Derwent Drug File

User Manual and Search Examples

Edition 1 (revised)

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Introduction

Aim of User Manual

The aim of this manual is to provide online users with an overview of the Derwent Drug File, with an emphasis on explaining the indexing methods together with relevant examples. The Derwent Drug File is very easy to use and can be searched as any other pharmaceutical or biomedical database such as Medline, EMbase or Biosis. This manual is therefore for those online users who seek to understand the subtleties of the Derwent Drug File in more depth. It is not necessary to refer to this manual in order to get good and relevant information from the Derwent Drug File, but it will help users get more focused and accurate results, which is one of the key advantages of the Derwent Drug File.

The search and display qualifiers in the Derwent Drug File are similar to those used in other databases. Therefore we have provided only a brief description of these, and online users should encounter no difficulties in using the Derwent Drug File either on its own or in a multi-file environment.

The Derwent Drug File provides a range of possibilities that cannot be found in other databases. These include the ability to conduct structure-activity searches and obtain information on physical methods used in tests. This manual therefore aims to bring these possibilities to the attention of online users.

Brief History of the Derwent Drug File

The Derwent Drug File, formerly known as Ringdoc, is an information monitoring, abstracting and documentation service, specifically designed to meet the information needs of people requiring information on pharmaceuticals. The Derwent Drug File provides all relevant and important information for the whole life-cycle of a drug, from drug design to use. The Derwent Drug File concentrates information about the drug itself and its use. It does not aim to provide information which is purely commercial or regulatory, such as drug prices, licensing agreements, drug patents etc. However, other Derwent services will provide such information.

The Derwent Drug File service was started in 1964, at the request of a number of major pharmaceutical companies, which were part of the Pharma Dokumentationsring (PDR). The Derwent Drug File service was originally designed by and for the “ring” of companies and hence the original name Ringdoc. The service used indexing methods and abstracting techniques developed by the pharmaceutical industry. To this day, Derwent's close partnership with the world’s leading pharmaceutical companies through their associations, the PDR and the PIAJ (Pharmaceutical Information Association of Japan), ensure that Derwent Drug File remains the world’s premier drug database.

Aim of the Derwent Drug File

The aim of the Derwent Drug File is to provide an international monitoring, abstracting and indexing service which enables people interested in pharmaceutical information to enjoy international current awareness of all important new information and also to be able to conduct thorough prior art searches which yield relevant and focused information. It is both a bibliographic (literature) and registry (bioactive chemical structure) database. The Derwent Drug File selectively covers all the important drug research journals, which have been specified by the Derwent Drug File customers. The Derwent Drug File does not aim to cover every journal in the world nor to provide every article from the journals and conferences that are covered. It is more than just a collection of data in one database.

The Derwent Drug File is a service which genuinely adds value, by acting as an intellectual filtering device, to the ever increasing amounts of data being published. This is achieved by:

1 Monitoring journals and conferences and only selecting papers which really do have something new to say;

2 Abstracting the whole article to present the drug information in an unbiased manner whilst highlighting all important points which may not be given the author in his or her abstract;

3 Providing an Extension Abstract giving in-depth details which can be used as a substitute for the original article;

4 Using standardised terminology;

5 Providing consistent and in-depth indexing enabling excellent retrieval and high relevance;

6. Indexing all new bioactive chemical compounds enabling users to conduct structure as well as structure-activity searches.

Benefits and Advantages of the Derwent Drug File

1 Guaranteed Abstract in English for every record

2 No cluttering of database with routine references repeating information already published.

3 Designed by and especially for the pharmaceutical industry

4 Full abstracts often sufficient to replace original articles, hence you can save money on Journal subscriptions.

5 Outstanding value for money.

Availability of the Derwent Drug File

The Derwent Drug File is available online on DataStar, Dialog and STN. Three separate files make up the whole database.

A Ongoing File.

This is the major file and contains data from 1983 to date. Each record contains a title, Derwent-written abstract and all bibliographic information from the original article. In addition each record is extensively indexed for the purpose of online retrieval. This highly detailed and renowned indexing allows a searcher to conduct very broad or very focused searches especially those for multiple concepts. This ensures that the Derwent Drug File will always provide you with the answers you need.

DATA-STAR	DDFU (SUBSCRIBER)	DDNS (NON-SUBSCRIBER)
DIALOG	912 (SUBSCRIBER)	377 (NON-SUBSCRIBER)
STN	DRUGU (SUBSCRIBER)	DDFU (NON-SUBSCRIBER)

B Retrospective File.

This file covers a period from the start of the service in 1964 to 1982. This was one of the earliest databases available for online access in the 1970s. The aim was to provide users of the Derwent Drug File with an automatic method of searching through the many years of pharmaceutical information that had built up from 1964. Therefore it contained the indexing necessary for effective and accurate searching. Due to the severe limitations of computers 20 years ago, abstracts could not be made available online. The retrospective file in combination with the ongoing bibliographic file will allow you to conduct a thorough state-of-the-art search. The backfile will give you virtually all the bibliographic information present in the ongoing file and is sufficient to obtain copies of the original articles.

With an increasing emphasis on re-examining compounds discovered many years ago for different applications, this database will be able to unlock decades of pharmaceutical information not available elsewhere.

DATA-STAR	DDBF (ALL USERS)	
DIALOG	913 (SUBSCRIBER)	376 (NON-SUBSCRIBER)
STN	DRUGB (SUBSCRIBER)	DDFB (NON-SUBSCRIBER)

C Drug Registry File.

This is a companion file to the ongoing bibliographic file and is designed to be used with it. A record is created for every bioactive compound in the main ongoing file. This record contains the common name of the compound, together with details of the structure. The record also gives activities of the compound. Structural details such as sub-structure details such as 'Purine', 'ketone-cyclic' or 'azide' are present. On STN the full structure is searchable graphically.

The Drug Registry file can thus be used to identify a compound with certain activity or activities and more powerfully used to combine activity with the structure enabling a structure-activity search not possible in other biomedical databases. The searcher can then cross-file into the main bibliographic database using the registry name or number to retrieve the abstracts relevant to the selected compounds. The Drug Registry is graphically searchable on STN.

DATA-STAR	DDRR (ALL USERS)	
DIALOG	911 (SUBSCRIBER)	375 (NON-SUBSCRIBER)
STN	DRUGU (LITERATURE AND REGISTRY SEGMENTS ARE COMBINED)	

Derwent Drug File Sample record on DATA-STAR

N.B Extension Abstract, shown in italics available, only in Subscriber file (DDFU).

AN 2001-17096 20010516.
OC PARAGRAPH
AN (1)
TI Potent inhibitory action of red wine polyphenols on human breast cancer cells.
AU Damianaki-A, Bakogeorgou-E, Kampa-M, Notas-G, Hatzoglou-A, Panagiotou-S, Gemetzi-C, Kouroumalis-E, Martin-P-M, Castanas-E.
CO Univ.Crete; Univ.Marseille.
LO Heraklion, Gr. ; Marseilles, Fr.
IN Laboratory of Experimental Endocrinology, University of Crete, School of Medicine, PO Box 1393, Heraklion GR-71110, Greece (EC) (e-mail: castanas@meduocgr).
SO J-Cell-Biochem (78, No. 3, 429-41, 2000) Coden: JCEBD5 ISSN: 0730-2312.
YR 2000.
LG EN.
TG Pharmacology (P).
SC 52 Chemotherapy - non-clinical.
AB The antiproliferative effect of red wine concentrate, its total polyphenolic pool, and the purified polyphenols catechin (CAT), epicatechin (EPI), quercetin (QUE), and resveratrol (RES) were studied using hormone-sensitive MCF7 and T47D and hormone-resistant MDA-MB-231 cells in vitro. The total polyphenolic pool showed a greater inhibitory effect compared with the red wine concentrate. The polyphenols dose- and time-dependently inhibited cell proliferation with the MCF7 and T47D cells being more sensitive than the MDA-MB-231 cells. The polyphenols generally increased the resistance of T47D and MCF7 cells to hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) toxicity and inhibited PMA-induced reactive oxygen species production in T47D cells. The results suggest that moderate wine consumption or other food and beverage rich in antioxidant phenols may have a protective effect in breast cancer.
2 Days of incubation with desalcoholized red wine dose-dependently inhibited the cell proliferation of MCF7, T47D, MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell lines. At high wine concentrations (1/10), a stimulation of cell proliferation was observed. The inhibitory effect was more pronounced after 5 days of incubation and the stimulatory effect was not seen. The total polyphenolic pool showed a more potent inhibitory effect on the 3 cell lines. MCF7 and T47D were more sensitive to the polyphenols than MDA-MB-231 (IC50 of 0.14, 0.09, and 1.3 pM at day 2, and 0.16, 0.9, and 0.23 pM at day 5, respectively). All polyphenols dose-dependently inhibited cell proliferation, an effect being more pronounced on day 5. Except for RES on MCF7, all the polyphenols showed a greater inhibition of MCF7 and T47D than MDA-MB-231. In MCF7, QUE and CAT displaced estradiol from its receptors at the pM range, while RES and EPI interacted at the nM range. RES and CAT interacted with progesterone receptors at the pM, while QUE and EPI at the nM range. In T47D cells, only RES and EPI interacted with estrogen receptors (nM and pM range, respectively) and RES and QUE with progesterone receptors. No steroid binding was seen with MDA-MB-231. The polyphenols did not protect MDA-MB-231 from H2O2 toxicity. All polyphenols produced a higher resistance of T47D cells to H2O2. In the MCF7 cell line, all polyphenols except for EPI increased the resistance of the cells to the action of H2O2 by 5 times. The polyphenols inhibited PMA-induced reactive oxygen species production in T47D cells. RES and QUE were the most potent inhibitors

```
    of reactive oxygen species production in MCF7. (ABD/LL).
CT  T47D-CELL/FT;    MCF7-CELL/FT;    MDA-MB231-CELL/FT;  TUMOR-CELL/FT;  MAMMA
    /FT;    IN-VITRO/FT;    ANTIOXIDANT/FT;  CYTOSTATIC/FT;  TISSUE-CULTURE/FT;
    TUMOR-CELL/FT;  CARCINOMA/FT;  TISSUE-CULTURE/FT.
LT  1 OF 4.
      *01*  CIANIDANOL/PH;  CIANIDANO/RN;  BIOFLAVONOIDS/FT;  HEPATOTROPICS/
            FT;  IMMUNOSTIMULANTS/FT;  VITAMINS/FT;  PH/FT
      *01*  154-23-4.
    2 OF 4.
      *02*  EPICATECHIN/PH;  EPICATECH/RN;  PH/FT.
    3 OF 4.
      *03*  QUERCETIN/PH;  QUERCETIN/RN;  BIOFLAVONOIDS/FT;  VITAMINS/FT;
            GLUCOSIDASE-INHIBITORS/FT;  HIV-PROTEASE-INHIBITORS/FT;
            TYROSINE-KINASE-INHIBITORS/FT;  PH/FT
      *03*  117-39-5.
    4 OF 4.
      *04*  RESVERATROL/PH;  RESVERATR/RN;  ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTICS/FT;
            HEPATOTROPICS/FT;  PH/FT
    *04*    501-36-0.
NT  5 Fig. 3 Tab. 80 Ref.
```

Derwent Drug File Sample record on Dialog

3/19/1
DIALOG(R)File 912:Derwent Drug File

00927185 DERWENT ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-17096
Potent inhibitory action of red wine polyphenols on human breast cancer cells.
Damianaki A; Bakogeorgou E; Kampa M; Notas G; Hatzoglou A; Panagiotou S; Gemetzi C; Kouroumalis E; Martin P M; Castanas E
Univ.Crete Univ.Marseille (Heraklion, Gr.; Marseilles, Fr.)
J.Cell.Biochem. 78, No. 3, 429-41, 2000
CODEN: JCEBD5 ISSN: 0730-2312 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

REPRINT ADDRESS: Laboratory of Experimental Endocrinology, University of Crete, School of Medicine, P.O. Box 1393, Heraklion GR-71110, Greece. (E.C.). (e-mail: castanas@med.uoc.gr).

ABSTRACT:
The antiproliferative effect of red wine concentrate, its total polyphenolic pool, and the purified polyphenols catechin (CAT), epicatechin (EPI), quercetin (QUE), and resveratrol (RES) were studied using hormone-sensitive MCF7 and T47D and hormone-resistant MDA-MB-231 cells in vitro. The total polyphenolic pool showed a greater inhibitory effect compared with the red wine concentrate. The polyphenols dose- and time-dependently inhibited cell proliferation with the MCF7 and T47D cells being more sensitive than the MDA-MB-231 cells. The polyphenols generally increased the resistance of T47D and MCF7 cells to hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) toxicity and inhibited PMA-induced reactive oxygen species production in T47D cells. The results suggest that moderate wine consumption or other food and beverage rich in antioxidant phenols may have a protective effect in breast cancer.
EXTENDED ABSTRACT:
2 Days of incubation with desalcoholized red wine dose-dependently inhibited the cell proliferation of MCF7, T47D, MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell lines. At high wine concentrations (1/10), a stimulation of cell proliferation was observed. The inhibitory effect was more pronounced after 5 days of incubation and the stimulatory effect was not seen. The total polyphenolic pool showed a more potent inhibitory effect on the 3 cell lines. MCF7 and T47D were more sensitive to the polyphenols than MDA-MB-231 (IC50 of 0.14, 0.09, and 1.3 pM at day 2, and 0.16, 0.9, and 0.23 pM at day 5, respectively). All polyphenols dose-dependently inhibited cell proliferation, an effect being more pronounced on day 5. Except for RES on MCF7, all the polyphenols showed a greater inhibition of MCF7 and T47D than MDA-MB-231. In MCF7, QUE and CAT displaced estradiol from its receptors at the pM range, while RES and EPI interacted at the nM range. RES and CAT interacted with progesterone receptors at the pM, while QUE and EPI at the nM range. In T47D cells, only RES and EPI interacted with estrogen receptors (nM and pM range, respectively) and RES and QUE with progesterone receptors. No steroid binding was seen with MDA-MB-231. The polyphenols did not protect MDA-MB-231 from H2O2 toxicity. All polyphenols produced a higher resistance of T47D cells to H2O2. In the MCF7 cell line, all polyphenols except for EPI increased the resistance of the cells to the action of H2O2 by 5 times. The polyphenols inhibited PMA-induced reactive oxygen species production in T47D cells. RES and QUE were the most potent inhibitors of reactive oxygen species production in MCF7. (ABD/LL)

```
SPECIAL FEATURES: 5 Fig. 3 Tab. 80 Ref.
COMMON TERMS:
T47D-CELL —FT; MCF7-CELL —FT; MDA-MB231-CELL —FT; TUMOR-CELL —FT; MAMMA—
FT; IN-VITRO —FT; ANTIOXIDANT —FT; CYTOSTATIC —FT; TISSUE-CULTURE —FT;
TUMOR-CELL —FT; CARCINOMA —FT; TISSUE-CULTURE —FT
LINK TERMS:
*01*;   CIANIDANOL —PH; CIANIDANO —RN; BIOFLAVONOIDS —FT;
        HEPATOTROPICS —FT; IMMUNOSTIMULANTS —FT; VITAMINS —FT; PH —
        FT;*01*;
        154-23-4
*02*;   EPICATECHIN —PH; EPICATECH —RN; PH —FT
*03*;   QUERCETIN —PH; QUERCETIN —RN; BIOFLAVONOIDS —FT; VITAMINS —FT;
        GLUCOSIDASE-INHIBITORS —FT; HIV-PROTEASE-INHIBITORS —FT;
        TYROSINE-KINASE-INHIBITORS —FT; PH —FT;*03*; 117-39-5
*04*;   RESVERATROL —PH; RESVERATR —RN; ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTICS —FT;
        HEPATOTROPICS —FT; PH —FT;*04*; 501-36-0
CAS(R) REGISTRY NUMBERS:*01*   154-23-4
                        *03*   117-39-5
                        *04*   501-36-0
SECTION HEADINGS: Chemotherapy - non-clinical (52)
THEMATIC GROUPS: P   (Pharmacology)
SECTION HEADING CODES: 52 (Chemotherapy - non-clinical)
DERWENT DRUG REGISTRY NAMES: CIANIDANO; EPICATECH; QUERCETIN; RESVERATR
```

