ZETOC: Table of Contents Alerts

Most people are aware of two, or maybe three, key journals in their specialist area. Remembering to look at new issues as they are published can be more challenging.

Setting up email table of contents alerts for your favourite journals can help you to keep up to date, by reminding you when the next issue is available and showing you the contents at a glance. If you have access to the full text you can also read key items there and then.

The Trust has recently taken out a subscription to ZETOC, the British Library’s table of contents alerting service. It covers 20,000 journals across a range of academic disciplines including nursing, psychiatry, psychology and social care. That means you can manage all your email alerts from one place.

To access the service you need a KA24 password, which is available from:

http://www.hilo.nhs.uk/olform.htm

Once you have got your password you need to go to the ZETOC web site, click on ZETOC Alert and log in. To activate the service you need to create an alert list and add the journals of interest to you. You will then be sent an email listing the contents every time the British Library receives the next issue of your chosen journal(s).

http://zetoc.mimas.ac.uk

ZETOC is only available to staff with a CNWL based KA24 account. If your account is registered elsewhere please contact me for further information.

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Specialist Library: Patient and Public Involvement

A significant, but fragmented, body of knowledge has been built up on user involvement and making the NHS more accountable to patients and local communities. The new Specialist Library for Patient and Public Involvement aims to support the implementation of collective and individual involvement in health care by streamlining access to the most relevant information available on the web.

More information is available from:
http://www.library.nhs.uk/ppi

Specialist Library: Ethnicity and Health

The aim of the recently launched Specialist Library for Ethnicity and Health is to be the central UK point of reference for research evidence and guidance on best practice about the health of minority ethnic communities. It covers all aspects of health care delivery from individual patient care to broader public health issues and service design.

For more information see:
http://www.library.nhs.uk/ethnicity

NHS Direct Online Relaunched

NHS Direct Online, the NHS’ main health advice and information website for patients and the public, was relaunched recently with a new look. One of its most useful features is the health encyclopaedia which allows you to access information on a range of conditions, surgical procedures, medications and health issues. Some of the most popular health topics have now been translated into other languages. You can access the information in other languages by clicking on the image in the bottom left hand corner of every page on the web site.

To find out more visit:
http://www.nhsdirect.nhs.uk


**Current Awareness**

**ADHD**


**ALZHEIMER’S DISEASE**


**ARTS THERAPIES**


**BIPOLAR DISORDER**

**CARERS**


**CBT**


**COUNSELLING**
DEMENTIA
Bradshaw, JM et al. (2006). Higher cortical deficits influence attentional processing in dementia with Lewy bodies, relative to patients with dementia of the Alzheimer’s type and controls. Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry; 77 (10); p. 1129-1135. Available online via BMJ.

Lyon, S. (2006). Engaging with the lives of people with dementia. Mental Health Practice; 10 (3); p. 34-36.


DEPRESSION


Papakostas, GI (commentator). (2006). Major depressive disorder: similar remission rates with bupropion, sertraline, or venlafaxine following treatment switch from citalopram. Evidence Based Mental Health; 9 (4); p. 100. Available online via BMJ.


EATING DISORDERS


**FAMILY THERAPY**


**MENTAL HEALTH**


Gollan, JK; Pane, H (commentators) (2006). High rates of recurrence of depression in children and adolescents. *Evidence Based Mental Health*; 9 (4); p. 95. Available online via BMJ.


**MENTAL HEALTH, older adults**


Krishnan, MS et al. (2006). Relationship between periventricular and deep white matter lesions and depressive symptoms in older people. The LADIS Study. *International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry;* 21 (10); p. 983-989.


**MENTAL HEALTH, services**


**MINORITY ETHNIC COMMUNITIES**


**NURSING**


**OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER**

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY


PANIC DISORDER
Mitte, K (commentator). (2006). Review: psychotherapy plus antidepressant therapy increases response rate in people with panic disorder more than either treatment alone. *Evidence Based Mental Health;* 9 (4); p. 98. Available online via BMJ.

PHARMACOLOGY

PHYSICAL HEALTH

PSYCHOSIS


PSYCHOTHERAPY


Ryan, J. (2006). 'Class is in you': an exploration of some social class issues in psychotherapeutic work. *British Journal of Psychotherapy;* 23 (1); p. 49-62.

PTSD


SCHIZOPHRENIA
Carpenter, WT (commentator). (2006). Schizophrenia: risperidone and olanzapine increase time to discontinuation compared with quetiapine and ziprasidone. *Evidence Based Mental Health;* 9 (4); p. 106. Available online via BMJ.


Jones, PB et al. (2006). Randomized controlled trial of the effect on quality of life of second- vs first-generation antipsychotic drugs in schizophrenia: Cost Utility of the Latest Antipsychotic Drugs in Schizophrenia Study (CUTLASS 1). *Archives of General Psychiatry;* 63 (10); p. 1079-1089. Available online via EBSCOhost.


SELF HARM
Rhodes, AE (commentator). (2006). Long term risk of death in people who have self-harmed is higher than in the general population. *Evidence Based Mental Health;* 9 (4); p. 93. Available online via BMJ.

SUBSTANCE MISUSE


Wetterling, T et al. (2006). Development of a rating scale to predict the severity of alcohol withdrawal syndrome. *Alcohol and Alcoholism;* 41 (6); p. 611-615.

**SUICIDE**


**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION**


**WOMEN’S HEALTH**

Bromberger, JT (commentator). (2006). The menopausal transition increases the risk of depressive symptoms and depression diagnosis in women without a history of depression. *Evidence Based Mental Health;* 9 (4); p. 110. Available online via BMJ.