Getting started with Embase – An introduction

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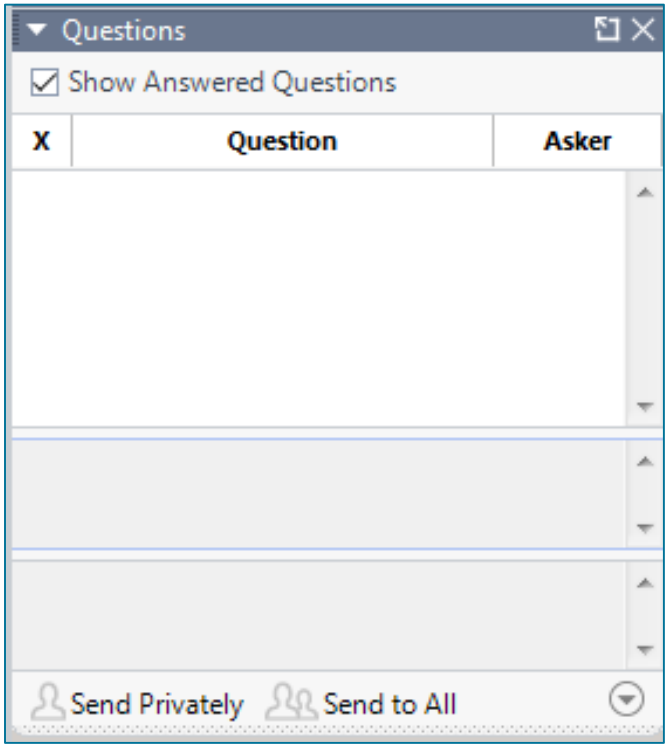
August 23 2017

Agenda

- Embase content and coverage
- What is Emtree and how is Embase indexed?
- How to search in Embase?
- Demo
- Q&A



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Pharmacovigilance and drug safety

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How Embase delivers value?

"Efficient and useful **tool** for quick search through massive science data.

"When typing in keywords, Embase readily offers the best used terms. This is so very helpful. The layout of Embase is so well done.

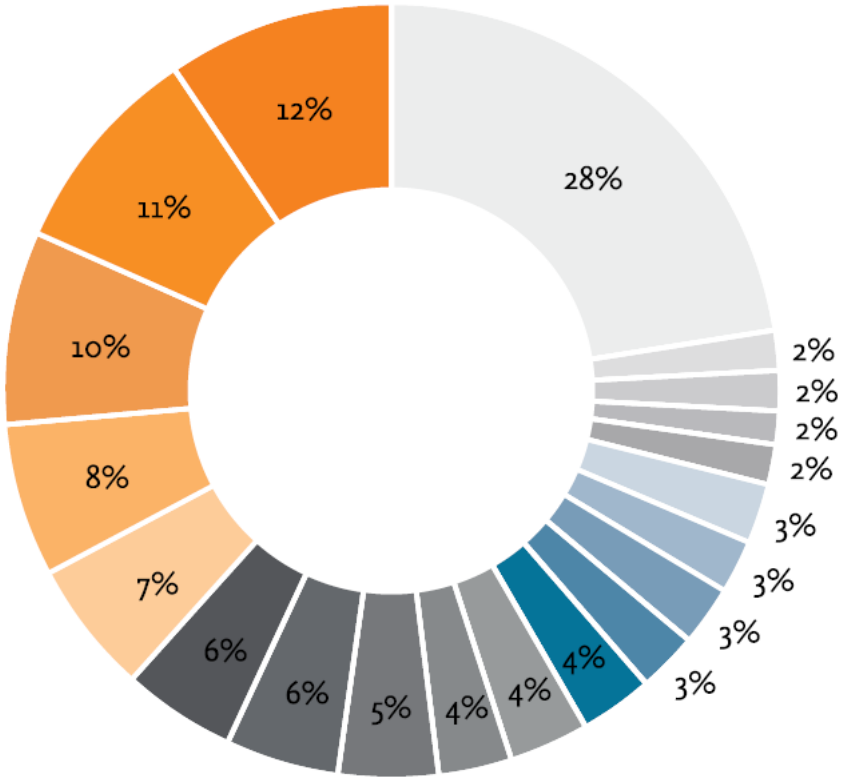
"**Indexing** is amazing!

"More successful queries in this database than in Pubmed

"It's one of the most important databases for research in the medical field. When performing exhaustive searches in the medical field, the **content** of Embase has to be taken into account.

"the ability to **export** the citation from the original list, as well as from most of the citations, has made the whole experience tremendously fruitful.

Embase focuses on biomedical literature in key areas for drug, disease and device research



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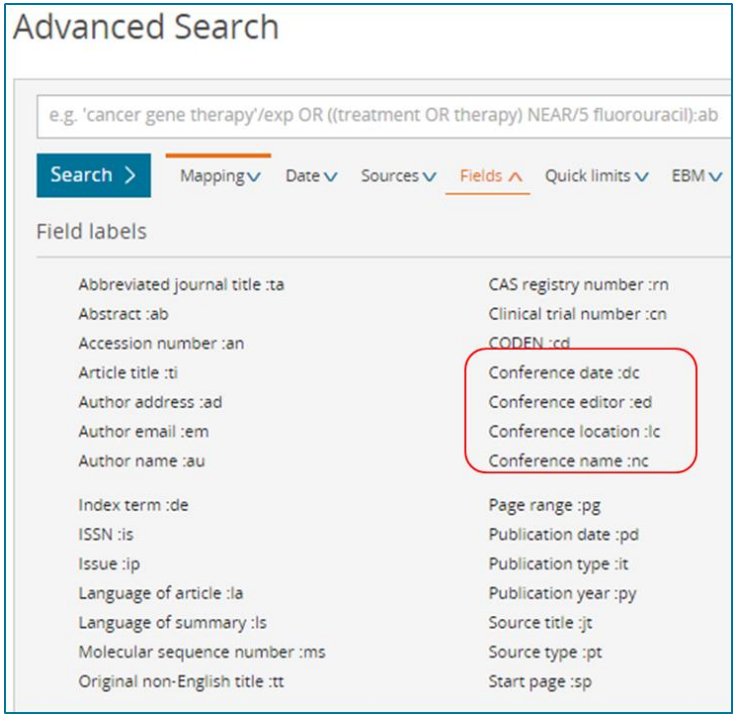

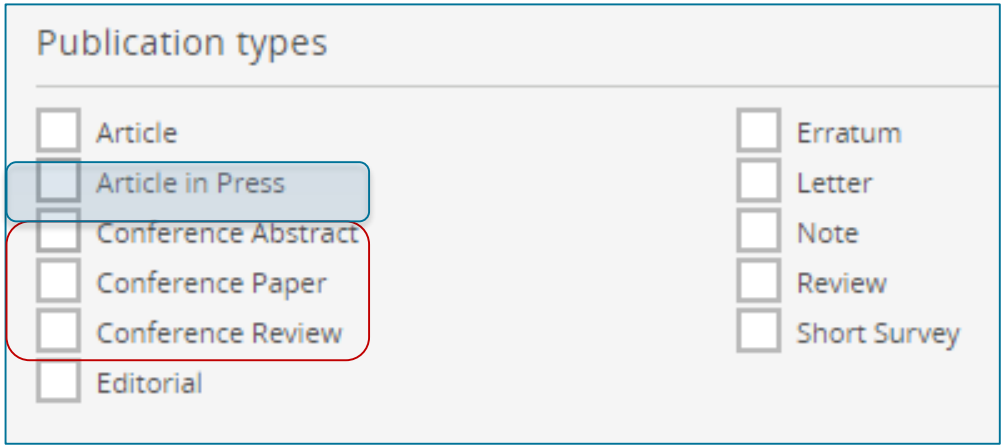

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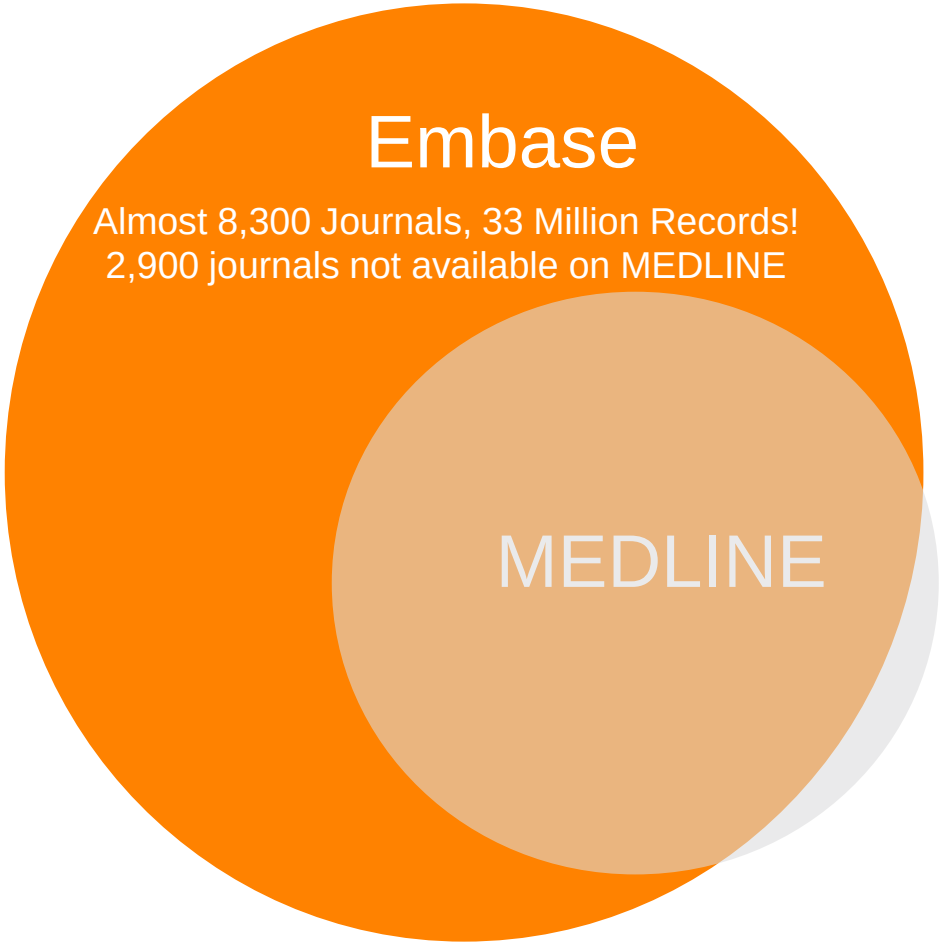
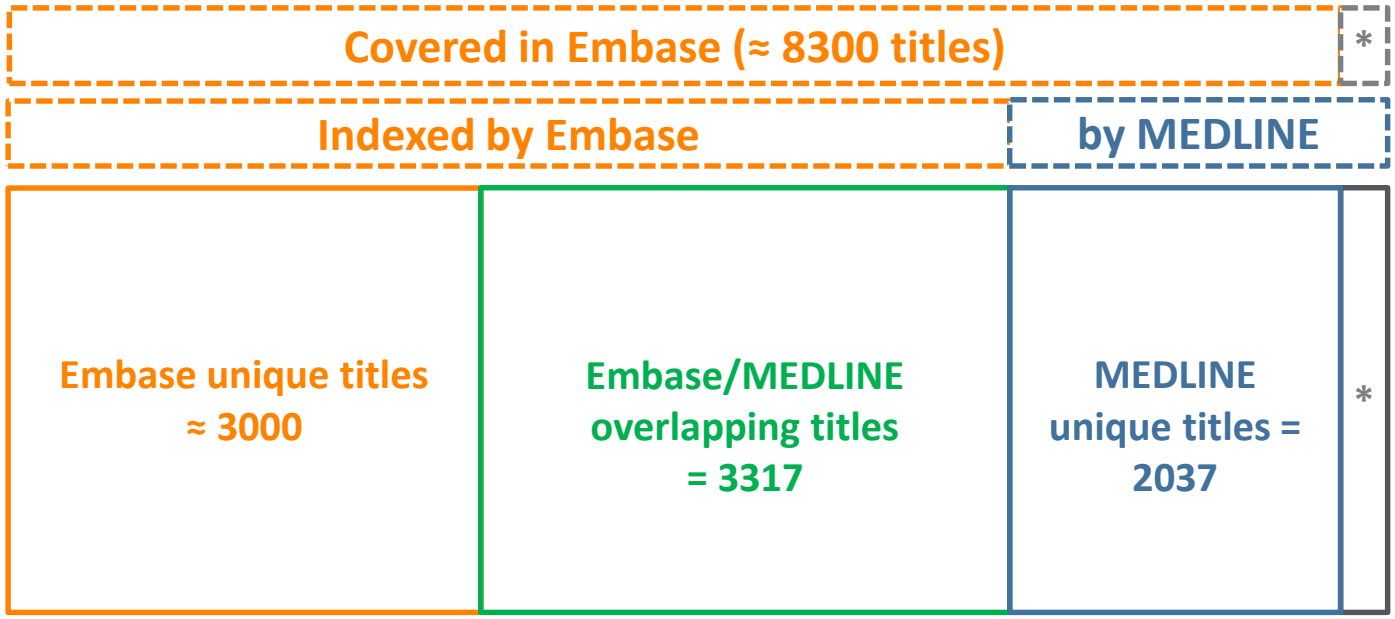
Comprehensive content coverage



* Changed MEDLINE coverage since 2017 May due to Elsevier publisher embargo policy

** We are actively working to close the gap. Users can use this query to search the missing titles in MEDLINE

Comprehensive content coverage



* MEDLINE unique titles not covered in Embase (275 journal titles)