Derwent Drug File Sample record on STN

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 DRUGU COPYRIGHT 2001 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN ***2001-17096*** DRUGU P
TI Potent inhibitory action of red wine polyphenols on human breast cancer cells.
AU Damianaki A; Bakogeorgou E; Kampa M; Notas G; Hatzoglou A; Panagiotou S; Gemetzi C; Kouroumalis E; Martin P M; Castanas E
CS Univ.Crete; Univ.Marseille
LO Heraklion, Gr.; Marseilles, Fr.
SO J.Cell.Biochem. (78, No. 3, 429-41, 2000) 5 Fig. 3 Tab. 80 Ref.
CODEN: JCEBD5 ISSN: 0730-2312
AV Laboratory of Experimental Endocrinology, University of Crete, School of Medicine, P.O. Box 1393, Heraklion GR-71110, Greece. (E.C.). (e-mail: castanas@med.uoc.gr).
LA English
DT Journal
AB The antiproliferative effect of red wine concentrate, its total polyphenolic pool, and the purified polyphenols catechin (CAT), epicatechin (EPI), quercetin (QUE), and resveratrol (RES) were studied using hormone-sensitive MCF7 and T47D and hormone-resistant MDA-MB-231 cells in vitro. The total polyphenolic pool showed a greater inhibitory effect compared with the red wine concentrate. The polyphenols dose- and time-dependently inhibited cell proliferation with the MCF7 and T47D cells being more sensitive than the MDA-MB-231 cells. The polyphenols generally increased the resistance of T47D and MCF7 cells to hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) toxicity and inhibited PMA-induced reactive oxygen species production in T47D cells. The results suggest that moderate wine consumption or other food and beverage rich in antioxidant phenols may have a protective effect in breast cancer.
ABEX2 Days of incubation with desalcoholized red wine dose-dependently inhibited the cell proliferation of MCF7, T47D, MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell lines. At high wine concentrations (1/10), a stimulation of cell proliferation was observed. The inhibitory effect was more pronounced after 5 days of incubation and the stimulatory effect was not seen. The total polyphenolic pool showed a more potent inhibitory effect on the 3 cell lines. MCF7 and T47D were more sensitive to the polyphenols than MDA-MB-231 (IC50 of 0.14, 0.09, and 1.3 pM at day 2, and 0.16, 0.9, and 0.23 pM at day 5, respectively). All polyphenols dose-dependently inhibited cell proliferation, an effect being more pronounced on day 5. Except for RES on MCF7, all the polyphenols showed a greater inhibition of MCF7 and T47D than MDA-MB-231. In MCF7, QUE and CAT displaced estradiol from its receptors at the pM range, while RES and EPI interacted at the nM range. RES and CAT interacted with progesterone receptors at the pM, while QUE and EPI at the nM range. In T47D cells, only RES and EPI interacted with estrogen receptors (nM and pM range, respectively) and RES and QUE with progesterone receptors. No steroid binding was seen with MDA-MB-231. The polyphenols did not protect MDA-MB-231 from H2O2 toxicity. All polyphenols produced a higher resistance of T47D cells to H2O2. In the MCF7 cell line, all polyphenols except for EPI increased the resistance of the cells to the action of H2O2 by 5 times. The polyphenols inhibited PMA-induced reactive oxygen species production in T47D cells. RES and QUE were the most potent inhibitors of reactive oxygen species production in MCF7. (ABD/LL)
SH P Pharmacology
CC 52 Chemotherapy - non-clinical
CT T47D-CELL *FT; MCF7-CELL *FT; MDA-MB231-CELL *FT; TUMOR-CELL *FT; MAMMA *FT; IN-VITRO *FT; ANTIOXIDANT *FT; CYTOSTATIC *FT; TISSUE-CULTURE *FT; TUMOR-CELL *FT; CARCINOMA *FT; TISSUE-CULTURE *FT

```
    [01] CIANIDANOL *PH; CIANIDANO *RN; BIOFLAVONOIDS *FT; HEPATOTROPICS
         *FT; IMMUNOSTIMULANTS *FT; VITAMINS *FT; PH *FT
         RN:   154-23-4
    [02] EPICATECHIN *PH; EPICATECH *RN; PH *FT
    [03] QUERCETIN *PH; QUERCETIN *RN; BIOFLAVONOIDS *FT; VITAMINS *FT;
         GLUCOSIDASE-INHIBITORS *FT; HIV-PROTEASE-INHIBITORS *FT;
         TYROSINE-KINASE-INHIBITORS *FT; PH *FT
         RN:   117-39-5
    [04] RESVERATROL *PH; RESVERATR *RN; ANTIARTERIOSCLEROTICS *FT;
         HEPATOTROPICS *FT; PH *FT
         RN:   501-36-0
FA  AB; LA; CT
FS  Literature
```

A Overview of the Derwent Drug File and Online Searching

The Derwent Drug File online database comprises standard fields that are used in most other pharmaceutical and biomedical databases. Therefore the online user should be familiar with these. Free text searching is extremely effective in the Derwent Drug File and extremely useful for users who wish to conduct multi-file searches. A summary of the major fields and their contents, together with search examples follow.

A1 Accession Number

Accession Number YY-NNNNN comprises

YYYY year e.g. 2000
NNNNN sequential number of abstract in year

For years 1964 to 1982 last digit of NNNNN is a letter (one of D through to X)

DATA-STAR	1994-00600.AN.
DIALOG	AA=1994-00600
STN	1994-00600/AN

A2 Title

The title is the original authors' title when in English. Otherwise it is a translation into English made by Derwent together with an indication of the original language. In this case the original language title is available at end of the Extension Abstract in printed journals or online.

N.B. Extension Abstract is not available to non-subscribers online

DATA-STAR	STRUCTURE ADJ ACTIVITY.TI.
DIALOG	STRUCTURE (W)ACTIVITY/TI
STN	STRUCTURE (W) ACTIVITY/TI

A3 Authors

Authors of the original article are input as SURNAME INITIAL1 INITIAL2 (e.g. SIMIONI P M). here is a limit of 20 authors (first 20). This limit was 6 authors prior to mid-1994.

DATA-STAR	AUTHOR-A$.AU.
DIALOG	AU=AUTHOR A?
STN	AUTHOR A#/AU

A4 Corporate Source/Corporate Affiliate

The company, university or research institute for which the authors were working. Prior to mid-1994 only company names were placed in this field. If work was conducted at a university then its name appears in the IN field.

DATA-STAR	NIPPON ADJ ROCHE.CO.
DIALOG	CS=NIPPON(W)ROCHE
STN	NIPPON ROCHE/CS

A5 Language

This field gives the original language of the article. Currently more and more articles are written in English. However, a significant proportion are still in a foreign language especially those for which translations are not easy to obtain. The language is given either in full or in the standard code used by the host

DATA-STAR	ENGLISH.LG.
DIALOG	LA=ENGLISH
STN	ENGLISH/LA

A6 Source

This field gives the source of the original article. The source is given as

1 Shortened name of Journal (issue and volume number, pages, year)

2 CODEN of journal. If a standard CODEN does not exist then a Derwent assigned coden is used.

3 ISSN of journal

Derwent sources the journal from over 500 publishers worldwide from 43 countries.

A7 Abstract Summary

This is a concise abstract, generally around 90 words which summarises all the important qualitative data in the original article. This abstract is not identical to the author's abstract which is found in other databases. It is written by subject specialists at Derwent to highlight the important aspects of the drugs which may not be disclosed in the author abstract. The abstract is identical to the first paragraph of the abstract in hard copy.

A8 Extension Abstract

The abstract summary and extension abstract together represent the document that contains all the important and relevant information from the original. Its original purpose was as a permanent record which could be used to provide information to researchers instead of the original article. Hence there is rarely a need to consult the original document after reading the extension abstract. The Extension Abstract provides details of experimental methodology, results, analysis, comparisons etc. The extension abstract is available in hard copy to everyone but its access in electronic or online form is restricted to Subscribers only.

A9 Thematic Groups, Section Headings

Thematic Groups indicate the broad fields of work studied. They are assigned intellectually by Derwent and there may be more than one Thematic Group assigned per document. They are extremely useful search tools. They may be searched by either using the letter or the full name.

ON DATA-STAR	ANALYSIS.TG.
ON DIALOG	TG=ANALYSIS
ON STN	ANALYSIS/SH

A10 Profile Numbers/Sections

The Profile Numbers are a classification into 54 drug related topics. Each abstract is assigned one or more Profile Number/Section. These are extremely useful search tools for general concept searching. A series of weekly printed booklets, one for each profile member is available to everyone - hence the name. The numbers were last changed in 1987 when some topics were subdivided into narrower areas to reflect the increasing activity in that field.

ON DATA-STAR	VIRUCIDES.PN. OR 41.PN.
ON DIALOG	SH=VIRUCIDES OR SH=41
ON STN	VIRUCIDES/CC OR 41/CC

A11 Descriptors

The application and consistency of the descriptors used for indexing is a key element in making the Derwent Drug File the most powerful pharmaceutical database. In many databases, all descriptors are simply grouped together in a single field. However in the Derwent Drug File, keywords are separated into a series of "sentences", in each of which all data is contextually linked to a single major drug studied in the original paper. Hence it is possible to restrict retrieval to those descriptors appearing just within one "sentence" using the (L) operator (for link); this greatly reduces the incidence of false drops/hits, as only logically connected descriptors will be searched for.

Indexing in the Derwent Drug File Online

The method of indexing and in the Derwent Drug File can be illustrated using the following simplified example

"The antitumour effects of lomustine and XY-123 were studied in L1210-bearing mice. The LD50 of XY-123 was determined during the study."

The indexing descriptors (controlled terms) which can be obtained directly from this data are:

LOMUSTINE XY-123 LI210 MOUSE LD50 CYTOSTATIC.

In addition some ***Higher Terms*** (broader descriptors) are required to give a more generic representation of the above. In this case, for the drugs, these are pharmaceutical class(es) and substructure keywords. Higher Terms are also applicable for the disease, the animal and toxicity. The higher terms that are relevant are

CYTOSTATICS	pharmaceutical class of drug
LEUKEMIA	tumour-type covering L1210
ANIMAL-NEOPLASM	disease group covering LEUKEMIA in animals
LAB.ANIMAL	generic term for mouse
TOX.	representing toxicity study (i.e. LD50)
TRIAL-PREP.	indicating that XY-123 is still known by a lab code

Organisation and Linking of Keywords

One of the strengths of the Derwent Drug File results from the organisation of the keywords and the linking of keywords only to drugs to which they relate. (In other pharmaceutical or biomedical databases all the keywords are put into one field (sentence). This means that as well as correct results, users also obtain a number of irrelevant records. For example a search for the LD50 of lomustine using (LD50 AND LOMUSTINE) would retrieve this record, if all descriptors were put into one field (sentence). To minimise this, the descriptors in the Derwent Drug File are organised so that descriptors for each drug are put into independent sub-fields. Therefore for the above there would be one sub-field for each drug and they would be organised as follows:

[1] LOMUSTINE CYTOSTATIC L1210 LEUKEMIA ANIMAL-NEOPLASM MOUSE LAB.ANIMAL CYTOSTATICS TRIAL-PREP.

[2] XY-123 CYTOSTATIC L1210 LEUKEMIA ANIMAL-NEOPLASM MOUSE LAB.ANIMAL LD50 TOX. CYTOSTATICS TRIAL-PREP.

Definition of a Drug in the Derwent Drug File

A drug is defined as a compound whose biological activity or synthesis or analysis etc is studied in the original paper. Active compounds which are not investigated in this way, such as endogenous compounds whose level is affected by the administration of a drug, or reference compounds used as standards, are not made the subject of a separate sub-field but are incorporated into the sub-field relating to the investigational drug. No Higher Terms are assigned to such compounds.

Display of Descriptors

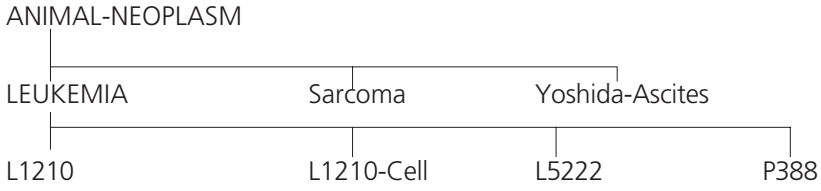
In order to provide the user with a better visual representation and to reduce the time required to download a record, descriptors which are common to each drug are taken out and displayed only once at the beginning of the descriptors/controlled terms paragraph. The above example would actually display as

[CT] CYTOSTATIC L1210 LEUKEMIA ANIMAL-NEOPLASM MOUSE LAB.ANIMAL CYTOSTATICS TRIAL-PREP
  [1] LOMUSTINE
  [2] XY-123 LD50 TOX.

The above is particularly useful when a large number of drugs are studied, and this is frequent. Also it is useful when scanning the results to identify the unique descriptors relevant to each drug.

Higher (Broader Keyword) Terms

To aid general subject searching, Higher Terms (or Broader Keywords) are also assigned together with many controlled descriptors used for indexing. With the exception of Higher Terms used for diseases and drugs they are all suffixed by the Role "FT" (See later). The Higher Terms have been chosen to allow all practical generic search possibilties, and in some cases more than one Higher Term is assigned with a descriptor. In the simplified example both the Higher Terms LEUKEMIA and ANIMAL-NEOPLASM are assigned with the descriptor L1210. Part of the hierarchy is shown below.



Higher Terms for pharmacological classification (standard activities) of a drug are in the plural form (e.g. CYTOSTATICS). This allows the online searcher to distinguish between the activity being investigated or established in the paper which is given in the singular form (e.g. CYTOSTATIC). The reason for this is that when talking or writing about a "class of drugs", the plural form is used in normal languages e.g. antibiotics, whereas activity is normally written in singular from, e.g. it has antibiotic action.

Assignment of Higher Terms

After Derwent's expert indexers have decided on the indexing descriptors to be assigned, most Higher Terms are assigned automatically using the Derwent Drug File Thesaurus. However, some Higher Terms which are dependent on context are assigned directly by the indexer himself. For example CARCINOMA may have the Higher Term NEOPLASM (for humans) or ANIMAL-NEOPLASM (for animals).

Roles

The relevance of each descriptor is further defined by the application of a Role to each descriptor. There are 9 Roles which are given below.

AE	side-effects or toxicity, used for drugs showing adverse effects and for diseases produced by drugs
DI	drug interaction, used for drugs influencing or being influenced by other drugs
DM	drug metabolism, used only for drugs
OC	other context, used for diseases which are not being treated and are not occurring as an adverse effect, and for drugs where the context is other than one covered by the other drug roles (e.g. analysis, synthesis, pharmaceutics, isolation).
PH	pharmacology, used only for drugs
RC	reference compound, used for comparison drugs, pharmacological tools and reagents
RN	Derwent Registry Name
TR	treatment, used for drugs in treatment and for diseases being treated; applicable to humans only
FT	Further Term; keywords other than drug names/synonyms or disease names or higher terms (e.g. endogenous compounds, organs, animals, techniques, activity terms, drug classification terms)

In the above example, LOMUSTINE is assigned the Role PH whereas XY-l23 has Roles PH and AE; and the Role OC is used for Ll2l0. Any non-drug/non-disease name descriptors are given the Role FT (Further Term). Descriptors which are Higher Terms associated with diseases are given the same Role as the disease to which they apply, i.e. LEUKEMIA and ANIMAL-NEOPLASM both have the Role OC in this example. Thus the indexing for the above example now becomes: (Representation shown for Data-Star. Other hosts have different separators between descriptor and Role).

[CT] CYTOSTATIC-FT; L12lO-OC; LEUKEMIA-OC; ANIMAL-NEOPLASM-OC; LAB-ANIMAL-FT; MOUSE-FT
[1] LOMUSTINE-PH
[2] XY-123-PH; XY-123-AE; LD5O-FT; TOX-FT

A12 Abbreviations

A number of general concept terms are indexed as abbreviations such as METAB (for metabolism) or TOX (for toxicology). A list of common abbreviations is given in the Appendices. When searching for abbreviations, the following host specific differences should be remebered.

ON DATA-STAR	THE ABBREVIATED DESCRIPTOR OR PHRASE IS NEVER INDEXED WITH A FULLSTOP
ON DIALOG	THE DESCRIPTOR OR PHRASE IS ALWAYS INDEXED WITH ALL THE FULLSTOPS INDICATING ABBREVIATION E.G. METAB.
ON STN	THE DESCRIPTOR OR PHRASE IS ALWAYS INDEXED WITH ALL THE FULLSTOPS INDICATING ABBREVIATION E.G. METAB.

Drugs and diseases in the Derwent Drug File

Drug Names and Synonyms and Trade Names

Drug names used in the Derwent Drug File are generally INN. If an INN is not available at the time of indexing then in the following order, USAN is used if available or else the BAN if available, or else another non-proprietary name. If no recognised non-proprietary name is available then the code name or number is used. In papers that specifically mention a trade or proprietary name, both the trade or proprietary name and its standard non-proprietary name are indexed together. Manufacturer's names are indexed if given in the paper. For example if the descriptor VALIUM is used, the descriptor DIAZEPAM is also assigned. Both the descriptors are suffixed with all relevant roles. For example if the pharmacology of Valium was investigated the descriptors VALIUM-PH and DIAZEPAM-PH (in Data-Star format) are assigned. Manufacturers' or Trade names are standardised and are suffixed with the role FT. The Derwent Drug File Thesaurus is extremely useful to trace trade names associated with a drug. An exception to the above is for acids which are always written in the salt form even when the compound studied is the parent acid, e.g. nicotinic acid becomes NICOTINATE.

Drugs and Roles

Drug name (trivial, proprietary and specifically mentioned trade names) are searchable either independently or in combination with any of the Roles (PH, TR, AE, DM, PI, RC or OC). If appropriate more than one role is assigned. In the above example XY-123 is assigned two roles PH and AE as both pharmacological activity and toxicity are reported. Therefore a search for references to the toxicity (adverse effects) of XY-123 can be carried out simply by inputting both descriptor and role together as shown.

A13a Example

DATA-STAR	XY-123-AE.DE.
DIALOG	XY-123 --AE/DE
STN	XY-123 *AE/CT

A13b Example

Because of the structure of the descriptors, the logical operators LINK/SAME and AND will give different search results, e.g. The following search strategy

DATA-STAR	ASPIRIN-TR.DE. SAME PARACETAMOL-TR.DE.
DIALOG	ASPIRIN --TR/DE (L) PARACETAMOL --TR/DE
STN	ASPIRIN *TR/CT (L) PARACETAMOL *TR/CT

will give no answers. However the following search strategy will yield results (the search strategy representing the search for references where both aspirin and paracetamol were used in therapy).

