## **C-International Research Consultancy**

Promoting integrity in research and mentoring researchers across the globe

### Research Methodology Workshop

### Module 1

### Referencing with EndNote

https://doi.org/10.33515/cintarchrescon/rmw/m1

#### **Contact details**

- To join our team of "Locum Research Consultancy Specialists and Workshop Facilitators", please click on this link: <a href="http://www.cintarch.org/research-consultancy/">http://www.cintarch.org/research-consultancy/</a>
- To access our "Research Consultancy Services", please click on this link: <a href="http://www.cintarch.org/research-consultancy-request/">http://www.cintarch.org/research-consultancy-request/</a>
- To submit your manuscript for publication in any of our journals, please click on this link: http://www.cintarch.org/submit-manuscripts/

### **Outline**

- Introduction to EndNote
- Creating a New Library
- The EndNote interface
- Setting the referencing style
- Downloading references to your
  - library
- Entering references manually

Organizing your library into

**Group Sets and Groups** 

Searching for the full text of a

Inserting citations

selected reference

- Formatting references
- Removing field codes

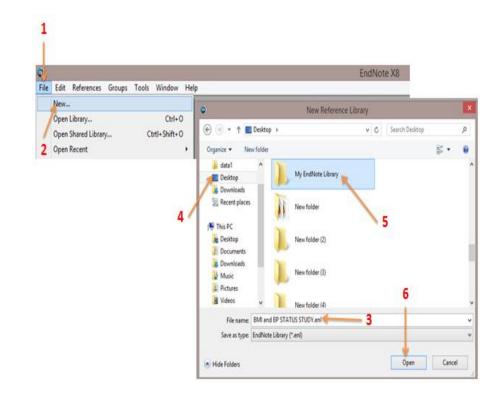
### Referencing with EndNote

### Introduction to EndNote?

- EndNote is a bibliographic management program designed to import, store and organize your references.
- The program can automatically create and format bibliographies and in-text citations in many different referencing styles.
- An EndNote library may be equated to a file or folder containing the references you have found. A library can contain up to 100,000 references.
- Even though, it is possible to create several libraries, it is preferable to work with one library only for a particular dissertation.

# Referencing with EndNote To Create a New Library contd.:

- Click on the **EndNote** icon if it is already pinned to your **task bar**. The last library you used opens (if you had already created a library).
- Alternatively, go to Start > Programs > Endnote.
- Click on the File tab[1], and then click New [2].
- In the menu box that appears, type the name you want to give the file (e.g., BMI and BP Study)
   [3] in the File name box.
- Select the location where the folder you had created for your EndNote Library is located (e.g., Desktop) [4].
- Find the folder (i.e., My EndNote Library) [5], click on it, and then click Open [6].
- Finally click **Save**.
- A new EndNote Library appears on your screen.



# Referencing with EndNote contd. To Create a New Library contd.:

- Your EndNote references are stored in a database called a Library. EndNote libraries have the file extension .enl. This is the file you open.
- Each library has a corresponding folder with the extension .data. This folder will have the same name as the library, and it is where images, PDF files etc are stored.
- If you move, copy, rename or delete a library, remember to do the same with its corresponding Data folder.
- There is no limit to the number of references you can store in a library, but it is recommended that you do not exceed 100,000 to maintain efficient performance of the database.







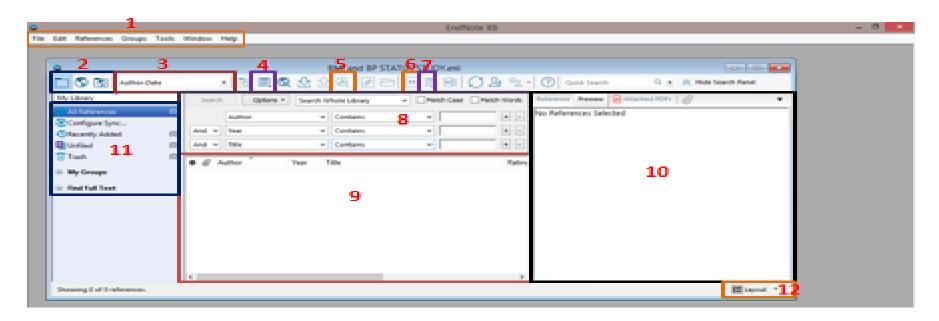
My EndNote Library.Data

# Referencing with EndNote contd. The EndNote Interface:



- 1. Main tabs (including File, Edit, References, groups, Tools, Window and Help) for specific functions. File Edit References Groups Tools Window Help
- 2. Search / connectivity modes (i.e., local library [a], online search [b] and integrated [c] modes).
- 3. For setting the reference style. Author-Date
- 4. For adding a new reference to the selected group.
- 5. For finding the full text.
- 6. For inserting citation (into your word document).

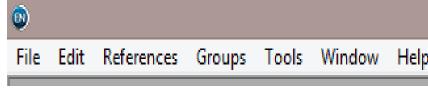
### Referencing with EndNote contd. The EndNote Interface contd:



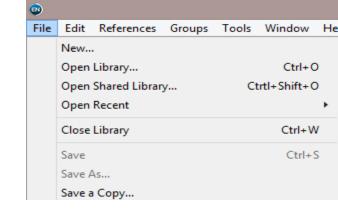
- 7. For formatting bibliography (in word).
- 8. For entering the search instructions.
- 9. The **Reference list** Pane: Contains the list of the references found.
- 10. The Tabs Pane: This includes tabs of functions such as Reference, Preview and Attached PDF.
- 11. Groups Pane: These are subsets of references saved for easy retrieval.
- 12. For changing the layout of the interface.

