# CALDER OVID MANUAL



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Advanced Journal Literature Search Tutorial INSTRUCTIONS

- Select Search Options (1 through 35)
- Begin at the first option (1. Choose a Database) and scroll down through all following options.
- Use back to the top link to return to this page as needed.
- Use linked items in text to cross reference information.
- 1. Choose a Database
- 2. Change Databases
- 3. Define Your Search Topic
- 4. Identify Individual Concepts
- 5. Main Search Window
- 6. Enter Search Terms
- 7. Keyword Search
- 8. Map Term to Subject Heading
- 9. Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)
- 10. Author Search
- 11. Title Search
- 12. Journal Search

- 19. Save/Run Search Buttons
- 20. Enter Additional Terms
- 21. Broaden Your Search
- 22. Narrow Your Search
- 23. <u>Tools</u>
- 24. <u>Trees</u>
- 25. Permuted Index
- 26. <u>Scope Notes</u>
- 27. Explode
- 28. <u>Focus</u>
- 29. Subheadings
- 30. Combine Terms

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- 13. Truncation
- 14. Command Line Syntax
- 15. Search Fields
- 16. Viewing the Results
- 17. Search History Window
- 18. Expand Search History

31. Limit

- 32. <u>EBM</u>
- 33. Title and Citation Display
- 34. Print, Email and Save
- 35. Logoff

- 1. Choose a Database -
  - After you login, a list of all available databases will appear, from which you will be prompted to choose one to search. If you are doing a comprehensive search, you may want to consider searching for your topic in multiple databases, one at a time.
  - Click directly on the desired database name to begin.
  - If you need more information, click the "i" icon to the left of any database name to display its field guide. The field guides include sample records, a list of searchable fields, and producer information. If you click "i," you will need to click your Web browser's Back button to return to the database list.

We will select the most recent segment of MEDLINE.

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**L** - <u>CancerLit</u> 1996 to March 2000

Best Evidence 1991 to Present

I - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews Issue 4, 1999

- 2. Change Databases -
  - When you change databases without logging off, Ovid will display the Re-Run Searches Page. If you have
    already created searches and want to transfer them to the new database without having to retype them, choose
    "yes" when prompted. Remember: every database is different, so a search in one database may need to be
    modified to work well in another database. You can change databases to start a new search or re-run the same
    search strategy in several databases.
  - After completing your initial search, click on the Change Database Icon at the top of the main search screen.
  - From the Database Selection Menu, click on the database you wish to search. We will select the next most recent segment of MEDLINE.
  - Click on Yes in the dialog box if you wish to re-run the same strategy or No if you wish to start a new search.

Author       Image: Title       Image: Search       Image: Tools       Image: Combine       Image: Search       Image: Search	Change Database Logoff
# Search History  @ Run Saved Search	Results
 O Run Saved Search	
🔘 Run Saved Search	-
Enter <b>Keyword</b> or phrase: 🔽 Map Term to Subject Head	ling Perform Search
Limit to:	
□ Local Holdings □ Full Text Available □ Human □ Engli	sh 🗆 Reviews
Abstracts II Latest Update II EBM Reviews	
From: 1971 💌 To: 2000 💌	

0	V	I	D	Choose a database ?	Help			
To <b>begin a search</b> , click the name of the desired database. To <b>get more information</b> about a database, click the information icon: II. <u>Logoff</u>								
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Do you want to re-ru	n the previous searches in the new	database,
Medline 1966 to Pi	resent?	
C Yes		
• No		
Change Database	Technologies, Inc.	12

#### 3. Define Your Search Topic

Analyze your search needs and define your search topic in your own words. State the topic in a well focused sentence or question. Example: Safety of Intubation in patients with Spinal Cord Injuries. By defining your specific information needs, searching will be accurate and relevant. This is a preparatory step and not part of the database.

#### 4. Identify Individual Concepts

The next step is to break your well focused sentence or question topic into importantparts to enter as search terms, such as the patient or subject group, problem, intervention, outcome, and/or type of study that will provide the best information. Example: Intubation, Spinal Cord Injuries. This is a preparatory step and not part of the database.

5. Main Search Window

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32		5 <u>2</u> 0	-				
Enter Keyword or phrase: Map Term to Subject Heading Perform Search Limit to: Control Holdings Full Text Available Human English Reviews Abstracts Latest Update EBM Reviews From: 1975 To: 2000							
Copyrigh CGI Version Server Versio	t (c) 1998 Ovid Techno. 7.8 Millemänn; Source ID: 1.39 m:7.8; Source ID: 1.3932.1.155	logies, Inc. 32.1.156.1.22, Revision: 1.303.2.14					

6. Enter Search Terms

- Use the command line in the middle of the search screen to type your query. Enter your first key concept term at the command line prompt. The command line reads "Enter Keyword or phrase". Then press on the "Perform Search" button.
- Do not enter more than one key concept at a time or extraneous phrases. Entering one concept at a time will enable you to take full advantage of the mapping feature and to display the total number of citations to each concept before combining them.
- If the "Map Term to Subject Heading" box is selected, the system will attempt to translate the term to the appropriate MeSH term. If the system does not map your concept to an exact match or to a closely related MeSH term, select near the bottom of the screen "Search as a Keyword" and search the concept as a word in the title or abstract, subject heading, or registry number word. The prompt indicates what type of query Ovid currently expects, e.g. "keyword." You may also use Ovid command line syntax.
- If you wish to search other fields, such as author, journal, title, words in titles and abstracts (textwords), you must first click on the appropriate icon at the top of the Main Search Window and then enter the term in the dialog box.

0 V	I D	<b>Medline</b> 1997 to June 2000	? Help					
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From:	1971 💌 To: 2000 🛓	•						

7. Keyword Search

- Search by entering a single subject word or phrase at the (Enter Keyword or phase) line and click on the
  Perform Search button. Mapping will help find relevant subject headings for your term in databases where (Map
  Term to Subject Heading) is available and selected. In databases where Mapping is not available, the word or
  phrase will be searched in the keyword fields for that database.
- If your subject heading search retrieves no suitable terms, try a keyword search. The keyword search function looks for words and phrases appearing in the titles and abstracts of articles. If you enter a term that does not bring up a suitable subject heading, click on the Search as Keyword option at the bottom of the list of subject headings, and then click on Continue. A textword search will look for the occurrence of the exact word or phrase within Titles, Abstracts, Registry Number Words, Subject Headings, but there is no guarantee that the word or phrase will be the topic of the article.