DATA-STAR	ASPIRIN-TR.DE. AND PARACETAMOL-TR.DE.
DIALOG	ASPIRIN --TR/DE AND PARACETAMOL --TR/DE
STN	ASPIRIN *TR/CT AND PARACETAMOL *TR/CT

The no postings message for the first strategy is because, when the operator LINK is used, a match is found only when the LINKed keywords appear in the same sub-field, and each sub-field contains only one drug. When terms are ANDed however, a match is found between terms occurring in any of the sub-field relating to a particular document. The use of LINK, therefore, greatly reduces the incidence of false drops due to terms which are valid but unrelated. It should be noted that, while LINK is the operator used in most searches, if two or more drugs are included in the same search statement, they must be ANDed.

Higher Terms for Drugs

All drugs or new compounds showing pharmacological activity are assigned a range of Higher Terms comprising

a Pharmacological Classification - one or more Higher Terms indicating the standard activity or activities associated with the drug or compound. These Higher Terms are given in the plural form e.g. ANTIINFLAMMATORIES, CYTOSTATICS, because it is the plural form that is used in normal language when referring to classes of drugs such as antibiotics. These pharmacological classification Higher Terms are suffixed with the role FT. Pharmacological classification Higher Terms are always added to the drug sub-field.

b Drug Activity - Higher Term for activity being investigated or established in original paper. The Higher Term is indexed in singular form e.g. ANALGESIC. Only the activity investigated or established in the original paper is given.

c Chemical Substructure Terms - one or more keywords to indicate chemical functions in the drug or compound structure e.g. PIPERIDINE or AMINOALCOHOL. These Higher Terms are suffixed with the role FT. These are useful in the Derwent Drug Registry file enabling an rough structure-activity search

d Inorganic Compound Code - one or more codes as given in the Appendices. Only assigned when a "new" drug or compound appears. These are added in the Derwent Drug Registry File.

The method of assigning the substructure or activity codes only to the first occurrence is done so that searchers do not retrieve numerous references to well known drugs. An activity or substructure (or even a full chemical structure) search can be carried out in the Derwent Drug Registry and the Registry name of the drug or compound can be cross-filed into the main file to retrieve all references. Chemical Substructures codes and the Inorganic Compound Code are not dealt with in detail in this User Guide.

Diseases and Roles

For diseases, the disease descriptors, and their Higher Terms are indexed as given in the paper. Diseases can be suffixed by the Roles TR, AE or OC. The Role TR (therapy or treatment) is only used for diseases in humans, whereas Role AE (adverse or side effect) is used for diseases caused by drugs in either humans or animals. In all other situations, e.g. a human disease which is not an adverse effect and is not treated, or an animal disease which is not caused by a drug, the appropriate Role is OC (other context). WHO numbers were assigned for a brief period around 1983-1985 but are no longer assigned. The use of the Roles allows a simple way to search for e.g. the treatment of a disease. For example references to the treatment of measles would be carried out by inputting the disease and role TR together as shown on the next page.

A13c	**Example**	**Retrieve all references to treatment of measles.**
DATA-STAR		**MEASLES-TR.DE.**
DIALOG		**MEASLES --TR/DE**
STN		**MEASLES *TR/CT**

More search Examples are given in the "Searching for Diseases" section later.

Higher Terms for Diseases

Higher Terms used for diseases are of two types

i Anatomical Terms, i.e. terms indicating the site affected (VASCULAR-DISEASE, OSTEOPATHY, EYE-DISEASE, etc.); and

ii Etiological Terms (INFECTION, VIRUS, MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS, AMINOACID-METAB DISORDER etc.).

More than one Higher Term is therefore used in many cases, e.g. HEPATOPATHY and INFECTION ,VIRUS for viral hepatitis. These Higher Terms are given the same role as the specific keywords used for the disease itself.

B Searching for Drugs

For ease of reference, the term "Drug" is taken to mean a compound whose biological activity, synthesis or analysis is studied in the original paper. The generic name of each drug being investigated is indexed in an independent sub-field and is searchable alone or with the appropriate role. The INN is the preferred name used if available, or else another non-proprietary name. If no standard non-propietary names are available the code number is used. Proprietary or Trade Names and Manufacturers' names are also indexed if specifically mentioned in the paper. All Roles (except RN, Derwent Registry Name & FT, Further Term) can be assigned to drugs. All the Roles assigned to drugs are also indexed as a combination with the Role FT which means that if the descriptor RANITIDINE-TR is present then TR-FT is also indexed. This allows some specific searches which are explained later.

B1 Higher Terms for Drugs

Two types of pharmacological Higher Terms are used for drugs:

i Pharmacological Classification of drug - indexed as a plural term e.g. ANTIBIOTICS; and

ii Drug Activity being investigated or established - indexed as a singular term e.g. ANTIBIOTIC

This is exemplified later.

B2 General

B2a Example – Find references published in 1992 that mention cimetidine.

DATA-STAR	CIMETIDINE AND 92.YR.
DIALOG	CIMETIDINE AND PY=92
STN	CIMETIDINE AND 92/PY

This above strategy finds all references to cimetidine regardless of whether the term appears in the Title, Abstract, Descriptor fields and irrespective of the roles used.

B3 Drug Pharmacology

B3a Example – Find all studies on the pharmacology of practolol carried out in the United States.

DATA-STAR	PRACTOLOL-PH.DE. AND USA.LO.
DIALOG	PRACTOLOL --PH/DE AND CS=USA
STN	PRACTOLOL *PH AND USA/LO

It is not necessary to include any term for the concept pharmacology as this is implicit in the role PH. Note that the operator AND must be used.

B4 Drug Toxicity or Adverse (Side) Effects

The following examples illustrate the retrieval of adverse (side) effects or toxicity of drugs. Specific adverse effects can be searched using the appropriate descriptors (see Section C. Searching for Diseases). References can be restricted to human studies by LINKing (SAMEing) with the descriptor CASES or to animal studies with LAB.ANIMAL. See Section D. Searching for Organisms (Humans). To retrieve ALL adverse effect/ toxicity studies in animals use the descriptor TOX., or for chronic studies use CHRON.. Other descriptors such as LD50, LD100, are indexed whenever appropriate data is reported.

B4a Example – Find all papers on the cardiotoxicity of doxorubicin.

This example illustrates searching for a broadly defined adverse effect of a specific drug.

DATA-STAR	DOXORUBICIN-AE.DE. SAME CARDIOPATHY-AE.DE.
DIALOG	DOXORUBICIN --AE/DE (L) CARDIOPATHY --AE/DE
STN	DOXORUBICIN *AE/CT (L) CARDIOPATHY *AE/CT

It is not necessary to enter any term for toxicity as this is implied by the role AE. The structure of the Derwent Drug File ensures that no false drops can occur due to cardiac disease appearing in a context other than drug toxicity.

B4b Example – Find a paper by J Brown and A Smith on the toxicity of Adriamycin which appeared in the American Heart Journal (ISSN= 0002-8703).

DATA-STAR	ADRIAMYCIN-AE.DE. AND BROWN.AU. AND SMITH.AU. AND 0002-8703.SN.
DIALOG	ADRIAMYCIN --AE/DE AND AU=(BROWN AND SMITH) AND SN=0002-8703
STN	ADRIAMYCIN *AE/CT AND (BROWN AND SMITH)/AU AND 0002-8703/SO

B5 Drug Metabolism

Administered drugs whose metabolism is studied are assigned the role DM. Specific descriptors are also used to describe particular aspects of drug metabolism e.g. PHARMACOKINETICS, FIRST-PASS-EFFECT, CONC. (concentration or level), DISTR. (distribution), ELIMINATION (excretion), BIOAVAILABILITY, BIOEQUIVALENCE and HALF-LIFE.

B5a Example – Find references to the pharmacokinetics of amitriptyline.

DATA-STAR	AMITRIPTYLINE-DM.DE. SAME PHARMACOKINETICS.DE.
DIALOG	AMITRIPTYLINE --DM/DE (L) PHARMACOKINETICS/DE
STN	AMITRIPTYLINE *DM/CT (L) PHARMACOKINETICS/CT

B5b Example – Find references to the metabolism of anabolics

DATA-STAR	ANABOLICS-FT.DE. SAME DM-FT.DE.
DIALOG	ANABOLICS --FT/DE (L) DM --FT/DE
STN	ANABOLICS *FT/CT (L) DM *FT/CT

B5c Example – Find papers detailing metabolite formation from cimetidine

DATA-STAR	CIMETIDINE-DM.DE. SAME METABOLITE.DE.
DIALOG	CIMETIDINE --DM/DE (L) METABOLITE/DE
STN	CIMETIDINE *DM/CT (L) METABOLITE/CT

B5d Example – Find papers in which the metabolism of phenobarbital by microsomes is actually investigated.

In studies of general microsomal drug metabolism, the compounds used as substrates are often of only secondary importance and do not warrant comprehensive indexing. These compounds are therefore not given the role DM, but are treated as reference compounds (see below). In such cases the keyword MICROSOME-DRUG-METAB. is used.

DATA-STAR	PHENOBARBITAL-DM.DE. SAME RAT.DE. SAME LIVER.DE. SAME (MICROSOME ADJ DRUG ADJ METAB).DE.
DIALOG	PHENOBARBITAL --DM/DE (L) RAT/DE (L) LIVER/DE (L) MICROSOME-DRUG-METAB./DE
STN	PHENOBARBITAL *DM/CT (L) RAT/CT (L) LIVER/CT (L) MICROSOME-DRUG-METAB./CT

B6 Drugs Used as Reference Compounds

It is useful to distinguish between papers describing studies on a particular drug and papers in which the drug plays only a secondary role, e.g. as a pharmacological tool, reference standard, substrate, etc. In the latter case, the drug is not assigned to a sub-field of its own, but instead is included as a descriptor (without associated Higher Terms) in the same sub-field as the drug being studied. The Role assigned to such a 'reference compound' is RC. This differential treatment of primary and secondary references to drugs means that relatively trivial references are excluded from the hits when drugs are searched using the roles PH, TR, DM, ST, DI, or OC.

B6a Example – Find methods of screening compounds for antiinflammatory activity using phenylbutazone as the standard.

DATA-STAR	ANTIINFLAMMATORY.DE. SAME (SCREENING ADJ METHOD) SAME PHENYLBUTAZONE-RC.DE.
DIALOG	ANTIINFLAMMATORY/DE (L) SCREENING-METHOD/DE (L) PHENYLBUTAZONE --RC/DE
STN	ANTIINFLAMMATORY/CT (L) SCREENING-METHOD/CT (L) PHENYLBUTAZONE *RC/CT

B7 Drug Interactions

The Role DI is used for reports of drug interactions. However, this role is used only for concepts such as synergism, antagonism and incompatibility and not for those cases where one of the 'interacting' compounds is really a reference compound. e.g. a receptor blocker used to elucidate the mechanism of action of an investigated drug. In such cases, the investigated drug is assigned the appropriate role (e.g. PH) and the blocker is treated as a reference compound and assigned the role RC. Specific types of indexed interactions are ANTAGONIST, COMPATIBILITY, INCOMPATIBILITY, POTENTIATION and SYNERGIST.

B7a Example – Finds all papers in which the interaction of a drug with warfarin is described. It is not necessary to enter any terms for the concept 'interaction' as shown in the very simple strategy.

DATA-STAR	WARFARIN-DI.DE.
DIALOG	WARFARIN --DI/DE
STN	WARFARIN *DI/CT

B7b Example – Find references to interactions between clavulanic acid and benzylpenicillin.

DATA-STAR	CLAVULANATE-DI.DE. AND BENZYLPENICILLIN-DI.DE.
DIALOG	CLAVULANATE --DI/DE AND BENZYLPENICILLIN --DI/DE
STN	CLAVULANATE *DI/CT AND BENZYLPENICILLIN *DI/CT

B7c Example – Find references to interactions between hypotensives and analgesics

This example shows how to find interactions between classes of drugs (rather than specific drugs as shown in B.7b). The strategy is similar to B.7b.

DATA-STAR	HYPOTENSIVES-DI.DE. AND ANALGESICS-DI.DE.
DIALOG	HYPOTENSIVES --DI/DE AND ANALGESICS --DI/DE
STN	HYPOTENSIVES *DI/CT AND ANALGESICS *DI/DE

B8 Drugs in Combination, Concomitant Drug Use, Combination Preparations

When more than one drug is used, they will be classified in one of two ways,

i "Drugs Used in Combination" (Treatment of Diseases with More than one Drug) is defined as situations where the two drugs have EACH been administered in a separate physical form. (See Example B-8a)

ii "Combination Preparation" is defined as two or more drugs combined in the same physical form. (See Example B-8b)

Drugs Used in Combination

B8a Example – Find papers on the use of amoxicillin and allopurinol in the treatment of bronchitis.

In this case we are looking for situations where the two drugs have EACH been administered in a separate physical form.

Search Statement 1 finds references for treatment of bronchitis by amoxicillin

DATA-STAR	AMOXICILLIN-TR.DE. SAME BRONCHITIS-TR.DE.
DIALOG	AMOXICILLIN --TR/DE (L) BRONCHITIS --TR/DE
STN	AMOXICILLIN *TR/CT (L) BRONCHITIS *TR/CT

Search Statement 2 finds references for treatment of bronchitis by allopurinol

DATA-STAR	ALLOPURINOL-TR.DE. SAME BRONCHITIS-TR.DE.
DIALOG	ALLOPURINOL --TR/DE (L) BRONCHITIS --TR/DE
STN	ALLOPURINOL *TR/CT (L) BRONCHITIS *TR/CT

Search Statement 3 combines the above two answer sets

DATA-STAR	1 AND 2
DIALOG	S1 AND S2
STN	L1 AND L2

Combination Preparations

Combination Preparations are defined as those where two or more drugs are administered in one physical form. For combination preparations, each active component is indexed separately, i.e. each individual drug is posted in a separate sub-field. Where a proprietary name is cited for such a preparation, this name is also added to each sub-field; in addition, each sub-field contains the keyword COMB.PREP. For example, the indexing for Enovid would comprise two sub-fields:

[1] MESTRANOL-PH; ENOVID-PH; COMB.PREP.-FT

[2] NORETHYNODREL-PH; ENOVID-PH; COMB.PREP.-FT

It is therefore possible to search specifically for drugs occurring as components of combination preparations. Where drugs are used together, e.g. in concomitant therapy, each drug sentence contains the keyword COMB. Also the descriptor CYTOSTATIC-COMB. (with Higher Term COMB.) has been used since September 1985 for cytostatic regimes such as BACON, COMPADRI and COPP. The specific regimes would be given in the abstract.

B8b Example – Find papers on the therapeutic use of combination preparations containing streptomycin.

DATA-STAR	STREPTOMYCIN-TR.DE. SAME (COMB ADJ PREP).DE.
DIALOG	STREPTOMYCIN --TR/DE (L) (COMB.PREP.)/DE
STN	STREPTOMYCIN *TR/CT (L) (COMB.PREP.)/CT

In this search the operator LINK must be used to ensure that the terms both appear in the same sub-field. These examples show how the use of the Roles eliminates the need to enter terms for concepts such as pharmacology, toxicity, or therapy. Similarly no generic term for drug metabolism is used as this concept is covered by the role DM. However, specific keywords such as PHARMACOKINETICS are applied as necessary.

B9 Generic Searching for Drugs using Drug Activities and Pharmacological Classes

As already mentioned, drugs are assigned Higher Terms to indicate (a) their pharmacological classifications and (b) the activities actually being studied. The Higher Terms for pharmacological classification are in the plural form and those for drug activity are in singular form. Thus LIDOCAINE is assigned both ANTIARRHYTHMICS and LOCAL-ANESTHETICS automatically and either ANTIARRHYTHMIC or LOCAL-ANESTHETIC if appropriate.

The reason for this choice of plural and singular forms is that it is natural to talk of local anesthetics as a generic class of compounds, e.g. the searcher may ask "Find all local anesthetics which have an effect on ....." On the other hand, the singular is normally used to describe an exhibited activity e.g. "Find any compound which shows local anesthetic activity when....." . Thus three levels of searching for drug activities are possible:

A retrieves all drugs pharmacologically classified as local anasthetics. (See Examples B.9a - B.9d).

DATA-STAR	LOCAL ADJ ANESTHETICS.DE.
DIALOG	LOCAL(W)ANESTHETICS/DE
STN	LOCAL-ANESTHETICS/CT

B retrieves all investigations of local anesthetic activity. (See Examples B.9a - B.9d).

DATA-STAR	LOCAL ADJ ANESTHETIC.DE.
DIALOG	LOCAL(W)ANESTHETIC/DE
STN	LOCAL-ANESTHETIC/CT

C retrieves both the above.

DATA-STAR	LOCAL ADJ ANESTHETIC$ .DE.
DIALOG	LOCAL(W)ANESTHETIC?/DE
STN	LOCAL-ANESTHETIC#/CT

Some specific searches using these drug Higher Terms are given below.

B9a Example – Find all references to the use of lidocaine as a local anesthetic.

This is an example of a search for a specific drug exhibiting a specific activity.

DATA-STAR	(LIDOCAINE-PH.DE. OR LIDOCAINE-TR.DE.) SAME (LOCAL ADJ ANESTHETIC.DE.)
DIALOG	(LIDOCAINE --PH/DE OR LIDOCAINE --TR/DE) (L) LOCAL-ANESTHETIC/DE
STN	(LIDOCAINE *PH/CT OR LIDOCAINE *TR/CT) (L) LOCAL-ANESTHETIC/CT

B9b Example – Find any references to the testing of bleomycin as an antimicrobial agent.

