



DIALOG

**Biomedical Information
on Dialog**

Featuring DialogClassic

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Section 1: Introduction

In this section you will:

- Discuss the benefits of using the biomedical files on Dialog
- Consider the importance of using these databases in combination for a comprehensive search

Biomedical Literature on Dialog

Dialog offers a broad spectrum of databases of importance to researchers in the areas of life sciences, chemistry, pharmacology, engineering and intellectual property. Four databases on Dialog have the broadest coverage of the biomedical literature: MEDLINE[®], EMBASE[®], BIOSIS Previews[®], and SciSearch[®] - A Cited Reference Science Database. MEDLINE was covered in detail in the *Searching MEDLINE[®] Using DialogClassic* seminar. It is important to review this seminar to learn how to search MEDLINE before taking this session.

Although MEDLINE provides a wealth of information on biomedical subjects, it is often necessary to search other Dialog databases to obtain comprehensive coverage of the biomedical literature. In addition, each of the databases discussed in this seminar contains features that will be useful for certain kinds of searches. Examples include drug trade name indexing in EMBASE, conference information in BIOSIS, and author verification in SciSearch.

Although the focus of this seminar is on three of the four major biomedical databases, additional biomedical databases on Dialog are listed in a chart on pages 98 to 102. You can also search across a large number of biomedical-related databases, including MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS and SciSearch by using the DIALINDEX[®]/OneSearch[®] categories MEDICINE, BIOSCI, BIOCHEM, or PHARM.

Why Search Biomedical Databases on Dialog?

- MEDLINE on Dialog can be searched with other important biomedical files, such as BIOSIS Previews, EMBASE, or SciSearch.
- A more comprehensive search can be done on Dialog, and duplicate records can then be removed.
- Alerts can be set to run strategies automatically with each update or a time of your choosing.
- Special features can be used on Dialog, such as RANK, MAP or LIMIT.
- Dialog offers free, expert customer support.
- Searching Dialog is faster than the free sites on the Web.

Searching the Major Biomedical Databases on Dialog

Many biomedical researchers rely mainly (or exclusively) on MEDLINE. The search illustrated below is run in the four major biomedical databases – MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS Previews, and SciSearch – to demonstrate the important point that no one database covers all the relevant biomedical literature.

► **Topic** ◀ What scientific information is available on the genetic link to dementia, Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease?

*BEGIN the
MEDLINE
database.*

*Conduct a
keyword search on
the topic.*

*ADD EMBASE.
For purposes of
comparison,
redo the search.
Note the results
more than
doubled.*

*ADD BIOSIS
Previews and the
SciSearch
database.*

*Again, for
purposes of
comparison, redo
the search in
these two
additional
databases.*

*Results increased
by more than 80%.*

*DISPLAY SETS
(DS) allows you to
see the sets you
have created.*

```
?b 155
File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Sep W2

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -
?s dementia and genetic(w) risk
           40941  DEMENTIA
           411629  GENETIC
           512802  RISK
           2291   GENETIC (W) RISK
      S1      83   DEMENTIA AND GENETIC (W) RISK
?add 72
Added File(s): 72
Previous sets have been retained; enter DISPLAY SETS to
view them.
?s dementia and genetic(w) risk
           59866  DEMENTIA
           625216  GENETIC
           827811  RISK
           6933   GENETIC (W) RISK
      S2      244  DEMENTIA AND GENETIC (W) RISK
?add 55,34
Added File(s): 55, 34
Previous sets have been retained; enter DISPLAY SETS to
view them.
?s dementia and genetic(w) risk
           109671  DEMENTIA
           1110489  GENETIC
           1397277  RISK
           11184   GENETIC (W) RISK
      S3      442  DEMENTIA AND GENETIC (W) RISK

?ds
Set      Items  Description
S1        83   DEMENTIA AND GENETIC (W) RISK
S2       244   DEMENTIA AND GENETIC (W) RISK
S3       442   DEMENTIA AND GENETIC (W) RISK
```

Use the REMOVE
DUPLICATES
(RD) command to
eliminate duplicate
articles.

The result is three
times the number
of records from the
biomedical
literature than
searching
MEDLINE alone.

A quick scan of
the titles shows
their relevance
and opportunities
for refining the
search using
additional terms.

```
?s s1 or s2 or s3
      83 S1
      244 S2
      442 S3
      S4 442 S1 OR S2 OR S3

?rd
...examined 50 records (350)
...examined 50 records (400)
...completed examining records
      S5 259 RD (unique items)

?t s5/6/1-2 from each
  5/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
13451826 22150448 PMID: 12160362
  Apolipoprotein E epsilon4 allele, elevated midlife
total cholesterol level, and high midlife systolic
blood pressure are independent risk factors for late-life
Alzheimer disease.
Aug 6 2002

  5/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
13349109 22102361 PMID: 12107813
  Apolipoprotein E gene in frontotemporal dementia : an
association study and meta-analysis.
Jul 2002

  5/6/83 (Item 1 from file: 72)
11723880 EMBASE No: 2002296080
  Dementia management
2002

  5/6/84 (Item 2 from file: 72)
11677210 EMBASE No: 2002254005
  Alzheimer's disease: Genes, pathogenesis and risk
prediction
2001

  5/6/184 (Item 1 from file: 55)
13824822 BIOSIS NO.: 200200453643
  The role of beta-amyloid in Alzheimer's disease.
2002

  5/6/185 (Item 2 from file: 55)
13723161 BIOSIS NO.: 200200351982
  Genetic and environmental risk factors for Alzheimer's
disease.
2002

  5/6/208 (Item 1 from file: 34)
10849829 Genuine Article#: 576CF Number of References:
44
  Title: Psychiatric disorders in relatives of subjects with
Alzheimer's disease - No evidence for common genetic
risk factors (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20020400
```

```
5/6/209      (Item 2 from file: 34)
10720244    Genuine Article#: 562LU    Number of References:
25
Title: Effect of the APOE-491A/T promoter polymorphism on
apolipoprotein E levels and risk of Alzheimer disease: The
Rotterdam study (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20020708
```

The search strategy just illustrated uses only “free text” search terms. However, the biomedical databases on Dialog contain many features to improve search precision. In the following sections, each database and its special indexing features will be discussed in greater detail. In addition, you will look at some of the special uses for which you can search these biomedical files. In Section 5: Conducting Comprehensive Biomedical Searches, you will look again at this same search, which will point out the ways you can take advantage of the indexing and features in an all inclusive search.

Section 2: Searching EMBASE[®]

In this section you will:

- Develop an understanding of the organization and use of the EMBASE thesaurus
- Access the online thesaurus and select relevant terms for your search strategy
- Use the EXPLODE feature to search broader concepts
- Use EMBASE links (subheadings) to refine retrieval

Description of EMBASE

EMBASE (Files 72, 73, 172) (formerly EXCERPTA MEDICA) is one of the leading sources for searching the biomedical literature. It consists of abstracts and citations to over 4,000 biomedical and pharmacological journals from over 70 countries, with excellent coverage of European journals. EMBASE is renowned for its coverage of the drug-related literature. This section also highlights the special features available in EMBASE for searching drug-related topics.

EMBASE features timely reporting of medical and pharmaceutical citations, averaging only 15 days from receipt of journals from the publishers to appearance in the database with full indexing. File 72 contains data from 1993 to the present; File 73 contains data from 1974 to the present.

EMBASE Alert (File 172) averages five (5) days from a publication's receipt to the appearance of a citation in the database (without indexing). After six to eight weeks, completed records are moved to File 72.

Consult the EMBASE Bluesheet following page 13 for more details.

Search Aids for Use With EMBASE

Consult the EMBASE thesaurus, EMTREE, before going online for help in locating preferred index terms used in Files 72 and 73. The hard copy user aid is published annually in a three-volume set.

Volume 1 of the EMTREE Thesaurus provides an alphabetical list of frequently used descriptors for searching in EMBASE. It also offers cross-references from synonyms to preferred terms.

Volume 2 is the Tree Structure, and Volume 3 is a permuted index that contains an alphabetical list of all words used in EMTREE.

A complete three-volume EMTREE set is available by prepaid order from:

Elsevier Science
Secondary Publishing Division
650 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10011
Phone 800-457-4644 Fax: 212-633-3975
e-mail: usembase-f@elsevier.com

Contents of the Database

EMBASE is a comprehensive source for:

- Drug research, pharmacology, pharmaceuticals, pharmacy and toxicology
- Human medicine (clinical and experimental, including animal models)
- Basic biological research relevant to human medicine
- Health policy, management and pharmacoconomics
- Public, occupational and environmental health
- Substance dependence and abuse, and treatment
- Psychiatry
- Rehabilitation & physical therapy
- Forensic medicine
- Biomedical engineering, instrumentation, biotechnology and medical

SAMPLE RECORD

DIALOG(R) File 72: EMBASE
(c) 2002 ELSEVIER SCIENCE. All rts. reserv.

AA= 07354779 EMBASE No: 1998265455
/TI Fourfold increase in efficiency of cyclosporin A when combined with hyaluronan: Evidence for mode of drug transport and targeting

AU= Gowland G.
CS= Prof. G. Gowland, Department of Experimental Pathology, The Medical College, Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6BQ United Kingdom

JN=,SO= International Journal of Immunotherapy (INT. J. IMMUNOTHER.)
CP=,PY= (Switzerland) 1998, 14/1 (1-7)

CD=,SN= CODEN: IJIME ISSN: 0255-9625
PD= PUBLICATION DATE: 19980000
DT= DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LA=,SL= LANGUAGES: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGES: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 13

/AB Cyclosporin A has potential for wide clinical use limited only by a very narrow therapeutic index. Potentiation of its clinical efficacy is thus very desirable. Preliminary data had indicated that the admixture of cyclosporin A with hyaluronan could increase its efficacy. In this study it was found that the i.v. dose of cyclosporin A which inhibited oxazolone hypersensitivity in rats was reduced fourfold by the inclusion of cyclosporin A in hyaluronan. Cyclosporin A delivery to draining lymph nodes increased correspondingly in the presence of hyaluronan. The availability of cyclosporin A to sensitized ears was reduced in direct relation to the efficacy of the formulation. An association of cyclosporin A with hyaluronan was demonstrated using gel filtration and shown to protect the cyclosporin A molecule from its normal predisposition to bind to red blood cells. A fourfold reduction in the dose of cyclosporin A required to inhibit T-cell function in the whole organism has significant implication for its use in clinics, and would allow its more widespread use in chronic inflammatory disease, as well as reduced risk in the prevention of rejection in transplantation.

/TN,TN=,/MN,MN= BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: sandimmun/sandoz/Switzerland
/MN,MN= MANUFACTURER NAMES: sandoz/Switzerland; hyal/Canada

/DE,/DE/DD DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*cyclosporin a--drug combination--cb; *cyclosporin a--drug dose--do; *cyclosporin a--drug therapy--dt; *cyclosporin a--pharmacokinetics--pk; *hyaluronic acid--drug combination--cb; *hyaluronic acid--drug therapy--dt; *hyaluronic acid--pharmacokinetics--pk
oxazolone; immunosuppressive agent--clinical trial--ct; immunosuppressive agent--drug administration--ad; immunosuppressive agent--drug combination--cb; immunosuppressive agent--drug dose--do; immunosuppressive agent--drug therapy--dt; immunosuppressive agent--pharmacokinetics--pk

/DE,/DE/DM MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
drug transport; drug targeting; drug efficacy; hypersensitivity--drug therapy--dt; lymph node; gel filtration; nonhuman; male; rat; animal experiment; controlled study; animal tissue; intravenous drug administration; article

/ID,RN= CAS REGISTRY NO.: 59865-13-3, 63798-73-2 (cyclosporin a); 31799-91-4, 9004-61-9, 9067-32-7 (hyaluronic acid)

SH= SECTION HEADINGS:
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index

SEARCH OPTIONS

BASIC INDEX

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	—	All Basic Index Fields	Word	S CYCLOSPORIN(W)A
/AB	AB	Abstract ¹	Word	S LYMPH(W)NODE?/AB
/DD	DD	Descriptor (Drug) ^{2,3}	Word & Phrase	S CYCLOSPORIN(W)A/DD
/DE	DE	Descriptor (All) ²	Word & Phrase	S CYCLOSPORIN A(L)DRUG COMBINATION/DD
/DM	DM	Descriptor (Medical) ^{2,3}	Word & Phrase	S GEL(W)FILTRATION/DE
/ID	ID	Identifier ^{4,5}	Word & Phrase	S IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENT/DE
/MD	MD	Device Manufacturer ⁶	Word & Phrase	S HYPERSENSITIVITY/DM
/MN	MN	Drug Manufacturer ⁶	Word & Phrase	S LYMPH NODE/DM
/ND	ND	Device Name ⁶	Word & Phrase	S HYALURONIC(W)ACID/ID
/SH	SH	EMCLAS Section Heading	Word & Phrase	S HYALURONIC ACID/ID
/TI	TI	Title	Word	S BOSTON(W)SCIENTIFIC/MD
/TN	TN	Drug Brand Name ⁶	Word & Phrase	S BOSTON SCIENTIFIC?/MD
				S SANDOZ/MN
				S HYDRO PHARMA/MN
				S FOGARTY(W)THROMBECTOMY/ND
				S FOGARTY THROMBECTOMY?/ND
				S SEROLOGY(1W)TRANSPLANTATION/SH
				S IMMUNOLOGY, SEROLOGY/SH
				S DRUG(2W)TARGETING/TI
				S SANDIMMUN/TN
				S KESSO MYCIN/TN

¹ Abstracts included for approximately 75% of the records.

² Also /DF.

³ Present beginning in 1988.

⁴ Also /IF.

⁵ Prior to 1988, the Identifier field contains natural language indexing terms; from 1988 identifiers contain EMTREE terms. Identifier field includes CAS Registry Number and will appear in the display in the ID or RN field.

⁶ Searchable in the Basic Index and in the Additional Indexes.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
AA=	AA	EMBASE ID Number	Phrase	S AA=1998265455
AU=	AU	Author	Phrase	S AU=GOWLAND G.
—	AZ	DIALOG Accession Number		
CD=	CD	CODEN	Phrase	S CD=IJIME
CP=	CP	Country of Publication	Phrase	S CP=SWITZERLAND
CS=	CS	Corporate Source	Word & Phrase	S CS=(SAINT(W)BARTHOLOMEW?)
				S CS=JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL?
DC=	—	Descriptor Code ⁸	Phrase	S DC=E5 685.340?
DT=	DT	Document Type	Phrase	S DT=JOURNAL
—	EL	Author E-mail		
II=	II	Publisher Item Identifier (PII)	Phrase	S II=S002786394041251
JN=	JN	Journal Name	Phrase	S JN=INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL?
LA=	LA	Language	Phrase	S LA=ENGLISH
LT=	—	Limit Type: Animal Subject ⁹	Phrase	S LT=ANIMAL
MD=	MD	Device Manufacturer ⁶	Word & Phrase	S MD=(BOSTON(W)SCIENTIFIC)
				S MD=BOSTON SCIENTIFIC
MN=	MN	Drug Manufacturer ⁶	Word & Phrase	S MN=(SANDOZ(S)SWITZERLAND)
				S MN=BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB
ND=	ND	Device Name ⁶	Word & Phrase	S ND=(FOGARTY(W)THROMBECTOMY)
				S ND=FOGARTY THROMBECTOMY?
—	ON	Adonis Order Number		
PD=	PD	Publication Date ¹¹	Phrase	S PD=19980415
PU=	PU	Publisher ⁷	Word & Phrase	S PU=(ELSEVIER(W)SCIENCE)
				S PU=ELSEVIER SCIENCE?
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=1998
—	RF	Number of References		
RN=	RN	CAS(R) Registry Number ³	Phrase	S RN=59865-13-3
SH=	SH	EMCLAS Section Heading Code	Phrase	S SH=037
SL=	SL	Summary Language ¹⁰	Phrase	S SL=ENGLISH
SN=	SN	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) ³	Phrase	S SN=0255-9625
SO=	SO	Source Information ¹²	Word	S SO=(JOURNAL(1W)IMMUNOTHERAPY)
SQ=	SQ	Molecular Sequence Number	Phrase	S SQ=AB000467
TN=	TN	Drug Brand Name ⁶	Word & Phrase	S TN=SANDIMMUN
				S TN=KESSO MYCIN
UD=	—	Update ¹³	Phrase	S UD=9999

⁷ Present only from July 1977 through 1980 for books.

⁸ Truncate code for complete retrieval.

⁹ To Limit to Animal Subjects, S S1 AND LT=ANIMAL

¹⁰ Included in records indexed since July 1977.

(Stock# 3072)

¹¹ Publication Dates in the format YYYYMMDD have been added to records starting 19970225. Before this date search PY.

¹² Search includes Journal Name. Display includes Journal Name, Volume, Issue, Pagination, and Publication Date.

¹³ Not available in File 272.

SPECIAL FEATURES

For command descriptions, enter HELP LIMIT, HELP SORT, HELP RANK, HELP MAP, HELP DUP, HELP CURRENT online.

LIMIT	/ -- DIALOG Accession Number /ABS -- Abstract Present /ENG -- English Language /HUMAN -- Human Subject /MAJ -- Major Descriptor /NOABS -- No Abstract Present /NONENG -- Non-English Language /YYYY -- Publication Year	S S3/7555188-99999999 S S2/ABS S S4/ENG S S5/HUMAN S S1/MAJ S S7/NOABS S S6/NONENG S S8/2000:2002
SORT	AU, CS, JN, PY, TI	SORT S3/ALL/AU SORT S1/ALL/PY/D
RANK	All phrase- and numeric-indexed fields in the Additional Indexes can be ranked. Other RANK codes include: DE, ID	RANK DE S3 RANK AU S1
MAP	RN	MAP RN TEMP S2
RD, ID	Remove duplicates (RD) or identify duplicates (ID, IDO).	RD S5
CURRENT	Search only the most recent year plus one (CURRENT1) to five (CURRENT5) years.	B 72 CURRENT2

PREDEFINED FORMAT OPTIONS

NO.	DIALOGWEB FORMAT	RECORD CONTENT
1	--	DIALOG Accession Number
2	--	Full Record except Abstract
3	Medium	Bibliographic Citation
4	--	Full Record with Tagged Fields ¹
5	--	Full Record ¹
6	Free	Title and Publication Year
7	Long	Bibliographic Citation and Abstract ¹
8	Short	Title, Indexing, and Publication Year
9	Full	Full Record ¹
K	--	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats

OTHER OUTPUT OPTIONS

For an explanation, enter HELP TYPE, HELP UDF, HELP TAG online.

USER DEFINED FORMATS	User-defined formats may be specified using the display codes indicated in the Search Options tables.	TYPE S3/AU, TI, SO/1-5 PRINT S1/AU, AB/ALL
TAG	TAG may be used for tagged fields.	TYPE S2/9/1-5 TAG PRINT S1/5/ALL TAG DISPLAY S3/7/ALL TAG
DIRECT RECORD ACCESS	DIALOG Accession Number	TYPE 07818538/5 DISPLAY 05408879/AU, TI PRINT 1207542581/5

FOR ONLINE HELP:

See HELP FIELDS 72 for searchable fields; HELP FORMAT 72 for output formats; HELP LIMIT 72 for limits; HELP RATES 72 for cost information; HELP SORT 72 for sorts.

Subject Searching in EMBASE

Searching the EMBASE database provides an excellent complement to the data found in MEDLINE. It has both a printed and an online thesaurus similar to MEDLINE with supplemental entries for drug name synonyms. Note that the printed thesaurus only contains commonly used synonyms; however, all synonyms are available in the online thesaurus. Additionally, the subheadings in EMBASE are divided into two types: Drug and Medical Links.

EMBASE Indexing Policies

- EMBASE indexers always assign the most specific term available, without using broader terms.
- Indexers assign as many terms as necessary to adequately describe the content of an article; there is no limit to the number of terms that can be indexed. **Note:** The exception is drug names where up to 30 drug names can be indexed; the term “unindexed drug” is used to indicate that more drugs are mentioned in an article.
- Terms that are suggested but not yet included in Emtree are included in the Identifier (/ID) field as “Drug terms uncontrolled” or “medical terms uncontrolled.”
- Major descriptors (/MAJ) are specific subject headings and comprise the major focus of the article and are shown with an asterisk.

EMTREE Syntax Rules

- Use natural terminology and word order (e.g., lung tuberculosis, not tuberculosis, lung)
- Use singular forms (e.g., foot, not feet)
- Use noun, rather than adjectival, forms (e.g., heart disease, not cardiac diseases)
- Use American spelling, rather than British
- Use English terms in preference to Latin (e.g., cava vein, not vena cava)
- Use International Nonproprietary Nomenclature (INN) generic names for drugs, whenever available (e.g., paracetamol, not acetaminophen or Tylenol)
- Spell out Greek letters (e.g., beta adrenergic receptor)
- Avoid acronyms and abbreviations (e.g., magnetic resonance imaging, not MRI with the exception of DNA)
- Punctuation seldom used except in chemical compound names (e.g., Down syndrome, not Down’s syndrome)

Volume 1: Alphabetical Index

EMTREE, the EMBASE thesaurus, is the basis of subject indexing in EMBASE. EMTREE is a controlled vocabulary arranged in a hierarchical “tree” structure consisting of:

- Preferred terms (descriptors) – subject terms assigned by indexers to describe the scope of an article; they are found in the Descriptor (DE) field of online records.
- Synonyms (non-preferred terms) – alternate subject terms that can be used as pointers to preferred terms. They include drug trade names, chemical names, other generic names, laboratory codes, CAS[®] registry numbers, and MeSH[®] terms.
- Explosion terms and codes – terms which correspond directly with alphanumeric codes, arranged in hierarchies to form the tree structure of EMTREE. These terms can be EXPLODEd to retrieve all narrower terms in a search.

The following is an excerpt from EMTREE, Volume 1, Alphabetical Index.

Bronchoconstricting agent	<i>see under:</i> Respiratory tract agent <i>use:</i> Bronchospasm	Broncho vaxom	<i>use:</i> Bacterium lysate A4.10
Bronchoconstriction	<i>see under:</i> Bronchospasm	Bronchus	<i>see under:</i> Bronchus examination Respiratory tract
Bronchodilatation	Bronchus characteristics and functions <i>see under:</i> Drug activity D10.10.30 D17.80.10 <i>use:</i> Bronchodilating agent	Bronchus biopsy	C2.755.110.110.110 C2.755.770.110.110 C2.755.770.760.110 C6.610.75.760.110.110 C6.610.75.760.760.110 <i>see also:</i> Lung cancer
Bronchodilating activity 88+		Bronchus cancer	C2.755.110.110.110 C2.755.770.110.110 C2.755.770.760.110 C6.610.75.760.110.110 C6.610.75.760.760.110 <i>see also:</i> Lung cancer <i>see under:</i> Bronchus cancer Carcinoid <i>use:</i> Lung carcinoma G2.750.115
Bronchodilating agent		Bronchus carcinoid	
Bronchodilator	<i>use:</i> Esophagobronchial fistula	Bronchus carcinoma	<i>use:</i> Bronchospasm C2.755.110
Bronchoesophageal fistula	<i>use:</i> Lung cyst <i>see under:</i> Bronchus examination Contrast radiography Thorax radiography <i>see under:</i> Lung surgery <i>see under:</i> Bronchus disease Pleura disease	Bronchus characteristics and functions 92+	<i>use:</i> Bronchus mucosa E1.750.125 C2.755.767
Bronchogenic cyst		Bronchus constriction	
Bronchography	<i>see under:</i> Respiratory tract fistula <i>see under:</i> Pneumonia <i>see under:</i> Bronchus disease Lung mycosis <i>use:</i> Lung dysplasia	Bronchus disease	<i>see under:</i> Bronchus disease Respiratory tract fistula <i>see under:</i> Foreign body
Bronchoplasty		Bronchus epithelium	
Bronchopleural fistula		Bronchus examination 88+	
Bronchopneumonia		Bronchus fistula	
Bronchopulmonary aspergilloma	<i>use:</i> Respiratory tract Infection E1.215.270.115 E1.750.125.125 <i>see under:</i> Bronchus disease <i>see under:</i> Lung function test Measurement	Bronchus foreign body	<i>see under:</i> Bronchus disease
Bronchopulmonary dysplasia		Bronchus hyperreactivity	<i>see under:</i> Bronchus disease
Bronchopulmonary infection		Bronchus injury	<i>See under:</i> Bronchus disease Respiratory tract injury
Bronchoscopy			
Bronchospasm			
Bronchospirography			

use refers a non-preferred synonym to the preferred EMTREE term
see under indicates the concept is a non-explosion term

Preferred terms and phrases in Emtree can be searched online just as they appear in the hard copy user aid. Phrases can be entered without proximity operators if they are descriptors.

