



## From the Editor

SLA successfully celebrated its centennial year in June with more than 5,800 attendees at its annual conference held in Washington, DC. We enjoyed visiting with many of you at the Dialog/ProQuest booth and at many of the events. As a top sponsor of SLA 2009, we welcomed a couple of pioneers who helped shape the industry: Dialog founder and Chairman Emeritus Roger K. Summit and Cambridge Information Group (CIG) Chairman Robert Snyder. Roger joined host Marty Kahn, ProQuest CEO, in the presentation of the Roger K. Summit Scholarship at a champagne reception, and we proudly named three new InfoStars from among our stellar customers. Both awards are demonstrations of Dialog's long-term commitment to the information professional community.

In this double July/August issue of *Chronolog*, we highlight our partnership with Innography, our new paperless billing, and EMBASE Classic transactional pricing. Several articles written by experts in patents and biomed provide valuable search suggestions, and of course, you'll want to read about the Free Files of the Month. There's much more so take Dialog on your vacation and read all the news!

## Manage, protect and leverage your patent portfolio with Innography

Dialog has partnered with Innography to bring Dialog customers unique intellectual property business intelligence analysis software. With Innography's Web-based software users can more easily manage, protect and leverage their patent portfolios viewing search results in a unique way to uncover patterns and trends at a glance. For example, it correlates patent data with financial, litigation and other key business information, instantly generating a variety of unique visualizations so users can perform strategic market trending, competitive analysis and other IP-related activities. With this comprehensive perspective, Innography streamlines tasks such as patent disclosure and prior art research, freedom-to-operate analyses, inventory maintenance, competitive assessments, gem-finding and more. Plus, it reveals underlying connections among data that might otherwise be missed, stimulating new ways of identifying potential market opportunities. To learn more about Innography, check the Dialog Web site for more information coming soon!

## Go green with Dialog paperless billing

"For every ton of paper that is recycled, the following is saved: 7,000 gallons of water, 380 gallons of oil and enough electricity to power an average house for six months."

—[www.gogreeninitiative.org](http://www.gogreeninitiative.org)

Dialog is pleased to offer you an opportunity to go green with a "paperless" billing option. Instead of receiving a paper copy of your invoice, now you can download your Dialog invoice in PDF format.

### How it works

Dialog paperless billing provides you with a secure Web address to retrieve and download your invoice for the current month. You'll receive an email with "View My Invoice" link. Once viewed, your online invoice will remain available for two weeks to save or print. For your protection, the link is no longer valid after two weeks. Should you need historical data from your account, Dialog can assist you.

### Get started

To begin receiving your paperless invoice, send us an [e-mail](mailto:), include your Dialog account number, and specify your preferences (e.g., the full detail invoice or selected usage report(s) such as the Account Management Reports or User Number Billing Detail). Visit our website for additional information on [electronic billing options](#).

## Contents

### From the Editor

[Manage, protect and leverage your patent portfolio with Innography](#)

[Go green with Dialog paperless billing](#)

[Quality first for Dialog content: An interview with our Content Quality Assurance team](#)

[Free File of the Month](#)

[Scitech Content Updates](#)

[Intellectual Property Content Updates](#)

[Smart Searching](#)

[Announcements](#)

[DataStar Updates](#)

[Learn about Proquest](#)

[Training](#)

[Quantum2](#)

[Search Techniques](#)

[Dialog Search Tip](#)

[DataStar Search Tip](#)

### Smart searching

#### Smart searching: Use PRINT and save

Using the PRINT command on Dialog can save you money. Consider sending search results directly to your Internet email address with the **PRINT** command, rather than downloading records online with **TYPE**. Email delivery is charged at a flat 50 cents, regardless of the number of records. Offline delivery will save not only DialUnits, but telecommunications costs and your time waiting for the records to download. Give it a try!

### Announcements

#### September Free File of the Month

**Food Science and Technology Abstracts (FSTA™) (File 51)**, a premier collection of food science, food technology and food-related human nutrition abstracts, will be offered as a free file for September. FSTA covers topics relating to every aspect of the food chain, including all the major food commodities plus biotechnology, microbiology, food safety, additives,

In addition to doing your part to preserve the environment, you will receive your Dialog invoice faster and have the option to simplify your invoice by selecting only those reports you use.

### **Quality first for Dialog content: An interview with our Content Quality Assurance team**

Since one of Dialog's major strengths is its content, we thought you'd like to meet the group that works to apply and maintain quality standards for Dialog databases. Our Content Quality Assurance or CQA team members recently sat down with us to talk about their important role at Dialog and how they add value to the databases.

**Q:** *Can you explain what Content Quality Assurance is and what your team's mission is?*

**A:** The Content Quality Assurance team or CQA as we are called makes sure that Dialog databases meet the quality standards for which Dialog content is known. As Product Engineers, we bring a customer focus to the design and testing of databases that has a direct impact on the customer search experience. We make sure the database design takes into account the customer's perspective—that it will work according to the customer's expectations. For example, it is our responsibility to make sure the database works well in cross-file searching and its features are functional. Our mission is to create great products and a great search experience for our customers by helping to design, support and maintain Dialog database quality.