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- Changed MEDLINE coverage since 2017 May due to Elsevier publisher embargo policy
- As of July 2017
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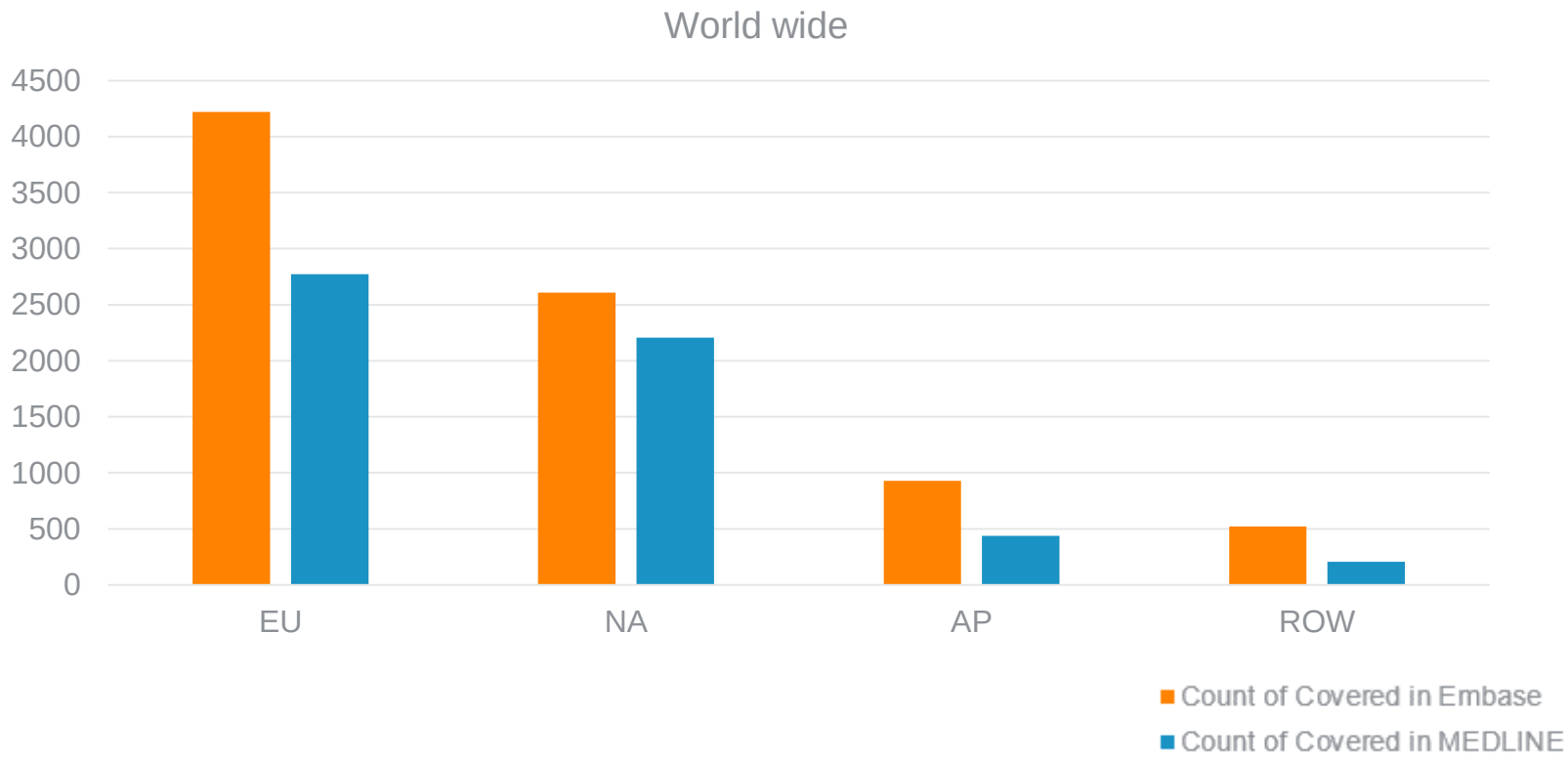
Worldwide coverage

Embase covers all the content contained in MEDLINE and unique coverage, including conference abstracts and **European journals**.



Source: Embase journal List May 2017

non-English content

Language	Embase (per year)	MEDLINE (per year)	Unique in Embase
English **	1,413,745	623,018	790,727
Chinese	23,798	13,675	10,123
French	12,094	6,170	5,924
Spanish	12,333	4,273	8,060
Japanese	6,703	5,010	1,693
Russian	5,522	3,979	1,543
Portuguese	2,718	1,493	1,225
Polish	1,712	982	730
Turkish	1,534	421	1,113
Korean	364	146	360

[1] Search query: e.g [1-1-2016]/sd NOT [1-1-2017]/sd AND [dutch]/lim AND [embase]/lim NOT [medline]/lim
[2] Searched in Embase.com

More randomized controlled trials, especially non-English records

Language	Embase.com	MEDLINE (PubMed)	Embase Advantage	Percent
Chinese	11042	7427	3615	49%
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Russian	2018	1923	95	5%
Portuguese	1154	614	540	88%
Polish	575	376	199	53%
Turkish	944	109	835	766%
Korean	193	83	110	133%

[1] Search query: e.g. 'randomized controlled trial'/NOT [31-5-2017]/sd AND [french]/lim

[2] Search query: e.g. ((("1000/1/1"[MeSH Date]:"20exp 17/5/31"[MeSH Date] AND medline[sb]) AND Randomized Controlled Trial[ptyp])) AND french[Language]

Indexing and Emtree

Importance of indexing

Case presentation

A 36-year-old Caucasian man presented to our hospital with refractory hypotension, severe cardiac insufficiency and multi-organ failure due to mixed intoxication with atenolol, nifedipine, Lacidipine and sertraline. Together with standard treatment, we performed extra-corporeal membrane oxygenation to overcome refractory cardiogenic shock and lead the patient to achieve a full

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PMID- 21699679
OWN - NLM
STAT- PubMed-not-MEDLINE
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Case presentation

A 36-year-old Caucasian man with a history of hypertensi
suicide attempts was brought to our emergency departm
total estimated amount of 10 g of atenolol in association
Lacidipine and fluoxetinee.

Table 1
Drug, plasma and ultra-filtrate levels and clearance[a]

	Emergency Department arrival 60 minutes after drug ingestion	After plasma exchange therapy 8 hours after drug ingestion		After 72 hours of HV-CVVH	
Medication	Plasma levels	Plasma levels	Ultra-filtrate	Plasma levels	Ultra-filtrate
Sertraline, µg/mL	0.55	-	-	-	-
Nifedipine,	2.23	0.45	-	-	-

Drug Terms

activated carbon, epinephrine, **atenolol**, beta adrenergic receptor blocking agent, bicarbonate, calcium channel blocking agent, calcium chloride, dobutamine, dopamine, fluoxetine, glucagon, glucose, insulin, isoprenaline, **lacidipine**, macrogol, **nifedipine**, noradrenalin, **sertraline**, vasopressin

Disease Terms

acute heart failure, cardiogenic shock, **drug fatality**, **drug intoxication**, hypotension, multiple organ failure

Other Terms

adult, article, case report, continuous hemodiafiltration, continuous infusion, convalescence, drug clearance, drug dose reduction, drug megadose, drug substitution, **extracorporeal oxygenation**, hemodynamics, human, male, mortality, plasmapheresis, priority journal, treatment outcome

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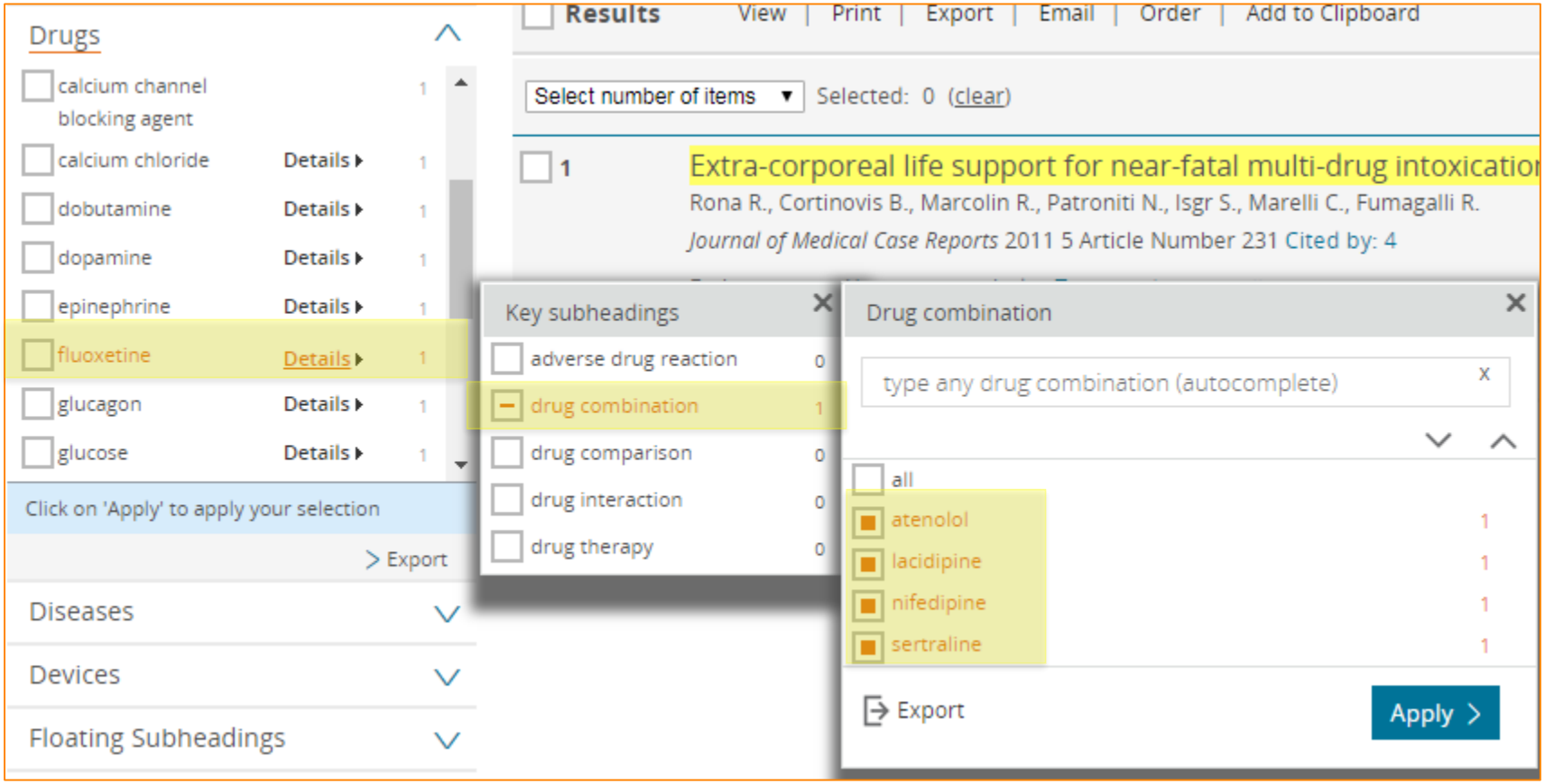
https://jmedicalcasereports.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1752-1947-5-231

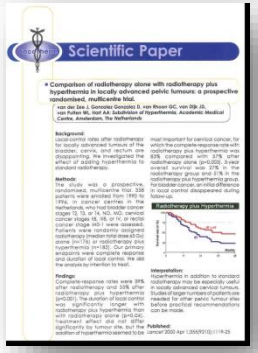
Importance of indexing



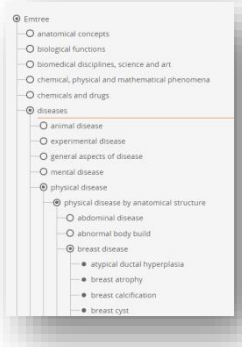
Indexing principles

Indexing for Embase is a manual process performed by trained indexers with a biomedical background, with the exception of articles designated for automatic indexing.

Indexers read and analyze the full text of articles in order to identify relevant concepts, and index them with the most specific Emtree terms.



Index terms are controlled by the Emtree thesaurus resulting in consistent coverage of concepts that may be expressed in many different ways in the literature.



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ypupt

A randomised, placebo- and active-controlled dose-finding study of aclidinium bromide administered twice a day in COPD patients

D. Singh [a,*], H. Magnussen [b], A. Kirsten [b], S. Mindt [c], C. Caracta [d], B. Seoane [e], D. Jarreta [e], E. Garcia Gil [e]

[a] University of Manchester, Medicines Evaluation Unit, University Hospital of South Manchester, Langley Building, Southmoor Road, Manchester M23 9QZ, UK
[b] Pulmonary Research Institute at Hospital Grosshansdorf, Woehrendamm 80, D-22927 Grosshansdorf, Germany
[c] Klinische Forschung Hamburg GmbH, Hoheluftchaussee 18, 20253 Hamburg, Germany
[d] Forest Research Institute, Harborside Financial Center, Jersey City, NJ 07311, USA
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Bronchodilation
COPD
Phase II
Twice-daily

ABSTRACT

This Phase IIb, double-blind, double-dummy, placebo- and active-comparator-controlled crossover study (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01120093) assessed efficacy and safety of three doses of aclidinium bromide in patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Patients were randomised to one of five treatment sequences each consisting of twice-daily (BID) aclidinium 100 μg, 200 μg, 400 μg (via Genuair®*), formoterol 12 μg (via Aerolizer®) and matched placebo for 7 days, with a 5- to 9-day washout period. Primary endpoint was mean change from baseline in forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV_1) normalised area under the curve $(AUC)_{0-12}$ on Day 7. Secondary endpoints were: change from baseline in FEV_1 normalised AUC_{12-24}, FEV_1 normalised AUC_{0-24} and morning pre-dose FEV_1 on Day 7. Adverse events were monitored throughout the study. Of 79 randomised patients, 68 (86.1%) completed the study. After 7 days of treatment, aclidinium and formoterol produced statistically significantly greater changes from baseline in FEV_1 normalised AUC_{0-12} vs placebo ($p < 0.0001$). FEV_1 normalised AUC_{12-24}, FEV_1 normalised AUC_{0-24}, and morning pre-dose FEV_1 were also statistically significantly greater with all aclidinium doses vs placebo ($p < 0.0001$). Improvements in primary and

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Embase indexing

The article full-text is read to extract significant concepts

The purpose of this Phase IIb study was to assess the bronchodilatory effects of three doses of aclidinium (100 μg, 200 μg and 400 μg) BID in patients with moderate to severe COPD compared with placebo to guide dose selection for additional Phase III studies. The long-acting β_2-agonist (LABA) formoterol (12 μg BID) was used as an active comparator, so that the profile of aclidinium BID could be compared to a BID bronchodilator that is currently used in clinical practice.