The suffix /DE ensures that records retrieved have been assigned the keyword as a descriptor.

```
?s bronchodilating activity
S1 26 BRONCHODILATING ACTIVITY
?s bronchodilatation/de
S2 2864 BRONCHODILATATION/DE
```

Descriptor phrases containing stop words or Boolean operators should be put inside either single or double quote marks (e.g., s "foot and mouth disease virus" or s 'foot and mouth disease virus')

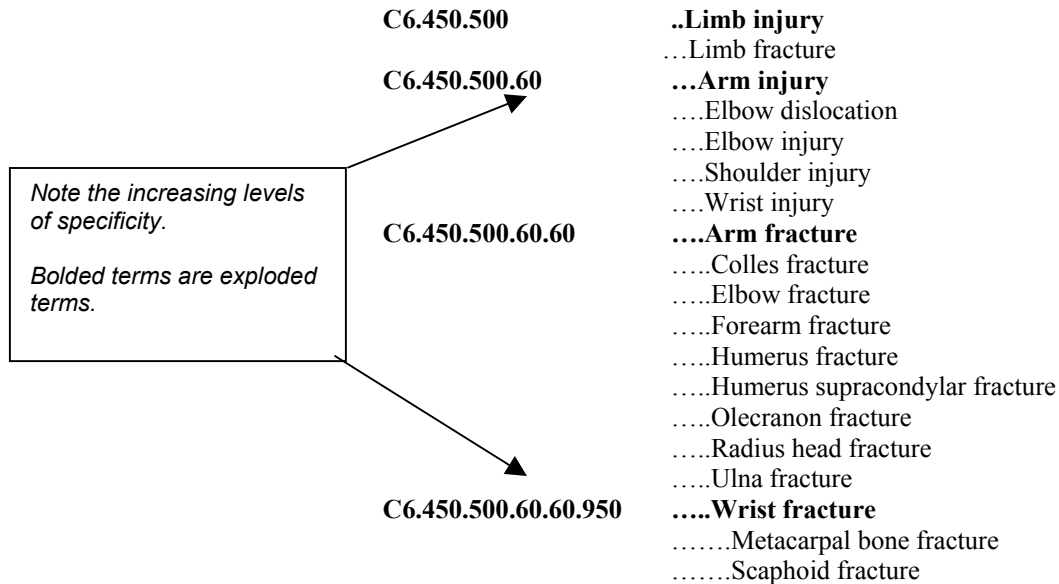
Volume 2: Emtree Structure

Volume 2 contains the Tree Structure. It is organized from the broadest level through increasing levels of specificity.

At its broadest levels, Emtree is divided into different sections:

- A Anatomical concepts
- B Organisms
- C Physical diseases, disorders and abnormalities
- D Chemicals and drugs
- E Analytical, diagnostic and therapeutic techniques, equipment and parameters
- F Psychological and psychiatric phenomena
- G Biological phenomena and functions
- H Chemical, physical and mathematical phenomena
- I Society and environment
- J Types of article or study
- K Geographical names
- L Groups by age and sex
- M Named groups of persons – ethnics, professions, etc.
- N Health care – pharmacoconomics
- Q Biomedical disciplines, science and art

Within each broad category, subjects are arranged from very general to very specific levels. The following is an excerpt from the EMTREE Thesaurus, Vol. 2.



Each explosion term listed in the thesaurus has been assigned a corresponding code or codes for placement in the hierarchical classification scheme published in Volume 2 of EMTREE. Because terms in EMTREE are arranged hierarchically, it is possible to use a descriptor code to automatically include all of the narrower, or more specific, terms listed within that part of the tree in the search. This is called “exploding the tree,” and is similar to using the MEDLINE MeSH Tree codes.

The following is an excerpt from the Emtree Thesaurus, Vol. 2 that illustrates the tree explosion.

Physical Diseases, Disorders and Abnormalities

The explosion term, **Bronchus disease** is assigned the descriptor code C2.755.110. A search on the code (**s dc=c2.755.110**) will automatically retrieve all the narrow terms contained just in that subsection of the hierarchy, i.e., **Bronchus disease** through **Tracheobronchomegaly**. See page 26 for an illustration using the Dialog EXPLODE feature to retrieve all narrower terms in the hierarchy.

<p>C2.755.110</p>	<p>..Bronchus disease ...Bronchopleural fistula ...Bronchopulmonary aspergilloma ...Bronchospasm ...Bronchus fistula ...Bronchus hyperactivity ...Bronchus injury ...Bronchus obstruction ...Bronchus perforation ...Bronchus stenosis ...Ciliary dyskinesia ...Esophagobronchial fistula ...Tracheobronchomegaly</p>	
<p>C2.755.110.100</p>	<p>...Bronchlectasts Kartagener syndrome</p>	
<p>C2.755.110.105</p>	<p>...Bronchitis Bronchiolitis Chronic bronchitis Laryngotracheobronchitis</p>	
<p>C2.755.110.110 C2.755.110.110.110</p>	<p>...Bronchus tumor Bronchus cancer Bronchus carcinoid</p>	

Physical disease by anatomical structure

Using the Online Thesaurus

As in MEDLINE, EXPANDING a descriptor term will show the presence of any related terms (RT) in the online thesaurus.

In this example, BRONCHUS CARCINOMA is a synonym (i.e., non-preferred term). Use the preferred term, indicated by the U, to search the concept.

```
?e bronchus carcinoma
Ref  Items  RT  Index-term
E1   120    BRONCHUS CARCINOID --SURGERY --SU
E2   10     BRONCHUS CARCINOID --THERAPY --TH
E3   0      1  *BRONCHUS CARCINOMA
E4   0      7  BRONCHUS CHARACTERISTICS AND FUNCTIONS
E5   0      1  BRONCHUS CHRONIC DISEASE
E6   0      1  BRONCHUS CILIA
E7   0      1  BRONCHUS CLOSURE
E8   0      1  BRONCHUS CONSTRICTION
E9   0      1  BRONCHUS CYST
E10  0      1  BRONCHUS DILATATION
E11  0      1  BRONCHUS DILATION
E12  259    27  BRONCHUS DISEASE

Enter P or PAGE for more
?e e3
Ref  Items Type  RT  Index-term
R1   0      1  *BRONCHUS CARCINOMA
R2   4151  U    25  LUNG CARCINOMA

?s r2
S R2

S7   4151  'LUNG CARCINOMA'
```

Drug entries in the EMBASE online thesaurus, unlike in MEDLINE, include additional identifying information besides synonyms, i.e., CAS Registry Numbers, trade names, etc.

In this example, AZMACORT is a generic drug name. EXPAND the line number to see the Related Terms.

TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE is the preferred term indicated with the U.

EXPAND the Preferred Term.

S indicates a synonym (i.e., non-preferred term). AZMACORT is listed as a synonym.

```
?e azmacort
```

Ref	Items	RT	Index-term
E1	128		AZM
E2	1		AZM 112
E3	133	1	*AZMACORT
E4	1		AZMACORT TUBE SPACER
E5	1		AZMACROT
E6	1		AZMATROL
E7	1		AZMB
E8	3		AZMC
E9	1		AZMHINF
E10	4		AZMITIA
E11	1		AZMS
E12	1		AZMV

Enter P or PAGE for more

```
?e e3
```

Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R1	133	U	1	*AZMACORT
R2	1737		63	TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE

```
?E triamcinolone acetonide
```

Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R1	1737		63	*TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE
R2	15189			DC=D10.10 (ANTIASTHMATIC AGENT)
R3	28474			DC=D13.20 (ANTIECZEMA AGENT)
R4	79156			DC=D14.30 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT)
R5	96764			DC=D6.40.80.20.30 (GLUCOCORTICOID)
R6	1755	B	147	ANTIASTHMATIC AGENT
R7	12	B	55	ANTIECZEMA AGENT
R8	5838	B	519	ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT
R9	17229	B	182	GLUCOCORTICOID
R10	0	S	1	AQUATAIN
R11	0	S	1	ARISTOCORT ACETONIDE
R12	4	S	1	ARISTODERM

Enter P or PAGE for more

```
?p
```

Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R13	2	S	1	ARISTOGEL
R14	133	S	1	AZMACORT
R15	0	S	1	FLUOXIPREDNISOLONE ACETONIDE
R16	0	S	1	FLUTONE
R17	21	S	1	FOUGERA
R18	0	S	1	FTOROCORT
R19	0	S	1	KENA LOG
R20	0	S	1	KENAC
R21	27	S	1	KENACORT A
R22	0	S	1	KENACORT E
R23	142	S	1	KENALOG
R24	0	S	1	KENALOG A 40

Note that the Registry Number (RN=) is also available.

```

Enter P or PAGE for more
?p
. . . .
R10      3  S   1  VOLON A 40
R11      0  S   1  VOLON A 80
R12      1  S   1  VOLONIMAT

Enter P or PAGE for more
?p
Ref      Items Type  RT   Index-term
R13      0  S   1  YN 102
R14     1737  S   1  RN=76-25-5

```

How can you determine when EMTREE codes should be SELECTed instead of descriptors? When codes match the concept needed and their item counts indicate more comprehensive recall, use EMTREE codes. In this example note the Descriptor Code matches the concept needed.

EXPANDING with the keyword in parentheses goes directly into the thesaurus. (R = related term; S = synonym; N = narrower term, E = explosion term).

Term counts indicate that SELECTing the codes will yield more comprehensive recall than SELECTing the EMTREE descriptor because the descriptor code automatically retrieves narrow terms from the thesaurus hierarchy.

```

?e (antiinflammatory agent)
Ref      Items Type  RT   Index-term
R1       5838      519 *ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT
R2       79156  E   DC=D14.30 (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT)
R3        0  S   1  ANTI INFLAMMATORY AGENT
R4        0  S   1  ANTI INFLAMMATORY DRUG
R5        0  S   1  ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS
R6        0  S   1  ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS, STEROIDAL
R7        0  S   1  ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS, TOPICAL
R8        0  S   1  ANTIFLOGISTIC AGENT
R9        0  S   1  ANTIINFLAMMATION AGENT
R10       0  S   1  ANTIINFLAMMATORY DRUG
R11       0  S   1  ANTIINFLAMMATORY STEROID
R12      176  S   1  ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Enter P or PAGE for more
?s r1
   S1      5838  'ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT'

?s dc=d14.30
   S2     79156  DC=D14.30  (ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT)

?s dc=d14.30.
   S3        0  DC=D14.30.

```

Unlike MEDLINE, descriptor codes in EMBASE do not contain a final period. Adding a final period will result in no records retrieved.

Using Descriptor Codes and the Dialog EXPLODE Feature

To retrieve both broad concept headings, and all associated or narrower terms indented under them in the EMTREE classification scheme, search the explosion term followed by an exclamation point (!). You may also search using truncated descriptor codes.

The EXPLODE feature works in files that have an online thesaurus with narrower terms. Appending the EXPLODE operator (!), an exclamation point, to a valid thesaurus term will result in retrieval of narrower terms.

Adding truncation (!) to a descriptor code will retrieve all records with a code beginning with that series of numbers.

```
?S ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT!
    S4 190019 ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENT!

?s dc=d14.30?
    S5 189340 DC=D14.30?
```

See the difference in retrieval when using/not using truncation. For example,

```
?s dc=d14.30
    S4 79156 DC=D14.30

?s dc=d14.30?
    S5 189340 DC=D14.30?
```

Many EMBASE descriptors are assigned more than one code for placement in the EMTREE hierarchy.

For example, SORE THROAT is classified in two EMTREES

```
2201          DC=C2.245.870 (THROAT DISEASE)
55334        DC=C3.670 (PAIN)
```

For “explosion” terms with multiple codes, enter all codes truncated, connected with OR.

```
?s dc=(c2.245.870? or c3.670?)
    22146 DC=C2.245.870?
    138886 DC=C3.670?
    S1 157996 DC=(C2.245.870? OR C3.670?)
```

“Non-explosion” terms are simply entered as keywords.

```
?s sore throat
    S2 1886 SORE THROAT
```

Using EMBASE Links to Refine Subject Retrieval

Introduced in 1988, EMBASE link terms are comparable to subheadings in MEDLINE. They are designed to help refine retrieval by qualifying an EMTREE descriptor to a specific aspect of the topic under investigation.

Disease Links can be used with EMTREE terms for Physical or Mental Diseases, Disorders, Syndromes, Abnormalities and Medical Procedures. (1988+).

Disease	Link	Disease	Link
Complication	CO	Etiology	ET
Congenital disorder	CN	Prevention	PC
Diagnosis	DI	Radiotherapy	RT
Disease Management	DM(97)*	Rehabilitation	RH
Drug resistance	DR	Side effect	SI
Drug therapy	DT	Surgery	SU
Epidemiology	EP	Therapy	TH

Drug Links can be used with any Chemical or Drug descriptor (1988+).

Drug Descriptor	Link	Drug Descriptor	Link
Adverse drug reaction	AE	Drug interaction	IT
Clinical trial	CT	Drug therapy	DT
Drug administration	AD	Drug toxicity	TO
Drug analysis	AN	Endogenous compound	EC(91)*
Drug comparison	CM	Pharmaceutics	PR
Drug concentration	CR	Pharmacoeconomics	PE(97)*
Drug development	DV	Pharmacokinetics	PK
Drug dose	DO	Pharmacology	PD

*Links added after 1988 are listed with the year of introduction.

Although you may enter link terms as full keywords or phrases, consider using the two-letter mnemonics to save time (e.g., Drug Administration (AD), Pharmacokinetics (PK), Pharmacology (PD)).

Note: Link automatically restricts retrieval to the Descriptor field.

Multiple link terms can be applied to one or more EMTREE descriptors.

Drug Administration - AD
Drug Dosage - DO
Drug Interaction - IT

Link terms can also be used to post-qualify set numbers for previously selected keywords (e.g., side effect = S1).

```

?s simvastatin (L) (ad or do)
      3974 SIMVASTATIN/DE
      72401 AD/DE
      188642 DO/DE
S1      572 SIMVASTATIN (L) (AD OR DO)

?s (simvastatin or hydroxymethylglutaryl coenzyme?) (L) it
      3974 SIMVASTATIN/DE
      5324 HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL COENZYME?/DE
      45900 IT/DE
S2      480 (SIMVASTATIN OR HYDROXYMETHYLGLUTARYL
            COENZYME?) (L) IT

?s hypoglycemia
S3      7501 HYPOGLYCEMIA

?s s3(L) si
      6592 S3/DE
      168846 SI/DE
S4      1378 S3(L) SI
    
```

Link terms can also be viewed by EXPANDING in the online thesaurus. As in MEDLINE, SELECTing descriptor-Link term combinations in this bound format is a convenient alternative to using the (L) operator.

Note that you can view the Links and the two-letter abbreviations for each one in the EXPAND list.

```

?e ranitidine

Ref  Items  RT  Index-term
E1    37
E2    1
E3   6548  37  *RANITIDINE
E4    536
E5    628
E6    156
E7    115
E8    863
E9   1003
E10   93
E11   41
E12   749
      RANITIDINE --ADVERSE DRUG REACTION --AE
      RANITIDINE --CLINICAL TRIAL --CT
      RANITIDINE --DRUG ADMINISTRATION --AD
      RANITIDINE --DRUG ANALYSIS --AN
      RANITIDINE --DRUG COMBINATION --CB
      RANITIDINE --DRUG COMPARISON --CM
      RANITIDINE --DRUG CONCENTRATION --CR
      RANITIDINE --DRUG DEVELOPMENT --DV
      RANITIDINE --DRUG DOSE --DO

      Enter P or PAGE for more

?s e4 or e10
      536 RANITIDINE --ADVERSE DRUG REACTION --AE
      93  RANITIDINE --DRUG CONCENTRATION --CR
S1    625 'RANITIDINE --ADVERSE DRUG REACTION --AE'
      OR 'RANITIDINE --DRUG CONCENTRATION --CR'
    
```

Link terms can also be used with EXPLODE sets. Unlike MEDLINE subheadings, however, EMBASE links may not be linked (L) to descriptor codes.

By EXPANDING on the term, you can see the descriptor codes and other synonyms.

Note that you use the two-letter abbreviations or the complete name (drug therapy or therapy) and link with an explosion term.

It is not possible to link to a descriptor code in EMBASE, since link terms are part of the Descriptor field (/DE), not the Descriptor Code field (DC=).

?e (arthritis)

Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R1	61947		43	*ARTHRITIS
R2	19088	E		DC=C2.580.565.10 (ARTHRITIS)
R3	19088	E		DC=C2.580.65.65 (ARTHRITIS)
R4	19088	E		DC=C6.445.580.10 (ARTHRITIS)
R5	0	S	1	ARTHRITIS, EXPERIMENTAL
R6	0	S	1	ARTHROCHONDritis
R7	6	S	1	ARTHROSYNOVITIS
R8	0	S	1	CHRONIC SENESCENT ARTHRITIS
R9	0	S	1	EXPERIMENTAL ARTHRITIS
R10	0	S	1	JOINT INFLAMMATION
R11	220	S	1	OLIGOARTHRITIS
R12	0	S	1	SECTION 31

Enter P or PAGE for more

?arthritis! (L) (dt or th)

	42620	ARTHRITIS!/DE
	569689	DT/DE
	166834	TH/DE
S2	15278	ARTHRITIS! (L) (DT OR TH)

?S DC=C2.580.565.10? (L) (DT OR TH)

	0	DC=C2.580.565.10?/DE
	569689	DT/DE
	166834	TH/DE
S3	0	DC=C2.580.565.10? (L) (DT OR TH)

Using Key Descriptors

Key Descriptors in Emtree now represent the most important routinely indexed concepts previously assigned to EMTAGS. These Key Descriptors are assigned according to the scope notes of the designated concept. Key Descriptors are searchable in the same manner as other Emtree terms: as direct descriptors or as explosion terms.

Key Descriptors can be used in your search statement to specify subject population characteristics such as age, gender, or pregnancy. See below:

Key Descriptor	Key Descriptor
Embryo	Child
Fetus	Adult
Newborn	Aged
Infant	Pregnancy/df
Preschool child	Male
School child	Female
Adolescent	

A list of Keyword Descriptors with Scope Notes is provided in Appendix A.

Unlike age category descriptors in MEDLINE, descriptors for age groups are sometimes applied by indexers, when relevant, to **both** animal and human subject populations.

The following search illustrates the use of Key Descriptors.

Use /MAJ to limit to major descriptors.

Note: The designation of "major" is a decision that may vary between individual indexers. Limiting a search to a major term does not guarantee comprehensive retrieval.

Use Key Descriptors to search for infant or newborn and limit to Descriptor Full (/DF).

Use the limit qualifier /HUMAN to restrict EMBASE age category results to

```
?e (arthritis)
```

Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R1	61947		43	*ARTHRITIS
R2	19088	E		DC=C2.580.565.10 (ARTHRITIS)
R3	19088	E		DC=C2.580.65.65 (ARTHRITIS)
R4	19088	E		DC=C6.445.580.10 (ARTHRITIS)
R5	0	S	1	ARTHRITIS, EXPERIMENTAL
R6	0	S	1	ARTHROCHONDritis
R7	6	S	1	ARTHROSYNOVITIS
R8	0	S	1	CHRONIC SENESCENT ARTHRITIS
R9	0	S	1	EXPERIMENTAL ARTHRITIS
R10	0	S	1	JOINT INFLAMMATION
R11	220	S	1	OLIGOARTHRITIS
R12	0	S	1	SECTION 31

Enter P or PAGE for more

```
?s arthritis!/maj
```

```
S1 29880 ARTHRITIS!/MAJ
```

```
?s adolescent/df,human
```

```
S2 175378 ADOLESCENT/DF, HUMAN
```

```
?s s1 and s2
```

```
29880 S1
175378 S2
S 3 1913 S1 AND S2
```

Another useful set of Key Descriptors limits retrieval to certain publication types. Use the Document type field (DT=) for publication types, such as SHORT SURVEY, EDITORIAL, or LETTER.

Document Type

DT=article
 DT=conference
 paper
 DT=editorial
 DT=erratum
 DT=journal
 DT=letter
 DT=note
 DT=review
 DT=short survey

```
?s multiple sclerosis
```

```
S4 10505 MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS
```

```
?s s4 and dt=article
```

```
10505 S4
2734440 DT=ARTICLE
S5 6417 S4 AND DT=ARTICLE
```

```
?s s5/eng
```

```
S6 5805 S5/ENG
```

Note that you can limit the search to articles written in English (/ENG).

EMBASE Special Indexing Features for Pharmaceuticals

EMBASE provides special indexing features designed for the pharmaceutical researcher. Several of the features below are explained in the section that follows.

Type	Techniques
Specific routes of drug administration	Restrict to descriptors or major descriptors (e.g., /de or /maj)
CAS Registry Numbers to locate key descriptors	Directly EXPAND on RN number (e.g., e (rn=70476-82-9))
Drug Nomenclature	Qualify to descriptor and/or trade name (e.g., /de,tn)
Trade Names and Manufacturers	Limit using trade name or manufacturer name (e.g., /tn,mn)

Indexing Features: Specific Routes of Drug Administration

A particularly noteworthy feature in EMBASE pharmaceutical indexing is routine identification of numerous specific routes of drug administration via major descriptors. Note the example below:

```
?s smoking cessation and transdermal drug
administration/maj
      5670 SMOKING CESSATION
      1036 TRANSDERMAL DRUG ADMINISTRATION/MAJ
s1      58 SMOKING CESSATION AND TRANSDERMAL DRUG
      ADMINISTRATION/MAJ
?T s1/8/1
      1/8/1
DIALOG(R)File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts.
reserv.

11689136      EMBASE No: 2002262127
Evidence that transient nicotine lowers the body weight set
point 2002
BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: habitrol
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*nicotine--pharmacology--pd; *nicotine--oral drug
administration--po; * nicotine--transdermal drug
administration--td placebo
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*body weight; *smoking cessation psychophysiology;
behavior; ingestion; sweetness; habit; transdermal patch;
cigarette smoking; palatability; self report; weight gain;
satiety; blood pressure; heart rate; human; male; human
experiment; normal human; controlled study; aged; adult;
article; priority journal
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 54-11-5 (nicotine)
```

Note: A list of Specific Routes of Drug Administration can be found at support.dialog.com/searchaids/dialog/f72_drug_links.shtml

Indexing Features: CAS Registry Numbers

Although Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers have been added to EMBASE records since 1988, only about 15% of drugs and chemicals indexed with EMTREE descriptors have also been identified by CAS Registry Numbers (RN).

