

Guide Index

[An Introduction to Pediatrics](#)

[Fields in Pediatrics](#)

[Limit Fields](#)

[MeSH Checktags](#)

[MeSH Headings](#)

[MeSH Subheadings](#)

[Obtaining Print Listings of MeSH Headings](#)

[Publication Types](#)

[Search Examples](#)

[Searching in the Thesaurus](#)

[Secondary Source Databanks](#)

[Special Codes Used in Gene Symbols](#)

[Stopwords in Pediatrics](#)

[Subsets in MEDLINE](#)

[Using the Index to Find an Author](#)

An Introduction to Pediatrics

Physicians' SilverPlatter: Pediatrics is a subset of MEDLINE (R), the bibliographic database of the National Library of Medicine. MEDLINE is an internationally renowned source for information from the biomedical literature, containing references to articles from more than 3700 journals. MEDLINE is the computerized counterpart of "Index Medicus," the "Index to Dental Literature," and the "International Nursing Index."

Citations for Pediatrics are selected from all relevant journals in MEDLINE. In addition, citations related to the subject from other MEDLINE journals are included. Citations emphasize medical practice and human research.

Approximately 75% of the citations in Pediatrics contain English-language abstracts (summaries) written by the article's author, and all citations contain complete bibliographic data. Pediatrics is international in scope; about 25% of the citations are to articles published in non-English language journals.

GD-277-MPPE-102

Fields in Pediatrics

Records in Pediatrics are divided into the following fields. Highlighted fields are limit fields.

AB	<u>Abstract</u>
AD	<u>Address of Author</u>
AI	<u>Abstract Indicator</u>
AN	<u>MEDLINE Accession Number</u>
AU	<u>Author(s)</u>
CM	<u>Comments</u>
CN	<u>Contract or Grant Numbers</u>
CP	<u>Country of Publication</u>
GS	<u>Gene Symbol</u>
ISSN	<u>International Standard Serial Number</u>
LA	<u>Language of Article</u>
MESH	<u>Medical Subject Headings</u>
MIME	<u>Minor MeSH Headings</u>
MJME	<u>Major MeSH Headings</u>
NM	<u>Name of Substance</u>
PS	<u>Personal Name as Subject</u>
PT	<u>Publication Type</u>
PY	<u>Publication Year</u>
RN	<u>CAS Registry Number or EC Number</u>
SB	<u>Subset</u>
SI	<u>Secondary Source Identifier</u>
SO	<u>Source (Bibliographic Citation)</u>
TG	<u>Checktags</u>
TI	<u>Title</u>
TO	<u>Original Title</u>
UD	<u>Update Code</u>

There is also a special subset of fields, Citation (CITN), which consists of the TI, AU, SO, LA, and AN fields. Use Citation to display, print, or save only these fields for a set of records.

AB Abstract***cholesterol in ab***

Abstracts, or summaries, are taken directly from the published article. If necessary, they are shortened to 250 words (400 words if the article is either 10 pages or longer, or comes from a journal designated as a core cancer journal by the National Cancer Institute).

Starting in 1989, this field may also contain citations to comments about the article in other publications. Records created before 1975 do not contain abstracts.

AD Address of Author

rutgers in ad

The AD field contains the address of the authors' affiliation. Records before 1988 do not contain this field.

AI Abstract Indicator
(a limit field)

ab in ai
ai=ab

Use the AI field to limit your search to just those records that contain abstracts.

The AI field is searchable, but does not display in records.

AN MEDLINE Accession Number
(a limit field)

87128877 in an
an=87128877

The Accession Number is a unique eight-digit number assigned by NLM to each record added to MEDLINE. The first two digits represent the year of entry.

AU Author(s)***hamilton-ta in au***

The AU field indicates the author(s) of the document. Each author is listed last name first, followed by a hyphen and one or two initials. In records created since 1984, if there are more than 10 authors, the tenth author's name is followed by "et-al." Prior to 1984, all authors were included.

If you are uncertain of an authors name, use truncation or look up the name in the Index.

CM Comments

n engl j med in cm

The Comments field provides a link between an article and subsequent comments about the article when both are from the same journal.

CN Contract or Grant Numbers

h126343 in cn

The CN field contains research grant or contract numbers (or both) that designate financial support by any agency of the U.S. Public Health Service or by any institute of the National Institutes of Health. Records created before 1981 do not contain this field.

Eliminate any spaces, hyphens, or punctuation when searching.