**Q:** *Who is on the CQA team?*

**A:** CQA has three members but is a part of the larger Content Development group for Dialog databases. We each have a subject specialty, including Intellectual Property (Sophie Hudnut), Business and News (Deborah Praisewater) and Science and Technology (Eireann Schulenburg). We are the contacts for databases in our respective subject area, and we each work on problems of diverse scope.

With an MS in Chemistry and an MLS, Sophie has been with Dialog for 31 years and is the specialist for patent, trademark and copyright files. In her time at Dialog she has conducted customer training, written documentation, tested new Dialog features and worked on database design. Deborah is the business and news specialist and has been with Dialog for more than five years. She has a degree in meteorology and an MLS. Eireann has been with Dialog for 14 years and is the Biomed/SciTech and Pharma specialist. She has an MLS and an MA in French Literature.

Deborah comments: "What makes us qualified to create great products and a great search experience is we understand the customer point of view. Our experience includes business development, customer service, competitive intelligence, public libraries, legal and special libraries and scientific organizations. We've studied information systems and searching behavior and made it our career to improve access to information." Eireann emphasizes: "While our backgrounds are diverse, we share a common goal to make sure existing and new databases are of excellent quality for our customers."

**Q:** *What tasks support the mission of the CQA team?*

**A:** We are customer advocates in the file design process. We work with the "file loading team" and with the information provider data to determine which data will be of highest value to customers, to then create useable access to that data. We also ensure consistency between files for customers' easy, efficient searching. Once design is agreed upon, we ensure the file performs to the expected design. Some of the tasks we perform regularly include:

- Design and enhance existing and new databases

- Analyze and test databases in development according to design specifications to ensure they are working properly and there are no errors in the content

- Contribute to the design and enhancement of existing and new databases

- Contribute to business decisions, pricing analysis, and database and system technical considerations

- Coordinate the resolution of reported problems in the production databases including troubleshooting problems to determine what and who will resolve the problem.

- Explain the design and functioning of databases on Dialog and provide

nutrition, packaging and pet foods.

You can search up to \$100 (connect time or DialUnits) in the file for free in September. Output and Alerts costs are not included. See an [Overview](#) of File 51 to learn more about this important database on Dialog.

### **DialogClassic® Web XML Enhanced**

DialogClassic Web has been enhanced for downloading XML records. In addition to appending XML records, DialogClassic Web now has the ability to attach HTML and Text documents. This update provides the ability to add records in a way similar to that of DialogLink 5.0.

### **New DialogLink 5 Excel template for Derwent files**

A new Microsoft® Excel Template that works with Derwent files to produce a new report called "Derwent Single Family Report" can be viewed or downloaded in the Intellectual Property section of the DialogLink Report Templates on the Dialog Web pages.

### **TecTrends reloaded**

**TecTrends** ([File 256](#)), providing insight into emerging technologies and established technology products, has been fully reloaded and is now online. There are more than 52,000 records in the file, which is updated weekly; Alerts are run monthly. A revised Bluesheet will be available online in the very near future.

### **Dialog at AALL**

Join Dialog July 25-28, 2009, at the [American Association of Law Libraries \(AALL\) Annual Conference](#) in Walter E. Washington Convention Center in Washington, D.C.

Visit the Dialog booth (#731) in the Exhibit Hall for a reception on Sunday, July 26, to learn more about Dialog's partnership with Innography, and singular preview demonstrations of Innography during the conference.

subject expertise in our respective areas for both internal audiences and customers. For example, sometimes we respond (indirectly) to complex customer questions when the Knowledge Center needs more information.

Create and update customer documentation such as the Bluesheets for individual databases.

Some of what we do is serendipitous — checking on one issue can lead us to another unexpected task. So we rely heavily on our search skills and subject/database knowledge to make sure the user will receive satisfactory search results.

Deborah comments: "As a corporate librarian for several large technology firms over the years, I've used both Dialog and competing products to meet research requirements. This experience provides me with a customer viewpoint of our products and affords real-world insight into why and how information is sought and used."

**Q:** *You mentioned special projects, as one of your responsibilities. Can you give us an example of a special project you've worked on?*

**A:** While the range of projects we take on includes many, I can give you an example. Sophie comments: "In order to test the Japanese Classification for patents in *DWPI* and document it on the Bluesheet, I had first to understand what the classification was about and how it is supposed to be used before I could test and validate the design. Now I'm writing an explanation that will help others make use of this new feature in *DWPI*. Sophie adds, "When projects are too extensive, however, such as the trademark files reload of 18 files in a year, all team members jump in to take part."

**Q:** *To wrap up, why is your team's role so important to Dialog customers? And, what makes your job at Dialog so exciting particularly after so many years with the company?*

**A:** We add value to the database. We are exceptionally knowledgeable about Dialog. We understand how to work with Dialog tools to create effective searching experiences. We are the advocate for the customer as we design new files, enhance existing files, and respond to queries from the Knowledge Center. In fact, we are in the production process of a database throughout its life cycle. To us, that is very exciting and important work.

