Welcome to the webinar/training session covering the Biomedical Information on ProQuest Dialog and specific features and strategies to search more efficiently this type of information.

This seminar requires a basic knowledge of the Dialog platform search syntax and features.

**long version 1 hour duration for onsite sessions**
Learning Objectives

By the end of this session you will be able to

• Differentiate among the 3 major Biomed databases
• Understand and apply the value of indexing (thesauri)
• Execute simple single/multiple database searches
• Create Saved Searches and Alerts in ProQuest Dialog
• Determine which custom output is best for your needs

During this session you will learn more about the 3 major biomedical databases; understand and apply the value of controlled indexing; evaluate what type of search you’ll need to run, whether on a single database or multiple files; you’ll learn how you can save the searches or create alerts, and finally evaluate which custom format you can select for saving your results.
ProQuest Dialog gives access to over 140 databases with the standard contract access, so the brand new users may need some help initially to orient themselves among the dozens of databases and their subject coverage.

The ProQuest Dialog platform offers several ways of selecting the databases, from the easier access available in Basic Search via the Industry Groups, to the more flexible option of multifile selection from the Drop-Down List, to finally the possibility for each user to build their own fast access group(s) using the “My Shortcuts” option accessible from the Preferences in My Research.
Biomedical Content

• **Major Biomedical Databases:**
  - Medline 1950 - present
  - Embase 1947 – present
  - Biosis Previews 1926 – present

• **Additional specialty databases:**
  - Derwent Drug File
  - International Pharmaceutical Abstracts
  - SciSearch Science Citation Index

The majority of the biomedical searches can be conducted on 2 or 3 global biomedical databases which cover most of the average needs. In this session we will look unto these 3 major databases: Medline, Embase and Biosis. Dialog offers several more databases which can turn out useful when the search needs to be particularly complete and comprehensive. We mention here three more databases among some dozens, that are usually included in strategic searches for pharmacovigilance, along with the 3 major ones.
The Industry Groups in Basic Search also allow a fair glimpse at the topics covered by the whole database portfolio available in ProQuest Dialog

**40 Patent Databases:** Full text for 31 country authorities, plus bibliographic information for additional 65 countries, plus additional 8 specialty, mostly international patent databases.

**82 Scientific Literature databases,** mostly bibliographic, covering all the research disciplines: Aerospace & Defense, Automotive, Chemistry, Diagnostics & Medical Devices, Energy & Environment, Engineering (includes Construction) & Technology, Food & Agriculture, Healthcare, Pharmaceutics & Biomedicine, Telecommunication & Computing.

**20 Business, Trade, News & Financial databases,** mostly full text, covering all the strategic industrial sectors just mentioned.
Medline

• Bibliographic database focusing on biomedicine and health
  • Human
  • Environmental
  • Marine, Plant and Animal sciences
  • Biophysics
  • Chemistry
• Documents indexed with MESH thesaurus terms for precision searching
• Coverage 1946 - present
• Global in coverage, approx. 5,600 scholarly journals from 70+ countries

• Bibliographic database focusing on biomedicine and health
• Human, environmental, marine, plant and animal sciences as well as biophysics & chemistry
• Documents are indexed with MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) thesaurus terms allowing precision searching on ProQuest Dialog
• Majority of references are fully indexed, but Medline includes “in-process” records and “publisher”documents (e-pub, ahead of print)
• Coverage 1946- present
• Global in coverage, approx.5,600 journals from over 70 countries
• Document type Journal articles
• Published by US National Library of Medicine
Embase

- Comprehensive bibliographic coverage of drugs, pharmacology, human medicine & related discipline
- Authoritative resource for systematic reviews and drug safety
- Full-text indexing of drug, disease and medical device data allows precise searching using Emtree thesaurus
- 1947- present
- Global coverage approx. 8,500 journals from over 90 countries
  - Includes journal articles and conference abstracts (not in Medline)

