SUBJECT: SOCQ121 & BIOQ121  Foundations of Critical Enquiry

TYPE: Assignment 2 Database Search and Literature Retrieval

DUE DATE: Sunday following session 6 (Upload to LMS)  WORD LIMIT: 200 words +/- 10%

WEIGHT: 10% TOTAL MARKS: 10

TASK: Database Search and Literature Retrieval

1. Provide a correctly referenced list of at least 14-16 scientific articles and at least 4-6 traditional sources of evidence you have sourced relevant to a disease state and treatment or remedy in Complementary Medicine.

2. Write a short 200 word overview of your topic.

On completion of this task you will have completed most of the research necessary for the next assignment.

NB: Go the LibGuides page on the Endeavour website and under the social science bar you will find a Critical Enquiry webpage. You will find this task much easier if you learn to use Mendeley. If you don’t know how book a face-to-face or skype session with a librarian.

The topic you are researching should include a disease condition (e.g. stress) and a treatment (e.g. meditation).

Step 1. Find at least 4 traditional evidence sources for the topic you are researching. It is likely that these will be books. (You can use scans of original books.) You will not be able to find these in standard databases for scientific research evidence. The LibGuides page has links to many examples of traditional evidence. Your State Library will also hold copies of original works. (Please see below for more information on traditional evidence and if you get stuck on this task ask for help).

Step 2. Find at least 14 scientific evidence sources

Step 3: You have 200 words to identity the disease state you are researching, the treatment, and 1 -3 key points you have learned about your research topic in the course of completing your database search and literature retrieval. (You do not need a reference list as your references will already be in your bibliography).
Please use the following headings

1. **Definition** - Provide a definition of your disease state, reference your definition.
2. **Treatment** - Provide a brief explanation of your treatment.
3. **Key points or themes in the literature.** - List 1-3 key points or themes you have identified from your reading.

**Step 4.** Include in-text referencing in your summary and provide a list of at least 20 references at the end of the document in **Harvard Referencing style.** The list of 20 or more references is known as a **bibliography.** *(Please see below for more information on the bibliography).*

**The format of the assignment should include**

- Word count to be clearly displayed on the cover sheet or title page
- The assignment should be typed using standard conservative fonts such as Times New Roman or Arial of at least 11 point and 1.5 spaced.
- Fully referenced as per the Endeavour style guide.
- Cover page for the beginning of your document including your name, student number, subject and assignment name, as well as word count. Also save your word document to be uploaded including the subject, which assignment and your name.
Traditional Evidence

Keep in mind that your traditional sources can be broader in scope than your scientific evidence. The traditional source literature will be useful to provide some context in your next assignment.

If, for example, you were looking at urinary infections you could mention that herbal remedies are noted in the Ebers papyrus from ancient Egypt and that herbal enemas and douches were popular in the 19th century. Think about your disease state and then try and find out how that ailment was treated historically. If you wanted to look at fish oil and heart disease for example, you would need to look for natural dietary remedies for heart disease in history. You may find reference to Cod Liver Oil post World War II but if you looked further back in history you might see other foods prescribed to heal the heart. You could mention that in Roman times, Garum, fish paste prepared from the blood and intestines of fish, was thought to be one of the best cures for many ailments, including chronic diarrhea and constipation (these can be linked to poor heart function). Be creative with your traditional literature and if you are unsure ask your lecturer or tutor.

The TGA (Therapeutic Goods Administration) state that “to claim evidence of traditional use you should ensure that your medicine or ingredient is an established part of a tradition of medicinal use within a particular paradigm or culture for over three generations”. Extensive traditional use requires more than 75 years traditional use and that the use is extensively recorded in internationally recognised evidence sources for traditional medicine use.

- A traditional evidence source is original documentation from the origins of a particular modality (i.e. Schussler’s books on Tissue Salts), or documents that were written at the times when these remedies were frequently being used (e.g. Culpeper’s Herbal), or at times of great development in a modality (The Yellow Emperor’s Inner Canon). It is possible to utilise secondary sources as long as these are directly referring to the original information.

