What are Subject Headings & how do they differ from keyword searching?

Subject Headings, also be referred to as “index terms,” are controlled vocabulary terms used in database records to make searching easier and more successful. By standardizing the words or phrases used to represent concepts, you don't need to try and figure out all the ways different authors could refer to the same concept.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keywords</th>
<th>Subject Headings (SH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Natural language that describes your topic                         | • Also called "controlled vocabulary"
| • What you think of as you think of words to search                   | • Words and phrases that are used to "tag" articles in a consistent way              |
| • Searched throughout the document, or the search can be focused on   | • One SH can be used to cover multiple keywords in the form of narrower terms        |
|   title, author, etc.                                                  | • Only searches the SH field, not in the full text or title or anywhere else         |
| • Everyone uses different keywords or spellings.                      | • Can be slow to change/update                                                       |
|                                                                         | • Not flexible                                                                      |

Why use Subject Headings?

With the wide variety of vocabulary used to represent concepts in research literature, finding articles about specific concepts can be difficult without the controlled vocabulary of a thesaurus. Controlled vocabulary provides a way of searching for information to ensure that you are seeing all of the relevant literature on your topic, despite the different vocabulary used to describe the same concept.

Using subject headings can give you more control in your search while ensuring you don't miss anything relevant.
1. To search Emtree, click on the Emtree link at the top of the Embase database. (Embase is accessed through the Libraries.)

2. You can search or browse for your Emtree term(s). In this tutorial we will search, which is usually the primary way of finding terms. Similarly to searching for keywords in Embase, as you type the database will give you suggestions and show you the number of results associated with that suggestion.

To search, simply type in the term of interest (in this example we will search for Cancer), then either select the appropriate suggestion or select ‘Find Term’ and then select the appropriate result.
Once you select the Subject Heading (SH) of interest, you will be taken to a page showing you the ‘tree’ and additional information about the term. The tree which shows you how the SH is categorized with broader and narrower concepts. You can click on any broader or narrower SH of interest for its information page and to add it to your search.

For term: ‘malignant neoplasm’
Extend your search:  □  Explode  □  As major focus

3. Searching!
To search with the SH of interest, you can search directly for that term by selecting “take this query...” (3a) OR you can add it to a Query Builder where you will add additional SHs and/or keywords (3b).
4. To build a search of Subject Headings, repeat steps 2-3b until all the SHs you want are entered. In this example, we are interested in research on comorbidity of cancer and Parkinson’s. After ‘malignant neoplasm’ is in the Query Builder, search for Parkinson’s and then add it to the search builder with AND.

**Be aware that Embase automatically combines terms with OR. You need to change the OR to AND.**

5. Once all of the desired Subject Headings are in the Query Builder with the desired connectors, select “Search.”

6. Note, you can also select Advanced Search to further add limits. Limits can also be added after a search on the results page.