- Comprehensive bibliographic coverage of drugs, pharmacology, human medicine & related discipline
- Authoritative resource for systematic reviews
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- 1947- present
- Global coverage approx. 8,500 journals from over 90 countries
- Updates daily (Monday-Friday)
- Document types, journal articles, conference material
- Publisher Elsevier B.V.
Biosis Previews®

• Global coverage of Life Sciences, Animal and Human
  • biological and biomedical sciences
  • bioengineering and biotechnology
  • bio-systematic codes
  • organism classifiers
• Includes some 5,000 source publications: Journals, Books, Conference proceedings, Monographs, Reviews, US patents.
• Covers literature from 1926 to date
• No thesaurus, but Controlled vocabulary, plus Natural language keywords, so need to use synonyms, plus Good geographic indexing

• Global coverage of life sciences - Key resource for researchers in the biological and biomedical sciences, bioengineering and biotechnology, including bio-systematic codes and organism classifiers
• Good geographic indexing
• Includes some 5,000 source publications
  • Journals, US patents, Books, Meetings, Reviews, Monographs
• Covers literature from 1926 to date
• Not indexed with hierarchical thesaurus, like MEDLINE and EMBASE, but by a Controlled vocabulary, often combined with Natural language keywords, so need to use synonyms
Before turning to cover more advanced and dedicated features, let’s briefly refresh on some of the very basic, default search features that are built in the platform. On the left these default features are usually active, but can be deactivated in the Preferences section of My Research.

The system will automatically retrieve these variants: if you search for a singular, also the plural will be retrieved, including the irregular ones. The same for the comparative and superlative adjectives. Finally this built in feature also retrieves the different spelling forms between American and British English.

Another option that is usually active and operating behind the scenes is the recognition and removal of the duplicates in a multifile search. This option can be deactivated on the spot in the results page or in the Preferences.

The search defaults listed on the right are fixed features of the search engine: a space between search terms implies an AND operator.

If you want to search the exact phrase, put the words between quotation marks. Please note, the quotation marks deactivate the automatic retrieval of variants listed on the left, for that specific search.
Beyond the Basics

• Using a database thesaurus
• Single-file, multi-file or sequential search
• Refining from the results page using Filters
• Saving searches and creating alerts
• Custom formats and output templates
Using a Database Thesaurus

We will look now into the search techniques involving the use of a Thesaurus. One of the reasons why you might use a thesaurus is it greatly enhances your retrieval without having to make much effort or it can focus your search with some sophisticated strategies that are kind of built into the thesaurus terms.
Thesaurus structure

- Arranged hierarchically:
  - Broad Terms
    - Narrower Terms
      - Even Narrower Terms

- **MEDLINE, Embase** each contain a distinct thesaurus
  - Medical Subject Headers (MeSH) in MEDLINE
  - Emtree in Embase

- Many databases do not offer thesaurus functionality – use synonyms

Thesauri are generally structured in a hierarchy, with broader and narrower terms. Some databases have extensive “tree” structures, allowing for very specific term use.

Some thesauri display Related Terms, which may be considered when crafting your strategy.

Whenever the database doesn’t offer this feature, even if it is indexed with descriptors, the recommendation is to still use synonyms even when searching the descriptor (Subject) field.
Finding and using Controlled (*Preferred*) terms in a thesaurus

• Thesauri can be accessed from *Advanced Search*

• The Thesaurus link appears only if you are using one or more databases with this functionality

If a database has a thesaurus, it can be accessed from either the Advanced Search or Command Line forms using the links shown.

Not every database offers a thesaurus! Non-thesaurus databases are searched using a natural language approach, with synonyms and variant endings.
Using the Visual Thesaurus is very easy. It is searchable and contains 2 levels of terms:

1 - the preferred terms, these are part of the controlled vocabulary and are those used to index the documents, to be found in the Subject field
2 – synonyms, these are not used to classify the documents, so are not found in the Subject fields. They are far more numerous than the preferred terms. Are only included in the searchable thesaurus, as they can be used as pointers to the proper preferred term.