If you use a publication date with a date less than 75 years in the past please state this in a footnote. That is, for example, if you use a book based on The Yellow Emperors Classic of Medicine and it is published in 1995, then you would need a footnote informing your reader that the original publication date is thought to be 475-221 BC. If you use a recently published version of Culpepper’s Herbal then you would need a footnote informing you reader that the book was originally published in 1652 under title: The English physician. For example, in the bibliography you would write:
Mushroom, J 2013, Second opinion: A Compendium of Culpeppers Complete Works, Oxford University Press, Victoria*

In your summary you would write

Peppermint was originally prescribed by Culpepper as a stomach soother (Mushroom 2013)*.

Then in the footnote section at the bottom of the page write......

* This book was originally published by Culpepper in 1652 under title: The English physician.

Bibliography

Your bibliography may also include details of other sources you consulted when researching a piece of work. You do not need to mention every article listed in your bibliography in your 200 word summary. Check the Endeavour Referencing Style Guide and recorded presentation on the LMS (week 3 & 4) or a librarian for more details and assistance. In addition to your minimum of 20 references you may also reference definitions of your disease state and/or your treatment in your bibliography.

Sources of evidence

- Primary or original sources are the original writing about a topic.

- Secondary sources are translations or reviews of this original information.

- You will need to utilise a selection of e-books, search engines and libraries (both Endeavour, state and other local libraries) to access appropriate information. It is OK to reference a website as long as these sites directly reference the original sources.

- Traditional evidence does NOT include any fad diet trends, even if they have been around for a decade or two!

- The more suitable information you can find the better, as this adds to the strength of the treatments used for particular conditions when they corroborate each other.
How to find traditional texts

For traditional texts it is very useful to visit a State Library. Prebook an appointment with a librarian and join the library before you go. If this is not possible please see below for some ideas on finding traditional texts—these are examples and you can choose to use any other source you find useful.

- Traditional sources on the 'Herbal medicine' subject guide on the LibGuides. There are classic texts there as well as a link to the American Botanical Council, which has access to the commission E herbal monographs. Although the texts are mainly for herbal medicine, there is also some nutritional information.

- Also in LibGuides, subject guides, there are also tabs into history of healing and traditional knowledge, as well as bush medicine.

- Old classic nutrition texts through searching on google which are sometimes available free (due to copyright expiring).


- Internet archive searchable information library http://archive.org/

- Archive texts http://archive.org/details/texts

- A good example of a digitised traditional text is 1867 British Pharmacopeia: http://archive.org/stream/britishpharmacop00gene#page/n5/mode/2up

- Talif Sheriff Indian Materia Medica: http://books.google.com.au/books?hl=en&lr=&id=4Q8zAQAAMAAJ&oi=fnd&page=PA1&dq=bitter+melon&ots=0xDWpqJTv&sig=9Pxz3lVnP0UYuvIo2HvB5OhypU8#v=onepage&q>&f=false

- Integrating Western and Traditional Chinese Medicine – video recording http://archive.org/details/openmind_ep1752

- Codex Ebers - The Egyptian Codex Ebers, also called the Ebers Papyrus, is the oldest preserved medical document dating from about 1552 B.C. It is one of the most complete records of Egyptian medicine containing 700 formulas for a range of diseases. Papyrus Ebers: http://www.reshafim.org.il/ad/egypt/timelines/topics/eberspapyrus.htm And a scientific journal article on the papyrus Ebers http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1071916406001357
• Charaka Samhita - The Charaka Samhita is believed to have arisen around 400-200 BCE. It is felt to be one of the oldest and the most important ancient authoritative writings on Ayurveda.

• Intro to 3 Types of Digestion in Ayurveda - Introduction to Nutrition and Dietary Therapies in Buddhist Ayurveda or Tibetan Medicine - Vata Dosha (Space and Air), Pitta Dosha (Fire and Water), Kapha Dosha (Water and Earth) – Commentary on and Nutritional - Diet Therapy Lectures from the Charaka of Patanjali (200 B.C.), Sushruta of Nagarjuna (200 A.D.), Astanga Hridayam of Vagbhata (700 A.D.) and the "Four Tibetan Medical Tantras" (800 A.D) Series of 30min video presentations beginning with - http://archive.org/details/NUT108_Ayurvedic_Nutrition_001_Tibetan_Medicine

• Shyam Singha : Food is Medicine – audio presentation http://archive.org/details/ShyamSinghaFoodAsMedicine

• The science of oriental medicine: a concise discussion of its principles and methods, biographical sketches of its leading practitioners, its treatment of various prevalent diseases, useful information on matters of diet, exercise and hygiene – view e-book http://archive.org/stream/scienceoforienta00foow#page/14/mode/2up

• The magic of tea – audio recording http://archive.org/details/TheJoanKenleyShow-TheMagicOfTea
**Academic Writing and Student Integrity**

Writing on all assessments is expected to be of an academic standard and presentation, and all non-original work must be properly referenced.


