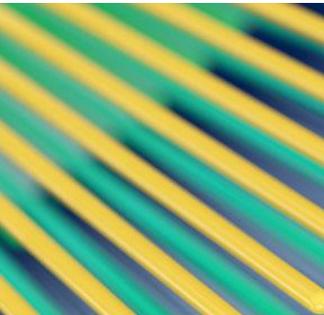


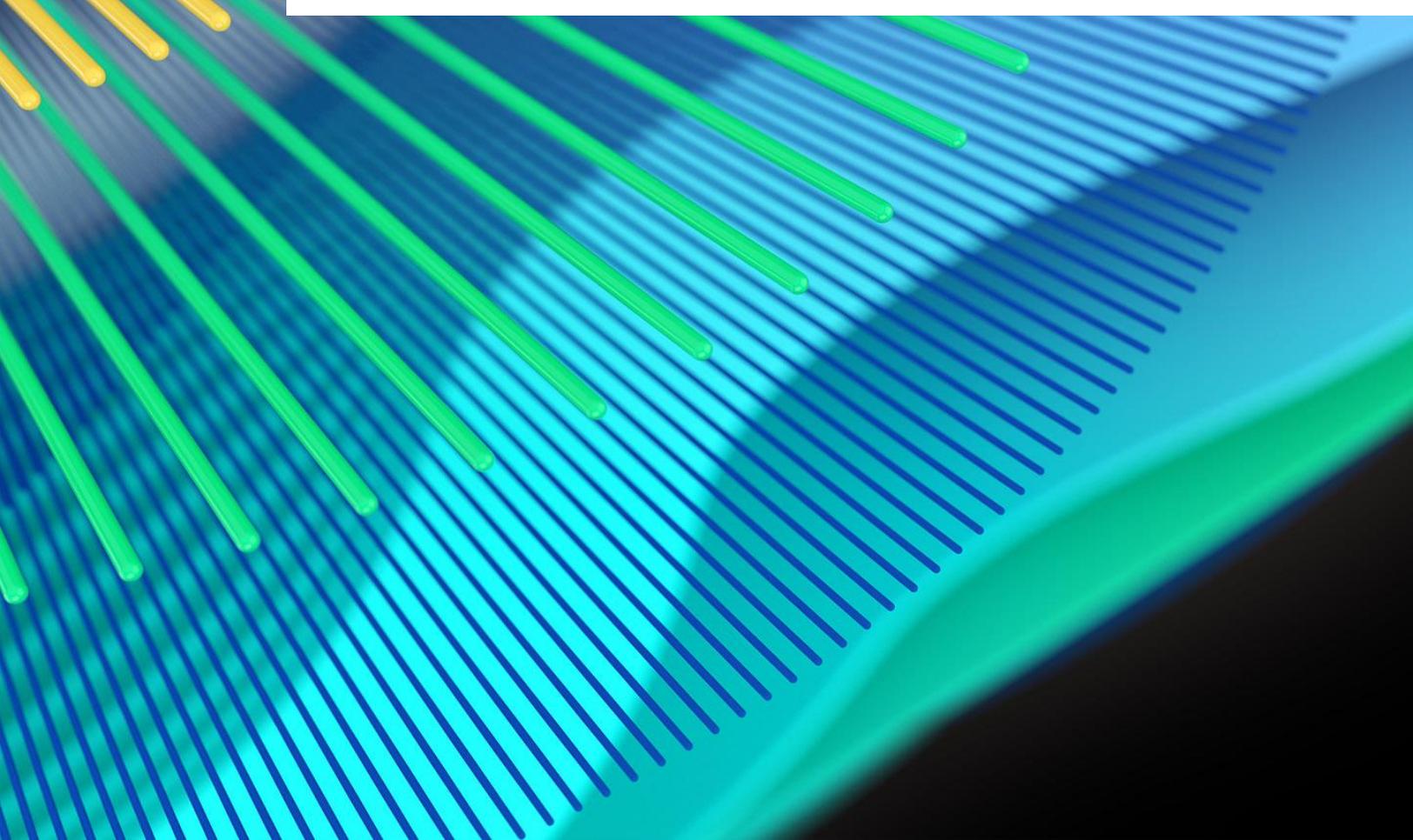
Quick Reference Guide

Medline

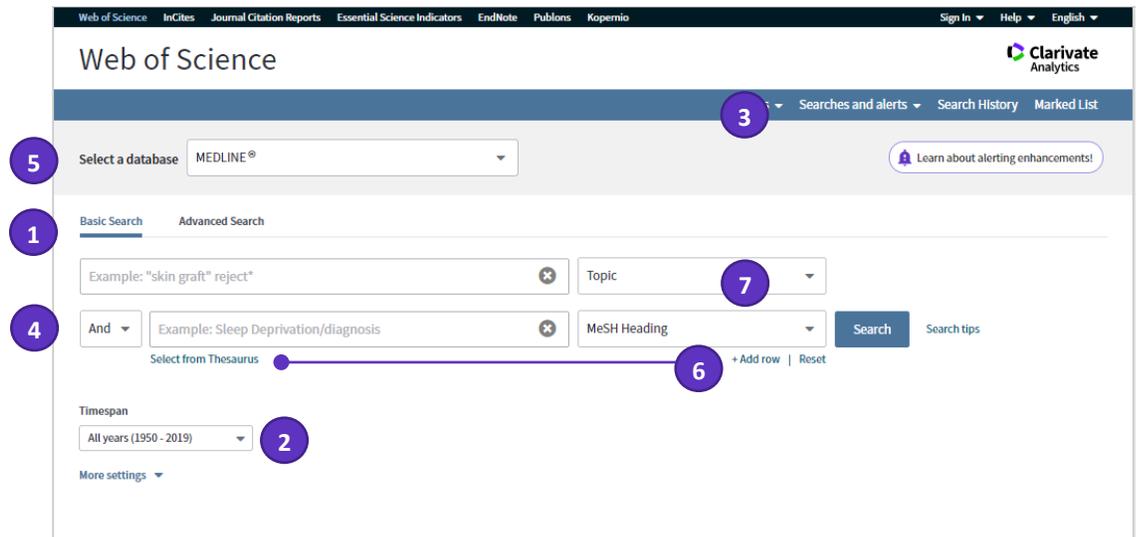
What is Medline?



MEDLINE is a bibliographic database of life sciences and biomedical information, produced by the National Library of Medicine (NLM, United States). It contains more than 25 million references to journal articles in life sciences with a concentration on biomedicine. Its records are indexed with NLM Medical Subject Headings (MeSH®). Medline includes literature published from 1966 to present, with selected coverage prior to this period. It is the primary component of PubMed® provided by the NLM Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI). This guide refers to using *MEDLINE* on the *Web of Science* Platform.



Basic search



1

Choose a search option:

- Basic Search
- Cited Reference Search
- Advanced Search

2

Limit your search:

Change your timespan limits or click **More Settings** to change default search options.

3

Tools

Use **Tools** and **Searches & Alerts** to move to your **Saved Searches**, *EndNote* online account, *Kopernio* or *Publons*.

4

Search

Combine words and phrases to search across the source records in *MEDLINE*.

5

Select a database

Use the dropdown to select another content set on the *Web of Science*

6

Add another search field

Click **Add Row** to add additional fields.

Fields with controlled terms have an associated searchable index. Use **Select from Thesaurus** beneath the field box to search the thesaurus.

7

Select your search field

Use the drop down to select your search field.

Search operators

- Use **AND** to find records containing all of your search terms
- Use **OR** to find records containing any of your search terms
- Use **NOT** to exclude records containing certain words from your search
- Use **NEAR/n** to find records containing all terms within a certain number of words (n) of each other (stress NEAR/3 sleep)
- Use **SAME** in an Address search to find terms in the same line of the address (Tulane SAME Chem)

Wild card characters

Use truncation for more control of the retrieval of plurals and variant spellings

- * zero to many characters
- ? one character
- \$ zero or one character

Phrase Searching

To search exact phrases in Topic or Title searches, enclose a phrase in quotation marks. For example, the query "stress symptoms" finds records containing the exact phrase stress symptoms.