Our work is also very diverse, and we deal with many different groups — information providers, programmers and colleagues from different departments. Dialog content is greatly varied and each project is different. One day we might be designing a new file like *The Lancet*, another day we may be testing a trademark database being reloaded, or we could be writing a Bluesheet for a new file or answering a customer's question passed on by our sales representatives. We like to think we're enabling customers to search all our files easily and efficiently by providing a top quality database and helpful aids to aid in searching it.

We appreciate the CQA team's time to respond to questions we thought you might have about their work, as well. Watch for interviews with other groups at Dialog in the coming months.

#### Free File of the Month

##### Dialog Finder Files

In July we are highlighting the **Dialog Finder files** (Company Name Finder™ ([File 416](#)), Journal Name Finder™ ([File 414](#)) and Product Code Finder™ ([File 413](#))). They're free EVERY month and always a great place to start when your query has a company, journal or product name. See an [Overview](#) about the files and don't forget you can always use them for free.

##### Free Files for August: CAB Abstracts and Global Health

The two free files for August—**CAB Abstracts** ([File 50](#)) and **Global Health** ([File 162](#))—come from CABI Publishing, a not-for-profit science-based development and information organization. CAB Abstracts, the world-leading bibliographic database covering agriculture and the environment, includes more than 9,000 serial journals in more than 50 languages, as well as books, reports, conference proceedings and other publications. File 50 covers a wide range of animal, plant and environmental sciences, as well as topics important in these areas such as entomology, human health, parasitology, mycology, crop protection, and rural economics and development.

**Global Health** is a unique public health resource, combining coverage of

#### DataStar Updates

##### Regulatory Affairs Journal redesigned in reload

Regulatory Affairs Journal ([PHRJ](#)), the comprehensive journal dedicated to the regulatory profession worldwide, has been redesigned in its 2009 reload. Along with the sequence in which the data is displayed, many of the changes were designed to bring the database in line with current standards and to facilitate cross-database searching among related databases. New paragraphs added include Author(s) (AU), Company name (CO) and Publication year (YR). See the [DataStar Datasheet](#) for complete details.

PHRJ contains the two full-text journals: *RAJ Pharma*, covering regulation of pharmaceutical products for human and veterinary use, and *RAJ Devices*, covering key regulatory trends, as well as announcements and developments affecting the medical device and in vitro diagnostics sectors worldwide.

#### Learn about ProQuest

##### Scholarly research: Precision searching and fulltext

Do you need to find experts in various fields for recruitment, consulting or litigation support? Is it important for your organization to identify and connect with the leading-edge centers of research in specific areas of science or technology? If so, **Dialog Dissertation Abstracts Online** ([File 35/DISS](#)) and **ProQuest Dissertations & Theses** (PQDT) together provide precision search capabilities, along with the ability to receive the fulltext quickly and easily.

Dissertations are an important part of research because they:

- provide in-depth scholarly examples of subject analysis for those practicing or studying a related topic, discipline or field

- deliver recommendations and findings that may not be published anywhere else

- have already been judged as original

core public health journals and publications not indexed by other major medical databases, with a true global approach to health. The database contains more serials than any other database in its field; over 3,500 journals are unique. File 162 covers epidemiology, disease and vector control, health promotion and disease prevention, nutrition, infectious and parasitic diseases, medicinal plants, veterinary public health, environmental health, medical entomology and mycology.

#### Key features

*Global reach:* captures international literature not covered by other databases and so provides users with a truly global perspective

*Unique:* 40% of the journals contained in Global Health are unique to the database

*Specially selected:* literature is selected by a team of subject specialists committed to delivering the most relevant and authoritative information to researchers worldwide

*Comprehensive:* Global Health covers all aspects of public health at both international and community levels, as well as a wealth of material from other biomedical and life-science fields; besides information from the most prestigious journals in its field, CAB Abstracts contains records from less well-known publications, including foreign-language journals, independent publishers and learned societies.

Review the [Overview](#) of CAB Abstracts and Global Health to learn more about these databases. Throughout August, you can explore these two files up to \$100 each (either DialUnits or connect time) for free. Output and Alerts charges are not included. Take this opportunity to try out File 50 and File 162 for free throughout August.

#### SciTech Content Updates

##### EMBASE Classic available transactionally

Research of the past in EMBASE® Classic ([File 772 / EM73](#)) is now available on Dialog and DataStar on a transactional basis. This electronic backfile enables today's researchers to look back at critical research that has paved the way for today's advances in medical science. It also adds a valuable resource for prior art searchers, with the advantage of one-stop searching.

EMBASE Classic contains 1.8 million records covering facts, data and theories on medical and pharmacological topics from 1947 to 1973, with 90 percent of the records containing abstracts. The records are indexed with the same thesaurus as the current EMBASE® file and includes historic index terms. Access to older research papers can reveal side effects, toxicities or even novel uses of a drug that have not been explored in the past thirty years.