Ca	Combine selections with:	T Sear	ain Dh Page
Your t	erm mapped to the following Subject H	eadings:	
Select	Subject Heading	Explode	Focus
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Г	<u>GANGLIA, SPINAL</u>		Г
/	TONS, SPINAL	~	
Ē	TRIGEMIN		
	TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL		
ঘ	spinal.ti,ab,rw,sh. (Search as Keyword)		
Eints: • ( • {	Click on a <b>Subject Heading</b> to view its tre specific. Select the <b>Explode</b> box if you wish to retri- nore specific terms. Select the <b>Focus</b> box if you wish to limit yo	e - related eve citation ur search t	terms that are more general and mo s using the selected term and all of i o those documents in which your ticle

## 8. Map Term to Subject Heading

The "Map Term to Subject Heading" checkbox activates the Ovid Mapping feature. When you type your query and click the Perform Search button, you will have the opportunity to select the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) or controlled vocabulary term(s) that most closely matches your desired concept. Ovid automatically checks the Tree or Thesaurus for the most appropriate terms, and displays those terms in a list. Since the MEDLINE database has a MeSH tree structure, you will also have the opportunity to choose subheadings.

• Click the Map Term to Subject Heading checkbox on the Main Search Page to turn on this feature.

0 V	D	<b>Medline</b> 1997 to June 2000	? Help					
Author	Title Journal Fiel	rch ds Tools Combine Limit Basic	Change Database Logoff					
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Limit to: Local Holdings  Full Text Available  Human  English  Reviews From: 1971  To: 2000								

- Enter a single concept to search on the command line
- Click the Perform Search button.
- Ovid presents the Mapping Display Page, which lists up to ten controlled vocabulary terms most likely to be used for your desired subject.

o v	I D Mapping Dis	splay		? Help
<u> </u>	Combine selections with	E Sear	ain chPage	
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	INJECTIONS, SPINAL			
Г	MUSCULAR ATROPHY, SPINAL	Γ	Г	
	SPINAL CANAL	Г		
Г	SPINAL CORD			
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	SPINAL CURVATURES		
Г	SPINAL DISEASES	Γ	Г
	SPINAL DYSRAPHISM		
Г	SPINAL FRACTURES		Γ
	SPINAL FUSION		
Г	SPINAL INJURIES	Γ	Г
	SPINAL NEOPLASMS		
Г	SPINAL NERVE ROOTS		Г
	SPINAL NERVES		
Г	SPINAL OSTEOPHYTOSIS	Γ	Г
	SPINAL PUNCTURE	Γ	
Г	SPINAL STENOSIS	Γ	Г
	TRIGEMINAL NUCLEUS, SPINAL		
Г	TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL	Г	

# Hints:

- Click on a Subject Heading to view its tree related terms that are more general and more specific.
- Select the **Explode** box if you wish to retrieve citations using the selected term and all of its more specific terms.
- Select the **Focus** box if you wish to limit your search to those documents in which your subject heading is considered the major point of the article.
- If your search did not map to a desirable subject heading, select the box **Search as Keyword**.
- If you select more than one term, you can combine them using a boolean operator (AND or OR).

- Click any term to see its Tree or Thesaurus display.
- Click the Select checkbox to the left of desired term(s). If none of the terms appears to match your desired subject, click the checkbox for the last line, "Search as Keyword."
- Using the pull-down menu at the top of the page, combine your selections with the Boolean OR (to retrieve at least one selected term in each document) or AND (to retrieve all selected terms in each document).
- If available in this database, clicking the Explode checkbox(es) for any term(s) willsearch the term(s) ORed with all its conceptually narrower terms. Choose Explode for the most comprehensive retrieval.
- If available in this database, clicking the Focus checkbox(es) will specify whether the chosen term should be one of the main topics discussed in the retrieved documents.
- Click the Continue button to move to the next step. Or click the Main Search Page button to cancel the mapping process:
- 9. Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

The MEDLINE database is indexed by professional reviewers who read each article completely and then assign index terms to describe (as specifically as possible) the contents of the article. The terms come from a standardized list of vocabulary and definitions called MeSH (Medical Subject Headings). The idea behind MeSH is that all articles about the same concept are assigned the same standard subject heading, regardless of the exact words the author uses. For example, one author may use shingles, the other herpes zoster, but both articles will be indexed to herpes zoster. The best way to search MEDLINE is to use the MeSH terms.

## 10. Author Search

When you click the Author icon to search for documents written by a certain person, the Main Search Page Command Line prompt changes. Anything typed at the author prompt will be searched only in the author (au) field of the database.

Author Image: Search Fields   Image: Search History   Imag	Author Image: Search History   # Search History     ORun Saved Search   Enter Keyword or phrase:   Image: Map Term to Subject Heading     Perform		D Medline 1997 to June 2000	? Help
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© Run Saved Search Inter <b>Keyword</b> or phrase: I Map Term to Subject Heading Perform Search	Q Run Saved Search     Inter Keyword or phrase:	-		-
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- Enter a last name, followed by a space and the first and middle initial(s), if known. Example: Banovac K.
- In the resulting Authors Index Display, you can use the on-screen buttons to page forward and backward to

view index entries. Since author names are entered as they appear in the source document, it is important to scan the index for name variations. Authors sometimes publish with and without their middle initials, so the same author may be entered under more than one name form. Click on each name in the index that might be relevant and click OK. The system will OR together all name variations and post the results at the Main Search Screen.

## 11. Title Search

When you click the Title icon on the Main Search Page, you can search for documents that contain your desired word or phrase in the title field. Note that the Main Search Page Command Line prompt has changed. Anything typed at the title prompt will be searched only in the title (ti) field of the database.

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Author	Title Journal Search Tools Combine Limit Basic I	Change Database Logoff						
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🗖 Local Holdings 🗖 Full Text Available 🗖 Human 🗖 English 🗖 Reviews								
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From: [	971 💌 To: 2000 💌							

- Enter the word or phrase to be searched.
- If you wish, select any desired limits on this page.
- Then click the Perform Search button.
- Search results will be posted at the Main Search Screen

# 12. Journal Search

When you click the Journal icon on the Main Search Page, you can search for documents that appeared in a desired journal. Note that the Main Search Page Command Line prompt has changed. Anything typed at the journal prompt will be searched only in the journal (jn) field of the database.

