Linking to Articles in a ProQuest Database

Databases can be found on our site at http://library.jfku.edu, where they are arranged both by subject and in an A to Z list. For this example we will use the database ProQuest Central. Click A to Z list of Databases, then select ProQuest Central from the list.

The best way to link to articles from your syllabus or from eCollege, is to create a link to the database record for the article.

The URL that appears in your browser window when you open an article record is not permanent. A permanent URL needs to be used. To do so:
1. After conducting your search, click the ‘Abstract’ of the article you would like to share in order to open the full bibliographic record of the article, as shown below.

2. After clicking the abstract, you will see the bibliographic record. Down at the bottom of the page you will see a ‘Document URL.’ Copy this URL for use in your syllabus or eCollege.
A comparative study of chronic kidney disease in dogs and cats: Induction of cyclooxygenases

Yabuki, Akira; Mitani, Sawane; Sawa, Mariko; Mizukami, Keijiro; Fujiki, Makoto; et al.

Abstract (summary)

The present study investigated whether renal cyclooxygenase (COX) induction is associated with the severity of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in dogs and cats. The collected kidneys were examined histopathologically and immunohistochemically. The immunoreactivities of COX-1 and COX-2 were evaluated quantitatively, and the correlations to the plasma creatinine concentrations, glomerular size, glomerulosclerosis, interstitial fibrosis, and interstitial cell infiltration were evaluated statistically. Immunoreactivities for COX-1 were heterogeneous observed in the medullary distal tubules and collecting ducts; no correlations with the severity of renal damage were detected. Immunoreactivities for COX-2 were heterogeneous observed in the macula densa (MD) regions. In dogs, the percentage of COX-2-positive MD was significantly correlated with the glomerular size. In cats, glomeruli with COX-2-positive MD had significantly higher sclerosis scores than those with COX-2-negative MD. In conclusion, renal COX-2 is induced in canine and feline CKD, especially in relation to the glomerular changes.
3. When your students follow your link to this record, they can then click the Full Text link on the right side of the page to open the article, as shown below.

**Please be sure the full-text is available before creating a link.** In some cases you may see only the ‘360 Link to full text’ rather than just a ‘Full Text’ link. If we do not have institutional access to the article, 360 Link will direct you to an Interlibrary Borrowing form.

4. Please feel free to contact the library at 925-969-3109 or reference@jfku.edu for further assistance.