Information Search 3: INTERNET

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Workshop Objectives

- Internet Search Methods
- Web Directories
- Web Search Engines
- Googling: Basic, Advanced, Top Tips
- Scholar Google: Search, Citation
- Medical Search Engines
- Medical Metasites
- Accreditation of Medial Websites

TEN TIPS
TO CONDUCT
A GOOD
INFORMATION SEARCH

1. Choose proper **keywords**
2. Use related **search tools**
3. Use advanced **search techniques**
4. Design the best **search strategy**
5. Enter your **search query**
6. Retrieve proper **Abstracts**
7. Retrieve proper **Fulltexts**
8. **Search in Information Databases**
9. **Search in Electronic Journal Collections**
10. **Search in other web resources, Googling**

Internet

- Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks.

- The terms Internet and World Wide Web are often used in everyday speech without much distinction. However, they are not one and the same.

Internet vs. World Wide Web

- Web is one of the **services** that runs on the Internet.

- Web can be thought of as an **application** running on the Internet.

- Web is a collection of text **documents** and other **resources**, linked by **hyperlinks** and **URLs**, usually accessed by **web browsers** from **web servers**.

Coverage & Growth

- The most useful way of thinking of the Internet is as a huge library, with each **web page** representing a **book** in that library.

- More than 200 million Websites

- Approximately 3 milliard web pages

- Doubling time of web documents is about 8 months

Functionalities

- **peer** into the holdings of a library or archive
- **search** through databases hosted there
- **connect** with other researchers with similar interests
- **share** our discoveries with others
- **link** to other related sites
- **explore** assorted resources on favorite topics

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History

- In 1945, Vannevar Bush described **Memex** (a portmanteau of **memory** and **index**) in his article "As We May Think" in "*The Atlantic Monthly*" as a device in which individuals would compress and store all of their books, records, and communications, "mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility."

- **Memex** influenced the development of **hypertext** systems and the creation of the **World Wide Web** and personal **knowledge base software**.

- In the May 1970 issue of "*Popular Science*" magazine, **Arthur C. Clarke** predicted that satellites would some day "bring the accumulated **knowledge of the world** to your fingertips" using a console that would combine the functionality of the photocopier, telephone, television and a small computer, allowing data transfer and video conferencing around the globe.

- In March 1989, **Tim Berners-Lee** wrote a proposal that referenced **ENQUIRE**, a database and software project he had built in 1980, and described a more elaborate information management system.

- On 12 November 1990, Tim Berners-Lee With help from **Robert Cailliau**, published a more formal proposal to build a "Hypertext project" called "**WorldWideWeb**" as a "web" of "hypertext documents" to be viewed by "browsers" using a client–server architecture.

- On 6 August 1991, Tim Berners-Lee posted a short summary of the World Wide Web project on the alt.hypertext newsgroup. This date also marked the debut of the Web as a publicly available service on the Internet.