As in MEDLINE, CAS Registry Numbers alone will **not** provide comprehensive results when searching for a bibliography on specific compounds – particularly when the substances sought are new drugs. However, CAS Registry Numbers can be used effectively in EMBASE to locate preferred keyword descriptors. To do this, EXPAND directly on the CAS Registry Number in the online thesaurus.

Note: In 1999, scope notes for chemical names were added to the RN field for records back to 1974.

EXPAND the Registry Number and SELECT the synonym as a single word descriptor (/DF).

```
?e (rn=62571-86-2)
```

Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R1	8588		1	*RN=62571-86-2
R2	8849	S	31	CAPTOPRIL

```
?s captopril/df
```

```
S1 8588 CAPTOPRIL/DF
```

```
?t s1/8/1
```

```
1/8/1
```

```
DIALOG(R)File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
```

```
11689301 EMBASE No: 2002262324
```

```
Effects and mechanism of interactions between captopril and aspirin on injured myocardial cells from neonate rats 2002
```

```
BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: aspirin
```

```
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
```

```
*acetylsalicylic acid--drug combination--cb;
*acetylsalicylic acid--drug interaction--it;
*acetylsalicylic acid--pharmacology--pd; *captopril--drug combination--cb; *captopril--drug interaction--it;
*captopril--pharmacology--pd; lactate dehydrogenase--endogenous compound--ec; nitric oxide--endogenous compound--ec; calcium--endogenous compound--ec; fura 2 acetoxymethyl ester
```

MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
 *heart muscle cell; cell damage; drug effect; drug mechanism; experimental model; heart cell culture; enzyme activity; enzyme assay; calcium cell level; drug antagonism; nonhuman; rat; controlled study; animal cell; newborn; article
 CAS REGISTRY NO.: 493-53-8, 50-78-2, 53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1 (acetylsalicylic acid); 62571-86-2 (captopril); 9001-60-9 (lactate dehydrogenase); 10102-43-9 (nitric oxide); 7440-70-2 (calcium); 105344-37-4, 108964-32-5 (fura 2 acetoxymethyl ester)

Indexing Features: Drug Nomenclature Standards

EMBASE prefers generic (nonproprietary) names over CAS Registry Numbers, when available. The database provider's standard for pharmaceutical nomenclature is the World Health Organization's International Non-proprietary Name (INN).

The United States Adopted Name (USAN) used for a drug in the *Physician's Desk Reference* (PDR) or in MEDLINE may sometimes differ from that used in EMBASE. For example,

USAN

To locate ACETAMINOPHEN

To locate ALBUTEROL

EMBASE standard (INN)

Search for PARACETAMOL

Search for SALBUTAMOL

Consulting the thesaurus is always a good idea before beginning a search. The online thesaurus offers many more synonym cross-references for drug names than are included in the hard copy EMTREE.

Types of Related Terms

P = Preferred Term

S = Synonym (Non-preferred term)

?e (rn=62571-86-2)				
Ref	Items	Type	RT	Index-term
R1	8849		31	*CAPTOPRIL
R2	29921			DC=D18.40.220 (DIPEPTIDYL CARBOXYPEPTIDASE INHIBITOR)
R3	29921			DC=D29.275.10.670.220 (DIPEPTIDYL CARBOXYPEPTIDASE INHIBITOR)
R4	20908	B	98	DIPEPTIDYL CARBOXYPEPTIDASE INHIBITOR
R5	0	S	1	(2 METHYL 3 THIOPROPIONYL) PROLINE
R6	8	S	1	ACEPRIL
R7	1	S	1	ACETEN
R8	338	S	1	CAPOTEN
R9	18	S	1	CAPTOLANE
R10	3	S	1	CAPTON
R11	7	S	1	CAPTORIL

Some synonyms may represent former Preferred Terms or references added to the database before a Preferred Term was designated (e.g., before an INN generic name was approved).

Qualifying terms to either the Descriptor or Trade Name field is a good idea.

Synonyms will be picked up using the Preferred Term.

```

R12      3  S   1  CARDIOPRIL

Enter P or PAGE for more

?p

Ref  Items Type  RT  Index-term
R13   4   S   1  CATOPRIL
R14   0   S   1  DEXTRO (3 MERCAPTO 2
      METHYLPROPANOYL) PROLINE
R15   0   S   1  DEXTRO CAPTOPRIL
R16   0   S   1  DEXTRO 2 METHYL 3 MERCAPTOPROPANOYL
      LEVO PROLI
R17   1   S   1  IOPRIL
R18   0   S   1  LAPRIL
R19   0   S   1  LEVO CAPTOPRIL
R20  101  S   1  LOPIRIN
R21   57  S   1  LOPRIL
R22   0   S   1  PROLINE,1 (3 MERCAPTO 2
      METHYLPROPIONYL)
R23   0   S   1  PROLINE,3 MERCAPTO 2 METHYLPROPANOYL
R24   33  S   1  SQ 14225

Enter P or PAGE for more

?p

Ref  Items Type  RT  Index-term
R25  21   S   1  TENSIOMIN
R26  28   S   1  TENSOBON
R27   0   S   1  1 (3 MERCAPTO 2 METHYLPROPIONYL) 2
      PYRROLIDINE
R28   0   S   1  1 (3 MERCAPTO 2
      METHYLPROPIONYL) PROLINE
R29   0   S   1  3 MERCAPTO 2 METHYLPROPANOYL PROLINE
R30   0   S   1  3 MERCAPTO 2 METHYLPROPANOYLPROLINE
R31   0   S   1  3 MERCAPTO 2 METHYLPROPIONYLPROLINE
R32  8588 S   1  RN=62571-86-2

?s (R1,R6:R13,R17,R20:R21,R24:R26)/DE,TN

      8625  CAPTOPRIL/DE,TN
      360   ACEPRIL:CATOPRIL
      1     IOPRIL/DE,TN
      156   LOPIRIN:LOPRIL
      81    SQ 14225:TENSOBON
S2      8627 (R1,R6:R13,R17,R20:R21,R24:R26)/DE,TN

?s s2 not captopril/de

      8627  S2
      8625  CAPTOPRIL/DE
S3        2  S2 NOT CAPTOPRIL/DE

```

EMBASE often does not distinguish between parent compounds and salt forms in indexing when they do not differ in their pharmacology. For example, the CAS Registry Number shown here represents CAPTOPRIL. Synonyms compiled in the online thesaurus are a combined list of terms found in the literature referring to either the parent or its salt.

Indexing Features: Trade Names and Manufacturers

Trade (proprietary or brand) names and manufacturers are added to EMBASE records when the source author has mentioned such names in the original text. In response to the growing demand for medical device information, medical device names and manufacturers were introduced in 1998.

These additional access points are **not** systematically assigned in most other bibliographic databases in the health sciences. They facilitate searches comparing the bioavailability (bioequivalence) of different brand names or generic products.

Pharmaceuticals

TN=Trade Names

MN=Manufacturer Name

Trade names include registered trademarks, names listed as trade names in pharmacopeias and laboratory codes.

Medical Devices

ND=Device Name

MD=Device Manufacturer

Trade names include registered trademarks, names listed as trade names in directories, or other regulatory sources.

Note: A trade name is indexed only if the author has mentioned it somewhere in the text.

► **Topic** ◀ Find references comparing the action and efficacy of two trade name products, ZYRTEC and CLARITIN, both antihistamines.

```
?s (zyrtec and claritin)/tn
      297 ZYRTEC/TN
      237 CLARITIN/TN
S1      77 (ZYRTEC AND CLARITIN)/TN

?t s1/ti/1-3

1/TI,K/1
DIALOG(R)File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts.
reserv.

State of treatment of allergic rhinitis in field practice
and its pharmaco-economic aspects
STAV LIEC(caron)BY ALERGICKEJ RINITIDY V TEREENNEJ PRAXI A
JEJ FARMAKOEKONOMICKE ASPEKTY
```

```

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: zyrtec ; claritin ;
zaditen; clarinase; lotanax; kestine; flonidan; fenistil;
livostin; allergodil; cromobene; lomusol; tilade; beclomet;
rhinocort; aldecin; flixonase

```

```

1/TI,K/2

```

```

DIALOG(R)File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts.
reserv.

```

```

Next generation antihistamines: Therapeutic rationale,
accomplishments and advances

```

```

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: seldane/Aventis;
hismanal/Johnson and Johnson; claritin /Schering Plough;
zyrtec /Pfizer/United States; zyrtec /UCB;
kestine/Aventis; ebastel/Aventis; allegra/Aventis/Uganda;
clarinex/Schering Plough; soltara/Sepracor; xyzal/UCB...

```

```

1/TI,K/3

```

```

DIALOG(R)File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts.
reserv.

```

```

Structural genomics on GPCRs: The MePNet approach

```

```

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: claritin /Schering Plough;
zyprexa/Lilly; allegra/Aventis; oxycontin/Purdue;
risperdal/Janssen; imitrex/Glaxo SmithKline;
wellbutrin/Glaxo SmithKline; zyrtec /Pfizer;
buspar/Bristol Myers Squibb; singulair/Merck

```

Trade name indexing is also helpful in retrieving a bibliography on combination products, including non-prescription drugs.

```

?s sulperazon/tn

```

```

      S2      13  SULPERAZON/TN

```

```

?t s2/6,TN,MN,DE/1

```

```

2/6,TN,MN,DE/1

```

```

DIALOG(R)File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts.
reserv.

```

The Link term CB covers two or more drugs given in COMBINATION, whether separately or in a mixture, whereas precombined preparations are also indexed with the descriptor DRUG MIXTURE.

These generic or chemical name descriptors can then be combined with the EMTREE term drug mixture using the AND connector.

```
11502778      EMBASE No: 2002074944
The role of cefoperazone-sulbactam for treatment of severe
melioidosis [4] (multiple letters)
01 MAR 2002
BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: fortum/Glaxo Wellcome;
sulperazon/Pfizer
MANUFACTURER NAMES: Glaxo Wellcome; Pfizer
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*sulperazon--drug combination--cb; *sulperazon--drug
therapy--dt; *sulperazon--pharmacoeconomics--pe
ceftazidime--drug combination--cb; ceftazidime--drug
comparison--cm; ceftazidime--drug therapy--dt; ceftazidime-
pharmacoeconomics--pe; cotrimoxazole--drug combination--
cb; cotrimoxazole--drug comparison--cm; cotrimoxazole--drug
therapy--dt; cotrimoxazole--pharmacoeconomics--pe
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*melioidosis--disease management--dm; *melioidosis--drug
therapy--dt drug efficacy; mortality; sepsis--drug therapy-
dt; antibiotic therapy; drug cost; Staphylococcus aureus;
antibacterial activity; Burkholderia pseudomallei; human;
nonhuman; letter; priority journal
```

Manufacturer Name indexing can be beneficial in competitive intelligence searching and FDA reporting compliance, as well as in locating comparative studies of either generic or proprietary products.

The Manufacturer Name (MN=) and Medical Device (MD=) fields are both phrase- and word-indexed. For most comprehensive retrieval, use the word-indexed format. For example, you will not retrieve the company Glaxo SmithKline if you EXPAND MN=SMITHKLINE. A name can also be listed in different ways (e.g., Smith Kline, SmithKline); use all variations.

```
?S MN= ((SMITH () KLINE OR SMITHKLINE) () BEECHAM) AND PAXIL
5847  MN=SMITH
5601  MN=KLINE
5601  MN=SMITH (W) MN=KLINE
2350  MN=SMITHKLINE
6738  MN=BEECHAM
692   PAXIL
S3    88  MN= ((SMITH () KLINE OR
SMITHKLINE) () BEECHAM) AND
PAXIL

?T S3/TI,K/1-2

3/TI,K/1
DIALOG(R) File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts.
reserv.

Discovery, innovation and the cyclical nature of the
pharmaceutical business
```

```

...BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: Astra Zeneca/United
Kingdom; posicor/ Hoffmann La Roche/Switzerland;
prozac/Lilly/United States; zoloft/Pfizer; paxil /
SmithKline Beecham / United Kingdom; celexa/Forest/United
States; paxil /Glaxo SmithKline/United Kingdom;
effexor/Home Products/United States; effexor/Wyeth/United
States

...MANUFACTURER NAMES: Astra Merck/United Kingdom; Astra
Zeneca/United Kingdom; Hoffmann La Roche/Switzerland;
Lilly/United States; SmithKline Beecham /United Kingdom;
Forest/United States; Glaxo SmithKline/United Kingdom; Ciba
Geigy/Switzerland; Home Products/United...

3/TI,K/2
DIALOG(R)File 72:(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts.
reserv.

5-Hydroxytryptamine drives apoptosis in biopsylke Burkitt
lymphoma cells: Reversal by selective serotonin reuptake
inhibitors

...to inhibit serotonin-induced apoptosis, whereas the
selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI)-fluoxetine
(Prozac), paroxetine ( Paxil ), and citalopram (Celexa)-
substantially blocked the monoamine actions. Western blot
analysis showed that BL cells...

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: prozac/Sigma/United Kingdom;
sdz 205 557/ Sandoz/Switzerland; paxil / SmithKline
Beecham ; celexa /Lundbeck/ Denmark
MANUFACTURER NAMES: Sigma/United Kingdom;
Sandoz/Switzerland; SmithKline Beecham ; Lundbeck/Denmark

```

Manufacturer name may also be listed as corporate source (CS=). For example:

?s mn,cs=(glaxo)(smithkline)

Company names can vary greatly. EXPAND to find variations for pharmaceutical (use MN field) or Medical Device (use MD field) manufacturers.

Online Practice Exercises

Use the following excerpts for Emtree Thesaurus Volume 1 to formulate strategies to answer the following questions in File 72.

You may also want to test your skills in using the online thesaurus to answer at least one question without referring to hard copy user aids.

1. Find references to verapamil pharmacokinetics in sustained release preparations.

**Sustained release
Preparation**

E5.680.208.840

see also:

Sustained release formulation

Verapamil

Search Statement:

2. What drug interactions have been reported in treatment of Parkinson's Disease? Limit retrieval to English-language sources.

Drug interaction

G1.680.670.250

Is also drug link IT

Parkinson disease

Search Statement:

Section 3: Searching BIOSIS[®] Previews

In this section you will:

- Create a search strategy with BIOSIS Indexing, a natural language-based indexing system using controlled terms, search operators, and data fields
- Understand the use of the organism fields to search for information about organisms
- Learn more about data fields in BIOSIS records
- Locate conference literature – main conference citations, as well as individual conference papers

Description of BIOSIS

BIOSIS Previews provides comprehensive worldwide coverage of research in the biological and biomedical sciences. Approximately 559,000 references are added each year from 6,000 sources including primary research and review journals, meeting abstracts, reviews, books, monographs, notes, and letters. Patents are included from 1986 through 1989, and from 1995 forward.

BIOSIS contains citations from the major print publications:

- *Biological Abstracts (BA)*
- *Biological Abstracts/RRM (Reports Reviews Meetings)*
- *BioResearch Index (BIOL) 1969-1979*

Consult the Dialog Bluesheet for BIOSIS for more details.

Search Aids for Use With BIOSIS

Throughout this section we use excerpts from materials provided by the database supplier. For maximum effectiveness searching BIOSIS, we recommend you use their instructional aids:

- *BIOSIS Search Guide*
- *How to Search BIOSIS Previews* (Free brochure)
- Interactive Training on the Web: www.biosis.org/training_support

Subject Indexing in BIOSIS

In 1998 BIOSIS underwent significant changes, with many of those changes retroactive to 1993. A new BIOSIS Indexing format was introduced, which was originally intended to replace the use of Concept Codes and Biosystematic Codes for all records added from 1993 forward. However, BIOSIS also decided to retain the Code indexing. (See Appendix D, which explains the use of the Concept Codes and Biosystematic indexing schemes, especially for searches extending back prior to 1993.) BIOSIS has recently announced plans to normalize the indexing in pre-1993 records, among other enhancements. Changes are expected to take effect in late 2003.

In the BIOSIS Indexing format, all subject-related fields are indexed separately into specific subject categories, such as Major Concept (MC), Organism (OI), etc. Although these subject fields are all searchable as part of the Descriptor field (/DE), each specific subject field uses a distinct set of descriptor terms that help focus the search.

- BIOSIS Descriptors are made up of “keywords,” i.e., vocabulary that is familiar to a practitioner in that field of knowledge. Keywords are drawn from both controlled and non-controlled terms.
- *Controlled terms* are keywords added consistently to a subject field from a list (the “Authority File”) of standardized subject terms to identify important subjects discussed in the source document.
- *Non-controlled terms* are keywords added to a subject field to enhance indexing and retrieval, but which are not a part of an Authority File list of controlled terms.
- All controlled and non-controlled terms can be searched in their corresponding subject fields or may be searched all together in the descriptor field (/DE).
- BIOSIS indexing is controlled but has no thesaurus. You must search free text or descriptor fields supplemented by the use of specific fields to narrow the search. Whenever possible, search specific terms in their corresponding subject field for increased accuracy of retrieval:

TURKEY/OI searches for turkey as an organism
TURKEY/GN searches for turkey as a country
TURKEY/TN searches for turkey as a food product

TURKEY/DE searches for turkey in all these subject fields.

- Prior to 1993, it is necessary to search all subjects in the Descriptor (/DE) field and Title (/TI) fields since terms from the title were not automatically put into the Descriptor field. Include the Abstract (/AB) field for more peripherally related articles.

Subject Fields

The following subject fields appear in BIOSIS (File 55). Each field is included as part of the Descriptor field (DE). Any field may be searched uniquely using the label in parentheses. Note that some fields are indexed as both Additional Index and Basic Index fields.

- Major Concepts (/MC)
- Super Taxa/Biosystematic Classification (BC=)
- Organisms (OI=, /OI)
- Taxa Notes/Biosystematic Names (BN=)
- Parts, Structures & Systems of Organisms (/PS)
- Diseases (/DS)
- Chemicals & Biochemical (NA=, /NA, SY=, /SY)
- Geographic Name (GN=, /GN)
- Institutions & Organizations (CO=, /CO)
- Registry Numbers (RN=)
- Sequence Data (/SQ)
- Methods & Equipment (/MQ)
- Time (/TM)
- Industry (IN=, /IN)
- Names Persons (NM=, /NM)
- Products/Brand Names (/TN)
- Miscellaneous Descriptors (/DE)
- Alternate Indexing (MeSH) (/MH)

In the BIOSIS Indexing format:

- Subject terms are separated into different indexes (e.g., IN, GN, OI, MC, etc.).
- Within a subject field, complete descriptor terms are separated in the record by semicolons (a "sentence").
- Within a sentence, indexing terms may appear with additional modifying terms, such as gender, age, etc., usually appearing within parentheses.

For subject searching prior to 1993, see Appendix D, which illustrates the use of Concept Codes and Biosystematic Codes.

BIOSIS Previews® ONTAP® BIOSIS Previews® (FILE 205)

FILE DESCRIPTION

BIOSIS Previews® contains citations from *Biological Abstracts*® (BA), and *Biological Abstracts/Reports, Reviews, and Meetings*® (BA/RRM) (formerly *BioResearch Index*®), the major publications of BIOSIS®. Together, these publications constitute the major English-language service providing comprehensive worldwide coverage of research in the biological and biomedical sciences. *Biological Abstracts* includes approximately 350,000 accounts of original research yearly from nearly 6,000 primary journal and monograph titles. *Biological Abstracts/RRM* includes an additional 200,000+ citations a year from meeting abstracts, reviews, books, book chapters, notes, letters, selected institutional and government reports, and research communications. U.S. patents are included from 1986 through 1989.

Abstracts are available for records from the *Biological Abstracts* portion of the database starting in mid-1976 and for book synopses in BA/RRM starting in 1985. Most BA/RRM records do not contain abstracts.

SUBJECT COVERAGE

All life science subjects are covered, including but not limited to the following:

- Aerospace Biology
- Agriculture
- Anatomy
- Bacteriology
- Behavioral Sciences
- Biochemistry
- Bioengineering
- Biophysics
- Biotechnology
- Botany
- Cell Biology
- Clinical Medicine
- Environmental Biology
- Experimental Medicine
- Genetics
- Immunology
- Microbiology
- Nutrition
- Occupational Health
- Parasitology
- Pathology
- Pharmacology
- Physiology
- Public Health
- Radiation Biology
- Systematic Biology
- Toxicology
- Veterinary Science
- Virology
- Zoology

TIPS

USE MAJOR CONCEPTS FOR EMPHASIS
S OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH?/MC

USE BIOSIS ONLINE THESAURUS
to check specialized terms and scope notes:
EXPAND (BACTERIAL VIRUSES)

USE (L) OPERATOR
to link terms with their modifiers or roles:
S HYMENOPTERA (L) NEW SPECIES/OI

USE LIMITS
for human subjects, conference papers:
S S1/HUMAN; S S5/CONF

USE MAP
to search CAS® Registry Numbers in another file:
MAP RN TEMP

DIALOG FILE DATA

Inclusive Dates: 1969 to present (File 5)
1993 to the present (File 55)
1984-1990 (File 205)
Update Frequency: Closed (File 205)
Weekly (Files 5, 55)

File Size:
Over 13,811,400 records as of November 2002 (File 5)
Over 5,470,500 records as of November 2002 (File 55)
60,000 records (File 205)

CONTACT

BIOSIS Previews is provided by BIOSIS. Questions concerning the file content should be directed to:

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Elizabeth Ten Have
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JOURNAL ARTICLE RECORD

DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS PREVIEWS(R)
(c) 2000 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

AA= 11444406 BIOSIS NO.: 199800225738
/TI RFLP mapping of genes for resistance to green rice leafhopper
(Nephotettix cincticeps uhler) in rice cultivar DV85 using near
isogenic lines.

AU= AUTHOR: Yazawa Sayuri; Yasui Hideshi; Yoshimura Atsushi;
Iwata Nobuo

CS= AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Plant Breeding Lab., Fac. Agric., Kyushu
Univ., Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan

JN=,PY=,SO= JOURNAL: Science Bulletin of the Faculty of Agriculture Kyushu
University 52 (3-4):p169-175 March, 1998

SN= ISSN: 0368-6264
DT= DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RT= RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LA= LANGUAGE: Japanese
SL= SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Japanese; English

/AB ABSTRACT: Genetic analyses were carried out to determine the loci
of resistance to green rice leafhopper (GRLH) (Nephotettix
cincticeps UHLER). Near isogenic lines with GRLH resistance genes
were developed by backcrossing four times using GRLH susceptible
cultivar, Kinmaze as recurrent parents and DV 85 as a donor
parent. Genetic segregation ratios in the backcrossed F-2
populations indicated two dominant complementary genes govern
GRLH resistance of DV 85. RFLP analysis revealed that one of the
resistance genes was tightly linked with RFLP marker, XNpb144 on
chromosome 3, in both of the two backcrossed F-2 populations, and
that the other resistant gene was linked with RFLP markers,
XNpb181 and G1465 on chromosome 11 in one of the backcrossed F-2
populations. Among the two RFLP markers on chromosome 11, G1465
was most tightly linked to the resistance gene.

DESCRIPTORS:
/DE,/MC MAJOR CONCEPTS: Agronomy (Agriculture); Economic Entomology;
Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Pest Assessment Control and Management

BN=,DE,/OI,OI= BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Gramineae--Monocotyledones, Angiospermae,
Spermatophyta, Plantae; Homoptera--Insecta, Arthropoda,
Invertebrata, Animalia

/DE,/OI,OI= ORGANISMS: rice (Gramineae)--crop, cultivar-DV85, host, near
isogenic lines; Nephotettix cincticeps green rice leafhopper
(Homoptera)--pest

BC=,DE,/OI,OI= BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Angiosperms; Animals; Arthropods;
Insects; Invertebrates; Monocots; Plants; Spermatophytes;
Vascular Plants

/DE,/NA,NA=,/SY,SY= CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: resistance genes
/DE,/MQ METHODS & EQUIPMENT: RFLP mapping restriction fragment length
polymorphism mapping--molecular method

CONFERENCE PAPER RECORD

DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS PREVIEWS(R)
(c) 2000 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

AA= 11512141 BIOSIS NO.: 199800293473
/TI Bilobalide, an ingredient of Ginkgo biloba: A naturally occurring glycine antagonist?

