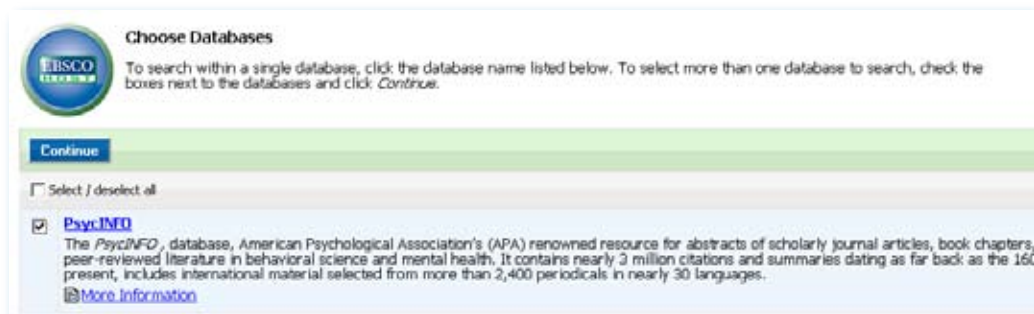




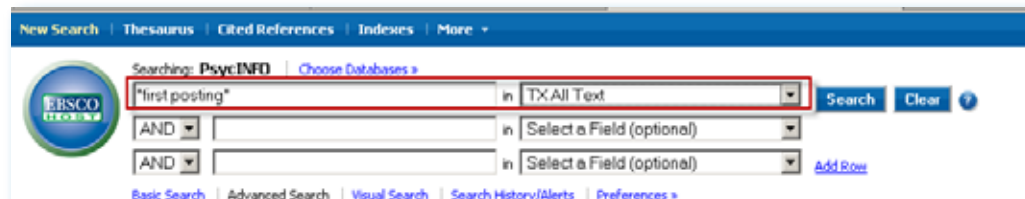
In Search Of: Finding First Posting Results on EBSCOhost Using a Classification Code Search

A researcher looking for information on eating disorders is interested in neuroscience findings relevant to taste and wants the most current information available. She is interested in first posting results, or results that are available even before the articles are printed. First posting records have been available in APA databases since 2009, and they are different from other records in a few ways. In order to make them available as quickly as possible, they are machine indexed, and not all fields are populated as in a standard PsycINFO record. For example, first posting records have no page numbers or index terms, neither are the tests and measures, grants, or methodology fields populated. Thus, searching for these earliest records requires a somewhat different technique from keyword or index term searching.

The fields that are available in a first posting record include titles, abstracts, and the first posting publication information. In addition, the records are categorized by classification code, APA's coding system for indexing the document according to the primary subject matter. A researcher can search whole subcategories of data by using APA's classification codes. We'll use EBSCOhost to demonstrate this. First, go to the platform and select the database to search. We've chosen PsycINFO:



On the platform in Advanced Search, enter the words “first posting” and select the All Text field.



To limit the findings to taste, add another all text search in the next row. This will look for relevant terms in the title and abstract.

Searching: **PsycINFO** | Choose Databases >

"first posting" in TX:All Text

AND | taste in TX:All Text

AND | in Select a Field (optional) | [Add Row](#)

Basic Search | Advanced Search | Visual Search | Search History/Alerts | Preferences >

In the Limit area, review the classification codes for those relevant to your research. In this instance, we've chosen 2500, 2510, and 2520. (Note that you can select as many codes as you'd like by holding down the control key while selecting.)

Limit your results

Linked Full Text:

Publication Names:

Classification Codes

- 2440 Social & Instinctive Behavior
- 2500 Physiological Psychology & Neuroscience
- 2510 Genetics
- 2520 Neuropsychology & Neurology

Now run your search. Fifteen results are returned.

Results: 1-10 of 15 Page: 1 2 Next

Sort by: Date Descending | Add (1-10)

Results for: TX: "first posting" and TX: taste

Alert / Save / Share >

Let's take a look at one of the records:

Title: Sensory-specific satiety is impervious to the tasting of other foods with its assessment.

Authors: [Hersmann, Ramco G.](#)
[Siga, Nicolette](#)
[Jensen, Arlie](#)

Source: [Appetite](#), Jun 1, 2010.

Page Count: -1

Publisher: Netherlands: Elsevier Science.

ISSN: 0195-6643 (Print)

Language: English

Abstract: Sensory-specific satiety (SSS) refers to the reduction in pleasantness of a food with its consumption relative to other unconsumed foods. In a typical SSS paradigm, the participants receive a range of food items to *taste* and evaluate and then one of the foods is consumed ad libitum until satiation. After the consumption of the test food, all the foods (including the test food) are then again tasted and evaluated. If SSS is the result of habituation this evaluation of the test food after its consumption would be subject to dishabituation (i.e. recovery of SSS) if the other unconsumed foods are evaluated *first*. To examine whether this is the case a total of 57 participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups: Test Food *First* (TF_F; n=28) or Test Food *Last* (TF_L; n=29). We hypothesized that group TF_F would show stronger SSS than TF_L. We found clear indication of SSS, but the degree of SSS did not differ between the two groups ($F(1,55) < 1$). This finding suggests that SSS is unaffected by the sequence of tasting food items with its assessment. The potential implications for understanding SSS in terms of habituation are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Subjects: No terms assigned

Classification: Physiological Psychology & Neuroscience (2500)

Format Availability: Electronic; Print

Format Covered: Electronic

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Publication Status: *First Posting*

Release Date: 20100621

Digital Object Identifiers: 10.1016/j.appet.2010.05.008

Here are our results: References

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This is a particularly useful type of search to automate by saving and receiving updates by email or RSS feed. Using the "first posting" search limited by classification code subject groupings, you can proactively access new research prior to its being published or indexed.