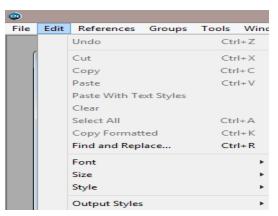
The EndNote Interface contd:

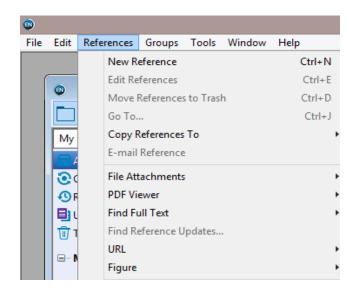
Main tabs:



- File tab: Clicking on the File tab displays a dialog box which contains options such as New, Open Library,
   Close Library, Save, Save As, Save a Copy, Revert,
   Export, Import, print, etc..
- Edit tab: This contains functions such as Cut, Paste, Clear, Select All, Find and Replace, Font, Size, Style, Output styles etc.
- References tab: This tab allows you to create new Reference, Edit References, Copy References To, Email References, to Find References Updates, Find Duplicates, etc.





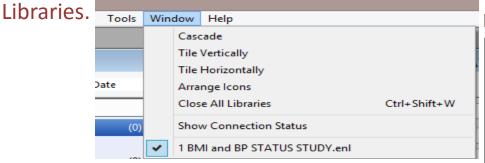


### The EndNote Interface contd:

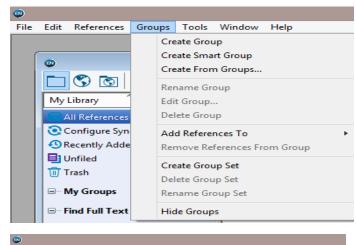
Main tabs contd.:

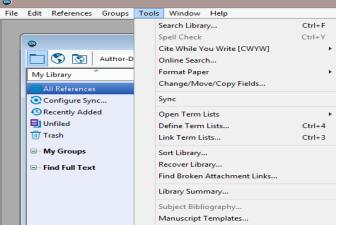
File Edit References Groups Tools Window Help

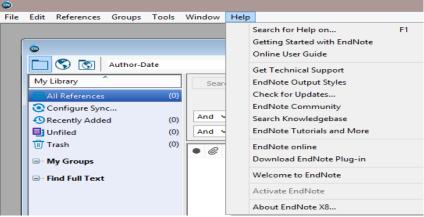
- **Groups tab**: This contains functions such as Create Group, Create Smart Group, Add References To, Create Group Set, hide Groups, etc.
- Tools tab: This contains functions such as Search Library, Cite While You Write, Online Search, Format Paper, Sort Library, Library Summary, etc.
- Window tab: This contains functions such as Tile
   Vertically or Horizontally, Arrange Icons, and Close All



 Help tab: This contains information on EndNote, EndNote Training, EndNote Web, etc.

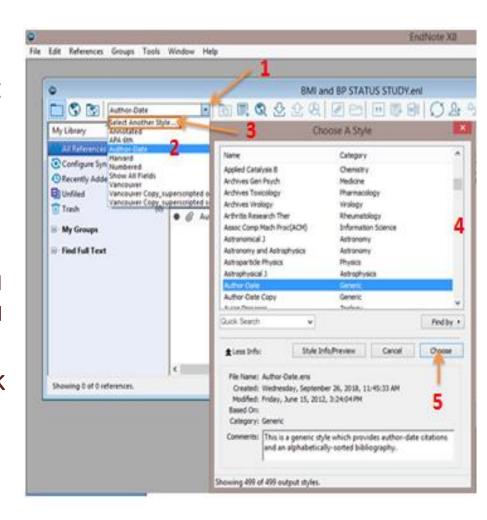






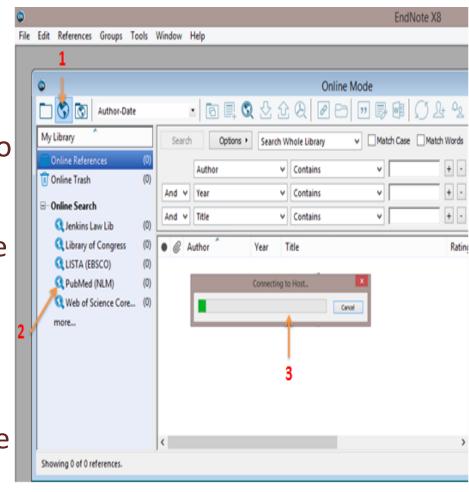
### To set the reference style.

- Click on the drop down arrow next to the Reference Style box [1], and select the style you want (e.g., Author Date) [2] from the menu box that appears.
- If the style you want is not available in the box, click Select Another Style [3], and use the scroll bar [4] to find the style you want in the Choose A style menu box that appears.
- Click the style you want, and click
   Choose [5].
- If you want to change to another style, repeat the procedure and choose the style you want.



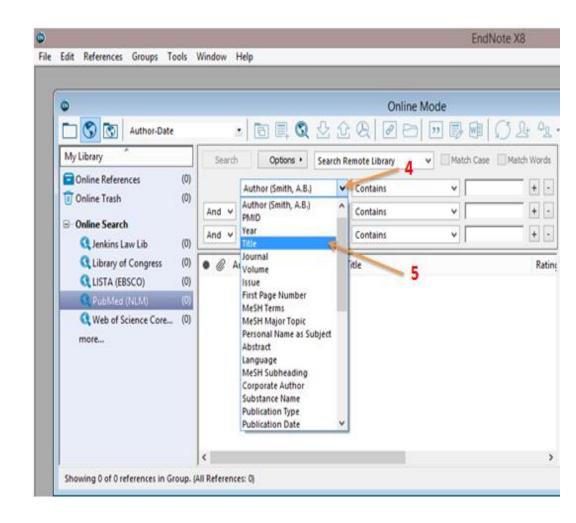
## To download references to your library:

- Connect your computer to the internet.
- Open the library (file) you want to download references to.
- Click on the online search icon
  [1], (but it is preferable to use the integrated mode while searching for the first time so that the records also enter your local library at the same time).
- Select the search engine you want (e.g., PubMed) [2], from the Online Search engines that appear.
- The Connecting to Host box
  [3]appears with a bar showing
  the progress of the connection.
  Wait for it to connect.



