

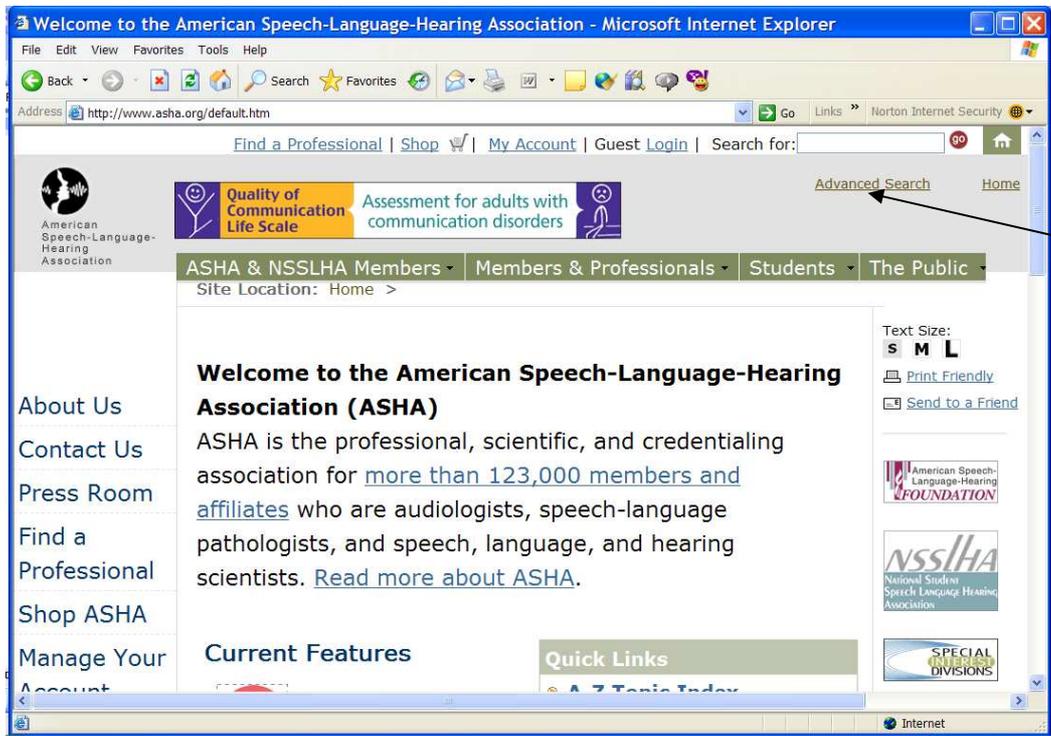
Searching for Individual Articles on the ASHA Website www.asha.org

ASHA members can access free full-text articles from the main ASHA journals from 1980-present. The ASHA journals indexed include:

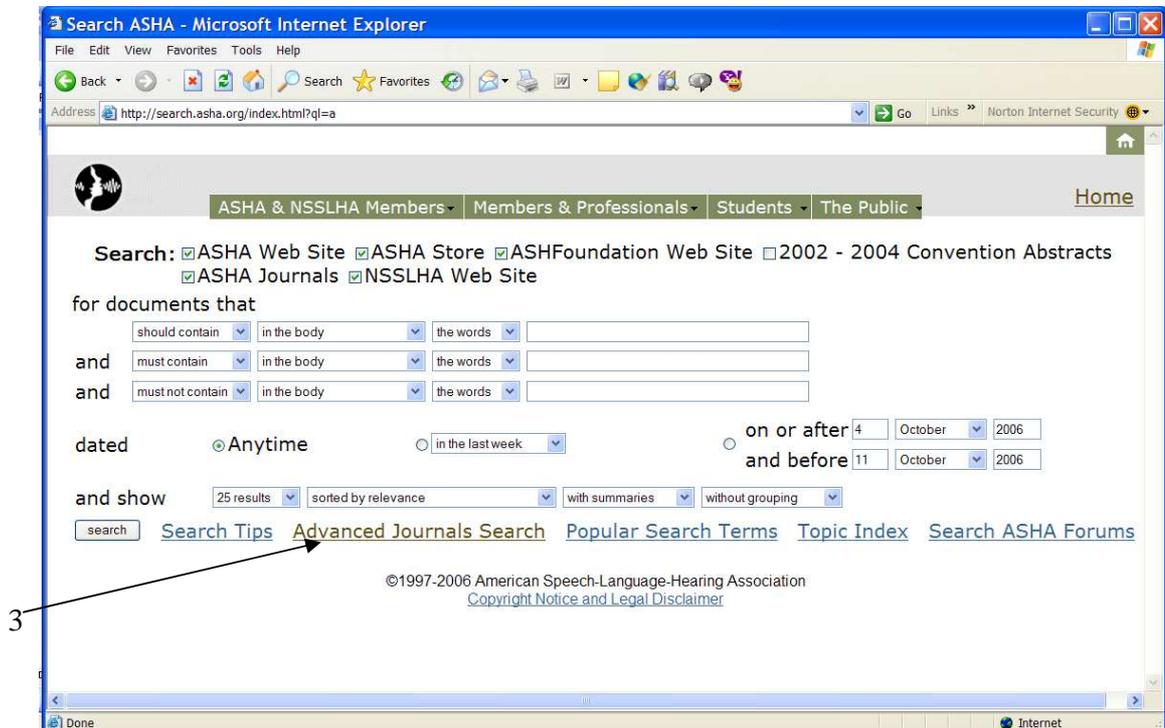
- American Journal of Audiology (AJA)
- American Journal of Speech-Language Pathology (AJSLP)
- Journal of Speech, Language, and Hearing Research (JSLHR)
- Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders (JSHD) – Archives thru 1991
- Language, Speech, and Hearing Services in Schools (LSHSS)

Getting Started on the ASHA Website:

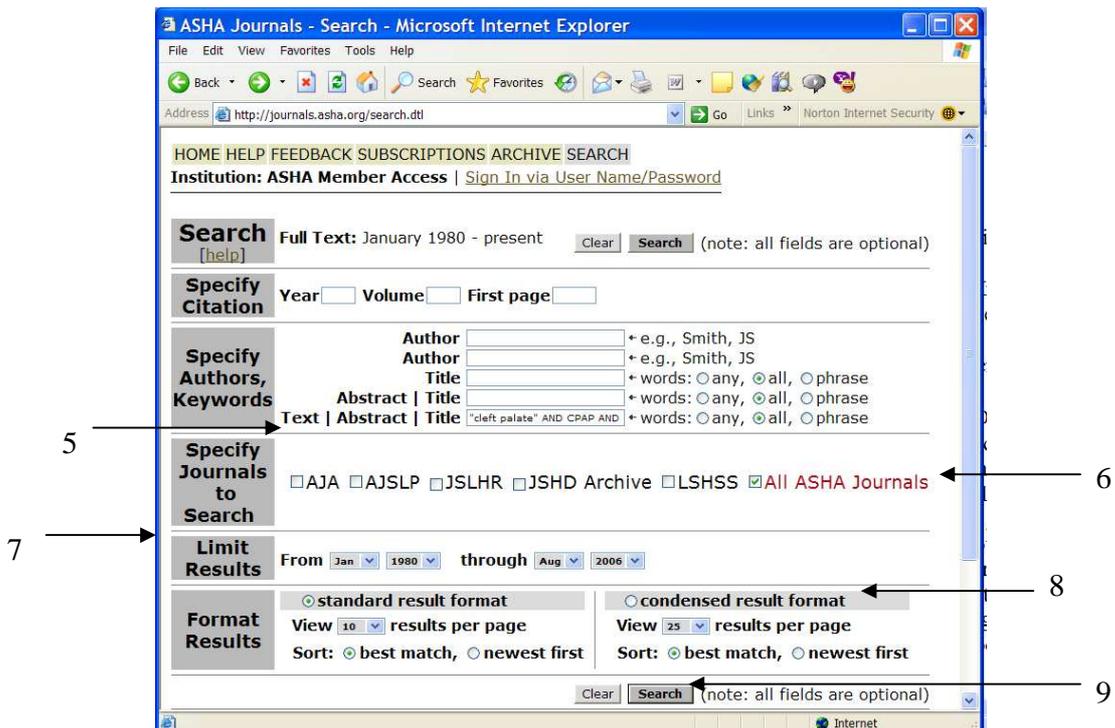
1. Log onto the ASHA Website at: www.asha.org
2. Click on the “Advanced Search” link at the top right of the home page.