Author name

Enter the last name first, followed by a space and up to five initials.

- Use truncation and search alternative spelling to find name variants:
 - Driscoll C finds Driscoll C, Driscoll CF, Driscoll Colin L W, and so on.
 - Driscoll finds all authors with the last name Driscoll.
- Search variant forms of names containing particles. For example, De la Cruz F OR Delacruz F finds delaCruz, FJ, De La Cruz F, de la Cruz Fabiola N and so on.

Your Web of Science Profile

- Save records to EndNote online
- Integrate with Publons
- Claim your Author Records in *Web of Science Core Collection* and provide author feedback
- Save search histories and alerts
- Save your custom search settings
- Save Marked Lists



Search results

The screenshot displays the Web of Science search results interface. At the top, navigation links include 'Web of Science', 'InCites', 'Journal Citation Reports', 'Essential Science Indicators', 'EndNote', 'Publons', and 'Kopernio'. The search bar contains the query: 'TOPIC: ("colorectal cancer") AND MeSH MAJOR TOPIC:exp: (Digestive System Surgical Procedures)'. The results are sorted by 'Date' and show 2,439 results. A 'Refine Results' sidebar on the left allows filtering by 'Open Access (569)', 'Associated Data (6)', and 'Publication Years' (2019-2015). The main results list includes titles like 'Die Sigmoidoskopie zur Darmkrebsfrüherkennung aus Sicht der Ärzte' and 'Erhalt vs. Resektion der Arteria colica sinistra...'. A 'Results Analysis' treemap shows a breakdown of 1,612 records by gender (Male/Female), age group (Middle Aged, Aged 60 and Over), and other factors like 'Colorectal Neoplasms' and 'Liver Neoplasms'. Callouts 1-7 point to specific UI elements: 1. Article title, 2. Results count, 3. Sort options, 4. View Abstract, 5. Refine Results, 6. Export/Marked List, 7. MeSH Headings.

1 Article title
Click the article title to move to the full record. Links to full text may also be available (subscription required).

2 Results
Click **More** to view your full search statement. Click **Create an Alert** to save this search statement as a search alert.

3 Sort results
By Publication Date (default), Times Cited, Usage Count, Recently Added, Source, First Author or Conference name.

4 View Abstract
Click **View Abstract** to open the abstract on this page.

5 Refine your results
Use Refine Results to mine your full set of results to find Open Access articles, top Major Concepts, Publication Years, and more. Click **View All Options** to see the complete list of fields.

6 Export search results
Export to bibliographic management tools like *EndNote*, save as text, email, or add up to 50,000 to a Marked List. Save up to 50 Marked Lists containing up to 50,000 records per list.

7 Analyse Results
Click **Analyse Results** to analyse results by MeSH Headings, MeSH Qualifiers, Authors, Journals, Languages

Full record

Times cited: number of times a paper was cited by WoS Core Collection & other Clarivate databases

Full title of the document.
All titles are in English, in square brackets if translated from the original language

Authors: Personal author names and Group author names are included in MEDLINE when such names appear in the article byline. More info: <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/bd/policy/authorship.html>

Abstracts are taken directly from the article. About 85% of records in Medline have English abstracts written by the authors of the articles. (no abstracts for records before 1975)

Categories/ Classification
Clarivate assigns Research Areas (full list see [here](#))

MeSH Terms: MeSH Headings and MeSH Qualifiers from NLM

Chemical Information:
Registry number and Substance name

Web of Science

Search Search Results Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

Full Text Options Export... Add to Marked List

4 5 of 221

Gum chewing enhances early recovery from postoperative ileus after laparoscopic colectomy.