This is another example of a search for a specific drug exhibiting a specific activity.

DATA-STAR	BLEOMYCIN-PH.DE. SAME ANTIBIOTIC.DE.
DIALOG	BLEOMYCIN --PH/DE (L) ANTIBIOTIC/DE
STN	BLEOMYCIN *PH/CT (L) ANTIBIOTIC/CT

If antibiotic activity was reported then it is indexed in the same sub-field as bleomycin and hence this strategy.

B9c Example – Find papers describing testing of novel compounds for analgesic activity in rats.

This is a modified search for a drug activity (analgesic)

DATA-STAR	NEW.DE. SAME ANALGESIC.DE. SAME RAT.DE.
DIALOG	NEW/DE (L) ANALGESIC/DE (L) RAT/DE
STN	NEW/CT (L) ANALGESIC/CT (L) RAT/CT

B9d Example – Find all cytostatics which have been tested for antiviral activity.

This search involves a combination of a drug activity (virucide) with a pharmacological class (cytostatics)

DATA-STAR	CYTOSTATICS.DE. SAME VIRUCIDE.DE.
DIALOG	CYTOSTATICS/DE (L) VIRUCIDE/DE
STN	CYTOSTATICS/CT (L) VIRUCIDE/CT

B9e Example – Find references to the effects of tranquilizers on behavior in mice.

This example illustrates a search all references for a specific class of drug.

DATA-STAR	TRANQUILIZERS.DE. SAME (ANIMAL ADJ BEHAVIOR).DE. SAME MOUSE.DE.
DIALOG	TRANQUILIZERS/DE (L) ANIMAL-BEHAVIOR/DE (L) MOUSE/DE
STN	TRANQUILIZERS/CT (L) ANIMAL-BEHAVIOR/CT (L) MOUSE/CT

B9f Example – Find papers reporting radioimmunoassays of analgesics

DATA-STAR	ANALGESICS.DE. SAME RADIOIMMUNODET.DE.
DIALOG	ANALGESICS/DE (L) RADIOIMMUNODET./DE
STN	ANALGESICS/CT (L) RADIOIMMUNODET./CT

RADIOIMMUNODET. is the theasurus term covering radioimmunoassays.

B9g Example – Find papers on the metabolism of non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs in dogs

DATA-STAR	ANTIINFLAMMATORIES-DM.DE. SAME DOG.DE.
DIALOG	ANTIINFLAMMATORIES --DM/DE (L) DOG/DE
STN	ANTIINFLAMMATORIES *DM/CT (L) DOG/CT

C Searching for Diseases

Diseases can be searched using appropriate descriptors and in combination with the Roles AE, OC and TR. Diseases are indexed as specifically as possible using, in many cases, more than one descriptor, e.g. ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA.

C1 Hyphenated Diseases Names

Hyphenation of disease names is designed to allow searching of useful keywords, so hyphens are only used where the individual terms are fairly meaningless in themselves, e.g. NEPHROTIC-SYNDROME, but ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK. It is therefore essential to use the Theasaurus to establish the correct search strategy for a particular disease, or use the index online as an alternative.

Treatment of hyphens by hosts.

i On Data-Star all hyphenated terms are indexed both with and without hyphens and can be searched as a phrase with hyphens or by using operator ADJ.

ii On Dialog, if hyphens are present they are indexed both with and without the hyphens and so users are able to use the full phrase or use the (W) operator.

iii On STN, the descriptors are indexed as given in our Theasurus.

In some cases, there is no entry for the name of a disease consisting of two or more words, but the individual words are themselves entries and can be searched as such, e.g. OSTEITIS and DISSEMINATED are Thesaurus entries, but there is no separate entry DISSEMINATED OSTEITIS.

C2 Diseases and Roles

Only the roles AE, TR and OC are assigned to diseases or their associated Higher Terms. OC (Other Context) is applied when either the disease is not being treated or is an adverse effect.

C3 Diseases and Higher Terms

Higher Terms used for diseases are of two types

i Anatomical Terms such as VASCULAR-DISEASE; and

ii Etiological Terms such as MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS.

Further details are in section A.13.

C4 Treatment of Diseases and Infections

C4a Example – Find references on the therapy (treatment) of hypertension.

DATA-STAR	HYPERTENSION-TR.DE.
DIALOG	HYPERTENSION--TR/DE
STN	HYPERTENSION *TR/CT

BUT a search for experimental hypertension in animals would be found as below.

DATA-STAR	HYPERTENSION-OC.DE. SAME LAB-ANIMAL.DE.
DIALOG	HYPERTENSION --OC(L) LAB.-ANIMAL/DE
STN	HYPERTENSION*OC(L) LAB.-ANIMAL/CT

D Searching for Organisms

D1 Humans

Two principal descriptors are used in searching for humans:

i CASES is used for clinical studies in diseased patients. (N.B. The plural CASES is always used, even when only one patient is reported.); and

ii HUMAN is used for studies in healthy humans.

HUMAN is also used for experimental studies on patients with diseases unrelated to the subject of study, e.g. studies of healthy tissue obtained from surgical patients. The more specific keywords NEONATE (0-4 weeks), INFANT (0-2 years), PEDIATRICS (0-19 years), ADOLESCENT (11-19 years) and GERIATRICS (65 or more years) are used additionally as appropriate. The use of the descriptor INFANT will also obtain all references to neonates and PEDIATRICS will retrieves all references to children of all ages ***including*** neonates

D1a Example – Find references to the metabolism of indomethacin in (A) healthy humans; and (B) patients with kidney disease.

These examples illustrate a search for drug metabolism in healthy and diseased humans

A

DATA-STAR	INDOMETACIN-DM.DE. SAME HUMAN.DE.
DIALOG	INDOMETACIN --DM/DE (L) HUMAN/DE
STN	INDOMETACIN *DM/CT (L) HUMAN/CT

B

DATA-STAR	INDOMETACIN-DM.DE. SAME CASES.DE. SAME NEPHROPATHY.DE.
DIALOG	INDOMETACIN --DM/DE (L) CASES/DE (L) NEPHROPATHY/DE
STN	INDOMETACIN *DM/CT (L) CASES/CT (L) NEPHROPATHY/CT

D1b Example – Find all references to the therapeutic use of aspirin in children and adolescents.

DATA-STAR	ASPIRIN-TR.DE. SAME (INFANT OR PEDIATRICS OR ADOLESCENT).DE.
DIALOG	ASPIRIN --TR/DE (L) (INFANT OR PEDIATRICS OR ADOLESCENT)/DE
STN	ASPIRIN *TR/CT (L) (INFANT OR PEDIATRICS OR ADOLESCENT)/CT

D2 Animals

The common names of standard laboratory animals (e.g. RAT, MOUSE, DOG) used as test objects are indexed as descriptors; however, if no common name is known, the Latin name, without hyphens (e.g. TORPEDO OCELLATA), is used. The Higher Term LAB.ANIMAL is used for all experimental (in-vivo) studies on animals.

In cases where compounds are isolated from animals, the Latin names, without hyphens, are used together with the higher term ZOOLOGY. Also the higher organisms can be retrieved using the Latin name using the genus and species names. For generic searching of these higher organisms use one of the following descriptors: ARTHROPOD, MOLLUSC, CESTODE, NEMATODE, FISH, or TREMATODE.

D2a Example – Find references to the effects of propranolol on hypertension in rats or mice.

This example illustrates the search for drug effects in experimental animals.

DATA-STAR	PROPRANOLOL-PH.DE. SAME HYPERTENSION-OC.DE. SAME (RAT OR MOUSE).DE.
DIALOG	PROPRANOLOL --PH/DE (L) HYPERTENSION --OC/DE (L) (RAT OR MOUSE)/DE
STN	PROPRANOLOL *PH/CT (L) HYPERTENSION *OC/CT (L) (RAT OR MOUSE)/CT

D2b Example – Find studies on the effects of drugs on EEG in experimental animals.

DATA-STAR	EEG.DE. SAME (LAB ADJ ANIMAL)
DIALOG	EEG/DE (L) (LAB(W)ANIMAL/DE)
STN	EEG/CT (L) LAB.ANIMAL/CT

Note that, since DDF is a drug-oriented database, it is not necessary to enter any terms for the concept ‘drugs’.

D3 Microorganisms

Microorganisms are indexed using their Latin name using the genus and species. The names are listed in the Thesaurus. Standard names as cited in Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology are generally used, although some abbreviations for genera (e.g. Staph., Ps., Bac.) are used. Each organism is assigned the higher term BACT., and GRAM-POS. or GRAM-NEG. is added as appropriate. These higher terms are not used for Rickettsias, such organisms being assigned the term RICKETTSIALES instead. Other microorganisms can be retrieved using the following descriptors: ALGA, AMEBA, FUNGUS, MUSHROOM, PROTOZOON, RICETTSIALES, SPIROCHAETALES or YEAST.

D3a Example – Find references to in-vitro studies of the effects of moxalactam on

A Gram-negative bacteria;

B Escherichia coli;

C Pseudomonas aeruginosa; and

D Proteus vulgaris.

First Search Statement common for all 4 searches.

DATA-STAR	MOXALACTAM-PH.DE. SAME (IN ADJ VITRO)
DIALOG	MOXALACTAM --PH/DE (L) IN(W)VITRO/DE
STN	MOXALACTAM *PH/CT (L) IN-VITRO/CT

A

DATA-STAR	1 SAME (GRAM-NEG.).DE.
DIALOG	S1 (L) GRAM-NEG./DE
STN	L1 (L) GRAM-NEG./CT

B

DATA-STAR	1 SAME (E ADJ COLI).DE.
DIALOG	S1 (L) E(W)COLI/DE
STN	L1 (L) E.COLI/CT

C

DATA-STAR	1 SAME PS.DE. SAME AERUGINOSA.DE.
DIALOG	S1 (L) PS./DE (L) AERUGINOSA/DE
STN	L1 (L) PS./CT (L) AERUGINOSA/CT

D

DATA-STAR	1 SAME PROTEUS.DE. SAME VULGARIS.DE.
DIALOG	S1 (L) PROTEUS/DE (L) VULGARIS/DE
STN	L1 (L) PROTEUS/CT (L) VULGARIS/CT

Note that E.COLI is exceptional in being searchable as a single term while other species, e.g. PS. AERUGINOSA, are searched as two separate terms. Fungi, protozoa, etc. are similarly posted as the accepted Latin names together with the appropriate higher terms, i.e. FUNGUS, YEAST, MUSHROOM, ALGA, LICHEN, PROTOZOON.

D4 Viruses

The names of viruses are searchable as single, hyphenated terms, e.g. INFLUENZA-VIRUS. Each virus is assigned the higher term VIRUS together with a term to indicate its type, e.g. MYXOVIRUS, POXVIRUS, HERPESVIRUS. It is possible to retrieve all viruses of a group by entering one of the following descriptors:

ADENOVIRUS	ARBOVIRUS	ARENAVIRUS
CALICIVIRUS	CORONAVIRUS	HERPESVIRUS
IRIDOVIRUS	LEUKOVIRUS	MYXOVIRUS
ONCOVIRUS	PAPOVAVIRUS	PARVOVIRUS
PHAGE	PICORNAVIRUS	POXVIRUS
RHEOVIRUS	RHABDOVIRUS	

D4a Example – Find references to the effects of vidarabine on (A) herpes viruses; and (B) herpes simplex virus only.

A

DATA-STAR	VIDARABINE-PH.DE. SAME HERPESVIRUS.DE.
DIALOG	VIDARABINE --PH/DE (L) HERPESVIRUS/DE
STN	VIDARABINE *PH/CT (L) HERPESVIRUS/CT

B

DATA-STAR	VIDARABINE-PH.DE. SAME (HERPES-SIMPLEX - VIRUS).DE.
DIALOG	VIDARABINE --PH/DE (L) (HERPES(W)SIMPLEX(W)VIRUS/DE)
STN	VIDARABINE *PH/CT (L) HERPES-SIMPLEX-VIRUS/CT

D5 Plants

Most references to plants in the Derwent Drug File describe the isolation of compounds and in such cases, the specific Latin name of the plant (if known) is used, e.g. potato is indexed as SOLANUM TUBEROSUM. The higher term BOTANY is used for all plants and using this descriptor will retrieve all plant references. Specific keywords for parts of plants (e.g. ROOT, AERIAL-PORTION, TWIG or TUBER) are added if appropriate. When plants occur in any context other than isolation of compounds, the common name of the plant is used (e.g. POTATO) together with the higher term BOTANY and a more specific higher term such as VEGETABLE, NUT or FRUIT as appropriate.

D6 Enzymes

The names posted for enzymes are the trivial names recommended by the IUB as published in Enzyme Nomenclature, 1978. These names are posted and searched as hyphenated strings with the spelling and format used by the lUB, e.g. LACTATE-DEHYDROGENASE, OESTRADIOL-6-BETA-MONOOXYGENASE. The spelling is therefore English rather than American, in contrast to the rest of the DDF database. Qualifying terms appearing in brackets after enzyme names are omitted, e.g. nitrate reductase (NADPH) is posted simply as NITRATE-REDUCTASE. However, the lUB number, in the format EC-l.6.6.3, is also posted in every case, so a searcher who wishes to find only one particular nitrate reductase can do so using this number. Organism names appearing in IUB entries are omitted, e.g. Trichophyton schoenleinii collagenase (EC-3.4.24.9) is posted simply as COLLAGENASE.

Many of the recommended names for enzymes are very cumbersome and, in such cases, it is suggested that the IUB numbers be used in searching. Since the names and numbers correspond to those in Enzyme Nomenclature, enzymes are not listed in the Thesaurus. For enzymes not yet classified by the IUB, the most generally accepted name is used and the number EC-O.O.O.O is posted. It should be noted that the higher term ENZYMES is used only for enzymes used as drugs and is not applied in studies of effects of drugs on enzyme activity.

D6a Example – Find references to studies on enzyme activities in liver disease.

DATA-STAR	HEPATOPATHY.DE. SAME EC-$.DE.
DIALOG	HEPATOPATHY/DE (L) EC-?/DE
STN	HEPTOPATHY/CT (L) EC-#/CT

The truncated entry EC-$ or EC-? or EC-# can be used to find all references to enzymes: the hyphen must be included in the search term since EC$ or EC? will find, in addition to enzymes, any word beginning with the letters EC.

D6b Example – Find papers describing methods for crystallizing alkaline phosphatase (EC.3.1.3.I).

This example illustrates a search for the production of enzymes

EITHER

DATA-STAR	(ALKALINE ADJ PHOSPHATASE.DE.) SAME CRYSTALLIZATION.DE.
DIALOG	(ALKALINE (W) PHOSPHATASE/DE) (L) CRYSTALLIZATION/DE
STN	ALKALINE-PHOSPHATASE/CT (L) CRYSTALLIZATION/CT

OR

DATA-STAR	EC-3.1.3.1.DE. SAME CRYSTALLIZATION.DE.
DIALOG	EC-3.1.3.1/DE (L) CRYSTALLIZATION/DE
STN	EC-3.1.3.1/CT (L) CRYSTALLIZATION/CT

D6c Example – Find references to the use of (A) any enzyme; and (B) asparaginase in the treatment of leukemia.

This example illustrates a search for enzyme treatment of diseases

A

DATA-STAR	ENZYMES.DE. SAME LEUKEMIA-TR.DE.
DIALOG	ENZYMES/DE (L) LEUKEMIA --TR/DE
STN	ENZYMES/CT (L) LEUKEMIA *TR/CT

B

DATA-STAR	ASPARAGINASE-TR.DE. SAME LEUKEMIA-TR.DE.
DIALOG	ASPARAGINASE --TR/DE (L) LEUKEMIA --TR/DE
STN	ASPARAGINASE *TR/CT (L) LEUKEMIA *TR/CT

E Searching for Endogenous Compounds

Endogenous compounds are not indexed in the same manner as drugs, since such compounds are most frequently mentioned when a drug effect on them is being studied. Therefore, endogenous compounds are included as descriptors in the same sentences as the drugs with which they are associated. The Role assigned to endogenous compounds is FT. No Higher Terms for the activities of endogenous compounds are used as these would be confused in many cases with the Higher Terms (drug activities) used for drugs. Instead, since studies of endogenous compounds are in effect studies of metabolism, metabolic Higher Terms (e.g. ESTROGEN-METAB., LIPID-METAB., PROTEIN-METAB.) are used. This allows a good distinction between studies of exogenous and endogenous compounds, e.g. ESTROGENS and ESTROGEN-METAB.

E1a Example – Find references to the effects of (A) antidiabetic drugs and (B) glucagon on the metabolism of insulin. This example illustrates a search for the effect of a drugs on the metabolism of endogenous compounds

First Search Statement common for both searches.

DATA-STAR	INSULIN.DE. SAME (PANCREAS ADJ HORMONE ADJ METAB.DE.)
DIALOG	INSULIN/DE (L) PANCREAS-HORMONE-METAB./DE
STN	INSULIN/CT (L) PANCREAS-HORMONE-METAB./CT

A

DATA-STAR	1 SAME ANTIDIABETICS.DE.
DIALOG	S1 (L) ANTIDIABETICS/DE
STN	L1 (L) ANTIDIABETICS/CT

B

DATA-STAR	1 SAME (GLUCAGON-PH.DE. OR GLUCAGON-TR.DE.)
DIALOG	S1 (L) (GLUCAGON --PH/DE OR GLUCAGON --TR/DE)
STN	L1 (L) (GLUCAGON *PH/CT OR GLUCAGON *TR/CT)

Note that when a compound such as insulin is used as a drug, its metabolism will be covered by DM.

