

Introduction

The REHABDATA database provides indexing and informative abstracting for documents from top rehabilitation and disability information sources. Researchers can access a continuously updated, free version of the database through the Internet at <https://www.naric.com>.

Over its 43-year life span the database has grown to be the largest general disabilities literature database, covering all disabilities and all ages, with over 330,000 records. In producing REHABDATA, the National Rehabilitation Information Center (NARIC) acquires documents from over 300 projects funded by the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR), as well as over 150 peer-reviewed and scholarly journals and magazines, commercial publishers, and a small number of organization newsletters. As of 2015, REHABDATA absorbed the contents of the CIRRIE Database of International Rehabilitation Literature, which indexed more than 210,000 articles, books, and reports published outside the US and in languages other than English. NARIC continues to acquire literature published in languages other than English, representing the broadest scope of research and development in disability and rehabilitation. Most publishers in the disability field are aware of and contribute to this vast archive.

Topics included in REHABDATA include:

Research and development in disability and rehabilitation including:

- Health and function

- Technology

- Employment

- Participation and community living

Capacity building

Demographics and statistics

Knowledge translation

NARIC staff use the REHABDATA Thesaurus to index the materials in the NARIC research and reference collections, and it can be used to assist in the retrieval of information from NARIC's other databases. In addition, the Thesaurus was used to organize the NARIC Web site's navigation system.

Version history

This is the ninth edition of the REHABDATA Thesaurus, formerly titled the Thesaurus of Descriptors and the REHABDATA Thesaurus of NARIC Descriptors. Beginning with the third revised edition (April 1988), and continuing with the fourth (June 1989), fourth revised (December 1992), fifth (December 1994), and sixth (July 1999) edition, entries include when terms were added or deleted, in the form "term added December 1994," or "term deleted December 1992." Many non-terms were added to the fifth edition to make identifying relevant descriptors easier and faster.

The Thesaurus exists as a prescriptive document: rather than defining language use in disability and rehabilitation research, it dictates the grammar and definitions used to describe disability and rehabilitation. In the sixth edition several problems of parallelism among term types were corrected. With the seventh edition, terms were revised to reflect the shifting paradigm of disability and rehabilitation research, as described in NIDILRR's Long Range Plan as published in 1999 (as NIDRR).

Thesaurus-ICF Crosswalk

With the eighth edition created in 2012, the majority of terms in the Thesaurus were matched, or

“cross-walked,” to terms in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF), a classification of health and health-related domains developed by the World Health Organization (WHO). The domains are classified from body, individual, and societal perspectives by means of a list of body functions and structures, and a list of activity and participation domains. A list of environmental factors is also included since an individual’s functioning and disability occur in a context. It is the WHO’s framework with which health and disability is measured at both individual and population levels.

Both the ICF and the Thesaurus aim to provide a common lexicon among health professionals, including those in the fields of disability and rehabilitation. Both provide a means to index and search the literature collected by NARIC. The two classification systems share many of the same content areas, though the content is structured in different ways. They share target audiences, but differ in scope and the processes and standards by which they are maintained. Among the variations: The ICF is a hierarchical taxonomy, with four chapter levels, where the Thesaurus uses a relational structure of broader, narrower, and related terms; ICF does not include specific disabilities or disorders such as “Autism” or “COPD”; the Thesaurus includes non-health related terms such as “Abstracts” and “Ethnic groups” which are not described in ICF categories; some Thesaurus terms are so broad, such as “Disabilities” that they match to a considerable number of ICF terms.

NARIC’s editors, abstractors, and librarians matched more than 570 Thesaurus terms to ICF terms. In analysis of the matches, editors found that more than half of the terms mapped to more than one ICF term, often across domains. The most commonly matched terms fell within the Environmental factors chapter (e) in the ICF. More than 150 Thesaurus terms had no ICF match. As new terms have been added, they have been matched to ICF terms with the same care and consideration.

This edition also includes a revised Introduction detailing the ICF crosswalk activity and a rotated terms listing that can be used to solve retrieval problems. This document is modified and updated on a regular basis; users are encouraged to send comments and suggestions regarding the Thesaurus to the address in the front of this book, or via email to naricinfo@heitechservices.com.

The online version of this document is available from <http://www.naric.com>.

About REHABDATA

REHABDATA records are document summaries—the database does not include full text for the majority of entries. Approximately 8,500 publications are available to download. A link to a PDF is included where available.