AU= AUTHOR: Klein J(a); Weichel O(a); Chatterjee S S
CS= AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Pharmacology, Univ. Mainz, Obere Zahlbacher Strasse 67, D-55101 Mainz, Germany

JN=,SO= JOURNAL: Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology 357
PY= (4 SUPPL.):R32 1998

CT= CONFERENCE/MEETING: 39th Spring Meeting of the German Society for Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology, Mainz, Germany, March 17-19, 1998.

CY=,DA=

SN= ISSN: 0028-1298
DT= DOCUMENT TYPE: MEETING
RT= RECORD TYPE: Citation
LA= LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
PRINT NUMBER: Biological Abstracts/RRM Vol. 050 Iss. 007 Ref. 121647

RN= REGISTRY NUMBERS: 33570-04-6: BILOBALIDE;
6384-92-5: N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE; 11070-68-1: GLUTAMATE

DESCRIPTORS:
/DE,/MC MAJOR CONCEPTS: Pharmacognosy (Pharmacology)
BN=,DE,/OI,OI= BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Cycadopsida; Gymnospermae, Spermatophyta, Plantae; Muridae; Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
/DE,/OI,OI= ORGANISMS: rat (Muridae); Ginkgo biloba (Cycadopsida)
BC=,DE,/OI,OI= BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Gymnosperms; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Plants; Rodents; Spermatophytes; Vascular Plants; Vertebrates
/DE,/PS ORGANISMS, PARTS, ETC.: hippocampus--nervous system
/DE,/NA,NA=,/SY,SY= CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: bilobalide--N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonist agent, natural product, terpene lactone; glutamate; N-methyl-D-aspartate--N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor; glycine binding site
/DE MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: Meeting Abstract

SEARCH OPTIONS

BASIC INDEX

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	—	All Basic Index Fields	Word	S GLYCINE(W)BINDING(W)SITE?
/AB	AB	Abstract ¹	Word	S ISOGENIC(W)LINE?/AB
/CO	CO	Company Name ^{2,3,4,5}	Word	S BROOKHAVEN/CO
/DE	DE	Descriptor ^{5,6}	Word & Phrase	S AGRONOMY/DE S ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY/DE
/DS	DS	Diseases and Disease Modifiers ^{3,5}	Word & Phrase	S DIABETES(W)MELLITUS/DS S ENDOCRINE DISEASE?/PANCREAS/DS
/GE	GE	Gene Name ^{2,5,20}	Word & Phrase	S HUMAN(W)RB(W)GENE?/GE S HUMAN RB GENE?/GE
/GN	GN	Geographic Name ^{2,5,7}	Word & Phrase	S (US OR USA OR UNITED(W)STATES)/GN S BAJA CALIFORNIA?/GN
/IN	IN	Industry Name ^{2,5,7}	Word & Phrase	S DAIRY/IN S DAIRY INDUSTRY/IN
/MC	MC	Major Concepts ^{5,7,8}	Word & Phrase	S PEST(W)ASSESSMENT(W)CONTROL/MC S WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT?/MC
/MH	MH	MeSH Heading ^{5,9}	Word & Phrase	S BREAST(W)NEOPLASMS(W)MESH S BREAST NEOPLASMS (MESH)
/MQ	MQ	Methods and Equipment ^{3,5}	Word & Phrase	S POLYMORPHISM(W)MAPPING/MQ S MOLECULAR METHOD/MQ
/NA	NA	Chemical Name ^{2,5,7}	Word & Phrase	S BILOBALIDE/NA S N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE/NA
/NM	NM	Named Person ^{2,3,5}	Phrase	S CHARLES DARWIN/NM
/OI	OI	Organism Names and Modifiers ^{2,5,7,10}	Word & Phrase	S RICE/OI S NEPHOTETTIX CINCTICEPS?/OI
/PS	PS	Organism Parts, Structures and Systems ^{3,5}	Word & Phrase	S CIRCULATORY(W)SYSTEM/PS S BLOOD "AND" LYMPHATICS/PS
/SQ	SQ	Molecular Sequence Databank Number ^{3,5}	Word & Phrase	S GENBANK/SQ S NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCE/SQ
/SY	SY	Chemical Name ^{2,5,7}	Word & Phrase	S BILOBALIDE/SY S N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE/SY
/TI	TI	Title	Word	S GLYCINE(W)ANTAGONIST?/TI
/TM	TM	Time (Geologic) ^{5,7}	Word & Phrase	S PALEOZOIC/TM S LATE PALEOZOIC/TM

¹ Abstracts for BA records from July 1976 forward and for BA/RRM book synopses from 1985 forward.

² Searchable in the Basic Index and in the Additional Indexes.

³ From 1998 forward; in format 9 tag it will display as "Sequence Data".

⁴ Company Name (/CO) in the Basic Index contains only company name entries added from 1998 forward. Company Name (CO=) in the Additional Indexes includes patent assignees as well as company names.

⁵ Also searchable as /DE, /DF, /KW and displayable as DE.

⁶ Includes Biosystematic Classification (with Super Taxa), Biosystematic Names, Chemical Names, Company Name, Diseases, Geographic Name, Industry Name, Major Concepts, Methods & Equipment, Miscellaneous Descriptors, Named Person, Organism Names, Sequence Data, Synonyms, and Time Descriptors. Alternate Indexing (MeSH) (/MH), Brand Names (/TN) to be added in 1999.

⁷ From 1993 forward.

⁸ Truncation is recommended for phrase-indexed /MC terms.

⁹ From January 1999 forward.

¹⁰ Includes Biosystematic Names, Organisms, Biosystematic Classification Names and Super Taxa.

¹¹ Contains Biosystematic Codes, Biosystematic Classification Names and Super Taxa.

¹² CODEN searchable only in records added prior to 1994.

¹³ Available for records from 1989 forward.

¹⁴ For meetings and conferences use /CONF limit.

¹⁵ Does not include modifiers.

¹⁶ In BA records since January 1978; In BA/RRM records since January 1980.

¹⁷ Available for records from 1994 forward.

¹⁸ Available for records from 1985 forward.

¹⁹ BIOSIS Print Number replaces previous BA or BA/RRM designation.

²⁰ Available for records from December 2000 forward.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
AA=	AA	BIOSIS Accession Number	Phrase	S AA=199801225738
AU=	AU	Author	Phrase	S AU=YAZAWA SAYURI
—	AZ	DIALOG Accession Number		
BC=	BC	Biosystematic Classification or Super Taxa Name ¹¹	Phrase	S BC=PLANTS S BC=25235
BN=	BN	International Standard Book Number (ISBN) ⁷	Phrase	S BN=0-07-045560-0
BN=	DE	Biosystematic Name ¹⁰	Phrase	S BN=GRAMINEAE
CC=	CC	Concept Code	Phrase	S CC=50518
CD=	CD	CODEN ¹²	Word	S CD=AAAHA
CL=	CL	Patent Classification ¹³	Phrase	S CL=002002000
CL=	LO	Conference Location ⁷	Word	S CL=(MAINZ AND GERMAN?)
CN=	CN	Concept Name	Phrase	S CN=CYTOLOGY "AND" CYTOCHEMISTRY?
CO=	CO	Company Name ^{2,3,4,5}	Phrase	S CO=ABIOMED, INC.
—	CR	Correction/Retraction Note		
CS=	CS	Corporate Source ¹⁶	Word & Phrase	S CS=(KYUSHU(W)UNIV?) S CS=PLANT BREEDING LAB?
CT=	CT	Conference Title ⁷	Word	S CT=(GERMAN(W)SOCIETY AND TOXICOLOGY)
CY=	CY	Conference Year ⁷	Phrase	S CY=1998
DA=	DA	Conference Date ⁷	Word	S DA=(MARCH(W)17 AND 1998)
DI=	DI	Book Distributor ⁷	Word	S DI=BLACKWELL
DT=	DT	Document Type ¹⁴	Phrase	S DT=ARTICLE
GE=	GE	Gene Name ^{2,5,20}	Phrase	S GE=HUMAN RB GENE?
GN=	GN	Geographic Name ^{2,5,7}	Phrase	S GN=BAJA CALIFORNIA?
—	IL	Illustrations		
IN=	IN	Industry Name ^{2,5,7}	Phrase	S IN=MEDICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY
JN=	JN	Journal Name	Phrase	S JN=NAUNYN-SCHMIEDEBERG'S ARCHIVES?
LA=	LA	Language ¹⁶	Phrase	S LA=ENGLISH
—	ME	Medium Type		
NA=	NA	Chemical Name ^{2,5,7}	Phrase	S NA=BILOBALIDE
NM=	NM	Named Person ^{2,3,5}	Phrase	S NM=CHARLES DARWIN
NT=	NT	New Taxa ⁷	Phrase	S NT=NEW TAXA
OI=	OI	Organism Names ^{2,5,7,16}	Phrase	S OI=RICE (GRAMINEAE)
PA=	PA	Patent Assignee ¹⁸	Word & Phrase	S PA=(LEVER(W)BROTHERS) S PA=LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY.
PD=	PD	Patent Date ¹⁷	Phrase	S PD=19980101
PN=	PN	Patent Number ¹⁸	Phrase	S PN=US 4554930
—	PR	BIOSIS Print Number ¹⁹		
PU=	PU	Publisher ⁷	Word & Phrase	S PU=(STANFORD(W)UNIVERSITY(W)PRESS) S PU=STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=1998
RN=	RN	CAS(R) Registry Number ⁷	Phrase	S RN=33570-04-6
RT=	RT	Record Type ⁷	Phrase	S RT=ABSTRACT
SL=	SL	Summary Language ⁷	Phrase	S SL=ENGLISH
SN=	SN	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)	Phrase	S SN=0368-6264 S SN=03686264
SO=	SO	Source Information ²¹	Word	S SO=(52 AND 169 AND KYUSHU)
SP=	SP	Sponsor ³	Word & Phrase	S SP=(ENVIRONMENTAL(W)MUTAGEN(W)SOCIETY) S SP=ENVIRONMENTAL MUTAGEN SOCIETY
SY=	SY	Chemical Name ^{2,5,7}	Phrase	S SY=N-METHYL-D-ASPARTATE
—	SZ	Size		
UD=	—	Update	Phrase	S UD=9999
—	UR	Author URL		

²¹ Search and Display include Journal Name, Volume, Issue, Pagination, and Publication Year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

For command descriptions, enter HELP LIMIT, HELP SORT, HELP RANK, HELP MAP, HELP DUP, HELP CURRENT online.

LIMIT	/ -- DIALOG Accession Number /ABS -- Abstract Present /CONF -- Also /MEETING; Conference Papers and Meetings /ENG -- English Language ¹⁶ /HUMAN -- Human Subject /YYYY -- Publication Year	S S5/14225738;16445738 S GINKGO/ABS S GENOME/CONF S S3/ENG S S4/HUMAN S S2/1997:1998
SORT	AU, CS, JN, PY, TI	SORT S3/ALL/PY/D SORT S1/ALL/TI
RANK	All phrase- and numeric-indexed fields in the Additional Indexes can be ranked. Other RANK codes include: DE	RANK DE S2 RANK CO S4
MAP	PA, PN, PU, RN, SY, SYRN	MAP RN TEMP S1 MAP SYRN TEMP S2
RD, ID	Remove duplicates (RD) or identify duplicates (ID, IDO).	RD S5
CURRENT	Search only the most recent year plus one (CURRENT1) to five (CURRENT5) years.	B 5 CURRENT2

PREDEFINED FORMAT OPTIONS

NO.	DIALOGWEB FORMAT	RECORD CONTENT
1	--	DIALOG Accession Number
2	--	Full Record except Abstract
3	Medium	Bibliographic Citation ²²
4	--	Full Record with Tagged Fields ¹
5	--	Full Record ¹
6	Free	Title and Publication Year
7	Long	Bibliographic Citation and Abstract ¹
8	Short	Title, Indexing and Publication Year
9	Full	Full Record ¹
K	--	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats

²² Does not include a patent number.

OTHER OUTPUT OPTIONS

For an explanation, enter HELP TYPE, HELP UDF, HELP TAG online.

USER DEFINED FORMATS	User-defined formats may be specified using the display codes indicated in the Search Options tables.	TYPE S3/TI,SO,AB/1-5 PRINT S2/TI, AU/ALL
TAG	TAG may be used for tagged fields.	TYPE S3/AU,TI,SO/1-5 TAG
DIRECT RECORD ACCESS	DIALOG Accession Number	TYPE 20932820/5 DISPLAY 16021347/AU,TI,SO PRINT 21071375/7

FOR ONLINE HELP:

See HELP FIELDS 5 for searchable fields; HELP FORMAT 5 for output formats; HELP LIMIT 5 for limits; HELP RATES 5 for cost information; HELP SORT 5 for sorts.

BIOSIS Previews Record Format Comparison

“Old-Style” (pre-1993) Concept and Biosystematic Codes		“New Style” (1993 forward) Relational Indexing	
AN	99368968	AA	PREV199601588879
TI	A comparative study of the efficacies of chloroquine and a pyrimethamine-dapson; combination in clearing Plasmodium falciparum parasitemia in school children in Tanzania	TI	A comparative study of the efficacies of chloroquine and a pyrimethamine-dapsone; combination in clearing Plasmodium falciparum parasitaemia in school children in Tanzania
AU	Mashinda H, Font F; Birt R; Mashaka M; Ascaso C; Menedez C	AU	Mashinda H, Font F; Birt R; Mashaka M; Ascaso C; Menedez C
CS	Unidad Epidemiol, Bioestadística, Hosp. Clinic, Villarroel 170, 08036 Barcelona, Spain	CS	Unidad Epidemiol, Bioestadística, Hosp. Clinic, Villarroel 170, 08036 Barcelona, Spain
SO	Tropical Medicine & International Health, 1 (6). 1996. 797-801	SO	Tropical Medicine & International Health, 1 (6). 1996. 797-801
ISSN	1360-2276	SN	1360-2276
LA	ENGLISH	LA	ENGLISH (EN)
AB	A randomized study of the in vivo efficacies of chloroquine and a pyrimethamine-dapsone combination (Maloprin) in clearing P. falciparure parasitacmia was carried out in 77 asymptomatic semi-immune schoolchildren in the Kilombero District of Tanzania. Children were randomized.	AB	A randomized study of the in vivo efficacies of chloroquine and a pyrimethamine-dapsone combination (Maloprin) in clearing P. falciparure parasitacmia was carried out in 77 asymptomatic semi-immune school children in the Kilombero District of Tanzania. Children were randomized.
DE	RESEARCH ARTICLE; PLASMODIUM; FALCIPARUM; HUMAN; CHILD; PARASITOLOGY; MALARIA; CHLOROQUINE; ANTIPROTOZOAL-DRUG; ANTIPARASITIC-DRUG; PYRIMETHAMINE; ANTI- PARASITIC-DRUG; ANTIPROTOZOAL-DRUG; DAPSONE; ANTIPARASITIC-DRUG; ANTIPROTOZOAL-DRUG; PARASITEMIA; PHARMACOLOGY; BLOOD AND LYMPHATIC DISEASE; PARASITIC DISEASE; TANZANIA; ETHIOPIAN REGION	MC	<i>Parasitology; Pediatrics (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology</i>
		BN	<i>Sporozoa – Invertebrata, Protozoa, Anamalia; Hominidae – Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia</i>
		OI	<i>Plasmodium falciparum (Sporozoa); human (Hominidae)</i>
		BC	<i>animals; chordates; humans; invertebrates; mammals; microorganisms; primates; protozoans; vertebratest</i>

CC	22008 Pharmacology-Blood and Hematopoetic Agents *25000 Pediatrics *38510 Chemotherapy-Antiparasitic Agents *60504 Parasitology-Medical 10060 Biochemical Studies-General 12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-) 22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972)	NA,SY RN GN	<i>pyrimethamine-dapsone [Maloprim]; antiparasitic-drug, antiprotozoal-drug;</i> 57-05-7; CHLOROQUINE; 37357-69-0; MALOPRIM; 35357-69-0; PYRIMETHAINE-DAPSONE Tanzania (Africa, Ethiopian region); Kilombero District
BC	35400 Sporozoa 86215 Hominidae	DE*	chemoprophylaxis, efficacy, side effects; chloroquine; antiparasitic-drug, antiprotozoal-drug, chemoprophylaxis, efficacy, Malaria, Falciparium, Coccidiosis, Sporozoa Infections, Protozoan Infections, Parasitic Diseases, Research article
ST	Microorganisms; Animals; Invertebrates, Protozoans, Chordates; Vertebrates; Mammals, Primates, Humans		

Note: Additional index fields appearing in italics above are all included in the Descriptor field and may be searched using /DE.

DE = Most descriptors now part of individual subject fields, e.g., BN, OI, GN, etc.

CC = Former Concept Codes are now also represented in Major Concepts (MC) and other new fields.

BC & ST = Biosystematic Codes & Super Taxa are now in Biosystematic Names (BN), Organisms (OI) & Biosystematic Classification (BC) fields.

The Authority File

Most keywords present in the subject fields are taken from a controlled list, the Authority File. The Authority File consists of lists of the controlled vocabularies used to index the BIOSIS file from 1993 forward, with a growing list of controlled terms used for subject indexing. Terms are accompanied by information including Broader and Narrower terms, Related terms, Scope Notes, and Use For terms.

Below is a sample excerpt from the Authority Notes File for the subject field "Major Concepts."

Major Concept Terms

Aging	Mathematics
Agrichemicals	Medical Sciences
Agriculture	Anesthesiology
Agronomy	Human Medicine
Animal Husbandry	Cardiovascular Medicine
Horticulture	Clinical Endocrinology
Allied Medical Sciences	Clinical Immunology Allergy
Aerospace Medicine	Dental Medicine
Audiology	Dermatology
Biomedical Engineering	Gastroenterology
Chiropractic Medicine	.
Clinical Chemistry	.
.	.
.	Psychiatry
.	Pulmonary Medicine
Speech Pathology	Rheumatology
Sports Medicine	Urology
Animal Care	Radiology
.	Surgery
.	Veterinary Medicine
.	Metabolism

Major Concepts

The 168 BIOSIS Major Concepts are used to classify records into broad terms corresponding to major life sciences topics. Major Concepts are arranged in a hierarchy. Searching on Major Concepts does not necessarily produce comprehensive retrieval (as does using /MAJ in MEDLINE and EMBASE). In the BIOSIS Indexing scheme, Major Concepts are not designed to stand alone, but rather to be used in conjunction with other descriptors for a more focused search.

The sample record illustrates Major Concepts and the corresponding concept codes. Prior to July 1, 1999, concept codes were used for subject indexing of broad concepts in BIOSIS.

Major Concepts are indexed to the lowest, most precise level. However, they are assigned in strings so that the highest level terms are also included. The higher level terms appear in parentheses next to the lower level.

Note: MeSH disease headings appear in the Alternate Indexing field and may be searched using /MH.

Note: Records from 1993 through July 1, 1999 include both Concept Code ("old style") and Major Concepts ("new style") subject indexing.

```

2/9/3
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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13713209 BIOSIS NO.: 200200342030
Antipsychotic-induced weight gain and therapeutic response:
A differential association.
. . . . .
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 5786-21-0: CLOZAPINE; 52-86-8:
HALOPERIDOL; 132539-06-1: OLANZAPINE; 106266-06-2:
RISPERIDONE
DESCRIPTORS:
  MAJOR CONCEPTS: Nutrition; Pharmacology; Psychiatry
(Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
  BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia,
Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
  ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--patient
  BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals;
Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
  DISEASES: schizoaffective disorder--behavioral and mental
disorders; schizophrenia--behavioral and mental disorders;
weight gain--drug-induced, nutritional disease
  CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: clozapine--adverse effects,
antipsychotic-drug, central depressant-drug,
tranquilizer-drug; haloperidol--adverse effects,
antipsychotic-drug, autonomic-drug, central depressant-
drug, dopamine receptor antagonist-drug, tranquilizer-drug;
olanzapine--adverse effects, antipsychotic-drug;
risperidone--adverse effects, antipsychotic-drug, central
depressant-drug, tranquilizer-drug
  MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: Positive and Negative Symptom
Scale; body mass index; body weight
ALTERNATE INDEXING: Psychotic Disorders (MeSH);Schizophrenia
(MeSH)
CONCEPT CODES:
  10060 Biochemical Studies-General
  07004 Behavioral Biology-Human Behavior
  12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy
(1971- )
  13202 Nutrition-General Studies, Nutritional Status and
Methods
  21002 Psychiatry-Psychopathology; Psychodynamics and

```

	Therapy
22002	Pharmacology-General
22005	Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972-)
22024	Pharmacology-Neuropharmacology
22026	Pharmacology-Psychopharmacology
22504	Toxicology-Pharmacological Toxicology (1972-)
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:	
86215	Hominidae

BIOSIS (File 55) covers the period 1993+, and the preferred indexing scheme is the “new style” Relational Indexing (Major Concepts, etc.). BIOSIS (File 5) covers the life sciences literature from 1969 to the present. If you need to do retrospective searching for literature published before 1993, you should have an understanding of how to do subject searching using Concept and Biosystematic Codes. For more information on Concept Codes and Biosystematic Codes, see Appendix D, BIOSIS Codes and Code Searching.

Biosystematic Names and Organisms

With the BIOSIS Indexing, descriptors may be further qualified by natural language keywords. The sample record below illustrates important parts of the Descriptor field, including natural language keywords, biosystematic names, organisms, and biosystematic classification. A term and its natural language qualifier may be searched in relation to one another using the linking proximity connector (L).

Biosystematic Names are high-level terms that enhance searching of broad categories of organisms. The order is from lowest to highest; that is, the most specific controlled taxonomic term for an organism is followed by the appropriate higher level taxa.

The *Organisms* field contains the scientific name and/or the informal common name of the organism discussed in the source document, as well as taxonomic categories and cell line names. **Note:** Natural language indexing for individual organisms includes both scientific and common names.

Biosystematic Classification contains the common names of broad groups of organisms. For 1998 forward, search for common names here in the Biosystematic Classification field.

12987363	BIOSIS NO.: 200100194512
The multiple-dose pharmacokinetics of fluvoxamine in children and adolescents.	
AUTHOR: ZumBrunnen T(a); Lu Z(a); Chang J(a); Neznamus J; Eller M; Labellarte M; Brennan J(a)	
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Solvay Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Marietta, GA**USA	
JOURNAL: Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics 69 (2):p82 February, 2001	
MEDIUM: print	
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics Orlando, Florida, USA March 06-10, 2001	
SPONSOR: American Society for Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics	
ISSN: 0009-9236	

RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 54739-18-3: FLUVOXAMINE

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Pediatrics (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Psychiatry (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--**adolescent, child, patient**
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
DISEASES: OCD {obsessive-compulsive disorder}--behavioral and mental disorders, treatment
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: **fluvoxamine--antipsychotic-drug,**
multiple-dose pharmacokinetics
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: body weight; **Meeting Abstract;**
Meeting Poster

CONCEPT CODES:
25000 Pediatrics
General Biology-Symposia, Transactions and Proceedings of Conferences, Congresses, Review Annuals
07004 Behavioral Biology-Human Behavior
12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy (1971-)
21002 Psychiatry-Psychopathology; Psychodynamics and Therapy
22002 Pharmacology-General
22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972-)
22026 Pharmacology-Psychopharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

Conference-related documents can be retrieved by using the /CONF limit.