CP Country of Publication
(a limit field)

united-states in cp
cp=spain

The CP field contains the place (usually country) of publication of the journal. Multiple-word place names can be searched either as hyphenated phrases or by one of the individual words.

GS Gene Symbol

pyrb in gs

The GS field contains the symbol or abbreviated form of gene names as reported in the literature. Special codes indicate super- and subscripted information and Greek letters that appears in the gene symbol.

For most efficient searching of gene symbols with superscripts or subscripts, use lateral searching to select the complete gene symbol while displaying records.

ISSN International Standard Serial Number
(a limit field)

0735-6757 in issn
issn=0735-6757

The ISSN field contains an eight-digit number unique to each journal. When searching, include a hyphen between the fourth and fifth digits. Since not all records include an ISSN, search the title abbreviation from the Source (SO) field for more complete results.

LA Language of Article
(a limit field)

french in la
la=non-english

The LA field contains the language of the article. If the language is not English, the word "non-English" appears in this field in addition to the name of the language.

MESH Medical Subject Headings

depressive-disorder* in mesh

The MESH field contains MeSH Headings that describe the topics of the record. Search in the Major MeSH Headings (MJME) field to search for major topics, or in the Minor MeSH Headings (MIME) field to search for minor topics.

Hyphenate your search term to retrieve only occurrences of that term. For example, ***heart-in mesh*** retrieves only occurrences of "heart" in the MESH field.

Do not hyphenate your search term to retrieve occurrences of your term as well as variations of your term. For example, ***heart in mesh*** retrieves occurrences of "heart," "heart-arrest," "heart-disease," etc. in the MESH field.

MeSH Headings can appear with standard subheadings which describe the topic more specifically. Truncate a heading with an asterisk (*) to retrieve it with all possible subheadings. For example, ***arthritis-* in mesh*** retrieves records containing "arthritis-," "arthritis-drug-therapy," and "arthritis-etiology."

MIME Minor MeSH Headings

depressive-disorder* in mime
sleep-deprivation in mime

The MIME field contains MeSH Headings that describe the minor topics of the record. Search in the Major MeSH Headings (MJME) field to search for major topics, or in the MeSH Headings (MESH) field to search for major or minor topics.

Hyphenate your search term to retrieve only occurrences of that term. For example, ***heart-in mime*** retrieves only occurrences of "heart" in the MIME field.

Do not hyphenate your search term to retrieve occurrences of your term as well as variations of your term. For example, ***heart in mime*** retrieves occurrences of "heart," "heart-arrest," "heart-disease," etc. in the MIME field.

MeSH Headings can appear with standard subheadings which describe the topic more specifically. Truncate a heading with an asterisk (*) to retrieve it with all possible subheadings. For example, ***arthritis-* in mime*** retrieves records containing "arthritis-," "arthritis-drug-therapy," and "arthritis-etiology."

MJME Major MeSH Headings

sleep-deprivation in mjme

The MJME field contains MeSH Headings that describe the major topics of the record. Search in the Minor MeSH Headings (MIME) field to search for minor topics, or in the MeSH Headings (MESH) field to search for major or minor topics.

Hyphenate your search term to retrieve only occurrences of that term. For example, ***heart-in mjme*** retrieves only occurrences of "heart" in the MJME field.

Do not hyphenate your search term to retrieve occurrences of your term as well as variations of your term. For example, ***heart in mjme*** retrieves occurrences of "heart," "heart-arrest," "heart-disease," etc. in the MJME field.

MeSH Headings can appear with standard subheadings which describe the topic more specifically. Truncate a heading with an asterisk (*) to retrieve it with all possible subheadings. For example, ***arthritis-* in mjme*** retrieves records containing "arthritis-," "arthritis-drug-therapy," and "arthritis-etiology."

NM Name of Substance

folic-acid in nm

The NM field contains the name of the substance (chemical or enzyme) in words. Multiple-word substances can be searched either as hyphenated, "bound" phrases or as individual words.

PS Personal Name as Subject

freud-s in ps

When an article contains a biographical note or obituary, or is entirely about an individual's life or work, the name(s) of the subject(s) are in the PS field. Names are hyphenated and appear last name first, followed by one or two initials.

If you are uncertain of a name, use truncation or look up the name in the Index.

PT Publication Type
(a limit field)

pt=editorial
editorial in pt

The PT field indicates the type of publication from which the record was taken.

PY Publication Year
(a limit field)

1994 in py
py=1994

The PY field indicates the year in which the document was originally published.