2. Methods

2.1. Study subjects

Patients aged ≥40 years with a clinical diagnosis of stable moderate to severe COPD according to the current guidelines [8] were enrolled in the study. At screening, patients were required to have a post-salbutamol forced expiratory volume in 1 s (FEV_1)/forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio <70%, a post-salbutamol FEV_1 ≥30% and <80% of the predicted normal value, and be current or former cigarette smokers of ≥10 pack-years. Patients with a history or current diagnosis of asthma, with any respiratory tract infection or who had experienced a COPD exacerbation in the 6 weeks prior to screening (3 months if it resulted in hospitalisation) were excluded. Other exclusion criteria were: other clinically significant respiratory or cardiovascular conditions, and contraindications for anticholinergic drugs.

2.2. Study design

This was a double-blind, double-dummy, placebo- and active-comparator-controlled crossover study in patients with COPD (ClinicalTrial.gov identifier: NCT01120093) conducted in 11 centres in Germany and Belgium. Following a screening visit, eligible patients underwent a 14-day run-in period prior to randomisation. Patients were randomised to one of five 7-day treatment sequences (separated by 5- to 9-day washout periods) using a 5 × 5 Latin square crossover design [9]. Treatments were aclidinium 100 μg, 200 μg, 400 μg BID (via Genuair®*, Almirall, Barcelona, Spain) and formoterol 12 μg (via Foradil Aerolizer®, Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland) and matched placebo. The Genuair®* inhaler is a novel multidose, breath-actuated dry powder inhaler (DPI) that generates a highly reproducible mean fine particle dose and delivers aclidinium effectively to lungs over a range of inhalation flows [10,11]. Genuair®* incorporates multiple feedback mechanisms to ensure that doses are administered correctly, including a colour window changing from green to red and an audible click [10]. The Aerolizer® inhaler is a single-dose, breath-actuated DPI, which also performs consistently in terms of dosing efficiency [12]. But the feedback to the patient on whether the dose has been administered successfully is based on the single-dose, capsule-based nature of this inhaler [12].

Patients received the morning and evening dose 12 h apart for 7 consecutive days and were assessed on Days 1 and 7 of each treatment period. Salbutamol (100 μg per puff), as-needed, was allowed during the run-in and after randomisation. Inhaled glucocorticosteroids, oral and parenteral glucocorticosteroids (up to 10 mg/day), and oral sustained-release theophyllines were permitted if their use was stable ≥4 weeks prior to screening. Tiotropium was stopped at least 72 h prior to screening and LABAs

glucocorticosteroids or resulted in hospitalisation.

This study was conducted according to International Conference on Harmonization/Good Clinical Practice guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki. The protocol was approved by local institutional review boards and ethics committees (Ethikkomission Schleswig-Holstein, Segeberg, Germany; Commissie voor Medische Ethiek, Universitair Ziekenhuis Gent, Belgium). All patients provided written informed consent prior to the study.

2.3. Assessments

2.3.1. Efficacy

At screening, spirometry measurements were taken at two intervals (1 h apart) prior to the morning dose, and then at 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 h post-morning dose on Day 1. On Day 7, measurements were taken at the same times as Day 1 and also at 8, 10, 12 (pre-evening dose), 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23 and 24 h post-morning dose. Spirometers and all necessary equipment were provided by a centralised company (CareFusion) for specific use in this study. Spirometers were calibrated every day of use and after maintenance; instrument recommendations were followed to ensure accurate and comparable spirometric data. Spirometry assessments were performed in triplicate, and all three measurements were required to meet acceptability and repeatability criteria according to current recommendations [13]. If either of these criteria were not met, additional measurements (up to a maximum of eight) were taken until the criteria were met. Baseline was defined as the mean of the two pre-dose spirometry measurements on Day 1 of each treatment period. The use of relief medication was recorded in patient diary cards. Convenience of use of both inhaler devices was assessed at the end of the study using a seven-item questionnaire.

2.3.2. Safety

Adverse events (AEs) were monitored throughout the study and were graded as mild, moderate or severe. AEs were considered treatment-emergent (TEAEs) if they started on or after the first dose of study drug, or if the severity of a medical condition worsened after study drug. Other safety investigations included 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG, performed both pre-dose and 2-h post-dose), blood-pressure measurements, and assessments of clinical laboratory parameters and vital signs.

2.4. Endpoints

The primary efficacy variable was mean change from baseline in FEV_1 normalised area under the curve (AUC) for the 12-h period immediately after morning dose (AUC_{0-12}) on Day 7. Secondary efficacy endpoints included: change from baseline in FEV_1 normalised AUC_{12-24}, FEV_1 normalised AUC_{0-24}, and morning pre-dose (trough) FEV_1 at Day 7. Additional efficacy endpoints included: change from baseline in FVC normalised AUC_{0-12}, AUC_{12-24} and AUC_{0-24} at Day 7; change from baseline in morning peak FEV_1 on Day 1 and Day 7; morning trough FVC on Day 7; and change from baseline in the use of relief medication after 7 days of treatment (baseline was assessed as relief medication use during the run-in period).

Safety and tolerability endpoints included AEs and change from baseline in blood pressure, ECG, laboratory parameters and vital signs.

Embase indexing

The article full-text is read to extract significant concepts

Table 4
Treatment-emergent adverse events reported by ≥2 patients in any treatment group (safety population).

	Number (%) of patients reporting adverse events				
	Placebo	Aclidinium			Formoterol
		100 µg	200 µg	400 µg	12 µg
	N = 76	*N* = 73	*N* = 73	*N* = 74	*N* = 74
Any TEAE	16 (21.1)	11 (15.1)	13 (17.8)	14 (18.9)	11 (14.9)
Any severe TEAE	1 (1.3)	0 (0)	2 (2.7)	2 (2.7)	1 (1.4)
Headache	5 (6.6)	4 (5.5)	4 (5.5)	5 (6.8)	2 (2.7)
Nasopharyngitis	1 (1.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4.1)	1 (1.4)
Toothache	0 (0)	1 (1.4)	0 (0)	2 (2.7)	0 (0)
Cough	2 (2.6)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.4)
Pruritus	2 (2.6)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	0 (0)	2 (2.7)
Diarrhoea	2 (2.6)	1 (1.4)	1 (1.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)

SAE, serious adverse event; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

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A randomised, placebo- and active-controlled dose-finding study of aclidinium bromide administered twice a day in COPD patients

Singh D., Magnussen H., Kirsten A., Mindt S., Caracta C., Seoane B., Jarreta D., Garcia Gil E.

Pulmonary Pharmacology and Therapeutics 2012 **25:3** (248-253)

Go to publisher for the full text

Abstract

This Phase IIb, double-blind, double-dummy, placebo- and active-comparator-controlled crossover study (Cl
patients with moderate to severe chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Patients were randomised to one
formoterol 12 µg (via Aerolizer®) and matched placebo for 7 days, with a 5- to 9-day washout period. Primary
curve (AUC_{0-12} on Day 7. Secondary endpoints were: change from baseline in FEV_1 normalised AUC_{12-24}, FEV_1
Of 79 randomised patients, 68 (86.1%) completed the study. After 7 days of treatment, aclidinium and formo
0.0001). FEV_1 normalised AUC_{12-24}, FEV_1 normalised AUC_{0-24}, and morning pre-dose FEV_1 were also statistically
endpoints were statistically significantly greater with aclidinium 400 µg vs 100 µg. The safety profile of aclidi
dependent clinically meaningful improvements in FEV_1 compared with placebo. This study also confirmed th
further investigation in Phase III trials. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

Drug Terms

aclidinium bromide, formoterol fumarate, placebo, salbutamol

Disease Terms

chronic obstructive lung disease, coughing, diarrhea, ECG abnormality, headache, prur

Device Terms

powder inhaler

Other Terms

adult, article, bronchodilatation, controlled study, crossover procedure, disease severity
drug monitoring, drug safety, evening dosage, female, forced expiratory volume, forced v
multicenter study, phase 2 clinical trial, priority journal, randomized controlled trial

Author Keywords

Aclidinium, AE, AUC, BID, Bronchodilation, COPD, DPI, ECG, FEV_1, FVC, ITT, LABA, LAMA, LS, Phase II, SAE, SE,

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Mindt S. : Klinische Forschung Hamburg GmbH Hoheluftchaussee 18, 20253 Hamburg, Germany.

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Country of Source	United Kingdom
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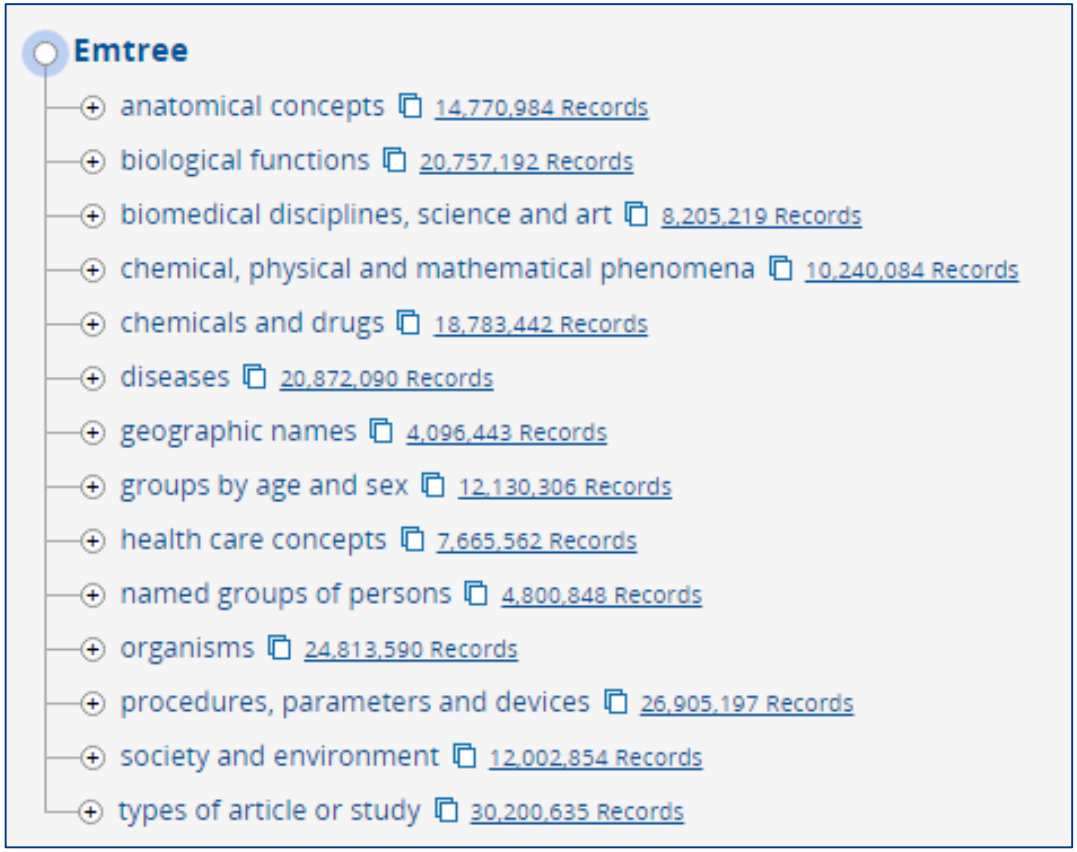
MEDLINE PMID	22497752
Embase Accession Number	2012260646
Number of References	20
Cited by in Scopus	30
Device Tradenames	Aerolizer (Novartis, Switzerland), Genuair (Almirall, Spain)
Drug Tradenames	foradil (Novartis, Switzerland)
Device Manufacturers	Almirall (Spain), Novartis (Switzerland)
Drug Manufacturers	Novartis (Switzerland)
CAS Registry Numbers	aclidinium bromide (320345-99-1) formoterol fumarate (43229-80-7) salbutamol (18559-94-9, 35763-26-9)
Clinical Trial Numbers	ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT01120093)

What is Emtree?

A controlled vocabulary for Biomedicine and related Life Sciences



What is facet?

The levels of a thesaurus subject hierarchy are called facets. Each facet represents a broad category of subjects.

Webinar Recording <systematic searching with Emtree> http://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/18667/p/9754/

Emtree Facts

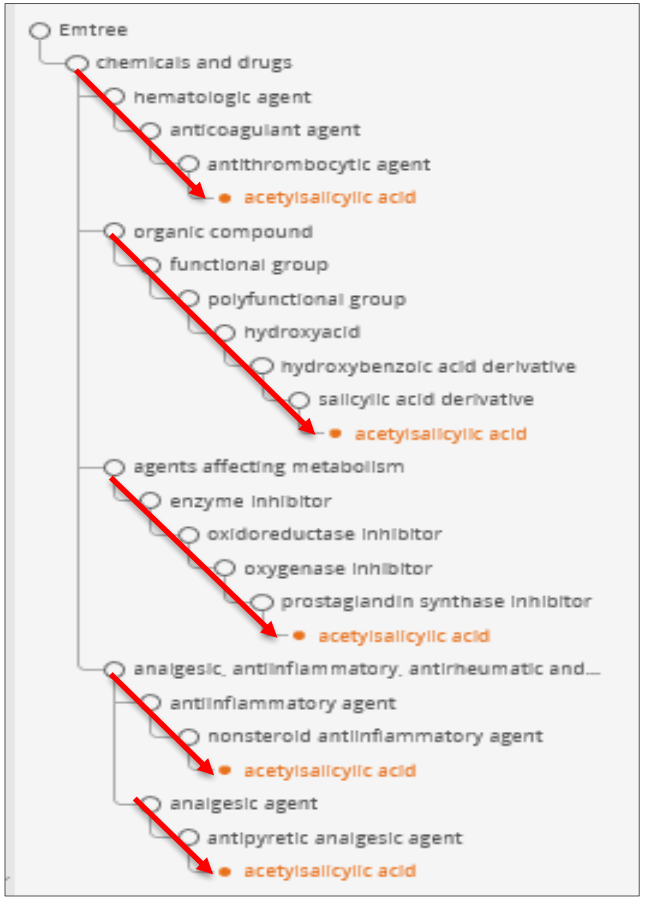
- 75,000 preferred terms
- 320,000 synonyms
- Drug Facet: 32,000 preferred terms and over 200,000 synonyms
- Including all MeSH terms
- Emtree update 3 times a year, including back-posting