Searching for Organism Information

For maximum retrieval in animal studies, use the correct taxonomic terms in the Biosystematic Names, Biosystematic Classifications and Organism fields and combine with keywords in other fields. Use the Authority File to locate appropriate controlled terms.

► **Topic** ◀ What recent information is available on the use of primates for organ transplants into humans (xenografts)

The organism name is displayed followed by any synonyms used by the author in the source document. These terms can be further modified with additional indexing terms that describe the role, gender, ethnic group (for humans), developmental stages, etc.

*Use both common and scientific genus or genus-species names to search for specific animals. For example, **hominidae** or **human**.*

Note: Search for humans in any of the three organism fields:

HUMAN or HOMINIDAE/OI

HOMINIDAE/BN

HUMANS/BC

```
?S XENOGRAFT?
      S1      8680  XENOGRAFT?

?S S1 AND PRIMATE?/OI
      8680  S1
      2407285  PRIMATE?/OI
      S2      6338  S1 AND PRIMATE?/OI

?S S2 AND NONHUMAN PRIMATES/OI
      6338  S2
      60910  NONHUMAN PRIMATES/OI
      S3      337  S2 AND NONHUMAN PRIMATES/OI
```

```
?T S4/TI,DE,CC,BC/1
```

```
3/TI,DE,CC,BC/1
```

```
DIALOG(R)File 55:(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
```

```
Xenotransplantation: Lessons from transgenic pigs as potential donors.
```

```
DESCRIPTORS:
```

```
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Methods and Techniques; Molecular Genetics (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
```

```
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Primates--Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia; Suidae--Artiodactyla, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
```

```
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae); pig (Suidae); primate (Primates)
```

```
ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: immune system--immune system
```

```
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Artiodactyls; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals; Nonhuman Primates; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Primates; Vertebrates
```

```
DISEASES: Huntington's disease--nervous system disease, therapy; Parkinson's disease--nervous system disease, therapy; acute cellular xenograft rejection--immune system disease; acute humoral xenograft rejection--immune system disease; diabetes--endocrine disease/pancreas, metabolic disease, therapy; hyperacute rejection--immune system disease
```

```
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: cell transplantation--therapeutic method; tissue transplantation--therapeutic method
```

To associate
**pig with organ
donor using the
Relational
Indexing:**

**S pig (s) organ
donor
S pig (L) organ
donor**

```
?S S3 AND HOMINIDAE/OI
      337 S3
      2362323 HOMINIDAE/OI
S4      109 S3 AND HOMINIDAE/OI

?S S3 AND (HOMINIDAE OR HUMAN?)/OI
      337 S3
      2362323 HOMINIDAE/OI
      2380238 HUMAN?/OI
S5      115 S3 AND (HOMINIDAE OR HUMAN?)/OI

?T S5/TI,DE/1-3
      5/TI,DE/1
DIALOG(R)File 55:(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

Analysis of the control of the anti-gal immune response in
a non-human primate by galactose alpha1-3 galactose
trisaccharide-polyethylene glycol conjugate.
DESCRIPTORS:
  MAJOR CONCEPTS: Cardiovascular System (Transport and
Circulation); Immune System (Chemical Coordination and
Homeostasis)
  BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Primates--Mammalia, Vertebrata,
Chordata, Animalia; Suidae--Artiodactyla, Mammalia,
Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
  ORGANISMS: non-human primate (Primates)--organ recipient;
pig (Suidae)--organ donor
  ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: heart--circulatory system, graft
  BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals;
Artiodactyls; Chordates; Mammals; Nonhuman Mammals;
Nonhuman Primates; Nonhuman Vertebrates; Primates;
Vertebrates
. . . .
```

Prior to 1993, the scientific names (genus-species name) should be searched in the title and descriptor fields.

Searching Drug Names and Chemical Names

When searching for a drug name, use generics where possible and include chemical names, research codes, and trade names in your search for maximum retrieval.

► **Topic** ◀ What information is available on the adverse effects of Celebrex, prescribed for the treatment of arthritis?

Use the generic name and restrict to the chemical name field.

View output in KWIC format to identify alternative terms that might improve your search.

“Drug affiliations” are Authority File controlled terms that describe the therapeutic actions of specific drugs being studied – for example, anti-arthritic drug is a BIOSIS drug affiliation term applied to this record.

```
?S CELEBREX/NA
      S1      33 CELEBREX/NA

?T S1/6,K/1

      1/6,K/1
DIALOG(R)File 55:(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13793721 BIOSIS NO.: 200200422542
Are selective COX 2 inhibitors superior to traditional non
steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs? Adequate analysis of the
CLASS trial indicates that this may not be the case.
2002

...REGISTRY NUMBERS: CELEBREX ;
DESCRIPTORS:
      CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ...celcoxib {Celebrex }-

?S CELEBREX OR CELECOXIB
      44 CELEBREX
      613 CELECOXIB
      S2      628 CELEBREX OR CELECOXIB

?S S2 AND ANTIARTHRTIC () DRUG/DE
      628 S2
      5130 ANTIARTHRTIC/DE
      597566 DRUG/DE
      4501 ANTIARTHRTIC/DE (W) DRUG/DE
      S3      73 S2 AND ANTIARTHRTIC () DRUG/DE

?S S3 AND (ADVERSE () EFFECT? OR POISON? OR CONTRAINDICA? OR
TOXIC? OR SIDE () EFFECT? OR ADVERSE () REACTION?)
      73 S3
      55587 ADVERSE
      1178663 EFFECT?
      28624 ADVERSE (W) EFFECT?
      11828 POISON?
      4253 CONTRAINDICA?
      403906 TOXIC?
      90736 SIDE
      1178663 EFFECT?
      40011 SIDE (W) EFFECT?
      55587 ADVERSE
      267565 REACTION?
      4534 ADVERSE (W) REACTION?
      S4      27 S3 AND (ADVERSE () EFFECT? OR POISON? OR
```

When searching for chemical information, including drugs, use CAS Registry Numbers and/or chemical names in the Registry Number field, when available.

Note: *The search for anti-arthritis drug could be made more restrictive by limiting to the Biochemical Name field (SY or NA). Using /DE will ensure that all subject fields will be searched.*

Note: *Prior to 1993, search chemical and biochemical information in both the Title and Descriptor fields.*

For chemical searches from 1969-1984, include segmented form with full chemical names.

```

CONTRAINDICA? OR TOXIC? OR
SIDE () EFFECT? OR ADVERSE () REACTION?)

?T S4/6/1-5
4/9/5
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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13688031 BIOSIS NO.: 200200316852
Celecoxib-induced erythema multiforme with glyburide cross-
reactivity.
. . . .

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 169590-42-5: CELECOXIB; 10238-21-8:
GLYBURIDE
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human
Medicine, Medical Sciences); Dermatology (Human Medicine,
Medical Sciences); Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia,
Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--male, middle age, patient
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals;
Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
DISEASES: drug allergy--immune system disease; erythema
multiforme--drug-induced, integumentary system disease
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: celecoxib--adverse effect,
antiarthritic-drug, enzyme inhibitor-drug, immunologic-
drug; glyburide--antidiabetic-drug
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: drug-drug interaction; Case Study
ALTERNATE INDEXING: Food Hypersensitivity (MeSH); Erythema
Multiforme (MeSH)
CONCEPT CODES:
18506 Integumentary System-Pathology
12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy
(1971- )
22002 Pharmacology-General
22005 Pharmacology-Clinical Pharmacology (1972- )
22012 Pharmacology-Connective Tissue, Bone and
Collagen-
Acting Drugs
22016 Pharmacology-Endocrine System
22018 Pharmacology-Immunological Processes and
Allergy
22504 Toxicology-Pharmacological Toxicology (1972- )
34508 Immunology and Immunochemistry-
Immunopathology, Tissue Immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

```

Locating Conference Papers

From 1993 forward, meeting information includes the title, location, date and URL (when available) of a scientific conference. The meeting sponsor field includes the organization that supported the meeting, URL and e-mail addresses where available.

► Topic ◀ Where was the 2002 European Congress of Sleep Research held?

Note: For the individual conference papers, the title of each paper is in the title field of the record. Abstracts for individual papers are not included

Search for individual papers from a given conference by searching for conference information in the Conference Meeting field.

Note: The Conference Title field (CT) is word indexed. Search terms are enclosed in parentheses to require that all terms appear in the same conference title.

```
?S CONGRESS/TI
      S1  25863  CONGRESS/TI

?S S2 AND CY=2002
      25863  S2
      33052  CY=2002
      S3    19  S2 AND CY=2002

?S S3 AND EUROPEAN () SLEEP (1N) SOCIETY/TI
      19  S3
      12064  EUROPEAN/TI
      12680  SLEEP/TI
      11658  SOCIETY/TI
      6  EUROPEAN/TI (W) SLEEP/TI (1N) SOCIETY/TI
      S4    2  S3 AND EUROPEAN () SLEEP (1N) SOCIETY/TI

?T S4/9/1

4/9/1
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
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13792583  BIOSIS NO.: 200200421404
16th Congress of the European Sleep Research Society.
AUTHOR: Anonymous
JOURNAL: Journal of Sleep Research 11 (Supplement 1):p1-
260 June, 2002
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 16th Congress of the European Sleep
Research Society
Reykjavik, Iceland June 03-07, 2002
ISSN: 0962-1105
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
. . . .

?S CT=(CONGRESS AND EUROPEAN () SLEEP (1N) SOCIETY)
      196071  CT=CONGRESS
      141221  CT=EUROPEAN
      3467    CT=SLEEP
      789137  CT=SOCIETY
      2666    CT=EUROPEAN (W) CT=SLEEP (1N) CT=SOCIETY
      S5    2666  CT=(CONGRESS AND EUROPEAN () SLEEP
              (1N) SOCIETY)

?S S5 AND CY=2002
```

Use a user-defined format to see just the conference paper title, meeting, and date of the conference.

```
2666 S5
33052 CY=2002
S6 520 S5 AND CY=2002
```

```
?T S6/TI,CT,CY/1-3
```

```
6/TI,CT,CY/1
```

```
DIALOG(R)File 55:(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
```

```
A major gene controls the frequency of theta rhythm during paradoxical sleep in mice.
```

```
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 16th Congress of the European Sleep Research Society  
June 03-07, 2002  
2002
```

```
6/TI,CT,CY/2
```

```
DIALOG(R)File 55:(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.
```

```
Auditory evoked potentials during sleep.
```

```
CONFERENCE/MEETING: 16th Congress of the European Sleep Research Society  
June 03-07, 2002  
2002
```

Online Practice Exercises

1. What were some of the conference papers for the German Society for Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology held in 2002?
2. What are some side effects of the drug Zantac? [Hint: A synonym for Zantac is RANITIDINE.]
3. Are genetically modified foods causing allergies or other food safety issues?
4. What work has been done on vaccines for humans using bacterial DNA?
5. Has there been a study, perhaps a questionnaire about hantavirus in humans that includes information about this disease in New Mexico?

Section 4: Searching SciSearch®

In this section you will:

- Take advantage of natural language searching in SciSearch
- Retrieve more information on a topic using techniques of cited reference searching
- Identify experts in a particular field of biomedicine using the RANK command, cited reference searching and corporate source

Description of SciSearch

SciSearch is a multidisciplinary database provided by Thomson Scientific. This important database provides cover-to-cover indexing of 4,500 journals in the area of science. It contains all of the records published in the Science Citation Index (SCI), plus additional records from the Current Contents series of publications. Due to Thomson Scientific's rapid journal processing procedures, the data is very timely.

File coverage is as follows: File 34 covers 1990 to the present; File 434 covers 1974 through 1989. File 294 is available for **ON**line **T**raining **A**nd **P**ractice (ONTAP) and contains SciSearch selected records from early 1991.

Search Aids for SciSearch

The following publications provide helpful information on searching this database. Contact the database supplier for ordering information.

- *SciSearch, Social SciSearch, Arts & Humanities Search, & Current Contents Search User Guide on Dialog*, Copyright 1992, Thomson Scientific.
- *Workshop Guide* Copyright, Thomson Scientific

Subject Indexing in SciSearch

Author Keywords

The Descriptor field (/DE) in SciSearch is compiled from author keywords (those terms that the author furnished along with his or her article to describe the topic). This field was added in 1991 and represents natural language.

?s atherosclerosis/de

?s gene()therapy/de

Keywords Plus

The Identifier field (/ID) in SciSearch is comprised of Keywords Plus which are frequently occurring, computer-generated terms extracted from the titles of documents cited by an author in the bibliography. This field was added to the database in 1991 and is also natural language.

?s cholesterol/id

?s diabetes()mellitus/id

Because SciSearch lacks a controlled vocabulary or thesaurus terms, it is most effective to search using all possible synonyms and alternative terms.

SCISEARCH® - A CITED REFERENCE SCIENCE DATABASE

ONTAP® SCISEARCH® (FILE 294)

FILE DESCRIPTION

SciSearch®: A Cited Reference Science Database is an international, multidisciplinary index to the literature of science, technology, biomedicine, and related disciplines produced by Thomson. SciSearch contains all of the records published in the *Science Citation Index*® (SCI®), plus additional records in engineering technology, physical sciences, agriculture, biology, environmental sciences, clinical medicine, and the life sciences. SciSearch indexes all significant items (articles, review papers, meeting abstracts, letters, editorials, book reviews, correction notices, etc.) from more than 6,100 international scientific and technical journals.

SciSearch is distinguished by many important and unique characteristics. Journal evaluation and selection is conducted on an ongoing basis. Many factors are considered when evaluating journals for coverage, ranging from the qualitative to the quantitative. The journal's basic publishing standards, its editorial content, the international diversity of its authorship, and the citation data associated with it, are all considered.

Another important feature of SciSearch is citation indexing. Citation indexing allows for the searching of cited references. Since January, 1991, author abstracts, author keywords, and KeyWords Plus™ were added as searchable fields on SciSearch.

SUBJECT COVERAGE

SciSearch covers virtually every subject area within the broad fields of science, technology, and biomedicine, including but not limited to:

- Agriculture and Foods
- Astronomy and Astrophysics
- Behavioral Sciences
- Biochemistry
- Biology
- Biomedical Sciences
- Chemistry
- Computer Applications and Cybernetics
- Earth Sciences
- Electronics
- Engineering
- Environmental Science
- Genetics
- Instrumentation
- Materials Science
- Mathematics
- Medicine
- Meteorology
- Microbiology
- Nuclear Science
- Pharmacology
- Physics
- Psychiatry and Psychology
- Veterinary Medicine
- Zoology

TIPS

USE FILE 34

to track scientific journal articles and cited references.

SEARCH CR=

to find references to important papers:

SELECT CR=AMBROSE JA, 1997?

SEARCH SC=

to find a subject category:

SELECT SC=ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

USE RANK AU

to see authors that publish on certain topics. For more information see:

HELP RANK34

DIALOG FILE DATA

Inclusive Dates: 1990 to the present (File 34)
 1974 - 1989 (File 434)
 Records from early 1991 (File 294)

Update Frequency: Closed (Files 294,434)
 Weekly (File 34)

File Size:
 Over 12,104,390 records as of November 2003 (File 34)
 9,466,926 records (File 434)
 30,000 records (File 294)

CONTACT

SciSearch is produced by Thomson Scientific. Questions concerning file content should be directed to (for more contact information type Help Contact):

Thomson Scientific
 Technical Help Desk
 3501 Market Street
 Philadelphia, PA 19104
 Phone: 215-386-0100 x1591
 Toll Free: 800-336-4474
 Fax: 215-386-6362
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/techsupport/>

SAMPLE RECORD

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
 (c) 2001 Inst. for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

GA=,NR= 11472234 Genuine Article#: 612TW Number of References: 31
/TI Title: An approach to N=4 ADE gauge theory on K3
AU= Author(s): Jinzenji M (REPRINT) ; Sasaki T
CS= Corporate Source: Hokkaido Univ,Grad Sch Sci, Div Math,Sapporo/Hokkaido
 0600810/Japan/ (REPRINT); Hokkaido Univ,Grad Sch Sci, Div
 Math,Sapporo/Hokkaido 0600810/Japan/; Hokkaido Univ,Dept
 Phys,Sapporo/Hokkaido 0600810/Japan/

JN=,PY=,SO= Journal: JOURNAL OF HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS, 2002, N9 (SEP), 002
SN=,PD= ISSN: 1029-8479 Publication date: 20020900
PU= Publisher: INT SCHOOL ADVANCED STUDIES, VIA BEIRUT 2-4, I-34014 TRIESTE,
 ITALY

LA=,DT= Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
GL= Geographic Location: Japan
SC= Journal Subject Category: PHYSICS, PARTICLES & FIELDS
/AB Abstract: We propose a recipe for determination of the partition function
 of N = 4 ADE gauge theory on K 3 by generalizing our previous results
 of the SU(N) case. The resulting partition function satisfies
 Montonen-Olive duality for ADE gauge group.

/DE Descriptors--Author Keywords: conformal field models in string theory ;
 gauge symmetry ; supersymmetry and duality ; differential and
 algebraic geometry

/ID Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): YANG-MILLS THEORY; BETTI NUMBERS; MODULI
 SPACE; SURFACE; SHEAVES; DUALITY

CR=,CA=,CY=,CW= Cited References:
 ATIYAH M, 1978, V362, P425, P ROY SOC LOND A MAT
 BONELLI G, 2001, V40, P13, J GEOM PHYS
 EGUCHI T, 2002, 058, J HIGH ENERGY PHYS
 FUKAYA K, 1994, TOPOLOGY GEOMETRY FI
 GODDARD P, 1977, V125, P1, NUCL PHYS B
 GOTTSCHKE L, 1990, V286, P193, MATH ANN
 HARVEY JA, 1995, V449, P535, NUCL PHYS B
 JINZENJI M, 2001, 002, J HIGH ENERGY PHYS
 JINZENJI M, 2001, V16, P411, MOD PHYS LETT A
 KAC VG, 1990, INFINITE DIMENSIONAL
 KAPRANOV M, MATHAG0001005
 LABASTIDA JMF, 1997, V502, P741, NUCL PHYS B
 LABASTIDA JMF, 1999, V3, P1201, ADV THEOR MATH PHYS
 MACDONALD IG, 1972, V15, P91, INVENT MATH
 MINAHAN JA, 1998, V527, P581, NUCL PHYS B
 MIYAKE T, 1989, MODULAR FORMS
 MONTONEN C, 1977, V72, P117, PHYS LETT B
 MUKAI S, 1984, V77, P101, INVENT MATH
 NAKANISHI T, 1992, V144, P351, COMMUN MATH PHYS
 NAKAJIMA H, IN PRESS LECT HILB S
 NAKAJIMA H, 1994, INT MATH RES NOTICES
 NAKAJIMA H, 1994, V76, DUKE MATH J
 THOOFT G, 1978, V138, P1, NUCL PHYS B
 THOOFT G, 1979, V153, P141, NUCL PHYS B
 VAFA C, 1998, V1, P158, ADV THEOR MATH PHYS
 VAFA C, 1994, V431, P3, NUCL PHYS B
 WITTEN E, 1994, V35, P5101, J MATH PHYS
 YOSHIOKA K, 1999, V205, P501, COMMUN MATH PHYS
 YOSHIOKA K, MATHAG9907001
 YOSHIOKA K, 1996, V46, P263, NUCL PHYS B S
 YOSHIOKA K, 1994, V453, P193, J REINE ANGEW MATH

SEARCH OPTIONS

BASIC INDEX

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	—	All Basic Index Fields	Word	S FOOD(W)CHAIN
/AB	AB	Abstract ¹	Word	S PARTITION(W)FUNCTION/AB
/DE	DE	Descriptors -- Author Keywords ^{1,2}	Word & Phrase	S STRING(W)THEORY/DE
/ID	ID	Identifiers -- KeyWords Plus ^{1,3}	Word & Phrase	S GAUGE SYMMETRY/DE
/RF	RF	Research Fronts ^{4,5}	Word	S BETTI(W)NUMBERS/ID
/TI	TI	Title	Word	S YANG-MILLS THEORY/ID
/XF	—	All Basic Index Fields Except Research Fronts	Word & Phrase	S DIETARY(W)FIBER(S)STARCH/RF
				S ADE(W)GAUGE(W)THEORY/TI
				S MERCURY(W)LEVELS/XF
				S FISH CONSUMPTION/XF

¹ Available from 1991 forward.

² Also /DF.

³ Also /IF.

⁴ In the File 434 Research Front names are rotated. EXPANDING is recommended.

⁵ Research Fronts were available for records added from 1983-1997.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	AN	DIALOG Accession Number		
—	AR	Publisher Item Identifier ⁶		
AU=	AU	Author	Phrase	S AU=JINZENJI M
AV=	AV	Abstract Available ¹	Word & Phrase	S AV=(ABSTRACT(W)AVAILABLE)
				S AV=ABSTRACT AVAILABLE
CA=	CA	Cited Author or Cited Inventor ^{7,8}	Phrase	S CA=BONELLI G
CP=	CP	Cited Patent ⁷	Phrase	S CP=JA 102915, 1978, KOBAYASHI T
CR=	CR	Cited Reference ^{7,8,9}	Phrase	S CR=FUKAYA K, 1994?
CS=	CS	Corporate Source	Word	S CS=(HOKAIDO(W)UNIV)
CW=	CW	Cited Work ^{7,8}	Phrase	S CW=TOPOLOGY GEOMETRY?
CY=	CY	Cited Year	Phrase	S CY=1994
DT=	DT	Document Type	Phrase	S DT=ARTICLE
GA=	GA	Genuine Article Number	Phrase	S GA=612TW
GL=	GL	Geographic Location ¹⁰	Phrase	S GL=JAPAN
JN=	JN	Journal Name	Phrase	S JN=JOURNAL OF HIGH ENERGY?
LA=	LA	Language	Phrase	S LA=ENGLISH
—	MA	Meeting Abstract Number ¹¹		
NR=	NR	Number of References	Numeric	S NR=20:50
PD=	PD	Publication Date ¹²	Phrase	S PD=20020900
PU=	PU	Publisher	Phrase	S PU=INT SCHOOL ADVANCED STUDIES?
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=2001:2002
RF=	RF	Research Front Code Number and Weight ^{5,13}	Phrase	S RF=88-0752
				S RF=88-0752 002
SC=	SC	Journal Subject Category	Word & Phrase	S SC=(PHYSICS(W)PARTICLES(1W)FIELDS)
				S SC=PHYSICS, PARTICLES?
SF=	SF	Subfile ¹⁴	Word & Phrase	S SF=ENVIRONMENTAL
				S SF=CC LIFE
SN=	SN	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) ¹⁵	Phrase	S SN=1029-8479
				S SN=10298479
SO=	SO	Source Information ¹⁶	Word	S SO=(HIGH(W)ENERGY(W)PHYSICS)
UD=	—	Update ¹⁷	Phrase	S UD=9999
ZP=	ZP	Zip Code of Corporate Source ¹⁸	Phrase	S ZP=55108

⁶ Present in records from 6/2003 forward.

⁷ EXPANDING is recommended to verify forms of entry.

⁸ Extracted from the Cited Reference field. Display includes entire Cited Reference, including Cited Reference Identifier from 6/2003 forward when available.

⁹ Refer to the Cited Author, Cited Work, and Cited Year fields for searching on individual parts of the Cited Reference field.

¹⁰ Refers to the Country name in the Corporate Source field.

¹¹ Available only for DT=MEETING ABSTRACT.

