

Linking OVID e-book chapters to Blackboard

1. Log into eZproxy and locate book via library e-book page.

Pharmacology	Casarett, Louis J.	Casarett and Doull's Toxicology: the basic science of poisons	2001 Ovid
Pharmacology	Dart, Richard C.	5-Minute Toxicology Consult	2000 Ovid
Pharmacology	Facts and Comparisons,	Review of Natural Products	2004 Ovid
Pharmacology	Ford, Marsha D.	Clinical Toxicology, 1st ed.	2001 MDConsult Books
Pharmacology	Gage, Tommy W.	Mosby's Dental Drug Reference, 7th ed.	2005 MDConsult Books
Pharmacology	Goodman, Louis Sanford	Goodman & Gilman's Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 10th ed.	2001 Harrison'sOnline/AccessMed
Pharmacology	Green, Wayne H.	Child and Adolescent Clinical Psychopharmacology	2001 Ovid
Pharmacology	Phillip	Principles and Practice of Psychopharmacotherapy	2001 Ovid
Pharmacology	Katzung, Bertram G.	Basic and Clinical Pharmacology, 9th ed.	2004 Harrison'sOnline/AccessMed
Pharmacology	Khan, M. Gabriel	Cardiac Drug Therapy, 6th ed.	2003 MDConsult Books
Pharmacology	Perry, Michael C.	Chemotherapy Source Book, 3rd ed.	2001 Ovid

2. Go to OVID and navigate to the exact chapter or section you want to link to and click on left bar.

The screenshot shows the OVID web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Books@Ovid' and various utility links like 'Main Search Page', 'Book List', 'Results Display', 'Ask a Librarian', 'Help', and 'LOGOFF'. Below this, there's a breadcrumb trail: 'View Copyright Statement | Purchase Print Copy > Principles & Practice of Psychopharmacotherapy > Table of Contents > 14 - Assessment and Treatment of Special Populations > THE ELDERLY PATIENT > Prescribing Drugs for Elderly Patients'. A search bar is present with 'Search:' and options for 'Current Book', 'All Books', and 'Check Spelling'. On the left, a table of contents is displayed with expandable/collapsible icons. The entry '[-] THE ELDERLY PATIENT' is expanded, showing sub-entries like 'Pharmacokinetic and Pharmacodynamic Issues', 'Compliance Issues', and 'Prescribing Drugs for Elderly Patients'. The 'Prescribing Drugs for Elderly Patients' entry is highlighted with a red circle. The main content area displays the title 'Prescribing Drugs for Elderly Patients' and the start of the text: 'Rational psychopharmacotherapy for elderly patients first acknowledges that most of them need few medicines, as Stubbs (266) has emphasized: What the elderly needs is to be mentally active, socially active, and physically active—and in that order. Their greatest pleasure is to be independent and to be comfortable. The purpose of treatment is to secure these things for them. Too often, it does the reverse. Medication, which is not simple, may be taken wrongly or may need to be administered by others. Frequent dosage is time-consuming, disturbs social life, and tends in many cases to noncompliance. Ineffective or unnecessary medicines are, to say the least, wasteful. The moment we begin to think about our health, we endanger it, for hypochondriasis has begun. Overtreatment confirms to many people their fears of ill health. The doctor's greatest gift to his patient is courage. To take that away is a poor service indeed. All too often our patients' disabilities are worsened or even due to the very remedies we prescribe. It is usually possible to discuss with the patient steps proposed in treatment and the gains hoped for. Some will ask for treatment to be simplified. Many are heartened to find they do as well with less. In the case of those already forgetful or muddled, the doctor might well consider what real gain treatment might achieve. In the old, sedatives and hypnotics are best avoided. When mental capacity or reserve is already reduced, these medicines can only reduce it further. In some people memory is worsened and control of the limbs impaired by as little as half a tablet of nitrazepam at night. Its withdrawal may restore their liberty. Confusion, falls, fractures, fear, urinary incontinence, antisocial behavior, and aggression are all seen at times to be due to sedatives and hypnotics.' The page number 'P. 592' is visible in the top right corner.

3. Next scroll to the top of the screen and click on “Email jumpstart.” You will be asked for your e-mail address.

The screenshot shows the Ovid Books@Ovid interface. The main heading is "THE ELDERLY PATIENT". Below it, the article title "Prescribing Drugs for Elderly Patients" is visible. A red circle highlights the "Email | Email Jumpstart" link in the top right corner of the article content area.

4. Open your e-mail and copy the OVID link from your e-mail into Blackboard into the “external link” url box. [Also while in Blackboard, click “open in new window” and “track number of users” in Options area.]

The screenshot shows an email client window with a message from "Ovid Online@ovid.com". The subject is "Ovid Book Text Jumpstart: Books@Ovid". The email body contains a long URL starting with "http://gateway.ovid.com.esproxy.med.fsu.edu/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&NEWS=N&PAGE=booktext&D=books&AN=00139992/3rd Edition/P&XPATH=/OVIDBOOK15b115d/TXTBKBD15b115d/DIVISIONA15b1415d/CHAPTER15b515d/TBD15b115d/TLV115b215d/TLV215b315d". A red arrow points from the email to the Blackboard "Add Item" form. In the "External Link Information" section, the "URL" field contains the same long URL, and the "Name" field contains "Prescribing drugs for elderly patient".

[Note that OVID e-journal articles follow the same steps...Log into eZproxy, locate article, e-mail jumpstart to yourself and copy link into Blackboard.]