E1b Example – Find references to the pharmacokinetics of i.v. insulin.

DATA-STAR	INSULIN-DM.DE. SAME (I ADJ V) SAME PHARMACOKINETICS.DE.
DIALOG	INSULIN --DM/DE (L) I.V/DE (L) PHARMACOKINETICS/DE
STN	INSULIN *DM/DE (L) I.V./CT (L) PHARMACOKINETICS/CT

E1c Example – Find studies on the effect of uricosurics on urinary acid excretion in treatment of gout.

This example illustrates a search for disease treatment with endogenous compounds .

DATA-STAR	URICOSURICS.DE. SAME URATE SAME (PURINE-METAB.DE.) SAME ELIMINATION.DE. SAME URINE.DE. SAME GOUT-TR.DE.
DIALOG	URICOSURICS/DE (L) URATE/DE (L) (PURINE(W)METAB/DE) (L) ELIMINATION/DE (L) URINE/DE (L) GOUT --TR/DE
STN	URICOSURICS/CT (L) URATE/CT (L) PURINE-METAB./CT (L) ELIMINATION/CT (L) URINE/DE (L) GOUT *TR/CT

F Analysis and Methodology

For all studies describing analytical techniques, the Higher Term ANALYSIS is used, accompanied by a descriptor to indicate the specific technique described, e.g. RADIOIMMUNODET., BIOASSAY, FLUORIMETRY, IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS or SEROLOGY. The higher term CHROMATOGRAPHY is used for all chromatographic techniques in addition to more specific terms such as HPLC and TLC. The descriptors QUANT. (quantitative) and QUAL. (qualitatitive) are also indexed as appropriate.

F1a Example – Find papers describing methods for determining the digoxin content of pharmaceutical formulations.

DATA-STAR	DIGOXIN-OC.DE. (L) ANALYSIS.DE. (L) (PHARM ADJ PREP)
DIALOG	DIGOXIN --OC/DE (L) ANALYSIS/DE (L) (PHARM(W)PREP/DE)
STN	DIGOXIN *OC/CT (L) ANALYSIS/CT (L) PHARM.PREP./CT

Where analytical techniques are described, drugs are given the role OC.

F1b Example – Find references to radioimmunoassays of glucocorticoids.

DATA-STAR	CORTICOSTEROIDS.DE. SAME RADIOIMMUNODET.DE.
DIALOG	CORTICOSTEROIDS/DE (L) RADIOIMMUNODET./DE
STN	CORTICOSTEROIDS/CT (L) RADIOIMMUNODET./CT

G Pharmaceutical Concepts – Pharmaceutics

All galenical or pharmaceutical concepts are indexed using the descriptor PHARMACEUTICS together with appropriate specific descriptors e.g. ANTISTATIC, COATING, DRUG-DELIVERY, MILLING, PRODRUG or THICKENER. The Higher Term PHARM.PREP. covers any type of formulation of a drug and in addition specific descriptors, e.g. TABLET, CAPSULE, AEROSOL, DRAGEE, LABEL or ELIXIR are assigned. When searching for any aspects of the pharmaceutics of a particular drug, the Role OC should be used.

G1a Example – Find studies on the formulation of paracetamol tablets.

DATA-STAR	PARACETAMOL-OC.DE. SAME FORMULATION.DE. SAME TABLET.DE.
DIALOG	PARACETAMOL --OC/DE (L) FORMULATION/DE (L) TABLET/DE
STN	PARACETAMOL *OC/CT (L) FORMULATION/CT (L) TABLET/CT

G1b Example – Find all papers describing pharmaceutical properties of microcapsules.

DATA-STAR	PHARMACEUTICS.DE. SAME MICROCAPSULE.DE.
DIALOG	PHARMACEUTICS/DE (L) MICROCAPSULE/DE
STN	PHARMACEUTICS/CT (L) MICROCAPSULE/CT

G1c Example – Find references to ointment containing chloramphenicol

DATA-STAR	CHLORAMPHENICOL-OC.DE. SAME OINTMENT.DE.
DIALOG	CHLORAMPHENICOL --OC/DE (L) OINTMENT/DE
STN	CHLORAMPHENICOL *OC/CT (L) OINTMENT/CT

H Review and Discussion Papers

Review papers can be divided into two main types:

A extensive reviews dealing fairly exhaustively with particular topics and citing many references; and

B less extensive reviews and discussions with few or no references.

For both types of review, the main topic of the paper is covered by a 'sub-field' giving keywords and Higher Terms; other secondary topics (e.g. drugs which are not the main subject of discussion) are all included in a second sub-field with appropriate Roles, but without Higher Terms. In papers of type (A), the descriptor REVIEW is included in each sentence. In addition, the descriptor MAIN-TOPIC is included in the relevant sentence in type (A) papers only. Editorials are additionally identified by the inclusion of the descriptor EDITORIAL in each sentence. Papers of type (B) are no longer covered but were assigned the descriptor DISCUSSION when they were previously covered. See example H.1b.

H1a Example – Find reviews on the pharmacological activity of salbutamol.

DATA-STAR	SALBUTAMOL-PH.DE. SAME REVIEW.DE. SAME MAIN-TOPIC.DE.
DIALOG	SALBUTAMOL --PH/DE (L) REVIEW/DE (L) (MAIN(W)TOPIC/DE)
STN	SALBUTAMOL *PH/CT (L) REVIEW/CT (L) MAIN-TOPIC/CT

This strategy finds only reviews which are primarily concerned with the pharmacology of salbutamol and not papers on other topics in which salbutamol is mentioned. If MAIN-TOPIC is omitted, the strategy finds all reviews mentioning salbutamol.

H1b Example – Find references to diethylstilbestrol-induced tumors, but exclude all review-type papers.

DATA-STAR	DIETHYLSTILBESTROL-AE.DE. SAME NEOPLASM-AE.DE. NOT (REVIEW.DE. OR DISCUSSION.DE.)
DIALOG	DIETHYLSTILBESTROL --AE/DE (L) NEOPLASM --AE/DE NOT (REVIEW/DE OR DISCUSSION/DE)
STN	DIETHYLSTILBESTROL *AE/CT (L) NEOPLASM *AE/CT NOT (REVIEW/CT OR DISCUSSION/CT)

I Thematic Groups and Profile Numbers

Thematic Groups and Profile Numbers are used for generating current awareness printed publications. The same concepts can generally be searched using specific keywords or roles. However, these parameters can be used in searching, although it should be borne in mind that false drops can occur as the Thematic Groups and Profile Numbers are common to the whole document, i.e. they are not linked to specific drugs. These examples illustrate the use of Thematic Groups and Profile Numbers in searches for very general concepts. However, wherever possible, keywords should be used in preference, as these will avoid the possibility of false drops. There are 16 Thematic Groups and 54 Profile Numbers currently used. They are given in the Appendices and also in the Derwent Drug File Product Description and Poster. Both the short descriptions and actual number or letter can be searched.

I1a Example – Find all papers on the chemistry of prostaglandins.

DATA-STAR	PROSTAGLANDIN.DE. AND CHEMISTRY.TG.
DIALOG	PROSTAGLANDIN/DE AND TG=CHEMISTRY
STN	PROSTAGLANDIN/CT AND CHEMISTRY/SH

I1b Example – Find papers on the effects of anabolic steroids on intermediary metabolism.

DATA-STAR	ANABOLIC/DE AND 22.SC.
DIALOG	ANABOLIC/DE AND SC=22
STN	ANABOLIC/CT AND 22/CC

I1c Example – Find references of narcotics being used as analgesics.

DATA-STAR	ANALGESICS.DE. AND NARCOTIC.SC.
DIALOG	ANALGESICS/DE AND SH=NARCOTIC
STN	ANALGESICS AND NARCOTIC/CC

J Roles

In each sub-field, the Role(s) used for the drug is itself posted as a keyword (which can be regarded as a 'role'). The abbreviated form of the role is used, i.e. TR is posted rather than TREATMENT. These keywords are searched using the role FT and can be used to define the context in which a non-drug or non-disease term is searched. In other words, although a particular keyword has the qualifer FT, it can be LINKed to the concepts 'pharmacology', 'treatment', 'side-effect', 'drug-metabolism', or 'drug interaction' by means of the appropriate keyword (i.e. PH, TR, ST, DM, or DI, respectively). This technique is mostly needed where no specific drug or disease is included in the search strategy and the only role used for the search terms is FT. The following examples illustrate how broader searches, e.g for a class of drug rather than a specific drug, can be performed with accuracy.

J1a Example – Find references to the metabolism of H2-antagonists.

DATA-STAR	(ANTIHISTAMINES ADJ H2) SAME DM.DE.
DIALOG	(ANTIHISTIMINES-H2) (L) DM/DE
STN	(ANTIHISTAMINES-H2)/CT (L) DM/CT

J1b Example – Find references to interactions between anticoagulants and oral contraceptives.

These examples illustrates a general search for references to interactions between two classes of drugs

Search Statement 1

DATA-STAR	ANTICOAGULANTS/DE (L) DI.DE.
DIALOG	ANTICOAGULANTS/DE (L) DI/DE
STN	ANTICOAGULANTS/CT (L) DI/CT

Search Statement 2

DATA-STAR	(P ADJ O) SAME CONTRACEPTIVES.DE. SAME DI.DE.
DIALOG	(P (W) O) (L) CONTRACEPTIVES/DE (L) DI/DE
STN	P.O./CT (L) CONTRACEPTIVES/CT (L) DI/CT

Search Statement 3

DATA-STAR	1 AND 2
DIALOG	S1 AND S2
STN	L1 AND L2

J1c Example – Find all references to side-effects of sedatives during therapeutic use in children.

DATA-STAR	SEDATIVES.DE. SAME AE.DE. SAME TR.DE. SAME PEDIATRICS.DE.
DIALOG	SEDATIVES/DE (L) AE/DE (L) TR/DE (L) PEDIATRICS/DE
STN	SEDATIVES/CT (L) AE/CT (L) TR/CT (L) PEDIATRICS/CT

The inclusion of the search term TR ensures that the references are to therapeutic use and excludes papers describing accidental intoxication.

Appendix 1

Thematic Groups and their Definitions

Thematic Groups are searchable online using either the Group letter or the Definition online. Groups B, C, M, N, P and T are the most important and a weekly printed journal is published for these.

Group	Definition	Description
B	BIOCHEMISTRY	and ENZYMOLOGY, including BIOPHYSICS, MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, METABOLISM (except for drug, vitamin, electrolyte, catecholamine and hormone metabolism), and metabolic disorders (except for vitamin and hormone disorders).
C	CHEMISTRY	organic and inorganic, synthesis, isolation, determination of structure.
M	MICROBIOLOGY	viruses, bacteria, fungi, algae, protozoa; infectious diseases including experimental infection; pharmacology and clinical application of chemotherapeutic agents (antibiotics antiseptics, disinfectants, sulfa drugs, etc.); technical fermentation.
N	NUTRITION	and feeding, food and feedstuffs, additives flavors, antioxidants, colors, preservation (not vitamins).
P	PHARMACOLOGY	and PHYSIOLOGY, experiments on animals and isolated organs, not covered by Thematic Groups B, E, M, N, V. Also used for the **pharmacology** of hormones and steroids but not antimicrobials.
T	THERAPEUTICS	pharmacotherapy (with Thematic Groups B, E, M, N, V assigned as required).
A	ANALYSIS	qualitative and quantitative, chemical, physical, physicochemical, biological, microbiological.
E	ENDOCRINOLOGY	pharmacology of and therapy with natural and synthetic hormones, hormone-like compounds and their antagonists
G	GALENICS	preparation and examination of pharmaceutical forms of drugs and packaging
S	ADVERSE EFFECTS	and TOXICOLOGY, side effects; agranulocytosis; chronic, subacute and acute toxicity; radiolesion; embryopathy
V	VITAMINS	pharmacology of and therapy with natural and synthetic vitamins, vitamin-l like compounds and their antagonists

Appendix 2

Profile Numbers and their Definitions

Profile Booklet Numbers and Definition are searchable online.

NO.	DEFINITION
3	ANTIALLERGICS
	Pharmacology and therapeutic uses of H1 antagonists and antianaphylactics; therapy of allergy and hypersensitivity
6	ANTIBIOTICS
	All aspects of antibiotics, other than antitumor activity
8	PHARMACOKINETICS
	Biopharmaceutics/pharmacokinetics and metabolism of drugs
12	ANTIDIABETICS
	Pharmacology, metabolism and therapeutic uses of insulin, glucagon and antidiabetic agents. Therapy of diabetes mellitus
14	DRUGS ACTING ON ENZYMES
	Effects of drugs, including inhibitors, on enzymes in-vitro and in-vivo
15	CONTRACEPTIVES
	Contraceptives and other drugs acting on the mammalian reproductive system. Drugs used in obstetrics and gynecology
16	GASTROINTESTINAL DRUGS
	Pharmacology and therapeutic use of drugs acting on the gastrointestinal system (H2 antagonists and other antiulcer agents, antidiarrheics, antiemetics, etc.)
18	HEMATOLOGICAL AGENTS
	Pharmacology and therapeutic use of drugs affecting hemostasis (e.g. anticoagulants, antiaggregants, thrombolytics, hemostatics)
20	IMMUNOPHARMACOLOGY AND IMMUNOTHERAPY
	Pharmacology and therapeutic effects of drugs on humoral and cellular immunity including transplantation, vaccines
22	DRUGS ACTING ON ENDOGENOUS COMPOUNDS
	Effects of drugs on mammalian intermediary metabolism. Includes metabolism of catecholamines but not drugs, hormones, vitamins or nucleic acids

NO.	DEFINITION
23	ANTIMICROBIALS IN-VITRO
	In-vitro studies of production, evaluation, etc. of antimicrobial agents involving microorganisms other then viruses
24	DRUGS ACTING ON BONE AND JOINTS
	Pharmacology and therapeutic use of drugs affecting diseases of bones, joints and muscles, e.g. antirheumatics, antigouts
27	DRUGS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
	Effects of drugs on nucleic acid metabolism, cell replication, cytogenetics, etc.
29	PHARMACEUTICS
	Preparation, formulation and examination of pharmaceutical products. Influence of dosage form on bioavailability, etc.
32	PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS
	Pharmacological and therapeutic aspects of psychotropic drugs
33	DRUGS ACTING ON THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
	Pharmacology and therapeutic uses of drugs acting on the respiratory system
34	ANIMAL TOXICOLOGY
	Toxicity of drugs in animals including LD50's
35	ADVERSE REACTIONS
	Papers reporting adverse reactions to drugs in humans
36	DERMATOLOGICAL AGENTS
	Pharmacological and therapeutic aspects of drugs acting on the skin
38	STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY
	Correlation between chemical structure and biological activity of drugs
39	DRUGS ACTING ON THE KIDNEY
	Pharmacology and therapeutic use of diuretics and other drugs acting on the kidney and urinary system
41	VIRUCIDES
	Pharmacology and therapeutic use of antiviral drugs
42	VITAMINS
	Pharmacology, metabolism and therapeutic use of vitamins and their antagonists
43	ANALGESICS, ANTIPYRETICS AND NSAID's
	Pharmacology, metabolism and therapeutic use of analgesics, antipyretics and NSAID'S
44	NARCOTICS AND OPIOIDS
	Pharmacology and therapeutic uses of narcotics, opioids and their antagonists
45	ANESTHETICS
	Pharmacological and clinical evaluations of local and general anesthetics and premedication. (Routine anesthesia is not included)

NO.	DEFINITION
46	CORTICOSTEROIDS Pharmacology, metabolism and therapeutic use of glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, ACTH and their antagonists
47	SEX HORMONES AND ANALOGS Pharmacology, metabolism and Therapeutic use of androgens, estrogens, progestogens and their antagonists. Includes anabolic steroids
48	PROSTAGLANDINS AND LEUKOTRIENES Pharmacology, metabolism and therapeutic use of prostaglandins, thromboxanes, leukotrienes and their antagonists, unless used as antiinflammatories (see Profile 43)
49	PEPTIDE AND THYROID HORMONES Pharmacology, metabolism and therapeutic use of peptide hormones (except insulin and glucagon) and thyroid hormones
50	BIOLOGICAL RESPONSE MODIFIERS Pharmacological and clinical studies of immunomodulators, lymphokines and cell products in cancer biology and immunotherapy
51	CYTOSTATICS - CLINICAL Studies of antitumor agents in humans
52	CYTOSTATICS - NON-CLINICAL Studies of antitumor agents in animals and animal or human tissue in-vitro
53	THERAPY OF INFECTION Clinical application of drugs in the treatment of infectious diseases
54	ANTISEPTICS Pharmacology and therapeutic use of antibacterials other than antibiotics (see Profile 6). Includes animal models
55	FUNGICIDES, PROTOZOACIDES AND ANTHELMINTICS Pharmacology and therapeutic use of antiinfective agents other than antibacterials and virucides. Includes animal models and ectoparasites
56	CARDIANTS Pharmacology and therapeutic use of drugs (e.g. coronary vasodilators) stimulating the heart
57	ANTIARRHYTHMICS Pharmacology and therapeutic use of antiarrhythmic agents
58	VASOACTIVE DRUGS Pharmacology and therapeutic use of drugs affecting the vascular system (e.g. hypotensives, antiarteriosclerotics, peripheral vasodilators)
59	DRUGS AFFECTING THE CNS AND MOTOR SYSTEM Anticonvulsants, sedatives, analeptics, antiparkinsonians, relaxants, neuromuscular blockers and their antagonists