¹² Available from 1997 forward.

¹³ Second example includes the "weight" (002) assigned to the RF Code (indicates number of citations in common with the original Research Front cluster).

¹⁴ Refers to Thomson Scientific publications or databases.

¹⁵ Available from 1992 forward.

¹⁶ Display includes: Journal Name, Publication Date, Volume, Issue, and Pagination, and/or Publisher Item Identifier when available (Identifier appears without 'p' preceding journal name).

¹⁷ Not available in File 294.

¹⁸ Included only for USA.

SPECIAL FEATURES

For command descriptions, enter HELP LIMIT, HELP SORT, HELP RANK, HELP MAP, HELP DUP, HELP CURRENT online.

LIMIT	/ART -- Journal Article /CR -- Contains Cited References /ENG -- English Language /NART -- Non-Article /NOCR -- No Cited References /NONENG -- Non-English Language /NREV -- Not a Review or Bibliography /REV -- Review or Bibliography ¹⁹ /YYYY -- Publication Year	S S2/ART S S1/CR S S3/ENG S S4/NART S S5/NOCR S S6/NONENG S S7/NREV S S8/REV S S2/2002:2003
SORT	AU, CS, JN, PY, RF, TI	SORT S1/ALL/CS SORT S3/ALL/PY/D
RANK	All phrase- and numeric-indexed fields in the Additional Indexes can be ranked. Other RANK codes include: DE, ID	RANK DE RANK AU S4
MAP	AU, CA, CW, GA, PY	MAP AU TEMP
RD, ID	Remove duplicates (RD) or identify duplicates (ID,IDO).	RD S5
CURRENT	Search only the most recent year plus one (CURRENT1) to five (CURRENT5) years.	B 34 CURRENT2

¹⁹Limits only to Reviews from 1989 forward.

PREDEFINED FORMAT OPTIONS

NO.	DIALOGWEB FORMAT	RECORD CONTENT
1	--	DIALOG Accession Number
2	--	Full Record except Cited References and Abstract
3	Medium	Bibliographic Citation
4	--	Full Record with Tagged Fields ¹
5	--	Full Record ¹
6	Short	Title, Genuine Article Number, Number of References, and Publication Date
7	Long	Bibliographic Citation and Abstract ¹
8	Free	Title, Genuine Article Number, Journal Subject Category, Number of References, Research Fronts, and Publication Date
9	Full	Full Record ¹
25	--	Full Record plus Keywords and Abstract minus Cited References ¹
K	--	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats

OTHER OUTPUT OPTIONS

For an explanation, enter HELP TYPE, HELP UDF, HELP TAG online.

USER DEFINED FORMATS	Display codes listed in the Search Options tables can be used to customize output.	TYPE S3/AU,TI,SO,NR/1-5
TAG	Output can be displayed with tags identifying each display field.	TYPE S2/3,CR/1-5 TAG
DIRECT RECORD ACCESS	If the accession number of a specific record is known, it can be used to display the record directly.	TYPE 00270906/2 DISPLAY 00270906/AU,CR PRINT 00270906/5

FOR ONLINE HELP:

See HELP FIELDS 34 for searchable fields; HELP FORMAT 34 for output formats; HELP LIMIT 34 for limits; HELP RATES 34 for cost information; HELP SORT 34 for sorts.

Using SciSearch to Confirm Author Citations

Perhaps you work for a college or university and they are hiring for a new faculty position. You have been given the job of confirming that the papers the applicants claim to have written are in fact their own. SciSearch is perfect for this task because it contains information on virtually every subject area within the broad fields of science, technology and biomedicine.

► **Topic** ◀ Confirm that the following papers have actually been published in 2001 and 2002 for the applicant P. Rieckmann. He has done much of his research at the University of Wurzburg in Germany in the Department of Neurology.

- Title: Escalating immunomodulatory therapy of multiple sclerosis - new aspects and practical application, 2002
- Title: Anti-inflammatory strategies to prevent axonal injury in multiple sclerosis, 2002
- Title: Association of a null mutation in the CNTF gene with early onset of multiple sclerosis, 2002
- Title: Current recommendations on vaccinations for multiple sclerosis, 2001
- Title: Early treatment of multiple sclerosis and its accompanying economic effects on public health, 2001
- Title: Production of MMPs in human cerebral endothelial cells and their role in shedding adhesion molecules, 2001

EXPAND on the author name and SELECT the appropriate entry from the EXPANDED list.

Note that author names include first-name initials only, and are indexed without a comma.

```
?b 34
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Aug W3
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info

Set  Items  Description
---  ----  -
?e au=rieckmann p

Ref  Items  Index-term
E1   2      AU=RIECKMANN N
E2   2      AU=RIECKMANN O
E3   111    *AU=RIECKMANN P
E4   8      AU=RIECKMANN T
E5   1      AU=RIECKMANN U
E6   1      AU=RIECKMANN W
E7   3      AU=RIED A
E8   35     AU=RIED C
E9   1      AU=RIED CL
E10  1      AU=RIED D
E11  1      AU=RIED DM
E12  1      AU=RIED F
```

*Narrow the search
to 2001 and 2002.*

*Narrow further
using a keyword
for the subject the
author writes
about if you know
what it is.*

*Check the titles
against the title list
you have to make
sure you found all
of them.*

```

Enter P or PAGE for more

?S E3
   S1      111  AU='RIECKMANN P'

?S S1/2001:2002
           111  S1
   S2      1488126  PY=2001 : PY=2002
           25    S1/2001:2002

?S MULTIPLE () SCLEROSIS/TI
   S3      65471  MULTIPLE/TI
           14949  SCLEROSIS/TI
           8484  MULTIPLE () SCLEROSIS/TI

?S S2 AND S3
           25    S2
           8484  S3
   S4      11    S2 AND S3

?T S4/6/ALL

4/6/1
10858681  Genuine Article#: 573KG  Number of References:
48
Title: Escalating immunomodulatory therapy of multiple
sclerosis - new aspects and practical application (ABSTRACT
AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20020600

4/6/2
10724312  Genuine Article#: 560GT  Number of References: 107
Title: Anti-inflammatory strategies to prevent axonal
injury in multiple sclerosis (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20020600

4/6/3
10471023  Genuine Article#: 530YH  Number of References: 11
Title: Association of a null mutation in the CNTF gene with
early onset of multiple sclerosis (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20020300

4/6/4
10281381  Genuine Article#: 503AM  Number of References: 8
Title: Current recommendations on vaccinations for multiple
sclerosis
Publication date: 20011200

4/6/5
10051828  Genuine Article#: 478GC  Number of References: 12
Title: Early treatment of multiple sclerosis and its
accompanying economic effects on public health (ABSTRACT
AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20010915

```

*The sixth citation
you were to check
is not listed in the
11 citations above.*

*Choose a keyword
from the title to
retrieve the title,
along with the
author Rieckmann.*

4/6/6
09956733 Genuine Article#: 466YX Number of References: 1
Title: Multiple sclerosis: more than inflammation and
demyelination (vol 24, pg 435, 2001)
Publication date: 20010900

4/6/7
09694786 Genuine Article#: 436UM Number of References: 41
Title: Immunomodulatory therapy in the early phases of
multiple sclerosis (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20010000

4/6/8
09673220 Genuine Article#: 425CK Number of References: 0
Title: Long-term safety and tolerability of interferon
beta-1a in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS):
Four-year data from the PRISMS study
Publication date: 20010424

4/6/9
09467572 Genuine Article#: 407ME Number of References: 52
Title: Escalating immunomodulatory therapy of multiple
sclerosis - 1. Supplement (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20010200

4/6/10
09467565 Genuine Article#: 407ME Number of References: 42
Title: Treatment of multiple sclerosis with recombinant
interferon-beta preparations. Views on pharmacology and
dosage (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20010200

4/6/11
09412140 Genuine Article#: 403CK Number of References: 49
Title: Multiple sclerosis: Critical discussion of
controversial and complementary therapies based on current
pathogenetic hypotheses (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20010200

?ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	111	AU='RIECKMANN P'
S2	25	S1/2001:2002
S3	8484	MULTIPLE () SCLEROSIS/TI
S4	11	S2 AND S3

?S S2 AND MMP?/TI

	25	S2
	2376	MMP?/TI
S6	1	S2 AND MMP?/TI

?T S6/3/1

6/3/1

```
09542775   Genuine Article#: 419HC   Number of References:
48
Title: Production of MMPs in human cerebral endothelial
cells and their role in shedding adhesion
molecules(ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20010400
Author(s): Hummel V (REPRINT) ; Kallmann BA; Wagner S;
Fuller T; Bayas A; Tonn JC; Benveniste EN; Toyka KV;
Rieckmann P
```

Searching Cited References

One of the main features of the SciSearch database is the cited reference field. It can be searched using the CR= prefix. Each citation in SciSearch also includes a list of searchable references for the document

► **Topic** ◀ During a search on bipolar disorder, you come upon this article.

```
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09222077   Genuine Article#: 380RM   No. References: 31
Title: Search for bipolar disorder susceptibility loci: The
application of a modified genome scan concentrating on gene-rich
regions
Author(s): Murphy VE; MynettJohnson LA (REPRINT) ; Claffey E;
Bergin P; McAuliffe M; Kealey C; McKeon P
Corporate Source: UNIV DUBLIN TRINITY COLL, SMURFIT INST GENET,
DEPT GENET/DUBLIN 2//IRELAND/ (REPRINT); UNIV DUBLIN TRINITY
COLL, SMURFIT INST GENET, DEPT GENET/DUBLIN 2//IRELAND/; UNIV
DUBLIN TRINITY COLL, DEPT PSYCHIAT/DUBLIN 2//IRELAND/; ST PATRICKS
HOSP, DEPRESS RES UNIT/DUBLIN//IRELAND/
Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL GENETICS, 2000, V96, N6 (DEC
4), P 728-732
ISSN: 0148-7299   Publication date: 20001204
Publisher: WILEY-LISS, DIV JOHN WILEY & SONS INC, 605 THIRD AVE,
NEW YORK, NY 10158-0012
Language: English   Document Type: ARTICLE   (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE),
2000
```

Since this article is focused on the topic area you are researching, you also want to find any article that cited this one.

EXPAND on the author of the relevant article using the CR= prefix. If you know the year, put this in as well.

Note: Only the first author listed is indexed in the Cited Reference field (CR=).

```
?e cr=murphy ve, 2000
```

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	CR=MURPHY VAS, 1988, P1850, APPL THER
E2	1	CR=MURPHY VE, IN PRESS AM J MED GE
E3	0	*CR=MURPHY VE, 2000
E4	1	CR=MURPHY VE, 2000, V96, P728, AM J MED GENET
E5	1	CR=MURPHY VE, 2001, V105, P422, AM J MED GENET
E6	1	CR=MURPHY VF, 1985, V16, P537, PESTIC SCI
E7	10	CR=MURPHY VF, 1988, V95, P713, BRIT J PHARMACOL
E8	37	CR=MURPHY VF, 1990, V100, P177, PARASITOLOGY
E9	2	CR=MURPHY VF, 1994, V100, P177, PARASITOLOGY
E10	8	CR=MURPHY VG, 1975, V14, P1487, BIOPOLYMERS
E11	1	CR=MURPHY VG, 1976, V75, P69, ADV EXPT MED BIOL
E12	1	CR=MURPHY VJ, 1974, P18, P 2 INT C INT ASS EN

Enter P or PAGE for more

```
?S E4
```

```
S1          1  CR='MURPHY VE, 2000, V96, P728, AM J MED GENET'
```

```
?T S1/6,K/1
```

```
1/6,K/1
```

```
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.
```

```
10355332 Genuine Article#: 516GK Number of References: 23
Title: No evidence to support an association between the
oestrogen receptor beta gene and bipolar disorder (ABSTRACT
AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20011200
```

```
Cited References:
```

```
... MURPHY VE, 2000, V96, P728, AM J MED GENET
```

✓ Learning Check

How would you modify this search to eliminate the author's citations to his or her own works?

Using RANK to Identify Experts

The RANK feature on Dialog simplifies the process for finding an expert in a particular field of biomedicine. RANK is an analysis tool that can be used to reveal statistical trends in search results. RANK counts the occurrences of unique terms in a specified field or fields from your sets. AU and CR are two of the many fields that can be ranked. The Corporate Source (CS=) prefix identifies the addresses for all the authors listed and facilitates the process of contacting the expert.

► **Topic** ◀ Identify experts who are working on Tourette Syndrome.

Use limited truncation to retrieve one additional character.

Restrict records to 2001 and 2002 to retrieve experts still in practice.

Use RANK to create a ranked list of the most highly posted authors in this area.

Note that authors Leckman and Singer have published most on this topic.

Note: The word "REPRINT" appears next the name of the author who is responsible for handling reprint requests for the article. Hence it is part of the Author field and appears in the RANK list.

```
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Aug W3
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info

Set Items Description
--- ----
?S TOURETTE? ?() SYNDROME
      1813 TOURETTE? ?
      247966 SYNDROME
S1 1420 TOURETTE? ?() SYNDROME

?S S1/2001:2002
      1420 S1
      1488126 PY=2001 : PY=2002
S2 151 S1/2001:2002

?RANK AU
Started processing RANK
...Ranking 100 of 151 records
Completed Ranking 151 records
DIALOG RANK Results
-----
RANK: S2/1-151 Field: AU= File(s): 34
(Rank fields found in 151 records -- 620 unique terms) Page
1 of 78

RANK No. Items Term
-----
1 129 REPRINT)
2 7 LECKMAN JF
3 6 SINGER HS
4 5 KURLAN R
5 5 SANBERG PR
6 5 SHYTLE RD
7 4 BIEDERMAN J
8 4 GOETZ CG

P = next page Pn = Jump to page n
P- = previous page M = More Options Exit = Leave RANK

To view records from RANK, enter VIEW followed by RANK
number, format, and item(s) to display, e.g., VIEW 2/9/ALL.
```

EXIT the RANK menu and make sure all items of interest are saved.

EXECUTE the ranked search which will retrieve all articles written by these two authors. S5 is a compilation of ALL articles in the database by Leckman and Singer.

Combine the topic with the authors to retrieve only articles written on Tourette Syndrome.

LIMIT to the most current years to obtain the most recent writings.

```

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save
terms.
?2,3
RANK numbers saved: 2-3
DIALOG RANK Results
-----
RANK: S2/1-151   Field: AU=   File(s): 34
(Rank fields found in 151 records -- 620 unique terms) Page
1 of 78

RANK No.  Items  Term
-----  -
      1      129  REPRINT)
      2         7  LECKMAN JF
      3         6  SINGER HS
      4         5  KURLAN R
      5         5  SANBERG PR
      6         5  SHYTLE RD
      7         4  BIEDERMAN J
      8         4  GOETZ CG

P = next page           Pn = Jump to page n
P- = previous page     M = More Options       Exit = Leave RANK

To view records from RANK, enter VIEW followed by RANK
number, format, and item(s) to display, e.g., VIEW 2/9/ALL.

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save
terms.
?exit; yes

RANK results will be erased; have you saved all the terms
of interest?
(YES/NO)

Creating temporary SearchSave ... TD369

Enter EXS to execute the SearchSave

?EXS
Executing TD369
      S3      126  AU="LECKMAN JF"
      S4       82  AU="SINGER HS"
      S5      208  S3:S4

?S S1 AND S5
           1420  S1
           208   S5
      S6      111  S1 AND S5

?S S6/2001:2002
           111   S6
      1488126  PY=2001 : PY=2002
      S7       13  S6/2001:2002

?T S7/3/1

```

7/3/1

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

10623198 Genuine Article#: 539MZ No. References: 0

Title: Investigations of immune mechanisms in children with PANDAS and Tourette syndrome: Microinfusion of sera into rodent striatum

Author(s): Loiselle CR; Moran TH; Swedo SE; Singer HS

Journal: NEUROLOGY, 2002, V58, N7,3 (APR 9), PA371-A372

ISSN: 0028-3878 Publication date: 20020409

Publisher: LIPPINCOTT WILLIAMS & WILKINS, 530 WALNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3621 USA

Language: English Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT

?

✓ Learning Check

The following article was retrieved during a search for Lyme disease. We used similar searching techniques to those learned in this section to provide information on experts in this field. Based on what you've learned thus far, write the appropriate commands in the spaces provided for the following search.

09277208 Genuine Article#: 387WM No. References: 177

Title: Human babesiosis: an emerging tick-borne disease

Author(s): Kjemtrup AM; Conrad PA (REPRINT)

Corporate Source: Univ Calif Davis, Sch Vet Med, Dept Pathol
Microbiol & Immunol, 1 Shields Ave/Davis//CA/95616

(REPRINT); Univ Calif Davis, Sch Vet Med, Dept Pathol
Microbiol & Immunol, Davis//CA/95616

Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR PARASITOLOGY, 2000, V30,
N12-13 (NOV), P 1323-1337

ISSN: 0020-7519 Publication date: 20001100

Publisher: PERGAMON-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD,
LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, ENGLAND

Language: English Document Type: REVIEW (ABSTRACT
AVAILABLE)

File 34 is used since it contains the most current information.

?b 34

File 34:SciSearch (R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Aug W3
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info

? _____

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	CR=KJEMS U, 2002, V15, P772, NEUROIMAGE
E2	2	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 1995, V31, P467, J WILDLIFE DIS
E3	0	*CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000
E4	1	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, IN PRESS INT J PARAS
E5	1	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, IN PRESS J PARASITOL
E6	8	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V120, P487, PARASITOLOGY 5
E7	10	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V30, P1323, INT J PARASITOL
E8	5	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V30, P1501, INT J PARASITOL
E9	1	CR=KJEMTRUP K, 1992, V24, P57, ACCIDENT ANAL PREV
E10	6	CR=KJEMTRUP S, 1994, V226, P385, EUR J BIOCHEM
E11	1	CR=KJEMTRUP S, 1994, V226, P85, EUR J BIOCHEM
E12	17	CR=KJEMTRUP S, 1995, V109, P603, PLANT PHYSIOL

Enter P or PAGE for more

? _____

	8	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V120, P487, PARASITOLOGY 5
	10	CR=KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V30, P1323, INT J PARASITOL
S1	17	CR='KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V120, P487, PARASITOLOGY 5' OR CR='KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V30, P1323, INT J PARASITOL'

? _____

1/8,K/1
DIALOG(R)File 34:(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

10852593 Genuine Article#: 577AW Number of References: 28
Title: Zoonotic babesiosis (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)
Publication date: 20020600
Journal Subject Category: MICROBIOLOGY; VIROLOGY
Descriptors--Author Keywords: Babesia divergens ; Babesia microti ; atovaquone ; Ixodes ricinus ; Lyme borreliosis
Identifiers--KeyWord Plus (R): MERIONES-UNGUICULATUS; LYME-DISEASE; DIVERGENS; ATOVAQUONE; MICROTI; CATTLE; GERBIL

Cited References:

... KJEMTRUP AM, 2000, V30, P1323, INT J PARASITOL

Enter the command to find out which author is cited most frequently.

Hint: Make sure to save terms of interest.

Make sure not to lose the terms.

There are two ways to view a record. One method is used here. Can you write the command to view a record another way?

```
? _____

Started processing RANK
Completed Ranking 17 records
DIALOG RANK Results
-----
RANK: S3/1-17   Field: AU=   File(s): 34
(Rank fields found in 17 records -- 62 unique terms)Page 1
of 8

RANK No.  Items  Term
-----  -
      1      17  REPRINT)
      2       4  CONRAD PA
      3       3  KJEMTRUP AM
      4       2  BOUDREAUX MK
      5       2  BROWN WC
      6       2  GRANSTROM M
      7       2  GRAY J
      8       2  KOCAN AA

P = next page          Pn = Jump to page n
P- = previous page    M = More Options      Exit = Leave RANK

To view records from RANK, enter VIEW followed by RANK
number, format, and item(s) to display, e.g., VIEW 2/9/ALL.

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save
terms.

? _____

RANK numbers saved: 2
To view records from RANK, enter VIEW followed by RANK
number, format, and item(s) to display, e.g., VIEW 2/9/ALL.

Enter desired option(s) or enter RANK number(s) to save
terms.

? _____

RANK results will be erased; have you saved all the terms
of interest? (YES/NO)
? _____

Creating temporary SearchSave ... TD370
Enter EXS to execute the SearchSave

?EXS
Executing TD370

      S4      94  AU="CONRAD PA"

? _____
```

4/3/1

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

10773090 Genuine Article#: 568DE No. References: 30
Title: Evaluation of an indirect fluorescent antibody test
(IFAT) for demonstration of antibodies to *Toxoplasma gondii*
in the sea otter (*Enhydra lutris*)
Author(s): Miller MA (REPRINT) ; Gardner IA; Packham A;
Mazet JK; Hanni KD; Jessup D; Estes J; Jameson R; Dodd E;
Barr BC; Lowenstine LJ; Gulland FM; Conrad PA
Corporate Source: Univ Calif Davis, Sch Vet Med, Dept Pathol
Microbiol & Immunol, Davis//CA/95616 (REPRINT); Univ Calif
Davis, Sch Vet Med, Dept Pathol Microbiol &
Immunol, Davis//CA/95616
Journal: JOURNAL OF PARASITOLOGY, 2002, V88, N3 (JUN),
P594-599
ISSN: 0022-3395 Publication date: 20020600
Publisher: AMER SOC PARASITOLOGISTS, 810 EAST 10TH STREET,
LAWRENCE, KS 66044 USA
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE (ABSTRACT
AVAILABLE)

Online Practice Exercises

If you have time, complete some of the following questions to test your knowledge of the SciSearch database.

1. How many times has Michael Huang been cited since his article was published in Science of June 2001, excluding self-citations?
2. What are the top two countries doing the most work on proteomics this year?
3. What are the top three geology journals dealing with erosion for the last couple of years?

Section 5: Conducting Comprehensive Biomedical Searches

In this section you will:

- Use DIALINDEX to identify appropriate databases for your search topic
- Recognize additional Dialog databases that cover specific aspects of biomedical research
- Conduct searches in multiple biomedical databases (using the OneSearch feature):
 - modify the search to improve retrieval
 - conduct searches for specific authors
 - conduct searches for specific journals

Using DIALINDEX to Identify Appropriate Databases

There are two key DIALINDEX/OneSearch categories for biomedical searching:

Fulltext Medical Journal Files (MEDTEXT)

135	NewsRX Healthcare Newsletters
444	New England Journal of Medicine

Medical Research Literature (MEDICINE)

File No.	Database Name	File No.	Database Name
5	BIOSIS Previews®	155	MEDLINE®
34/434	SciSearch®: a Cited Reference Science Database	156	ToxFile
48	SPORT Discus	159	CANCERLIT®
65	Inside Conferences	162	Global HEALTH
71	Elsevier Biobase	164	Allied and Complementary Medicine™
73	EMBASE®	172	EMBASE® Alert
91	Manual Alternative and Natural Therapy™	266	Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP)
94	JICST-Eplus – Japanese Science & Technology	369	New Scientist
98	General Science Abstracts/Fulltext	370	Science
135	NewsRx Healthcare Newsletters	399	CA SEARCH® - CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS®
144	PASCAL	444	New England Journal of Medicine
149	Gale Group Health & Wellness Database SM	467	ExtraMED™

There are many other DIALINDEX/OneSearch categories that cover related subject areas.

Agriculture	AGRI
Alternative Medicine	ALTMED
Biosciences	BIOSCI
Biochemistry	BIOCHEM
Biotechnology	BIOTECH
CAS Registry Numbers— Medical Files	RNMED
Health	HEALTH
Medical Devices	MEDDEV
Medical Engineering	MEDENG
Nutrition	NUTRIT
Toxicology	TOXICOL
Veterinary Science	VETSCI

► **Topic** ◀ Identify appropriate databases for the effects of granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor on bone marrow.