If the term you are searching is not a preferred term, it could be a synonym.

The preferred terms have a check box at the left of the term, so that the term can be selected and added to the search. They are hyperlinked. Clicking on them will show the hierarchy they fall under.

The synonyms don’t have the check box, but are hyperlinked. Clicking on them will point to the related preferred term.
The Embase and Medline thesauri also offer an additional level of descriptors, called subheadings, and identifiable as Qualifiers in the Visual Thesaurus.

These terms are sort of cross descriptors, covering specific angles or aspects of the research, which can be used to further focus the search for any main preferred term, be it a disease or a drug. They can be displayed with the filter symbol. Once the relevant preferred term and the related qualifier are selected, we need to click on the **Add to search** button to include the terms in the Search form.
Using the visual thesaurus

The search form is then populated with the terms and the correct syntax. Either the terms can be combined with other terms or simply the search can be launched.
Using the visual thesaurus

- **Qualifiers** (use filter icon)

  Qualifiers are controlled terms which can be used to focus the subject to particular facet(s).

  Embase has three Qualifier tabs for different topics.

  Qualifier Notes help you distinguish which qualifier to use.

  Use **Add to search** to load selections into search form.

More details on the Qualifiers. Embase will show 3 tags, one related to the diseases, one to drugs and the third for the medical devices.

Next to each qualifiers, the notes can be expanded to understand more about each of them by their definitions.

Since Embase is a database highly qualified for the research on drugs, it offers a huge variety of Qualifiers, including an extended number of specific administration routes ones that can be expanded when needed.
Indexing Policies

- Publishers generally index records
  - with the most specific preferred term available,
  - without adding broader or narrower terms
- Example. A medical article which mentions a femur neck hip fracture will not also be indexed with *hip fractures* (broader term)

In order to use the Thesaurus at its best, it’s important to understand the dynamics of the indexing process and the policies applied by the editors when they attribute the descriptors to the single documents.

One of the most important policy is that the article is usually indexed with the most specific term relevant to the topic. This means that if a record treats a very specific topic, will get the narrower term, but won’t include also any of its broader terms.

This is also true is reverse: if an article covers a generic topic, it won’t receive a more specific descriptor.

This basically means that when I select a term that is rather high in the hierarchy and has several narrower terms, I won’t retrieve any of the articles that cover those more specific, narrower topics, unless I expressly select all the terms included in the hierarchy, provided they are all important for me. If I select *Hip Fractures*, this won’t imply automatically the narrower terms, so I won’t retrieve an article which covers *Femoral Neck Fractures*
Capturing *all* appropriate terms

- To retrieve all documents associated with a topic, it may be necessary to **EXPLODE** the topic
- **Exploding** a thesaurus term automatically retrieves all documents indexed with that term,
  - *plus* all narrower terms from the first level and subsequent levels of the hierarchy
- Select and/or **EXPLODE** specific terms
- Use **Add to search** to load selections into the search form

So, if we want all the terms included in the hierarchy, we should in theory select them all, not only the head of the hierarchy. This can be easily done, applying the Explosion, which is a distinctive feature of the Thesaurus, useful when we need to include all the narrower terms of a selected descriptor.

Not all narrower terms may be relevant! If this is the case, instead of Exploding the term and including all the narrower terms, you can select just the appropriate terms from the list. Remember, there may be additional narrower terms; to select these, click on the current term and continue your selection. **It may be easier to EXPLODE the selection and de-emphasize specific terms.**
EXPLODE – “I want them all”

You can check the EXPLODE box for any term and it will include all narrower terms in the search. Thus, EXPLODING Skin will retrieve articles indexed with any of the drug names plus narrower terms underneath. In this illustration, Dermis displays a plus sign to its left, indicating this is a term with narrower terms underneath. The term Epidermis also has a box to its left, displaying a minus sign, indicating this term is already displaying its narrower terms.
Major – retrieving the Main Subject

Another feature available in the Visual Thesaurus is the Major selection. This allows to focus the search to only those documents where the selected term has been classified as the major focus of the article. Since this can reduce the number of results dramatically, we suggest you apply it only after having make a first attempt without, and verified that the number of results is too high to be manageable.

