Library News
News and information from the Research Medical Library
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MD Anderson Cancer Center
Making Cancer History®

Clinical Tools for Making Fast, Precise Decisions and Earning CME Credits

– Research Medical Library Help

Point-of-care tools are associated with a lower diagnostic error rate and better patient care. In addition, clinicians can use UpToDate and DynaMed not only to find answers quickly but also to earn CME credits. From 2011 to 2022, MD Anderson faculty saved $1,517,460 using UpToDate's CME redemption tool.

Take advantage of the best clinical tools available through the Research Medical Library's subscriptions. Here are a few:

- UpToDate – quick overviews of drug and disease topics
- Natural Medicines – integrative medicine topics; interaction checker
- DynaMed – evidence-based monographs; national and international guidelines
- Sanford Guide – recommendations for the treatment of infectious diseases

Some of these tools have mobile apps available so clinicians can search for information on the go. View all clinical information resources on the library's website, and ask the library if you have questions about accessing resources.

After searching clinical tools, you may decide you need more evidence. Ask our expert searchers to review the current literature for the latest evidence. Our librarians will save you time by querying multiple databases with keywords, subject headings, and specialized search operators. Search results can be delivered in EndNote, Excel, or Word. Request a literature search.

Finding examples of funded NIH applications

– Joe Munch

When it comes to preparing your NIH grant application, examples of funded applications can serve as useful models. In addition to often showcasing clean, focused writing, such examples can demonstrate other aspects of good grantsmanship, including how to use headings, subheadings, and paragraphs to organize text efficiently; how to include just the right level of detail in different sections; and when to use text, tables, or figures to

convey ideas or present data. Examples of funded applications can also illustrate important technical details that can further improve readability, such as highlighting important information, providing sufficient white space, and sizing and placing figures and tables effectively.

Now, if only you could get your hands on one.

In seeking out examples of funded NIH grant applications, a good first step is to identify colleagues (or colleagues of colleagues) whose projects have received NIH funding and who might be willing to lend you a copy of their application. In addition to using personal and professional connections, you can use NIH RePORTER, a searchable directory of information about active and inactive NIH projects, to identify principal investigators with NIH funding whom you can contact to request their applications or advice. (To be clear: inclusion in NIH RePORTER is a condition of receiving NIH funding, but sharing one's application with others is not.)

If you are unable to approach other researchers who might let you peruse their applications, the next best place to start is the NIH sample applications webpage, where you'll find links to many examples of funded applications, including R, U, K, and F series applications from the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); R series applications in behavioral research, cancer epidemiology, and implementation science from the National Cancer Institute's Division of Cancer Control & Population Sciences (as well as R series applications in healthcare delivery research from the division); R series applications in ethical, legal, and social implications research from the National Human Genome Research Institute; and K99/R00 applications from the National Institute on Aging. The page also has links to mock examples of scientific rigor and a mock example of an authentication plan. *Not* included on the page is a link to examples of funded R01 and R21 applications from the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD).

Many of the example applications provided by the NIH include only the Abstract, Project Narrative, and Research Plan (i.e., the Specific Aims and Research Strategy), but some also include Biographical Sketches and/or other attachments. Other example applications, such as those from the NIAID and NIDCD, are full applications.
Aside from the NIH itself, some research institutions can be good sources of examples of funded NIH grant applications. For example, you can find other examples of R series applications at the Implementation Science Exchange, a public service of the North Carolina Translational and Clinical Sciences Institute at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. (This service also has some examples of grant applications funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.) The University of Alabama at Birmingham has examples of applications for R, K, and F series and other grants, available for browsing, and the University of Toledo has a similar resource, offering examples of R and F series applications. In addition, MD Anderson's own Training Grants & Fellowships Office has a newly published proposal library, which provides

many of the example applications mentioned above, plus more, organized by activity code.

If you cannot find an example application specific to the program to which you are applying, remember that applications for different grant programs have many overlapping elements, so you may still find it helpful and informative to look at a sample application from a different program. Keep in mind, too, that any examples of funded applications you find online were likely prepared in accordance with older NIH instructions, and you should always prepare your application in accordance with current NIH instructions. You should also consider that the way information is presented in a sample application may not be the best way to present information in your own application, so always allow time to solicit feedback from colleagues, mentors, editors, and others.

WHO Blue Books – Classification of Tumours Online

– Research Medical Library Help

For the first time, the WHO Blue Books, definitive resources for tumor classification, are available in a digital format. The WHO Classification of Tumours series is produced by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and include the "characteristics of each cancer type, including diagnostic criteria, pathological features, and associated molecular alterations." The IARC has made these available online to address the "urgent need to integrate these facets of diagnosis into cancer classification internationally, and to update the books on a regular basis."

The thirteen most recent volumes in the series are available and include high quality and whole-slide images. New volumes will be added regularly, ensuring immediate access to the latest content.

The WHO Blue Books were one of the library's most circulated resources in print and we are excited to be able to offer them in a digital format.

MD Anderson staff can request access to the WHO Blue Books by contacting the library at RML-Help@mdanderson.org.

EndNote 20 is Available

– Research Medical Library Help

EndNote 20 is now available in the Software Center. After downloading, you may need to contact 4-INFO for additional updates. Here are a few benefits of the new software:

- New look and feel – EndNote 20 has upgraded their user interface. The design is simplified and streamlined to make it easier to find what you need.
- More full-text PDF articles – Add the library's custom URL to your EndNote preferences to recall more PDFs. If you have never used the "find full text" feature in PubMed, try it out.
- Retraction alerts – Retraction Watch teamed up with EndNote to help authors identify retracted articles.
- EndNote OneClick - OneClick offers a personalized online locker for references and PDFs.

Ask us about any of these changes to EndNote 20. We know change can be hard but the library is here to help!

Library staff will continue to support MD Anderson staff with EndNote X9 and 20 questions. We'll be offering classes on Endnote 20 in Summer 2023. Ask us if you have questions or check out our online guide to EndNote X9.

Good Advice on the Use of "Good" vs. "Well"

– Laura Russell

Good advice on the use of "good" vs. "well"

Good and *well* are often confused. Generally speaking, *good* is an adjective that modifies a noun, whereas *well* is an adverb that modifies a verb.[1]

Examples:

The teacher had a good idea which student had thrown the paper airplane.
Franny speaks Mandarin well.
The experiment progressed well over the course of the day; we were pleased with the good results.
Although Mark had always done well in chemistry, he found physics challenging.

When speaking of good health, both *good* and *well* may be used as predicate adjectives with *feel*. In this context, *good* may indicate a good mood in addition to good health.[2]

Examples:

The patient felt well after the procedure.
I felt good after going canoeing.

Good should not be substituted for *well* in formal writing, although it's sometimes used as an adverb in informal speech.[3]

Example:

At follow-up, when we asked the patient whether he had any lingering symptoms, he responded, “No, I’m good.”

References

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