SET FILES to run the search in two categories of databases.

```
?B 411

File 411:DIALINDEX(R)

DIALINDEX(R)
(c) 2002 The Dialog Corporation plc

*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated ***
*** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON command. ***

?SF MEDICINE,BIOTECH
You have 33 files in your file list.
(To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)

?S (GRANULOCYTE ()MACROPHAGE ()COLONY ()STIMULATING ()FACTOR?
OR GM ()CAF) AND BONE ()MARROW

Your SELECT statement is:
S (GRANULOCYTE ()MACROPHAGE ()COLONY ()STIMULATING ()FACTOR?
OR GM ()CAF) AND BONE ()MARROW

      Items      File
      -----
      3107      5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2002/Aug W2
      5926      34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-
           2002/Aug
           13      65: Inside Conferences_1993-2002/Aug W3
           580      71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2002/Aug W3
      4390      73: EMBASE 1974-2002/Aug W3
           74      94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2002/Jun W4
           21      98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text_1984-
           2002/Jul
           39      135: NewsRx Weekly Reports_1995-2002/Aug W3
           956      144: Pascal_1973-2002/Aug W3
           359      149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-
           2002/Aug
      3232      155: MEDLINE (R)_1966-2002/Aug W3
           842      156: ToxFile_1965-2002/Aug W3
      3264      159: Cancerlit_1975-2002/Jul
           26      162: CAB HEALTH_1983-2002/Jul
           1      164: Allied & Complementary Medicine_1984-
           2002
           10      172: EMBASE Alert_2002/Aug W3
           18      266: FEDRIP_2002/Jun
           5      370: Science_1996-1999/Jul W3
           228      399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2002/UD=13708
           352      434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1974-
           1989/Dec
           99      442: AMA Journals_1982-2002/Aug B1
           137      444: New England Journal of Med._1985-
           2002/Aug
```

RANK FILES to reorder the results so that databases with the most records are listed first. N numbers are created.

Save the search strategy for 7 days at no charge on Dialog.

EXECUTE the search in the databases of choice using the N numbers. Use the semicolon to stack the commands.

```

3 467: ExtraMED(tm)_2000/Dec
18 6: NTIS_1964-2002/Sep W1
1 8: Ei Compendex(R)_1970-2002/Aug W3
3 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs_1983-2002/Jul
7 143: Biol. & Agric. Index_1983-2002/Jul
16 315: ChemEng & Biotec Abs_1970-2002/Jul
109 357: Derwent Biotech Res._1982-2002/June W1
14 358: Current BioTech Abs_1983-2001/Oct

30 files have one or more items; file list includes 34 files.

?rank files

Your last SELECT statement was:
S (GRANULOCYTE()MACROPHAGE()COLONY()STIMULATING()FACTOR?
OR GM()CAF) AND BONE()MARROW

Ref      Items  File
---      -
N1       5926   34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2002/Aug
N2       4390   73: EMBASE_1974-2002/Aug W3
N3       3264   159: Cancerlit_1975-2002/Jul
N4       3232   155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2002/Aug W3
N5       3107   5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2002/Aug W2
N6       956    144: Pascal_1973-2002/Aug W3
N7       842    156: ToxFile_1965-2002/Aug W3
N8       580    71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2002/Aug W3
N9       359    149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2002/Aug
. . .

30 files have one or more items; file list includes 33 files.

- Enter P or PAGE for more -

?SAVE TEMP
Temp SearchSave "TD372" stored

?B N3, N6; EXS

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Jul
(c) format only 2002 Dialog Corporation
File 144:Pascal 1973-2002/Aug W3
(c) 2002 INIST/CNRS

Set  Items  Description
---  -
Executing SDTENO
48584 GRANULOCYTE
80275 MACROPHAGE
67800 COLONY

```

```
69251 STIMULATING
1148170 FACTOR?
17275 GRANULOCYTE (W) MACROPHAGE (W) COLONY (W)
STIMULATING (W) FACTOR?
24692 GM
5276 CAF
0 GM (W) CAF
295923 BONE
121073 MARROW
114618 BONE (W) MARROW
S1 4220 (GRANULOCYTE () MACROPHAGE () COLONY ()
STIMULATING () FACTOR? OR GM () CAF) AND
BONE () MARROW
```

✓ Learning Check

Improving Your OneSearch Results

Review the search done on the genetic link to dementia or Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease in the Introduction. Describe at least four things you could do to improve the original search strategy.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Now review the following example that makes use of these techniques.

Using OneSearch for a Comprehensive Biomedical Search

► **Topic** ◀ What scientific information is available on the genetic link to dementia or Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's disease?

EXPLODE (!) on your search term for DEMENTIA to retrieve all narrower terms.

Place the descriptor terms in quotation marks to retrieve the stop word "to."

Use the FROM qualifier to take advantage of unique indexing in each database.

In EMBASE use the descriptor codes to ensure comprehensive retrieval.

Use as many synonyms for comprehensive results.

?B 155,55,72,34

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 154:MEDLINE(R) 1990-2002/Aug W3

File 55:Biosis Previews(R) 1993-2002/Aug W2

(c) 2002 BIOSIS

File 72:EMBASE 1993-2002/Aug W3

(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V.

File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Aug W4

(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info

Set	Items	Description
---	-----	-----
S1	348	DEMENTIA! AND "GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE" FROM 155
S2	963	DC=(C3.220.445.210? OR F3.700.215?) AND ((GENETIC(W) (RISK OR SUSCEPTIBILITY) OR GENETIC PREDISPOSITION))/DE FROM 72
S3	1070	((ALZHEIMER? ?(W) DISEASE) OR DEMENTIA)/DE AND RISK(W) FACTOR? ? FROM 55

??s dementia! and "genetic predisposition to disease" from 155

47623 DEMENTIA!

12477 GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE

S1 348 DEMENTIA! AND "GENETIC PREDISPOSITION TO DISEASE" FROM 155

?s dc=(c3.220.445.210? or f3.700.215?) and ((genetic(w) (risk or susceptibility) or genetic predisposition))/de from 72

41787 DC=C3.220.445.210?

41787 DC=F3.700.215?

160404 GENETIC/DE

211181 RISK/DE

13644 SUSCEPTIBILITY/DE

12171 GENETIC/DE (W) (RISK/DE OR

SUSCEPTIBILITY/DE)

5674 GENETIC PREDISPOSITION/DE

S2 963 DC=(C3.220.445.210? OR F3.700.215?) AND ((GENETIC(W) (RISK OR SUSCEPTIBILITY) OR GENETIC PREDISPOSITION))/DE FROM 72

?s ((alzheimer? ?(w) disease) or dementia)/de and risk(w) factor? ? from 55

22377 ALZHEIMER? ?/DE

1326216 DISEASE/DE

10764 ALZHEIMER? ?/DE (W) DISEASE/DE

10418 DEMENTIA/DE

207191 RISK

608287 FACTOR? ?

69599 RISK (W) FACTOR? ?

S3 1070 ((ALZHEIMER? ?(W) DISEASE) OR DEMENTIA)/DE AND RISK (W) FACTOR? ?

```

?s (dementia or (alzheimer? ? (w) (disease? ? or dementia))
or (parkinson? ?(w) (disease? ? or dementia))) and
(risk(w)factor? or genetic(w)risk?)/de,ti from 34

      34774  DEMENTIA
      55026  ALZHEIMER? ?
     856466  DISEASE? ?
      34774  DEMENTIA
      42390  ALZHEIMER? ?(W) (DISEASE? ? OR DEMENTIA)
      27250  PARKINSON? ?
     856466  DISEASE? ?
      34774  DEMENTIA
      17345  PARKINSON? ?(W) (DISEASE? ? OR DEMENTIA)
      89155  RISK/DE, TI
     268108  FACTOR?/DE, TI
      28068  RISK/DE, TI (W) FACTOR?/DE, TI
      71293  GENETIC/DE, TI
     95553  RISK?/DE, TI
           667  GENETIC/DE, TI (W) RISK?/DE, TI
S4      658  (DEMENTIA OR (ALZHEIMER? ? () (DISEASE? ?
           OR DEMENTIA))OR (PARKINSON? ?(W)
           (DISEASE? ? OR DEMENTIA))) AND (RISK(W)
           FACTOR? OR GENETIC(W)RISK?)/DE, TI FROM 34

?s s1 or s2 or s3 or s4
           348  S1
           963  S2
          1070  S3
           658  S4
S5      3039  S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4

?rd
...examined 50 records (50)
...examined 50 records (100)
...examined 50 records (150)
...examined 50 records (200)
...examined 50 records (250)
...examined 50 records (300)
. . . . .
...examined 50 records (2900)
...examined 50 records (2950)
...examined 50 records (3000)
...completed examining records
Processing
Processing
Processing
S6      2586  RD (unique items)

?ds s6 from each

Set  File  Items  Description
155  347
55   1012
72   755
34   472
S6   2586  RD (unique items)

```

Combine results
from each file for
most
comprehensive
results.

REMOVE
DUPLICATES
from your set.

DISPLAY SETS
From each
database to see
unique records.

Searching for Specific Authors

► **Topic** ◀ Locate papers written by K. Kankova of Masaryk University in the Czech Republic. Authors are handled slightly differently across files as shown below.

Use EXPAND to verify and then SELECT appropriate items from each database.

Note that in EMBASE the author's first name has punctuation separating the initials.

```
?B 154,55,72,34
```

```
SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 154:MEDLINE(R) 1990-2002/Aug W3
File 55:Biosis Previews(R) 1993-2002/Aug W2
(c) 2002 BIOSIS
File 72:EMBASE 1993-2002/Aug W3
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V.
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Aug W4
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info
```

```
Set Items Description
--- ----
```

```
?e au=kandova k from 154
```

```
Ref Items Index-term
E1 1 AU=KANKONKAR S R
E2 5 AU=KANKOVA H
E3 13 *AU=KANKOVA K
E4 2 AU=KANKOVA KATERINA
E5 3 AU=KANKOVA M
E6 2 AU=KANKOVA-VANCUROVA M
E7 1 AU=KANKOVSKA E
E8 1 AU=KANKU J P
E9 4 AU=KANKURI E
E10 3 AU=KANKURI M
E11 2 AU=KANLA P
E12 1 AU=KANLAYAKRIT W
```

```
Enter P or PAGE for more
```

```
?S E3,E4
```

```
13 AU=KANKOVA K
2 AU=KANKOVA KATERINA
S1 15 E3,E4
```

```
?e au=kankova k from 72
```

```
Ref Items Index-term
E1 7 AU=KANKOFER M.
E2 4 AU=KANKOVA H.
E3 0 *AU=KANKOVA K
E4 5 AU=KANKOVA K.
E5 1 AU=KANKOVSKA E.
E6 1 AU=KANKU J.P.
E7 3 AU=KANKURI E.
E8 3 AU=KANKURI M.
E9 1 AU=KANKUTE S.D.
E10 1 AU=KANLA P.
E11 1 AU=KANLARJIAN H.M.
```

Corporate Source (CS=) is a word-indexed field in all files. Be sure to consider all abbreviations, alternate names and variations in your strategy.

Remove duplicate records.

DISPLAY SETS to see the number of unique records and the databases from which they come.

*SciSearch uses no punctuation. You could have EXPANDED in both MEDLINE and SciSearch at the same time: **S au=kankova k from 154,34.***

```
E12      3  AU=KANLAYANAPHOTPOR R.
```

Enter P or PAGE for more

```
?S E4
```

```
S2      5  AU='KANKOVA K.'
```

```
?e au=kankova k from 55
```

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	AU=KANKORT DAVID L
E2	2	AU=KANKOVA HANA
E3	8	*AU=KANKOVA K
E4	9	AU=KANKOVA KATERINA
E5	1	AU=KANKOVA-VANCUROVA M
E6	1	AU=KANKURA YUZURU
E7	3	AU=KANKURI ESKO
E8	4	AU=KANKURI M
E9	1	AU=KANKURI MAIJA
E10	1	AU=KANKURI MINNA
E11	1	AU=KANKUTE SURESH D
E12	1	AU=KANKWATSA P

Enter P or PAGE for more

```
?S E3,E4
```

```
      8  AU=KANKOVA K
      9  AU=KANKOVA KATERINA
S3    17  E3,E4
```

```
?e au=kankova k from 34
```

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	AU=KANKONKAR S
E2	2	AU=KANKOVA H
E3	16	*AU=KANKOVA K
E4	3	AU=KANKOVA M
E5	5	AU=KANKOVA V
E6	2	AU=KANKOVAVANCUROVA M
E7	1	AU=KANKOWSKY H
E8	1	AU=KANKU JP
E9	1	AU=KANKUNNEN A
E10	1	AU=KANKURDAN B
E11	3	AU=KANKURI E
E12	6	AU=KANKURI M

Enter P or PAGE for more

```
?S E3
```

```
S4      16  AU='KANKOVA K'
```

```
?S S1:S4
```

```
S5      53  S1:S4
```

```
?S S5 AND CS=MASARYK
```

```
      53  S5
```

```

          4611 CS=MASARYK
S6          37 S5 AND CS=MASARYK

?RD
...completed examining records
S7          22 RD (unique items)

?ds s6-s7 from each

Set  File  Items  Description
    154    11
    55     9
    72     1
    34    16
S6    37    S5 AND CS=MASARYK
    154    10
    55     6
    72     0
    34     6
S7    22    RD (unique items)

?T S7/3/1 FROM EACH

  7/3/1      (Item 1 from file: 154)
DIALOG(R)File 154:MEDLINE(R)

13446475  22144106  PMID: 12149604
Polymorphism Ncol in tumor necrosis factor B is
associated with fasting glycemia and lipid parameters in
healthy non-obese caucasian subjects.
  Kankova K; Marova I; Jansen E H J M; Vasku A; Jurajda M;
Vacha J
  Department of Pathophysiology, Faculty of Medicine,
Masaryk University Brno, Czech Republic. kankov@med.muni.cz
  Diabetes & metabolism (France) Jun 2002, 28 (3)
p231-7, ISSN 1262-3636 Journal Code: 9607599
  Document type: Journal Article
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: In Process

  7/3/11     (Item 1 from file: 55)
DIALOG(R)File 55:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13519754  BIOSIS NO.: 200200148575
Distribution of the receptor for advanced glycation end
products gene polymorphisms in patients with chronic
periodontitis: A preliminary study.
AUTHOR: Holla Lydie Izakovicova(a); Kankova Katerina;
Fassmann Antonin; Buckova Dana; Halabala Tomas; Znojil
Vladimir; Vanek Jiri
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Medical Faculty, Institute of
Pathological Physiology, Masaryk University, Komenskeho
nam.2, 662 43, Brno**Czech Republic E-Mail:
holla@med.muni.cz

```

Note that the duplicate record was removed from File 72. The duplicates are removed according to the order you list the files.

```
JOURNAL: Journal of Periodontology 72 (12):p1742-1746
December, 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0022-3492
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
```

7/3/17 (Item 1 from file: 34)

```
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.
```

```
10849214 Genuine Article#: 576CJ No. References: 20
Title: Polymorphism Ncol in tumor necrosis factor beta is
associated with fasting glycemia and lipid parameters in
healthy non-obese Caucasian subjects
Author(s): Kankova K (REPRINT) ; Marova I; Jansen EHJM;
Vasku A; Jurajda M; Vacha J
. . . .
```

Locating Articles from Specific Journals

A variety of conventions can be used for journal names. This technique links two conventions resulting in a comprehensive journal search: Full Journal Title and the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).

EXPAND on the journal name and SELECT appropriate E numbers. Journal name spelling varies in different databases.

```
?b 154,55,72,34

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 154:MEDLINE(R) 1990-2002/Aug W3
File 55:Biosis Previews(R) 1993-2002/Aug W2
(c) 2002 BIOSIS
File 72:EMBASE 1993-2002/Aug W3
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V.
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Aug W4
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info
```

```
Set Items Description
--- ----
```

```
?e jn=cancer biol
```

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	189	JN=CANCER BIOCHEM BIOPHYS
E2	341	JN=CANCER BIOCHEMISTRY BIOPHYSICS
E3	0	*JN=CANCER BIOL
E4	25	JN=CANCER BIOL THER
E5	107	JN=CANCER BIOTHER
E6	366	JN=CANCER BIOTHER RADIOPHARM
E7	106	JN=CANCER BIOTHER.
E8	362	JN=CANCER BIOTHER. RADIOPHARM.
E9	518	JN=CANCER BIOTHERAPY

```
E10      795  JN=CANCER BIOTHERAPY & RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS
E11       9  JN=CANCER BIOTHERAPY & RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS.
E12      792  JN=CANCER BIOTHERAPY AND RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS
```

Enter P or PAGE for more

?S E4,E5,E7,E9

```
          25  JN=CANCER BIOL THER
          107 JN=CANCER BIOTHER
          106 JN=CANCER BIOTHER.
          518 JN=CANCER BIOTHERAPY
S1       543  E4,E5,E7,E9
```

?T S1/3/1

```
1/3/1      (Item 1 from file: 154)
DIALOG (R) File 154:MEDLINE (R)
```

```
13463422  22161258  PMID: 12174820
The mutant p53-conformation modifying drug, CP-
31398, can induce apoptosis of human cancer cells and can
stabilize wild-type p53 protein.
```

```
Takimoto Rishu; Wang Wenge; Dicker David T; Rastinejad
Farzan; Lyssikatos Joseph; el-Deiry Wafik S Howard Hughes
Medical Institute, Departments of Medicine, Genetics,
Pharmacology and Cancer Center, University of
Pennsylvania School of Medicine, 415 Curie Boulevard, CRB
437A, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104, USA.
```

```
Cancer Biol Ther (United States) Jan-Feb 2002, 1
(1) p47-55; discussion 56-7, ISSN 1538-4047 Journal
Code: 101137842
```

```
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: In Process
```

?S SN=(1538-4047 OR 15384047)

```
          25  SN=1538-4047
          0  SN=15384047
S2       25  SN=(1538-4047 OR 15384047)
```

?S S1:S2

```
S3       543  S1:S2
```

?S RANDOM? () (STUDY OR STUDIES OR TRIAL?)

```
Processing
          840177  RANDOM?
          6052277  STUDY
          2955430  STUDIES
          858390   TRIAL?
S4      117238  RANDOM? () (STUDY OR STUDIES OR TRIAL?)
```

?S S3 AND S4

```
          543  S3
          117238  S4
S5       21  S3 AND S4
```

TYPE one record to view the ISSN number (SN=).

Enter the ISSN number using the SN= prefix. SN= is used across all four major biomedical files. The purpose of the ISSN number is to ensure comprehensive journal retrieval.

Both formats for ISSN (####-#### and #####) should be used as one format is not standard across all four files.

*REMOVE
DUPLICATES to
prevent retrieval of
overlapping
records.*

*DISPLAY SETS
from each
database to reveal
from which
databases
duplicate records
were removed.*

?RD S5

...completed examining records
S6 11 RD S5 (unique items)

?ds s5-s6 from each

Set	File	Items	Description
	154	4	
	55	4	
	72	4	
	34	9	
S5		21	S3 AND S4
	154	4	
	55	0	
	72	2	
	34	5	
S6		11	RD S5 (unique items)

Key Biomedical Databases on Dialog

Database Name	MEDLINE®	EMBASE®	BIOSIS Previews®	SciSearch®
File Numbers and Dates of Coverage	File 154 - 1990 to present File 155 - 1966 to present File 254 - ONTAP	File 72 - 1993 to present File 73 - 1974 to present File 272 - ONTAP	File 55 - 1993 to present File 5 - 1969 to present File 205 - ONTAP	File 34 - 1990 to present File 434 - 1974 to 1989 File 294 - ONTAP
Sources and Printed Counterparts	Approximately 3,700 journals, <i>Index Medicus</i> , <i>Index to Dental Literature</i> , <i>International Nursing Index</i>	2,900 journal titles, plus selected monographs from 1975 to 1980 (approximately 1,000 per year); <i>Excerpta Medica</i> abstract journals	6,000 journals, books, reports, patents (86-89; 98+), meetings; <i>Biological Abstracts</i> <i>Biological Abstracts/RRM</i> (Reports, Reviews, Meetings)	4,500 journals (cover-to-cover); <i>Science Citation Index</i> 700 journals from <i>Current Contents</i> .
Geographic Scope and Language Coverage	70 countries (38% of journal titles originate in the U.S.); over 40 languages; 75% English-language source documents	Covers literature published in 110 countries; 39 languages, 77% English-language source documents	Approximately 100 countries; 57 languages, 86% in English	50 countries; 31 languages; 87% in English
Update Frequency	Daily	Weekly	Weekly	Daily
Abstracts	59% of records added from 1975+ have abstracts; 1966-1974 records have no abstracts; 30% references to non-English sources accompanied by English-language abstracts online	75% of records have abstracts; 35% references to non-English sources accompanied by English-language abstracts online	55% of records added from 1976+ have abstracts; 69% references to non-English sources accompanied by English-language abstracts online	64% of records added from 1991+ have abstracts; Author abstracts added since 1991; 54% of references to non-English sources accompanied by English-language abstracts online

Database Name	MEDLINE®	EMBASE®	BIOSIS Previews®	SciSearch®
Dialog AlertSM Service	Daily, weekly and monthly	Biweekly (default) and weekly	Biweekly (default), weekly and monthly	Biweekly (default), weekly
Number of Records	Over 11 million	Over 8.5 million	Over 18 million	Over 19.5 million

Additional Biomedical Databases on Dialog

Database Name, File Number and Producer	Dates	Update Frequency	Dialog Alerts	Sources	Special Features
Allied and Complementary Medicine™ (File 164) The British Library; London, U.K.	1985 to present	Monthly	Monthly	400 biomedical journals with additional relevant articles from other journals.	Covers the fields of alternative and complementary medicine and allied health.

Section 5: Conducting Comprehensive Biomedical Searches

Database Name, File Number and Producer	Dates	Update Frequency	Dialog Alerts	Sources	Special Features
Derwent Biotechnology Abstracts (File 357) Derwent Pubs. Ltd., London, U.K.	1982 to present	Monthly	Monthly Biweekly	Over 1,100 journals in 20 languages, worldwide patents, conference proceedings	Approximately 27% of records are patents (use /PAT). Chemical names are segmented.
CANCERLIT® (File 159) U.S. National Cancer Institute	1975 to present	Closed		Over 3,500 journals, proceedings, reports, theses	Additional cancer sources not indexed in MEDLINE; MeSH indexing, online thesaurus.
CA SEARCH® (Files 399, 308-313) Chemical Abstracts Service	1967 to present	Biweekly	Biweekly Weekly	Journal articles, patents, reviews, technical reports, monographs, conference proceedings, dissertations, books	CAS Registry numbers (RN=); CA Section Titles; /PAT; online thesaurus.
Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology Abstracts (File 315) DECHEMA, Germany	1970 to present	Monthly	Monthly	400 core journals, books, technical reports, press releases, conferences	Patent records can be isolated with /PAT. Chemical names are segmented. DECHEMA classification for biotech records.
Current Biotechnology Abstracts (File 358) DECHEMA, Germany	1983 to present	Monthly	Monthly	200 journals; patents from Europe, U.S., PCT and U.K.; press releases, conference proceedings	Patent records can be isolated with /PAT. Chemical names are segmented.
Derwent Drug File (Files 377, 913, Files 376, 912)	1983 + 1964 to 1982	Weekly Closed Archive	Weekly (default) Monthly	Covers all aspects of drug synthesis, development, evaluation, manufacture, and use.	100 word English abstracts, detailed indexing.

