

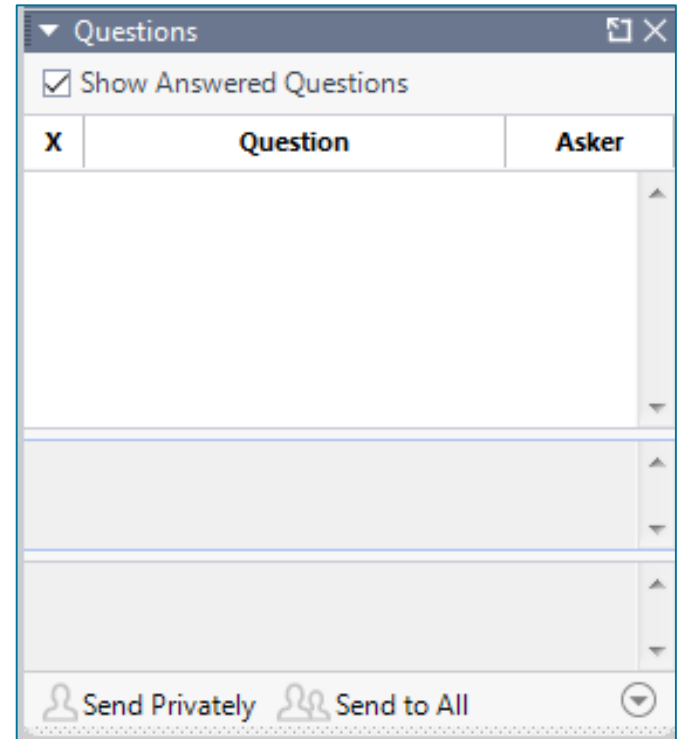


Getting started with Embase – An introduction

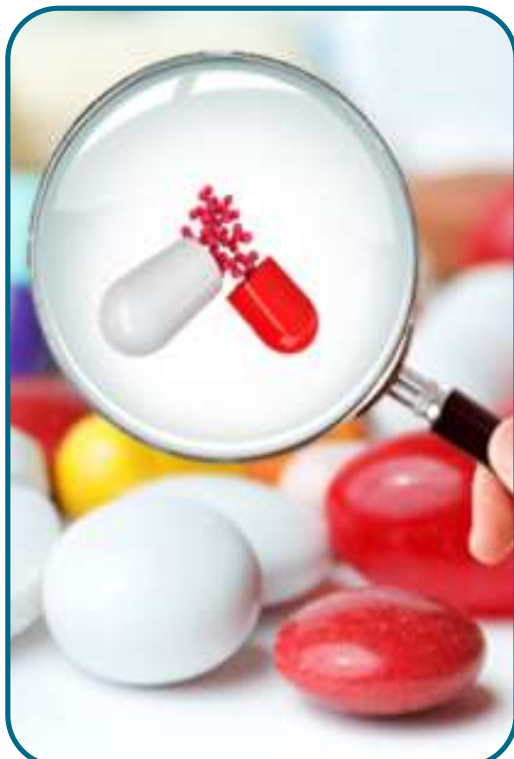
XXXXX
Customer Consultant
XXXX@elsevier.com
August, 2017

Agenda

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



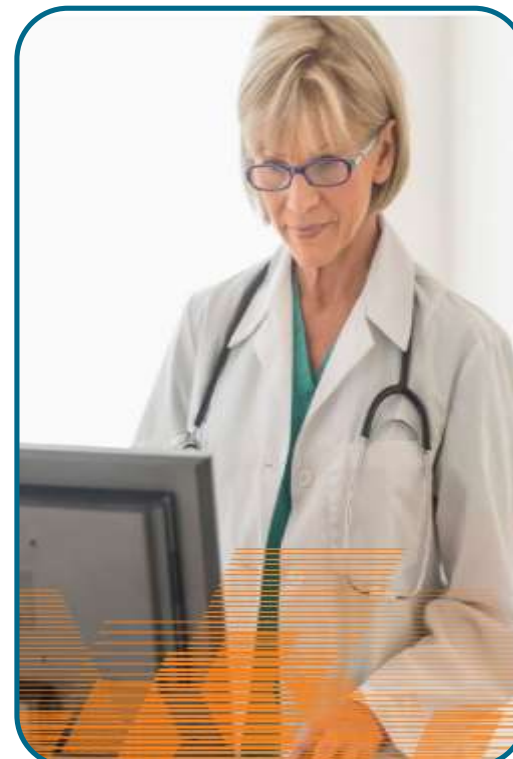
Why do people use Embase?



Pharmacovigilance
and drug safety



Clinical evaluation
and device safety



Systematic review
for evidence-based
medicine

How Embase delivers value?

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

“**Indexing** is amazing!

“More successful queries in this database than in Pubmed



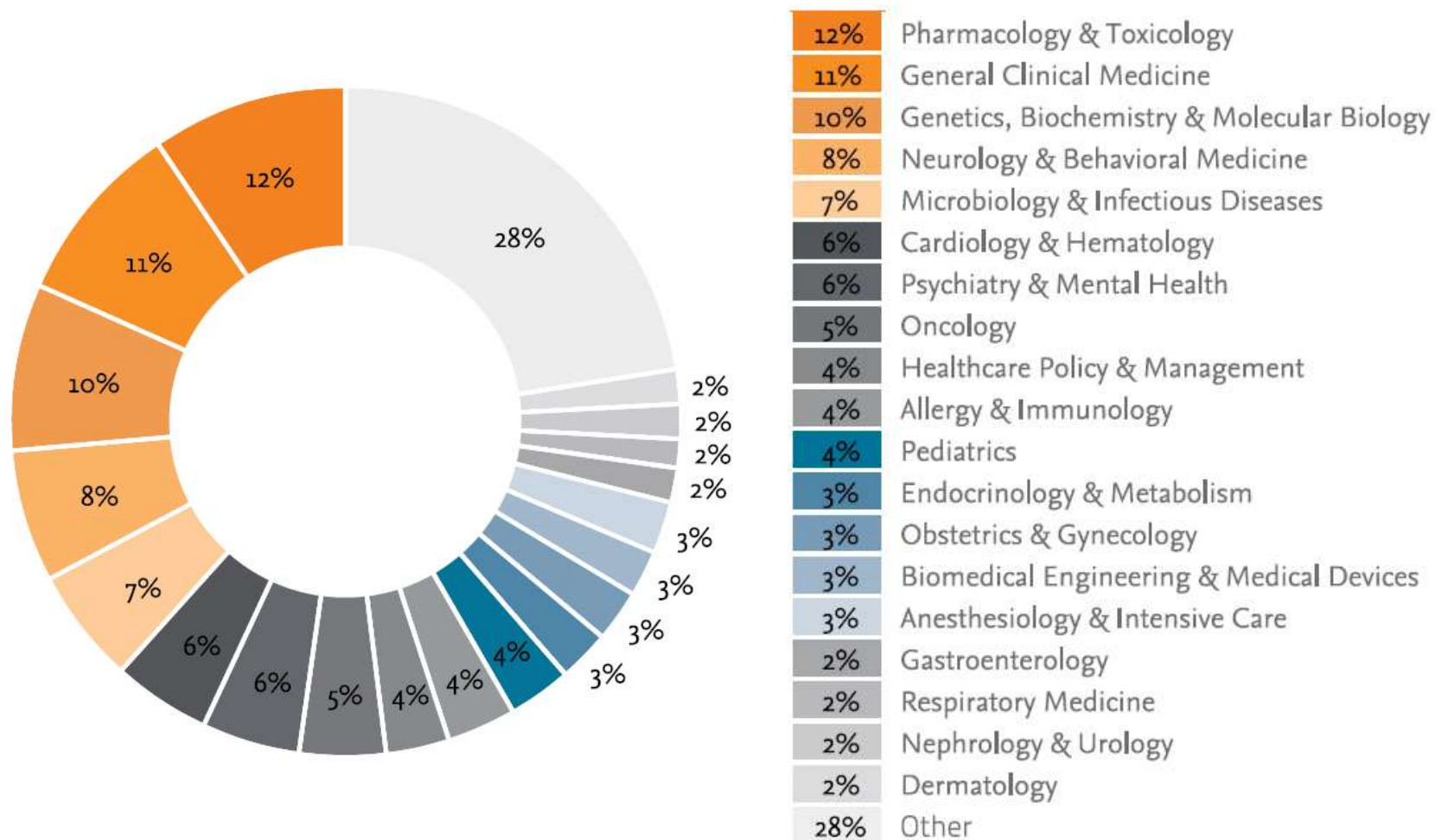
“the ability to **export** the citation from the original list, as well as from most of the citations, has made the whole experience tremendously fruitful.