For assistance with referencing, Mendeley citation software, and plagiarism please refer to links on the Library homepage [http://library.endeavour.edu.au](http://library.endeavour.edu.au).

The Library Research Skills Tutorial (located on the LMS drop down Library tab) covers these areas plus other relevant skills through videos and quizzes.

Additional support can be found at the top of the LMS Main Page. The Study Skills tab contains a section on Academic Writing.

Note that all forms of plagiarism and cheating are taken very seriously at Endeavour. Please ensure that you are familiar with the [Academic Integrity Policy - Higher Education](http://library.endeavour.edu.au) and that you are mindful of avoiding the use of any work that is not your own without proper attribution, as well as never allowing your work to be used by another student.

**Word Count**

Word count must be clearly displayed on the title page or cover sheet. *Words in excess of 10% beyond the required word count will not be marked*. Required word count does not include text appearing in tables, graphs, figures, footnotes, captions and references. Tables, graphs, and figures can enhance assignment presentation if used in moderation to convey directly relevant information. However, generally tables, graphs and figures should be included as Appendices at the end of your assignment with an interpretation of these in text. Tables, graphs and figures should not be used as tools to increase the amount of information that you are conveying whilst still remaining within the required word count, nor are they a substitute for your own synthesis or interpretation of the material. Thus, as a guide, tables, graphs or figures presented should not consist of more than 10% of the total assignment word count, whilst keeping in mind that any words so included are not part of the required word count. If you have questions about this, please consult with your lecturer before you complete and submit your assessment.

**Note:** *Word count excludes references/bibliography.*
Late Submission

Assessments must be handed in by the stated time. Students submitting an assessment after the due date and **without** an approved extension of time will lose 10% of their mark on the assessment per day it is late.
# Marking Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good overview of topic and articulation of research question</th>
<th>Comprehensive</th>
<th>Developed</th>
<th>Acquiring</th>
<th>Underdeveloped</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disease state and treatment well defined and key points clearly articulated, logical structure, excellent writing skills</td>
<td>Demonstrates understanding of the disease state and treatment. Key points described</td>
<td>Emerging understanding of topic. Literature identified and organised</td>
<td>Inadequate identification of literature and research question under developed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>EBM &amp; traditional resources well chosen 3%</th>
<th>Comprehensive</th>
<th>Developed</th>
<th>Acquiring</th>
<th>Underdeveloped</th>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>High level choice of EBM resources with very good explanation. Positive or negative association between traditional use and EBM established High level of identification and understanding of traditional use literature. Terms and disease conditions used in traditional use literature well defined</td>
<td>Demonstrates the capacity to select a well-chosen research trials with good explanation of their relevance to the students research question Demonstrates the capacity to select and understand relevant traditional use literature and link it to the research question</td>
<td>Emerging identification of being able to select a research trial with an adequate explanation relevance to the students research question Emerging identification of being able to select traditional use literature with an adequate explanation of its relevance to the research question.</td>
<td>Inadequate identification of being able to select a research trial with an inadequate explanation of relevance to the students research question Inadequate identification of being able to select literature</td>
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<th>Referencing correctly 4%</th>
<th>Comprehensive</th>
<th>Developed</th>
<th>Acquiring</th>
<th>Underdeveloped</th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Has at least required amount or EBM &amp; traditional sources Demonstrates the capacity to reference correctly</td>
<td>Has at least required amount or EBM &amp; traditional sources Demonstrates the capacity to reference correctly in most instances</td>
<td>Has at least required amount or EBM &amp; traditional sources Emerging evidence of being able to reference</td>
<td>Inadequate referencing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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