Major retrieves records where the topic is emphasized

Use sparingly – when limiting with Major it is possible to miss relevant records
Selecting from thesaurus = form autoload

Once the term is selected and the qualifier included, the Add to search button will move the strategy in the search form.
Using thesauri in multifile search

- Begin with initial thesauri entry loaded into the search form
- **Click in the second dialog box** to activate and prevent overwriting

In a multifile search, if we want to use the visual thesaurus for more than one database, this is quite easy to do.
First you look for the term in the first database, here Embase. Once the term has been placed in the search form, click on the second box, and only then go back to the Thesaurus link. In the Visual Thesaurus window, go to the link Select another Thesaurus, in the upper left corner, select another thesaurus from the list and repeat the process for Medline, for example.

When combining thesaurus searches from different databases in the same search form, don’t forget to change the operator between the 2 boxes to OR.
Need synonyms?

• Not all databases offer a thesaurus; some search techniques must use synonyms
• Thesauri may offer a robust list of synonyms – MEDLINE, Embase

As mentioned, there are cases where you don’t have a thesaurus, so the recommended best practice is using as many synonyms as you can think of for the search terms. In case you are not sure what the synonyms could be, you can use the Visual Thesaurus to help you detect them. Next to each preferred term, the VT offers a sticky note, which opens the scope notes for that term. The Scope notes usually include a definition of the preferred term, which helps understanding if the descriptor is the correct one for your purpose, then, under the heading ‘Use term for’ you find the list of all the known synonyms for which that descriptor is used in the indexing. This list can help you building a vocabulary if you need to run a free text search with synonyms.
"Why didn't I get this record?"

• MEDLINE and Embase offer thesauri as a strong way to obtain broad yet targeted results - However Not all the records in these databases have full indexing
• MEDLINE - ~85-90+% records on any topic carry full MeSH indexing
  • Several document types have no indexing:
    • Publisher, In Data Review or In Process
    • PubMed not MEDLINE
• Embase – all records contain Emtree terms
  • Several document types contain no qualifiers
    • Articles in Press or In Process
    • Conference Abstracts

There are cases where the Thesaurus search may fail to retrieve documents even in Medline or Embase. This may occur because in both databases there is a portion of documents not yet or not fully indexed. In Medline, the documents are ingested daily, as soon as they are available, without descriptors, to make them searchable as soon as possible. Some of them will receive descriptors in around 30 days time. These records cannot be retrieved by a thesaurus search in a timely manner. They are classified with specific definitions in the Document Status field. Those classified MEDLINE are the ones indexed, all the other types don’t have descriptors. With these definitions they can be singled out in a free text search.

In Embase also the documents ingested daily as soon as they are available receive descriptors, but in a partial, mechanic indexing, so they typically show a list of single descriptors, not associated with qualifiers. This means that in a search using qualifiers these records are not retrieved. Usually they will receive the full human indexing, complete with qualifiers, within 2/4 weeks on average.
Good practice should include...synonyms!

In summary, in order to retrieve those unindexed records in Medline, one should first of all use synonyms in the search, and do it only for those specific document types, which can be selected in the special box in Advanced Search.
Combine 2 or more sets

• To get all records from MEDLINE
  • Search with MeSH (Set 1 below)
  • Search with synonyms and limit by unindexed document types
  • Combine searches using OR

Finally, a timely comprehensive search in Medline should include a step with the Thesaurus search (set 1) and a step using synonyms and limiting to the unindexed document types (set 2) then combining them with the OR operator.
Search considerations

What we need to evaluate when planning a search
Database Selection - Content & Indexing