By: Asao, Takayuki; Kuwano, Hiroyuki; Nakamura, Jun-ichi; Morinaga, Nobuhito; Hirayama, Isao; Ide, Munenori

Journal of the American College of Surgeons
Volume: 195 Issue: 1 Pages: 30-7
DOI: 10.1016/S1072-7515(07)01179-1
Published: 2002-Jul
Document Type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Abstract
BACKGROUND: Postoperative ileus limits early hospital discharge for patients who have undergone laparoscopic procedures. Sham feeding has been reported to enhance bowel motility. Here, the effect of gum chewing is evaluated as a convenient method to enhance postoperative recovery from ileus after laparoscopic colectomy.
STUDY DESIGN: A total of 19 patients who underwent elective laparoscopic colectomy for colorectal cancer participated in the study. Each patient was randomly assigned to one of two groups: a gum-chewing group (n = 10, mean age 58.6 years, range 50 to 71 years) or a control group (n = 9, mean age 60.6 years, range 45 to 80 years). The patients in the gum-chewing group chewed gum three times a day from the first postoperative AM until oral intake. The times of the first passage of flatus and defecation were recorded precisely.
RESULTS: The first passage of flatus was seen, on average, on postoperative day 2.1 in the gum-chewing group and on day 3.7 in the control group (p < 0.01). The first defecation was 2.7 days sooner in the gum-chewing group (postoperative day 3.1) than in the control group (5.8 days; p < 0.01). All patients tolerated gum chewing on the first operative AM. The postoperative hospital stays for the gum-chewing and control groups were 13.5 +/- 3.0 days and 14.5 +/- 6.1 days, respectively.
CONCLUSIONS: Gum chewing aids early recovery from postoperative ileus and is an inexpensive and physiologic method for stimulating bowel motility. Gum chewing should be added as an adjunct treatment in postoperative care because it might contribute to shorter hospital stays.

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Journal Information
Table of Contents: Current Contents Connect

Categories / Classification
Research Areas: Geriatrics & Gerontology; Food Science & Technology; Surgery; Gastroenterology & Hepatology; Health Care Sciences & Services (provided by Clarivate Analytics)
MeSH Terms:

Heading	Qualifier
Aged	
*Chewing Gum	
*Colectomy	methods
Female	
*Gastrointestinal Motility	
Humans	
Intestinal Obstruction	etiology
	physiopathology
	*therapy
Laparoscopy	
Length of Stay	
Male	
Middle Aged	
Postoperative Complications	physiopathology
	*therapy

Chemical:

Registry Number	Substance
0	Chewing Gum

Document Information
Language: English
PubMed ID: 12113542
NLM Unique ID: 9431395
Date Completed: 01 Aug 2002 Date Revised: 22 Sep 2019
Country/Region: United States
ISSN: 1072-7515

Comments & Corrections
Comment In: J Am Coll Surg. 2002 Dec;195(6):901; author reply 901-2 12495:325

Other Information
Citation Subset: Core clinical journals; Index Medicus
Status: MEDLINE

Citation Network
In Web of Science Core Collection
129
Times Cited
Create Citation Alert

All Times Cited Counts
142 in All Databases
See more counts

9
Cited References
View Related Records
View PubMed Related Articles

Most recently cited by:
Dudi-Venkata, Nagendra N.; Koon, Hilde M.; Bedrikovetski, Sergei, et al. Systematic scoping review of enhanced recovery protocol recommendations targeting return of gastrointestinal function after colorectal surgery. *ANZ JOURNAL OF SURGERY* (2019)
Park, Jee Soo; Kim, Jongchan; Jang, Won Sik; et al. Management of postoperative ileus after robot-assisted laparoscopic proctocolectomy. *MEDICINE* (2018)

Use in Web of Science
Web of Science Usage Count
2 **15**
Last 180 Days Since 2013
Learn more

This record is from MEDLINE®
Suggest a correction
If you would like to improve the quality of the data in this record, please suggest a correction.