The historical data in EMBASE Classic, together with up-to-date records in EMBASE®, gives researchers approximately 60 years of information regarding medical and drug-related subjects. You'll save hours — even days — of research time, gaining a faster understanding of the evolution of today's science and medicine.

##### Spotlight on EMBASE: Pharmacovigilance searches

*By Rosemary Stevens, Knowledge Center science specialist*

Because the assessment of risk management of a drug is required by law, a Pharmacovigilance (PV) search can be a serious and potentially costly endeavor. Literature searches are necessary to detect, monitor and communicate drug risks to the appropriate agencies. According to Carol Tsang in her January 2007 article in *Regulatory Rapporteur* titled "Pharmacovigilance: Is there a difference in perceived practices between innovative and generic industries?" there is a definite need to include EMBASE® in a PV search. She wrote: "MEDLINE® and EMBASE are the two most widely-used biomedical databases for literature searches for spontaneous adverse reactions."

EMBASE's deep drug indexing (over 27,000 drug terms) enables a searcher to pinpoint adverse drug reactions and clinical trial papers, and its unique journal coverage and European slant make it a must for a thorough drug search. To understand the value of EMBASE for an adverse reaction search, let's follow Paula, our PV researcher, through a typical search. Paula has been tasked to search for adverse effects of Tramadol. Tramadol is indexed

and significant contributions by academic peers.

The cement of scholarly research, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses (PQDT) is the single, authoritative source of full-text doctoral dissertations and master's theses. PQDT indexes and abstracts 2.6+ million dissertations and theses from 1861 forward. Continuously updated, PQDT contains author-written abstracts from 1980 forward for dissertations and 1988 forward for theses. More than one million dissertations, with 1,000 added every week, are available in fulltext from ProQuest in digital format, film or paper copy from 1997. Subject coverage encompasses humanities and social sciences and science and technology.

##### Why use Dissertations Abstracts Online and PQDT in your research?

Strict editorial control of content maintained

Subject Headings and keywords assigned by trained editors

Content-type focus (e.g. only PhD and Masters Theses) means no unwanted data in searches (articles, senior theses, etc.)

More than 60,000 new dissertations and master's theses published every year.

If you need precision searching and full-text results, Dialog and ProQuest provide the answer.

#### Training

##### Training Schedule

Check the [training schedule](#) for July through September for new classes in all regions worldwide and in a number of languages. Besides new product training classes, you'll find special patent sessions: "Patents 101: Understanding Patent Concepts and Terminology" and "Patents 102: Understanding the Patenting Process"; and for business, take a look at "Finding Market Intelligence Information on Dialog." For our German customers, take a break and register for the 15-minute, instructor-led sessions in

in both MEDLINE and EMBASE, so Paula can utilize the specialized subheadings in each database. To make this easier, she will only select the subheadings the two databases have in common—adverse effects (AE) and toxicity (TO).

```
B 155, 73
S TRAMADOL (L) (AE OR TO)
RD
```

Paula organized the search so that duplicates will be removed from EMBASE. Here is the breakdown of results:

Set	File	Items	Description
	155	377	
	73	1424	
S2	1801	RD	S1 (unique items)

EMBASE retrieved 1,424 records MEDLINE didn't—records that would have been missed if only one database was chosen. This is in part due to the approximately 1,800 unique journals covered in EMBASE. Several of the records retrieved were from the *Indian Journal of Pharmacology*, a journal that has limited coverage in MEDLINE.

Another drug that Paula has to track is Amevive or Alefacept, which is used to treat psoriasis. Neither term is indexed in MEDLINE; so, Paula will have to use a text strategy. Since Alefacept is the preferred drug term in EMBASE, Paula can use the appropriate indexing.

```
B 155,73
S ALEFACEPT (L) (AE OR TO OR IT) FROM 73
S (AMEVIVE OR ALEFACEPT) AND (ADVERSE OR TOXIC? OR
  POISON? OR INTERACTION) FROM 155
S S1 OR S2
RD S3 (unique items)
```

The database breakdown:

Set	File	Items	Description
155	106		
73	150		
S4	256	RD	S3 (unique items)

Alefacept is a relatively new drug, but EMBASE retrieved 150 focused records. A free-text search performed in MEDLINE could be less targeted and might retrieve irrelevant records. In short, a comprehensive PV search requires at least two databases. With its unique content and deep drug indexing, EMBASE is an invaluable resource for the Pharmacovigilance searcher.

**Note:** For more on searching EMBASE, see the [article](#) in the May *Chronolog*.

### TULSA™ (Petroleum Abstracts) reaches abstract one million

After almost 50 years in the petroleum information service, The University of Tulsa/Petroleum Abstracts published its one-millionth entry on June 13, 2009 in the weekly *Petroleum Abstracts Bulletin*. "This achievement is the result of the exceptional dedication of our staff and longstanding support of our subscribers in the petroleum industry and online vendor partners," said Tom Burchfield, director of petroleum abstracts.

