IPA Users Guide

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IPA USERS GUIDE
4th Edition

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Introduction

International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA), an abstracting/indexing service, began in 1964 and was computerized in 1970 and is available as a searchable database through a variety of online hosts (database vendors).

IPA is available through the following online hosts (prices vary by online system and frequency of use; contact vendors for more information):

DIALOG Corporation
(File 74)
11000 Regency Parkway, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27511
T: (800) 334-2564 or (919) 462-8600
www.dialog.com

Data-Star
(File IPAB)
11000 Regency Parkway, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27511
T: (800) 334-2564 or (919) 462-8600
www.dialog.com

EBSCO Publishing
(File IPA)
83 Pine Street
Peabody, MA 01938
T: (800) 653-2726
www.epnet.com

DIMDI
(File IPA)
P.O. Box 42 05 80
D-50899 Köln
GERMANY
T: +49-221-47-24-1
www.dimdi.de

OVID
(File IPAB)
333 Seventh Avenue
New York, NY 10001
T: (800) 950-2035
www.ovid.com

STN International
(File IPA)
c/o Chemical Abstract Service
2540 Olentangy Road
P.O. Box 3012
Columbus, OH 43210-0012
T: (614) 447-3731
stnweb.cas.org

SilverPlatter Information Inc.
100 River Ridge Drive
Norwood, MA 02062-5043
T: (800) 343-0064 or (781) 769-2599
www.silverplatter.com

Optionline
Rua Herculano de Freitas 390
Bela Vista, São Paulo - SP
CEP: 01308-020
BRAZIL
T: +55-11-3237-1565
www.optionline.com.br

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
7200 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 601
Bethesda, MD 20814
T: 301-961-6700
www.csa.com

IPA is a unique service; it attempts to cover all pharmacy literature (and selective related health literature) in the world. There are other services that cover medical literature or present various types of information regarding drugs, but *IPA* is the only service whose main purpose is to review and present pharmaceutical literature. Such literature includes not only clinical and technical drug information, but also information relating to the practice of pharmacy, pharmaceutical education, legal aspects of pharmacy and drugs, etc. Therefore, any searcher

requiring comprehensive results relating to a drug question must use *IPA* as one of the files searched. In many cases, particularly those relating to pharmaceutical technology and manufacturing, *IPA* is the file of choice.

The *IPA* print product is a semi-monthly publication that includes 22 indexed abstract issues and two (the June 30 and December 30 issues) cumulative subject/author index issues each year. The *IPA* online file contains everything that appears in the print product plus online enhancements such as chemical registry numbers, journal CODENS, ISSN numbers, *AHFS* Therapeutic Classification codes, etc.

The *IPA* database may be licensed electronically and delivered via semi-monthly FTP updates.

When is IPA the File of Choice?

To know when to use *IPA* to answer your search question requires an understanding of *IPA* scope. The journals covered by *IPA* are listed in Appendix A of this Guide. Reviewing this list is one way to determine *IPA* scope. You will notice that *IPA* attempts to cover all pharmacy journals in the world regardless of the language in which the articles are presented, the size or obscurity of the journal, or its distribution or content. The intent is to cover all articles and sections (such as letters, notes, and editorials) so that anyone using *IPA* to locate drug or pharmacy information will find the relevant information.

"Pharmacy literature" refers to articles on drugs and their properties, pharmacokinetics, manufacturer, research, and use; and pharmacy practice. Therefore, in addition to technical or scientific articles, those discussing the professional practice of pharmacy or the therapeutic and clinical use of drugs can be considered pharmacy literature. Pharmacy publications are abstracted and indexed cover to cover. In addition to articles, coverage includes letters, columns, notes, communications, editorials, etc. if there is substance to the discussion.

Many U.S. state pharmacy journals are also covered in *IPA* as well as many major cosmetic publications. Cosmetic journals and publications discussing the use of parenteral products and injectables are covered almost to the extent of a pharmacy publication.

Selected related health journals are also included in *IPA*. Major medical and special biomedical journals are covered. Articles in these publications are included in *IPA* when a clinical or therapeutic experience, or when pharmacy practice (e.g., drug regulations, health education, etc.) is discussed.

Beginning in 1988, abstracts of presentations at ASHP's major meetings were included in *IPA*. They are assigned section headings and indexed in-depth as are all *IPA* abstracts. Inclusion of meeting abstracts provides a permanent record and ready access to a variety of important clinical studies and practice discussions that may otherwise be lost. *IPA* is the only service offering access to pharmacy meeting presentations and pharmacy graduate research.