Image: Author   Image: Search History   Image: Search History   Image: Results   Image: Search History   Results   Image: Result Search   Image: R	0 V	D	<b>Medline</b> 1997 to June 2000	? Help
#       Search History       Results         -       -       -         © Run Saved Search       -       -         Enter Keyword or phrase:       Image: Map Term to Subject Heading       Perform Search         Imit to:       Imit to:       Imit to:         Imit to:       Imit Local Holdings I Full Text Available I Human I English I Reviews       Reviews         Abstracts I Latest Update I EBM Reviews       EBM Reviews       Image: Page Page Page Page Page Page Page Page	Author	Title Journal	Search Fields Tools Combine Limit Bas	change Database Logoff
-       -	#		Search History	Results
Run Saved Search Enter Keyword or phrase: Map Term to Subject Heading Perform Search Limit to: Local Holdings  Full Text Available  Human  English  Reviews Abstracts  Latest Update  EBM Reviews	-			-
Limit to: □ Local Holdings □ Full Text Available □ Human □ English □ Reviews □ Abstracts □ Latest Update □ EBM Reviews	⊚ R Enter K	un Saved Search <b>eyword</b> or phras	e: 🔽 Map Term to Subject He	eading Perform Search
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Abstracts Latest Opdate L EBM Reviews		al Holdings 🗖 Fu	ull Text Available 🗖 Human 🗖 En In Asta 🗖 EDM Demission	glish 🗖 Reviews
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From: 1971 💌 To: 2000 💌	From: [1	1971 🔄 To: 200	00 💌	

- Enter the first few words of the journal title (omit initial articles such as "the"). For example, the title "the journal of clinical investigation" should be entered as "journal of clinical investigation."
- From the resulting index display, click the checkbox next to the desired journal name, then click the Perform Search button.
- Search results will be posted at the Main Search Screen.

## 13. Truncate

- The "Map Term to Subject Heading" option needs to be deselected.
- Enter common word stems by ending them with the character \$.
- Truncation is used to ensure retrieval of all possible variations of a term. For example, entering hypno\$ would retrieve hypnotize, hypnotized, hypnotizing, hypnosis, hypnotics, etc. from Titles, Abstracts, Registry Number Words, and Subject Headings.

## 14. Command Line Syntax.

Many Ovid commands may be entered directly on the Command Line. This lets advanced users bypass the Icons displayed at the top of the Main Search Screen to save time. The list below explains the most frequently used commands. You may use uppercase or lowercase letters. Be sure to observe correct placement of the period, comma, and forward-slash characters. Consult the Database Field Guides for more information (click on the "i" icon in front of each database to access the Database Field Guides):

х.уу.	x.yy,zz.	C/X
Searches for word or phrase x in field yy.	Searches for word or phrase x in fields yy OR zz.	Changes to database x. Consult the Database Field Guides for code names.
e x	l/n yr=x	Limit n to x
Executes temporary or permanent search strategy x.	Limits set n to publication year x, where x is a 2-digit year or hyphenated 2-digit year range (e.g.,"94-96").	Limits set n by Command Line limit x. Consult the Data- base Field Guides for available Command Line limits.
o Ends your search session and returns to the Login Page.	ps Displays your complete search strategy during the current session. If desired, use your Web browser's print function once your strategy is displayed.	root x.yy. Displays alphabetic position of word x in index for field yy.
		sv ps(x)
root x.yy,zz.	sv x	Saves search strategy permanently with name x.
word x in combined indexes for	Saves search strategy temporarily (24 hours) with name x.	pg(x)
		Purges (x) from search history x= # in search history

## 15. Search Fields

- Search for a word or phrase contained in one or more specific documents fields by clicking on the Search Fields icon at the top of the Main Search Screen. Enter a word or phrase and select the desired field (Title, Institution, CAS Registry Number, Publication Type, Volume Number, Page Number, etc. )
- For example, you may want to locate articles by authors who are affiliated with institutions that specialize in treatment or research of headache. Select Institution from the list of options, and enter headache in the command line.
- Searching additional fields can be especially useful in locating documents when you have an incomplete citation. You can, for instance, find an article if you know a few words from the journal title, year, and volume number, whether or not you remember the names of the authors or title of the article. You will find this feature especially useful to verify citations for publications.

0 V	D	<b>Medline</b> 1997 to June 2000	? Help
Author	Title Journal Sear	ch Tools Combine Limit Basic Da	ange Tabase Logoff
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L Abst	racts L Latest Upd	ate 🗆 EBM Reviews	
From: [1	1971 💌 To: 2000	•	

#### 16. Viewing the Results

The "Search History" window shows the last four sets you have created. When you click the Perform Search button on the Main Search Page, results appear immediately, usually in groups of 10 titles at a time. Titles display begins immediately below the search interface, and you can scroll down to see it. The titles display starts with a section heading that contains the results of your search, the number of citations retrieved, and the range of currently displayed items (e.g. 1-10, 11-20, etc.) Additional links appear at the end of each citation, allowing you to display more information (e.g., Abstract, Complete Record, Table of Contents, or Full Text).

#	Search History	Results	Display					
1	exp spinal cord injuries/	2619	Display	-				
2	exp paraplegia/	715	Display					
3	1 and 2 220 <u>Display</u>							
Enter I Limit ( D Loo Ab From:	Keyword or phrase: 🔽 Map Term to Subjec to: cal Holdings 🗆 Full Text Available 🗖 Human 🗖 stracts 🗖 Latest Update 🗖 EBM Reviews 1971 💌 To: 2000 💌	t Heading English Г	Perform S	earch				
Results Citatio: Citatio:	: of your search: <b>1 and 2</b> ns available: <b>220</b> ns displayed: <b>1-10</b> Citations in "T	"itles Display"	format					
□ 1. 20236	Senior K. Spinal-cord repair: are we getting clos 513 <u>Complete Reference</u>	ser? [news].	Lancet. 35	5(9212):1340, 2000 Apr 15.				
□ 2.3 Jun. 9	K <mark>arlsson AK</mark> . Autonomic dysreflexia [see comm 9359215 <u>Abstract   Complete Reference</u>	ents]. [Revie	ew] [85 refs]	] <b>Spinal Cord.</b> 37(6):383-91, 1999				

#### 17. Search History Window

Every time you click the Perform Search button, Ovid keeps a record of your search in the search history window. Each search (also known as a set) is numbered consecutively in the "#" column. The quantity of documents retrieved by each search is listed in the "Results" column. Once you have created some searches, a new column appears, called "Display." Click the "Display" link to view the results of any search. Via the command line, you can refer to any search in a new query by typing its number.

0 V	✓ ■ D Medline 1997 to June 2000	)	? Help				
Author	Title Journal Fields Tools Combine Limit	) 🚳 V Basic Datab	ge ge Logoff				
#	Search History	Results	Display				
1	exp spinal cord injuries/	2619	Display				
2	exp paraplegia/	715	Display				
3	1 and 2	220	Display				
4	exp "Equipment and Supplies"/	61990	Display				
Run Saved Search Save Search History Delete All Searches Enter Keyword or phrase: Map Term to Subject Heading Perform Search Limit to: Local Holdings □ Full Text Available □ Human □ English □ Reviews □ Abstracts □ Latest Update □ EBM Reviews From: 1971 ▼ To: 2000 ▼							

## 18. Expand Search History

The search history window shows your last four searches by default. If you have performed more than four searches in your current session, click the Expand Search History button to view them all. The searches remain in view until the next time the Main Search Screen redraws.

