Reviewing the Literature

Chapter 3

SECOND EDITION

INTRODUCTION TO HEALTH RESEARCH METHODS
A Practical Guide

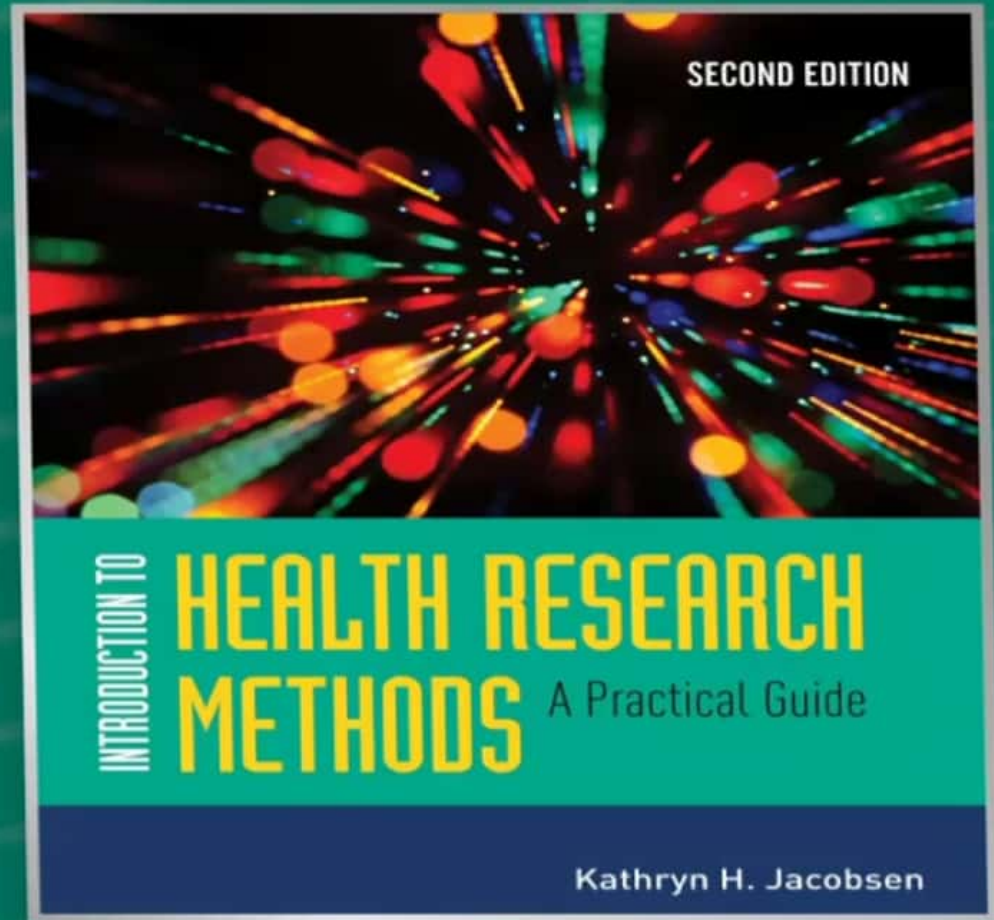Kathryn H. Jacobsen

3.1 Informal Sources

- Nontechnical information from trusted sources (e.g., CDC, WHO) can provide helpful background on a topic.

- Factsheets and other informal information are not part of the formal peer-reviewed scientific literature (Do not cite them in formal reports).

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3.2 Statistical Reports

- World Bank world development indicators

- UN agency reports (*World Health Statistics, Human Development Report, State of the World's Children*)

- Annual reports from groups like the American Cancer Society and Population Reference Bureau

- Information from state and local health departments

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3.3 Abstract Databases (1 of 4)

- *Abstract:* a paragraph-length summary of an article, chapter, or book.

- Structured Vs. Unstructured.