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

“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.

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



Unique coverage of conference abstracts

Advanced Search

e.g. 'cancer gene therapy'/exp OR ((treatment OR therapy) NEAR/5 fluorouracil):ab

Search > Mapping v Date v Sources v Fields ^ Quick limits v EBM v

Field labels

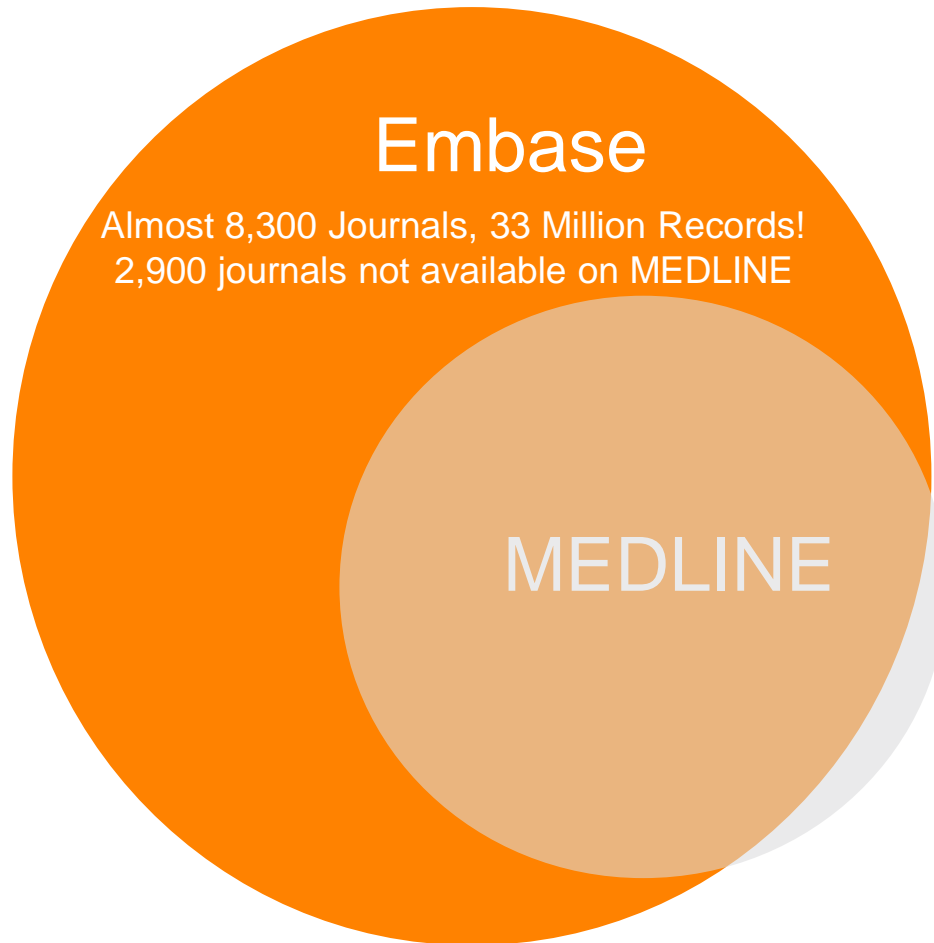
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Abstract :ab	Clinical trial number :cn
Accession number :an	CODEN :cd
Article title :ti	Conference date :dc
Author address :ad	Conference editor :ed
Author email :em	Conference location :lc
Author name :au	Conference name :nc
Index term :de	Page range :pg
ISSN :is	Publication date :pd
Issue :ip	Publication type :pt
Language of article :la	Publication year :py
Language of summary :ls	Source title :jt
Molecular sequence number :ms	Source type :jt
Original non-English title :tt	Start page :sp

Publication types

<input type="checkbox"/> Article	<input type="checkbox"/> Erratum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Article in Press	<input type="checkbox"/> Letter
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conference Abstract	<input type="checkbox"/> Note
<input type="checkbox"/> Conference Paper	<input type="checkbox"/> Review
<input type="checkbox"/> Conference Review	<input type="checkbox"/> Short Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Editorial	

<https://www.elsevier.com/solutions/embase-biomedical-research/embase-coverage-and-content>

Comprehensive content coverage



* [Changed MEDLINE coverage since 2017](#)
[May due to Elsevier publisher embargo policy](#)

** We are actively working to close the gap.
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Comprehensive content coverage

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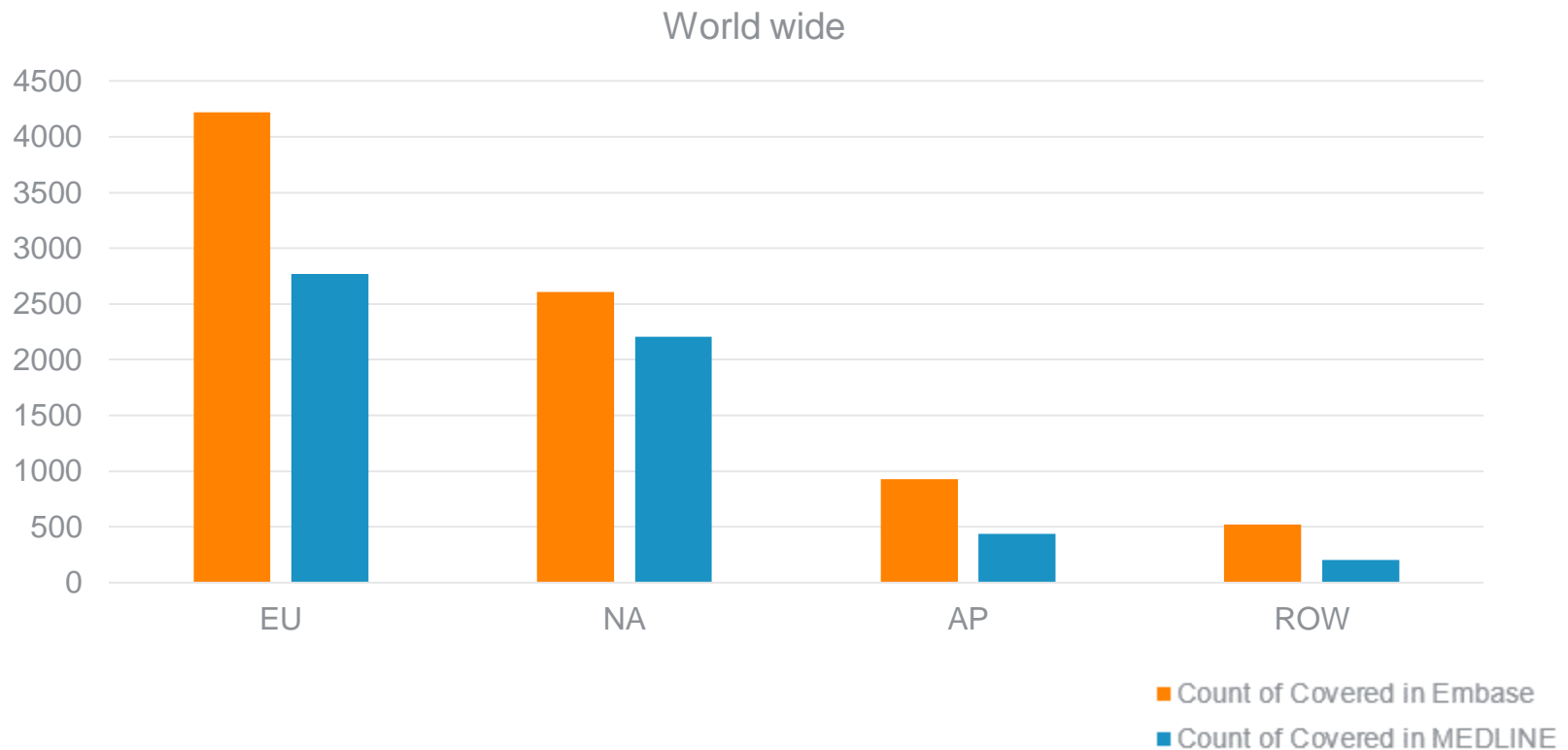
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More content: MEDLINE In-Process and In-Press records and PubMed-not-MEDLINE records in Embase