Explore Emtree

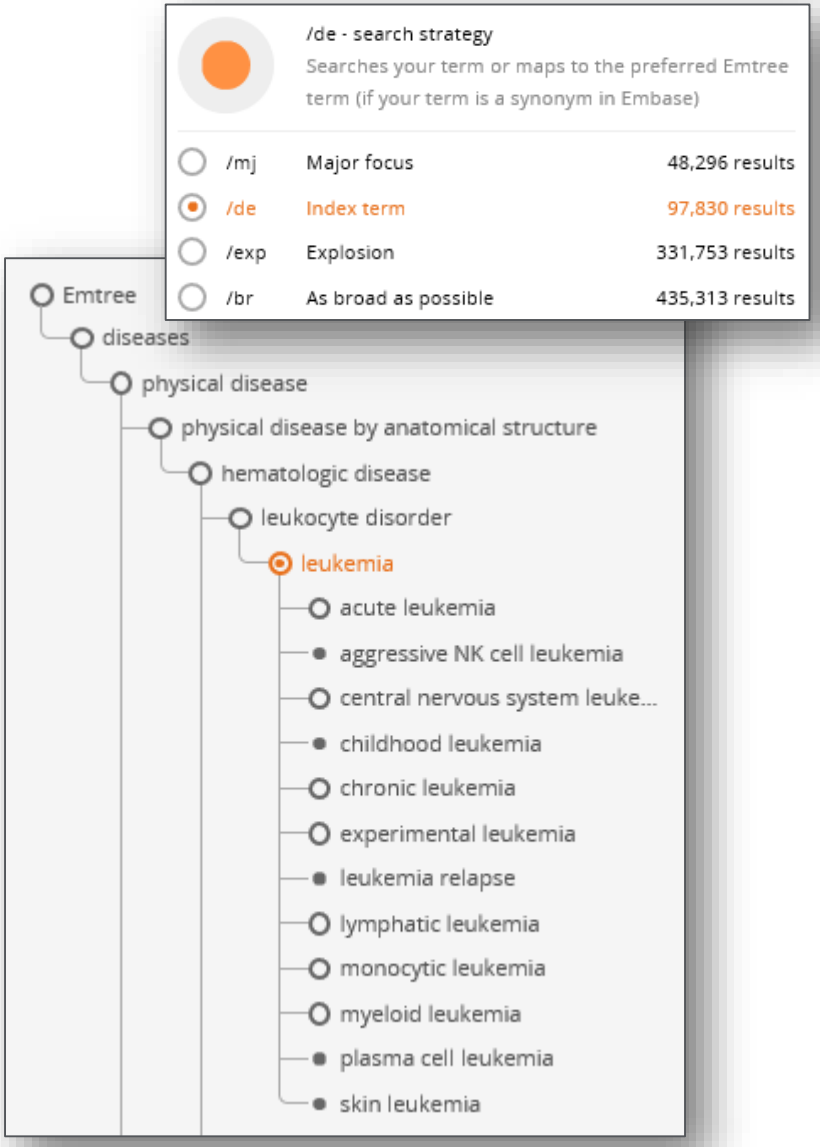
The hierarchy of terms defines the context

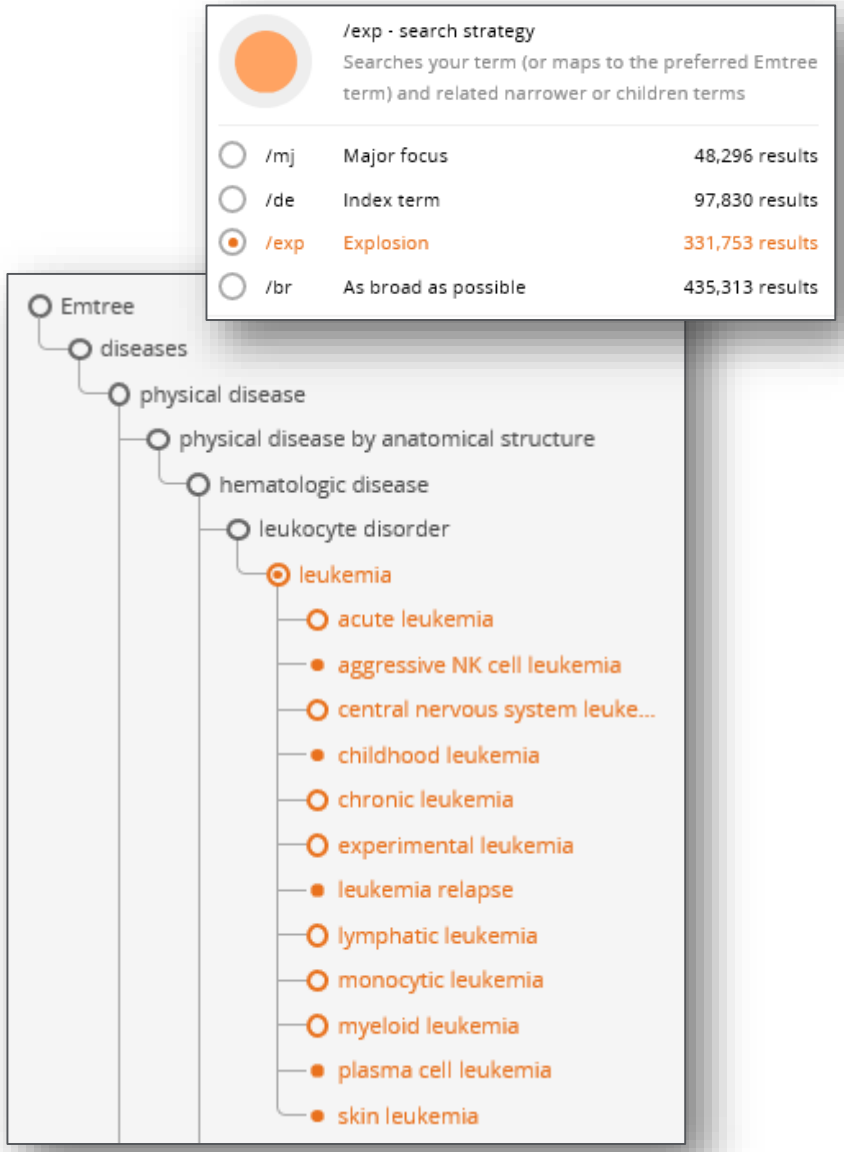
Drugs can be classified via different routes:

- Drug class:
  - therapeutic use
  - system affected
  - mechanism of action
- Pharmacological activity
- Chemical structure



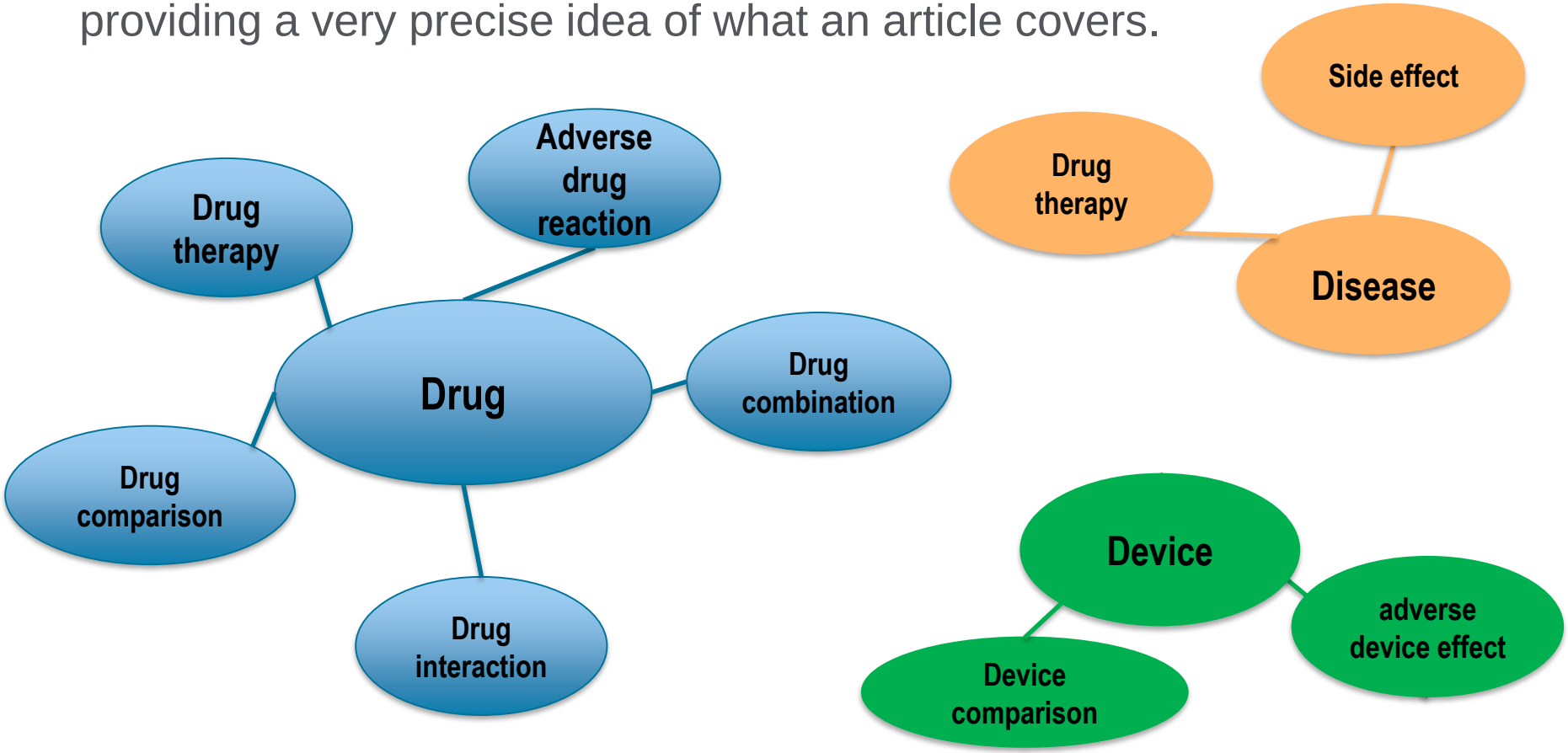
Make use of the Emtree structure: explosion searching





Subheadings

Subheadings are Emtree terms that are also used as concept qualifiers for drugs, diseases and devices to refine their meaning, providing a very precise idea of what an article covers.

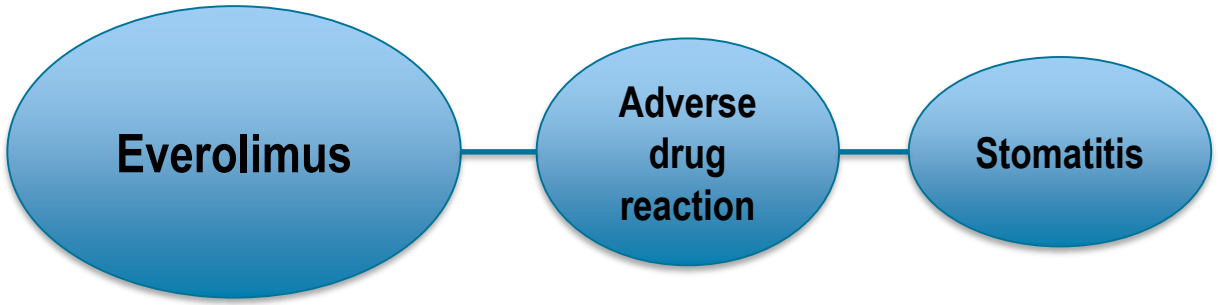


Indexing: triple-linking

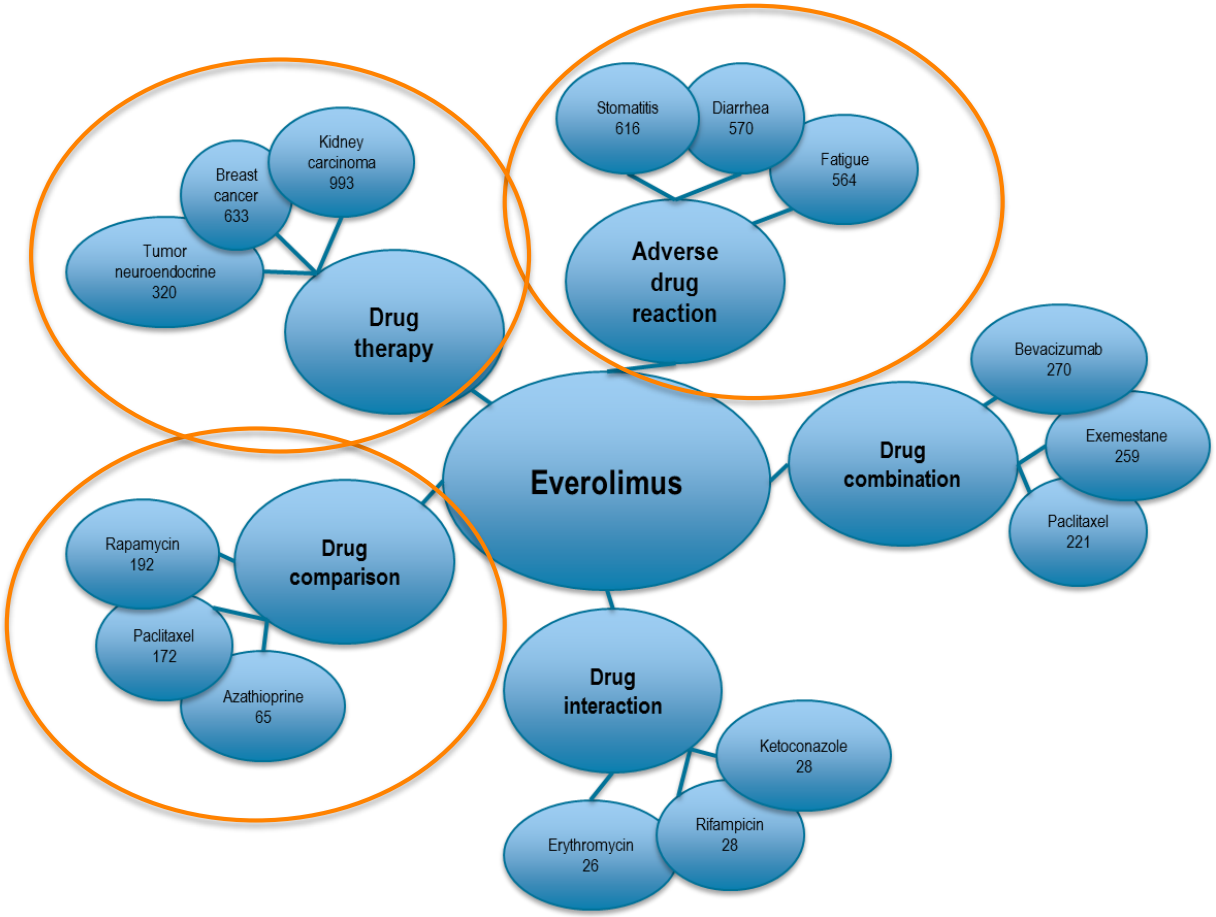
Triple-indexing is three level indexing of the full text of an article. It consists of:

- Term (drug or device or disease)
- Key subheading (**relationship**)
- Linked terms (e.g. stomatitis, hypertension, stroke, nausea, etc.)

