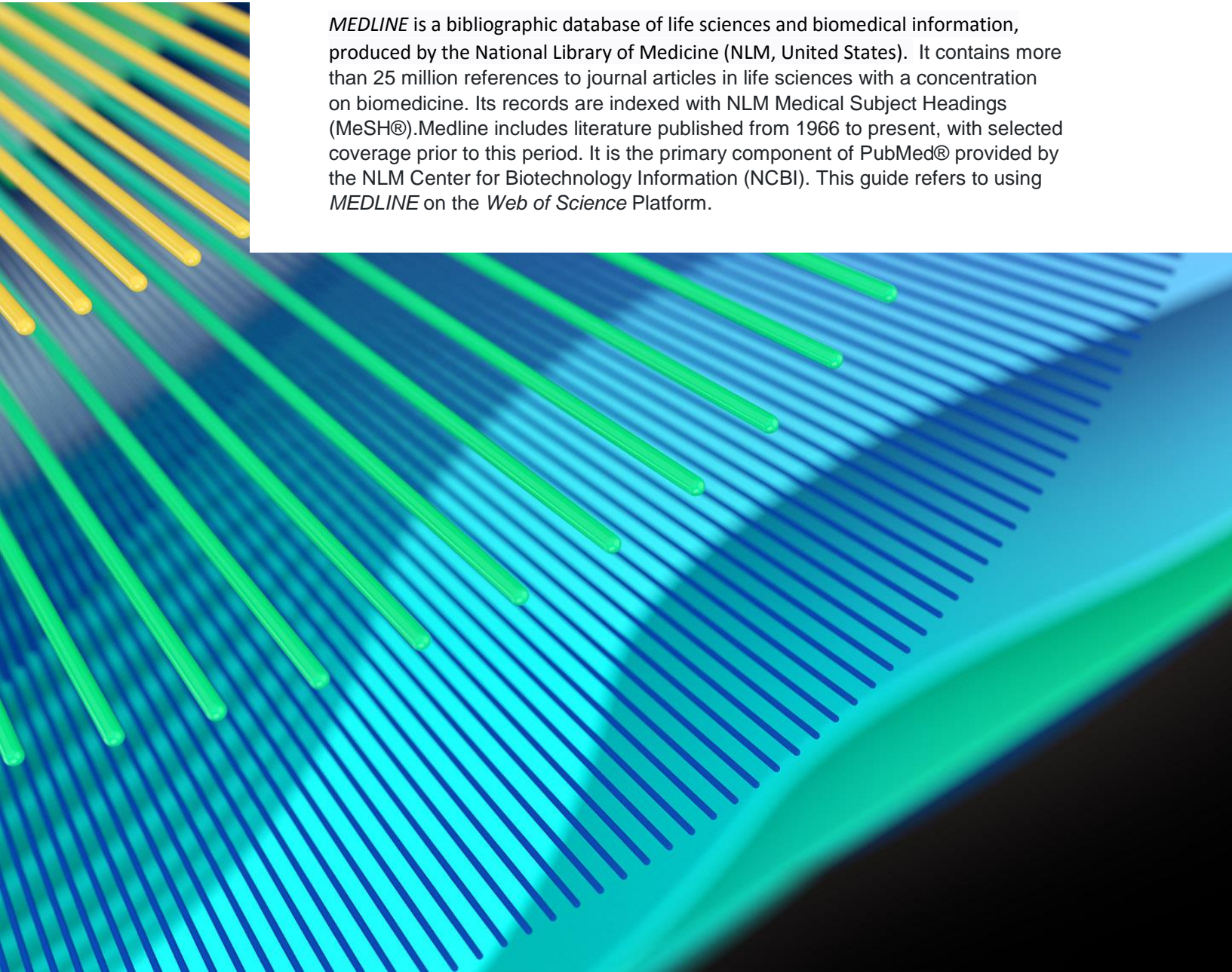


## Quick Reference Guide

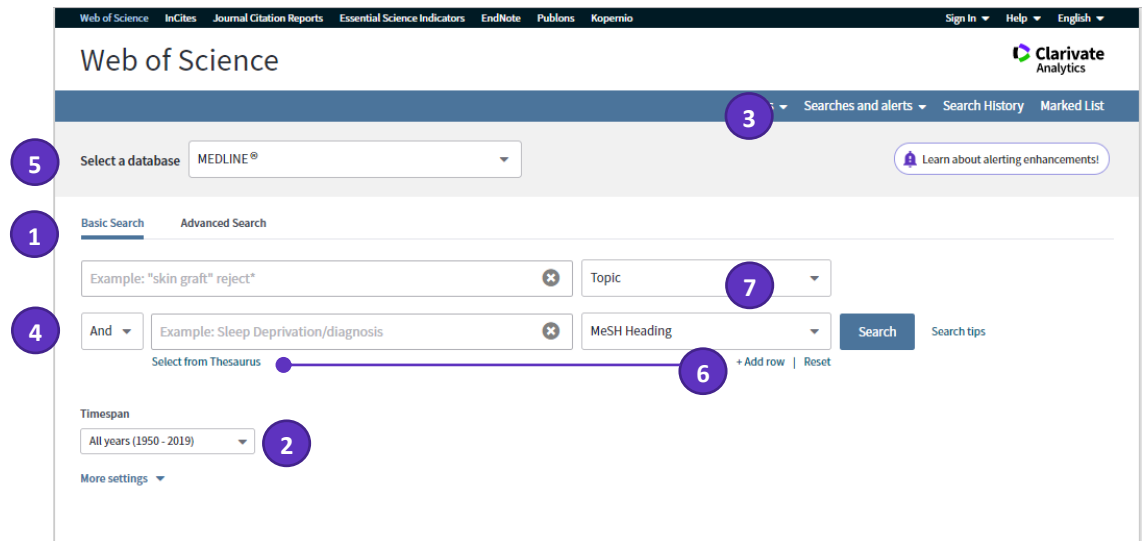
# Medline

## 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' (1 of 244). A list of results is shown, with the first two items highlighted by callout 1. Callout 2 points to the 'Results: 2,439' count. Callout 3 points to the 'Sort by' dropdown. Callout 4 points to the 'View Abstract' link. Callout 5 points to the 'Refine Results' sidebar, which includes filters for 'Open Access (569)', 'Associated Data (6)', and 'Publication Years'. Callout 6 points to the 'Export...' and 'Add to Marked List' buttons. Callout 7 points to the 'MeSH Headings' section of the 'Results Analysis' panel, which includes a treemap visualization showing the distribution of results across various MeSH categories.

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
Clarivate Analytics

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.

**Author Information**  
Addresses: Department of Surgery I, Gunma University School of Medicine, Maebashi, Japan.

**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.

**Cited references:**  
number of documents cited by current record. Click to navigate to the full list.

Click **View Related Records** to view records that share cited references with the current record

**Usage in Web of Science**  
Includes use from WoS Core Collection, Biosis, DCI, Russian, Chinese and Scielo Citation Indexes

4

# 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 'Select a database' dropdown is set to 'MEDLINE®'. A 'Learn about alerting enhancements!' button is on the right. The 'Advanced Search' tab is 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 below the input. To the right of the search box is a 'Field Tags' table. Below the search box is a 'Restrict results by languages and document types:' section with several dropdown