Two ways to find information on the web

1. **Web Directories**

2. **Web Search Engines**

Directories

- Web directories require *people* to view the individual Web site and determine its placement into a subject classification scheme or taxonomy. Once done, certain keywords associated with those sites can be used for searching the directory's data banks to find Web sites of interest.
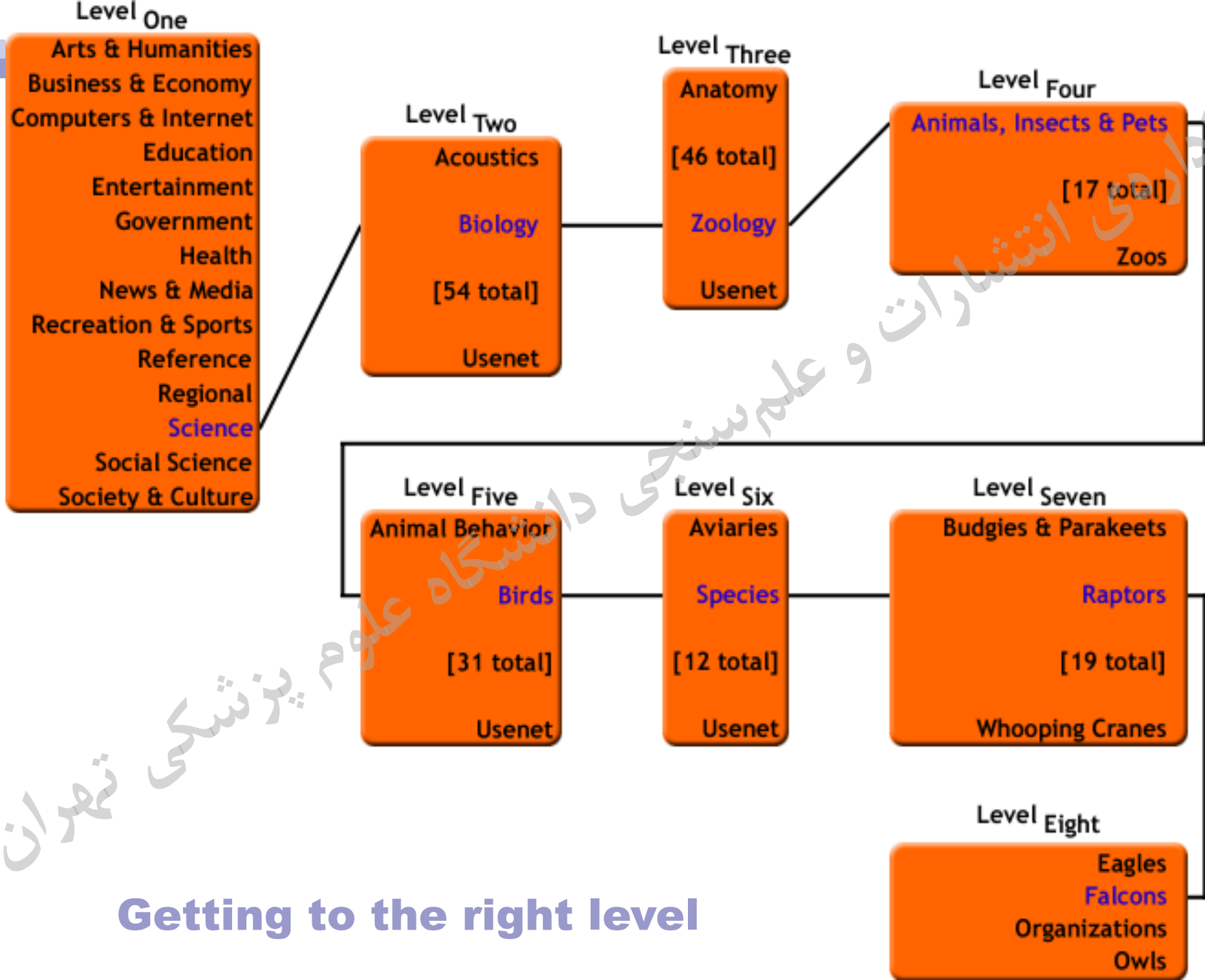
Directories

- For searches that are easily classified, the search directories tend to provide the most consistent and well-clustered results. This advantage is generally limited solely to those classification areas already used in the taxonomy by that service.

- Yahoo, for example, has about 2,000 classifications in its current taxonomy. When a given classification level reaches 1,000 site listings or so, the Yahoo staff split the category into one or more subcategories.

Problems with Directories

- If a given topic area has *not been specifically classified* by the search directories, finding any related information on that topic is made more difficult.

- *lack of coverage* because of the cost and time in individually assigning sites to categories.

Getting to the right level

Examples of Web Directories

- Yahoo   http://dir.yahoo.com
- Open Directory   http://dmoz.org
- LookSmart   http://www.looksmart.com
- Librarian Index   http://lii.org
- Infomine   http://infomine.ucr.edu
- Academic Info   http://www.academicinfo.net
- About.com   http://www.about.com

LYCOS Your Personal Internet Guide

YAHOO!

infoseek℠

Search Engines

- There are more than *2500* search services presently on the web.

How a search engine works?!?

- Search engines use *Spiders (Crawlers)* or *Robots* to go out and retrieve individual web pages or documents.

- Then they will make index files.

How a search engine works?!?

- A search engine operates, in the following order
  - Web crawling
  - Indexing
  - Searching

Benefits of search engines

1. Because many searches are not very well defined, indexes will often be the *best starting point.*

2. Indexes, as they cover most (or at least more) words on a given page will offer a *richer list of returns.*

3. Indexes are usually larger because of the much lower overhead in adding pages to the search engine (more sensitivity)

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Problems with Indexes

■ The flexibility of *indexing every word* to give users complete search control is now creating a different kind of problem: *too many results* (lack of specificity).