• Does the database(s) cover the topic well?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Database</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEDLINE</td>
<td>Broad medical, deep archive, thesaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embase</td>
<td>Human-oriented, strong pharma/device indexing, thesaurus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOSIS Previews</td>
<td>Biological plus biomedical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Does the available indexing make my search easier?
  • MEDLINE offers detailed document type and age group indexing
  • Embase creates preferred terms rapidly, MEDLINE may take longer or not have one yet
  • BIOSIS Previews makes easy to locate regional indexing, thus allows topic restriction to a geographic region

What we need to consider when we are evaluating resources to include in a comprehensive search.
First we need to evaluate the value and differences of each database. The 3 biomedical databases we are particularly examining in this session, all have their peculiar strengths and weaknesses in relation to the others, which should be taken into consideration.
Database Selection considerations
How much information do I need?

- What's the goal - comprehensive retrieval or "a few good records"?
- Choices
  - How many databases?
    - Single database
    - Sequential single databases
    - Multi-file search

Other things to consider when selecting the sources: can we get enough with a single database or do we need to use more than one? How can we do a multifile search?
Single database

- Example:
  Recent documents about use of sunscreens in very young children

- Embase features include
  - Thesaurus
    - With Explode to capture as class
  - Age-specific indexing
  - Clinical trial indexing
  - Conference papers

When evaluating the single database we need to keep in mind several elements. Embase, for example, covers conferences, which Medline doesn’t. Next to the Thesaurus terms for diseases, drugs and devices, it also includes a valuable indexing for Age groups and for specific types of reports, such as clinical trials, meta analysis etc.
Multiple sequential databases

- Take advantage of database-specific indexing
- Combine results – autodeduplicated!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Set#</th>
<th>Searched for</th>
<th>Databases</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>EMB.EXACT.EXPLODE(&quot;sunscreen&quot;) and pd(&gt;=20141219) and emb.exact(&quot;infant&quot; OR &quot;toddler&quot;)</td>
<td>Embase®</td>
<td>46°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>MESH.EXACT.EXPLODE(&quot;Sunscreening Agents&quot;) and pd(&gt;=20141219) and mesh.exact(infant OR &quot;infant,newborn&quot;)</td>
<td>MEDLINE®</td>
<td>14°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>ti,subst((sunscreen or &quot;sun screen*&quot; or (sun or uv or uv-a or uv-b) n/2 protect*) and ti,ab,orm(infant or newborn or neonat* or &quot;neo nat*&quot; or toddler) and pd(&gt;=20141219) and human(yes)</td>
<td>BIOSIS Previews®</td>
<td>5°</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>S1 OR S2 OR S3</td>
<td>BIOSIS Previews®, Embase®, MEDLINE®</td>
<td>50°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the search needs to be very comprehensive, one single database cannot guarantee the whole coverage, so we need to use more than one, and we can do this in sequence, so that we can design a specific search for each one of them, using their indexing specialties. Notice the different strategies per each database.

The final step will be the combination of the searches from the single databases in OR, and the autodetecting of the duplicates will operate the removal.

In a multifile search there are bound to be duplicates!
Concurrent Multi-file search

• **Cross-file search** with simpler terms
• Remember to use synonyms!

Several databases can also be searched at the same time. In this case it is simpler to combine the searches so that they look into the most significant fields, including the meta fields searching the Thesaurus terms (SU), and never forget to use synonyms!
Multi-file search

**Sun protection for infants: parent behaviors and beliefs in Miami, Florida**

**Author:** Bray, Flora N; Veno, Sebastian H; Contreras, Jessica; Debman, Alexandra; Bray, Eric F; Simmons, Brian J; Nouri, Keyvan

**Publication Info:** Cosmopolitan, 395 (9), 17-21 (May 2017)

**Database:** MEDLINE (1946 - current)

**Abstract:** In this study, the primary objective was to determine the sun protection behaviors among black and Hispanic parents in Miami, Florida, employing infants younger than 8 months. Secondary objectives included determining if this population is at risk for skin cancer and assessing their knowledge, beliefs, and practices related to sun protection and skin cancer prevention. The Institutional Review Board approved the study. University of Miami general pediatrics clinic. The main outcome measure was the self-reported consistency with which parents employed each of the sun protection strategies in their infants. The results of this study highlight some potential shortcomings in current practices in sun protection for black and Hispanic infants.