NO.	DEFINITION
60	DRUGS AFFECTING THE ANS AND NEUROTRANSMITTERS
	Parasympathetic and sympathetic drugs, neurotransmitters and their antagonists
61	ORL DRUGS
	Pharmacology and therapeutic use of drugs acting on the ENT system
62	OPHTHALMOLOGICAL DRUGS
	Pharmacology and therapeutic use of drugs acting on the eye
63	DRUG RECEPTORS
	All aspects of drug receptors
64	CLINICAL TRIALS
	Papers describing clinical trials of any drug
65	DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS
	Studies of osmotic pumps, controlled release systems, prodrugs, drug targetting, etc.
66	DRUG INTERACTIONS
	Reports of interactions (beneficial or deleterious) between drugs in-vitro or in-vivo
67	DRUGS IN CHILDREN AND ELDERLY
	All aspects of drug use in children or in the elderly
68	MUTAGENIC, CARCINOGENIC AND TERATOGENIC DRUGS
	Studies of mutagenic, carcinogenic and teratogenic effects of drugs in man or animals
69	REVIEWS OF DRUGS
	Papers reviewing chemistry, pharmaceutics, pharmacokinetics, pharmacology, therapeutic use, etc. of drugs
70	DRUG ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY
	Chemical, physicochemical, serological and biological methods for assay and evaluation of drugs. Methodology of drug screening
71	MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY
	Chemistry, especially synthesis, of pharmacologically active compounds
72	NEW DRUGS
	Papers reporting for the first time any named drug or compound given a code number (trial preparation)
73	TRIAL PREPARATIONS
	Any paper describing the evaluation of a drug identified by a code number, including the first and all subsequent mentions of such drugs, untill they are named

Appendix 3

Antitumor Drug Combination Acronyms

ABC	Adriamycin, carmustine, cyclophosphamide
ABV	Actinomycin D, bleomycin, vincristine
ABVD	Adriamycin, bleomycin, dacarbazine, vinblastine
ACID	Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, dacarbazine, actinomycin D
ACOAP	Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, cytarabine, prednisone
ACOPP	Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone, procarbazine
AD	Cytarabine, daunomycin
ADCONFU	Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, 5-fluorouracil
ALOMAD	Adriamycin, chlorambucil, vincristine, methotrexate, actinomycin D, dacarbazine
AT	Cytarabine, tioguanine
AV	Adriamycin, vincristine
M-BACO	Methotrexate/folinate, bleomycin, Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, dexamethasone
BACON	Bleomycin, Adriamycin, lomustine, vincristine, chlormethine
BACOP	Bleomycin, Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone
BAMON	Bleomycin, Adriamycin, methotrexate, vincristine, chlormethine
BAVIP	Bleomycin, Adriamycin, vincristine, dacarbazine, prednisone
BCOP	carmustine, cyclophosphamide, vincristine, procarbazine
BCVP	carmustine, cyclophosphamide, vinblastine, procarbazine
BCVPP	carmustine, cyclophosphamide, vinblastine, prednisone, procarbazine
BDOPA	Bleomycin, dacarbazine, vincristine, prednisone, Adriamycin
BHD	carmustine, hydroxyurea, dacarbazine
BHD-V	carmustine, hydroxyurea, dacarbazine, vincristine
BIKE	Phase I: prednisone, vincristine Phase II: methotrexate followed by mercaptopurine, later followed by cyclophosphamide
BMP	Carmustine, methotrexate, procarbazine

BOMB	Vincristine, Adriamycin, 6-mercaptopurine, prednisone
BOP	carmustine, vincristine, prednisone
CA-BOP	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, bleomycin, vincristine, prednisone
CAD	Cytarabine, daunomycin
CAF	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, 5-fluorouracil (different from FAC)
CAFVP	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, 5-fluorouracil, vincristine, prednisone
CAM	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, methotrexate
CAMP	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, methotrexate, procarbazine
CAP	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, prednisone
CAT	Cytarabine, tioguanine
CAVE	Lomustine, Adriamycin, vinblastine
CAVP	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, teniposide, prednisone
CCM	Cyclophosphamide, lomustine, methotrexate
CCNU-QP	Lomustine, prednisone
CHO	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, vincristine
CHOB	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, vincristine, bleomycin
CHOP	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, vincristine, prednisone
CHOPBLEO	CHOP given with bleomycin
CHOR	Cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, vincristine + radiotherapy
CHVP	Adriamycin, teniposide, cyclophosphamide, prednisone
CMF	Cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil
CMFH	Cyclophosphamide, 5-fluorouracil, hydroxyurea
CMFV	Cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil, vincristine
COAP	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, cytarabine, prednisone (different from COPA)
COM	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, semustine
COMB	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, semustine, bleomycin
COMF	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil
CONPADRI-I	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, melphalan, Adriamycin
COP	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone or prednisolone (different from CVP)
COPA	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, Adriamycin, prednisone (different from COAP)
COPB	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone, bleomycin (different from CPOB)

COPP	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone
CP	Cyclophosphamide, prednisone
CPOB	Cyclophosphamide, prednisone, vincristine, bleomycin (different from COPB)
CVA	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, Adriamycin
CVM	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, methotrexate
CVP	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone or prednisolone (different from COP)
CY-VA-DACT	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, Adriamycin, actinomycin-D
CY-VA-DIC	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, Adriamycin, dacarbazine
DA	Daunomycin, cytarabine
DBH	Dacarbazine, carmustine, hydroxyurea
DBV	Dacarbazine, carmustine, vincristine
DCCMP	Daunomycin, cyclocytidine, 6-mercaptopurine, prednisolone
DCMP	Daunomycin, cytarabine, 6-mercaptopurine, prednisolone
DCV	Dacarbazine, lomustine, vincristine
DZAPO	Cytarabine, azacytidine, prednisone, vincristine, daunomycin
FAC	5-Fluorouracil, Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide (different from CAF)
FAC-BCG	Tegafur, Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, BCG
FAM	5-Fluorouracil, Adriamycin, mitomycin C
FAME	5-Fluorouracil, Adriamycin, semustine
FEMED	5-Fluorouracil, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, prednisone
FIMEW	5-Fluorouracil, razoxane, semustine
FTOR-MIM-BCG	Tegafur/ Adriamycin/ cyclophosphamide/ BCG
FUM	5-Fluorouracil, methotrexate
HDCCAMS	High dose cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin
IMV	Isophosphamide, vincristine, methotrexate
LAPOCA	L-asparaginase, prednisone, vincristine, cytarabine, Adriamycin
LAS1	Cyclophosphamide + radiotherapy (+ consolidation)
LAS212	Cyclophosphamide + radiotherapy (+ consolidation)
MAD	Semustine, Adriamycin
MACC	Methotrexate, Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, lomustine
MCBP	Melphalan, cyclophosphamide, carmustine, prednisone
MCP	Melphalan, cyclophosphamide, prednisone

MF	Mitomycin, 5-fluorouracil
MOB	Chlormethine, vincristine, bleomycin
MOP	Chlormethine, vincristine, procarbazine
MOPP	Chlormethine, vincristine, procarbazine, prednisone
MVPP	Chlormethine, vinblastine, procarbazine, prednisone
N3	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, trifluridine, papaverine
NAC	Chlormethine, Adriamycin, lomustine
OAP	Vincristine, cytarabine, prednisone
OPAL	Vincristine, Adriamycin, L-asparaginase
PEP	Cyclophospamide, teniposide, prednisolone
PATCO	Prednisone, vincristine, tioguanine, cytarabine, cyclophosphamide
PIP	6-Mercaptopurine, vincristine, methotrexate, folinate
POCA	Adriamycin, prednisone, cytarabine, vincristine
POMP	6-Mercaptopurine, vincristine, methotrexate and prednisone or prednisolone
ROAP	Rubidazone, vincristine, cytarabine, prednisone
RUBIDIC	Rubidazone, dacarbazine
SLA2-L2	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, methotrexate, daunomycin, prednisone and consolidation and maintenance
SMF	Streptozotocin, mitomycin C, 5-fluorouracil
TAD	Thioguanine, cytarabine, daunomycin
VAB	Vinblastine, actinomycin D, bleomycin,
VAB III	Vinblastine, actinomycin D, bleomycin, cisplatin, cyclophosphamide, chlorambucil
VAC	Vincristine, actinomycin D, cyclophosphamide
VACAR	Vincristine, Adriamycin, cyclophosphamide, actinomycin D
VADA	Vincristine, Adriamycin, cytarabine, dexamethasone
VAMP	Vincristine, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, prednisone
VAT-D	Vincristine, cytarabine, tioguanine, daunomycin
VAV	Etoposide, Adriamycin, vincristine
VBAP	Vincristine, carmustine, Adriamycin, prednisone
VCAP	Vincristine, cyclophosphamide, Adriamycin, prednisone
VCMP or VMCP	Vincristine, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, prednisone
VCP	Cyclophosphamide, vincristine, prednisone
VLP	Vincristine, L-asparaginase, prednisone

VP	Vincristine, prednisone
VPCMF	Vincristine, prednisone, cyclophosphamide, methotrexate, 5-fluorouracil

Appendix 4

Codes for Physical Methods

This appendix lists codes that are applied in the Descriptors/Controlled Terms field when a physical method for detection, measurement or assay is reported.

Codes for Measurement Techniques

The code 026 is used for all physical measurement techniques. In addition codes for specific techniques are also indexed and are given below. The code is searchable in the Descriptors/Controlled Terms field e.g.

DATA-STAR	**026-PI.DE.**
DIALOG	**026 --PI/DE**
STN	**026 *PI/MPC**

Technique	Specific Code
CD	321
CMR	315
ESR	317
IR	310
MS	318
NMR, OTHER	316
ORD	320
PMR	314
RAMAN	313
SPECIFIC ROTATION	322
SPECTRAL DATA N.O.S.	319
UV	312
VISIBLE	311
X-RAY CRYSTALLOGRAPHY	323

Assay Methods

The code 025 is used for all assay techniques. In addition codes for specific assay techniques are also indexed and are given below. The code is searchable in the Descriptors/Controlled Terms field e.g.

DATA-STAR	**025-PI.DE.**
DIALOG	**025 --PI/DE**
STN	**025 *PI/MPC**

Method	Specific Code
CHROMATOGRAPHY, UNSPECIFIED	339
COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY	332
DISTRIBUTION, PARTITION CHROMATOGRAPHY	337
ELECTROPHORESIS	336
FLUORESCENCE/FLUORIMETRY	342
GEL FILTRATION	338
GLC	331
GRAVIMETRY	343
HPLC	333
ION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY	334
PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY	330
PHOTOMETRY/COLORIMETRY	341
POLARIMETRY	345
POLAROGRAPHY	340
TLC	335
VOLUMETRY	344

Compound Labelling Codes

Method	Specific Code
CARBON-LABELED	132
DEUTERIUM-LABELED	130
FLUORINE-LABELED	133
IODINE-LABELED	134
NITROGEN-LABELED	136
PHOSPHORUS-LABELED	137
SULFUR-LABELED	135
TECHNETIUM-LABELED	138
TRITIUM-LABELED	131
Any other label	139

Appendix 5

Abbreviations – Full Name to Abbreviation List

acetylcholine	ACh
acetylcholinesterase	AChE
acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	AIDS
activated partial prothrombin time	APPT
activated partial thromboplastin time	APTT
adenosine diphosphate	ADP
adenosine monophosphate	AMP
adenosine triphosphatase	ATPase
adenosine triphosphate	ATP
adrenocorticotropic hormone	ACTH
adult respiratory distress syndrome	ARDS
alanine aminotransferase (GPT)	ALT
aminobutyric acid, gamma	GABA
antibody	Ab
angiotensin converting enzyme	ACE
antidiuretic hormone	ADH
area-under-curve	AUC
Aspergillus	Asp.
aspartate aminotransferase (GOT)	AST
atrial natriuretic factor (peptide)	ANF
atrioventricular	A.V.
autologous bone marrow transplantation	ABMT
Bacille Calmette Guerin	BCG
Bacillus	Bac.
beats per minute	bpm
blood pressure	B.P.
blood urea nitrogen	BUN
bone marrow transplantation	BMT
bronchoalveolar lavage	BAL
Maximum no. binding sites	Bmax
bovine serum albumin	BSA
brief psychiatric rating scale	BPRS
butylated hydroxyanisole	BHA
butylated hydroxytoluene	BHT
calorie	cal

Calorie	kcal
carcinoembryonic	CEA
catechol-O-methyltransferase	COMT
centimetre	cm
central nervous system	CNS
cerebrospinal fluid	CSF
cholecystokinin	CCK
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	COPD
chronic occlusive artery disease	COAD
Clostridium	Clostr.
coenzyme A	CoA
colony forming unit	CF
complete remission	CR
computed tomography	CT
concanavalin A	Con-A
congestive heart failure	CHF
converting enzyme inhibitor	CEI
Corynebacterium	Corynebact.
critical micelle concentration	CMC
Curie	Ci
cyclic AMP	cAMP
cytidine diphosphate	CDP
cytidine monophosphate	CMP
cytidine triphosphate	CTP
cytidylic acid	CMP
cytomegalovirus	MV
deep vein thrombosis	DVT
deoxy (in nucleotides)	d
deoxyribonuclease	DNA-ase
deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA
dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane	DDT
diethylaminoethyl-2,3-dihydroxy-6-nitro-7-sulfonoyl-benzo (F) quinoxaline	DEAE-NBQX
dihydroxyphenylacetate	DOPAC
diisopropyldifluorophosphate	DFP
dimethylsulfoxide	DMSO
dinitrochlorobenzene	DNCB
dinitrofluorobenzene	DNFB
dinitrophenol (yl)	DNP
diphosphopyridine nucleotide	NAD
dissociation constant	Kd
distribution volume	Vd
effective concentration	EC (EC50 etc.)
effective dose	ED (ED50 etc.)

electrocardiogram	ECG
electroconvulsive therapy	ECT
electroencephalogram	EEG
electromyelogram	EMG
endothelium derived relaxing factor	EDRF
enzyme linked immunosorbant assay	ELISA
erythrocyte sedimentation rate	ESR
Escherichia coli	E. coli
ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	EDTA
ethyleneglycol-bis (2-aminoethylether)-N,N,N′,N′-tetraacetate	EGTA
flavin adenine dinucleotide	FAD
flavin mononucleotide	FMN
follicle stimulating hormone	FSH
formyl-methionine-leucine-phenylalanine	fMLP
forced expiratory volume	FEV (FEV1, etc.)
forced vital capacity	FVC
four times daily	q.i.d.
free fatty acid	FFA
FSH releasing factor	FSH-RF
Fusobacterium	Fusobact.
gamma-aminobutyric acid	GABA
gas chromatography	GLC
gas-liquid chromatography	GLC
gastrointestinal	GI
glomerular filtration rate	GFR
glutamate-oxaloacetate transaminase	AST
glutamate-pyruvate transaminase	ALT
glutathione	GSH
glycosaminoglycan	GAG
gonadotropin releasing factor (hormone)	GnRF
graft versus host disease	GVHD
gram	g
growth hormone	GH
GH releasing factor	GHRF
guanosine diphosphate	GDP
guanosine monophosphate	GMP
guanosine triphosphate	GTP
guanylylimidodiphosphate	Gpp(NH)p
Hamilton Related Depression scale	HRDS
heart rate	HR
hemagglutination inhibition	HI
hemoglobin	Hb (HbS, etc.)
herpes simplex virus	HSV
Hertz	Hz

hexose-monophosphate shunt	HMP-shunt
high density lipoprotein	HDL
high performance liquid chromatography	HPLC
homovanillic acid	HVA
hormone replacement therapy	HRT
hour	hr
human chorionic gonadotropin	HCG
human immunodeficiency virus	HIV
human leukocyte antigen	HLA
human menopausal gonadotropin	HMG
human serum albumin	HSA
hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid	HETE
hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-)	HIAA
hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid	HPETE
5-hydroxytryptamine	5-HT
5-hydroxytryptophan	5-HTP
ICSH-releasing factor	LRF
immunoglobulin	Ig (IgG, etc.)
immunoreactive insulin	IRI
indoleacetic acid	IAA
infra red	IR
inhibitory concentration (dose)	IC (50, etc.)
inorganic phosphate	Pi
inorganic pyrophosphate	PPi
inosine diphosphate	IDP
inosine monophosphate	IMP
inosine triphosphate	ITP
interferon	IFN
interleukin-2	IL-2
international unit	IU
International Normalized Ratio	INR
intraarterial	i.a.
intracardiac	i.c.
intracerebroventricular	i.c.v.
intradermal	i.d.
intramuscular	i.m.
intraperitoneal	i.p.
intraocular pressure	IOP
intrathecal	i.t.
intravenous	i.v.
N-isopropyl-N-butyl-p-nitro-phenyl-ethanolamine	INPEA
Klebsiella	Klebs.
kilocalorie	kcal
kilogram	kg

lactate dehydrogenase	LDH
left anterior descending	LAD
left ventricular	LV
left ventricular end diastolic pressure	LVEDP
lethal dose	LD (LD50, etc.)
leukotriene	LT (LTB4, etc.)
litre	l
LH releasing factor/hormone	LRF
low density lipoprotein	LDL
luteinizing hormone	LH
luteinizing hormone releasing factor/hormone	LRF
lymphokine activated killer cell	LAK-cell
lysergic acid diethylamide	LSD
magnetic resonance imaging	MRI
major histocompatibility complex	MHC
mass spectrometry	MS
maximal serum/plasma concentration	Cmax
maxmimum tolerated dose	MTD
mean arterial pressure	MAP
melanocyte stimulating hormone	MSH
messenger RNA	mRNA
methicillin resistent Staph. aureus	MRSA
methicillin sensitive Staph aureus	MSSA
methoxyhydroxyphenylglycol	HPG
metre	m
microgram	ug
microlitre	ul
milligram	mg
milliliter	ml
millisecond	msec
minimum bacteriocidal concentration	MBC
minimum inhibitory concentration	MIC
minute	min
molar (concentration)	M
mole	mol
monoamine oxidase	MAO
monoamine oxidase inhibitor	MAOI
monoclonal antibody	MAb
month	mth
Mycobacterium	Mycobact.
myocardial infarction	MI
NAD-phosphate	NADP
nanogram	ng
nanometre	nm

nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide	NAD
phosphate	NADP
nicotinamide mononucleotide	NMN
non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus	NIDDM
non steroidal antiinflammatory drug	NSAID
nuclear magnetic resonance	NMR
13C-NMR	CMR
1H-NMR	PMR
Nurse's observation scale for inpatient evaluation	NOSIE
orally	p.o.
packed cell volume	PCV
p-aminobenzoate	PABA
p-aminosalicylate	PAS
para-aminohippurate	PAH
parathyroid hormone	PTH
partial remission	PR
parts per million	ppm
Penicillium	Pen.
Peptostreptococcus	Peptostrept.
percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty	PTCA
phorbol myristate acetate	PMA
phosphate buffered saline	PBS
phytohemagglutinin	PHA
picogram	pg
plaque forming unit	PFU
plasma renin activity	PRA
platelet activating factor	PAF
platelet poor plasma	PPP
platelet rich plasma	PRP
pokeweed mitogen	PWM
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis	PAGE
polyadenylic acid	poly-A
polycytidylic acid	poly-C
polyethyleneglycol	PEG
polyguanylic acid	poly-G
polyinosinic acid	poly-I
polymorphonuclear (leukocyte)	PMN
polythymidylic acid	poly-T
polyuridylic acid	poly-U
polyvinylchloride	PVC
positron emission tomography	PET
Propionibacterium	Propionibact.
prostaglandin	PG (PGF2-alpha)
Pseudomonas	Ps.