In these summaries, information is broken up into “fields,” containing publication information, an informative abstract, and, in the Descriptor field, index terms from this thesaurus that allow similar records to be retrieved together.

The sample on the opposite page illustrates the kinds of information contained in each field, and the following pages describe field contents. Understanding how records are constructed will help searchers decide which parts of the record contain the information they need. The information underlined indicates “clickable” links to search for additional information.

Full title, including journal, proceeding, or book information.

Identifying information including NARIC's Accession (catalog) number, an ISSN or ISBN number, all authors, and a NIDILRR grant number (all NIDILRR-funded publications are indexed by their grant numbers).

An abstract of up to 300 words. Abstracts will include a summary of the study focus and may include relevant condition or intervention information.

Thesaurus terms describing publication content.

Information on how to access the full text, either online or through NARIC.

A sample citation.

Information about the journal or publisher (if applicable).

REHABDATA Detailed Record (accessed via naric.com)

Vocational interests in individuals with multiple sclerosis. Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, Volume 53(2), Pgs. 219-225.

NARIC Accession Number: J84504. What's this?

ISSN: 1052-2263.

Author(s): Clark, Jillian M. R.; Krause, James S.

Project Number: 90RT5035 (formerly H133B130011).

Publication Year: 2020.

Number of Pages: 7.

Abstract: Study examined the vocational interests in individuals with multiple sclerosis (MS) and identified patterns related to sex and race. A total of 133 participants identified through specialty hospital records in the southeastern United States completed the Strong Interest Inventory, which includes six General Occupational Themes (GOTs), 30 Basic Interest Scales (BIS), and five Personal Style Scales. Male participants scored highest on the Realistic GOT, followed by the Investigative and Conventional GOTs. Female participants scored highest on the Social GOT, followed by Artistic and Enterprising GOTs. Black participants scored highest on the Social, Conventional, and Enterprising GOTs. White participants scored highest on the Artistic and Social GOTs. Statistically and clinically significant sex differences were seen on two of the GOTs (Realistic and Investigative) and five of the BIS. No racial differences were identified on the GOT. The findings suggest that for males with MS, who express preference in Realistic and Investigative vocational themes, the physical and cognitive symptoms of MS may be incompatible with interest-congruent work environments. Early identification of vocational interests in the context of individual MS symptom experiences is essential to individualize rehabilitation efforts.

Descriptor Terms: EMPLOYMENT, ETHNIC GROUPS, FEMALES, MALES, MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, PERSONALITY, VOCATIONAL EVALUATION, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION.

Can this document be ordered through NARIC's document delivery service*?: Y.

Get this Document: <https://content.iospress.com/articles/journal-of-vocational-rehabilitation/jvr201098>.

Citation: Clark, Jillian M. R. , Krause, James S.. (2020). Vocational interests in individuals with multiple sclerosis. Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation , 53(2), Pgs. 219-225. Retrieved 10/22/2020, from REHABDATA database.

* The majority of journal articles, books, and reports in our collection are only available by regular mail, rather than downloadable electronic format. Learn more about our digital collection and our document delivery service.

More information about this publication:
[Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation](#).

REHABDATA - Field by Field

Title – title of the document or journal article; includes journal citation in some older records.

Second Title – completes the title by describing what the document is a subset of, if necessary. For journal articles, the article title appears in the title field and this field includes the journal title and volume/number/page information; for book chapters this field includes the title of the book, and for conference proceedings, it includes the title of the conference.

Accession Number – identification number added by NARIC as a call number. People ordering documents from NARIC are asked to provide the accession number of the documents they are ordering. Numbers beginning with “J” are journal articles; those beginning with “O” are usually government reports, and those beginning with “R” are usually commercially published books. International entries, many published in languages other than English, are identified with an “I”.

Author(s) – Author, editor, or compiler names, with last name listed first and initials for first name; middle initials are used when available. First names may be included, however older entries may only include initials. Therefore first names may or may not be retrievable through REHABDATA searches.

Project Number – sponsoring agency code, grant, or contract number. Used only when the document was created by a project funded by the National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation Research (NIDILRR). Some entries may include grant numbers in parentheses. As a result of the Workforce Investment and Opportunity Act (WIOA), NIDILRR (then NIDRR) moved from the Department of Education to the Department of Health and Human Services’ Administration for Community Living. Existing projects were given new grant numbers. Any documents from grantees funded during this period of transition will include both the NIDILRR and NIDRR grant numbers for reference and searching purposes.