- [Changed MEDLINE coverage since 2017 May due to Elsevier publisher embargo policy](#)
- As of July 2017
- We are actively working to close the gap. Users can use [this query](#) to search the missing titles in MEDLINE

Worldwide coverage

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



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%
French	3384	2876	508	18%
Spanish	2876	2128	748	35%
Japanese	2139	1237	902	73%
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

PMID- 21699679

OWN - NLM

STAT- PubMed-not-MEDLINE

Case presentation

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

Table 1

Drug, plasma and ultra-filtrate levels and clearance^a

Medication	Emergency Department arrival 60 minutes after drug ingestion	After plasma exchange therapy 8 hours after drug ingestion		After 72 hours of HV-CVWH	
	Plasma levels	Plasma levels	Ultra-filtrate	Plasma levels	Ultra-filtrate
Sertraline, µg/mL	0.55	-	-	-	-
Nifedipine, µg/mL	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](#)

Embase®

Importance of indexing

The screenshot displays a medical database interface with a 'Drugs' sidebar on the left and a 'Results' pane on the right. The 'Drugs' sidebar lists various drugs with checkboxes and 'Details' links. 'Fluoxetine' is highlighted in yellow. The 'Results' pane shows a search result for 'Extra-corporeal life support for near-fatal multi-drug intoxication' by Rona R. et al. Two pop-up windows are overlaid on the results: 'Key subheadings' and 'Drug combination'. The 'Key subheadings' window lists categories like 'adverse drug reaction', 'drug combination', 'drug comparison', 'drug interaction', and 'drug therapy'. The 'Drug combination' window has a search bar and a list of drugs including 'atenolol', 'lacidipine', 'nifedipine', and 'sertraline'. An 'Apply' button is visible in the bottom right of the 'Drug combination' window.

Drugs

- calcium channel blocking agent
- calcium chloride [Details ▶](#) 1
- dobutamine [Details ▶](#) 1
- dopamine [Details ▶](#) 1
- epinephrine [Details ▶](#) 1
- fluoxetine [Details ▶](#) 1
- glucagon [Details ▶](#) 1
- glucose [Details ▶](#) 1

Click on 'Apply' to apply your selection

[Export](#)

Diseases [▼](#)

Devices [▼](#)

Floating Subheadings [▼](#)

Results View | Print | Export | Email | Order | Add to Clipboard

Select number of items ▼ Selected: 0 (clear)

1 **Extra-corporeal life support for near-fatal multi-drug intoxication**
Rona R., Cortinovis B., Marcolin R., Patroniti N., Isgr S., Marelli C., Fumagalli R.
Journal of Medical Case Reports 2011 5 Article Number 231 Cited by: 4

Key subheadings

- adverse drug reaction 0
- drug combination 1
- drug comparison 0
- drug interaction 0
- drug therapy 0

Drug combination

type any drug combination (autocomplete) x

- all
- atenolol 1
- lacidipine 1
- nifedipine 1
- sertraline 1

[Export](#) [Apply >](#)



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Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics

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

A randomised, placebo- and active-controlled dose-finding study of acclidinium 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

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^bPulmonary Research Institute at Hospital Grosshansdorf, Woehrendamm 80, D-22927 Grosshansdorf, Germany

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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 acclidinium 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) acclidinium 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 (FEV₁) normalised area under the curve (AUC)₀₋₁₂ on Day 7. Secondary endpoints were: change from baseline in FEV₁ normalised AUC₁₂₋₂₄, FEV₁ normalised AUC₀₋₂₄ and morning pre-dose FEV₁ 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, acclidinium and formoterol produced statistically significantly greater changes from baseline in FEV₁ normalised AUC₀₋₁₂ vs placebo ($p < 0.0001$). FEV₁ normalised AUC₁₂₋₂₄, FEV₁ normalised AUC₀₋₂₄, and morning pre-dose FEV₁ were also statistically significantly greater with all acclidinium doses vs placebo ($p < 0.0001$). Improvements in primary and



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

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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 β₂-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 (FEV₁)/forced vital capacity (FVC) ratio <70%, a post-salbutamol FEV₁ ≥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 (ClinicalTrials.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 (Ethikkommission 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 FEV₁ normalised area under the curve (AUC) for the 12-h period immediately after morning dose (AUC₀₋₁₂) on Day 7. Secondary efficacy endpoints included: change from baseline in FEV₁ normalised AUC₁₂₋₂₄, FEV₁ normalised AUC₀₋₂₄, and morning pre-dose (trough) FEV₁ at Day 7. Additional efficacy endpoints included: change from baseline in FVC normalised AUC₀₋₁₂, AUC₁₂₋₂₄ and AUC₀₋₂₄ at Day 7; change from baseline in morning peak FEV₁ 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	Acclidinium			Formoterol
	<i>N</i> = 76	100 μ g <i>N</i> = 73	200 μ g <i>N</i> = 73	400 μ g <i>N</i> = 74	12 μ g <i>N</i> = 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.

Session Results / Record 1 of 1 Full record ▾

Add All to Clipboard > Print >

Record 1 [Similar records](#) | [Add to Clipboard](#) | [Email Record](#)

Back to results

A randomised, placebo- and active-controlled dose-finding study of acclidinium 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 (CI) 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 FEV₁ normalised AUC₁₂₋₂₄, FEV₁. Of 79 randomised patients, 68 (86.1%) completed the study. After 7 days of treatment, acclidinium and formoterol 0.0001). FEV₁ normalised AUC₁₂₋₂₄, FEV₁ normalised AUC₀₋₂₄, and morning pre-dose FEV₁ were also statistically endpoints were statistically significantly greater with acclidinium 400 µg vs 100 µg. The safety profile of acclidinium dependent clinically meaningful improvements in FEV₁ compared with placebo. This study also confirmed the further investigation in Phase III trials. © 2012 Elsevier Ltd.