■ Since the user is limited to viewing potential sites one-by-one, clearly too many results can be a greater problem than too few.

Contents of a web page

1. **Title :** It is **viewable** in the blue bar if the webpage.
2. **Description :** a type of metatag which provides a short, summary description provided by the document designer; **not viewable** on the actual page; this is frequently the description of the document shown on the documents listings by the search engines that use metatags.
3. **Keywords :** another type of metatag consisting of a listing of keywords that the document designer wants search engines to use to identify the document. These too, are **not viewable** on the actual page
4. **Body :** the actual **viewable** content of the document.

Contents of a web page

- A Web page, or document, can contain various kinds of content, some of which is not shown when you view the document in your browser: like its Source.

Search engines

- Search engines may index *all or some of these content* fields when storing a document on their databases.

- Over time, engines have tended to index fewer words and fields.

- Then, using algorithms that differ substantially from engine to engine, when a search query is evaluated by that engine its listing of document results is presented in order of relevance.

The Differences

- Because of the differences in degree of indexing and algorithms used, the same document listed on different search engines can appear at a much higher or lower ranking (order of presentation) than on other engines.

Ranking of documents

■ Highly variable from engine to engine, four factors tend to influence greatly the ranking of a document in a given query:

Ranking of documents

1. ***Order a keyword term appears*** : keyword terms that appear sooner in the document's listing or index tend to be ranked higher

2. ***Frequency of keyword term*** : keywords that appear multiple times in a document's index tend to be ranked higher

3. ***Occurrence of keyword in the title*** : keywords that appear in the document's title, or perhaps metatag description or keyword description fields, can be given higher weight than terms only in the document body

4. ***Rare, or less frequent, keywords*** : rare or unusual keywords that do not appear as frequently in the engine's index database are often ranked more highly than common terms or keywords.

But none of them come close to indexing the entire Web…!

- Content of Adobe PDF and formatted files
- The content in sites requiring a log in
- Intranets; pages not linked from anywhere else
- Commercial resources with domain limitations
- Sites that use a robots.txt file to keep files and/or directories off limits
- Non-Web resources

Examples of search engines

- AltaVista   http://www.altavista.com
- Excite   http://www.excite.com
- FAST   http://www.alltheweb.com
- Google   http://www.google.com
- HotBot   http://www.hotbot.com
- Northern Light   http://www.northernlight.com

Health specific search engines

- Medstory
  - http://www.medstory.com/
- Eheath Sites
  - http://www.ehealthsites.com/
- Med Explorer
  - http://www.medexplorer.com/
- Mayo Clinic Health Oasis
  - http://www.mayohealth.org
- Medical World Search
  - http://www.mwsearch.com

Health specific search engines

- TextMed
  - http://www.textmed.com/
- OnHealth
  - http://www.onhealth.com
- MedHunt
  - http://www.hon.ch/MedHunt/
- Md Tools
  - http://www.mdtool.com/
- Nurse Web Search
  - http://www.nursewebsearch.com/

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Multiple Search

- Understanding how search engines work and combining multiple search engines in a given search can increase the likelihood of finding the information desired by a factor of 3.5 or more.

Search engines for search engines

■ Search Engine Colossus
  □ http://www.searchenginecolossus.com/

■ Search Engine Watch
  □ http://searchenginewatch.com

■ Search Engine Showdown
  □ http://www.searchengineshowdown.com/

Popular Meta Search Engines

- Dogpile   http://www.dogpile.com
- Metacrawler   http://www.metacrawler.com
- Search.com   http://www.search.com
- Inference FIND   http://www.infind.com
- Internet Sleuth   http://www.isleuth.com
- Mamma   http://www.mamma.com

Search engines vs. Directories

- Search engines are machine-based and index words or terms in internet documents.

- Directories are human-based and classify web documents or locations into an arbitrary subject classification scheme or taxonomy.