Triple indexing has started in Q1 of 2007 for the **drug triples** (drug therapy from Q2 of 2009). **Devices** began in Q2 of 2014.



E.g. Triple indexing can be used to identify relationships of the drug Everolimus

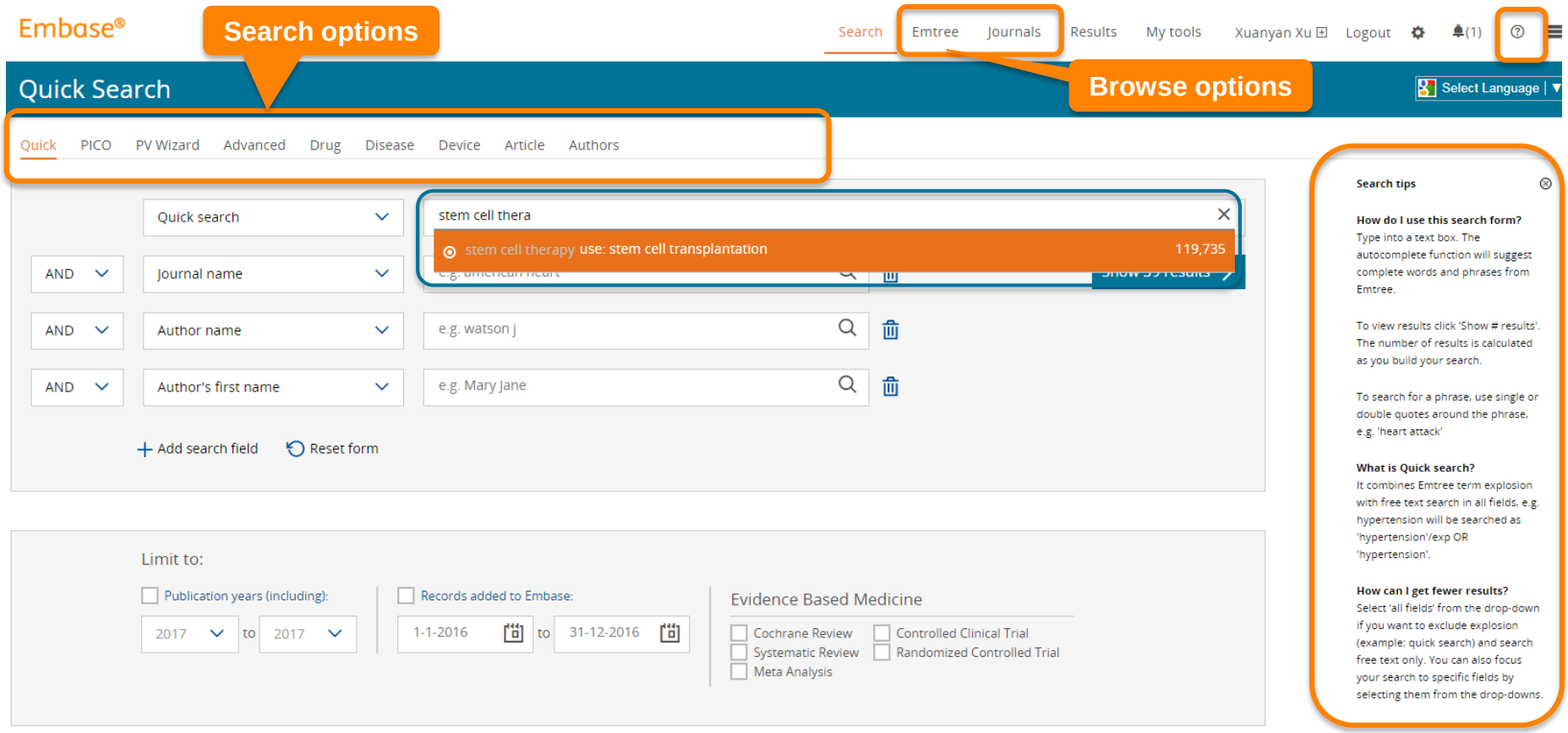


Manually extracted semantic relationships

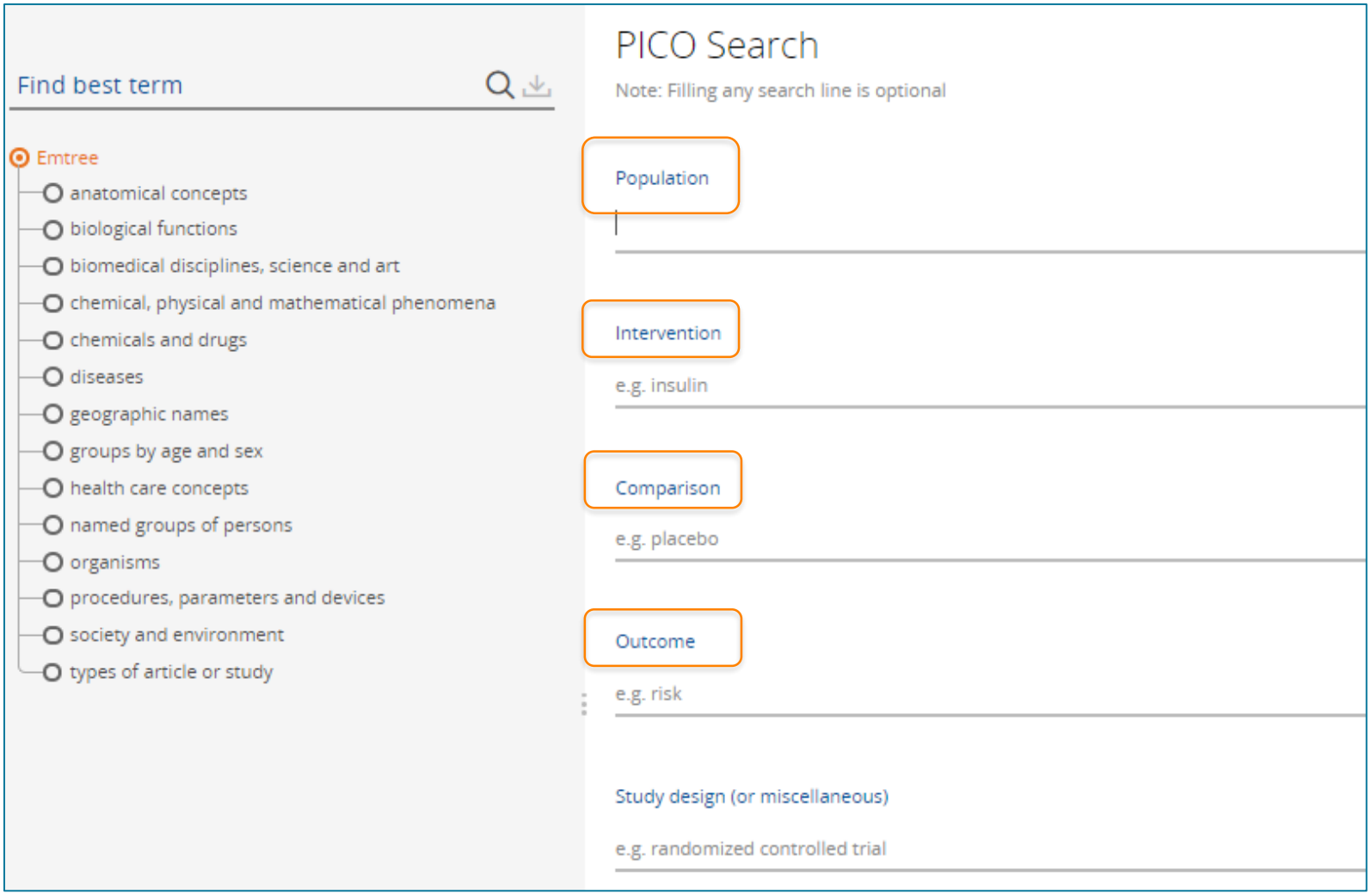
Triple linking and drug-repurposing

- http://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/11345/p/9754
- http://help.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/6082/p/9754

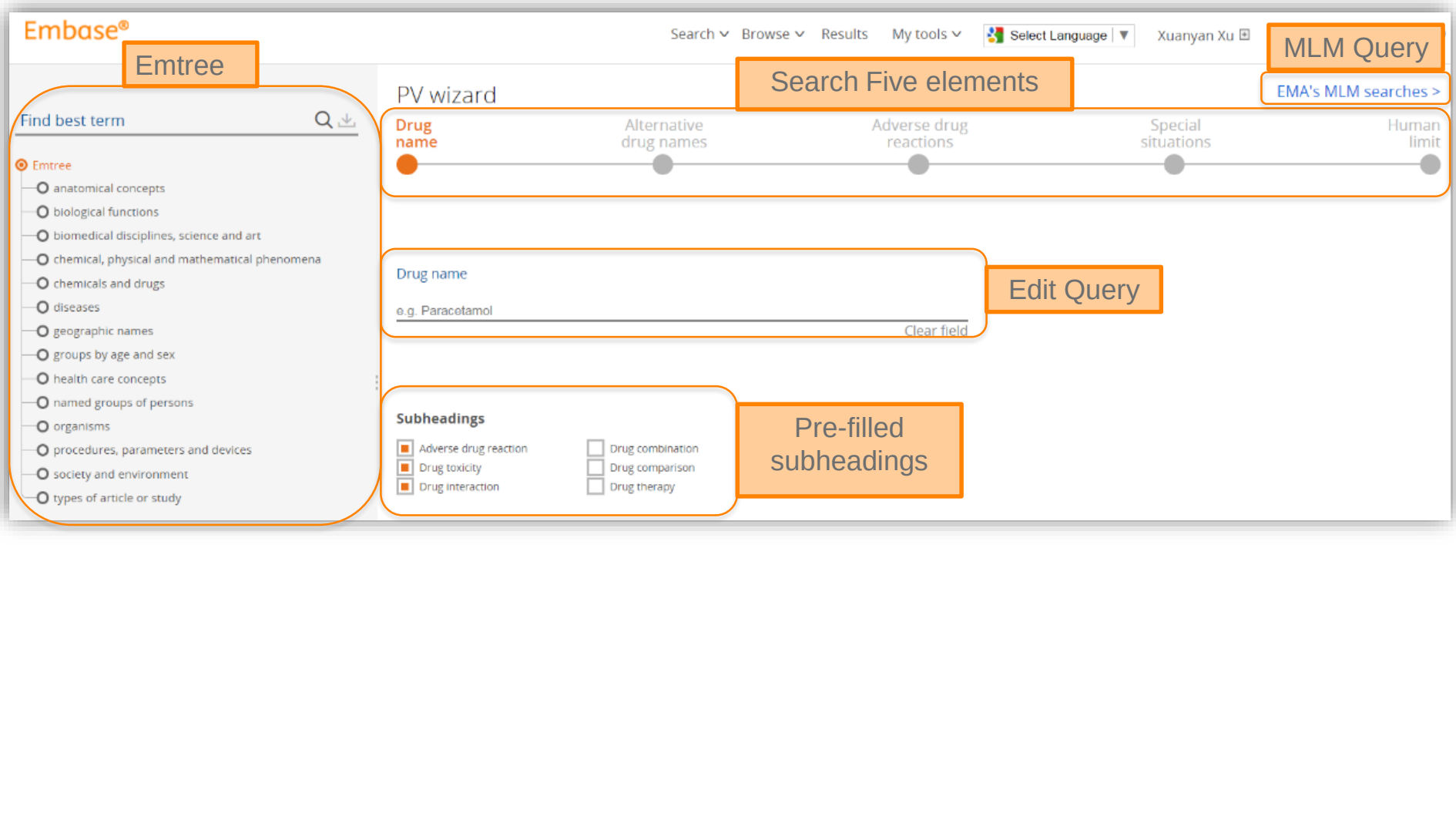
Tools in Embase.com


Embase®
Search options
Search
Emtree
Journals
Results
My tools
Xuanyan Xu
Logout
(1)
Browse options
Quick Search
Select Language
Quick
PICO
PV Wizard
Advanced
Drug
Disease
Device
Article
Authors
Quick search
stem cell thera
stem cell therapy use: stem cell transplantation 119,735
AND
Journal name
AND
Author name
e.g. watson j
AND
Author's first name
e.g. Mary Jane
Add search field
Reset form
Limit to:
Publication years (including):
2017
to
2017
Records added to Embase:
1-1-2016
to
31-12-2016
Evidence Based Medicine
Cochrane Review
Controlled Clinical Trial
Systematic Review
Randomized Controlled Trial
Meta Analysis
Search tips
How do I use this search form?
Type into a text box. The autocomplete function will suggest complete words and phrases from Emtree.
To view results click 'Show # results'. The number of results is calculated as you build your search.
To search for a phrase, use single or double quotes around the phrase, e.g. 'heart attack'
What is Quick search?
It combines Emtree term explosion with free text search in all fields, e.g. hypertension will be searched as 'hypertension'/exp OR 'hypertension'.
How can I get fewer results?
Select 'all fields' from the drop-down if you want to exclude explosion (example: quick search) and search free text only. You can also focus your search to specific fields by selecting them from the drop-downs.

