

Library Resources: What a Peer-Reviewed Journal Article Search Result Looks Like

A search result for a peer-reviewed academic journal article usually looks something like the one below.

- There will often be a graphic to the left of the search result that identifies the text as an academic journal article.
- Academic journals are typically identified by Volume and Issue number (as opposed to just a date). A volume constitutes a full year of issues of the journal. So you will see (as in the entry below) "Vol. 54 Issue 2," or often "54(2)" or "54.2."
- Note the page length. Scholarly articles are typically longer than magazine articles. The article below is "33p.," or 33 pages long. Scholarly articles often range from 10 to 40 pages in length, though they can be shorter.
- Scholarly article search results generally feature an abstract, or a summary of the article's argument or findings, along with a list of keywords ("subjects" in the entry below) that similar or related articles on the subject might use.

5. PREVENTING NEONATAL ABSTINENCE SYNDROME WITHIN THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC: A UNIFORM FACILITATIVE POLICY.



Academic
Journal

By: HO, JEREMIAH A.; ROVZAR, ALEXANDER O. Harvard Journal on Legislation. 2017, Vol. 54 Issue 2, p301-333. 33p.
Abstract: The United States is currently in the midst of an **opioid epidemic** that has hit states in southern New England particularly hard—with Massachusetts as one primary example. One of the many unfortunate consequences of the **epidemic** is a dramatic upsurge in cases of **opioid** use disorder by pregnant women, often resulting in children born with neonatal abstinence syndrome. Neonatal abstinence syndrome is a clinical syndrome that occurs when a newborn suffers withdrawal symptoms as a consequence of abrupt discontinuation of prenatal substance exposure. The expenses of treating, monitoring, and rehabilitating these chemically-dependent newborns are predominantly shouldered by state taxpayers and are extremely costly, with a mean cost per stay exceeding \$90,000 for pharmacologically-treated cases. This Article illustrates a policy, grounded in facilitative principles, designed to reduce the rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Early identification of **opioid** misuse during pregnancy is the threshold requirement of the proposed solution's success. Another key component of the policy necessitates implementation of a standardized protocol to be adhered to uniformly throughout public hospitals statewide. The Article concludes by reemphasizing the importance of acting promptly and assertively to protect society's most vulnerable members from the **opioid epidemic**.
[ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR] (AN: 123118104), Database: Academic Search Complete

Subjects: NEONATAL abstinence syndrome; **EPIDEMICS**; GOVERNMENT policy; PUBLIC hospitals; PUBLIC health; General Medical and Surgical Hospitals; Health and Welfare Funds; TREATMENT; MASSACHUSETTS. Dept. of Public Health; SAFETY measures



[PDF Full Text](#) (919KB)