Material contained in the *Petroleum Abstracts Bulletin* is indexed using a controlled vocabulary of search terms and added weekly to the subscriber-only Files 986, 987 on Dialog and TULS, TUSL on DataStar. The University of Tulsa™ (Petroleum Abstracts) database covers the worldwide scientific and technical literature and patents relevant to oil and gas exploration and production.

Petroleum Abstracts was founded at the University of Tulsa in 1960 and published the first issue of the *Petroleum Abstracts Bulletin* in January 1961. The service met a growing need to abstract and index a huge influx of information. Today, the *Bulletin* contains more than 700 entries each week from around the world. The searchable, online TULSA™ (Petroleum Abstracts) database was introduced in 1975. The database is an important tool used by industry professionals, researchers and students to make informed business decisions regarding upstream operations.

German on [cited authors](#) and many more.

**Notice:** If you're interested in Dialog and DataStar training, you will want to [sign up](#) for the quarterly e-newsletter *Training Updates*. Don't miss the new issue for July-September.

### NEW Dialog and DataStar At a Glance modules

To help you learn DataStar search techniques, try the new 10-minute [DataStar on-demand modules](#). Five short sessions cover entering search terms, multifile searching, using look-up lists, indexing and more. And, if you want your training in French, [check out the new module "How to Enter Search Terms" with French audio](#).

A new [Dialog At a Glance module](#) describes the RANK command and illustrates how to use the feature in your searching. Just follow the subject-specific examples and you will be analyzing your own search results with RANK.

### Quantum<sup>2</sup>

#### Dialog award-winners

Our 2009 North America [InfoStars](#) — our top information professional awardees — were named at the SLA conference:

Ginger Heller of Mercer

Marlene Vogelsang of PG&E Pacific Energy Center

Rick Raske of Baxter International Inc.

Dialog also supports the annual SLA Australia and New Zealand Chapter Information Professional of the Year. This year's winner is Claire Stent from Statistics New Zealand. Congratulations to the winners as outstanding examples of role models in the information industry!

The [Roger K. Summit Scholarship](#) winner this year is Tania Alekson of the University of British Columbia MLIS program.

### Search Techniques

For more information about TULSA™ (Petroleum Abstracts), check the Dialog [Bluesheet](#) and DataStar [Datasheet](#).

### Intellectual Property Content Updates

#### Using Japanese Classifications in DWPI

By *Sophie Hudnut, Content Development, senior product engineer*

Searching for Japanese records in DWPI ([Files 350,351,352](#)) from 1966 forward has been enhanced with the inclusion of the classification and indexing systems developed by the Japanese Patent Office (JPO). These hierarchical systems are the File Index Terms (FI Terms) and File Forming Terms (F Terms). The FI codes are similar to IPCs and are applied by Japanese patent examiners to classify the patent into a particular area of technology. The F Terms provide a deep level of indexing and a more detailed view of the patent from a variety of viewpoints. This is particularly powerful in technical fields where Japanese companies are strong (e.g., LCD technology developed in Japan).

#### File Index (FI) Terms

The FI Terms are used by the JPO to **classify** the technical content of patent documents and to organize prior art searches more efficiently. This system is similar to the ECLA system applied by patent examiners at the European Patent Office. There are approximately 190,000 classes in the FI system, compared to 70,000 IPC classes. The technology covered in Japanese patents can, therefore, be classified to a deeper level than with IPCs alone.

Essentially the FI Terms are an extension of the IPC system and use the complete IPC symbols up through the subgroup. A three-digit Subdivision Symbol or a one-character File Discrimination Symbol (or both) may be included. An FI Term is shown on the right.

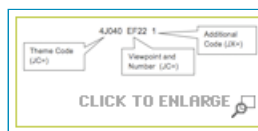


On occasion, a Facet (JA=) or a Rank/Type (JT=) term may also accompany the FI Term. On Dialog, the IPC Classification can be linked to these additional terms using the (S) operator.

#### F Terms

The F Terms are a classification system created by the JPO to cope with the ever-increasing volume and diversification of technologies and to improve the efficiency of prior art searches for patent examination. The main purpose of the F Terms is to **index** the content in the full patent, not just the claims. This is a completely independent system that is applied to patent applications in addition to the IPC and FI codes. F Terms *do not exist* for all Japanese documents — the coverage depends on the field of technology, but it does reflect the technical fields in which Japan is strong. While the IPC, and to an extent the FI Terms, classify patents mostly from a single technical viewpoint, the F terms index the document from multiple viewpoints (e.g., purpose of the invention, effect of the invention, components/materials, structure (of objects, chemical compounds), use of the invention, etc.)

Essentially the technical content of patent documents is analyzed by the patent examiner and divided into different themes, and each theme is given a theme code. Themes are further organized into Viewpoints and extended with Viewpoint Numbers and by Additional codes. In total there are 2,600 themes, 22,000 Viewpoints and 340,000 F term items. An F term is shown above.



