that lists all the citations in alphabetical order. NoodleTools will generate a properly formatted Works Cited page.

3. **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 copy and paste it. In NoodleTools, click the *Quick cite* link on the citation form, then paste the copied citation into the box that appears. Check its accuracy. Formatting like italics may be lost and need to be re-entered.

For a website that is all about only one disease, such as the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation’s www.cff.org, cite the entire website, not separate pages on diagnosis, treatment, etc.

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.coachlib.com) 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.


**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**


**NEWSLETTER FOUND IN A DATABASE**

PERSONAL INTERVIEW

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


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:


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.

L. Savicki 5/22/19