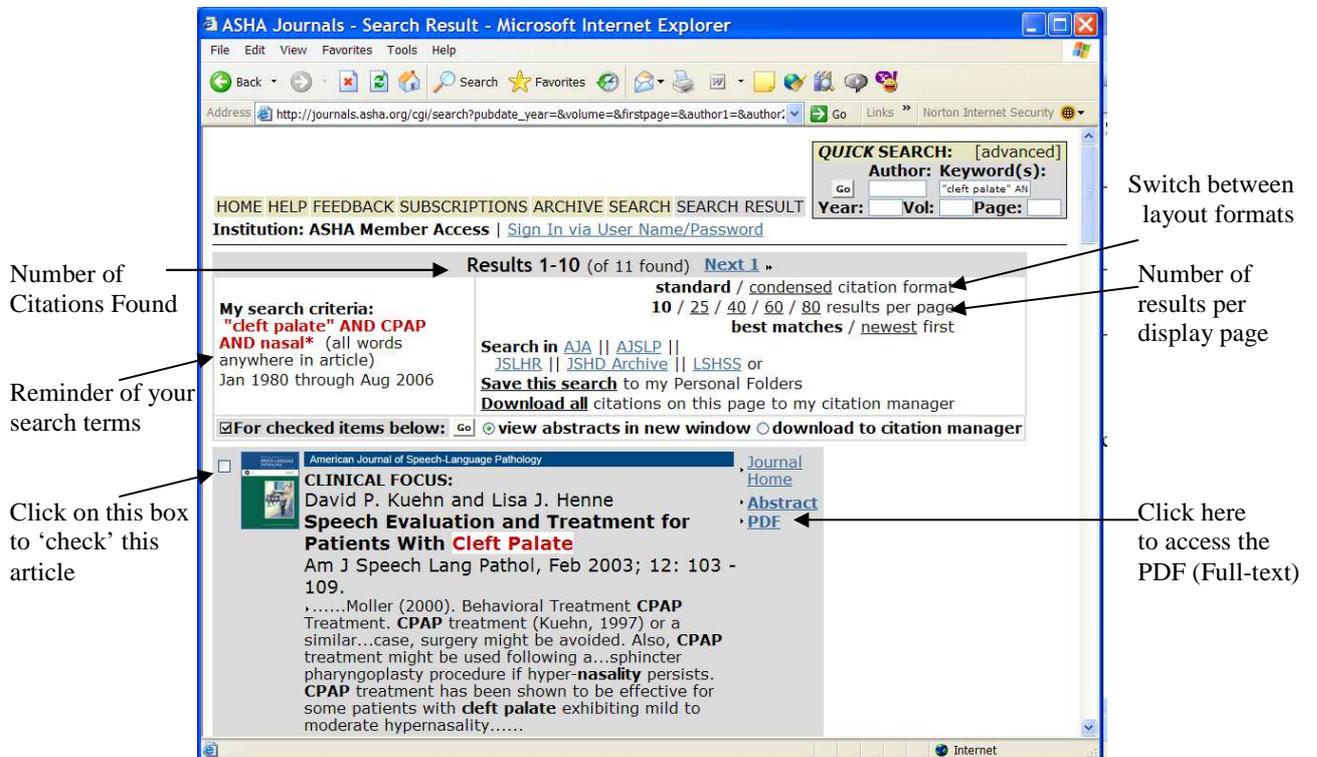
3. Click on the “Advanced Journals Search” at the bottom of the next page.