IPA coverage and scope can be further defined by reviewing the following list of *IPA* sections in which abstracts are categorized. The following *IPA* section list includes a brief description of the type of article that would appear in that section and in some cases the type of information that would not appear in that section but in another section. *IPA* major sections are searchable fields and present a useful way to refine search results.

An interesting feature added to *IPA* is an indication of which articles reviewed qualify for continuing education credit. The subject term, or descriptor, "CE credit," is in the *IPA* Subject Index.

IPA Sections

ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS—Abstracts are included which discuss a reaction not expected or intended when a medication is given in the normal dose range and route of administration, e.g., reactions not normally listed as side effects, unexpected drug addiction, hypersensitivity, potentiation of dormant or other disease state, etc.

BIOPHARMACEUTICS—Abstracts are included which discuss the effect of formulation, physical-chemical properties, particle size and dosage form on the body or tissue, e.g., pharmacokinetic studies, *in vivo* dissociation time studies, absorption and adsorption, effect of sustained-action medications, generic and therapeutic equivalency, bioavailability, drug-complex effects, effects of different salts or esters, effect of route of administration on action if dosage-form related, etc.

DRUG ANALYSIS—Abstracts are included which discuss an assay or analysis in which a drug or drugs are quantitatively tested, e.g., content, impurities, counterfeit drugs, etc.

DRUG EVALUATIONS—Abstracts are included that discuss the therapy or specific in vivo human effect of an established (non investigational or experimental) drug in prophylaxis, treatment, diagnosis, or a disease state, e.g., clinical cases, comparison studies, tolerance, placebo effects, DUEs, protocols, prescribing practices, rational therapy, compliance, etc.

DRUG INTERACTIONS—Abstracts are included that discuss an in vivo drug-drug, drug-chemical, or drug-food interaction relating to therapy or diagnosis (includes interaction of drug and radiation therapy), e.g., synergism, summation, potentiation, antagonism, competition, in vivo drug-complex formation, etc.

DRUG METABOLISM AND BODY DISTRIBUTION—Abstracts are included that discuss the actual metabolism of a drug or distribution of a drug in the human body or in animals, e.g., pharmacokinetics, absorption, adsorption, excretion, endogenous physiologic interaction, biotransformation, test or analysis of drugs in body fluids or tissue, placental barrier and transfer, drugs present in lactation, effect of route of administration on drug's availability and breakdown, etc.

DRUG STABILITY—Abstracts are included that discuss decomposition of a specific pharmaceutical or drug and in vitro incompatibilities, e.g., hydrolysis, effects of temperature, effects due to container, moisture, parenteral admixture incompatibilities, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY—Abstracts are included that discuss toxicity due to human or animal environment or contact, e.g., occupational drug poisoning, pharmaceutical chemicals, zoonoses, pollutants, hospital acquired infections, etc.

HISTORY—Abstracts are included that discuss the history of all phases of pharmacy and drug use, including modern history, e.g., history of the law of pharmacy, drug discoveries, pharmacy practice, pharmacy literature and art, etc.

INFORMATION PROCESSING AND LITERATURE—Abstracts are included that discuss drug literature and information and its use, e.g., computers, data processing, new book and journal references, pharmacopeias, drug information systems, automated record keeping, nomenclature, information transfer, etc.

INSTITUTIONAL PHARMACY PRACTICE—Abstracts are included that discuss institutional pharmacy practice, e.g., hospitals, extended care facilities, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, mental health facilities, health maintenance organizations, administrative control, hospital administration, drug distribution systems, pharmacist's role in compounding parenteral solutions, outpatient pharmacy services, etc.

INVESTIGATIONAL DRUGS—Abstracts are included that discuss the action in a human of a drug that is investigational or not currently used in the United States, e.g., drugs may be included that are not investigational in countries other than the United States, clinical trials, double-blind studies, etc.

LEGISLATION, LAWS AND REGULATIONS—Abstracts are included that discuss legislation, standards and regulations, e.g., patents, narcotic and dangerous drug regulations, licensure, licensing of drugs, accreditation, taxation, drug recalls, liability cases, FDA, JCAHO, ISO, etc.

METHODOLOGY—Abstracts are included that discuss means and methods of evaluating a drug action in humans, animals, or biological systems, e.g., clinical study design, equipment, systems, procedures, etc.