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Author	Title Journal Fields Tools Combine Lim	) Sasic D	Change Satabase Logot	ff
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3	1 and 2	220	Display	
4	exp "Equipment and Supplies"/	61990	Display	
5	1 and 4	260	Display	
© Enter 1	Run Saved Search 🛛 🎯 Save Search History K <b>eyword</b> or phrase: 🔽 Map Term to Su	O Delete bject Headin	All Searches g	m Search
Limit ( Lo) Ab From:	t <b>o:</b> cal Holdings 「Full Text Available 「Huma stracts 「Latest Update 「EBM Reviews [1971 <b>、</b> To: 2000 <b>、</b>	n 🗖 English	🗖 Reviews	1

## 19. Save/Run Search Buttons

You can run a previously created Saved Search by clicking the Run Saved Search button. If you have created any searches during your current session, a new button will appear, Save Search History, that lets you save your searches on the server so that you can return to them later.

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Author	Title Journal Fields Tools Combine Limit	) 🔌 t Basic D	Change Change Jatabase Logot	l ff			
#	Search History	Results	Display	Exp			
2	exp paraplegia/	715	Display	and V			
3	1 and 2	220	Display				
4	exp "Equipment and Supplies"/	61990	Display				
5	1 and 4	260	Display				
0	Run Saved Search 🛛 🎯 Save Search History	O Delete	All Searches				
Enter 1	Keyword or phrase: 🛛 🔽 Map Term to Sub	ject Headin	g				
			Perfor	m Search			
Limit	to:						
🗆 Lo	cal Holdings 🗖 Full Text Available 🗖 Humar	n 🗖 English	C Reviews				
🗆 Ab	stracts 🗖 Latest Update 🧖 EBM Reviews						
From:	rom: 1971 To: 2000 T						

## 20. Enter Additional Terms

Command Line. Use this text entry area to type your query. The prompt indicates what type of query Ovid currently expects, e.g. "keyword." You may also use Command Line Syntax.

#### 21. Broaden Your Search:

Find everything about the topic (may include some irrelevant items). In a broad search, the number of key concepts or search statements is reduced, while the number of documents retrieved is increased. To broaden your search:

- Search terms in multiple fields
- Combine related terms with OR
- Use the Explode button
- Do not restrict to Focus
- Do not attach Subheadings
- Do not apply Limits

22. Narrow Your Search:

Find a few good references on the topic (may miss some relevant items). In a narrow search, the number of key concepts is increased and search statements are more complex, while fewer documents are retrieved. Search results are often further restricted by applying limits such as age groups, gender, language, publication types, etc. To narrow your search:

- Restrict to Focus
- Attach Subheadings if appropriate
- Combine sets with AND
- Apply Limits

• Evaluate a few good documents and rerun your search using MeSH terms found in the relevant records

#### 23. Tools

Click the (Tools) icon at the top of the Main Search Screen to activate the special searching capabilities of this database, including Medical Subject Headings (MeSH). Tools include the Tree, Permuted Index, Scope Note, Explode, Focus, Subheadings. On this page, click the button for the tool you wish to use, enter the desired keyword, and click the Perform Search button. Because they are designed according to the database structure, Tools can be used both to learn more about database design, and as shortcuts to certain structural elements in the database. (Note: Tools is not available in every database.)

0 V	I D	<b>Medline</b> 1997 to June 2000	? Help
Author	Title Journal Fields	Tools Combine Limit Basic Da	hange habase Logoff
#	S	earch History	Results
-		-	-
© R Enter K	un Saved Search <b>eyword</b> or phrase:	Map Term to Subject Heading	Perform Search
Limit to	<b>1</b> 22		
🗆 Loca	l Holdings 🗖 Full Tex	t Available 🗖 Human 🗖 English I	🗆 Reviews
🗆 Abst	racts 🗖 Latest Update	e 🗖 EBM Reviews	
From: 1	971 💌 To: 2000 💌		

#### 24. Trees

In databases such as MEDLINE, CINAHL, AIDSLINE, etc., index terms are arranged in a hierarchy, with broader concepts such as "wounds and injuries" near the top, and more specific terms like "spinal cord injuries" near the bottom. The hierarchy of terms is known as a Tree. The Tree tool allows you to view any term in the context of the hierarchy. If a term appears in more than one "branch" of the Tree, the display will begin by showing the term in each of the branches. From there, you can browse through as much of the Tree as you wish, looking for terms to add to your search.

0 V I I	D <b>Tree Display</b>			? Help
Continue	Combine selections with:	Searc	in hPage	
free for: spi	nal cord injuries			
Select	Subject Heading	Explode	Focus	Scope Note
$\square$ Wounds an	<u>d Injuries</u> (3791)			8
🗆 Spi	nal Cord Injuries (1885)		Γ	1
	🗖 Spinal Cord Compression (686)	Г	Γ	1
Hints: • Terms in • The term • To view • To add t	the tree go from more general (left) t in <b>bold</b> is the one that you chose to the tree for other terms, click on the erms to your search, select one or m	to more s view term ore terms	pecific ( by click	right). ting in the bos
term and	then clicking "Continue"			

## 25. Permuted Index

When using this tool, enter ONE WORD to search. The Permuted Index tool gives you the ability to view index terms in a different way than looking at them in the Tree or Thesaurus. Many index terms are actually multi-word phrases like "wounds and injuries". It is possible that the single word you are interested in might be a part of more than one index term. The Permuted Index (also known as PTX) gives you a way to view all the index terms that have a particular word in them. For example, if you were interested in "spinal cord injuries", which you know to be a Subject Heading, you might enter "spinal" as an entry into the PTX. You would be shown a display of many terms that contain the word "spinal", including "anesthesia spinal," "ganglia, spinal" and "injections, spinal." Although all of these particular terms would also appear together in the Tree or Thesaurus display, other related terms, such as "spinal stenosis", will appear in the PTX display. Such terms would not appear with the food poisoning terms in the Tree or Thesaurus Display.