Advanced Search

The screenshot shows the 'Web of Science' Advanced Search page. At the top right is the 'Clarivate Analytics' logo. Below it are navigation links: 'Tools', 'Searches and alerts', 'Search History', and 'Marked List'. A dropdown menu shows 'Select a database' with 'MEDLINE®' selected. A button for 'Learn about alerting enhancements!' is also present. The main search area has two tabs: 'Basic Search' and 'Advanced Search', with 'Advanced Search' selected. A text box contains an example query: 'MH=Nerve Tissue AND GI=NINDS AND PD=2002 #1 NOT #2 more examples | view the tutorial'. Below this is a search input field with the text 'MH=(Sleep Wake Disorders) AND SO=(THE LANCET PSYCHIATRY)'. A 'Search' button is located below the input field. To the right of the search area is a 'Field Tags' section with a list of tags and their corresponding field names. Below the search area are several filter sections: 'Restrict results by languages and document types:', 'All age groups', 'All species', 'All genders', 'All citation subsets', 'All statuses', and 'Timespan'. The 'Timespan' section has a 'Custom year range' dropdown set to '1989' to '2019'. At the bottom, there is a 'More settings' section with a checkbox for 'Show only records with abstracts.' which is checked, and a note '(To save these permanently, sign in or register.)'. Annotations with blue lines point to various parts of the interface: 'Choose Advanced Search for custom built and detailed searches' points to the 'Advanced Search' tab; 'Use the Field Tags and Thesauri to build your search' points to the 'Field Tags' section; 'Refine your search further as desired' points to the filter sections; 'Adjust the time span to your search needs' points to the 'Timespan' section; and 'Check the box to limit your search to records that have abstracts' points to the 'Show only records with abstracts.' checkbox.

Web of Science

Clarivate Analytics

Tools Searches and alerts Search History Marked List

Select a database MEDLINE®

Learn about alerting enhancements!

Basic Search Advanced Search

Use field tags, Boolean operators, parentheses, and query sets to create your query. Results will appear in the Search History table at the bottom of the page. (Learn more about Advanced Search)

Example: MH=Nerve Tissue AND GI=NINDS AND PD=2002 #1 NOT #2 more examples | view the tutorial

MH=(Sleep Wake Disorders) AND SO=(THE LANCET PSYCHIATRY)

Search

Restrict results by languages and document types:

All languages: English, Afrikaans, Albanian

All publication types: Addresses, Autobiography, Bibliography

All age groups: All Infant: birth-23 months, All Child: 0-18 years, All Adult: 19+ years

All species: Humans, Animals

All genders: Female, Male

All citation subsets: AIDS/HIV, Bioethics, Biotechnology

All statuses: In-Data-Review, In-Process, MEDLINE

Timespan: Custom year range 1989 to 2019

More settings

Index: MEDLINE --1950-present

Show only records with abstracts.

(To save these permanently, sign in or register.)

Field Tags:

TS= Topic	RN= Registry Number
TI= Title	IC= Identifying Codes
AI= Author [Index]	PMID= PubMed ID
AI= Author Identifiers	IS= ISSN
GP= Corporate Author [Index]	NL= NLM Unique ID
SO= Publication Name [Index]	GI= Grant Information
PI= Year Published	PI= Publication Date
AD= Address	RO= Record Owner
MH= MESH Heading [Thesaurus]	CPD= Collaborating Partner
MT= MeSH Major Topic	SU= Research Area
CH= Chemical [Thesaurus]	

Getting Help

Click the Help button on any page to get detailed help on features as well as detailed search tips and examples.

Stay informed about Web of Science at:
clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science/

Contact the Technical Help Desk for your region at:
support.clarivate.com/s/

LibGuides: clarivate.libguides.com

About the Web of Science Group

The *Web of Science Group*, a Clarivate Analytics company, organizes the world's research information to enable academia, corporations, publishers and governments to accelerate the pace of research. It is powered by the *Web of Science* – the world's largest publisher-neutral citation index and research intelligence platform. Its many well-known brands also include *Converis*, *EndNote*, *Kopernio*, *Publons*, *ScholarOne* and the *Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)*. The 'university' of the Web of Science Group, ISI maintains the knowledge corpus upon which the index and related information and analytical content and services are built; it disseminates that knowledge externally through events, conferences and publications and it carries out research to sustain, extend and improve the knowledge base. For more information, please visit webofsciencegroup.com.

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