menus for 'All languages', 'All publication types', 'All citation subsets', 'All age groups', 'All species', 'All genders', 'All databanks', and 'All statuses'. Below this is a 'Timespan' section with a 'Custom year range' dropdown set to '1989' to '2019'. At the bottom, there is a 'More settings' section with a checkbox 'Show only records with abstracts.' 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' table; 'Refine your search further as desired' points to the 'Restrict results by...' section; '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 | All publication types | All citation subsets |
| English       | Addresses             | AIDS/HIV             |
| Afrikaans     | Autobiography         | Bioethics            |
| Albanian      | Bibliography          | Biotechnology        |

|                             |             |             |  |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| All age groups              | All species | All genders | All databanks                          |
| All Infant: birth-23 months | Humans      | Female      | ClinicalTrials.gov                     |
| All Child: 0-18 years       | Animals     | Male        | GenBank Nucleic Acid Sequence Database |
| All Adult: 19+ years        |             |             | Gene Expression Omnibus                |

|                |
|----------------|
| 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/](https://clarivate.com/webofsciencegroup/solutions/web-of-science/)

Contact the Technical Help Desk for your region at:  
[support.clarivate.com/s/](https://support.clarivate.com/s/)

LibGuides: [clarivate.libguides.com](https://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](https://webofsciencegroup.com).

Contact our experts today:

**+1 215 386 0100 (U.S.)**

**+44 (0) 20 7433 4000 (Europe)**

[webofsciencegroup.com](https://webofsciencegroup.com)