PERSISTENT URL FAQS

- **What is a persistent URL?**
  A persistent URL (PURL) is a durable link that connects users directly to an article, eBook, or other item in our Library.

- **Why should I be using them?**
  PURLs can be useful when you want to share an article with classmates or your instructor. PURLs also help us remain in compliance with copyright rules when linking to Library resources.

- **How do I capture persistent URLs?**
  Each Library database has a different process for capturing PURLs. This guide addresses the unique process for each database.

- **What are some best practices if using PURLs?**
  Links are usually persistent but NOT necessarily permanent. PURLs may become obsolete over time, especially as our Library database subscriptions change year to year. Make sure to test links on a routine basis.

  Copyright rules are no exception for PURLs. Make sure to cite the source when linking or downloading Library resources.

  Not all database vendors offer PURLs. This guide covers all databases which do offer PURLs.

- **The persistent URL is producing an error or I don’t know how to capture it.**
  If a PURL is producing an error or you are unsure how to capture it, please contact the Library at library@ncu.edu or 888-628-1569.
Searches approximately 95% of the library’s database content at one time.

Click on Permalink to generate the PURL at the top of the record.
If you see Link to Full Text, you will need to click one more time to capture PURL!

If you encounter Link to Full Text, click on it and capture PURL from native database.
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If you click Link to Full Text and encounter this screen, resource is likely not available.

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Macro Trends and the Future of Public Health Practice

Annual Review of Public Health
Vol. 38:393-412 (Volume publication date March 2017)
First published online as a Review in Advance on December 15, 2016
https://doi.org.proxy1.ncu.edu/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-031816-044224

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The role of visualization and 3-D printing in biological data mining

Talia L. Weiss, Amanda Zieselman, Douglas P. Hill, Solomon G. Diamond, Li Shen, Andrew J. Saykin, Jason H. Moore III and for the Alzheimer’s Disease Neuroimaging Initiative

BioData Mining 2015, 8:22

Received: 26 January 2015 | Accepted: 30 July 2015 | Published: 5 August 2015

Abstract

Background

Biological data mining is a powerful tool that can provide a wealth of information about patterns of genetic and genomic biomarkers of health and disease. A potential disadvantage of data mining is volume and complexity of the results

Journals covering science, technology, and medicine
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**HIGH-QUALITY, INDEPENDENT EVIDENCE TO INFORM HEALTHCARE DECISION-MAKING**
Agoraphobia is an anxiety disorder that is often associated with panic disorder and can be characterized by panic symptoms, anxiety regarding circumstances where escape seems difficult, and intense fear of places. Agoraphobia symptoms can develop with or without history of panic disorder. The presence of recurring panic attacks and concern regarding future panic attacks are features of agoraphobia with panic disorder. In agoraphobia without history of panic disorder, the individual’s fear is focused on debilitating symptoms that mimic panic and can be embarrassing (e.g., public incontinence). Approximately 95 percent of individuals who have panic disorders develop agoraphobia. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, fourth edition, (DSM-IV) includes agoraphobia as an “orbit” of panic disorder, defined as an anxiety disorder that involves repeated panic attacks and a significant fear of having another panic attack. Agoraphobia can also arise independently from panic disorder and is associated with high levels of anxiety, depression, and phobias. The course of agoraphobia is generally chronic, and some individuals can develop another disorder, such as obsessive-compulsive disorder. Globally, the lifetime prevalence of agoraphobia is approximately 2 to 3 percent, with agoraphobia affecting them over long periods of time. Agoraphobia is often treated with psychotherapy, medication, or a combination of both. The National Institute of Mental Health supports research on agoraphobia and other anxiety disorders.

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Trends in Academic Achievement Gaps in the Era of No Child Left Behind

Reardon, Sean F.; Greenberg, Erica; Kalogrides, Demetra; Shores, Kenneth A.; Valentino, Rachel A.

Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness

The authors' goals in this study are to use both the National Assessment of Educational Progress longitudinal state accountability test score data to (1) provide a detailed description of the magnitude and trends in academic achievement gaps among cohorts of students in grades 3-8 and 8th-graders in 1990-2009. They also use state-level categorical proficiency count data for students in grades 3-8 in 2001-2010, collected with the help of state department of education officials, as well as the Office of Planning, Evaluation, and Policy Development at the U.S. Department of Education. The authors are primarily interested in white-black and white-Hispanic gaps, though they also report female-male achievement gaps. The authors' findings to date indicate, first, that black-white and Hispanic-white achievement gaps have narrowed in the last decade or more. Male-female gaps appear largely unchanged over the same time period. Second, there is considerable variation across states in both the magnitude and trends in achievement gaps. Third, the patterns evident so far do not suggest a strong effect of NCLB on achievement gaps, though these analyses are not yet complete. (Contains 2 tables and 3 figures.)
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Yoga therapy for Schizophrenia
N. Bangalore and Shivarama Varambally

Full Text:
Byline: N. Bangalore, Shivarama. Varambally

Schizophrenia is one of the most severe mental disorders. Despite significant advances in pharmacotherapy, treatment remains sub-optimal, with many patients having persisting symptoms, especially in cognitive and social functioning. Yoga as a therapy has proven to be a possible sole or additional intervention in psychiatric disorders such as depression and anxiety. There has been significant interest in the application of yoga therapy in psychosis, especially in schizophrenia. To review (a) the evidence for the use of yoga therapy in patients with schizophrenia and (b) studies which have been done in this area, the barrier for reaching yoga to the future directions, an English language literature search of PubMed/MEDLINE, Google Scholar, and Scopus was conducted. The articles identified were then reviewed in detail. Of the 107 articles identified, 10 met criteria for review. Their findings indicated that yoga therapy was effective in improving symptoms and quality of life in patients with schizophrenia.