0	٧	ļ	D	Permuted Index	? Help	
P	erforn	n Se	arch	Combine selections with: OR 💽 🚮 Search Page		
Se	lect			Subject Heading	Explode	Focus
Г	AN	ES	THES	LA, SPINAL (868)		
		se	e relat	ed <u>INJECTIONS, SPINAL</u> (976)		
Π	GA	NG	LIA,	SPINAL (1371)		
	gan	glio	on, spi	nal		
	Г	se	e <u>GA</u> ì	IGLIA, SPINAL (1371)	Γ	
	her	edi	tary sj	pinal sclerosis		
		se	e <u>FRI</u>	EDREICH'S ATAXIA (123)		
	infa	inti	le spin	al muscular atrophy		
	Г	se	e <u>WE</u> I	R <u>DNIG-HOFFMANN DISEASE</u> (80)		
	inje	ct :	spinal			
	Г	se	e <u>INJI</u>	CTIONS, SPINAL (976)	Г	
	IN	ЛЕC	TION	IS, SPINAL (976)		
		se	e relat	ed ANESTHESIA, EPIDURAL (1032)		
	******			VESTHESIA, SP		
	SIDI		T 97	FNOS	- F	F

http://calder.med.miami.edu/medline\_manual.html (22 of 42) [6/1/2001 10:00:16 AM]

sp	inal trigeminal nucleus		
Г	see <u>TRIGEMINAL NUCLEUS, SPINAL</u> (72)		
sp	inal tuberculosis		
	see <u>TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL</u> (174)	Г	Γ
sy	philis, spinal cord		
Г	see <u>TABES DORSALIS</u> (9)	Г	
TE	LIGEMINAL NUCLEUS, SPINAL (72)		
T TI	BERCULOSIS, SPINAL (174)		
Tinto			
Hints:			
• C m	lick on a <b>Subject Heading</b> to view its "tree" - related terms that a ore specific.	are more gene	ral and
• S m	elect the <b>Explode</b> box if you wish to retrieve citations using the se ore specific terms.	lected term an	ıd all of :
• S si	elect the <b>Focus</b> box if you wish to limit your search to those docu bject heading is considered the major point of the article.	ments in which	n your
• If	you select more than one term, you can combine them using a bo	olean operato:	r (AND

## 26. Scope Notes

A Scope Note contains information about the use of an index term. This information may be a simple definition of the term, or it may consist of very detailed instructions to the indexer on how to apply the term. Some of the detail may be in a form that is not easily understood by a non-indexer, but often there is very useful information that can be found by scanning a lengthy Scope Note.



## 27. Explode

- Because the standardized MeSH terms are arranged in hierarchical Trees and articles are indexed with only the most specific headings, a very powerful type of searching, called "exploding," is possible. Using the broad MeSH term "Spinal Cord Injuries," for example, would not necessarily retrieve articles indexed with the narrower term "Spinal Cord Compression", unless you "explode" the term "Spinal Cord Injuries."
- If a suitable term appears on the Mapping screen, click on that term. This will show you how your term is
  related to similar terms, which are broader or narrower than yours. If all of the narrower terms are of interest to
  you, click in the Explode box to the right of the broadest term in the list. (Click on the letter "i" to provide a
  "scope note" definition of a subject heading.) If only the specific term is useful, click in the Select box to the left
  of that term.

OVID	Маррі	ng Display		? Help
	Combine selectio	ns with:	Main	
Continue	lo	R 🗾 🧰 s	earch Page	
Your term mappe	d to the follow	ing Subject I	Heading:	
Select Subje	ct Heading	Explode	Focus	
🔽 Spinal Cord In	njuries	ম		
□ "spinal cord in	jury".mp. (Search	as Keyword)		
Hints				
<ul> <li>Click on a Subjection more specific.</li> </ul>	ect Heading to vie	ew its tree - relat	ed terms that	at are more general and
<ul> <li>Select the Explo its more specific</li> </ul>	<b>de</b> box if you wisl terms.	n to retrieve citat	ions using th	ie selected term and all of
<ul> <li>Select the Focus subject heading i</li> </ul>	: box if you wish to s considered the n	o limit your searc najor point of the	h to those d article.	locuments in which your
<ul> <li>If your search di Keyword.</li> </ul>	d not map to a des	sirable subject he	eading, selec	t the box <b>Search as</b>

• Example: Spinal Cord Injuries is the broad term. Spinal Cord Compression is the more specific term. Exploding Spinal Cord Injuries will search for that term, as well as all the other more specific terms indented below it. Articles are indexed in MEDLINE using the most specific MeSH term available, so it is very important to select the correct level of specificity. If you want articles about Spinal Cord Injuries, you would miss most of them by selecting only the narrower term Spinal Cord Compression. Notice the significant difference in retrieval in the example shown below between the citations posted to Spinal Cord Injuries and those posted to Spinal Cord Compression. To avoid losing relevant citations, it is often best to search all of the terms in a tree. Clicking on Spinal Cord Injuries and clicking on the explode button will instruct the system to OR together the broader heading with all of the narrower terms indented under it.

## 28. Focus

If you wish to only retrieve articles where the MeSH term you selected is the major point being discussed, click in the Focus box to the right of the term. However, this is not recommended for most searches unless the amount retrieved will likely be very large. Click on Continue to proceed to the next search step, choosing a subheading.

0	۷	I	D	Маррі	ing Display		? Help
	Con	tinu	e )	Combine selectio	ons with: DR 🔽 💼 s	Main earch Page	
You	r te	rm	map	ped to the follow	ving Subject 1	Heading:	
Sele	ct		Su	bject Heading	Explode	Focus	
F	7	Spin	al Cor	d Injuries		<b>N</b>	
Hints	5:						
•	Cli ma	ick o ore s	on a <b>Su</b> pecific	bject Heading to vi	ew its tree - rela	ted terms th	at are more general and
•	Se its	lect mor	the <b>Ex</b> e spec:	<b>plode</b> box if you wis fic terms.	h to retrieve citat	ions using t	he selected term and all of
•	Se sul	lect bject	the <b>Fo</b> : headi	<b>cus</b> box if you wish t ng is considered the r	o limit your sear major point of th	ch to those « e article.	documents in which your
	If y Ke	your e <b>yw</b> a	search ord.	did not map to a de	sirable subject h	eading, sele	ct the box <b>Search as</b>

## 29. Subheadings

Databases indexed with MeSH headings have a list of qualifiers, called Subheadings, which can be used to fine-tune or narrow a search. Subheadings tend to be general concepts such as "etiology" or "toxicology", which, when linked to index terms, give a very specific idea of what an article is about. For example, an article about the medical complications of Spinal Cord Injuries would be assigned the index term "spinal cord injuries" and the subheading "complications." In the document, the index term and subheading would display together, separated by a slash: "spinal cord injuries/co[Complications]". This tool allows you to view and select from all applicable subheadings for the specific term you enter. (Or click the Main Search Page button to cancel the mapping process, to include all subheadings and bypass this step)