Drug Terms

[acclidinium bromide](#) , [formoterol fumarate](#) , [placebo](#) , [salbutamol](#) 

















Disease Terms

[chronic obstructive lung disease](#) , [coughing](#) , [diarrhea](#) , [ECG abnormality](#) , [headache](#) , [pruritus](#) 

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 vital capacity](#) , [multicenter study](#) , [phase 2 clinical trial](#) , [priority journal](#) , [randomized controlled trial](#) 

Author Keywords

Acclidinium, AE, AUC, BID, Bronchodilation, COPD, DPI, ECG, FEV₁, FVC, ITT, LABA, LAMA, LS, Phase II, SAE, SE, Secondary Endpoints

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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	acclidinium 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



The screenshot shows the Emtree website interface. At the top left, there is a circular logo with a plus sign and the word "Emtree". Below this, a vertical list of facets is displayed, each with a plus sign in a circle, a folder icon, and a record count. The facets are:

- anatomical concepts 14,770,984 Records
- biological functions 20,757,192 Records
- biomedical disciplines, science and art 8,205,219 Records
- chemical, physical and mathematical phenomena 10,240,084 Records
- chemicals and drugs 18,783,442 Records
- diseases 20,872,090 Records
- geographic names 4,096,443 Records
- groups by age and sex 12,130,306 Records
- health care concepts 7,665,562 Records
- named groups of persons 4,800,848 Records
- organisms 24,813,590 Records
- procedures, parameters and devices 26,905,197 Records
- society and environment 12,002,854 Records
- types of article or study 30,200,635 Records

What is facet?

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

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:

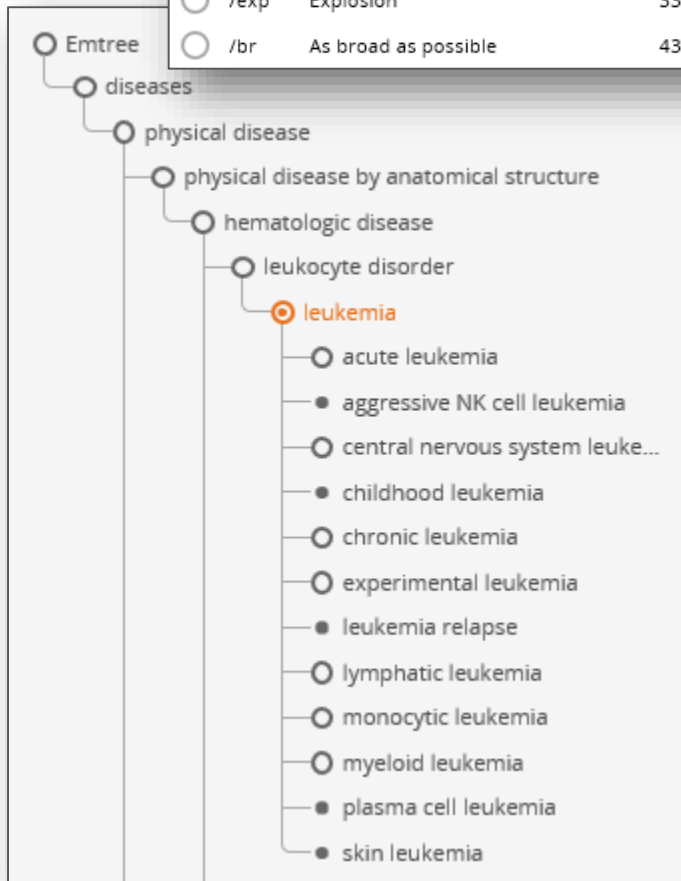
- Drug class:
 - therapeutic use
 - system affected
 - mechanism of action
- Pharmacological activity
- Chemical structure



Make use of the Emtree structure: explosion searching

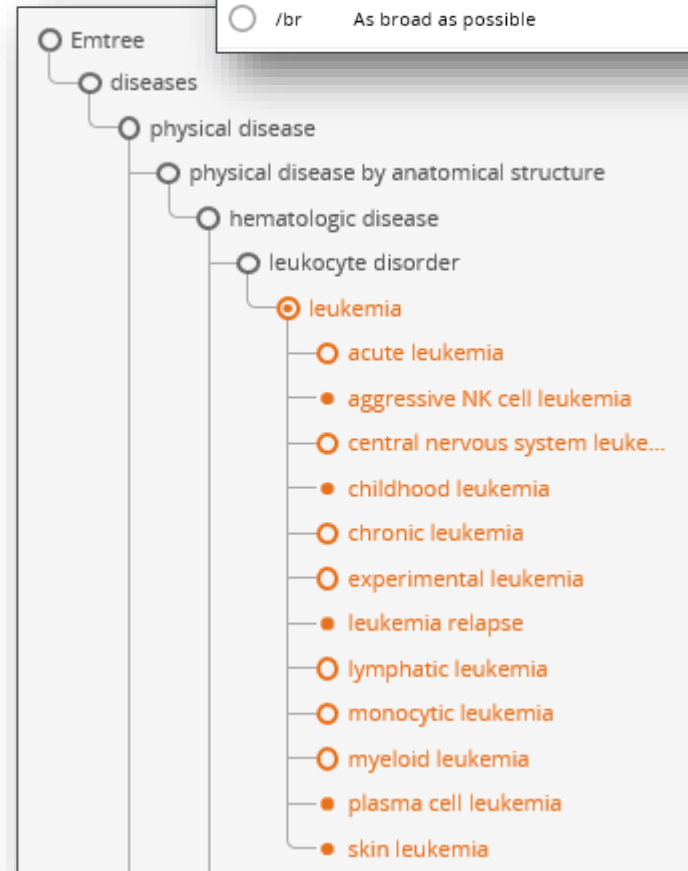
/de - search strategy
 Searches your term or maps to the preferred Emtree term (if your term is a synonym in Embase)

<input type="radio"/>	/mj	Major focus	48,296 results
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	/de	Index term	97,830 results
<input type="radio"/>	/exp	Explosion	331,753 results
<input type="radio"/>	/br	As broad as possible	435,313 results