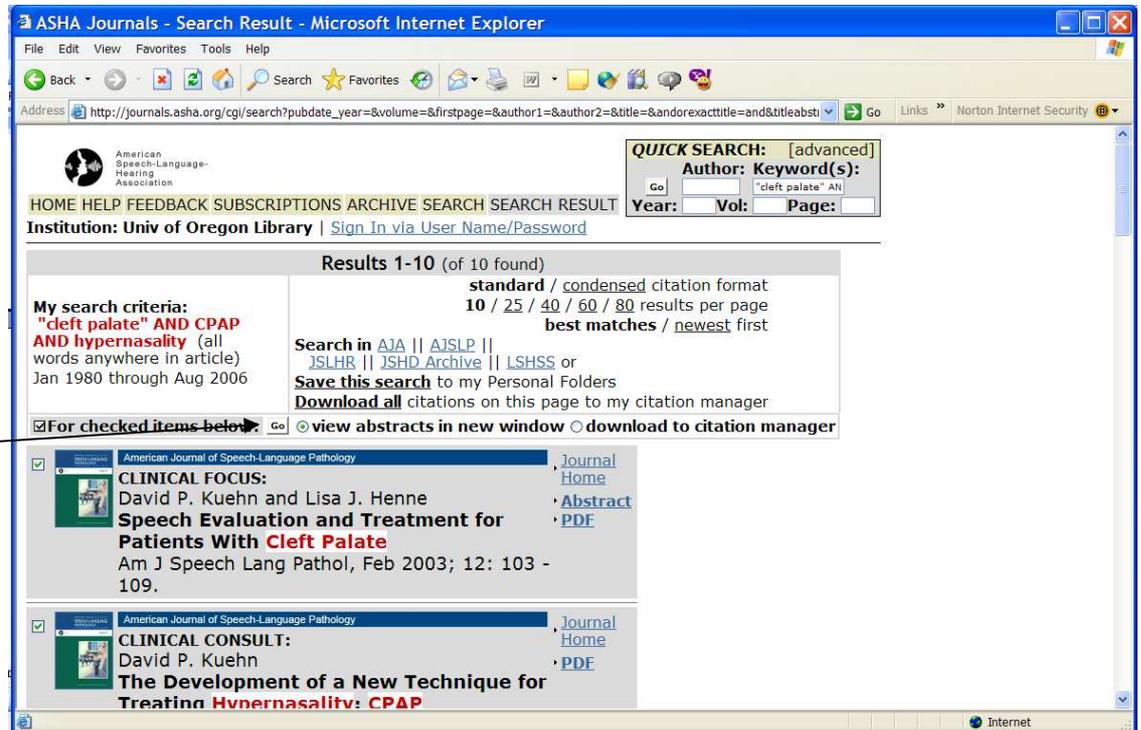
4. Enter your search terms in the boxes on the new window.
5. You will get the broadest search if you put your search terms in the Text/Abstract/Title box (See Diagram on Next Page).
 - Choose your search terms from your Searchable Question. Include a term to describe the patient/population (e.g., “cleft palate”), and the intervention (e.g., CPAP) or assessment tool (e.g., intelligib*).
 - If you want to search for a specific phrase, be sure to enclose it in “quotation marks” or select ‘phrase.’
 - You may combine search terms with AND, OR, or NOT.
 - Use the asterisk (*) as a wildcard to broaden your search. For example, ‘nasal*’ will bring up any article that uses ‘nasal’ or ‘nasality.’
6. Select which ASHA journals you would like to search in by clicking the box next to each journal abbreviation (or keep the default of “All ASHA” journals).
7. Consider limiting results to the past 5 years for areas with a lot of research evidence.
8. The default way to display your search results is in “standard report format,” which includes the full citation and highlights of the article’s abstract. You may change to the “condensed result format” (just a brief citation) by clicking the circle next to it. You can always change the format after you run the search, too.
9. When you are ready, hit “Search” at the bottom of the page.