On Dialog, Theme and Viewpoint can be linked together using the (S) operator. In addition, Viewpoint can be searched with or without the number attached. Consult the DWPI [Bluesheet](#) for more information about searching the FI and F terms.

A complete list of FI Terms and corresponding F Terms with descriptions in English can be found on the [JPO's Industrial Property Digital Library \(IPDL\) Web site](#). After reaching the site, click "Patent Map Guidance" to get a menu screen where you can enter the FI/IPC Term or the F Term that you want to examine.

For information on searching F codes and FI terms review the [Seminar on Search and Documentation Working Methods PowerPoint](#) and the [IPC and Other Classification Systems: Japanese Classification System \(FI,](#)

### Dialog Search Tip: Using indexing in CAB Abstracts

Here is a search tip you will want to try out in **CAB Abstracts** ([File 50](#)), the Dialog free file for August. For a topic on the acceptance level of children towards whole grain foods, start out with a free-text search using keywords. For searches where you want recent data, use Dialog's CURRENT feature.

```
?BEGIN 50 CURRENT
?SELECT CHILD? (S) WHOLE ( ) GRAIN?
?TYPE S1/8/1-10
```

Browse records in Format 8 to see the title, indexing and publication year. Some titles that fit the profile of your search query may immediately catch your attention. However, by looking at the descriptor terms (/DE), the identifiers (/ID), the geographic names (GN=, /GN), the Broader Terms (BT=) and the CABICODES (CN=, /CN, CC=), you can locate synonyms, ways to broaden or narrow your search, and concepts you may not have considered.

For broader, global topics, consider a combination of CABICODES and descriptors. Browsing Format 8 in the above example showed the CABICODE (CC=) VV110 for DIET STUDIES, and a RANK DE on S1 yielded the descriptor phrase CHILD NUTRITION, a thesaurus term. SELECT CHILD NUTRITION AND CC=VV110 to find global studies of childhood nutrition across many countries.

Try a variety of search strategies in CAB Abstracts in August. Searching is free, but be sure to check your [Bluesheet](#) for rates on output and Alerts.

### DataStar Search Tip: Searching for status in MEDLINE

MEDLINE® ([MEDL](#)) on DataStar has some hidden gems among its millions of records. Find these gems by using Quick Codes to search for status. All records are indexed by status, with six different types:

'MEDLINE' or 'COMPLETE', fully indexed documents

'OLDMEDLINE' documents

**F-terms) and Quality of Reclassification.**

**Coverage of FI codes and F terms in DWPI**

The Japanese classification has been applied to 5.25 million Japanese patents (4.6 million family records) published since 1966. The coverage is complete for Japanese applications published in the period from 2001 to 2007, while prior to 2001 the associated FI codes and F Terms are included for records where the indexing was available. Beginning with DWPI Update 2009/20, Japanese Classification data is included with Japanese patents on an on-going basis. Japanese patents are regularly reclassified as new terms are introduced, or patents are reviewed as part of the examination process. Any reclassified records will be updated in DWPI in the same quarterly reclassification updates for IPCs, U.S. Classes and ECLA codes.

Here's an extract of a DWPI record that illustrates the Japanese classification and the various parts of FI and F Terms described in this article.

DIALOG(R) File 351: Derwent WPI  
 (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rights reserved.

WPI Acc no: 1998-225286/  
**Adhesive with low curing shrinkage used for optical disks - including acryloyl-containing urethane acrylate and polymerisation initiator**  
**Original Titles:**  
 ADHESIVE FOR OPTICAL DISK AND OPTICAL DISK

**Class Codes**

Japan National Classification FI Terms			
FI Term	Facet	Rank	Type
C09J-175/14	JBT		
C09J-004/00			
C09J-004/02			
G11B-007/24 541 K			

Japan National Classification F Terms		
Theme	ViewPoint + Figure	Additional Code
4J040		
5D029		
4J040	EF22	1
4J040	EF23	1
4J040	EF29	1
4J040	FA29	1
4J040	HB19	
4J040	HB41	
4J040	HB43	
4J040	HC09	
4J040	HD19	
4J040	HD23	
4J040	KA12	
4J040	KA13	
4J040	LA06	
4J040	LA07	
5D029	MA43	

(1949-1965)

'PUBLISHER'

'IN-PROCESS'

'IN-DATA-REVIEW'

'PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE'

In-Data-Review and Publisher are records supplied by other information providers to the NLM. In addition, Publisher articles are those appearing on the Web before they have been assigned to a specific journal issue, so they do not yet have full bibliographic details. A few documents remain out of MEDLINE's usual scope and are not subsequently indexed with MeSH®. Although they stay in the database and have full bibliographic information, these are the 'PubMed-not-Medline' records.

To search for a particular status, enter a Quick Code (e.g., PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE=YES). For a list of the status Quick Codes, enter STATUS=?.

MEDLINE Alerts do not contain Publisher, In-Process or In-Data-Review records. However, you can set up Alerts in MEDLINE-IN-PROCESS (MEIP) if you wish to receive Alerts for these types of records.