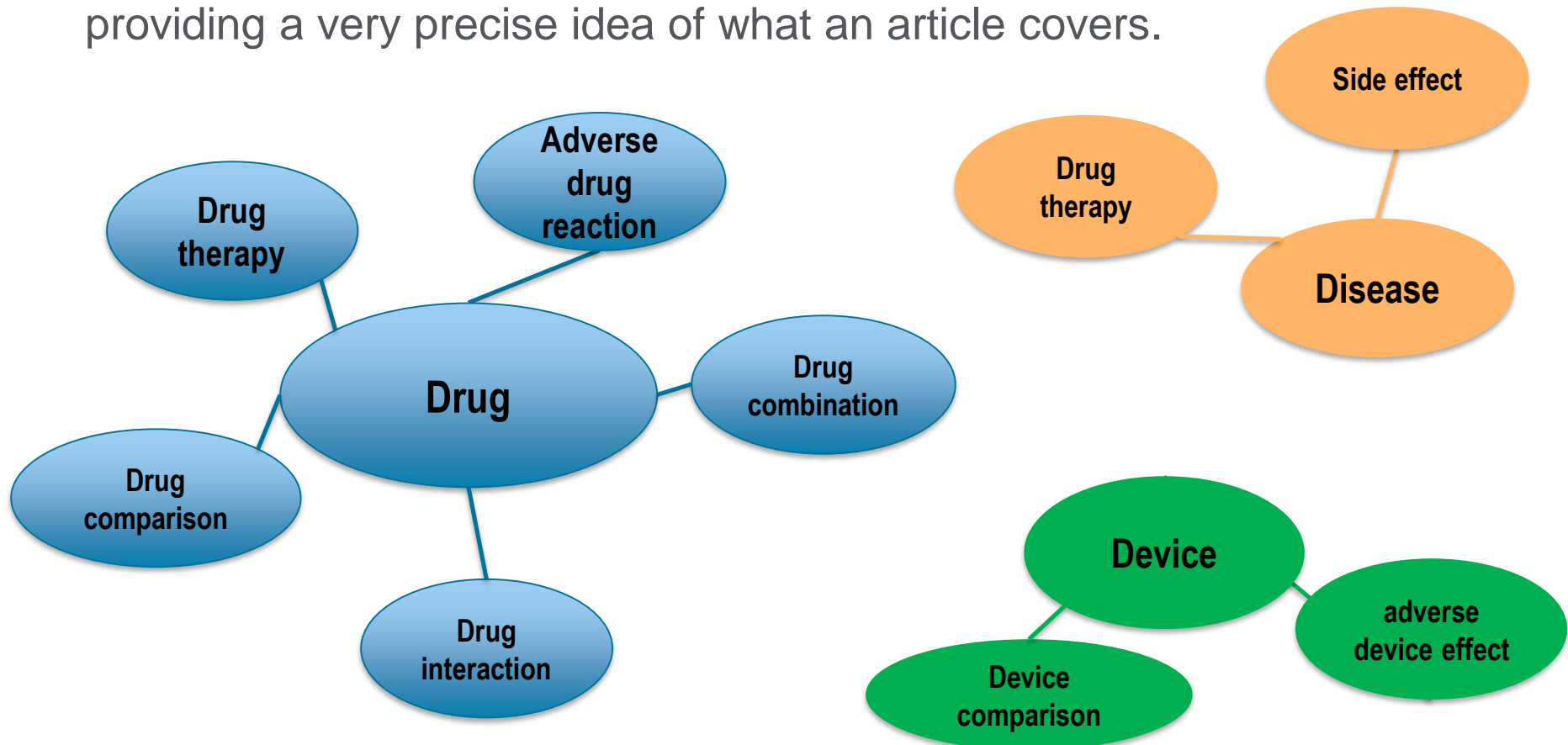
/exp - search strategy
 Searches your term (or maps to the preferred Emtree term) and related narrower or children terms

<input type="radio"/>	/mj	Major focus	48,296 results
<input type="radio"/>	/de	Index term	97,830 results
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	/exp	Explosion	331,753 results
<input type="radio"/>	/br	As broad as possible	435,313 results



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.



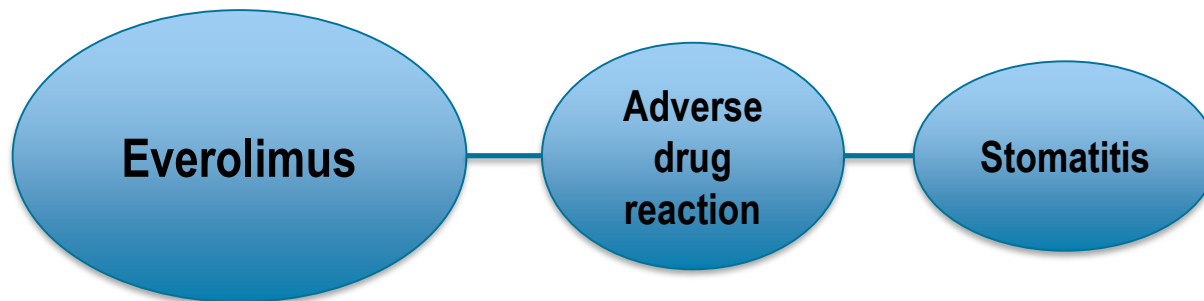
Indexing: triple-linking

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

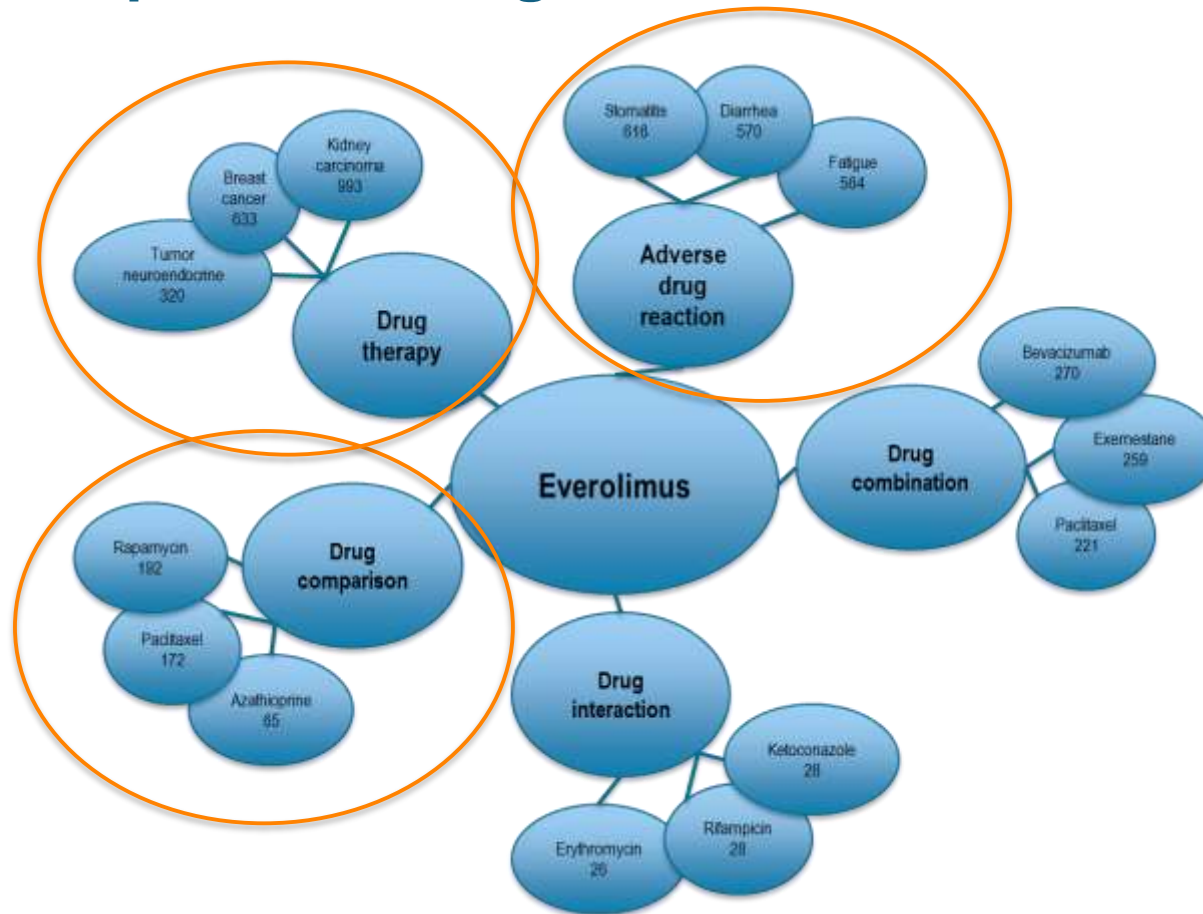
It consists of:

- 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

Browse options

Quick Search

Quick PICO PV Wizard Advanced Drug Disease Device Article Authors

Quick search: stem cell thera 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 Embase.