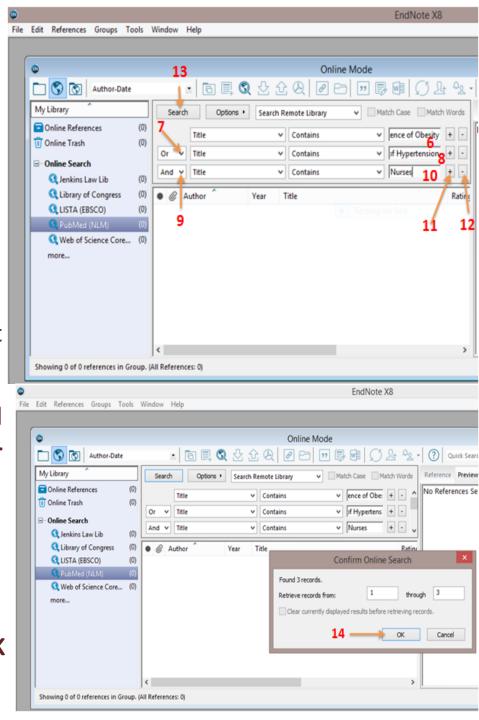
## To download references to your library:

- Click on the drop down arrow next to the search term box [4], and select
   Title from the menu box that appears [5].
- You may wish to search with other options such Authors' name, Journal, Year of publication, Publication type or date, etc.



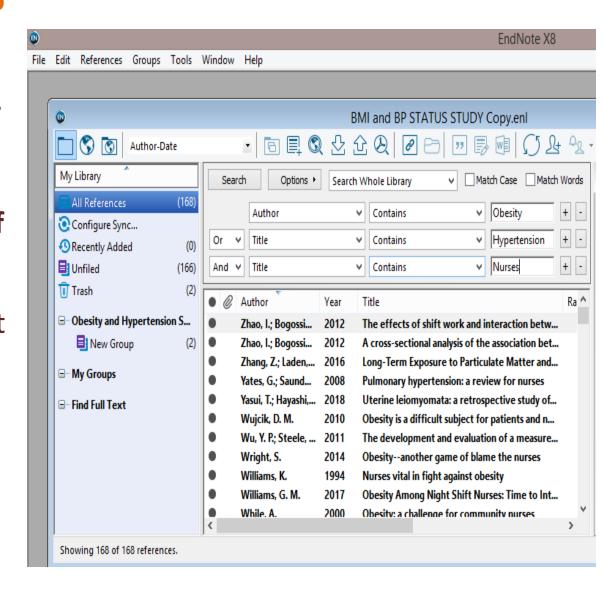
## To download references to your library contd.:

- Type Prevalence of obesity [6] in the box for entering what the search term should contain.
- Click on the drop down arrow next to the options box [7] and select Or from the options that appear.
- Type Prevalence of hypertension [8] in the corresponding box for entering what the search term should contain.
- Click on the drop down arrow next to the options box [9] on the next level and select And from the options that appear.
- Type Nurses [10] in the corresponding box for entering what the search term should contain.
- To add or delete a search level, click on the box with plus [11]or minus [12] sign.
- Click Search [13].
- It was able to retrieve 3 records, click OK [14].



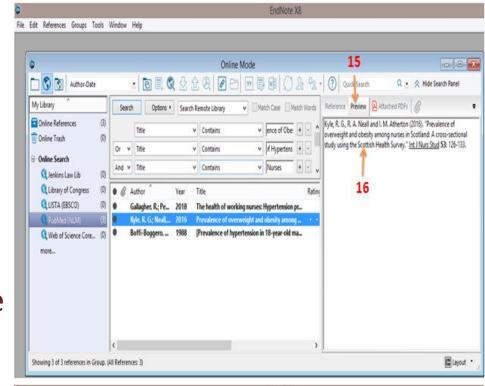
## To download references to your library contd.:

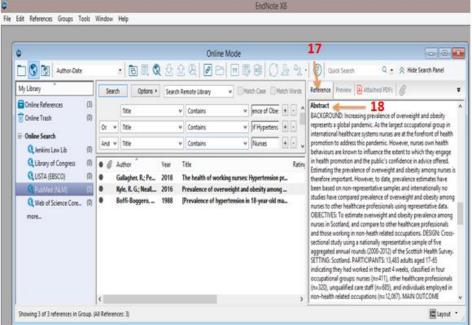
- It is preferable to search with the key terms (e.g., Obesity instead of Prevalence of obesity and Hypertension instead of Prevalence of hypertension).
- This yields more results, considering the fact that many authors may not necessarily include the word prevalence in the title of their work.
- In this case 168 records were retrieved by searching with the key terms.



## To download references to your library contd.:

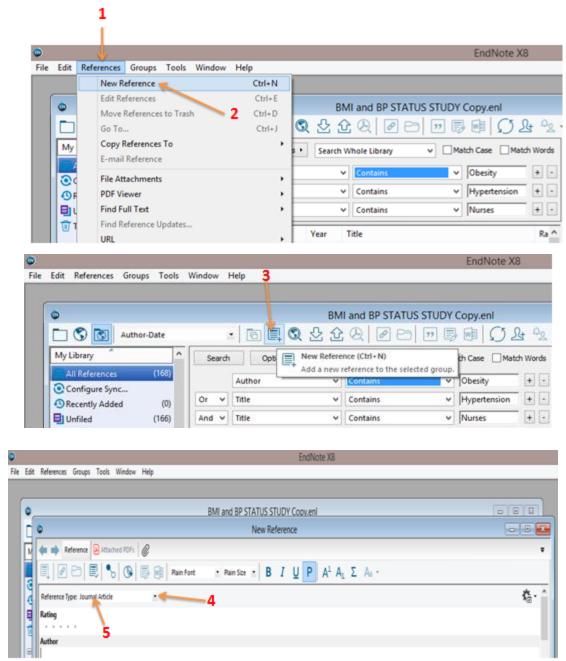
- Clicking on the **Preview** tab [15] gives a preview of the **citation** [16].
- Clicking on the Reference tab
  [17] gives the full details of the
  article, including the Abstract
  [18].
- After going through the abstracts, you may delete those that are not relevant to your study in your local library.
- References that are not available online, can be entered manually.