**Parent and Child Characteristics Associated with Child Sunburn and Sun Protection Among U.S. Hispanics**

**Author:** Day, Ashley K; Stapleton, Jerod L; Natale Perez, Ana M; Goydos, James S; Coupal, Elliot J


**Database:** CINAHL (1982 - current)

**Subject:** Sunscreen sunscreen drug therapy sunburn (major) infant newborns sun exposure protective clothing (major) sunburn drug therapy sunscreen

**Sun Protection Comes Indoors**

**Author:** Jernigan, A; Vitali, D; Huber, A; Gompel, M; Kordi, J

**Publication Info:** COSMOS, ENGLISH EDITION ONLINE, 39-9 (SEPTEMBER): 28-32 (2017)

**Database:** COSMOS (1968 - current)

**Abstract:** The body's circadian rhythm and promotes good sleep patterns. Artificial blue light is even used medicinally, for example as photodynamic therapy in the treatment of nevus comedones. It is also used in the treatment of acne vulgaris, which affects up to 80% of people at some stage of their lives.

**Identifiers (Keywords):** Skin Protection, Sunscreens, UV Filters
Refining results with Narrow Filters
Results page refining – you're not done yet!

- Filters expand to show items in ranked order (click +)
- Top five items displayed
- Click More options to view full list

More tools to refine the results, also in a sophisticated manner, are available in the Results page. The Narrow filters provide an easy way to analyse the content of specific fields and select terms for further focus.
Results page Filters - "More Options"

- See full list of available items for chosen data field
- Include/Exclude items to Narrow results list
- Save list in PDF, RTF, Excel and HTML format

The terms are initially sorted by count. Up to a maximum of 1000 terms are shown. They can be resorted alphabetically to make the analysis and selection easier. Specific terms, even more than one, can be selected to be Included (AND search) or Excluded (NOT search) from the previous search, if you select the option Narrow my results.

They can also be saved in a list, (option Save List) in various formats, to create a report that analyses the content of a set of results by a specific angle (authors, publication titles, countries, etc).
Running a new search from Subject filter

- Ranked list of subject terms added by database publisher
- "Include" one or more terms, select to combine using AND or OR, then click

The list of terms can also be used to run a totally different search. Here we have selected the Subject filter, i.e. the descriptors, and the terms selected can run a search separated from the previous one, if the option Run new search is selected. We can also choose whether the terms are combined by AND or OR in the new search.
Preferences, Saved Searches and Alerts

We’ll look into additional tools that allow you to customize your experience with the search platform
Like your results? Save your strategy!

- **Save your search** to reuse
- **Create an alert** to run automatically and email matching records
- Two ways to create:
  - From Results page

If you have reached a point where your search is refined and retrieves the right amount of relevant results, and you may need to repeat the search in the future, either randomly or periodically, you can save the search, either as a static search that needs to be recalled and run manually (**Save search**), or as an alert (**Create alert**), which will run automatically with a given frequency.

Both can be saved from the Results page.....
Like your results? Save your strategy!

- Save your search to reuse
- Create an alert to run automatically and email matching records
- Two ways to create
  - **From Recent searches** (second tab on Advanced Search form or link at top of platform)

Hover over **Actions arrow** to the right of appropriate set

#### Or from the recent searches, selecting the actions next to the relevant search step.

Once saved, the search is simply stored with a name in My Research and can be recalled from there at any moment.
Menu-driven creation

- Alert wizard has 2 page set up!