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### Bipolar and Related Disorders

Bipolar and related disorders are separated from the depressive disorders in DSM-5 and placed between the chapters on schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders and depressive disorders in recognition of their place as a bridge between the two diagnostic classes in terms of symptomatology, family history, and genetics. The diagnoses included in this chapter are bipolar I disorder, bipolar II disorder, cyclothymic disorder, substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder, bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition, other specified bipolar and related disorder, and unspecifed bipolar and related disorder.

The bipolar I disorder criteria represent the modern understanding of the classic manic-depressive disorder or affective psychosis described in the nineteenth century, differing from that classic description only to the extent that neither psychosis nor the lifetime experience of a major depressive episode is a requirement. However, the vast majority of individuals whose symptoms meet the criteria for a fully syndromal manic episode also experience major depressive episodes during the course of their lives.

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**Access books (including DSM-5), journals, and self-assessment tools**

[https://doi-org.proxy1.ncu.edu/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596.dsm03](https://doi-org.proxy1.ncu.edu/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596.dsm03)
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INCLUDES OVER 23 MILLION CITATIONS FOR BIOMEDICAL LITERATURE
Cuteness and Disgust: The Humanizing and Dehumanizing Effects of Emotion

Gary D. Sherman, Jonathan Hakim

First Published: June 26, 2011, Research Article

Abstract

Moral emotions are evolved mechanisms that function in part to optimize social relationships. We discuss two moral emotions—disgust and the “cuteness response”—which modulate social-engagement motives in opposite directions, changing the degree to which the eliciting entity is imbued with mental states (i.e., mentalized). Disgust-inducing entities are hypo-mentalized (i.e., dehumanized); cute entities are hyper-mentalized (i.e., “humanized”). This view of cuteness—which challenges the prevailing view that cuteness is a releaser of parental instincts (Lorenz, 1950/1971)—explains (a) the broad range of affiliative behaviors elicited by cuteness, (b) the marketing of cuteness to children (by toy makers and animators) to elicit play, and (c) the apparent ease and frequency with which cute things are anthropomorphized.

Keywords

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ACCESS TO EREFERENCE CONTENT, SEMINAL WORKS, AND OVER 1,400 RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES
School performance, social networking effects, and learning of school children: Evidence of reciprocal relationships in Abu Dhabi

Masood Badri 1, 2, 3, Ali Al Nuaimi 1, 2, Yang Guang 3, 4, Asma Al Rashed 1, 2

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tele.2017.06.006

Abstract

Highlights

- SEM to test a social network model with school children.
- Perceived school performance and social effects are explored.
- The effect of parental know-how is also investigated.
- The reciprocal relations among constructs is supported.

Figure (3)

Tables (4)

1. Table 1
2. Table 2
3. Table 3
4. Table 4
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SECTION 3: APPROACHES TO HELPING WITH END OF LIFE CHALLENGES

Grief and Intellectual Disability

A Systemic Approach

Noelle J. Blackman PG Dip Dramatherapy
Pages 253-263 | Received 03 May 2008, Accepted 24 June 2008, Online First: 14 June 2008

Download citation: https://doi.org.proxy1.ncu.edu/10.1300/J083v38n01_09

Abstract

People with intellectual disabilities are living longer, which in turn leads to a higher probability that they will experience significant loss due to the death of someone they know. This paper describes a systemic therapeutic model, ROC, which combines bereavement therapy with training and support for staff. On reporting the effects of the ROC model, it is noted that changes over time in the type and nature of referrals has shown the therapeutic value of the program. The author makes a case that the best way to detect and possibly prevent serious emotional problems in this population is to provide training and support in dealing with death and related issues for the service network surrounding these individuals.

Key Words: Aging, disability, bereavement, training
Factors that influence the health of older widows and widowers: A systematic review of quantitative research

Anne Lise Holm, Astrid Karin Berland, Elisabeth Severinsson

First published: 26 February 2018
Funding information: The study has been supported by grants from the Western Norway University of Applied Sciences and the University of South-Eastern Norway.

Abstract

Aim
To examine factors that influence the health of older widows and widowers. The review question was: What is the evidence of the relationship between widowhood and health in older adults?

Design
Systematic review.

Data sources
Academic Search Elite, CINAHL, Medline (Ovid) and PubMed were searched for articles published between January 2013–December 2017.

Review methods
A systematic review of quantitative research with a qualitative thematic analysis.

Keywords
bereavement, depression, emotional pain, health, older adults, systematic review, widowhood
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