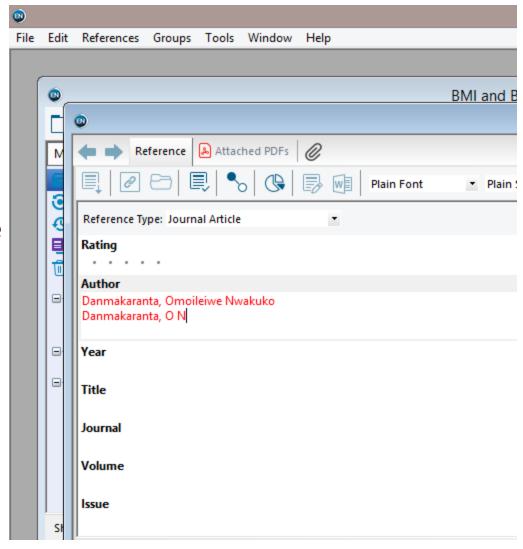
### To enter references manually:

- Click on the References tab [1], and select New Reference [2] in the menu box that appears.
- Alternatively, click the New Reference button
   [3] on the toolbar.
- In the New Reference box that appears, use the drop down arrow [4] to select a Reference Type (e.g. Journal Article) [5].
- Enter the reference data in the relevant fields.



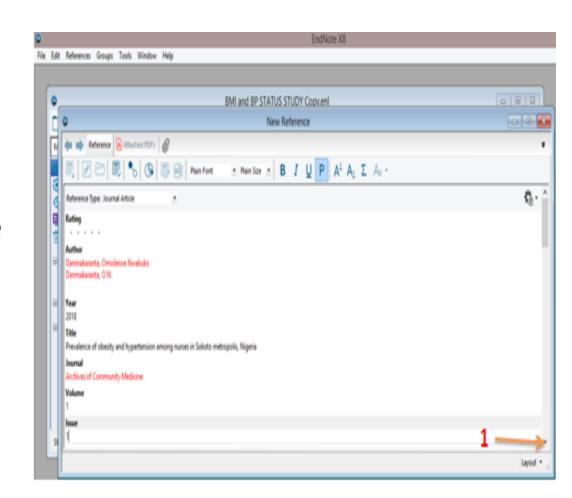
## To enter references manually contd.:

- For author's names: Type the surname, then a comma, then a space, and then the first name(s) with no full stop (e.g., Danmakaranta, Omoileiwe Nwakuko)
- Or, type the surname, then a comma, then a space, then the initials separated by a space (e.g., Danmakaranta, O N).
- For a corporate author, type the full name followed by a comma (e.g., World Health Organization,).
- The comma after a name tells EndNote that it needs to remain as entered.
- Only type one author's name per line, press Enter to go to a new line.



# To enter references manually contd.:

- Omit punctuation from the end of any entry (other than for the author/s) as EndNote formats the references.
- Use the **Tab** key to move to the next field.
- Use the arrow on the scroll bar [1] to scroll down to the remaining fields.
- You do not need to type 'vol.', 'p.', 'pp.' in the volume and pages fields.

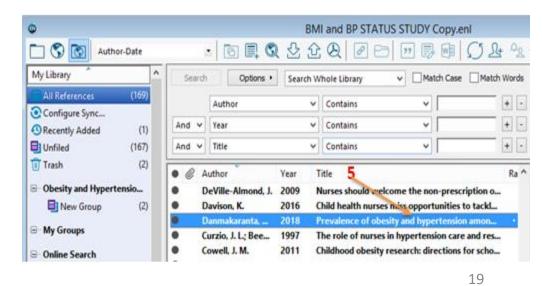


### To enter references manually contd.:

 Click File [2], select Save [3], and close the New Reference window by clicking the small x button [4] at the upper right.



- The newly entered reference [5] appears on the Reference list Pane (according to its alphabetical order).
- Repeat the procedure for the other references one by one.



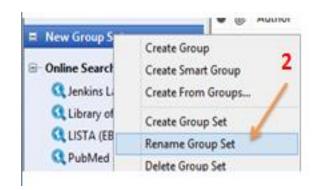
## Organizing your library into Group Sets and Groups:

- If you want to have a single library for all your research works (instead of having a separate library for each study) all you need to do is to create group sets (i.e., a group set for each study).
- There is always a default New Group Set [1] which you can assign to your first study, all you need to do is to rename it (i.e., replace it with the name of your study [e.g. BMI and BP Status Study]).

### To rename the default New Group Set:

- Right-click on the default **New Group Set** and click **Rename Group Set** [2] in the menu box that appears.
- The box becomes active, type the name of your study in the box (e.g., BMI and BP Status Study) [3], to replace the default New Group Set and press Enter.







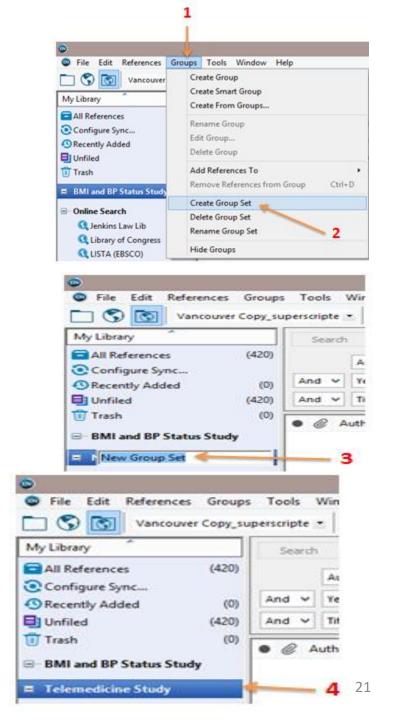


## Organizing your library into Group Sets and Groups contd.:

 You only need to create a new group set if the default New Group Set has been assigned to a study.