O V I D	Subheading Display	? Help
Continue	mbine selections with: OR 💽 🚮 Search Page	
Subheadings for: spin:	l cord injuries	
or choose from among t	nese subheadings	
□ Blood (31)	Microbiology (5)	
Cerebrospinal Fluid (3	Mortality (31)	
Chemically Induced (3	🗖 Nursing (55)	
□ <u>Classification</u> (25)	Pathology (219)	
🗖 <u>Congenital</u> (1)	Prevention & Control (54)	
Complications (569)	Physiopathology (615)	
🗖 Diagnosis (94)	Psychology (102)	
Drug Therapy (97)	🗖 <u>Radiography</u> (49)	
Economics (17)	🗖 <u>Rehabilitation</u> (272)	
🗖 <u>Ethnology</u> (6)	Radionuclide Imaging (9)	
🗖 Embryology (2)	🗖 <u>Radiotherapy</u> (4)	
🗖 Enzymology (13)	□ <u>Surgery</u> (123)	
🗖 Epidemiology (80)	□ <u>Therapy</u> (160)	
Etiology (145)	□ <u>Urine</u> (9)	
$\Box$ Genetics (6)	🗖 <u>Ultrasonography</u> (6)	
🗖 History (6)	Veterinary (7)	
🔲 Immunology (13)	Virology (1)	
🗖 Metabolism (120)		

# Hints:

- Subheadings can be used to restrict the focus of your search. Select one or more subheadings by clicking in the checkbox that precedes each desired subheading.
- Choose Combine with AND to search for the intersection of two or more subheadings.
- Choose Combine with OR to search for the union of two or more subheadings.
- If you do not wish to restrict the focus of your search, then select **Include All Subheadings**.
- Click the Subheading hyperlink to get more information about the scope of the subheading.

- Click on the name of any subheading to see its definition.
- Select one or more subheadings using the checkbox, or click the Include All Subheadings checkbox for maximum retrieval.
- Related groups of subheadings are "pre-exploded" under several broad categories. Pre-exploded subheadings
  may be retrieved using the field name".XS." For example, the search "sn.xs." will retrieve all occurrences of the
  subheading for "statistics and numerical data" as well as all of its related subheadings. You can also use the
  Boolean operator AND with a subheading and subject heading, e.g., "spinal cord injuries/ and sn.xs," "spinal
  cord injuries with ONLY the "statistics and numerical data" subheading.
- Using the pull-down menu at the top of the page, Combine your subheading selections with Boolean OR (to retrieve at least one of the individual terms in each document) or AND (to retrieval all in each document).
- Click Continue to perform your search and return to the Advanced Mode Main Search Page. This search will not retrieve the exploded group of subheadings. Below are the categories and contents for each of the 20 exploded subheadings. Each entry is preceded by its two-character abbreviation. The first heading listed defines the category.

AE ADVERSE EFFECTS po poisoning to toxicity	AH ANATOMY & HISTOLOGY ab abnormalities bs blood supply cy cytology em embryology ir innervation pa pathology ul ultrastructure	AN ANALYSIS bl blood cf cerebrospinal fluid ip isolation & purification ur urine
CH CHEMISTRY aa analogs & derivatives ai antagonists & inhibitors cs chemical synthesis	CO COMPLICATIONS sc secondary	CY CYTOLOGY pa pathology ul ultrastructure
DI DIAGNOSIS pa pathology ra radiography ri radionuclide imaging us ultrasonography	EM EMBRYOLOGY ab abnormalities	EP EPIDEMIOLOGY eh ethnology mo mortality

ET ETIOLOGY ci chemically induced cn congenital co complications em embryology ge genetics im immunology mi microbiology ps parasitology sc secondary tm transmission	ME METABOLISM bi biosynthesis bl blood cf cerebrospinal fluid df deficiency en enzymology pk pharmocokinetics ur urine	OG ORGANIZATION & ADMINISTRATION ec economics Ij legislation & jurisprudence ma manpower sd supply & distribution st standards td trends ut utilization
PD PHARMACOLOGY ad administration & dosage ae adverse effects ct contraindications du diagnostic use pk pharmacokinetics po poisoning to toxicity	PH PHYSIOLOGY bi biosynthesis bl blood cf cerebrospinal fluid df deficiency en enzymology gd growth & development ge genetics im immunology me metabolism pk pharmacokinetics pp physiopathology se secretion ur urine	SN STATISTICS & NUMERICAL DATA eh ethnology ep epidemiology mo mortality
SU SURGERY tr transplantation	TH THERAPY dh diet therapy dt drug therapy nu nursing pc prevention & control rh rehabilitation rt radiotherapy su surgery tr transplantation	TU THERAPEUTIC USE ad administration & dosage ae adverse effects ct contraindications po poisoning

## 30. Combine Terms/Create Sets

When you click the "Combine" icon on the Main Search Page, you can create a new search set that represents the intersection (AND) or union (OR) of two or more of the previously created sets. You must have at least two sets in your search history to use the Combine command. Combining the key concepts in your search topic with the Boolean connectors OR, AND enables you to formulate your search statement in language that will be interpreted by the system as follows. OR retrieves documents that discuss either concept, and is used to: connect synonyms or related concepts and increase retrieval. AND retrieves documents that discuss both concepts and is used to: restrict retrieval.

0 V	D	<b>Medline</b> 1997 to June 2000	? Help
Author	Title Journal Fields	Tools Combine Limit Basic Da	hange rabase Logoff
#	S	earch History	Results
-		5 <b>7</b> 3	-
© R Enter K	un Saved Search <b>eyword</b> or phrase:	Map Term to Subject Heading	Perform Search
Limit to	•		
Loca	al Holdings 🗖 Full Tex	t Available 🗖 Human 🗖 English I	🗆 Reviews
🗆 Abst	racts 🗆 Latest Update	e 🗆 EBM Reviews	
From: 1	1971 💌 To: 2000 💌		

- Click the checkboxes under the "select" heading that represent the sets you want to combine. You must click at least two checkboxes.
- Choose OR or AND from the "combine selections with" menu. By combining two or more sets using OR, a new
  set will be created which contains all the documents in all the selected sets (with duplicates eliminated). This is
  also known as the union of the sets. By combining two or more sets using AND, a new set will be created which
  contains only those documents that the selected sets had in common (with duplicates eliminated). This is also
  known as the intersection of the sets.
- Click the Combine Searches button to perform the function you have selected and return to the Main Search Page. If you would like to cancel your Combine request, click the Main Search Page button.
- If you have formed two or more sets, you can enter your combine command directly on the command line.

For example, if you would like to combine sets #1 and #2, you can use the AND, OR, or NOT operators. Your statement will be processed from left to right, unless you specify another order via parentheses.