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

Find best term 🔍 📄

Emtree

- anatomical concepts
- biological functions
- biomedical disciplines, science and art
- chemical, physical and mathematical phenomena
- chemicals and drugs
- diseases
- geographic names
- groups by age and sex
- health care concepts
- named groups of persons
- organisms
- procedures, parameters and devices
- society and environment
- types of article or study

PICO Search

Note: Filling any search line is optional

Population

Intervention

e.g. insulin

Comparison

e.g. placebo

Outcome

e.g. risk

⋮

Study design (or miscellaneous)

e.g. randomized controlled trial

Using PV wizard search form

The screenshot shows the Embase PV wizard search form. The interface includes a top navigation bar with 'Search', 'Browse', 'Results', 'My tools', 'Select Language', and a user profile 'Xuanyan Xu'. On the left, the 'Emtree' sidebar is visible, listing various categories like 'anatomical concepts', 'biological functions', etc. The main search area is titled 'PV wizard' and features a 'Search Five elements' progress bar with five steps: 'Drug name', 'Alternative drug names', 'Adverse drug reactions', 'Special situations', and 'Human limit'. The 'Drug name' step is currently active. Below this, there is a text input field for the drug name, containing 'e.g. Paracetamol', with a 'Clear field' button. To the right of this field is an 'Edit Query' button. At the bottom, there is a 'Subheadings' section with checkboxes for 'Adverse drug reaction', 'Drug toxicity', 'Drug interaction', 'Drug combination', 'Drug comparison', and 'Drug therapy'. A 'Pre-filled subheadings' box highlights these options. In the top right corner, there is an 'MLM Query' button and a link to 'EMA's MLM searches >'. The 'Embase' logo is in the top left corner.

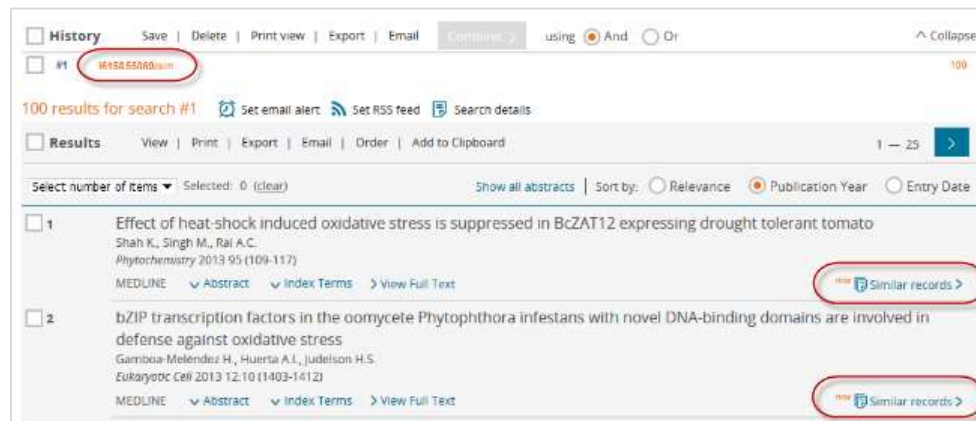
Index miner

The screenshot displays the Embase search interface. The search query is 'paediatric population:inf'. The results page shows 253 results for search #1. A red box highlights the 'Index miner' button in the top right of the results area. A second window, 'Index Terms (List)', is overlaid on the right side. This window shows a list of terms with checkboxes and counts, and a 'Selected terms' list on the right. The terms listed include: human (250), child (206), article (194), male (151), female (147), adolescent (143), priority.jou. (121), population (162), major clinic (85), school child (66), controlled (64), adult (61), Article (59), pattern (58), preschool c. (56), prevalence (53), newborn (45), drug efficacy (34), clinical feat. (34), age (31), review (30), follow up (29), computer a. (27), diagnosis (27), childhood (24), infant (24), pediatrics (21), and newborn (19). The 'Selected terms' list includes: child, school child, adolescent, preschool child, infant, pediatrics, and newborn. The dialog also has options for 'Clear selected X', 'Occurrence', and 'Alphabetical', and a page number '1' with a right arrow.

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.

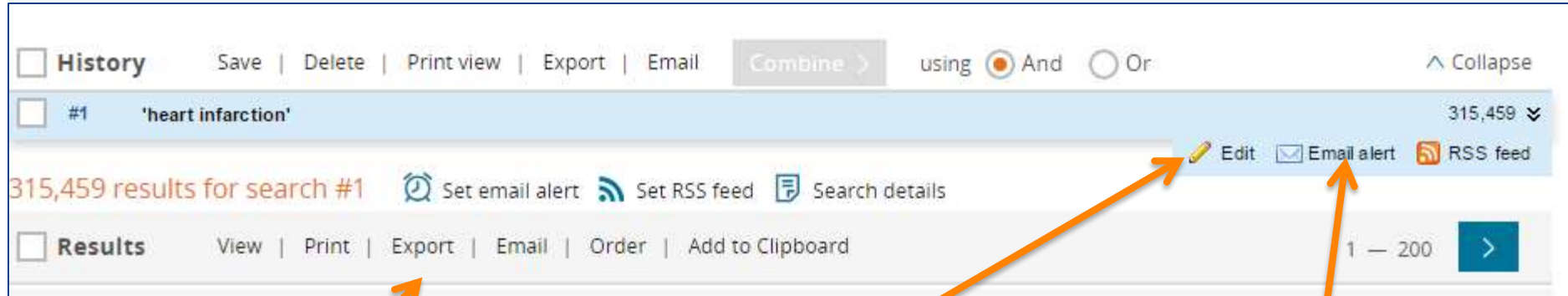
Find similar records

- 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



The screenshot displays the Embase search interface. At the top, there is a 'History' section with a search ID '1' and a search term 'L123456789/sim' circled in red. Below this, the search results are shown, with '100 results for search #1' and options for 'Set email alert', 'Set RSS feed', and 'Search details'. The results are sorted by 'Publication Year'. Two results are visible, each with a 'Similar records >' button circled in red. The first result is 'Effect of heat-shock induced oxidative stress is suppressed in BcZAT12 expressing drought tolerant tomato' by Shah K., Singh M., Rai A.C. (Phytochemistry 2013 95 (109-117)). The second result is 'bZIP transcription factors in the oomycete Phytophthora infestans with novel DNA-binding domains are involved in defense against oxidative stress' by Gamboa-Meléndez H., Huerta A.L., Judelson H.S. (Eukaryotic Cell 2013 12:10 (11403-1412)).

Managing results



The screenshot shows a search results page for the query 'heart infarction'. The interface includes a search bar with the query and a result count of 315,459. Below the search bar, there are options to 'Set email alert' and 'Set RSS feed'. The results section shows '315,459 results for search #1' and a list of results. Three orange arrows point from text boxes below to specific features: 'Export' in the results toolbar, 'Edit' in the search bar, and 'Email alert' in the search bar.

History Save | Delete | Print view | Export | Email **Combine >** using And Or

#1 'heart infarction' 315,459

315,459 results for search #1

Results View | Print | Export | Email | Order | Add to Clipboard 1 — 200

Edit Email alert

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

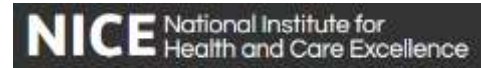


Interoperability

Automation and documentation

QUOSA™ PV

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



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY DIRECTORATE GENERAL

Consumer Goods
Cosmetics and Medical Devices

Basic searching

Mapping: Level of comprehensiveness

Embase mapping options

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

Limit to terms indexed in article as 'major focus'

/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

Embase mapping options

Map to preferred term in Emtree

Search also as free text in all fields

Explode using narrower Emtree terms

Search as broadly as possible

Limit to terms indexed in article as 'major focus'

search in all fields of a record

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

2 Successful haploidentical stem cell transplantation with prophylactic administration of liposomal amphotericin B after invasive pulmonary zygomycosis
Ochi T., Katayama Y., Okatani T., Imanaka R., Kyo K., Itagaki M., Katsutani S., Iwato M.
Medical Mycology Case Reports 2017 18 (1-4)

Embase [Abstract](#) [Index Terms](#) [View Full Text](#)

A 54-year-old woman with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) achieved complete remission by induction consolidation therapy. As zygomycosis could not be cured by liposomal amphotericin B and she relapsed 7 months after onset, she received haploidentical stem cell transplantation under and after experiencing severe acute graft-versus-host disease, she remains alive with no relapse of either disease.