### To create a new group set:

- Click on Groups tab [1], and then click Create Group Set [2] in the menu box that appears.
- In the New Group Set box [3] that appears with an active field, type the name of your new study (e.g., Telemedicine Study) and press Enter [4].
- Repeat the procedure for your subsequent studies.

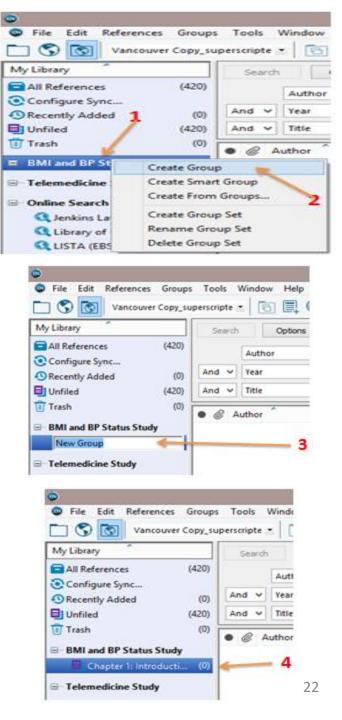


## Organizing your library in Group Sets and Groups contd.:

 You can now organize each Group Set in Groups; for example, for the BMI and BP Status Study you can create groups for the respective chapters of the dissertation (Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Literature Review; Chapter 3: Materials and Methods; and Chapter 5: Discussion).

### To create a new group:

- Right-click on the Group Set for which you want to create Groups (e.g., BMI and BP Status Study) [1], and then click Create Group [2] in the menu box that appears.
- In the New Group box that appears [3], type the name of the Group (e.g., Chapter 1: Introduction) [4] and press Enter.

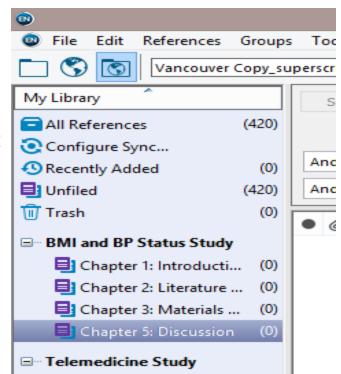


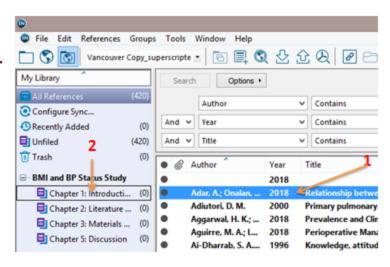
### To create a new group contd.:

- Repeat the procedure for the remaining groups (i.e., Chapter 2: Literature Review; Chapter 3: Materials and Methods; and Chapter 5: Discussion).
- The next thing to do is to select and move the references into the groups you want them to be.

### To move a reference to a group:

- Click on the reference you want to move to a group[1].
- Hold down the Left button of your cursor and drag the selected reference into the group you want it to be (e.g., Group 1: Introduction) [2].
- Repeat the procedure for the other selected references.



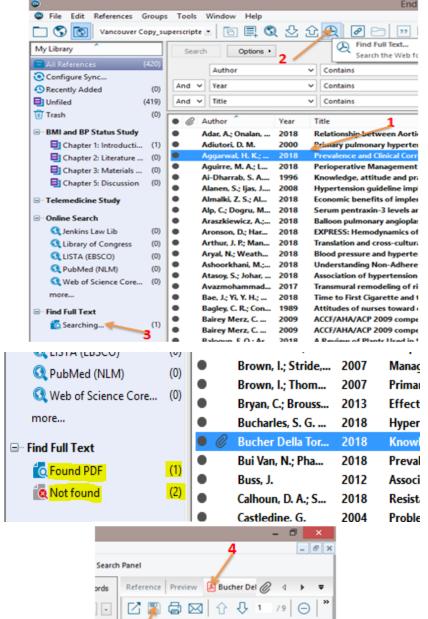


## Searching for the full text of a selected reference:

 EndNote allows you to search for the full text (pdf version) of the references you have selected if they are available online (open access).

## To search for the full text of a selected reference (pdf version):

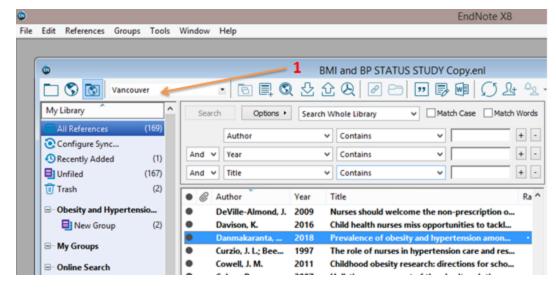
- Connect your computer to the internet.
- Click on the reference you want to find the full text [1], and then click the Find Full Text button [2].
- The task shows (i.e., searching for the full text) in the Find Full Text group [3]. After the search, the number of references Found and those Not found are also indicated.
- Go to the **Tab pane** and click on the **pdf** icon of the full text found [4] to open it.
- Finally, click on the Save button [5] to save it in a folder named PDF inside the EndNote Library.Data folder.