Section 5: Conducting Comprehensive Biomedical Searches

Database Name, File Number and Producer	Dates	Update Frequency	Dialog Alerts	Sources	Special Features
DIOGENES® - FDA Regulatory Updates (File 158) FOI Service	1976 to present	Weekly	Weekly	U.S. FDA documents and five newsletters	FDA fulltext documents; fulltext newsletter articles; 501(s) listings.
F-D-C REPORTS (File 187) F-D-C Reports Inc.	1987 to present	Weekly	Weekly	<i>Pink, Gray, Rose, Tan</i> and <i>Blue Sheets</i> newsletters fulltext	Fulltext journal articles; FDA recalls and publications, Court Actions; Trademark Review records: Medical Device Approvals (NDA); Abbreviated new Drug Approvals
Federal Research in Progress (File 266) National Technical Info. Service	Current	Monthly	None	Research summaries from U.S. government agencies	Performing Organization (PO=), Investigator Name (IN=), Sponsoring Organization (SP=), Note: U.S. access only for File 266)
TGG Newsletter Database™ (File 636) The Gale Group	1988 to present	Daily	Weekly/ Daily	Over 500 industry newsletters.	Fulltext with industry codes and name indexing.
Health News Daily (File 43) F-D-C Reports, Inc. <i>Subscriber access only</i>	1990 to present	Daily	Weekly	Fulltext of Health News Daily	Covers legislation, industry, regulations, research, and people in health care.
TGG Health & Wellness Database SM (File 149) The Gale Group	1976 to present	Weekly	Weekly	Articles selected from 4,000 publications.	Consumer-oriented health articles; many available fulltext

Section 5: Conducting Comprehensive Biomedical Searches

Database Name, File Number and Producer	Dates	Update Frequency	Dialog Alerts	Sources	Special Features
International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (File 74) American Society of Health-Systems Pharmacists	1970 to present	Monthly	Monthly	850+ journals	Online thesaurus; Section Headings; CAS Registry Numbers (RN=).
MEDTEXT (Files 135, 444) NewsRx and Massachusetts Medical Society	1982 to present	Weekly/ Monthly	Weekly	NewsRx Weekly Reports; JAMA, NEJM, AMA, specialty journals	Fulltext of 51 specialty medical journals and newsletters.
Merck Index Online SM (File 304) Merck & Co., Inc.	Late 19 cent. - present	Semi-annual reloads	None	Merck Index (expanded); current edition	Fulltext encyclopedia of chemicals.
PASCAL (File 144) INST, France	1973 to present	Weekly	Weekly	Journals, patents, books and theses. Veterinary pathology (except infectious aspects), animal husbandry (1975+), and odontology (1982+)	Descriptors in English, French, and Spanish
Pharmaceutical and Health Care Industry News (PHIND) (Files 129*, 130*) PJB Publications Ltd.	1980 to present	Daily – 130 Weekly - 129	Weekly/ Daily	Fulltext of 12+ publications, including <i>SCRIP</i> and <i>CLINICA</i> .	Fulltext coverage of the pharmaceutical, medical device, agriculture, and veterinary industries.
ToxFile (File 156) U.S. National Library of Medicine/Dialog	1966 to present	Weekly	Weekly	Journals from over 70 countries	Toxicological, pharmacological, biochemical, & physiological effects of drugs and other chemicals.

*available via subscription only

Section 6: Seminar Wrap Up

Summary

In this seminar we reviewed three major biomedical databases in detail – EMBASE, BIOSIS Previews and SciSearch. Each offers unique features that can help you search the biomedical literature effectively and efficiently. No one database covers exactly the same selection of the biomedical literature, however.

Because no one database covers exactly the same selection of the biomedical literature, in the last section we performed comprehensive searches using all four of the major biomedical files.

Other Training Options

Enhance your Dialog search skills by taking advantage of additional training opportunities. At the Dialog Training Center on the Web (training.dialog.com/sem_info/calendar), you can find training schedules, seminar workbooks, and subject-specific short training aids.

1. Of particular interest to the biomedical searcher may be:
 - the seminar *Searching MEDLINE® Using DialogClassic*
 - the SciTech Search Solutions at: training.dialog.com/quick/solutions/#scitech
 - the Pharmaceutical Seminar workbooks at training.dialog.com/sem_info/courses
2. Also, check the Dialog training schedule worldwide for upcoming offerings in your area at: training.dialog.com/sem_info/calendar
3. Check with the Knowledge Center to have Alerts set up for you by experienced Dialog staff at www.dialog.com/info/support/alerts
4. For information on any of the Dialog products or services, contact, the Knowledge Center nearest you or search the Dialog Knowledge Center SolutionsBase on the Web at www.dialog.com/support.

Section 6: Seminar Wrap Up

North America: +1 800 334 2564

Europe, Middle East, Africa: +44 0800 6900 00

Asia Pacific: Australia – +61 1 800 65 45 25

Appendixes

Appendix A: EMBASE Scope Notes for Key Descriptors

Descriptor	Scope Notes
Item Types	
Review	Significant review of original research, usually with extensive bibliography
Short survey	Short or mini-review of original research, often with a less extensive bibliography
Editorial	Item summarizing articles in the same journal or providing editorial news
Priority journal	One of more than 1000 core journals identified in EMBASE
Letter	Letter to or correspondence with the editor; includes multiple letters
Article	Original research or opinion
Conference paper	Data presented at a conference or symposium, including conference summaries
Erratum	Error, correction or retraction of a previously published paper
Note	Notes, discussions or commentary
Human study types	
Human	Both clinical items, studies on humans as experimental subjects, and experiments on human tissue, cells or cell components. Excludes economics, management or organization
Normal human	Normal humans and studies on normal (nondiseased) human tissue
Major clinical study	Item reporting clinical work with at least 50 patients. Before 1987, defined as "less significant" clinical studies
Case report	Clinical report with up to 4 individual cases
Human experiment	Non-clinical experiment on humans (e.g., psychological tests and pharmacokinetic studies)
Human tissue	Original study on normal or diseased human tissue. Before 1983, also used for human experiments
Human cell	Original study on normal or diseased human cells
Clinical trials	
Clinical trial	Prospective study on humans, in which the (comparative efficacy of one or more medical interventions (not limited to trials on drugs) is evaluated; used for both original and non-original items, including meta analyses
Phase 1 clinical trial	Original non non-original items; restricted to drugs
Phase 2 clinical trial	Original and non-original items; restricted to drugs
Phase 3 clinical trial	Original and non-original items; restricted to drugs
Phase 4 clinical trial	Original and non-original items; restricted to drugs
Meta analysis	Study evaluating a medical intervention by critical analysis of data from previously reported clinical trials

Clinical trials	
Randomized controlled trial	Clinical trial using a control group (e.g., placebo, sham treatment, standard intervention) for comparison with the experimental intervention, with random allocation of subjects to experimental and control groups
Double blind procedure	Used for clinical trials reporting a double blind procedure
Single blind procedure	Use for clinical trials reporting a single blind procedure
Crossover procedure	Used for clinical trials reporting a crossover procedure
Multicenter study	Used for clinical trials performed at two or more medical centers
Controlled study	Original study with a control group (NB: not restricted to clinical trials)
Animal study types	
Nonhumans	Non-human organisms (animals, bacteria, viruses, plants, etc.) and experiments on tissue, cells or cell components from such organisms
Animal experiment	Original study using whole animals. Before 1983, also used for experiments on other non-human organisms including plants
Animal tissue	Original study on normal or diseased animal tissue
Animal cell	Original study on normal or diseased animal cells
Animal model	Animal model of disease
Sex and age	
Male	Clinical or experimental items mentioning male humans or animals, including studies on tissue, cells or cell components
Female	Clinical or experimental items mentioning female humans or animals, including studies on tissue, cells or cell components
Embryo	Humans or animals; in humans, the first trimester
Fetus	Humans or animals; in humans, the second and third trimesters
Newborn	Humans or animals; in humans, up to one month old
Infant	Restricted to humans (from 1 month up to 1 year old). Before 1993, also used for animals
Child	Restricted to humans (from 1 up to 12 years old; or when the age is unspecified)
Preschool child	Restricted to humans (1-6 years old)
School child	Restricted to humans (7-12 years old)
Adolescent	Humans or animals; (13-17 years old) if human
Adult	Restricted to humans (18-64 years old). Before 1988, also used for animals
Aged	Humans or animals; (over 65 years old) if human
Animal study types	
Nonhumans	Non-human organisms (animals, bacteria, viruses, plants, etc.) and experiments on tissue, cells or cell components from such organisms
Animal experiment	Original study using whole animals. Before 1983, also used for experiments on other non-human organisms including plants
Animal tissue	Original study on normal or diseased animal tissue

Animal study types	
Animal cell	Original study on normal or diseased animal cells
Animal model	Animal model of disease
Sex and age	
Male	Clinical or experimental items mentioning male humans or animals, including studies on tissue, cells or cell components
Female	Clinical or experimental items mentioning female humans or animals, including studies on tissue, cells or cell components
Embryo	Humans or animals; in humans, the first trimester
Fetus	Humans or animals; in humans, the second and third trimesters
Newborn	Humans or animals; in humans, up to one month old
Infant	Restricted to humans (from 1 month up to 1 year old). Before 1993, also used for animals
Child	Restricted to humans (from 1 up to 12 years old; or when the age is unspecified)
Preschool child	Restricted to humans (1-6 years old)
School child	Restricted to humans (7-12 years old)
Adolescent	Humans or animals; (13-17 years old) if human
Adult	Restricted to humans (18-64 years old). Before 1988, also used for animals
Aged	Humans or animals; (over 65 years old) if human

Appendix B: EMBASE Drug Links and Scope Notes

Term	Code	Scope Note
Adverse drug reaction	AE	Used for undesired side effects of drugs used at therapeutic dose ranges in humans
Clinical trial	CT	Clinical trials of drugs. Covers phase 1-4 studies in humans. (See also "drug development" below.)
Drug administration	AD	Used when the route of drug administration is a significant aspect of the article
Drug analysis	AN	Identification, determination or structural analysis of drugs or potential drugs
Drug combination	CB	Used with drugs that are given in combination, when this is a significant aspect of the article (Indexed as "drug mixture" before 1988)
Drug comparison	CM	Used when two or more drugs are compared
Drug concentration	CR	Drug concentration in body fluids or tissues
Drug development	DV	The stages of drug development from screening, isolation and synthesis up to testing in animals, but excluding human trials (see "clinical trial" above.)
Drug dose	DO	Studies in which drug dosage, including the relationship between dosage and effects over time, is a significant factor
Drug interaction	IT	Interactions between two or more drugs, or of one drug with food, alcohol or other chemicals, in humans or animals
Drug therapy	DT	Used to identify drugs in the treatment of diseases and conditions (curative, palliative, symptomatic or prophylactic treatment). (Indexed as "Pharmacotherapy" before 1988)
Drug toxicity	TO	Toxicity of drugs or other chemicals in animals (including LD 50 tests), in animal or human cells or tissues, and in other toxicity studies. Used for humans only at non-therapeutic dose ranges, or when lasting damage is caused at therapeutic dose ranges
Endogenous compound	EC	Substances endogenous to the cells or organisms being studied
Pharmaceutics	PR	Drug formulation, including the physical and chemical properties of drugs relevant to drug pharmacy, and the formulation of drug mixtures. (Indexed as "drug formulation" before 1988)
Pharmacoeconomics	PE	Used for the economic evaluation of drug therapy, including cost analysis, treatment outcome and quality of life studies. (See related disease link "disease management"). (Introduced in 1997)
Pharmacokinetics	PT	Kinetics of drug absorption, distribution, biotransformation or elimination in humans and animals
Pharmacology	PD	Actions and mechanisms of drugs, including drug binding to receptors and studies of drug sensitivity or resistance. (But not antibiotic resistance studies with microorganisms. (Also indexed as "Pharmacodynamics" before 1988)

Appendix C: EMBASE Disease Links and Scope Notes

Term	Code	Scope Notes
Complication	CO	Used for disorders or symptoms which arise as complications of pre-existing conditions or of medical procedures, with the exception of drug-induced complications (for which the link "side effect" is used). Note that pre-existing disease is not linked to "complication."
Congenital disorder	CN	Used when attention is drawn to the congenital nature of a disease or malformation, including hereditary disorders present at birth (Indexed as "congenital disease" or "congenital malformation" before 1988.)
Diagnosis	DI	Disease diagnosis or the use of diagnostic tests
Disease management	DM	Used to identify diseases for which information is provided on the evaluation of healthcare costs (not restricted to drug therapy), including treatment outcome and quality of life studies (see related drug link "pharmacoeconomics") (Introduced in 1997)
Drug resistance	DR	Used to identify any disease for which resistance to drug treatment is a significant aspect (Introduced in 1995)
Drug therapy	DT	Identifies diseases and conditions treated with drugs. Includes curative, palliative, symptomatic and prophylactic treatment. For prophylactic treatment, the link "prevention" is also used. (Indexed as "pharmacotherapy" before 1988)
Epidermiology	EP	Epidemiology of a disease, including its morbidity and mortality
Etiology	ET	Used for both etiology (factors causing the disease) and pathogenesis (pathological mechanisms occurring in the development of the disease)
Prevention	PC	Disease prevention and control, including vaccination (Also indexed as "prophylaxis" before 1988)
Radiotherapy	RT	Treatment of a disease using radiotherapy
Rehabilitation	RH	Procedures designed to rehabilitate patients recovering from a specific disease. Excludes physiotherapy, for which "therapy" is used
Side effect	SI	Conditions which arise as undesired effects of specific drugs used at therapeutic dose ranges in humans, including drug-induced disease (Indexed as "adverse drug reaction" before 1988)
Surgery	SU	Application of surgical techniques in the treatment of disease
Therapy	TH	Any kind of therapy except drug therapy, radio therapy and surgery. Includes treatment with immunological cells

Appendix D: BIOSIS Codes and Code Searching

Concept Codes

For assistance in using Concept Codes, refer to...

*BIOSIS
Previews Search
Guide*

Concept Code Scope Notes define each Concept Code and provide examples of subject scope and coverage.

Individual scope notes are organized under broad concept headings.

Individual Concept Codes are searched as CC=24001 (for Neoplasm - Diagnostic Methods).

NEOPLASMS and NEOPLASTIC AGENTS

CC24001-CC24010

The codes in this group retrieve studies of benign and malignant abnormal growths in animals, humans, and plants. They access information on cancer diagnosis, immunology, pathology, cell lines, biochemistry, carcinogenesis and therapy.

Examples: Studies on ● oncogenesis ● neoplastic nevi ● neoplastic granulomas

Strategy Recommendation

- For studies of neoplasms of the developing embryo, use relevant Neoplasms and Neoplastic agents codes with appropriate keywords and Developmental Biology; Embryology codes.
- For studies of neoplasms of single organ systems, use relevant Neoplasms and neoplastic agents codes with appropriate keywords and organ system Pathology codes.
- For oncogenic virus studies, use relevant Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents codes with appropriate keywords and Virology codes.
- For genetic studies relating to cancer, use relevant Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents codes with appropriate keywords and Genetics and cytogenetics codes.
- For invertebrate cancer studies, use appropriate keywords with relevant Neoplasms and Neoplastic agents codes and Invertebrata, Comparative and Experimental morphology, physiology and pathology codes.
- For cancer epidemiological studies, use relevant Neoplasms and Neoplastic Agents codes with appropriate keywords and the Public Health: epidemiology-Organic Diseases and Neoplasms code CC37054.

CC24001 DIAGNOSTIC METHODS

Frequencies Major (53770) Minor (2640)

Applications This code retrieves studies on methods, apparatus and media used in the diagnosis of benign or malignant neoplastic conditions.

Examples Studies on • diagnostic roentgenology • diagnostic applications of tumor-specific antigens • lymphography • diagnostic clinical biochemical test • Pap smear • histopathological diagnosis • differential diagnosis of non-neoplastic versus neoplastic disease • • •

Search five-digit code groupings by cascading to three digits (CC=240 for entire Neoplasm grouping) Consult the *BIOSIS Search Guide* for a complete list of Concept Codes.

Using Major Concept and Concept Codes

► **Topic** ◀ Gene therapy may be the cure of the future for many diseases, from cancer to psychiatric disorders. Find articles on gene therapies already in use today and the disorders they address; for example, what articles discuss gene therapy and hemophilia?

Combine Concept Codes for organ system pathology with keywords for specific system/organ for optimal retrieval.

Note: Use Concept Codes cascaded at three digits for broadest retrieval.

```
?S CC=15006 AND HEMOPHILIA
      220390  CC=15006  BLOOD, BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS AND
              BODY F
              3455  HEMOPHILIA
S1      2526  CC=15006 AND HEMOPHILIA

?S GENE? () THERAP?/TI,DE
      1173239  GENE?/TI,DE
              468767  THERAP?/TI,DE
S2      16459  GENE? () THERAP?/TI,DE

?S S1 AND S2
              2526  S1
              16459  S2
S3      181    S1 AND S2

?ds
Set      Items  Description
S1      2526   CC=15006 AND HEMOPHILIA
S2      16459  GENE? () THERAP?/TI,DE
S3      181    S1 AND S2

?T S3/TI,DE,CC/1

      3/TI,DE,CC/1
DIALOG(R)File 55:(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

Methods for delivering DNA to the bloodstream using
recombinant adeno-associated virus vectors.
DESCRIPTORS:
```

Look at the Scope Notes in the Major Concepts Branch of the Authority File to see which Major Concepts were previously represented by Concept Codes.

```

MAJOR CONCEPTS: Hematology (Human Medicine, Medical
Sciences); Methods and Techniques; Molecular Genetics
(Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics)
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Viruses--Microorganisms
ORGANISMS: adeno-associated virus vector viron (Viruses)-
-recombinant
BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA):
Microorganisms; Viruses
DISEASES: hemophilia--blood and lymphatic disease,
genetic disease, therapy
METHODS & EQUIPMENT: DNA molecule muscle cell delivery--
molecular genetic method; gene therapy--recombinant gene
expression, therapeutic method; in vivo recombinant adeno-
associated virus muscle tissue injection--administration
method
ALTERNATE INDEXING: Hemophilia A (MeSH)
CONCEPT CODES:
03502 Genetics and Cytogenetics-General
12512 Pathology, General and Miscellaneous-Therapy
(1971- )
15006 Blood, Blood-Forming Organs and Body Fluids-
Blood, Lymphatic and Reticuloendothelial
Pathologies
31500 Genetics of Bacteria and Viruses

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Biosystematic Codes

Biosystematic Codes are the five digit codes used by BIOSIS from 1969 to represent higher taxonomic categories (typically family level or higher) of organisms.

Mammalia

For assistance in using Biosystematic Codes, refer to BIOSIS Previews Search Guide

This is a numeric directory that helps you quickly identify Biosystematic Codes.

BC85700	Mammalia – Unspecified (10130)
BC85705	Artiodactyla – Unspecified (270)
BC85710	Antilocapridae (180) – Includes antelope
BC85715	Bovine (70650) – Includes bison, bos, bovine, Brahman, buffalo, bull, calf, cattle, cow, duiker, ewe, friesland, gazelle, goat, haryana, heifer, Hereford, holstein, lamb, merino, ovis, oxen, ram, sheep, steer
BC85720	Camelidae (600) – Includes alpaca, camel, guanaco, llama, vicuna
BC85725	Cervidae (2470) – Includes caribou, deer, elk, moose, muntjac, Odocoileus, reindeer
BC85730	Giraffidae (80) – Includes Giraffe, okapi

....

The directory includes taxonomic guides for Viruses, Bacteria, Plants, and Animals and provides information on indexing changes, classification schemes and names of organisms included under a code.

Beginning in 1998, you may search for the text equivalent of Biosystematic Codes in the Biosystematic Name field for records dating after 1993. There are over 700 names representing groups of organisms above the genus level. These are equivalent to the Biosystematic Headings assigned to Biosystematic Codes for the 1969-1993 file.

Note: Prior to 1993, the Biosystematic Classification (called Super Taxa) contained common names of broad groups or organisms, such as birds or mammals or plants.

Use the Biosystematic Codes to search for higher taxonomic groups of organisms. Search for the common names of broad groups of organisms, such as plants or birds or mammals in the Super Taxa field.

Note: Prior to 1993, use Super Taxa to search multiple Biosystematic Code groupings in one statement. From 1993 forward search this in the Biosystematic Classifications field.

Appendix E: BIOSIS Authority File Branches and Lists

Major Concept Branch

Major Concepts

168 broad terms representing major life science topics

Ex: Cell Biology

Super Taxa Branch

Super Taxa

Taxonomic names above genus level

Ex: Annelida

Organism Branch

New taxon indicators identify new taxonomic information

Ex: new genus

Fossil Indicators

Identify fossil information

Ex: paleobiology

Taxa Notes Branch

Taxa note terms

Common names for broad groups of organisms

Ex: rodents

Parts, Structures, and Systems of Organisms Branch

Organ systems

Components of organisms above the macromolecular level

Ex: circulatory system

Diseases Branch

Disease Affiliations

Common disease affiliations

Ex: nutritional disease

Chemicals and Biochemical Branch

Drug affiliations

Terms used to describe therapeutic actions of drugs

Ex: hematologic-drug

Sequence Data Branch

Sequence type affiliations

Terms describing the macromolecular type found in a citation

Ex: amino acid sequence

Geopolitical Location

Geographic categories

Terms defining geographical areas

Ex: Australasian region

Institutions and Organizations Branch

Institutional types

Terms defining the institution mentioned in a citation

Ex: Educational Institution

Appendix F: Answers to Exercises

p. Section 2: p. 38

1. b 72
e verapamil
select e numbers
2. b 72
s parkinson(L)dt
s DC=G1.680.670.250
s (s1 and s2)/eng
3. b 72
e pertussis vaccine [You can also select terms known linked to subheadings (e.g., s pertussis vaccine(L)AD).]
e e3
s r1
s mn=(smithkline or smith()kline)
s (infant or newborn)/df
s s1 and s2 and s3
s s4/human
t s5/8,k/1-4
4. b 72
e kidney transplantation
e e#
s dc=(e4.80.890.655.475 or E4.80.910.470.475)
e (cardiomyopathy)
s r#
e dc=c2.140.385.570.40 (cardiomyopathy)
s s1 and s2 and s3 and s4
s s5/conf
t s6/8

Section 3: p. 63

1. b 5
s ct=(german(w)society and toxicology)
s s1 and cy=2002
t s2/3
2. b 5
s (ranitidine or zantac) and (adverse())effect? or contraindication? ? or side()effect? or toxicology)

3. b 55
S (gm or genetically or transgenic)()modified()(crop? ? or food? ?)
S food allergy or food hypersensitivity or food safety
S s1 and s2
Note: When two words are not linked with () the terms are descriptors in that database
4. b 55
s vaccine development/de
s bacterial(n)dna
s s1 and s2
s s3/human
5. B 55
S new()mexico/gn
S hantavirus/oi or hantavirus/ti
S infection/mc
S questionnaire?/mq
S s1 and s2 and s3 and s4

Section 4: p. 78

1. E cr=kjemtrup am, 2000
S e6:e7
T s1/8,k/1
RANK au
2
EXIT;yes
T s4/3/1

Section 4: p. 82

1. Answer: First verify this citation; since his last name is a common one, use his middle initial.

B 34
S au=Huang m? and jn=science and py=2001
E cr=huang mh, 2001,
S e#:e#
S au=huang mh
S s3 not s2
2. b 34
S proteomics/de,id,ti and py=2003
Rank gl
3. B 34
S sc=geology
s s1 and py>2001
s erosion/ti,de,id and s2
rank cw