Source: NetRatings for SearchEngineWatch.com

Google, 46.3%

Yahoo, 23.4%

MSN, 11.4%

AOL, 6.9%

My Way, 2.5%

Ask, 2.3%

EarthLink, 0.6%

Dogpile, 0.6%

Netscape, 0.6%

iWon, 0.5%

Others, 4.7%

38
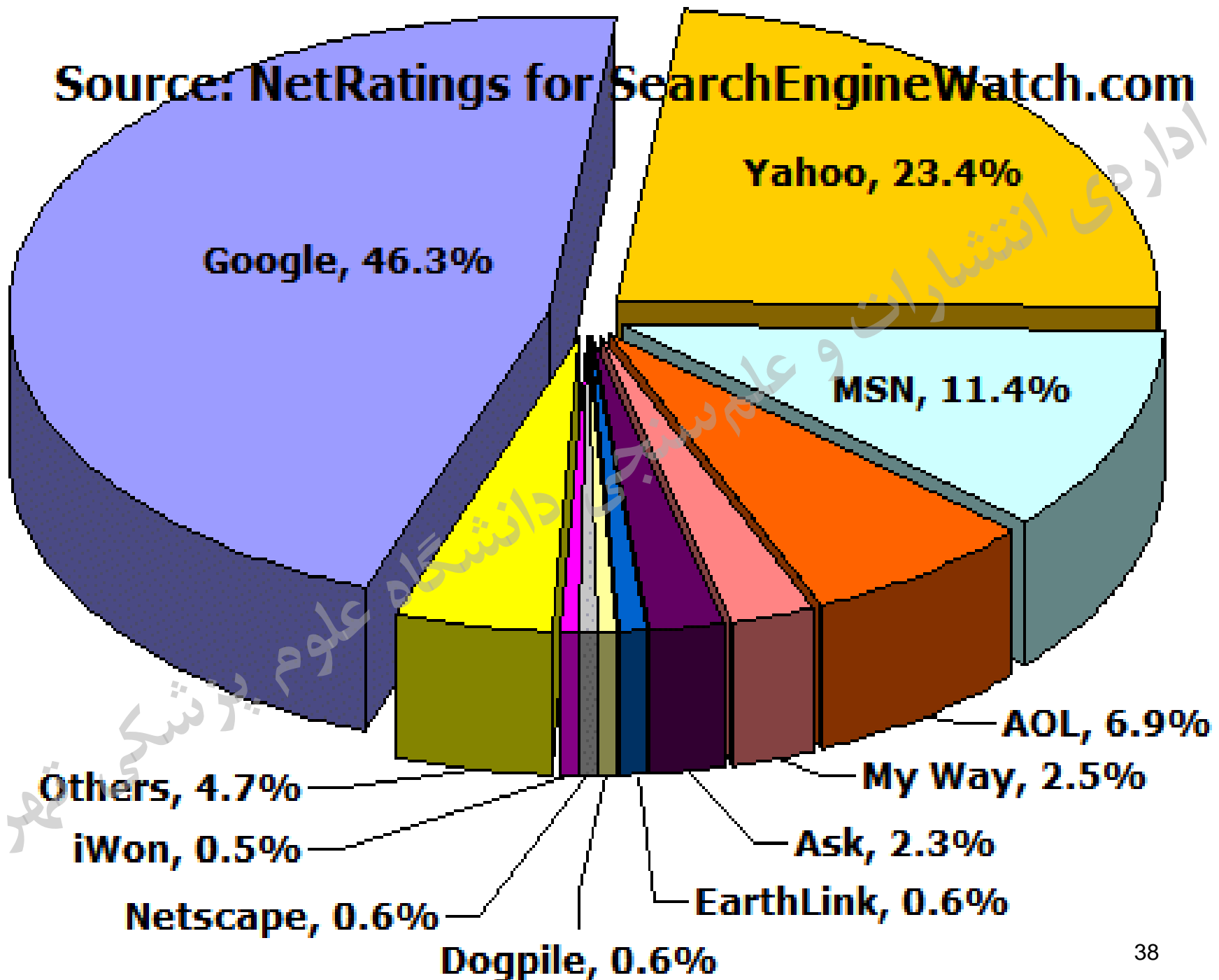
In September of 1998, Google Inc. opened its door in Menlo Park, CA.
(http://www.google.com/intl/en/corporate/history.html#1995)

A   B   C

Advanced Search   Preferences   Search Tips

Google™

google — D

E — Google Search   I'm Feeling Lucky — F

G — Searched the web for google.   Results 1 - 10 of about 2,240,000. Search took 0.03 seconds.