pulmonary capillary wedge pressure	PCWP
quantitative structure activity relationships	QSAR
quinuclidinyl benzilate	QNB
radioimmunoassay	RIA
rapid eye movement (sleep)	REM
red blood cell	RBC
respiratory tract infection	RTI
reticuloendothelial system	RES
ribonuclease	RNA-ase
Roentgen	R
Salmonella	Salm.
second	sec
serotonin	5-HT
single photon emission computer tomography	SPECT
sodium dodecyl sulphate	SDS
spontaneously hypertensive rats	SHR
Staphylococcus	Staph.
Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders	DSM
Streptococcus	Strept.
structure activity relationships	SAR
subcutaneous	s.c.
superoxide dismutase	SOD
systemic lupus erythematosus	SLE
systemic vascular resistance	SVR
tetraethylammonium	TEA
tetrodotoxin	TTX
thiamine pyrophosphate	TPP
thin layer chromatography	TLC
three times daily	t.i.d.
thrombin time	TT
thromboxane	TX (TXA2, etc.)
thymidine diphosphate	TDP
thymidine monophosphate	TMP
thyroid stimulating hormone	TSH
thyroxine	T4
time to Cmax	Tmax
tobacco mosaic virus	TMV
tosyl arginine methyl ester	TAME
transforming growth factor	TGF
trichloroacetic acid	TCA
trifluoroacetic acid	TFA
triiodothyronine	T3
trometamol	Tris

TSH-releasing factor	TRF
tumor necrosis factor	TNF
twice daily	b.i.d.
ultra violet	UV
unit	U
uridine diphosphate	UDP
uridine monophosphate	UMP
uridine triphosphate	UTP
urinary tract infection	UTI
vasoactive intestinal peptide	VIP
versus	vs.
very high density lipoprotein	VHDL
very low density lipoprotein	VLDL
vital capacity	VC
volume of distribution	Vd
week	wk
white blood cell	WBC
year	yr

Periodic table abbreviations can be used for **elements**. However, compounds e.g. nitrous-oxide (N2O), are written out in full at first. Chemical symbols (such as OH for hydroxy) are ***not*** used in systematic chemical names.

NB: The above abbreviations should not be pluralised by the addition of an 's'. Please define Abbreviations are defined when they are the main drug studied. For example, interleukin-2 is be defined as (IL-2) when used as a drug. However, if it is studied as an endogenous compound the abbreviation IL-2 is used without qualification.

Abbreviations – Abbreviation to Full Name List

17-KS 17-ketosteroid
5-HT ..... 5-hydroxytryptamine, serotonin
5-HTP 5-hydroxytryptophan
A.V. ..... atrioventricular
Ab ..... antibody
ABMT ..... autologous bone marrow transplantation
ACE ..... angiotensin converting enzyme
ACTH ..... adrenocorticotropic hormone
ACh ..... acetylcholine
AChE ..... acetylcholinesterase
ADH ..... antidiuretic hormone
ADP ..... adenosine diphosphate
AIDS ..... acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ALT ..... alanine aminotransferase
AMP ..... adenosine monophosphate
ANF ..... atrial natriuretic factor (peptide)
APPT ..... activated partial prothrombin time
AST ..... aspartate aminotransferase
APTT ..... activated partial thromboplastin time
ARDS ..... adult respiratory distress syndrome
ATP ..... adenosine triphosphate
ATPase ..... adenosine triphosphatase
AUC ..... area-under-curve
Asp. ..... Aspergillus
BAL ..... bronchoalveolar lavage
b.i.d. ..... twice daily
B.P. ..... blood pressure
BCG ..... Bacille Calmette Guerin
BHA ..... butylated hydroxyanisole
BHT ..... butylated hydroxytoluene
Bmax ..... maximum number of binding sites
BMT ..... bone marrow transplantation
BPRS ..... brief psychiatric rating scale
bpm ..... beats per minute
BSA ..... bovine serum albumin
BUN ..... blood urea nitrogen
Bac. ..... Bacillus
cAMP ..... cyclic AMP
cal ..... calorie
CCK ..... cholecystokinin
CDP ..... cytidine diphosphate

CEA ..... carcinoembryonic
CEI ..... converting enzyme inhibitor
CFU ..... colony forming unit
CHF ..... congestive heart failure
Ci ..... Curie
cm ..... centimetre
CMC ..... critical micelle concentration
CMP ..... cytidine monophosphate
CMP ..... cytidylic acid
CMR 13C-NMR
CMV ..... cytomegalovirus
CNS ..... central nervous system
COAD ..... chronic occlusive artery disease
COMT ..... catechol-O-methyltransferase
COPD ..... chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
CR ..... complete remission
CSF ..... cerebrospinal fluid
CT ..... computed tomography
CTP ..... cytidine triphosphate
Clostr. ..... Clostridium
Cmax ..... maximal serum/plasma concentration
CoA ..... coenzyme A
Con-A ..... concanavalin A
Corynebact. ..... Corynebacterium
d ..... deoxy(innucleotides)
DCCI ..... dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
DDT ..... dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DEAE- ..... diethylaminoethyl-
DFP ..... diisopropyldifluorophosphate
DMSO ..... dimethylsulfoxide
DNA ..... deoxyribonucleic acid
DNA-ase ..... deoxyribonuclease
DNCB ..... dinitrochlorobenzene
DNFB ..... dinitrofluorobenzene
DNP ..... dinitrophenol (yl)
DOPAC ..... dihydroxyphenylacetate
DSM ..... Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
DVT ..... deep vein thrombosis
E. coli ..... Escherichia coli
EC (eg EC50) ..... effective concentration
ECG ..... electrocardiogram
ECT ..... electroconvulsive therapy
ED (eg ED50) ..... effective dose
EDRF ..... endothelium derived relaxing factor

EDTA ..... ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid
EEG ..... electroencephalogram
EGTA ..... ethyleneglycol-bis (2-aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N′,N′-tetraacetate
ELISA ..... enzyme linked immunosorbant assay
EMG ..... electromyelogram
ESR ..... erythrocyte sedimentation rate
FAD ..... flavin adenine dinucleotide
FEV (eg FEVI) ..... forced expiratory volume
FFA ..... free fatty acid
fMLP ..... formyl-methionine-leucine phenylalanine
FMN ..... flavin mononucleotide
FSH ..... follicle stimulating hormone
FSH-RF ..... FSH releasing factor
FVC ..... forced vital capacity
Fusobact. ..... Fusobacterium
g ..... gram
GABA ..... aminobutyric acid, gamma
GABA ..... gamma-aminobutyric acid
GAG ..... glycosaminoglycan
GDP ..... guanosine diphosphate
GFR ..... glomerular filtration rate
GH ..... growth hormone
GHRF ..... GH releasing factor
GI ..... gastrointestinal
GLC ..... gas chromatography
GLC ..... gas-liquid chromatography
GMP ..... guanosine monophosphate
GSH ..... glutathione
GTP ..... guanosine triphosphate
GVHD ..... graft versus host disease
GnRF ..... gonadotropin releasing factor (hormone)
Gpp(NH)p ..... guanylylimidodiphosphate
HCG ..... human chorionic gonadotropin
HDL ..... high density lipoprotein
HETE ..... hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid
HI ..... hemagglutination inhibition
HIAA ..... hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-)
HIV ..... human immunodeficiency virus
HLA ..... human leukocyte antigen
HMG ..... human menopausal gonadotropin
HMP-shunt ..... hexose-monophosphate shunt
HPETE ..... hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid
HPLC ..... high performance liquid chromatography

hr ..... hour
HR ..... heart rate
HRDS ..... Hamilton Related Depression Scale
HRT ..... hormone replacement therapy
HSA ..... human serum albumin
HSV ..... herpes simplex virus
HVA ..... homovanillic acid
Hb (HbS, etc.) ..... hemoglobin
Hz ..... Hertz
i.a. ..... intraarterial
i.c. ..... intracardiac
i.c.v. ..... intracerebroventricular
i.d. ..... intradermal
i.m. ..... intramuscular
i.p. ..... intraperitoneal
i.t. ..... intrathecal
i.v. ..... intravenous
IAA ..... indoleacetic acid
IC (50, etc.) ..... inhibitory concentration (dose)
IOP ..... intraocular pressure
IDP ..... inosine diphosphate
IFN ..... interferon
IL ..... interleukin
IMP ..... inosine monophosphate
INPEA ..... N-isopropyl-N-butyl-p-nitro-phenyl-ethanolamine
INR ..... international normalized ratio
IR ..... infra red
IRI ..... immunoreactive insulin
ITP ..... inosine triphosphate
IU ..... international unit
Ig (IgG, etc.) ..... immunoglobulin
kcal ..... Calorie
kcal ..... kilocalorie
Kd ..... dissociation constant
Kg ..... killogram
Klebs. ..... Klebsiella
l ..... litre
LAD ..... left anterior descending
LAK-cell ..... lymphokine activated killer cell
LD (LD50, etc.) .... lethal dose
LDH ..... lactate dehydrogenase
LDL ..... low density lipoprotein
LH ..... luteinizing hormone
LRF ..... ICSH-releasing factor

LRF ..... LH releasing factor
LRF ..... luteinizing hormone releasing factor
LSD ..... lysergic acid diethylamide
LT (LTB4, etc.) ..... leukotriene
LV ..... left ventricular
LVEDP ..... left ventricular end diastolic pressure
m ..... metre
M ..... molar (concentration)
MAO ..... monoamine oxidase
MAOI ..... monoamine oxidase inhibitor
MAP ..... mean arterial pressure
MAb ..... monoclonal antibody
MBC ..... minimum bacteriocidal concentration
mg ..... milligram
min ..... minute
MHC ..... major histocompatibility complex
MHPG ..... methoxyhydroxyphenylglycol
MI ..... myocardial infarction
MIC ..... minimum inhibitory concentration
ml ..... millilitre
mol ..... mole
MRI ..... magnetic resonance imaging
mRNA ..... messenger RNA
MRSA ..... methicillin resistant Staph. aureus
MS ..... mass spectrometry
msec ..... millisecond
MSSA ..... methicillin sensitive Staph. aureus
MSH ..... melanocyte stimulating hormone
MTD ..... maximum tolerated dose
mth ..... month
Mycobact. ..... Mycobacterium
NAD ..... diphosphopyridine nucleotide
NAD ..... nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
NADP ..... NAD-phosphate
NADP ..... triphosphopyridine nucleotide
NBQX ..... 2,3-dihydroxy 6-nitro 7-sulfonoyl-benzo (F) quinoxaline
ng ..... nanogram
NIDDM ..... non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
nm ..... nanometres
NMR ..... nuclear magnetic resonance
NOSIE ..... Nurse's observation scale for inpatient evaluation
NSAID ..... non steroidal antiinflammatory drug
PABA ..... p-aminobenzoate
PAF ..... platelet activating factor

PAGE ..... polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
PAH ..... para-aminohippurate
PAS ..... p-aminosalicylate
PBS ..... phosphate buffered saline
PCV ..... packed cell volume
PCWP ..... pulmonary capillary wedge pressure
PEG ..... polyethyleneglycol
PET ..... positron emission tomography
PFU ..... plaque forming unit
PG ..... prostaglandin
PHA ..... phytohemagglutinin
PMA ..... phorbol myristate acetate
PMN ..... polymorphonuclear (leukocyte)
PMR 1H-NMR
p.o. ..... orally
poly-A ..... polyadenylic acid
poly-C ..... polycytidylic acid
poly-G ..... polyguanylic acid
poly-I ..... polyinosinic acid
poly-T ..... polythymidylic acid
poly-U ..... polyuridylic acid
ppm ..... parts per million
PPP ..... platelet poor plasma
PPi ..... inorganic pyrophosphate
PR ..... partial remission
PRA ..... plasma renin activity
PRP ..... platelet rich plasma
PTCA ..... percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty
PTH ..... parathyroid hormone
PVC ..... polyvinylchloride
PWM ..... pokeweed mitogen
Pen. ..... Penicillium
Peptostrept. ..... Peptostreptococcus
pg ..... picogram
Pi ..... inorganic phosphate
Propionibact. ..... Propionibacterium
Ps. ..... Pseudomonas
q.i.d. ..... four times daily
QNB ..... quinuclidinyl benzilate
QSAR ..... quantitative structure activity relationships
R ..... Roentgen
RBC ..... red blood cell
REM ..... rapid eye movement (sleep)
RES ..... reticuloendothelial system

RIA ..... radioimmunoassay
RNA-ase ..... ribonuclease
RTI ..... respiratory tract infection
s.c. ..... subcutaneous
sec ..... second
SHR ..... spontaneously hypertensive rats
SLE ..... systemic lupus erythematosus
Salm. ..... Salmonella
SAR ..... structure activity relationships
SDS ..... sodium dodecyl sulphate
SOD ..... superoxide dismutase
SPECT ..... single photon emission computer tomography
Staph. ..... Staphylococcus
Strept. ..... Streptococcus
SVR ..... systemic vascular resistance
T3 ..... triiodothyronine
T4 ..... thyroxine
TAME ..... tosyl arginine methyl ester
TCA ..... trichloroacetic acid
TDP ..... thymidine diphosphate
TEA ..... tetraethylammonium
TFA ..... trifluoroacetic acid
TGF ..... transforming growth factor
t.i.d. ..... three times daily
TLC ..... thin layer chromatography
TMP ..... thymidine monophosphate
TMV ..... tobacco mosaic virus
TNF ..... tumor necrosis factor
TPP ..... thiamine pyrophosphate
TRF ..... TSH-releasing factor
TSH ..... thyroid stimulating hormone
TT ..... thrombin time
TTX ..... tetrodotoxin
TX (TXA2, etc.) .... thromboxane
Tmax ..... time to Cmax
Tris ..... trometamol
U ..... unit
UDP ..... uridine diphosphate
ug ..... microgram
ul ..... microlitre
UMP ..... uridine monophosphate
UTI ..... urinary tract infection
UTP ..... uridine triphosphate
UV ..... ultra violet

VC ..... vital capacity
VHDL ..... very high density lipoprotein
VIP ..... vasoactive intestinal peptide
VLDL ..... very low density lipoprotein
Vd ..... distribution volume
Vd ..... volume of distribution
vs. ..... versus
WBC ..... white blood cell
wk ..... week
yr ..... year

Appendix 6 – List of Journals

ISSN	Journal name
0067-2777	**A**bstr.Gen.Meet.Am.Soc.Microbiol.
	Abstr.Meet.Weed Sci.Soc.Am.
0065-7727	Abstr.Pap.Am.Chem.Soc.
0044-586X	Acarologia
	ACH Models Chem.
0139-3006	Acta Aliment.Acad.Sci.Hung.
0001-5172	Acta Anaesthesiol.Scand.
0138-4988	Acta Biotechnol.
0001-5385	Acta Cardiol.
0904-213X	Acta Chem.Scand.
0001-5504	Acta Cient.Venez.
0001-5512	Acta Clin.Belg.
0001-5555	Acta Derm.Venereol.
0204-8809	Acta Microbiol.Bulg.
1217-8950	Acta Microbiol.Immunol.Hung.
0001-6195	Acta Microbiol.Pol.
0001-6314	Acta Neurol.Scand.
0001-6349	Acta Obstet.Gynecol.Scand.
0284-186X	Acta Oncol.
0001-6489	Acta OtoLaryngol.
0001-6659	Acta Pharm.Hung.
1330-0075	Acta Pharm.(Zagreb)
0253-9756	Acta Pharmacol.Sin.
0001-6756	Acta Physiol.Hung.
0001-6772	Acta Physiol.Scand.
0001-6837	Acta Pol.Pharm.
0001-690X	Acta Psychiatr.Scand.
0567-8056	Acta Radiol.
0378-0619	Acta Ther.
0001-706X	Acta Trop.
0236-6290	Acta Vet.Hung.
0044-605X	Acta Vet.Scand.
0001-723X	Acta Virol.
0065-2164	Adv.Appl.Microbiol.
0724-6145	Adv.Biochem.Eng./Biotechnol.
0065-230X	Adv.Cancer Res.
0169-409X	Adv.Drug Delivery Rev.
0065-2490	Adv.Drug Res.
0065-258X	Adv.Enzymol.Related Areas Mol.Biol.
0065-2660	Adv.Genet.
0197-8322	Adv.Inflammation Res.
0065-3136	Adv.Pharm.Sci.
	Adv.Pharmacol.
0732-8141	Adv.Prostaglandin Thromboxane Leukotriene Res.
0065-3519	Adv.Vet.Sci.Comp.Med.
0002-1148	Agressologie Agribus.Worldwide
0167-8809	Agric.Ecosyst.Environ.
0269-2457	Agric.Equip.Int.
0002-161X	Agric.Res.
0789-600X	Agric.Sci.Finland
	Agrochem.Jpn.
0002-1881	Agrokhimiya
0151-1238	Agron.J.
0249-5627	Agronomie(Paris)
0269-2813	Aliment.Pharmacol.Ther.
	Allergologie
	Allergy
0002-8703	Am.Heart J.
0002-9122	Am.J.Bot.
0002-9149	Am.J.Cardiol.
0002-9165	Am.J.Clin.Nutr.
0277-3732	Am.J.Clin.Oncol.Cancer Clin.Trials
0002-9173	Am.J.Clin.Pathol.
0002-9254	Am.J.Enol.Vitic.
0002-9270	Am.J.Gastroenterol.
	Am.J.Health Syst.Pharm.
-9343	Am.J.Med.
0002-9629	Am.J.Med.Sci.
0002-9378	Am.J.Obstet.Gynecol.
0002-9394	Am.J.Ophthalmol.
0002-9440	Am.J.Pathol.
0002-9513	Am.J.Physiol.