4J040	NA21	
5D029	RA28	

### **Derwent World Patents Index adds green Manual Codes**

With the interest in green products and services growing, *Derwent World Patents Index*<sup>®</sup> ([File 351](#)) has added a "green" category to its manual codes in the areas of transportation, alternative energy, chemistry and environment and pollution and waste. To help you monitor and track this growing field, you can reference [tables](#) that provide listings of Green Technology Manual Codes for more precise searching of enhanced patent data in *DWPI*.

Each year Thomson Reuters revises the *DWPI* electrical (EPI), chemical (CPI) and fragmentation Manual Codes. Thomson Reuters is seeking [suggestions for revisions](#) to EPI and CPI codes from *DWPI* users to help improve the indexing of their patent information.

### **A Proximal and a Distal Tip**

*By Ron Kaminecki, MS, CPL, JD, director, IP segment, US patent attorney*



**Ron Kaminecki**

You have seen the news about our new relationship with Innography, a company that has created a novel product that combines data (initially patent-based data) from several databases into easy-to-absorb visualizations and integrates in non-patent data. It is used primarily for patent analysis, but with the promise for other areas as well. We hope you will look into this analytical tool, but for now, here's how to do some analysis on industrial-strength Dialog.

One time I was speaking before a group of about 20 attorneys in a conference room at their law firm. I was showing them how to combine techniques such that a list of potential litigants (both defendants and especially plaintiffs) could be created starting with just the name of one of their clients. I asked them to give me the name of one of their clients, and I would show them how to create the list. Nothing exasperates a speaker more than when a question to the group goes unanswered, or worse, is answered by an overwhelming silence. After a brief, but painfully quiet pause, one brave attorney said they could not give me the name of any of their clients as those were confidential. So, I said, "Fine. I'll find them myself," and by adding two more steps in as many minutes, I gave them a list of their top clients! I then proceeded with the original task, though this time with the now undivided attention of the silently-awed (instead of determinedly-mum) group of patent attorneys. The only time they murmured was when I showed them the names of some of their largest client's competitors, some of which these lawyers had actually seen in court proceedings while defending their client's patents. Not bad being able to identify who may be suing your client, even if I did have to start without even the name of the client!

### **A new best-selling book idea...**

I will cover the procedure on how to shut up a group of attorneys shortly, but I would like to talk a bit about using different parts of a patent as potential search terms. There are many ways of indexing a patent and even more of searching a patent, but do consider some of the data that exist in every patent that typically are ignored. For example, whole industries have cropped up once someone determined that cited patents, like cited literature, do contain useful information (within certain caveats, of course), and that both citing and cited patents could help find patents that may be difficult to locate using conventional methods. Some call it *metadata*, but I think this concept is broader than that.

For example, in past columns I mentioned that finding all patent assignees is difficult, and some producers like IFI CLAIMS Patent Services have painstakingly identified what they call probable assignees which is a big bonus. One way to locate your own potential assignees is to make some assumptions and determine that if a patent does not have an assignee, it may have the potential name of the assignee in the legal representative field. That is, in a patent that has no assignee, but was written and prosecuted by ABC Company, you might assume the legal representative field gives a rather obvious hint as to who will be the assignee of the patent. Of course, if the assignee is represented by a law firm, you may be out of

luck. Going further, perhaps you could look up all of the patents being prosecuted by that law firm and then RANK the results by assignee, to see if one of the firm's historical clients could be a suspect in the list of potential assignees. And, you could go further than this. Indeed, one of the things we liked about Innography is its capability to give you yet another list of suspects for potential ownership of patents by using similar assumptions in a relational database method. You will be hearing more on this soon, but back to Dialog.

#### **The plot for the book titled, "How to Silence Attorneys," thickens...**

Now you can probably see how I shut up the group of attorneys. I opened U.S. Patents Fulltext (BEGIN 654); I searched the name of the firm (EXPAND LR=Lox, Stocks and Burrell) and RANKed the output by patent assignee (RANK PA) to find the names of the top clients for the firm I visited. This gave me their precious list of clients. While still in the same database, I then searched one of the client's names (EXPAND PA=Ornery Engineers, Inc.) and picked the appropriate items from the E-list (or checked the boxes if you used the VIRTUAL EXPAND (VE) command in DialogLink 5) to establish a set. Here is where it gets tricky and where a good recipe works. Now that I had a set of all of their top client's patents, I wanted to search each patent as a cited patent to see which patents cited them. This would have been difficult to do manually, but using the MAP command to grab all of Ornery Engineers' patents, then saving them in a profile as cited patents (e.g., MAP PN T/CT=), and then EXecuting (EX) the strategy, I then had a list of all of the patents that cited Ornery's patents. Finally, I RANKed the results by patent assignee to obtain a list of suspects, most of whom were competitors (though I recall Ornery showed up at the top of the list, meaning they liked to cite themselves quite often), and some of whom were litigants already known to the assembled attorneys.