Examples:

1 and 2 and 3

1 not 4

1 and (2 or 3)

4 not (dogs or cats)

(birds and bees) or (dogs and cats)

(Spinal Fractures or Spinal Cord Injuries) and Intratracheal Intubation

Note: items in parenthesis are processed first

## 31. Limit

You can limit your search statement prior to clicking on the Perform Search button by selecting one of more of the following limits: Local Holdings -- journals held at the Calder Memorial Library Full Text -- full text journals from the Ovid Core Biomedical Collection, Biomedical Collection II, Nursing Collection Human -- articles dealing with human subjects; may also include animal studies English -- articles in English only Reviews -- review articles only Abstracts -- articles with abstracts (will include foreign language articles with English abstracts) From: \_\_\_\_\_ To:\_\_\_\_ (publication years) You can use the scrolling list boxes to indicate specific years or a range of years.

To limit previously created sets in the Search History window, click the Limit Button and follow the instructions on your screen. After you have entered all key concepts, you can limit your search results by variables such as gender, age, year, publication type, language, etc. Click on the set you want to limit and click on the Limit Set Icon. A list of available options will appear. Click one or more limits and click the "Limit Search" button. Items without scrolling list boxes (male, female) will be applied immediately. If you select an item with a scrolling list box (age groups, publication types), a screen will display with another list of limits from which to choose. For example, publication types will display a large number of options, such as clinical trial, meta analysis, randomized controlled trial, review, etc. If you apply one limit at a time, beginning with the most important one, you can undo them if they become too restrictive.



0	٧	r	D	Limit a Search ? Help	
	Limit	Sear	ch	Search Page	
Se	lect	#	ŧ	Search History Results	
	e	1	1	exp spinal cord injuries/ 2619	
Lim D H Mea	it to: Evide: dicine	nce ] Rev	Base view	ed □ Topic Reviews □ Article Reviews □ Local Holdings 7s <cochrane> <best evidence=""></best></cochrane>	
Ava	ilable	exi		🗖 Human 👘 English Language 🗖 Review Articles	
	Abstra	acts		🗆 Latest Update 🗖 Animal 🗖 Male	
ΠI	Femal	le		AIM Journals	
From	n: 19	71	• [	To: 2000 💌	
Hold	d dow	m th	e shi	uff, ctrl, or "apple" key to make multiple selections or remove selections from a list	
No All Ca Nu	ne M Jou ncer J rsing	rnals Jourr Jour	sets nals nals	S Age Groups None Newborn Infant Infant <1 to 23 months> Preschool Child <2 to 5 years> ▼	
Ani No Ca Ca Ch	i <b>mal</b> ' ne ts ttle ick Er	<b>Гур</b> о mbry	es o	None       Addresses       Bibliography       Biography	
Lar No Afri Alb Ara	nguag ne ikaan: banian abic	ges s			
	Limit	Sear	ch )	Main Search Page	
Hint	ts:				
	Ch Sel Cli	oose ect a ck "I	e a s as m Limit	search to limit by clicking a "select" box hany limits as you wish by clicking in checkboxes or choosing from pull-down menu it Search" when you are ready to post the search	ıs

# 32. FILTERING FOR EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE

To identify the top level, best available research articles for clinical decision making and practice, filter your retrieval for original articles that are evidence-based, and not just opinion papers, case reports, or secondary review papers. This filtering is done by narrowing your retrieval to the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) or publication types listed at the end of this section. Some of the terms and types are appropriate when searching for evidence-based articles on therapy related topics. Others should be used when searching for evidence-based articles on diagnostic tests and procedures, etiology or prognosis. You can also limit your search to EBM Reviews by clicking on the box located under the Command line, or, by clicking on the Limit icon, to all EBM Reviews files: Cochrane Topic-Systematic Reviews, or Best Evidence Article Reviews. The EBMR files consist of about 2,600 full text reviews. When you limit your search to the EBM Reviews you will get the highest quality reviews, but very few and not on every topic.

• THERAPY

The first strategy will filter the articles on using anticoagulants in patients with atrial fibrillation, retrieved in search set #3, to those articles that are based on clinical trials and contain evidence-based information essential to deciding whether or not to prescribe an anticoagulant for a patient with atrial fibrillation. The second strategy will filter the articles retrieved in search set #3 to the full text reviews in the EBMR files. You may need to drop subheadings and use MeSH terms without restricting to focus to find EBM reviews

Medline Help 1997 to May 2000 Autho Title Tools Combine Limit Contract # Search History Results Display 3284 Display 1 exp Anticoagulants/tu [Therapeutic Use] 2 exp Atrial fibrillation/dt [Drug Therapy] 519 Display 3 1 and 2128 Display 4 exp clinical trials/ 15745 Display 5 64966 clinical trial.pt. Display 6 4 or 5 80417 Display 7 3 and 633 Display 🔘 Run Saved Search Save Search History Delete All Searches Enter Keyword or phrase: Map Term to Subject Heading Perform Search Limit to: 🗖 Local Holdings 🗖 Full Text Available 🗖 Human 🗖 English 🗖 Reviews □ Abstracts □ Latest Update □ EBM Reviews From: 1975 - To: 2000 -

## Strategy 1

Strategy 2

0 \	/ ■ D Medline 1997 to May 2000		? Help	
Author	Title Journal Fields Tools Combine Limit	Basic Datab	ge ge Logoff	
#	Search History	Results	Display	
1	exp anticoagulants/	10957	Display	
2	exp atrial fibrillation/	2096	Display	
3	1 and 2	320	Display	
4	limit 3 to ebm reviews	3	Display	
© Enter 1	Run Saved Search 🔘 Save Search History Keyword or phrase: 🔽 Map Term to Subje	O Delete All	Searches	
Limit to: Local Holdings Full Text Available Human English Reviews Abstracts Latest Update EBM Reviews From: 1975 To: 2000 T				

After the system displays the set of articles limited to EBM Reviews, the records may have the following options highlighted. Click on your choice:

Full text will display the complete text of the article itself.

Topic Review will link you to a Cochrane review or protocol, which has cited or analyzed your source document.

Article Review will link you to a review of your source document published in Best Evidence.

• DIAGNOSIS

This strategy will filter articles on diagnosing Alzheimers disease (search set #1) to those that contain evidence-based information essential to selecting the best possible diagnostic methods for a patient, but in this example only 1 article reviewing the EBM literature. In addition to "sensitivity & specificity", you can also use other EBM terms for diagnosis, as listed at the end of this section, such as Evaluation Studies or Comparative Study.

0 V	D Medline 1997 to May 2000	<b>Medline</b> 1997 to May 2000			
Author	Title Journal Fields	Basic Darab	ge ge Logoff		
#	Search History	Results	Display		
1	*alzheimers disease/di	525	Display		
2	exp "Sensitivity and Specificity"/	35678	Display		
3	1 and 2	76	Display		
4	limit 3 to ebm reviews	1	Display		
O Enter H	Run Saved Search 🔘 Save Search History K <b>eyword</b> or phrase: 🔽 Map Term to Subjec	O Delete All t Heading	Searches		
Limit to: □ Local Holdings □ Full Text Available □ Human □ English □ Reviews □ Abstracts □ Latest Update □ EBM Reviews From: 1975 ▼ To: 2000 ▼					

## • ETIOLOGY

This strategy will filter articles that discuss the causes of Heart disease, including chemical induction, to those that contain evidence-based information on its etiology, but only one article reviewing the EBM literature. You may want to remove the asterisk to retrieve more EBM reviews.