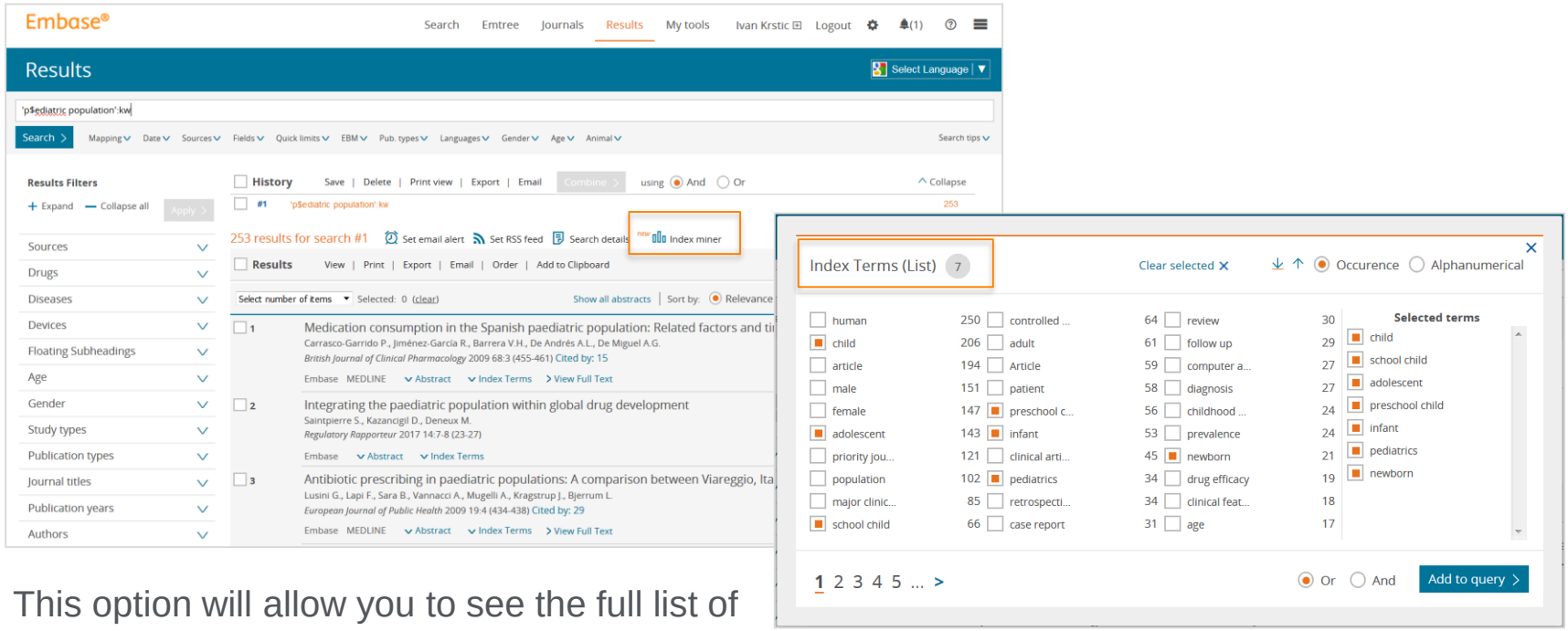
Using PICO search form for systematic searching



Using PV wizard search form



Index miner

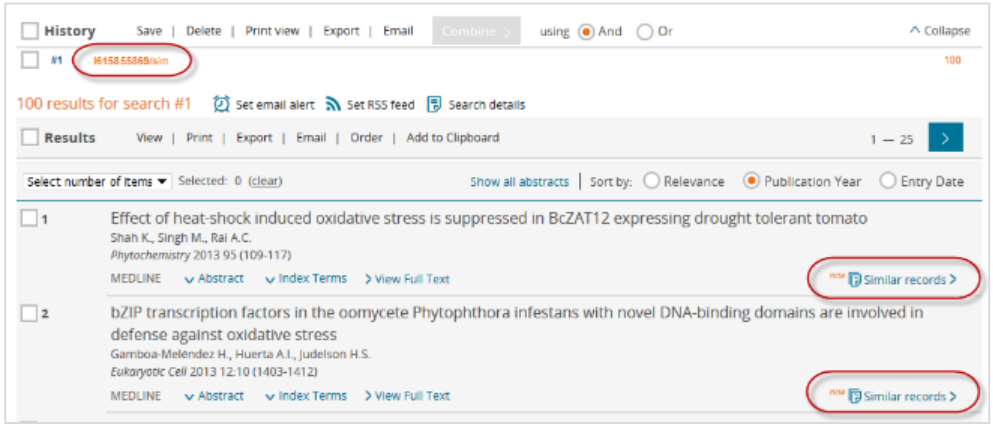


This option will allow you to see the full list of indexed terms in the result set, and select the ones you want to include to expand the search.

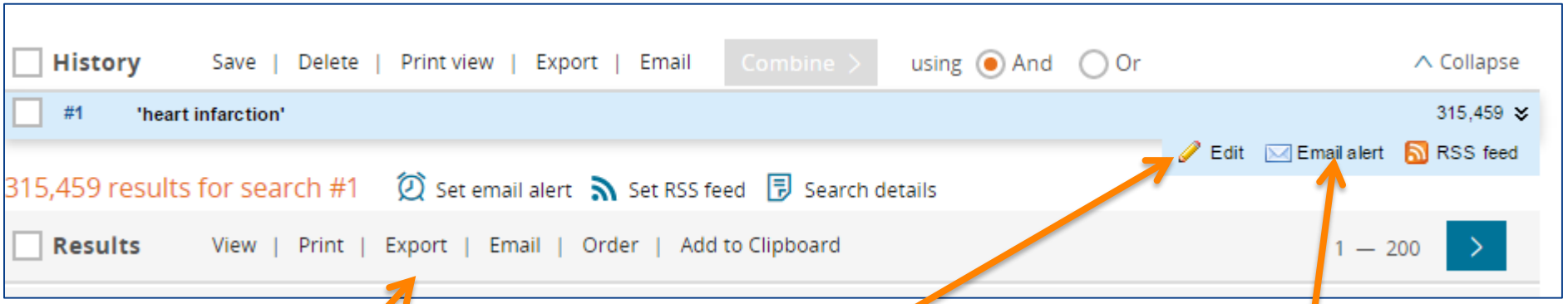
Find similar records

- Embase will display 100 records similar to a record (e.g. L123456789)
- Search syntax will be L123456789/sim
- Search will be executed as a combination of major focus terms:

  'term 1'/mj AND 'term 2'/mj OR ('term 1'/mj AND 'term 3'/mj) OR ('term 1'/mj AND 'term 4'/mj) OR ('term 2'/mj AND 'term 3'/mj) OR ('term 2'/mj AND 'term 4'/mj) … OR ('term n-1'/mj AND 'term n'/mj) NOT L123456789
- Results will be sorted by relevance and limited to top 100



Managing results



Export, print or share results – choose from formats including RIS, text or CSV

Edit the search to apply additional limits

Set up e-mail alerts to automatically receive new search results (frequencies range from daily to yearly)

How Embase delivers value?

...by including literature and information resources in **a timely manner**

Conference proceedings 

Scientific Journals 

In Press (unpublished) 

We make sure you don't miss any biomedical literature

...by reading full-text to **identify drugs, diseases, adverse affects, clinical trials, drug trade names** etc.

Deep indexing using own taxonomy (EMTREE)

The only close alternative is reading all the articles

...by enabling advanced search filters and intuitive search tools to pinpoint relevant literature and manageable record set

Very powerful Search Environment

Good precision and recall balance

...by allowing users to **automate searching** and result management

E-mail Alerting

API

Interoperability

QUOSA™ PV

Automation and documentation

Embase is recommended by the regulatory bodies and authorities for maintaining awareness of safety profiles

FDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Cochrane

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

NEW

EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

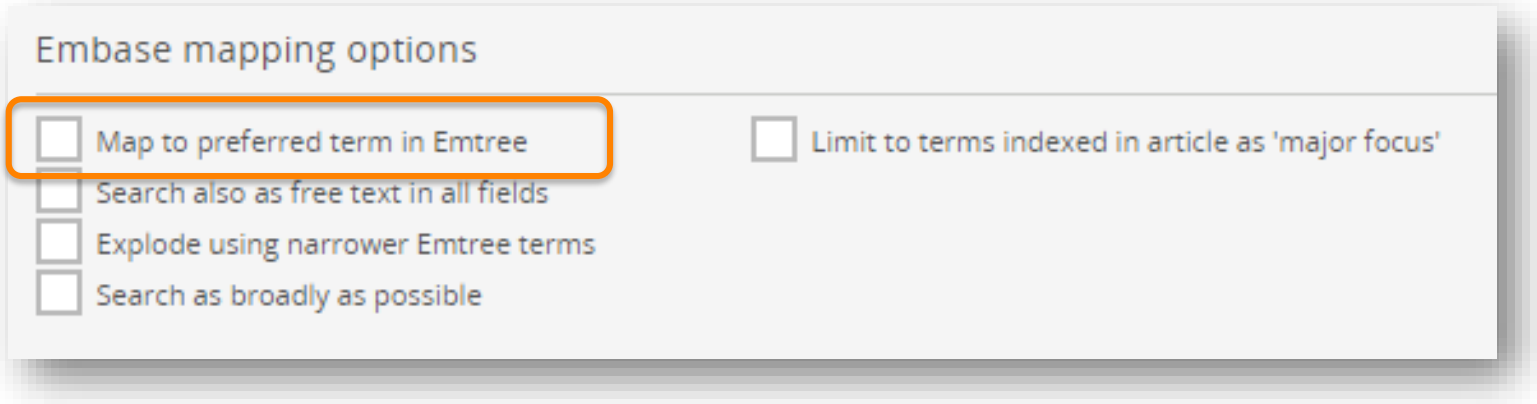
Committee for Medicinal Products for Veterinary Use (CVMP)

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY DIRECTORATE GENERAL

Consumer Goods
Cosmetics and Medical Devices

Basic searching

Mapping: Level of comprehensiveness



/de: search the preferred term

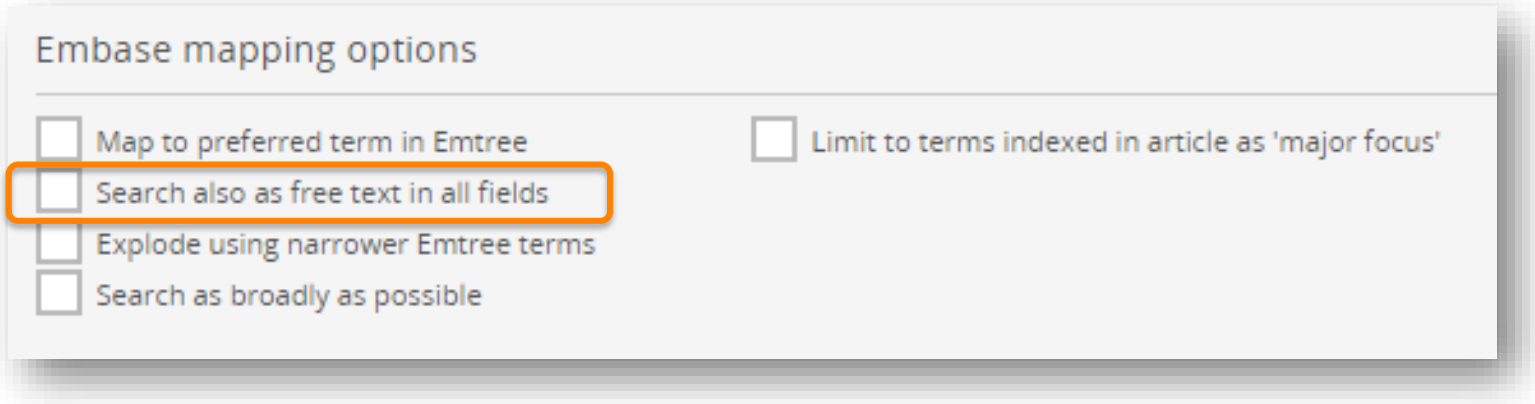
Stem Cell Therapy is a synonym of Stem Cell Transplantation

Searching ‘stem cell therapy’ will be mapped to searching the preferred term ‘stem cell transplantation’