10. After you click on “Search,” a new window will appear with your search results. Notice the following:

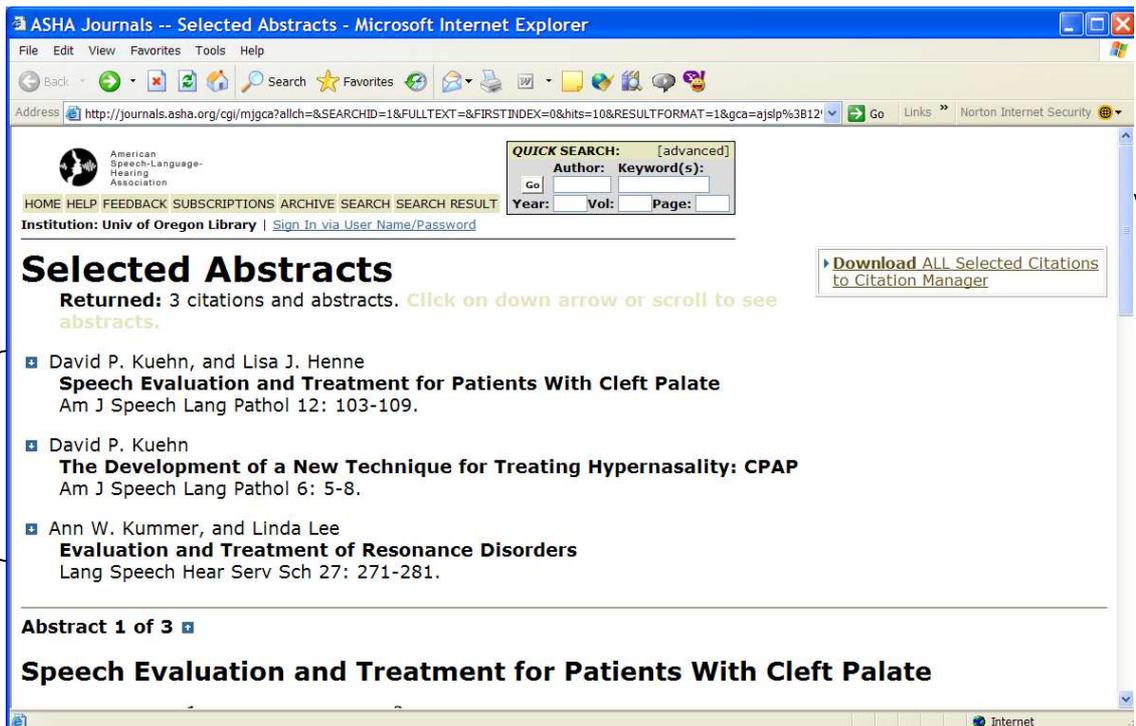


11. Read through the article titles and abstracts. Ask yourself if the article evaluated your treatment for your client. If you think it will be a useful article to download and read, then “check” the box next to the citation.
12. After you go through and “check” all the articles you want to read, then select “view checked abstracts in a new window” to see just those citations/abstracts.



12. After you “check” articles, hit “GO” to view them in a new window

13. A new window will appear. At the top will be the citations for the articles you “checked.” Scroll down to see the full abstracts for each of these articles.