You can search the PY field with the following operators, as well as with **in** and **=**:

- < Less than,
such as **py<1991**
- > Greater than,
such as **py>1992**
- <= Less than or equal to,
such as **py<=1990**
- >= Greater than or equal to,
such as **py>=1992**
- Within a range,
such as **py=1991-1993**

RN CAS Registry Number or EC Number

59-30-3 in rn

3.1.3.9 in rn

For chemical substances, the RN field contains the unique five- to nine- digit CAS number assigned to the substance by Chemical Abstracts Service. Include hyphens when searching.

For enzymes, the RN field contains the EC number derived from the enzyme nomenclature. Include periods and hyphens when searching, but eliminate a period if it is the last character.

SB Subset
(a limit field)

aim in sb
sb=dental
nursing in sb

Pediatrics contains the following subsets of journals. You can limit your search to any of these subsets searching for the appropriate code, as shown in the examples.

aim: journals from the "Abridged Index Medicus", which indexes approximately 118 English-language journals

dental: includes citations from the "Index to Dental Literature"

nursing: international nursing journals, including citations from the "International Nursing Index"

SI Secondary Source Indicator

genbank in si

If an article contains molecular sequence data, the SI field will display the abbreviation for the international databank where the sequence data is registered, along with the databank accession number. Some records may not include an accession number and some records may include more than one databank.

The format for this field is databank abbreviation/accession number.

SO Source (Bibliographic Citation)

j-am-dent-assoc in so
ann-o* in so

The SO field contains the complete bibliographic citation, including: journal title abbreviation, date of publication, volume number, issue number, and pagination.

Only the journal title abbreviation can be searched, and it must be searched as a hyphenated, "bound" phrase. Type the complete hyphenated abbreviation.

If you are uncertain of the journal abbreviation, use truncation or look it up in the Index.

TG Checktags
(a limit field)

in-vitro in tg
tg=in-vitro

The TG field contains special descriptors called "checktags," which are topics of potential interest, regardless of the general topic of the article. Include the hyphens in multiple-word checktags when searching. The checktags in Pediatrics are:

Animal
Case-Report
Comparative-Study
Female
Human
In-Vitro
Male
Support-Non-US-Govt
Support-US-Govt-Non-PHS
Support-US-Govt-PHS

TI Title***alcoholism in ti***

The TI field contains the title of the article. All titles appear in English; titles originally published in a non-English language are enclosed in brackets.

TO Original Title

proteine in to

For titles published in a non-English language, the TO field contains the title in the original language. Non-Roman-alphabet language titles are transliterated.

UD Update Code
(a limit field)

9003 in ud
ud=9003

The UD field indicates the year and month in which the record was added to Pediatrics. It corresponds to the month of publication of the printed "Index Medicus."

You can search the UD field with the following operators, as well as with **in** and **=**:

- < Less than,
such as **ud<1991**
- > Greater than,
such as **ud>1992**
- <= Less than or equal to,
such as **ud<=1990**
- >= Greater than or equal to,
such as **ud>=1992**
- Within a range,
such as **ud=1991-1993**

CITN Citation

The Citation is a subset of fields consisting of the following fields:

Author(s) (AU)

Language of Article (LA)

MEDLINE Accession Number (AN)

Source (Bibliographic Citation) (SO)

Title (TI)

The Citation serves as an easy way to display, print, or save only these fields for a set of records.

Limit Fields

The limit fields listed below are specially indexed fields that have relatively few possible values. They allow you to limit your searches to records of a particular characteristic, such as type of publication or language of text.

Abstract Indicator (AI)
Checktags (TG)
Country of Publication (CP)
International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
Language of Article (LA)
MEDLINE Accession Number (AN)
Publication Type (PT)
Publication Year (PY)
Subset (SB)
Update Code (UD)

You can search these fields with **in** or **=**. For example, to retrieve documents originally published in French, type:

french in la or ***la=french***

In addition to **in** and **=**, the following operators may be used with the PY and UD fields:

- < less than,
such as ***py<1990***
- > greater than,
such as ***ud>9402***
- <= less than or equal to,
such as ***py<=1989***
- >= greater than or equal to,
such as ***py>=1992***
- within a range,
such as ***py=9206-9306***

MeSH Checktags

Several MeSH headings are indexed routinely in every article by indexers. These are called "checktags" and are concepts of potential interest, regardless of the general subject content of the article. Checktags include the following terms:

- Animal
- Case-Report
- Comparative-Study
- Female
- Human
- In-Vitro
- Male
- Support-Non-US-Govt
- Support-US-Govt-Non-PHS
- Support-US-Govt-PHS

MeSH Headings

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) are standard vocabulary terms that describe the biomedical concepts covered in Pediatrics. When each article is indexed, the indexer at NLM assigns several single- or multiple-word terms for the most specific concepts covered in the article. These MeSH terms are selected from the NLM authority list for subject analysis of the biomedical literature.