‘stem cell therapy’/de 36,166

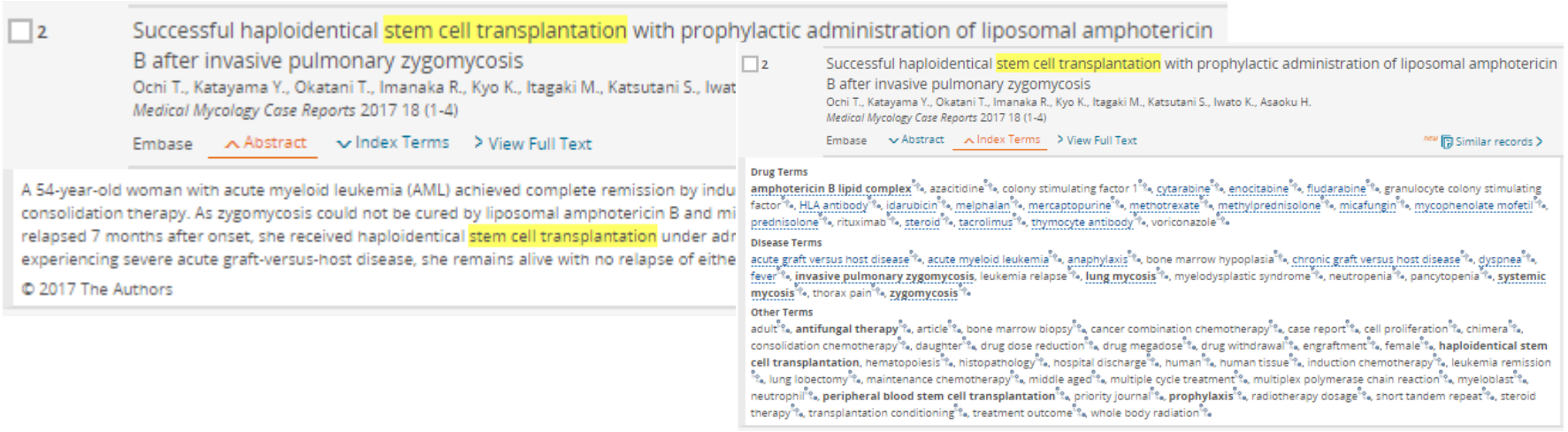
‘stem cell transplantation’/de 36,166

Mapping: Level of comprehensiveness



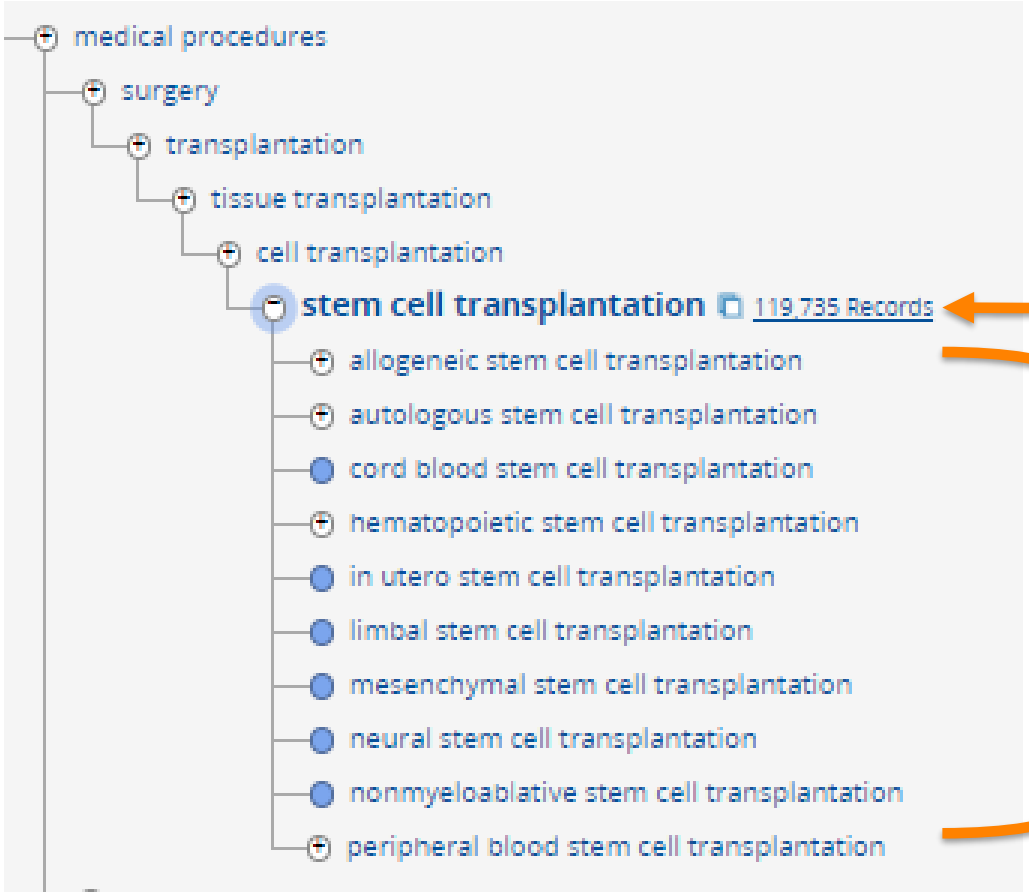
search in all fields of a record

including title, abstract, author keyword, institute name, all fields



Mapping: Level of comprehensiveness

/exp: explode using narrower Emtree terms

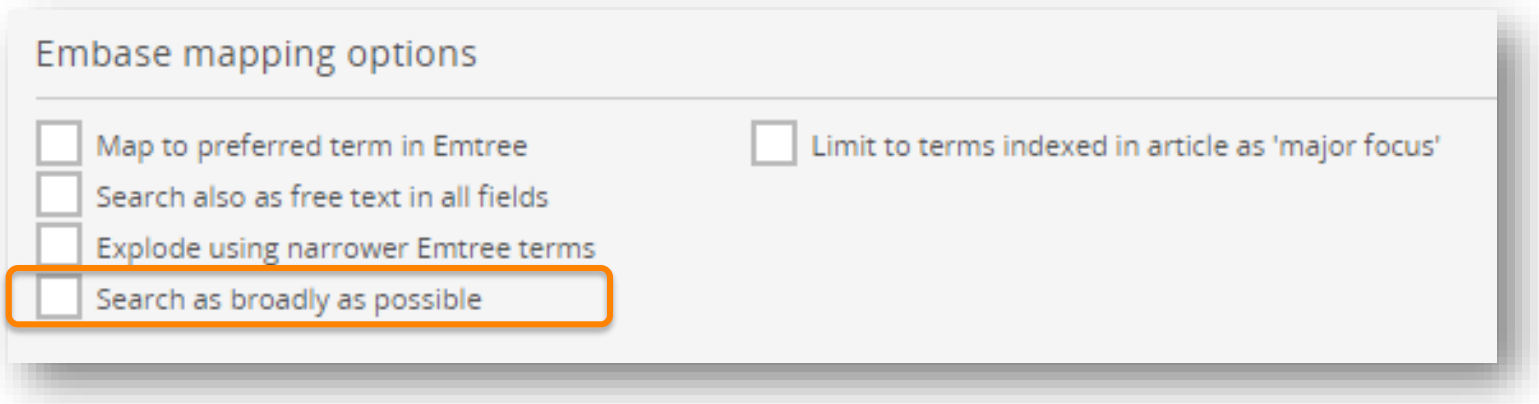


Preferred term (/de)

+

Narrower terms – included in an /exp search

Mapping: Level of comprehensiveness

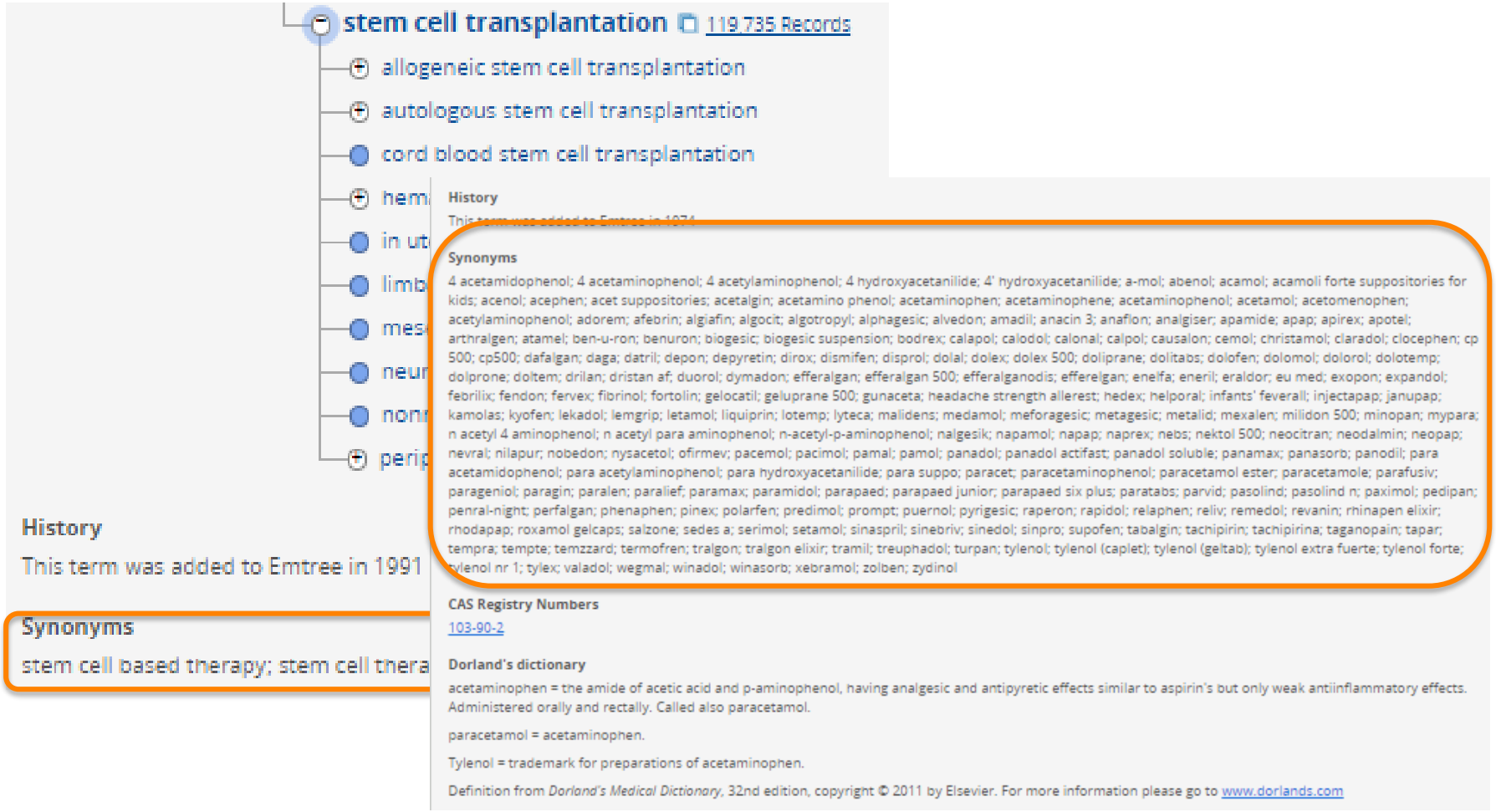


/br Search as broad as possible. It combines:

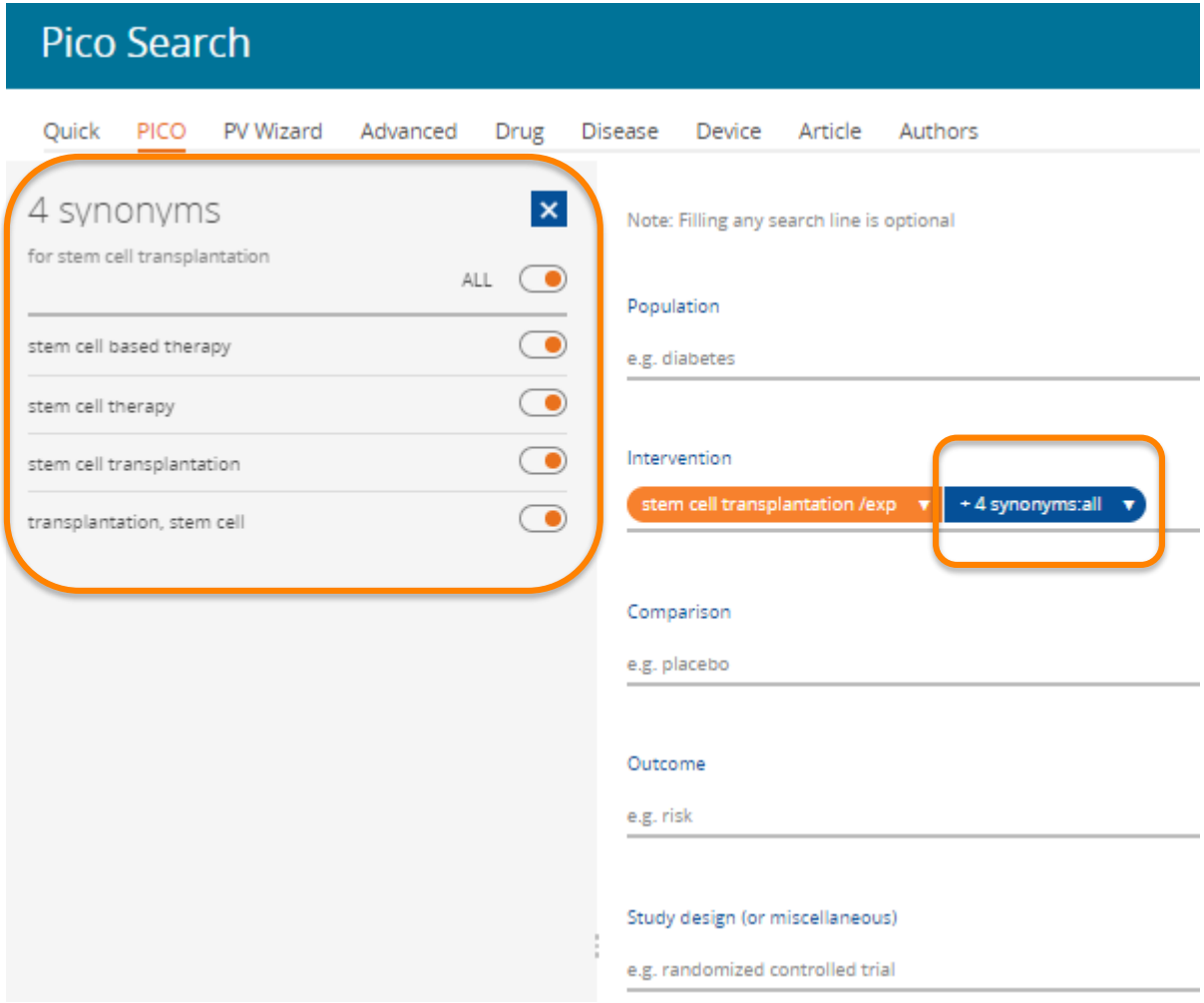
- Map to preferred term in Emtree
- Search also as free text in all fields
- Explode using narrower Emtree terms

‘stem cell transplantation’/exp 119,735
‘stem cell transplantation’/br 130,135
'stem cell transplantation'/exp OR 'stem cell transplantation‘ 130,135