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2 Successful haploidentical stem cell transplantation with prophylactic administration of liposomal amphotericin B after invasive pulmonary zygomycosis
Ochi T., Katayama Y., Okatani T., Imanaka R., Kyo K., Itagaki M., Katsutani S., Iwato M., Asaoku H.
Medical Mycology Case Reports 2017 18 (1-4)

Embase [Abstract](#) [Index Terms](#) [View Full Text](#) [Similar records >](#)

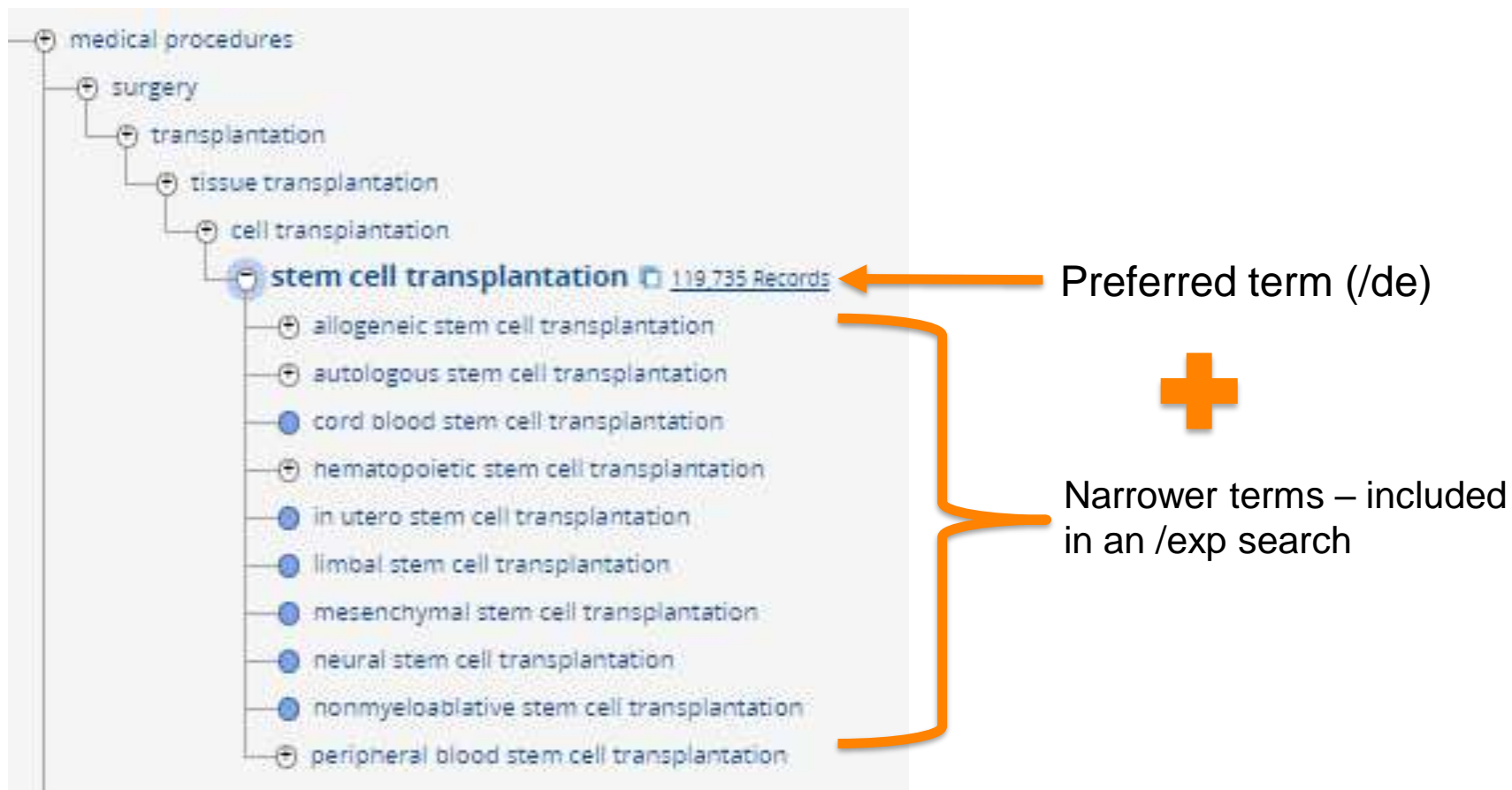
Drug Terms
amphotericin B lipid complex, azacitidine, colony stimulating factor 1, cytarabine, enocitabine, fludarabine, granulocyte colony stimulating factor, HLA antibody, idarubicin, melphalan, mercaptopurine, methotrexate, methylprednisolone, micafungin, mycophenolate mofetil, prednisolone, rituximab, steroid, tacrolimus, thymocyte antibody, voriconazole

Disease Terms
acute graft versus host disease, acute myeloid leukemia, anaphylaxis, bone marrow hypoplasia, chronic graft versus host disease, dyspnea, fever, invasive pulmonary zygomycosis, leukemia relapse, lung mycosis, myelodysplastic syndrome, neutropenia, pancytopenia, systemic mycosis, thorax pain, zygomycosis

Other Terms
adult, antifungal therapy, article, bone marrow biopsy, cancer combination chemotherapy, case report, cell proliferation, chimera, consolidation chemotherapy, daughter, drug dose reduction, drug megadose, drug withdrawal, engraftment, female, haploidentical stem cell transplantation, hematopoiesis, histopathology, hospital discharge, human, human tissue, induction chemotherapy, leukemia remission, lung isoelectomy, maintenance chemotherapy, middle aged, multiple cycle treatment, multiplex polymerase chain reaction, myeloblast, neutrophil, peripheral blood stem cell transplantation, priority journal, prophylaxis, radiotherapy dosage, short tandem repeat, steroid therapy, transplantation conditioning, treatment outcome, whole body radiation

Mapping: Level of comprehensiveness

/exp: explode using narrower Emtree terms



Mapping: Level of comprehensiveness

Embase mapping options

Map to preferred term in Emtree

Search also as free text in all fields

Explode using narrower Emtree terms

Search as broadly as possible

Limit to terms indexed in article as 'major focus'

/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
- hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
- in utero stem cell transplantation
- limb bud stem cell transplantation
- mesenchymal stem cell transplantation
- neural stem cell transplantation
- non-hematopoietic stem cell transplantation
- pericyte stem cell transplantation

History
This term was added to Emtree in 1991.