MeSH headings are powerful searching tools. They locate documents by assigned controlled vocabulary, not free text words, and are independent of the occurrence of specific words in any other field. MeSH headings allow you to retrieve all references to a particular topic, even if different terminology was used in the records.

MeSH headings are found in three fields. Use the Major MeSH Headings (MJME) field to find all records in which your term is a major topic; use the Minor MeSH Headings (MIME) field to find all records in which your term is a minor topic; use the MeSH Headings (MESH) field to find all records in which your term is a minor or major topic.

Include subheadings to make your searches more precise.

MeSH Subheadings

Subheadings are often attached to a MeSH heading to describe the topic more specifically.

To search for a heading with one specific subheading, hyphenate the entire term, such as ***alcoholism-pathology in mesh***.

To search for a heading with all possible subheadings, use truncation. For example, ***alzheimers-disease* in mesh*** will retrieve all aspects of the disease.

You can also select subheadings as part of a Single Term Search or an Explosion from the online Thesaurus.

The MESH subheadings are listed below with their abbreviations.

AB Abnormalities
AD Administration & Dosage
AE Adverse Effects
AA Analogs & Derivatives
AG Agonists
AN Analysis
AH Anatomy & Histology
AI Antagonists & Inhibitors
BI Biosynthesis
BL Blood
BS Blood Supply
CF Cerebrospinal Fluid
CS Chemical Synthesis
CI Chemically Induced
CH Chemistry
CL Classification
CO Complications
CN Congenital
CT Contraindications
CY Cytology
DF Deficiency
DI Diagnosis
DU Diagnostic Use
DH Diet Therapy
DE Drug Effects
DT Drug Therapy
EC Economics
ED Education
EM Embryology
EN Enzymology
EP Epidemiology
EH Ethnology
ET Etiology
GE Genetics
GD Growth & Development
HI History
IM Immunology
IN Injuries
IR Innervation
IS Instrumentation

IP Isolation & Purification
LJ Legislation & Jurisprudence
MA Manpower
ME Metabolism
MT Methods
MI Microbiology
MO Mortality
NU Nursing
OG Organization & Administration
PS Parasitology
PY Pathogenicity
PA Pathology
PK Pharmacokinetics
PD Pharmacology
PH Physiology
PP Physiopathology
PO Poisoning
PC Prevention & Control
PX Psychology
RE Radiation Effects
RA Radiography
RI Radionuclide Imaging
RT Radiotherapy
RH Rehabilitation
SC Secondary
SE Secretion
ST Standards
SN Statistics & Numerical Data
SD Supply & Distribution
SU Surgery
TU Therapeutic Use
TH Therapy
TO Toxicity
TM Transmission
TR Transplantation
TD Trends
US Ultrasonography
UL Ultrastructure
UR Urine
UT Utilization
VE Veterinary
VI Virology

Obtaining Print Listings of MeSH Headings

There are three print publications that list MeSH headings in three different arrangements. These publications can help you find the appropriate MeSH heading for your topic.

The "Medical Subject Headings, Annotated Alphabetic List" contains the MeSH headings in alphabetical order. The entry for each term refers you to related terms to consider when searching.

In "Medical Subject Headings, Tree Structures," the MeSH headings are arranged by subject category. Within each category, terms are arranged hierarchically from the most general to the most specific.

The "Permuted Medical Subject Headings" lists the headings by every significant word that appears in each heading.