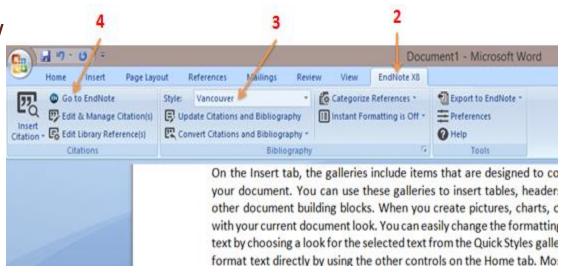




#### To insert a citation:

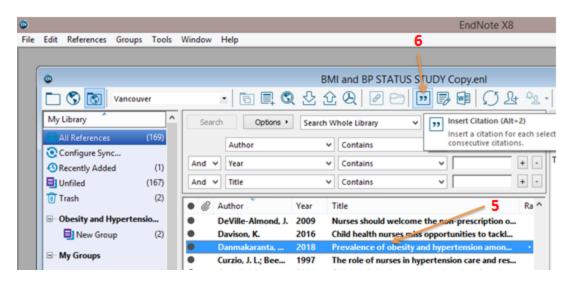
- Open the EndNote library for the study and select the referencing style you want (e.g., Vancouver) [1].
- Open the MS Word document, place your cursor where you want to insert the citation and click on the EndNote tab [2].
- Go to the **Bibliography** group and use the drop down arrow in the **Style** box to find and then select the referencing style you had selected in the Endnote library (i.e., **Vancouver**) [3].
- Go to the Citations group and click on Go to EndNote [4].
- This takes you directly to the EndNote library.





#### To insert a citation contd.:

- Click on the citation you want to insert [5].
- Click on the Insert Citation button [6].
- The in-text citation appears as an Arabic Numeral (e.g.,1) [7] in the body of the text.
- The complete citation appears in your reference list (i.e., under the REFERENCES section) [8].



To change the looks available in the Quick Style gallery, use the Change Current Quick Style Set command. Both the Themes gallery and the Quick Styles gallery provide reset commands so that you can always restore the look of your document to the original contained in your current template. On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with (1)text in the document text by choosing a look for the selected text from the Quick Styles gallery on the Home tab. You can also format text directly by using the other controls on the Home tab.



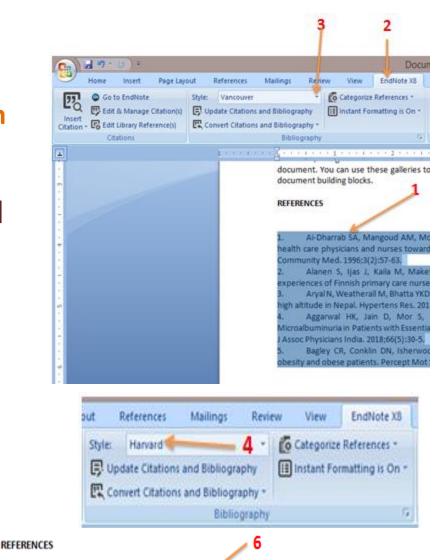
 Danmakaranta ON, Danmakaranta ON. Prevalence of obesity and hypertension among nurses in Sokoto metropolis, Nigeria. Archives of Community Medicine. 2018;1(1):1-7.

### Formatting the references:

## To change the referencing style (e.g., from Vancouver to Havard):

- Highlight the whole references in the references list in your MS word document [1].
- Click on the EndNote tab [2].
- Use the drop down arrow next to the **Style** box [3] to find and select the referencing style you want (e.g., Havard) [4].
- The referencing automatically changes to the new style both in the text [5] and reference list [6].

On the Insert tab, the galleries include items that are designed to coordinate with the overall your document (Ai-Dharrab et al., 1996). You can use these galleries to insert tables, headers, lists, cover pages, and other document building blocks (Alanen et al., 2008). When you create charts, or diagrams, they also coordinate with your current document look (Arval et al., 2018). easily change the formatting of selected text in the document text by choosing a look for the stext from the Quick Styles gallery on the Home tab.



AGGARWAL, H. K., JAIN, D., MOR, S., YADAV, R. K. & JAIN, P. 2018. Prevalence and Clinical Correlates of Microalbuminuria in Patients with Essential Hypertension - A Tertiary Care Center Cross Sectional Study. J Assoc Physicians India, 66, 30-35.

AI-DHARRAB, S. A., MANGOUD, A. M. & MOHSEN, M. F. 1996. Knowledge, attitude and practice (kap) of primary health care physicians and nurses towards hypertension: a study from dammam, saudi arabia. J Family Community Med, 3, 57-63.

ALANEN, S., IJAS, J., KAILA, M., MAKELA, M. & VALIMAKI, M. 2008. Hypertension guideline implementation: experiences of Finnish primary care nurses. J Eval Clin Pract, 14, 830-5.

### Formatting the references contd.:

### To change the referencing style (e.g., from Vancouver to Havard contd.):

 The next thing to do is to edit the selected referencing style to be in line with the format of the institution concerned (e.g., Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto [UDUS]).

### Havard

AGGARWAL, H. K.,
JAIN, D., MOR, S.,
YADAV, R. K. &
JAIN, P. 2018.
Prevalence and
Clinical Correlates of
Microalbuminuria in
Patients with
Essential

Tertiary Care Center

Cross Sectional Study.

J Assoc Physicians

*India*, 66, 30-35.

Hypertension

### **Differences:**

- In the UDUS format as compared to the Havard style:
- Only the first letter of the authors' surname is capitalized.
- There is no comma after authors' surnames.
- There is no full stop after authors' initials; and there is no space between them.
- The year is enclosed in round brackets ().
- Full stop is inserted after the journal title (instead of comma in Harvard).
- Colon is inserted after the journal's volume (instead of comma in Havard).

### **UDUS**

Aggarwal HK, Jain D, Mor S, Yadav RK, Jain P (2018). Prevalence and Clinical Correlates of Microalbuminuria in Patients with Essential

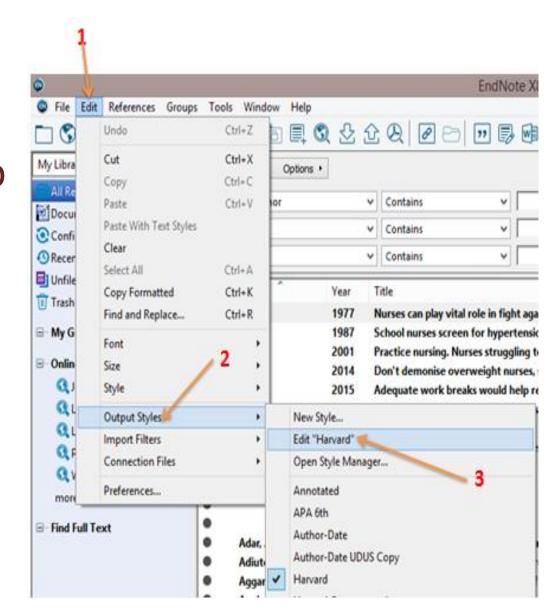
Hypertension - A
Tertiary Care Center
Cross Sectional
Study. *J Assoc*Physicians India. 66:

30-35.