H — Categories: Google Directory   Computers > Internet > WWW > Searching the Web > Search Engines

I — Google

... Google Web Directory the web organized by topic Cool Jobs - Add Google to Your
Site - Advertise with Us - Google in your Language - All About Google ...   — J

Description: Lists the results in the order of popularity, determined by the number of links from other sites.... — K

Category: Computers > Internet > WWW > Searching the Web > Search Engines — L

M — www.google.com/ - 3k - Cached - Similar pages

N   O   P

Q — Google Search:
Google, Search Tips. New! Use Your WAP Phone to Search
The Web with Google Google Web Directory ...
www.google.com/custom - 3k - Cached - Similar pages
[More results from www.google.com] — R

About Google

- "Google" is a play on the word "googol" which is the mathematical term for 1 followed by 100 zeros.

- It reflects Google's mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful.

Google: A Unique Company

Larry Page

Sergey Brin

- ✓ The interface is clear and simple.
- ✓ Pages load instantly.
- ✓ No pop-up ads allowed.

Why do we love Google?

- **Size and scope**: Now indexing over 20 billion web pages (conservative estimate).

- **Relevance of Results**: Page Rank

- **Diversity of Search**: Image, News, Book Search, Scholar, Blog Search, Finance, Froogle, Video . . . and much, much more.

- **Other Tools**: Google Maps, Gmail, Calendar, Docs & Spreadsheets . . .

Googling: Top Search Tips

I'm Feeling Lucky

- An "I'm Feeling Lucky" search means you spend less time searching for web pages and more time looking at them.

- "I'm Feeling Lucky" button on the homepage takes you directly to the first webpage that returns for your query. When you use the feature, you won't see the other search results at all.

Search for an exact phrase *"search query"*

- Use quotes to search for an exact word or set of words.
  ["hospital management"]

- Only use this if you're looking for a very precise word or phrase, because otherwise you could be excluding helpful results by mistake.

Exclude a word
-query

- Add a dash (-) before a word or site to exclude all results that include that word.

  [hepatitis –india]

- You can also exclude results based on other operators, like excluding all results from a specific site.

  [google -site:wikipedia.org]

Include similar words *~query*

- Normally, synonyms might replace some words in your original query. Add a tilde sign (~) immediately in front of a word to search for that word as well as even more synonyms.
  [~food facts] includes results for "nutrition facts"

Search a particular format filetype*:query*

- Find pages in the format you prefer.
- filetype:pdf

Search within a site/domain *site:query*

- Include "site:" to search for information within a single website.
  [vaccination site:who.int]

- Also search within a specific top-level domain like .org or .edu or country top-level domain like .de or .jp.
  [vaccination site:.gov]

Include a "fill in the blank" *query * query*

- Use an asterisk (*) within a query as a placeholder for any unknown or "wildcard" terms. Use with quotation marks to find variations of that exact phrase or to remember words in the middle of a phrase.

  ["a * saved is a * earned"]

Search for either word
query OR query

- If you want to search for pages that may have just one of several words, include OR (capitalized) between the words. Without the OR, your results would typically show only pages that match both terms.
[AIDS OR HIV]

- Enclose phrases in quotes to search for either one of several phrases.
["cardiac arrest" OR "myocardial infarction"]

Search for a number range *number..number*

- Separate numbers by two periods (with no spaces) to see results that contain numbers in a given range of things like dates, prices, and measurements.
  [ambu bag $50..$100]

- Use only one number with two periods for an upper maximum or a lower minimum.
  [ambu bag ..$100]

Search for pages that link to a URL

- To find pages that link to a site or page like www.google.com, use [link:google.com].

- You can also search for links to specific pages like [link:google.com/images].

Advanced Search

- For certain complex searches, you might want more control over the results that you see. **Advanced Search** makes the results more precise and more useful.

- Click on the gear icon in the top right corner of the search results page then clicking **Advanced search**.

Exceptions

- Most search rules have exceptions to accommodate the ways that people commonly search.

- For example, Google will show calculator results for the query [34 * 87] rather than interpreting the asterisk as the "fill in the blanks" operator.