All three publications described above are available from:

National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(703) 487-4650

Publication Types

The Publication Type (PT) field contains a term characterizing the nature of the information or the manner in which it is conveyed. The following are possible publication types:

- Abstract
- Bibliography
- Classical-Article
- Clinical-Conference
- Clinical-Trial
- Clinical-Trial-Phase-I
- Clinical-Trial-Phase-II
- Clinical-Trial-Phase-III
- Clinical-Trial-Phase-IV
- Comment
- Consensus-Development-Conference
- Consensus-Development-Conference-NIH
- Controlled-Clinical-Trial
- Corrected-and-Republished-Article
- Current-Biog-Obit
- Dictionary
- Directory
- Duplicate-Publication
- Editorial
- English-Abstract
- Festschrift
- Guideline
- Historical-Article
- Historical-Biography
- Interview
- Journal-Article
- Legal-Brief
- Letter
- Meeting-Report
- Meta-Analysis
- Monograph
- Multicenter-Study
- News
- Newspaper-Article
- Overall
- Periodical-Index
- Practice-Guideline
- Published-Erratum
- Randomized-Controlled-Trial
- Retracted-Publication
- Retraction-of-Publication
- Review
- Review-Literature
- Review-of-Reported-Cases
- Review-Academic
- Review-Multicase
- Review-Tutorial
- Scientific-Integrity-Review
- Technical-Report

Twin-Study

Search Examples

The following examples demonstrate how to search Pediatrics. These examples are not exhaustive, but do illustrate several search techniques. It is important to note that, although all examples are given in lowercase, SPIRS is not case-sensitive; whether your search terms are entered in upper- or lower-case, the same records will be retrieved.

Example 1

Suppose you are interested in the effect of diet on insulin-dependent diabetics.

1. Search for the first two concepts by typing ***diet and insulin-dependent***.
2. Combine the results with a search for ***diabet****. Using truncation (*) retrieves variations of "diabet", such as "diabetic" and "diabetes."

Example 2

Suppose you are interested in the pathology of malaria.

1. Apply the subheading "pathology" to the MeSH heading "malaria"; search in the Major MeSH Headings (MJME) field to ensure that the topic is the main focus of the articles: ***malaria-pathology in mjme***
2. Limit the results to recently published articles: ***and py>=1994***

Example 3

Suppose you are looking for articles written by J.E. Connell.

1. Display the Index prompt.
2. Type ***connell*** at the Index prompt. A segment of the Index beginning with the author's last name will be listed; included are all variations of the name that appear in the database.
3. Select and search for "CONNELL-JE".

Alternatively, you can search for an author in the Author(s) (AU) field.

Searching in the Thesaurus

The online Thesaurus in Pediatrics is a list of controlled vocabulary used to standardize the indexing in the database. This enables you to select and search for synonyms, related terms, preferred terms, and broader and narrower terms, and also to see descriptions of the terms.

To look up a thesaurus term:

1. Switch to the Thesaurus.
2. Enter a term. The Permuted Index is displayed, and the term you typed, or its closest equivalent, is highlighted.
3. At this point, you can get details about the term, including definitions, scope notes, and broader and narrower terms.
You can also search for the term. **Single Term** will search for just the term you have selected; **Explode** will search for the selected term, plus all of its narrower terms. After you select a type of search, you will need to apply one or more subheadings to your term.

Refer to the SPIRS Help Index for more information on using the Thesaurus.

Secondary Source Databanks

The Secondary Source Indicator (SI) field contains the abbreviation for the international databank where the molecular sequence data is registered. Below are the abbreviations and corresponding names of the databanks.

CSD: Complex Carbohydrate Research Center

GDB: Johns Hopkins University Genome Data Bank

GenBank: GenBank

OMIM: Mandelian Inheritance in Man (McKusick)

PDB: Protein Data Bank (Brookhaven Crystallographic Database)

PIR: Protein Identification Resource (amino acid sequences)

PRFSEQDB: Protein Research Foundation (Amino Acid Sequence Japan)

SWISSPROT: Protein Sequence Database (translated EMBL)

Stopwords in Pediatrics

Words of little intrinsic meaning that appear too frequently to be useful in searching text are known as "stopwords". You can not search for the following stopwords by themselves, but you can include them within phrases:

a
about
abs
accordingly
affect
affected
affecting
affects
after
again
against
all
almost
already
also
although
always
among
an
and
another
any
anyone
apparently
are
arise
as
aside
at
away
be
became
because
become
becomes
been
before
being
between
biol
both
briefly
but
by
came
can
cannot
certain

certainly
chem
copyright
could
did
different
do
does
done
due
during
each
effect
effects
either
else
enough
especially
et-al
etc
ever
every
following
for
found
from
further
gave
gets
give
given
giving
gone
got
had
has
hardly
have
having
here
how
however
if
immediately
importance
important
in
into
is
it
its
itself
just
keep
kept