۲ C	/ ■ D Medline 1997 to June 2000	0	?	lelp	
Author	Title Journal Fields Tools Combine Limit	) 🔌 t Basic D	Change Patabase Logof	f	
#	Search History	Results	Display		
1	*heart diseases/et, ci	298	Display	tract	
2	exp risk/	60462	Display		
3	exp cohort studies/	85107	Display	-	
4	1 and 2 and 3	17	Display	-	
5	limit 4 to ebm reviews	1	Display	-	
() Nter I	Run Saved Search 🛛 🔘 Save Search History Keyword or phrase: 🔽 Map Term to Sub	) Delete Dect Headin	All Searches	m Securch	
Limit to: Local Holdings Full Text Available Human English Reviews Abstracts Latest Update EBM Reviews From: 1971 To: 2000 T					

## • PROGNOSIS

This strategy will filter articles that deal primarily with mortality or epidemiology of Hypertension to those that contain evidence-based information on the prognosis of the disease, and yielded only one EBM review.

(	o v	✓ ■ D Medline 1997 to June 2	2000	? •	lelp
	Author	Title Journal Fields Tools Combine	Limit Basic D	Change atabase Logof	f
	#	Search History	Results	Display	000
	1	exp Hypertension/mo, ep [Mortality, Epidemiology]	1442	Display	tract
	2	exp cohort studies/	85107	Display	
	3	exp prognosis/	77163	Display	
	4	1 and 2 and 3	102	Display	
	5	limit 4 to ebm reviews	1	<u>Display</u>	-
L I F DENCE-	imit ( C Loo Ab From:	to: cal Holdings 「Full Text Available 「Hu stracts 「Latest Update 「EBM Review 1971 ▼ To: 2000 ▼ ED MEDICINE TERMS (Selected)	man 🗖 English <sup>75</sup> ETIOLOGY	Reviews	m Search
	APY			iologio Stud	ioo
	20002	arch - exploding			
r	ecom	mended	0	Retrosp	ective Studies
		Clinical Protocols Feasibility Studies	C	ohort Studie	S
		Pilot Projects	Longitudinal Studies		
		Reproducibility of Results		Fo	ollow-up

Research Design

Double-Blind method Meta-Analysis Patient Selection Random Allocation Sample Size

Comparative Study Placebos Clinical Trials Prospective Studies

Studies

Cross-sectional Studies Risk

Risk Factors Risk Assessment

Odds Ratio

PROGNOSIS MeSH Terms Clinical Trials, Phase I-IV Multicenter Studies Randomized Controlled Trials

Guidelines

Practice Guidelines

Program Evaluation Evidence-Based Medicine random\$.ti,ab. (Controlled Clinical Trial or Randomized Controlled trial).pt.

## DIAGNOSIS MeSH Terms

Sensitivity and Specificity

Predictive Value of Tests

**Diagnostic Errors** 

False Negative Reactions False Positive Reactions

Diagnosis, Differential Reference Values Comparative Study Evaluation Studies - exploding sensitivity.tw. specificity.tw predictive.tw. value\$.tw. Practice Guideline.pt. Epidemiologic Studies

**Case-Control Studies** 

**Retrospective studies** 

**Cohort Studies** 

Longitudinal Studies

Follow-up Studies

> Prospective Studies

Morbidity

Incidence Prevalence

Mortality

Cause of Death Fatal Outcome Hospital Mortality Infant Mortality Maternal Mortality Survival Rate

Survival Analysis

Disease-Free Survival

Prognosis

**Treatment Outcome** 

Medical Futility Treatment Failure

# **Publication Types**

(use .pt. Qualifier or use LIMIT icon and then limit to Publication Type)

> Clinical Trial.pt. (Pre-exploded)

> > Clinical Trial, Phase I-IV

Randomized Controlled Trial Multicenter Study Meta-analysis Guideline

> Practice Guideline

#### 33. Title and Citation Display

The Title Display appears immediately below the general limits on the main search page. Scroll down to view the titles or click the corresponding "Display" hypertext link to view retrievals from any of your search sets. Additional fields may be displayed by selecting the hypertext link Complete Reference and where available, Abstract and Full Text links. Select Records by clicking on the box in front of the record from the Title Display or by clicking on the box at the bottom of the page in the Citation Manager.

Limit to:					
🗖 Local Holdings 🗖 Full Text Available 🗖 Human 🗖 English 🗖 Reviews					
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Results of your search: limit 1 to full text available					
Citations available: 47					
Citations displayed: 1-10					
□ 1. Abrahm JL. Management of pain and <b>spinal cord</b> compression in patients with advanced cancer. ACP-ASIM End-of-life Care Consensus Panel. American College of Physicians-American Society of Internal Medicine [see comments]. [Review] [115 refs] <i>Annals of Internal Medicine.</i> 131(1):37-46, 1999 Jul 6. 99308807 <u>Abstract</u>   <u>Complete Reference</u> (without Full Text)   <u>Full Text</u>					
<ul> <li>2. Marwick C. Spinal cord injury research shows promise [news]. JAMA. 282(22):2108-10, 1999 Dec 8.</li> <li>20057276 Complete Reference (without Full Text)   Full Text</li> </ul>					
3. Grant IS. Andrews PJ. ABC of intensive care: neurological support. [Review] [0 refs] BMJ. 319(7202):110-3, 1999 Jul 10. 99328799 Complete Reference (without Full Text)   Full Text					
<ul> <li>4. Sato T. Kawada T. Shishido T. Sugimachi M. Alexander J Jr. Sunagawa K. Novel therapeutic strategy against central baroreflex failure: a bionic baroreflex system. <i>Circulation. 100(3):299-304, 1999 Jul 20.</i> 99341933</li> <li><u>Abstract   Complete Reference</u> (without Full Text)   <u>Full Text</u></li> </ul>					

## 34. Print, Email and Save from the Citation Manager

The Citation Manager is located at the end of every Title Display Page. Make selections from the options provided to print, email, or save. To Print, first select Display from the Action column and then select Print from the browser software. To Email documents, select Email from the Action column. Input a valid Internet email address at the option Email Citations to:. You may enter more than one email address. To Save documents, select Save from the Action column. This will invoke your browser's save utility.

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35. Logoff.

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