Synonyms

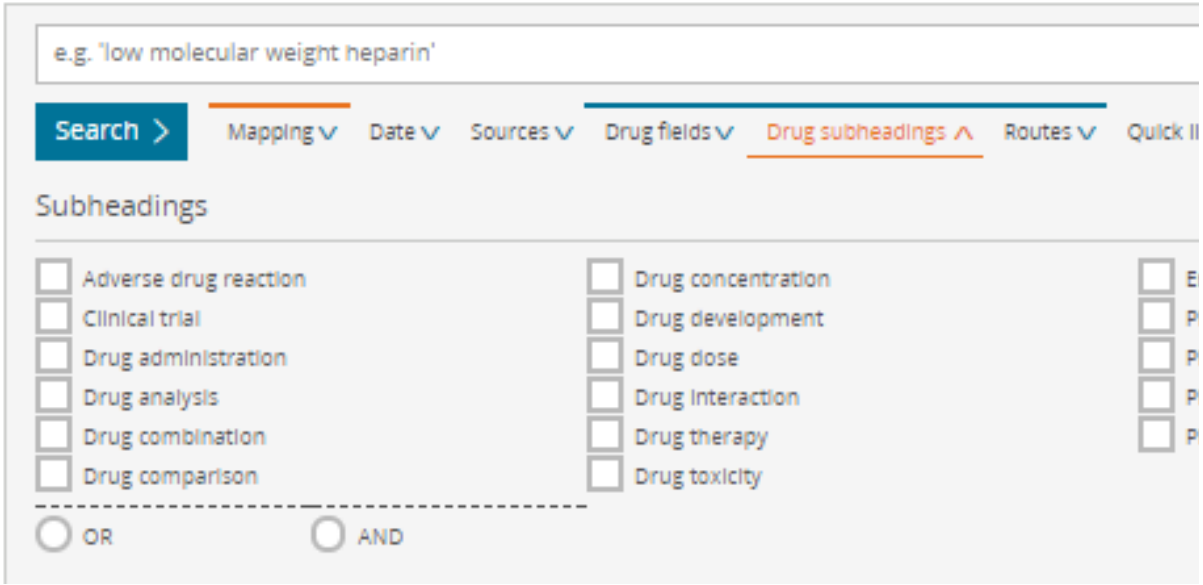

stem cell transplantation 119,735 Records
allogeneic stem cell transplantation
autologous stem cell transplantation
cord blood stem cell transplantation
History
This term was added to Emtree in 1991
Synonyms
stem cell based therapy; stem cell thera
History
Synonyms
4 acetamidophenol; 4 acetaminophenol; 4 acetylaminophenol; 4 hydroxyacetanilide; 4' hydroxyacetanilide; a-mol; abenol; acamol; acamoli forte suppositories for kids; acenol; acephen; acet suppositories; acetalgin; acetamino phenol; acetaminophen; acetaminophene; acetaminophenol; acetamol; acetomenophen; acetylaminophenol; adorem; afebrin; algiafin; algocit; algotropyl; alphagesic; alvedon; amadil; anacin 3; anaflon; analgiser; apamide; apap; apirex; apotel; arthralgen; atamel; ben-u-ron; benuron; biogesic; biogesic suspension; bodrex; calapol; calodol; calonal; calpol; causalon; cemol; christamol; claradol; clocephen; cp 500; cp500; dafalgan; daga; datril; depon; depyretin; dirox; dismifen; disprol; dolal; dolex; dolex 500; doliprane; dolitabs; dolofen; dolomol; dolorol; dolotemp; dolprone; doltem; drilan; dristan af; duorol; dymadon; efferalgan; efferalgan 500; efferalganodis; efferelgan; enelfa; eneril; eraldor; eu med; exopon; expandol; febrilix; fendon; fervex; fibrinol; fortolin; gelocatil; geluprane 500; gunaceta; headache strengtn allerest; nedex; helporal; infants' feverall; injectapap; janupap; kamolas; kyofen; lekadol; lemgrip; letamol; liquiprin; lotemp; lyteca; malidens; medamol; meforagesic; metagesic; metalid; mexalen; milidon 500; minopan; mypara; n acetyl 4 aminophenol; n acetyl para aminophenol; n-acetyl-p-aminophenol; nalgesik; napamol; napap; naprex; nebs; nektol 500; neocitran; neodalmin; neopap; nevral; nilapur; nobedon; nysacetol; ofirmev; pacemol; pacimol; pamal; pamol; panadol; panadol actifast; panadol soluble; panamax; panasorb; panodil; para acetamidophenol; para acetylaminophenol; para hydroxyacetanilide; para suppo; paracet; paracetaminophenol; paracetamol ester; paracetamole; parafusiv; parageniol; paragin; paralen; paralief; paramax; paramidol; parapaed; parapaed junior; parapaed six plus; paratabs; parvid; pasolind; pasolind n; paximol; pedipan; penral-night; perfalgan; phenaphen; pinex; polarfen; predimol; prompt; puernol; pyrigesic; raperon; rapidol; relaphen; reliv; remedol; revanin; rhinapen elixir; rhodapap; roxamol gelcaps; salzone; sedes a; serimol; setamol; sinaspril; sinebriv; sinedol; sinpro; supofen; tabalgin; tachipirin; tachipirina; taganopain; tapar; tempra; tempte; temzzard; termofren; tralgon; tralgon elixir; tramil; treuphadol; turpan; tylenol; tylenol (caplet); tylenol (geltab); tylenol extra fuerte; tylenol forte; tylenol nr 1; tylex; valadol; wegmal; winadol; winasorb; xebramol; zolben; zydinol
CAS Registry Numbers
103-90-2
Dorland's dictionary
acetaminophen = the amide of acetic acid and p-aminophenol, having analgesic and antipyretic effects similar to aspirin's but only weak antiinflammatory effects. Administered orally and rectally. Called also paracetamol.
paracetamol = acetaminophen.
Tylenol = trademark for preparations of acetaminophen.
Definition from Dorland's Medical Dictionary, 32nd edition, copyright © 2011 by Elsevier. For more information please go to www.dorlands.com

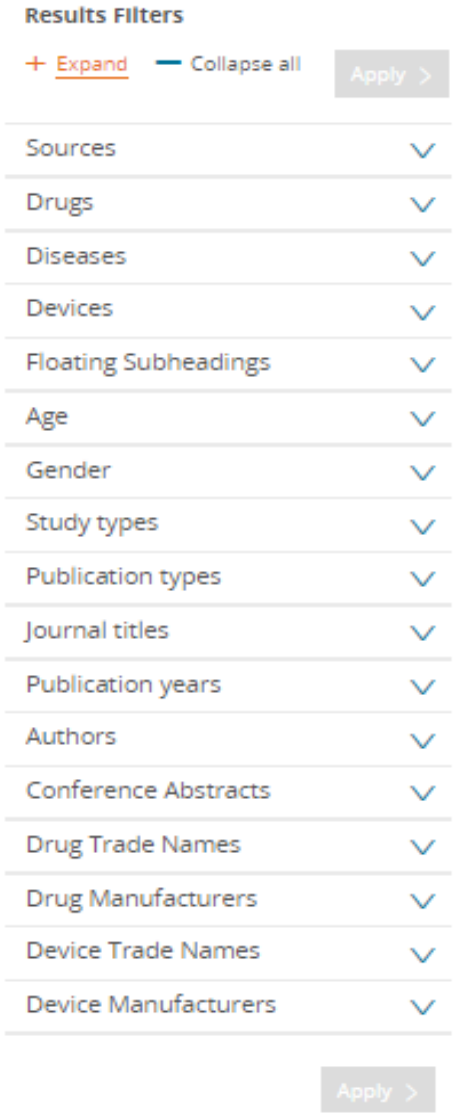
Using PICO to include synonyms



Balance comprehension and precision

- **To increase comprehension**
  - Include sub-terms/derivatives with an explosion search
  - Include synonyms in a free text search => PICO form can h
- **To increase precision**



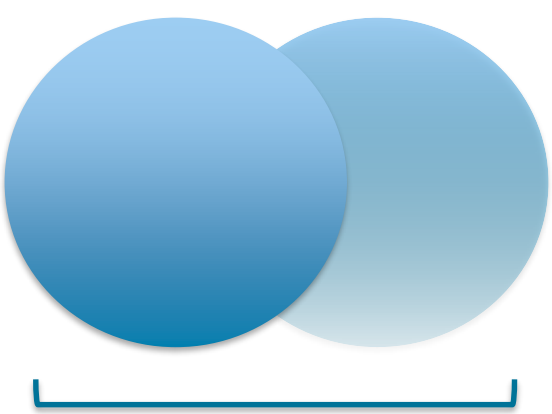


Tips for searching – Boolean operators

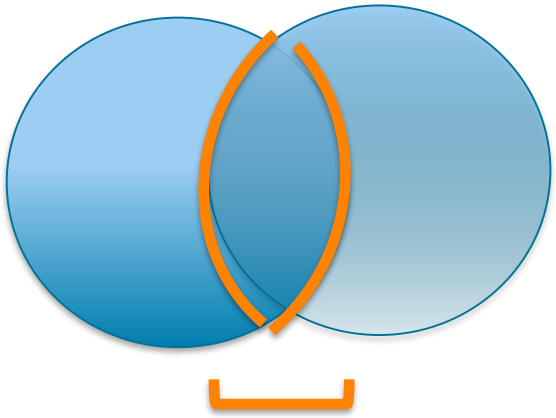
The Boolean logical operators AND, OR, NOT, NEAR and NEXT can be used to combine search terms or query numbers in a variety of ways:

- Aged **OR** elderly **OR** geriatric – At least one word must be mentioned in each record
- Depression **AND** tricyclic – Both words must be present in each record

Boolean operators can be combined and nested with parentheses within a single search statement:



OR



AND

Tips for searching

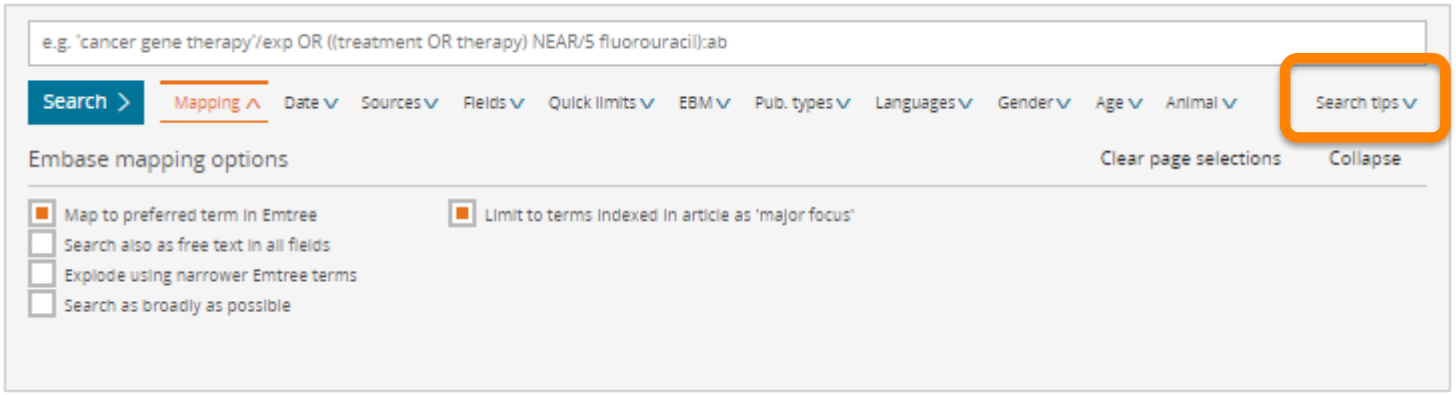
- When conducting a search of Article title and Abstract for author free-text expressions consider using **proximity operators** (**NEXT**, **NEAR**) as appropriate

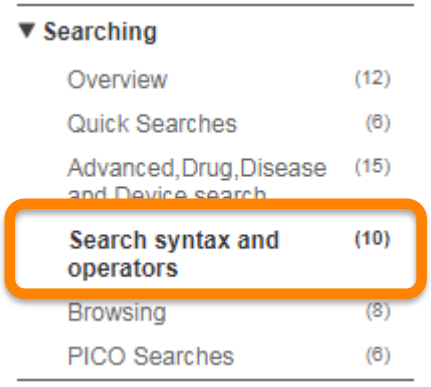
cardiac NEAR/5 catheter retrieves:

*"Despite complicated **cardiac** anatomy, **catheter** ablation of AT..."*
*"... patients undergoing **catheter** ablation for **cardiac** arrhythmias ..."*
*"...a continuous thermodilution **cardiac** output pulmonary artery **catheter**."*

- When performing free-text searches, remember to **consider variant spellings** including British and American spellings and terminology
  - e.g., tumor vs tumour; diaper vs nappy; pediatric vs paediatric; otorhinolaryngology vs ear, nose and throat; overuse injury vs repetitive strain injury

Where Can you Learn More?





➢ **New Embase Support Center**

Demo

- What are the best empirical antibiotic treatment options for bacterial meningitis?

- Population = patients with bacterial meningitis
- Intervention = antibiotic agent
- Comparison = no treatment
- Outcome = (blank)

- Retrieve all the adverse events mentioned about paracetamol

- Compare the everolimus eluting coronary stent with biolimus eluting coronary stent

- Intervention: everolimus eluting coronary stent
- Comparison: biolimus eluting coronary stent

- Recent reports of cardiac adverse effects of beta agonists in the treatment of asthma patients

- Drug search: beta agonist
- Disease: asthma with subheading: therapy
- Disease: heart disease with subheading: side effect
- Combine, and select records added date

Thank you!

Questions?
Xuanyan Xu
x.xu@elsevier.com

Searching basics to master

Boolean operators

- **The Boolean logical operators AND, OR, NOT, NEAR and NEXT can be used to combine search terms or query numbers in a variety of ways:**
  - Depression **AND** tricyclic – Both words must be present in each record
  - Aged **OR** elderly **OR** geriatric – At least one word must be mentioned in each record
- **Boolean operators can be combined and nested with parentheses within a single search statement**:
  - (aged **OR** elderly **OR** geriatric) **AND** (depression **OR** insomnia)

Notes:
•If no other operator is specified, **AND** is the default operator; *heart failure* is searched as *heart AND failure* if not enclosed in quotation marks
•Boolean operators can be used in any search form, including Quick Search
•Phrases: searched in quotation marks; 'heart failure'

Searching basics to master

Proximity operators

- **Proximity operators let you search for words or phrases at any specified distance from each other**

NEAR/n:

- This requests terms which are within 'n' words of each other, in either direction.

cardiac NEAR/5 catheter retrieves:

*"Despite complicated **cardiac** anatomy, **catheter** ablation of AT..."*

*"... patients undergoing **catheter** ablation for **cardiac** arrhythmias ..."*

*"...a continuous thermodilution **cardiac** output pulmonary artery **catheter**."*

NEXT/n:

- This requests terms which are within 'n' words of each other, in the order specified.

hip NEXT/3 prosthesis retrieves:

*"... rheumatoid arthritis, joint surgery, **hip** or knee **prosthesis** ..."*

*"metal on metal **hip** resurfacing**, prosthesis** failure (complication, diagnosis)..."*

Notes:

•The proximity operators NEAR and NEXT can be used with parentheses, truncation and field limits, for example: (symptom NEAR/5 (headache* OR 'head ache')):TI,AB*

Searching basics to master

Wildcard operators

- **Wildcards (truncation characters) let you search for word roots, variations in spelling, many plural forms, etc.**

  - Variable truncation: Use an asterisk (*)
    - ✓ *sul*ur* retrieves *sulfur, sulphur*
    - ✓ *cat** retrieves *cat, cats, catalyst, catastrophe*

  - A question mark (?) indicates exactly one variable character
    - ✓ sulf?nyl retrieves records that contain words like 'sulfonyl' and 'sulfinyl'
    - ✓ catheter? retrieves records that contain words like 'catheters', but not 'catheter' or 'catheterization'

Notes:
•*Wildcards (*, ?) are now searchable in phrases e.g.* 'heart infarct*' or "metabol* disorder*'
• The wildcard * cannot be used with fewer than two characters e.g. 'm* disorder' will not return results