# Formatting the references contd.:

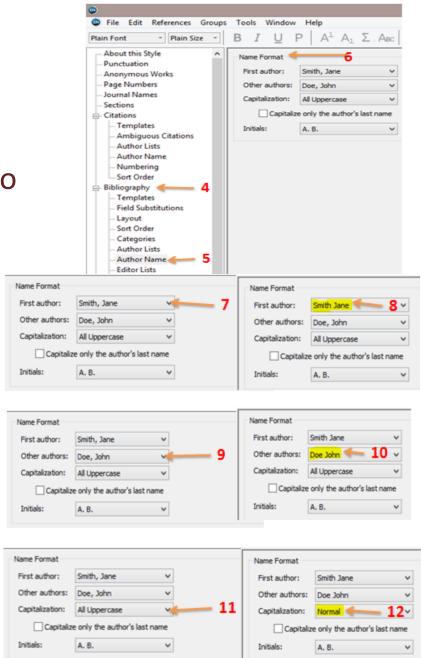
### To edit Havard style:

- Click on the Edit tab
  [1].



# Formatting the references contd.: To edit Havard style contd:

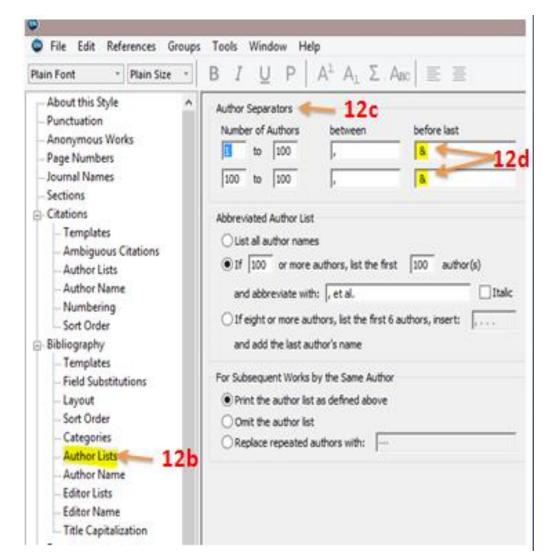
- Go to the Bibliography group [4], click Author Name [5] and then go to the Name Format [6]in the menu that appears.
- Use the drop down arrow next to First
   Author box [7] to select the format with
   First Author's surname without comma [8].
- Use the drop down arrow next to Other authors box [9] to select the format with Other authors' surname without comma [10].
- Use the drop down arrow next to
   Capitalization box [11] to select Normal [12].



Formatting the references contd.:

To edit Havard style contd:

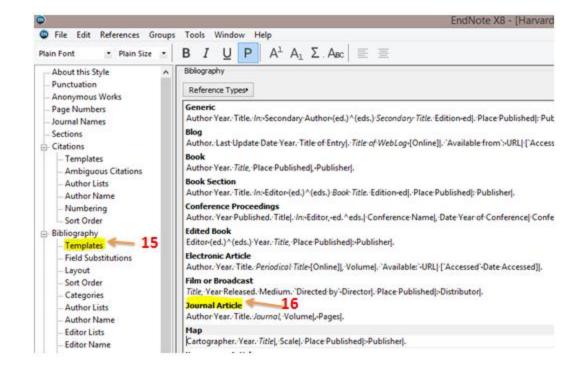
- Go back to the
   Bibliography
   group, and click
   Author Lists [12b].
- Go to Author Separators [12c], and delete the & signs [12d]in the before last boxes.



## Formatting the references contd.: To edit Havard style contd:

- Use the drop down arrow next to Initials box [13] to select the initials format with no full stop after each letter, and no space between the letters [14].
- Go back to the
   Bibliography group
   and click Templates
   [15].
- In the menu that appears, go to the type of reference concerned (e.g., Journal Article) [16].

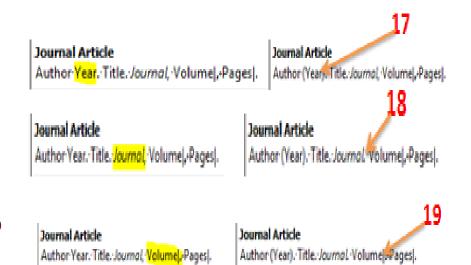


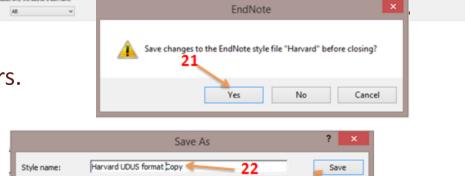


## Referencing with EndNote contd. Formatting the references contd.:

### To edit Havard style contd:

- Click on **Year**, and enclose it in round brackets [17].
- Change the comma sign after Journal to full stop [18].
- Change the comma sign after Volume to colon [19].
- Click on the small x button to close the view [20].
- Click Yes [21] in the save changes to EndNote style dialog box that appears.
- Give the edited style a name (e.g., Havard UDUS format Copy) [22], and then click Save [23].
- Finally, select the new style in the Style boxes of your EndNote Library, and document. The referencing style automatically changes to the new style.





Cancel

20

### Formatting the references contd.:

 If the reference list is not properly aligned (as shown), it can be edited through the EndNote library.