- Add alert name
- Select recipient(s)
- Update subject line
- Select frequency
- Select day/date & time
- Consider

Creating the alert is a multistep process, since it will create a profile storing several levels of information:
- Search strategy and databases in which it runs,
- a name;
- the recipient(s) of the results;
- the frequency of the alert runs (can be daily, weekly, biweekly, monthly),
- also the day of the week or the month can be selected and the time of the day.
Menu-driven creation

• Additional choices

In the second page need to select

• which documents including, whether only published within the last 60-90 days or even older;
• the format of the results (Delivery format);
• how much of the records is needed, whether only few fields or the full record (Display format);
• finally whether including the duplicates or not,
• and whether including the search strategy in the deliveries, for documentation.
Manage alerts/saved searches in My Research

- Click **My Research** link (upper right corner)

Once created, the searches and the alerts can be found in My Research and in there the alerts can be managed: edited, deleted, the periodical deliveries checked in the History, and resent, if needed.
Among the many post processing options, it is also possible to create a custom format to save the documents on the pc
Export only what you want

• Select the fields you want to download using **Custom**

• Select from available fields for your current database(s)

When exporting the results, besides the preconfigured formats, you can also create your custom format. This way you can select the combination of fields to be displayed that most fit your needs. And you can create several templates, if your needs change!
Export only what you want

- Defaults – which may be removed:
  - Publication info (basic citation information)
  - ProQuest Document link – links to unique document in ProQuest Dialog

- Include Outbound links
  - Your full text link

- Create template(s)
  - Save my selections

In the selection window, you’ll see that the Publication info and the ProQuest document link are already selected. The Publication Info includes all the basic bibliographic information in a bibliographic database, i.e. Title, Author, Publication title, Publication Date, Issue, Vol, Page(s). These can be deselected if not needed for any reason.

If you check the box next to **Save my selections for future use** you’ll be prompted to enter a template name.
Creating/using output template(s)

- Check **Save my selections for future use** - Add template name, click "continue"

The saved templates names will appear in a separate menu when you select the option **Saved Template** in the list of the formats. This format will appear as soon as you have saved at least one template.
Manage templates in My Research

- Click on My Research link in upper right corner of platform
- Select Saved Templates tab
- Review/delete available templates

You can find the list of the saved template(s) in My Research, where you can manage them. At this stage, next to the list of fields that make up the template(s) you can delete them.

The Custom format is available for the following files formats: HTML, PDF, RTF, TXT, XLS.
Support Resources
Support & Training Resources

Dialog Home Pages  http://www.dialog.com

LibGuide  https://proquest.libguides.com/proquestdialog

Support Center  http://support.proquest.com/dialog

Training  www.proquest.com/go/dialogwebinars

Database ProSheets  http://www.proquest.com/products-services/ProQuest-Dialog.html

Customer Support & Training requests  customer@dialog.com or 1 800 3 DIALOG (1 800 334 2564) or 00 800 33 34 2564

More information on the ProQuest Dialog platform, its features and the databases can be found in the LibGuide.

Each single database hosted in PQDialog has its own guide. They are called ProSheets, and can be reached from the link at the top left corner of every page of the search platform.
We will now show online how to go from a very simple search to a more articulate one and how this will help enhancing the results. We will use several search tools, some of which are embedded into the platform and are active by default, some others will need some more practice to become familiar with and be used with confidence.
During this session you learned to

- Differentiate among the 3 major Biomed databases
- Understand and apply the value of indexing (thesauri)
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During this session you learned more about the 3 major biomedical databases, understood how to apply the value of controlled indexing; learned how to evaluate what type of search you may need, whether on a single database or multiple files, and how to execute them; learned how you can save the searches or create alerts, and finally evaluate which custom format you can select for your search.
What’s Next

After this brief introductory session
• Start practicing! Use the hands-on practice exercises at your pace
• If you want to know more about advanced features and search techniques
  We offer several more training levels, advanced and topic oriented
• Register to additional Training webinars here
  www.proquest.com/go/dialogwebinars
• Or contact customer@dialog.com with any specific request

Thank you!