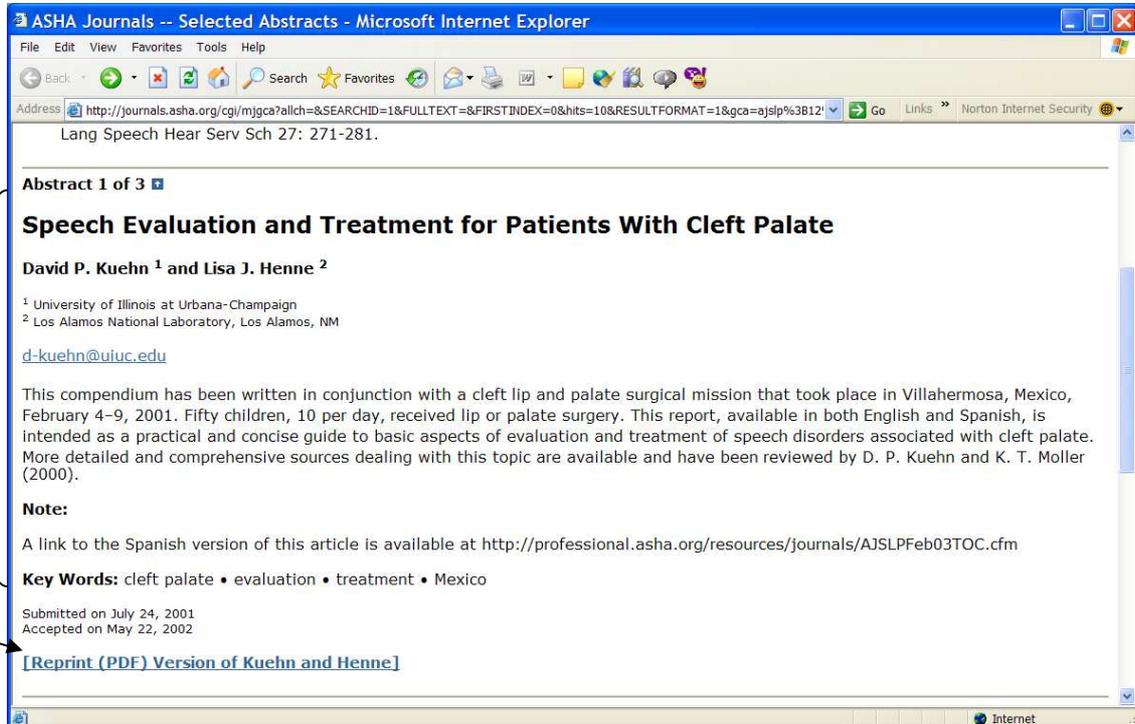
Citations are at the top

13 Use the scroll bar to see the abstracts below

- If you decide that you want to print the full-text of one of these articles, click on the [Reprint (PDF) Version of (authors)] link, which is *below* the corresponding abstract.