Year – publication date and copyright (C) designation. If the date has been approximated a \$ (dollar sign) appears after the year to indicate the approximation.

Number of Pages – the page count.

Abstract – a brief, informative overview of the key points discussed in the document, designed to provide enough information to allow the user to independently evaluate the usefulness of the item.

Journal or Publisher – name of the journal or book publisher, or a continuation of the affiliation of the author(s) when further explanation is required.

Descriptors – subject terms appropriate to describing the document, chosen from the controlled vocabulary in this REHABDATA Thesaurus. Note: Descriptor Usage General terms such as “Rehabilitation Research,” “Disabilities,” and “Vocational Rehabilitation” are used primarily for documents providing either an overview of the subject or covering many disability- or rehabilitation-related topics. Users should select more specific terms when possible. Additionally, the terminology in the Thesaurus is in “lay” terms rather than technical terms; for example, “Cancer” rather than “Oncology.”

Document Availability – Whether the document is available through NARIC’s document delivery service and NARIC is allowed to photocopy the document for patrons. Documents may be removed from the collection or restricted by copyright. A limited number of publications are available to download through the REHABDATA databases. These are primarily publications from NIDILRR-funded studies which are not restricted by commercial copyright. If the document is available, this link and PDF graphic will appear at the end of the title:

[Download article in Full Text.](#) 

Get this document – where the document can be obtained other than NARIC’s document delivery service. May indicate document format; may display a link, sponsoring agency code, grant, or contract number.

Sample Thesaurus Entries

Thesaurus term entries will be in bold type. The entry may include a scope note and change record, broader terms, related terms, and narrower terms. It may also include any nonterms for which the term is a preferred alternate. Where available, a term entry will include related ICF terms in order by chapter numbers.

Thesaurus nonterms will be in regular type and will include preferred

Access guides

Documents describing accessibility of parks, airports, cities, and other places.

Broader term(s): Information resources

Related term(s): Accessibility, Handbooks, Program accessibility

Preferred for these terms: Guides

ICF crosswalk: d4 MOBILITY, e5 SERVICES, SYSTEMS AND POLICIES, e520 Open space planning services, systems and policies, e540 Transportation services, systems and policies, e5402 Transportation policies

Adolescents

Preferred term: Youth

Cross-references in the REHABDATA Thesaurus

The following examples illustrate how descriptors are cross-referenced.

Use term(s)– Terms in boldface are descriptors; terms in regular face lead the user from common terms to authorized descriptors through a use reference:

Problem behavior

Use term(s): Behavior problems

Problem behavior is a commonly used term. However, in the Thesaurus, the term **Behavior problems** is used to classify documents relating to the topic. Under that descriptor a ‘use for,’ reference exists:

Behavior problems

Preferred term for: Problem behavior

Four other types of cross-references are used in this Thesaurus.

Antonym – leads the user between terms with opposite meanings:

Institutionalization

Antonym: Deinstitutionalization

Deinstitutionalization

Antonym: Institutionalization

Broad term(s) – leads the user from a more specific term to a more general term:

Counselor education

Broad term(s): Education

Narrow term(s) – the reverse of a broad term, leads the user from a more general term to a more specific term:

Education

Narrow term(s): Counselor education

Related terms – leads the user between terms that have some unspecified level or type of relationship between them:

Pilot projects

Related term(s): Model cities

Model cities

Related term(s): Pilot projects

Scope notes are included with many descriptors to define the meaning and range of use of the term:

Abstracts

Brief summaries of the major points of a document, usually giving a summary or outline of contents or findings.

References

Many sources of information aided in the development of the REHABDATA Thesaurus. Of special note were the Texas Rehabilitation Commission's list of indexing vocabulary; Rehabilitation Literature, formerly published by the National Easter Seal Foundation; and the RSA Research Information Thesaurus, compiled by Claire K. Schultz, sponsored by the Medical College of Pennsylvania under contract to RSA.

Information on special areas came from many sources including the International Classification on Functioning, Disability, and Health, World Health Organization; the Canadian Institute for Health Research; Educational Media and Materials for the Handicapped, Ohio State University; Guidelines for Descriptive Cataloging of Reports, the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information, Federal Council for Science and Technology, Washington, DC; the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, 8th Edition, Onyx Press; the Medical Subject Headings Annotated Alphabetical List (MeSH), National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA; and the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), National Library of Medicine, Bethesda, MD.

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