Find definitions

- **Find definition of a word or a phrase**
  - ☐ define:heamophilia
  - ☐ define:asthma

Google as a Calculator

- Google works like a calculator, too
- 5+2*2 (addition, multiplication)
- 2^3 (exponent)(shift+6 keys)
- Sqrt100 (square root)

Google as a Convertor

Google could convert scales & currency units

- 13.75 USD in Euro (convert $13.75 in U.S. dollars to Euro)

- 220 Eur in JPY (convert 220 Euro in Japanese Yen)

- 27 miles in kilometers (convert 27 miles to kilometer)

- 2.3 pound in kilogram (convert 2.3 pound to kilogram)

Google Translate
http://translate.google.com/

Google Translate

Get Translation Browser Buttons | Language Tools

Translate Text

Original text:

Hello! Can I buy you some coffee?

Automatically translated text:

Bonjour ! Est-ce que je peux vous acheter du café ?

Translate from one language to another

English to French   Translate

Translate a Web Page   Translate an entire web page

http://   English to French   Translate

Use nouns or objects as query keywords

- *Example:* Diabetes

- *Why important:* actions (verbs), modifiers (adjectives, and adverbs), and conjunctions are either "thrown away" by search engines or too variable to be useful

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Use 6 to 8 words in query

- *Example:* Diabetes, mellitus, neuropathy, sensory, treatment, biguanide
- *Why important:* more keywords chosen at appropriate level, can reduce the universe of possible documents returned by 99%

Combine 2 to 3 concepts in query

- *Example:* "diabetes mellitus" (treatment OR therapy)

- *Why important:* triangulating on multiple query concepts, narrows and targets results, generally by more than 100 to 1000

Use synonyms via the OR operator

- *Example:* treatment OR therapy

- *Why important:* cover the likely different ways a concept can be described. Generally avoid OR in other cases

Distinguish concepts by parentheses

- *Example:* ("diabetes mellitus") ("sensory neuropathy") (treatment OR therapy)
- *Why important:* simple way to ensure the search engine evaluate your query the way you want, from left to right

Link concepts with the AND operator

- *Example:* ("sensory neuropathy") AND ("diabetes mellitus") AND (biguanide*) AND (treatment OR therapy)

- *Why important:* AND glues the query together

Put Your Main Concept First

- *Example:* ("sensory neuropathy") ("diabetes mellitus") (treatment OR therapy)

- *Why important:* put main subject first. Engines tend to rank documents more highly that match first terms or phrases evaluated

Avoid Misspellings

- **searching**   269,000,000
- **serching**   207,000
- **searchng**   97,700
- **seerching**   3,860
- **Sherching**   5,670

!

Medical *Meta-Sites* examples

- Martindale Center

    http://www.martindalecenter.com/

- Hardin Website

    http://www.lib.uiowa.edu/hardin/md/

Academic Search Engines

- Google Scholar
- http://scholar.google.com

- Scirus
- http://www.scirus.com

Google Scholar

- Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature including: articles, theses, books, abstracts and court opinions, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities and other web sites.

Google Scholar Coverage

- **Covers**: medicine, law, social sciences, arts, humanities, business, & finance.

- **Included items**: peer-reviewed papers, theses, book excerpts, abstracts & full-text articles

- **Sources for items**: academic publisher web pages, professional societies, preprint repositories, universities, & other scholarly organizations.

Features of Google Scholar

- Search all scholarly literature from one convenient place

- Explore related works, citations, authors, and publications

- Locate the complete document through your library or on the web

- Keep Authors Profiles

- Check who's citing your publications, create a public author profile

File   Edit   View   Go   Bookmarks   Tools   Help

http://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&q=%22first+amendment%22+religion&spell=1   Go

USF Connect   USF Homepage   USF Law Homepage   del.icio.us   my del.icio.us

Google Scholar BETA   "first amendm...   Search

Advanced Scholar Search
Scholar Preferences
Scholar Help

Scholar All articles Recent article...   Results **1 - 10** of about **12,000** for "**first amendment**" **religion**. (0.07 seconds)

It Gives The Document Citations Also !