Notice the full abstract is displayed here

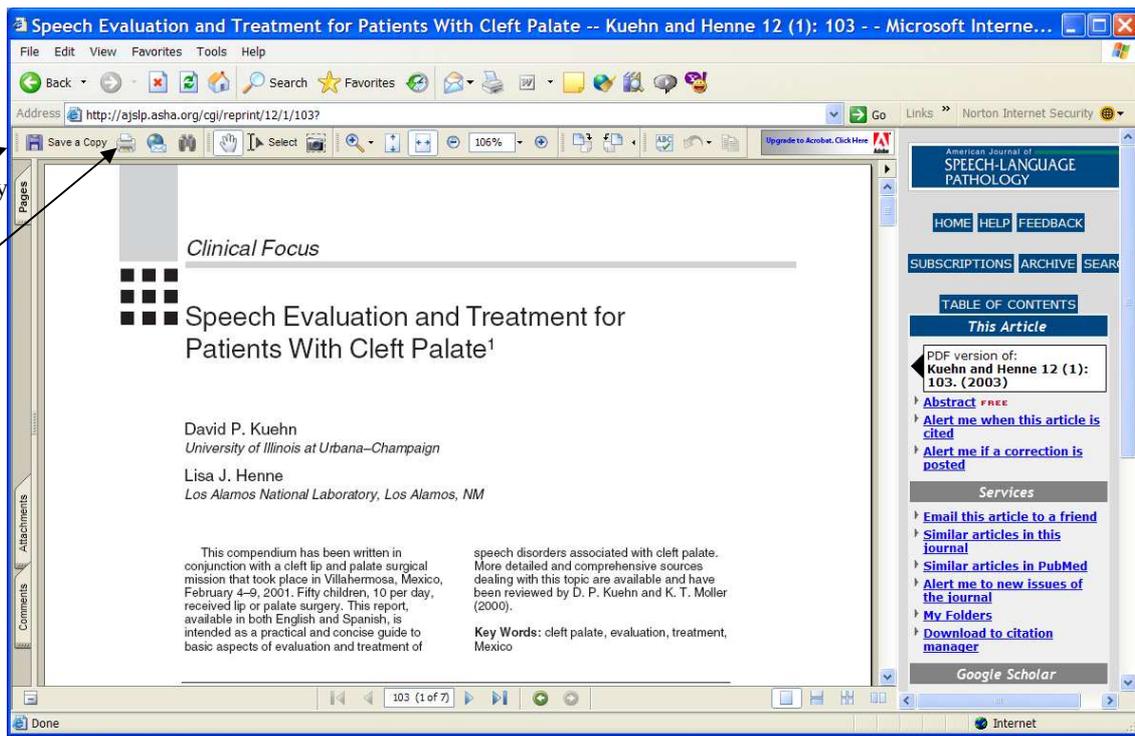
14. Click here to get the full-text document



- When you click on the “PDF” link, the full-text article will open in a new window. It should automatically download the PDF file, which may take a minute. If you are not already signed on to the ASHA Web site, you may be prompted to log in with your ASHA user name and password. The PDF file will look like this:

Save a copy to disk

Print the article



16. After printing, saving, or reading your articles, ask yourself if the information provided by the studies answered your searchable clinical question. If not, you may need to search again with different terms. If so, congratulations. Be sure to be critical when you read the article, and especially note if the intervention had clinically important outcomes (i.e., look *beyond* the $p < .05$ as significance!). The “Critical Appraisal” worksheet will help you weigh strengths and weaknesses.

Other Searching Tips:

To expand your search (i.e., if you got no or only a few relevant articles from your search):

- Expand your question (i.e., don’t be too narrow in searching for ‘a six year old bilingual child with ADHD and Fragile X Syndrome with articulation and language difficulties’ – instead, consider searching for either ADHD or Fragile X). Try to use search terms that are not too narrow. Consider if the disorder or treatment has gone by other names in the past. You may need to try a variety of words to find articles related to your topic.
- Be sure you entered your search terms in the “Text/Abstract/Title” box on the Advanced Search page (and not in the “Title” or “Title/Abstract” boxes) to get the broadest search.
- Consider combining your search terms with *OR* instead of *AND*.
- If you had restricted the years of publication, remove that constraint and search the full database from 1980-present.
- Try using truncation (therap*) instead of full words (e.g., try *autis** instead of *autism* to yield results with autism, autistic, etc.; *interven** instead of *intervention* to yield results with intervene, intervention, interventionist, etc.)

To narrow your search (i.e., if you got over 50 articles from your search):

- Narrow your question (i.e., be more specific and include more terms or more specific diagnostic categories).
- Enter your search terms in the “Title” box instead of the “Text/Abstract/Title” to find only articles that have the word(s) in the title.
- Be sure to use “quotes” to mark any phrases (e.g., “apraxia of speech” or “nonfluent aphasia”).
- Be sure you are combining terms with *AND*.
- Apply year filters that restrict the search to the past 5 years or so.

☺ **CONGRATULATIONS – YOU DID IT!** ☺