In summary, I looked up the non-traditional legal representative first, ranked their assignees to locate the firm's clients, and then used a recipe to look up the topmost client's patents and the patents that cited them. Finally I ranked the list of citators to locate suspects to be considered as competitors and possibly litigants. Of course, this final list could also have had companies in a joint venture with the Ornery Engineers or even been the parent of this company; so, as with all metadata, please be careful when making assumptions.

Metadata and recipes — the best way to keep attorneys quiet since the invention of donuts.

**Note:** If you would like to see an example of this search in recipe format, please email me at , and I will send you one; if you wish, I'd be happy to set up a Webex to cover the details.

### **When do drugs come off patent?**

*By Ian Pearce, training & applications consultant, Europe*

#### **How can you determine when drugs will lose their patent protection?**

It typically takes many years and a lot of investment to discover a new drug, develop it through clinical trials, obtain regulatory clearance and then successfully launch it onto the market as a new branded drug. During that period, and ideally for many years after launch, the new drug will enjoy patent protection so that no other company can exploit the discovery and produce and sell a copy of the drug without the risk of prosecution and a claim for damages.

But while the worldwide patenting system is designed to encourage this innovation and discovery process it only grants exclusivity to market that discovery, in this case a new drug, for a limited number of years in return for payment of a yearly maintenance fee.

#### **What happens when a drug loses patent protection?**

Generic drugs are identical copies of brand name drugs that have lost their patent protection. They have exactly the same dosage, route of administration, safety risks, and are intended to treat the same diseases. However, they are often much cheaper to buy because the manufacturers of the generic equivalents have not had to bear all of the initial expense of developing and marketing the drug. If multiple companies begin producing generic versions of the same drug at the same time once patent protection has lapsed, then market forces can drive down the price even further.

#### **Generic drugs are big business**

Although generic drugs are big business, they can be bad news for the company losing patent protection; substantial value in their stock price can disappear overnight when one of their drugs comes off patent. But how can

you determine when particular drugs will lose their patent protection and therefore be at risk from generic competition?

**IMS Patent Focus (File 447/IPIP)** is a focused database for patent information related to drugs. The database contains patent information for significant drugs that have already been marketed or are in Phase III clinical trials or above, but crucially allows access by drug name, CAS<sup>®</sup> Registry Number or lab code. Each document in the database gives details of the drug name, therapeutic class and associated patent, including priority information and comments fields outlining exactly what is covered by the patent in question. Importantly, information about estimated expiry dates and extensions is also covered, including Supplementary Protection Certificate (SPC) status, and Japanese and USA extensions e.g.:

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Expiry date and comments
Estimated expiry date: October 2001
SPC Granted
SPC date: July 2005.
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Because patent protection is country specific, each record in IMS Patent Focus is focused on the status of a drug within one single country as opposed to family-based patent databases where a single record gathers together worldwide patent information, such as in *Derwent World Patents Index<sup>®</sup>* (File 351) and INPADOC/Family and Legal Status (File 345). This means that an initial search for a drug name in IMS Patent Focus will usually return multiple records, with each record containing information specific to a single country.

You may, of course, also find there are additional records relating to the administration of the drug in combination with other active ingredients or to different formulations or anything else that may have been patented for the drug! If your initial search is too broad you can restrict to the NA= index on Dialog, which gathers the drug name, brand name or lab code fields together or to the CAS<sup>®</sup> Registry Number index RN=; on DataStar the title (.TI.) or synonyms (.SY.) fields can be specified rather than searching all text fields.

Since IMS Patent Focus is country-specific, it can be helpful to narrow your search in a second step to the particular country of interest using the Patent Country PC= index on Dialog or the Country (CN)field on DataStar. Trying to narrow your search to "EP," though, will again potentially return multiple records as there is one record per country designated via the European patent office route so search for the national countries of interest, where necessary. With any index field on Dialog or DataStar, it is always prudent to first view the index of interest (the EXPAND command on Dialog, for example *expand PC=*) before running your search to see how your potential term may be applied within the database. This is particularly true in IMS Patent Focus where you may need to search a combination of different country codes and/or country names.

For example, on Dialog national GB patents are indexed as *GB* or *UK* in the patent country field; so, you can expand either of these patent country fields (PC=) and get the same number of results. However, GB protection via the European Patent Office route is only indexed as *UK EP*.

On DataStar, national GB patents are indexed as *UK* in the country field. GB protection via the European patent office route is indexed as both *UK* and *EP*. Therefore, search for "*UK NOT EP*" in the country field to restrict to national GB patents only or "*UK AND EP*" to retrieve GB documents via the European route.

#### **When in doubt always view the index before searching**

Alternative useful search fields include the Therapeutic Classes index which can be used for selectively retrieving patent information on drugs acting on certain types of diseases or with a particular mechanism of action as well as the Patentee field (PA= on Dialog and *Patent Assignee* on DataStar), which can be used to establish the potential portfolio at risk for companies of interest. Again, view the index before searching to find relevant terms or company names.

The next time you need to find patent information about marketed drugs or those in Phase III clinical trials or above, IMS Patent Focus is an ideal place to start.