# To edit the reference list through the EndNote Library:

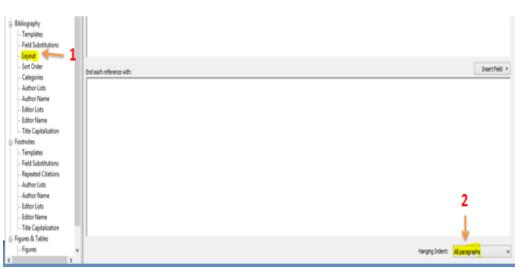
- Open the EndNote library.
- Clic Edit >> Output Styles >> Edit Vancouver.
- In the menu on the left pane, under Bibliography, click Layout [1].

Use the drop down arrow next to Hanging Indent to select All paragraphs
 [2].

- Use the small x button to close view, select Yes in the Save dialog box that appears, give it a name (e.g., Vancouver Aligned), and click Save (as previously illustrated).
- Finally, select the new style in the style boxes of both the EndNote Library and your document (as previously illustrated).

#### REFERENCES

- Ai-Dharrab SA, Mangoud AM, Mohsen MF. Knowledge, attitude and practice (kap) of primary health care physicians and nurses towards hypertension: a study from dammam, saudi arabia. J Family Community Med. 1996;3(2):57-63.
- 2. Alanen S, Ijas J, Kaila M, Makela M, Valimaki M. Hypertension guideline implementation: experiences of Finnish primary care nurses. J Eval Clin Pract. 2008;14(5):830-5.
- Aryal N, Weatherall M, Bhatta YKD, Mann S. Blood pressure and hypertension in people living at high altitude in Nepal. Hypertens Res. 2018.

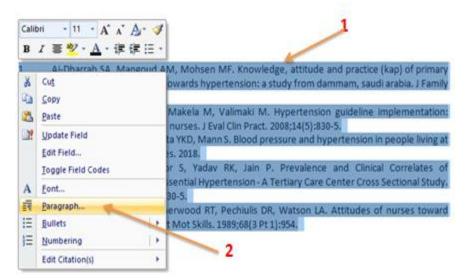


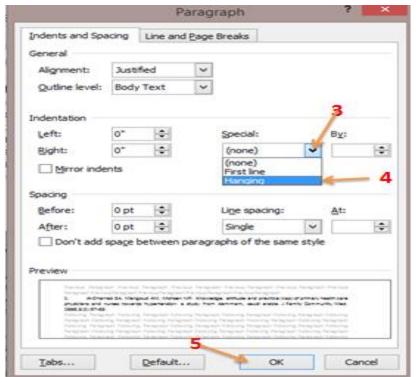
### Formatting the references contd.:

• If the EndNote library is not accessible, the reference list can still be edited in the document.

## To edit the reference list in the document:

- Highlight the whole reference list [1] in your MS Word document.
- Right click your mouse and click Paragraph [2] in the menu that appears.
- In the Paragraph menu box that appears, go to the Indentation group, and use the drop down arrow next to Special box [3] to find Hanging [4], click on it and then click OK [5].

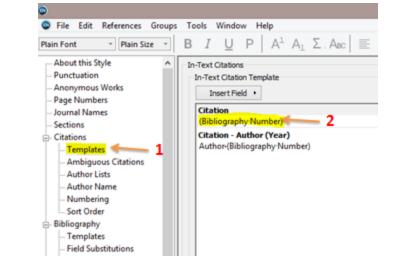




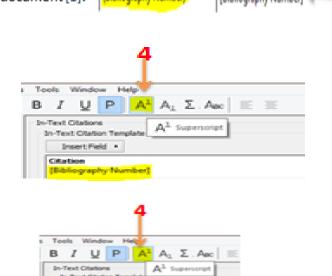
### Formatting the references:

### To change the format of Vancouver style:

- Open the EndNote library.
- Clic Edit >> Output Styles >> Edit Vancouver.
- In the menu on the left pane, under **Citations**, click **Templates** [1], and go to (Bibliography-Number) [2].
- The options include:
- If you want to change the in-text citation from round brackets yourdocument (1). to square brackets yourdocument [1]. just change (Bibliography-Number) to [Bibliography-Number]. [3]
- If you want to change the in-text citation from square brackets sitting yourdocument[1]. to square brackets superscripted your document[1], highlight [Bibliography-Number] and click on A¹ [4] on top of editing window. Please note that for brackets sitting, the in-text citation comes before the full stop, while superscripted citations (whether in brackets or open) come after the full stop.
- If you want superscripted open your document.<sup>1</sup> just delete the brackets [3b] and click on A<sup>1</sup> [4].
- Close the view, name and save the new style (e.g., Vancouver Superscripted).



Citation



Citation

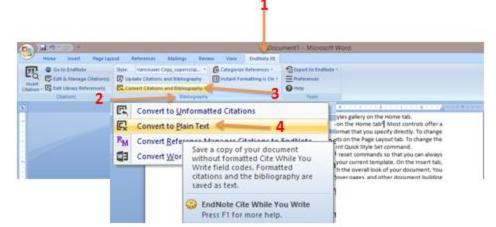
Insert Field .

### Formatting the references contd.:

 When the dissertation is completed you may wish to remove the field codes before submitting it (but in the case of a journal article, the field codes should be removed before submitting it).

### To remove the field codes:

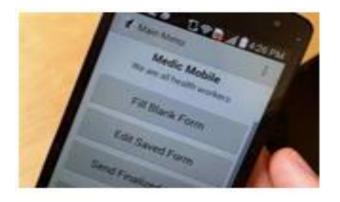
- Open your document, click the EndNote tab [1], go to the Bibliography group [2] and click on the drop down arrow next to Convert Citation and Bibliography [3].
- In the menu box that appears, click Convert to Plain Text [4].
- In the dialog box that appears regarding saving the original document (with field codes) before converting it to plain text, select YES [5].
- Retain the original name and location and click Save.





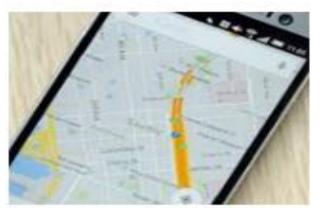
Also save the new version of the document (without field codes) created.

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