kg
km
knowledge
largely
like
made
mainly
make
many
may
mg
might
ml
more
most
mostly
much
mug
must
nearly
necessarily
neither
next
no
none
nor
normally
nos
not
noted
now
obtain
obtained
of
often
on
only
or
other
ought
our
out
overall
owing
particularly
past
perhaps
please
poorly
possible
possibly
potentially
predominantly
present
previously

primarily
probably
prompt
promptly
quickly
quite
rather
readily
really
recently
refs
regarding
regardless
relatively
respectively
resulted
resulting
results
said
same
seem
seen
several
should
show
showed
shown
shows
significantly
similar
similarly
since
slightly
so
some
sometime
somewhat
soon
specifically
state
states
strongly
substantially
successfully
such
sufficiently
than
that
the
their
theirs
them
then
there
therefore

these
they
this
those
though
through
throughout
to
too
toward
under
unless
until
up
upon
use
used
usefully
usefulness
using
usually
various
very
was
were
what
when
where
whether
which
while
who
whose
why
widely
will
with
within
without
would
yet

Special Codes Used in Gene Symbols

The Gene Symbol (GS) field contains the symbol or abbreviated form of gene names, and uses special codes to indicate super- and subscripted information and Greek letters.

Superscripts and Subscripts

Subscripted portions of a gene symbol are surrounded by **<down>** on each side; superscripted portions of a gene symbol are surrounded by **<up>** on each side.

For example, **<up>1<up>** represents 1 superscripted.

Greek Characters

Greek characters are indicated by an alphabetic code to indicate the appropriate upper- or lower-case Greek letter followed by **gr**. For example, **Kgr** indicates the upper case kappa. The following are the complete alphabetic codes for each Greek letter:

agr lower case alpha
Agr upper case alpha

bgr lower case beta
Bgr upper case beta

ggr lower case gamma
Ggr upper case gamma

dgr lower case delta
Dgr upper case delta

egr lower case epsilon
Egr upper case epsilon

zgr lower case zeta
Zgr lower case zeta

egr lower case eta
Egr upper case eta

thgr lower case theta
THgr upper case theta

igr lower case iota
Igr upper case iota

kgr lower case kappa
Kgr upper case kappa

lgr lower case lambda
Lgr upper case lambda

mgr lower case mu
Mgr upper case mu

xgr lower case xi

Xgr upper case xi

ogr lower case omicron
Ogr upper case omicron

pgr lower case pi
Pgr upper case pi

rgr lower case rho
Rgr upper case rho

sgr lower case sigma
Sgr upper case sigma
sfgr final lower case sigma

tgr lower case tau
Tgr upper case tau

ugr lower case upsilon
Ugr upper case upsilon

phgr lower case phi
PHgr upper case phi

khgr lower case chi
KHgr upper case chi

psgr lower case psi
PSgr upper case psi

ohgr lower case omega
OHgr upper case omega

Subsets in MEDLINE

MEDLINE contains the following subsets of journals. You can limit your search to any of these subsets searching for the appropriate code in the Subset (SB) field.

aim: journals from the "Abridged Index Medicus", which indexes approximately 118 English-language journals

dental: includes citations from the "Index to Dental Literature"

nursing: international nursing journals, including citations from the "International Nursing Index"

Using the Index to Find an Author

To locate an author, look up the last name in the Index. A segment of the Index beginning with the author's last name will be listed; included are all variations of the name that appear in the database. For example, if you look up ***peterman***, you will find "peterman" and "peterman-bj". Select and search for the appropriate variations and you will retrieve all documents written by that author.

Alternatively, you can search for an author in the Author(s) (AU) field.

Combining Searches

Beginning a search request with an operator (**and**, **not**, **or**, **with**, **near**, or **in**) automatically combines that request with the previous one.

For instance, if the search you just completed is ***lung-neoplasm***, searching for ***and carboplatin*** will give you the same results as if you search for ***lung-neoplasm and carboplatin***. Similarly, the search ***diabetes*** followed by the search ***in ti*** is the same as ***diabetes in ti***.

Truncation and Wildcards

You can use the truncation symbol (*) as a substitute for any string of zero or more characters in your search term. For example, the search **cardio*** retrieves any record containing "cardiology", "cardiogram", "cardio-fitness", etc.

You can use the wildcard symbol (?) as a substitute for one character or none. For example, the search **m?cdonald** retrieves records containing "McDonald" or "MacDonald".

The truncation and wildcard symbols can be used anywhere in your search term, except as the first character.