- Use keywords to search multiple abstract databases.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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Waterpipe Tobacco Smoking among University Students in Three Eastern Mediterranean Countries: Patterns, Place, and Price

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ABSTRACT

Background: The objective of this study was to examine waterpipe tobacco smoking patterns, places of smoking, and prices paid among university students in the Eastern Mediterranean Region. *Methods:* A cross-sectional online survey was administered to a convenience sample of university students in three countries. Participants were young adults (18–29 years) who were ever waterpipe smokers, from Egypt ($n = 728$), Jordan ($n = 790$), and Palestine ($n = 722$). Measures included past-30-day waterpipe smoking, frequency, intensity, place of smoking, and prices paid per waterpipe smoking session and for packaged waterpipe tobacco. Logistic regression models evaluated the factors associated with past-30-day waterpipe smoking. *Results:* Past-30-day waterpipe smoking (prevalence) was observed among 60.7%, 67.7% and 63.1% of students from Egypt, Jordan, and Palestine, respectively. Among past-30-day smokers, past-5-day waterpipe smoking (frequency) was observed among 28.9%, 51.5%, and 48.6% of participants, respectively. Smoking in a café was highest among participants from Egypt (74.0%), followed by those from Palestine (44.8%), and Jordan (43.0%). Mean price paid per session was USD 0.99 (Egypt), USD 8.07 (Jordan), USD 6.05 (Palestine). The corresponding mean prices per packet were USD 0.86, USD 4.96, and USD 5.55, respectively. Predictors of past-30-day waterpipe smoking included younger age of initiation, male gender, employment, and smoking waterpipe alone. *Conclusions:* This study contributes to our understanding of waterpipe smoking patterns, places of smoking, and prices paid among young adults in a region with alarmingly high smoking rates. Understanding waterpipe smoking behaviors can inform the design of policy and educational interventions to curb its rising threat.

KEYWORDS
Hookah; waterpipe; shisha; smoking; Eastern Mediterranean

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Unstructured Abstract

Evaluating the Psychometric Properties of the Arabic Version of the Diabetes Distress Scale

Muhammad W. Darawad, PhD, RN; Sawsan Hammad, RN, MSN; Osama A. Samarkandi, PhD, RN; Ayman M. Hamdan-Mansour, PhD, RN; and Amani A. Khalil, PhD, RN

ABSTRACT

The current study evaluated the psychometric properties of the Arabic version of the Diabetes Distress Scale (DDS-A) among Arab patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) using a descriptive cross-sectional design. Participants' DDS-A total scores significantly correlated with depressive symptoms ($r = 0.288$, $p = 0.00$ [**Query #1: *p* value cannot equal 0.00. Please change to $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$, etc., throughout the abstract and article text.**]) as well as two subscales, emotional burden ($r = 0.276$, $p = 0.00$) and regimen distress ($r = 0.265$, $p = 0.00$). Participants' DDS-A scores had significant negative correlations with income, DM self-management, and knowledge ($r = -0.184$, $p = 0.008$; $r = -0.310$, $p = 0.00$; $r = -0.174$, $p = 0.003$, respectively) and a positive correlation with HbA1C level ($r = 0.153$, $p = 0.018$). Factor analysis revealed a four-factor solution that retained all items and explained a variance of 65.59%. Cronbach's alpha was 0.822 for the total scale and 0.778 to 0.881 for the subscales, indicating a high internal consistency. The DDS-A was found to be a psychometrically sound measure to evaluate DM-related distress among Arab patients. [*Journal of Psychosocial Nursing and Mental Health Services, xx(x), xx-xx.*]

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease that affects 366 million individuals worldwide, a number that is expected to rise by 2030 to 552 million (Whiting, Guariguata, Weil, & Shaw, 2011). Developing countries are at a higher risk for more DM cases, with a 69% increase in the number of adults with

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3.3 Abstract Databases (2 of 4)

Examples of databases that are free to the public:

- PubMed

- European PubMed Central (PMC)

- SciELO & LILACS (Central and South America)   .

- AJOL (Africa)

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Examples of other (usually with subscription) databases:

- MEDLINE

- CINAHL

- Embase

- PsycINFO

- Web of Science

- EBSCO, JSTOR, Ovid, and ProQuest

- Company-specific databases (LWW, SAGE, T&F, Wiley, others)

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- Search with keywords or MeSH terms.

- Use Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT.

- Carefully consider any limiters related to publication years or languages.

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3.4 Full-Text Articles

<u>Where to find free full-text PDFs:</u>

- Google Scholar and other search engines

- PubMed Central and other open access repositories

- Journal websites (if the article is open access)

- Library subscriptions (e-journals) or interlibrary loans when a journal is not in a library's collection

- E-mail the author to politely request a copy

- http://e-library (inside JU)

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3.5 Critical Reading

- *Internal validity*: How well was the study designed, conducted, interpreted, and reported?

- *External validity (generalizability)*: How likely is it that the results of this study apply to other populations?

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