Synonyms
4 acetamidophenol; 4 acetaminophenol; 4 acetylamino phenol; 4 hydroxyacetanilide; 4' hydroxyacetanilide; a-mol; abenol; acamol; acamol forte suppositories for kids; acenol; acephen; acet suppositories; acetalgin; acetamino phenol; acetaminophen; acetaminophene; acetaminophenol; acetamol; acetomenophen; acetylamino phenol; adorem; afebrin; algiafin; algocit; algotropy; alphasic; alvedon; amadit; anacin 3; anafion; analgiser; apamide; apap; apirix; apotel; arthralgen; atamel; ben-u-ron; benuron; biogestic; biogestic suspension; bodrex; calapol; calodol; calonal; calpol; causalon; cemol; christamol; claradol; clocephen; cp 500; cp500; dafalgen; daga; datril; depon; depyretin; dirox; dismifen; disprol; doial; dolex; dolex 500; doliprane; dolitabs; dolofen; dolomol; dolorol; dolotemp; dolprone; doltem; drilan; dristan af; duorol; dymadon; efferalgan; efferalgan 500; efferalganodis; efferelgan; enelfa; enerit; eraldor; eu med; exopon; expandol; febrilix; fendon; fervek; fibrinol; fortolin; gelocatil; geluprane 500; gunaceta; headache strength allerest; hedex; 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; naigesik; napamol; napap; naprex; nebs; nektol 500; neocitrin; neodalmin; neopap; nevral; nilapur; nobedon; nysacetol; ofirmev; pacemol; pacimol; pamal; pamol; panadol; panadol actifast; panadol soluble; panamax; panasoro; panodil; para acetamidophenol; para acetylamino phenol; 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; traigon; traigon elixir; tramil; treuphadol; turpan; tylenol; tylenol (caplet); tylenol (geltab); tylenol extra fuerte; tylenol forte; tylenol nr 1; tylex; valadol; wegmal; winadol; winasorb; xebamol; 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

History
This term was added to Emtree in 1991.

Synonyms
stem cell based therapy; stem cell thera

Using PICO to include synonyms

Pico Search

Quick **PICO** PV Wizard Advanced Drug Disease Device Article Authors

4 synonyms [X]

for stem cell transplantation

ALL

- stem cell based therapy
- stem cell therapy
- stem cell transplantation
- transplantation, stem cell

Note: Filling any search line is optional

Population
e.g. diabetes

Intervention
stem cell transplantation /exp + 4 synonyms:all

Comparison
e.g. placebo

Outcome
e.g. risk

Study design (or miscellaneous)
e.g. randomized controlled trial

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 help

- **To increase precision**

e.g. 'low molecular weight heparin'

Search > Mapping v Date v Sources v Drug fields v Drug subheadings ^ Routes v Quick II

Subheadings

<input type="checkbox"/> Adverse drug reaction	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug concentration	<input type="checkbox"/> E
<input type="checkbox"/> Clinical trial	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug development	<input type="checkbox"/> P
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug administration	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug dose	<input type="checkbox"/> P
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug Interaction	<input type="checkbox"/> P
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug combination	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug therapy	<input type="checkbox"/> P
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug comparison	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug toxicity	

OR AND

Results Filters

+ Expand - Collapse all

Apply >

Sources v

Drugs v

Diseases v

Devices v

Floating Subheadings v

Age v

Gender v

Study types v

Publication types v

Journal titles v

Publication years v

Authors v

Conference Abstracts v

Drug Trade Names v

Drug Manufacturers v

Device Trade Names v

Device Manufacturers v

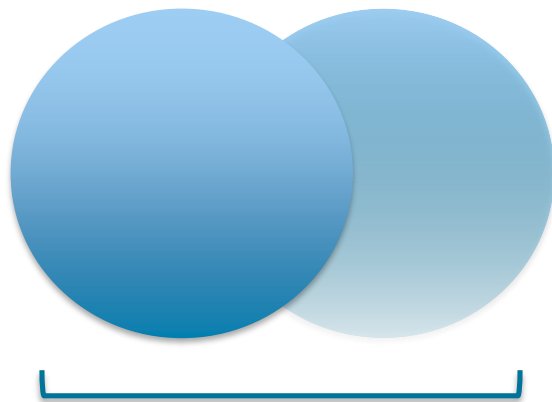
Apply >

Tips for searching – Boolean operators

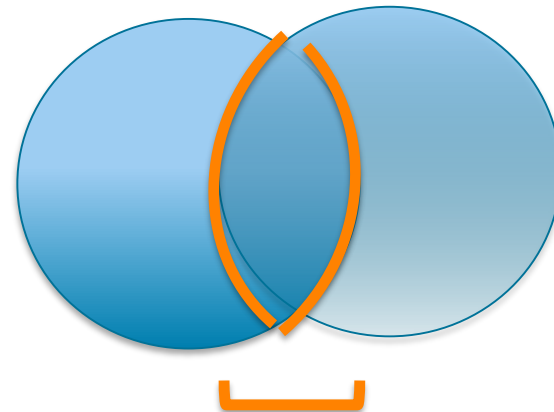
The Boolean logical operators **AND**, **OR**, **NOT**, **NEAR** and **NEXT** can be used to combine search terms or query numbers in a variety of ways:

- 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?

e.g. 'cancer gene therapy'/exp OR ((treatment OR therapy) NEAR/5 fluorouracil):ab

Search > Mapping ^ Date v Sources v Fields v Quick Limits v EBM v Pub. types v Languages v Gender v Age v Animal v Search tips v

Embase mapping options Clear page selections Collapse

Map to preferred term in Emtree Limit to terms indexed in article as 'major focus'

Search also as free text in all fields

Explode using narrower Emtree terms

Search as broadly as possible

Logout

Select Language | v

▼ Searching	
Overview	(12)
Quick Searches	(6)
Advanced, Drug, Disease and Device search	(15)
Search syntax and operators	(10)
Browsing	(8)
PICO Searches	(6)

➤ **New Embase Support Center**



ELSEVIER

Demo

PICO

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

('bacterial meningitis'/exp OR 'bacterial meningitis':ti,ab OR 'e. coli meningitis':ti,ab OR 'escherichia coli meningitis':ti,ab OR 'meningitis purulenta':ti,ab OR 'meningitis, bacterial':ti,ab OR 'meningitis, escherichia coli':ti,ab OR 'meningitis, pyogenic':ti,ab OR 'purulent meningitis':ti,ab OR 'pyogenic meningitis':ti,ab) AND ('antibiotic agent'/exp OR 'antibiotic':ti,ab OR 'antibiotic agent':ti,ab OR 'antibiotic combination':ti,ab OR 'antibiotic drug':ti,ab OR 'antibiotic ointment':ti,ab OR 'antibiotic residue':ti,ab OR 'antibiotic spectrum':ti,ab OR 'antibiotics':ti,ab OR 'antibiotics and their derivatives':ti,ab OR 'antibiotics, combined':ti,ab OR 'antibiotics, folate antagonists':ti,ab OR 'antibiotics, miscellaneous':ti,ab OR 'antibiotics, nitrofurans':ti,ab OR 'antibiotics, oxalodiones':ti,ab OR 'combined antibiotic':ti,ab)

PV Wizard

Identify all the adverse events that mentioned paracetamol

PICO

Compare the everolimus eluting coronary stent with biolimus eluting coronary stent

('everolimus eluting coronary stent'/exp OR 'promus element' OR 'xience xpedition' OR 'xience-v' OR 'everolimus eluting coronary stent' OR 'xience' OR 'xience v') AND ('biolimus eluting coronary stent'/exp OR 'biolimus a9 (device)' OR 'biolimus eluting coronary stent' OR 'umirolimus eluting coronary stent')

Drug and Disease search

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

#1 'beta adrenergic receptor stimulating agent'/exp/**dd_ae** OR 'beta adrenergic receptor stimulating agent'

#2 'asthma'/exp/**dm_dt**

#3 'heart disease'/exp/**dm_si**

#1 AND #2 AND #3



Thank you!
Questions?

Contact: XXXXX@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*