All Results

W Nord
C Haynes
L Iannaccone
J Buddenbaum
L Levy

[BOOK] The esta... ...he **First Amendment**
LW Levy - 199... books.google.c...
...the Court on public assistance to parochial schools and on **religion** in public schools
are "false to the intentions of the framers" of the **First Amendment**. ...
Cited by 13 - Related Articles - Web Search - Library Search

[BOOK] Finding Common Ground: A **First Amendment** Guide to **Religion** & Public Education - group of 2 »
C Haynes - 1997 - books.google.com
... Page 6. A **First Amendment** Cuide to **Religion** and Public Education Page 7. iv ... A **First Amendment** Cuide to **Religion** and Public Education ix Finding Common Ground ...
Cited by 9 - Related Articles - Web Search - Library Search

Toward a General Theory of the **First Amendment**
TI Emerson - The Yale Law Journal, 1963 - JSTOR
... No attempt is made here to treat the provisions of the **first amendment** which relate
to freedom of **religion**. tLines Professor of Law, Yale Law School. ...
Cited by 20 - Related Articles - Web Search - Library Search

Introduction
TJ Curry - 2001 - ingentaconnect.com
... Within the meaning of the **First Amendment**, the Free Exercise of **Religion** means freedom
from government jurisdiction in **religion**, not a government guarantee to ...
Cited by 6 - Related Articles - Web Search - BL Direct

[BOOK] **Religion** and Politics in America: Faith, Culture, and Strategic Choices - group of 2 »
RB Fowler, AD Hertzke, LR Olson - 1999 - books.google.com
... that the "only way to get it for themselves was to grant it to all others." ' 4
Ambiguity was built into the wording of the **First Amendment religion** clauses ...
Cited by 47 - Related Articles - Web Search - Library Search

Done

75

Start   Inbox - Microsoft ...   3 Firefox   ALR 2007 Materials   Microsoft PowerP...   Desktop »   My Computer »   2:22 PM

Authors Profiles Services

- Through these services, you can set your own academic CV's & profiles & make them visible in the web for all.

1) ResearcherID
2) Scopus Authors ID
3) ORCID (Open Researcher & Contributor ID)
4) **Google Citation Service**

Google Scholar Citation Service

http://scholar.google.com/citations

Google scholar

My Citations - Help

Profile

Track citations to your publications. Appear in Google Scholar search results for your name.

Name:*

Bagher Larijani

Affiliation:
For example: Professor of Computer Science, Stanford University

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

Email for verification:
Use an email address at your institution. For example: yourname@mit.edu

larijani@tums.ac.ir

Areas of interest:
For example: Artificial Intelligence, Conservation Biology, Pricing Theory

Endocrinology, Medical Ethics

Next step

Dates and citation counts are estimated a

http://scholar.google.com/citations
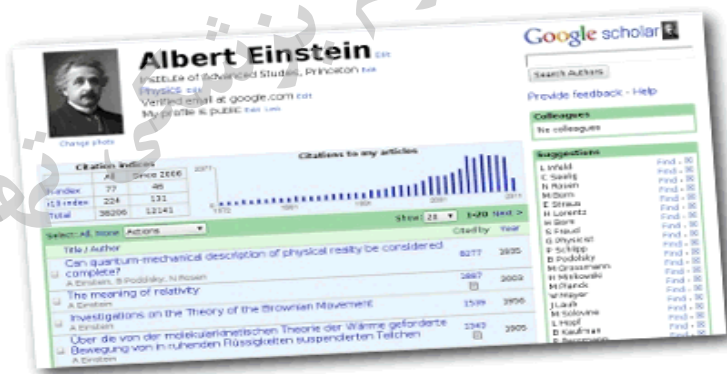
Step 1: Profile   **Step 2: Articles**   Step 3: Updates

Google scholar

My Citations - Help

Add articles - Bagher Larijani

Find articles that you've written and add them to your profile. Later, you can edit or delete the articles in your profile or add more articles to your profile.

author:"Bagher Larijani" | Search article groups |

Try searching for your name, article titles, co-authors, or topical keywords.

Article groups   1-1

Bagher Larijani

A review on the role of antioxidants in the management of diabetes and its complications
R Rahimi, S Nikfar, B Larijani... - Biomedecine & Pharmacotherapy, 2005

Vitamin D deficiency and causative factors in the population of Tehran
S Hashemipour, B Larijani, H Adibi, E Javadi... - BMC Public health, 2004

| Add all 598 articles | See all articles

author:"Bagher Larijani" | Search article groups |

1-1

http://scholar.google.com/citations

Skip this step

Added article group.

Add articles - Bagher Larijani

Articles: **598** Citations: **3279** [Next step]

Find articles that you've written and add them to your profile. Later, you can edit or delete the articles in your profile or add more articles to your profile.

[author:"Bagher Larijani"] [Search article groups]

Try searching for your name, article titles, co-authors, or topical keywords.