ISSN	Journal name
0002-953X	Am.J.Psychiatry
	Am.J.Respir.Critical Care Med.
0361-803X	Am.J.Roentgenol.
	Am.J.Ther.
0002-9637	Am.J.Trop.Med.Hyg.
0002-9645	Am.J.Vet.Res.
0034-0618	An.R.Acad.Farm.
0003-2409	Anaesthesia
0003-2417	Anaesthesist
0003-2697	Anal.Biochem.
0003-2700	Anal.Chem.
0003-2670	Anal.Chim.Acta
	Anal.Chim.Acta Vib.Spectrosc.
0144-557X	Anal.Proc.
0003-2654	Analyst
0303-4569	Andrologia
0003-2999	Anesth.Analg.
0003-3022	Anesthesiology
0066-1759	Angew.Bot.
0570-0833	Angew.Chem.Int.Ed.Engl.
0003-3197	Angiology
0003-3472	Anim.Behav.
1049-5398	Anim.Biotechnol.
0378-4320	Anim.Reprod.Sci.
	Anim.Sci.
	Ann.Allergy Asthma Immunol.
0003-4746	Ann.Appl.Biol.
0305-7364	Ann.Bot.(London)
0003-4592	Ann.Chim.(Rome)
0013-8746	Ann.Entomol.Soc.Am.
0750-7658	Ann.Fr.Anesth.Reanim.
0365-5814	Ann.Inst.Phytopathol.Benaki
0003-4819	Ann.Intern.Med.
0003-4819	Ann.Med.(Helsinki)
0003-4487	Ann.Med.Psychol.
0003-4118	Ann.Med.Vet.
0077-8923	Ann.N.Y.Acad.Sci.
0250-6807	Ann.Nutr.Metab.
0003-4509	Ann.Pharm.Fr.
1060-0280	Ann.Pharmacother.
0003-4967	Ann.Rheum.Dis.
0003-4983	Ann.Trop.Med.Parasitol.
0066-4154	Annu.Rev.Biochem.
0066-4170	Annu.Rev.Entomol.
	Annu.Rev.Fish Dis.
0066-4197	Annu.Rev.Genet.
0066-4227	Annu.Rev.Microbiol.
0362-1642	Annu.Rev.Pharmacol.Toxicol.
0066-4286	Annu.Rev.Phytopathol.
0066-4294	Annu.Rev.Plant Physiol.Plant Mol.Biol.
0235-2990	Antibiot.Khimioter.
0266-9536	Anticancer Drug Des.
0066-4804	Antimicrob.Agents Chemother.
0956-3202	Antiviral Chem.Chemother.
0166-3542	Antiviral Res.
0003-6072	Antonie Leeuwenhoek J.Microbiol.
0340-7330	Anz.Schaedlingskd.Pflanz.
	Umweltschutz
0903-4641	APMIS
0273-2289	Appl.Biochem.Biotechnol.
0003-6862	Appl.Entomol.Zool.
0099-2240	Appl.Environ.Microbiol.
0175-7598	Appl.Microbiol.Biotechnol.
0883-2889	Appl.Radiat.Isot.
	Aquacult.Int.
	Aquaculture
0166-445X	Aquat.Toxicol.
0003-942X	Arch.Anim.Nutr.
0003-9861	Arch.Biochem.Biophys.
0003-987X	Arch.Dermatol.
0340-3696	Arch.Dermatol.Res.
0090-4341	Arch.Environ.Contam.Toxicol.
0003-9896	Arch.Environ.Health
0003-9098	Arch.Gefluegelkd.
0003-990X	Arch.Gen.Psychiatry
0003-9780	Arch.Int.Pharmacodyn.Ther.
0003-9926	Arch.Intern.Med.
0302-8933	Arch.Microbiol.
0003-9942	Arch.Neurol.
0003-9950	Arch.Ophthalmol.
	Arch.Pediatr.Adolesc.Med.
	Arch.Pharm.
0028-1298	Arch.Pharmacol.
0323-5408	Arch.Phytopathol.Pflanzenschutz
0340-5761	Arch.Toxicol.
0004-0479	Arch.Vet.Ital.

ISSN	Journal name
0304-8608	Arch.Virol.
0004-1955	Arkh.Patol.
0004-3591	Arthritis Rheum.
	Arthropod Manage.Tests
0004-4172	Arzneim.Forsch.
	Atemwegs Lungenkrankh.
0021-9150	Atherosclerosis
0004-9409	Aust.J.Agric.Res.
0004-9425	Aust.J.Chem.
0816-1089	Aust.J.Exp.Agric.
0310-6810	Aust.J.Hosp.Pharm.
0310-7841	Aust.J.Plant Physiol.
0004-8291	Aust.N.Z.J.Med.
0005-0423	Aust.Vet.J.
1036-7128	Australas.Biotechnol.
0005-2086	Avian Dis.
0307-9457	Avian Pathol.
0090-5542	**B**asic Life Sci.
0005-9366	Berl.Muench.Tieraerztl.Wochenschr.
0886-4454	Biocatalysis
0006-291X	Biochem.Biophys.Res.Commun.
0829-8211	Biochem.Cell Biol.
0006-2928	Biochem.Genet.
0264-6021	Biochem.J.
0885-4505	Biochem.Med.Metab.Biol.
	Biochem.Mol.Biol.Int.
0006-2952	Biochem.Pharmacol.
0006-2960	Biochemistry
0005-2728	Biochim.Biophys.Acta B
0167-4889	Biochim.Biophys.Acta C
0304-419X	Biochim.Biophys.Acta CR
0925-4439	Biochim.Biophys.Acta D
0304-4165	Biochim.Biophys.Acta G
0005-2760	Biochim.Biophys.Acta L
0005-2736	Biochim.Biophys.Acta M
	Biochim.Biophys.Acta MR
0167-4781	Biochim.Biophys.Acta N
0167-4838	Biochim.Biophys.Acta P
0300-9084	Biochimie
0958-3157	Biocontrol Sci.Technol.
0276-5055	BioCycle
0923-9820	Biodegradation

ISSN	Journal name
0006-3029	Biofizika
0294-3506	Biofutur
0320-9725	Biokhimiya
0177-3593	Biol.Chem.Hoppe Seyler
1049-9644	Biol.Control
	Biol.Neonate
	Biol.Pharm.Bull.
1045-1056	Biologicals
0020-3653	Biologico
0753-3322	Biomed.Pharmacother.
0045-2068	Bioorg.Chem.
	Bioorg.Med.Chem.Lett.
0132-3423	Bioorg.Khim.
1040-8304	Biopharm
0142-2782	Biopharm.Drug Dispos.
0178-515X	Bioprocess Eng.
0960-8524	Bioresource Technol.
0366-2284	Bios
0916-8451	Biosci.Biotechnol.Biochem.
0144-8463	Biosci.Rep.
0956-5663	Biosensors Bioelectron.
0736-6205	BioTechniques
0734-9750	Biotechnol.Adv.
0885-4513	Biotechnol.Appl.Biochem.
0006-3592	Biotechnol.Bioeng.
0264-8725	Biotechnol.Genet.Eng.Rev.
0141-5492	Biotechnol.Lett.
8756-7938	Biotechnol.Prog.
0951-208X	Biotechnol.Tech.
0733-222X	Bio/Technology
0234-2758	Biotekhnologiya
0921-299X	Biotherapy
0006-4971	Blood
0006-5471	Bodenkultur
0213-6910	Bol.Sanid.Veg.Plagas
0006-6648	Boll.Chim.Farm.
0037-8771	Boll.Soc.Ital.Biol.Sper.
0037-8798	Boll.Soc.Ital.Farm.Osp.
0006-8055	Bot.Mar.
0007-0769	Br.Heart J.
0007-0912	Br.J.Anaesth.
0007-0920	Br.J.Cancer
0306-5251	Br.J.Clin.Pharmacol.

ISSN	Journal name
0007-0947	Br.J.Clin.Pract.
	Br.J.Clin.Res.
0366-2845	Br.J.Dermatol.
0007-1048	Br.J.Haematol.
0007-1145	Br.J.Nutr.
0306-5456	Br.J.Obstet.Gynaecol.
0007-1188	Br.J.Pharmacol.
0007-1250	Br.J.Psychiatry
0007-1285	Br.J.Radiol.
0263-7103	Br.J.Rheumatol.
0007-1323	Br.J.Surg.
0007-1420	Br.Med.Bull.
0959-8138	Br.Med.J.
0007-1668	Br.Poult.Sci.
0007-1935	Br.Vet.J.
0006-8950	Brain
0006-8993	Brain Res.
0165-0173	Brain Res.Rev.
0007-2176	Broiler Ind.
0001-4192	Bull.Acad.Vet.Fr.
0007-4551	Bull.Cancer
0009-2673	Bull.Chem.Soc.Jpn.
0007-4853	Bull.Entomol.Res.
0007-4861	Bull.Environ.Contam.Toxicol.
0390-481X	Bull.Mol.Biol.Med.
0028-7091	Bull.N.Y.Acad.Med.
0007-523X	Bull.Narc.
0250-8052	Bull.OEPP
0037-9646	Bull.Soc.Chim.Belg.
0037-8968	Bull.Soc.Chim.Fr.
0037-9093	Bull.Soc.Pharm.Bordeaux
0366-3507	Bull.Soc.Pharm.Lille
0042-9686	Bull.WHO
0365-9615	Byull.Eksp.Biol.Med.
0989-6988	**C**.R.Acad.Agric.Fr.
	C.R.Conf.COLUMA
0750-7623	C.R.Seances Acad.Sci.Ser.2
0764-4469	C.R.Seances Acad.Sci.Ser.3
0037-9026	C.R.Seances Soc.Biol.Ses Fil.
0008-0845	Calif.Agric.
0008-1612	Calif.Vet.
0008-347X	Can.Entomol.
0008-3984	Can.J.Anim.Sci.
0008-4026	Can.J.Bot.
0008-4042	Can.J.Chem.
0008-4034	Can.J.Chem.Eng.
0008-4123	Can.J.Hosp.Pharm.
0008-4166	Can.J.Microbiol.
0008-4212	Can.J.Physiol.Pharmacol.
0706-0661	Can.J.Plant Pathol.
0008-4220	Can.J.Plant Sci.
0830-9000	Can.J.Vet.Res.
0820-3946	Can.Med.Assoc.J.
0828-6914	Can.Pharm.J.
0008-5286	Can.Vet.J.
0008-543X	Cancer
0305-7232	Cancer Biochem.Biophys.
	Cancer Biother.
	Cancer Chemother.Pharmacol.
0929-1903	Cancer Gene Ther.
0340-7004	Cancer Immunol.Immunother.
0008-5472	Cancer Res.
0008-6215	Carbohydr.Res.
0143-3334	Carcinogenesis(London)
0008-6312	Cardiology
0920-3206	Cardiovasc.Drugs Ther.
0008-6363	Cardiovasc.Res.
0092-8674	Cell
0163-4992	Cell Biophys.
0008-8749	Cell.Immunol.
0576-9787	Cellul.Chem.Technol.
0969-0239	Cellulose
	Cent.Eur.J.Public Health
0009-0530	Cesk.Farm.
0069-3111	Chem.Anlagen Verfahren
0009-2940	Chem.Ber.
0352-9568	Chem.Biochem.Eng.Q.
0009-2797	Chem.Biol.Interact.
0009-3106	Chem.Br.
0009-2460	Chem.Eng.(N.Y.)
0302-0797	Chem.Eng.(Rugby,Engl.)
0098-6445	Chem.Eng.Commun.
0300-9467	Chem.Eng.J.
0009-2347	Chem.Eng.News
0360-7275	Chem.Eng.Prog.

ISSN	Journal name
0009-2509	Chem.Eng.Sci.
0930-7516	Chem.Eng.Technol.
0009-2959	Chem.Ind.(Duesseldorf)
0009-3068	Chem.Ind.(London)
0009-286X	Chem.Ing.Tech.
0366-7022	Chem.Lett.
0167-2746	Chem.Mag.
0009-2363	Chem.Pharm.Bull.
0388-9130	Chem.Regul.Plants
0009-2665	Chem.Rev.
0306-0012	Chem.Soc.Rev.
0340-9961	Chem.Tech.(Heidelberg)
0009-272X	Chem.Week Int.Ed.
0045-6535	Chemosphere
0009-3157	Chemotherapy(Basel)
0392-839X	Chim.Oggi
0009-4293	Chimia
	Chin.J.Biol.Control
0366-6999	Chin.Med.J.(Beijing Engl.Ed.)
0009-4722	Chirurg
0210-0819	Cien.Ind.Farm.
0009-7330	Circ.Res.
0009-7322	Circulation
0009-9120	Clin.Biochem.
1078-0432	Clin.Cancer Res.
0009-9147	Clin.Chem.
0009-8981	Clin.Chim.Acta
	Clin.Drug Invest.
0300-0664	Clin.Endocrinol.
0954-7894	Clin.Exp.Allergy
0307-6938	Clin.Exp.Dermatol.
1064-1963	Clin.Exp.Hypertens.
0009-9104	Clin.Exp.Immunol.
0305-1870	Clin.Exp.Pharmacol.Physiol.
1058-4838	Clin.Infect.Dis.
0722-5091	Clin.Neuropharmacol.
0312-5963	Clin.Pharmacokinet.
0009-9236	Clin.Pharmacol.Ther.
0143-5221	Clin.Sci.
0009-9074	Clin.Ter.(Rome)
0149-2918	Clin.Ther.
0009-9309	Clin.Toxicol.
0927-5401	Clin.Trials Meta Anal.
0926-6410	Cognit.Brain Res.
0010-0765	Collect.Czech.Chem.Commun.
	Comp.Immunol.Microbiol.Infect.Dis.
0010-7824	Contraception
0197-2456	Controlled Clin.Trials
0010-9711	Coton Fibres Trop.Fr.Ed.
1040-9238	Critical Rev.Biochem.Mol.Biol.
0738-8551	Critical Rev.Biotechnol.
0045-6454	Critical Rev.Microbiol.
0261-2194	Crop Prot.
0264-3049	Crop Res.
0011-183X	Crop Sci.
	Cuad.Fitopatol.
0172-8083	Curr.Genet.
0300-7995	Curr.Med.Res.Opin.
0343-8651	Curr.Microbiol.
0011-3891	Curr.Sci.
0011-393X	Curr.Ther.Res.
0011-4529	Cytobios
0920-9069	Cytotechnology
1018-8665	**D**ermatology
0165-3806	Dev.Brain Res.
0070-4563	Dev.Ind.Microbiol.
0012-1797	Diabetes
0012-186X	Diabetologia
0163-2116	Dig.Dis.Sci.
0177-5103	Dis.Aquat.Org.
1044-5498	DNA Cell Biol.
	Domest.Anim.Endocrinol.
0148-0545	Drug Chem.Toxicol.
1055-9612	Drug Des.Discovery
0363-9045	Drug Dev.Ind.Pharm.
0272-4391	Drug Dev.Res.
0090-9556	Drug Metab.Dispos.
	Drug Metab.Drug Interact.
0360-2532	Drug Metab.Rev.
0114-5916	Drug Saf.
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