Article groups 1-1

Bagher Larijani

A review on the role of antioxidants in the management of diabetes and its complications
R Rahimi, S Nikfar, B Larijani... - Biomedecine & Pharmacotherapy, 2005

Vitamin D deficiency and causative factors in the population of Tehran
S Hashemipour, B Larijani, H Adibi, E Javadi... - BMC Public health, 2004

[Remove all 598 articles] See all articles (All articles are already in your profile)

[author:"Bagher Larijani"] [Search article groups]

http://scholar.google.com/citations

Profile updates

- We'll use a statistical authorship model to identify new articles that you write. We may also update bibliographic information for articles in your profile or identify duplicate article entries, which could be merged or deleted. How would you like to handle these changes?

  - ⦿ Automatically update the list of articles in my profile. *(recommended)*

  - ○ Don't automatically update my profile. Send me email to review and confirm updates.

- You can also add and remove individual articles, update their bibliographic data, and merge duplicate records. Rest assured, our automatic updates will preserve your edits and will not override them.

- We'll collect and display citations to your articles from all of Google Scholar. The citations will update automatically to reflect changes in your profile and in Google Scholar.

Go to my profile

http://scholar.google.com/citations

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences Edit
Endocrinology - Medical Ethics Edit
Email at tums.ac.ir Edit (pending verification Resend)
My profile is private Edit Add homepage

Change photo

Google scholar

Search Authors

My Citations - Help

Co-authors

No co-authors

Name

Email

☐ Inviting co-author

Send invitation

Citation indices		
	All	Since 2006
Citations	3279	3119
h-index	27	26
i10-index	104	101

Citations to my articles

812

2004 2005 2007 2009 2011

Select: All, None Actions ▼

Show: 20 ▼   1-20 Next >

Title / Author	Cited by	Year
☐ A review on the role of antioxidants in the management of diabetes and its complications R Rahimi, S Nikfar, B Larijani, M Abdollahi Biomedecine & Pharmacotherapy 59 (7), 365-373	188	2005
☐ Vitamin D deficiency and causative factors in the population of Tehran S Hashemipour, B Larijani, H Adibi, E Javadi, M Sedaghat, M Pajouhi, A ... BMC Public health 4 (1), 38	98	2004
☐ Metabolic and endocrinologic complications in beta-thalassemia major: a multicenter study in Tehran A Shamshirsaz, MR Bekheirnia, M Kamgar, N Pourzahedgilani, N Bouzari, M ... BMC Endocrine Disorders 3 (1), 4	72	2003

Suggested co-authors

R Heshmat	Find - ☒
A Hossein-nezhad	Find - ☒
H Fakhrzadeh	Find - ☒
F Zahedi	Find - ☒
M Pajouhi	Find - ☒
A Soltani	Find - ☒
M Ganjali	Find - ☒
P Norouzi	Find - ☒
V Haghpanah	Find - ☒
M Abdollahi	Find - ☒
Z Maghbooli	Find - ☒
M Amoli	Find - ☒
F Bandarian	Find - ☒
S Tavangar	Find - ☒
F Faridbod	Find - ☒

Internet is like a library
But a Library
with many problems

- The Web lacks the *bibliographic control standards* we take for granted in the print world;
- There is no equivalent to the *ISBN* to uniquely identify a document
- There is no standard system, analogous to those developed by the library of congress, of *cataloguing* or classification
- There is no central catalogue including the Web's holdings; in fact, many, if not most, Web documents lack even the name of the author and the date of publication.
- There is no content control.

Avoid Bias in Information seeking

- Fulltext Bias
- Language Bias
- Database Bias
- Publication Bias
- Commercial Bias
- Personal opinion Bias

Health On the Net Foundation
Non Governmental Organization

Medical information you can trust!

Enter depending on your status

PATIENT / INDIVIDUAL   **MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL**   **WEB PUBLISHER**

The services offered by HON

HONcode

HONcode certification:
Improving the quality of
online health information

HONsearch

Search only reliable and
trustworthy medical
websites

HONtools

Use our free services to
enhance and improve
your online experience

HONtopics

Access a varied list of
reliable medical/health
topics

http://www.hon.ch

- Created in 1995, The Health On the Net Foundation (HON) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization, accredited to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

- HON promotes and guides the deployment of useful and reliable online health information.

■ For 15 years, HON has focused on the essential question of the provision of health information to citizens, information that respects ethical standards.