MICROBIOLOGY—Abstracts are included that discuss pharmaceuticals, their effect on or preparation from microorganisms, and microbiology important to pharmacy, e.g., effect of a medication on an organism in vitro, resistance studies, in vitro antibiotic spectrum studies, effect of environmental conditions on microorganisms, etc.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY—Abstracts are included that discuss chemistry, e.g., synthesis, structure-activity, separation and purification, structure determinations, pure analytical chemistry, etc.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION—Abstracts are included that discuss education and training relating to pharmacy or other health professions, e.g., residency programs, technician training, continuing education, academic education, pharmaceutical research, etc.

PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY—Abstracts are included that discuss manufacturing, formulas, and formulations of pharmaceuticals, sterilization, and contamination, routine tests on pharmaceutical preparations, plastics and packaging, and numerous other topics of a similar nature, e.g., distillations, preparation of parenterals, aseptic technique, aerosols, containers, preservatives, pyrogens, quality control, flavoring, specific preparation processes, antibiotic

manufacturing, equipment, closures, granulation, powder flow studies, vehicles, hardness and disintegration tests, compaction, etc.

PHARMACEUTICS—Abstracts are included that discuss physical pharmacy or chemistry, rheology, non routine tests on pharmaceutical preparations, e.g., dissolution, filtration, pH studies, dissociation constant determinations, surface action studies, ionization, isotonicity, micelles, crystallization, complex formation, emulsion creaming and breaking, solubility, etc.

PHARMACOGNOSY—Abstracts are included that discuss the isolation, extraction, growth, etc., of plants producing drugs or drug products, e.g., separation, biosynthesis of plant products, fungus and fungicides, algae, yeasts, etc.

PHARMACOLOGY—Abstracts are included that discuss the mode or mechanism of action or a general discussion of a drug or diagnostic agent that is not a clinical evaluation, e.g., establishing the biological activity of newly synthesized chemicals, activity due to structural differences, site of action determinations, route of administration determinations, drug-disease discussions, pharmacogenetics, biochemistry, drug screening, establishing dosage and dosage schedules, etc.

PHARMACY PRACTICE—Abstracts are included that discuss pharmacy in general, e.g., pharmacy design, dispensing, professional practice, pharmacist's role in the community, over-the-counter drugs, home health care agencies, first aid supplies, prescriptions, compounding technique, etc.

PRELIMINARY DRUG TESTING—Abstracts are included that discuss an established action in an animal of an experimental drug still in the investigational or pre-investigational stage, e.g., animal studies on new uses for established drugs, antimicrobial studies in animals, tissue cultures, etc.

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS AND ETHICS—Abstracts are included that discuss the effects of drugs, pharmacy, pharmaceutical practice, or medicine on society and the economics and/or ethics involved in pharmacy, e.g., cost surveys, reimbursement, marketing, error studies, pharmacists' civic duties, effect of disease on society, epidemics and eradication, folk medicine, addiction and habituation, drug overuse and abuse, health care and plans, disaster preparedness, etc.

TOXICITY—Abstracts are included that discuss toxicity, toxicology, poisoning, lethal dose studies of a drug or chemical, e.g., addiction, teratogenicity, habituation, withdrawal, side effects, results of drug overuse and abuse, antidotes, contraindications, overdose, etc.

Information Tracks

The 25 *IPA* sections previously described are divided into three tracks in the electronic version of *IPA*.

The Action Track represents approximately 45% of the file and includes the following sections related to drug action:

Adverse Drug Reactions (3.3%)
Toxicity (8.2%)
Investigational Drugs (6.7%)
Drug Evaluations (14.2%)
Drug Interactions (2.7%)
Preliminary Drug Testing (1.3%)
Drug Metabolism and Body Distribution (6.2%)
Microbiology (1.1%)
Environmental Toxicity (0.6%)

The Reference Track, representing approximately 35% of the file, includes the following scientifically oriented sections (many of the references found in this section are unique to *IPA*):

Biopharmaceutics (1.8%)
Pharmaceutics (4.9%)
Drug Stability (2.2%)
Pharmacology (11.7%)
Pharmaceutical Chemistry (4.5%)
Drug Analysis (4.9%)
Pharmacognosy (3.7%)
Methodology (2.3%)

The Practice Track contains approximately 20% of the file and includes the remaining sections related to the practice of pharmacy in various settings (most of the references found in this track are unique to *IPA*):

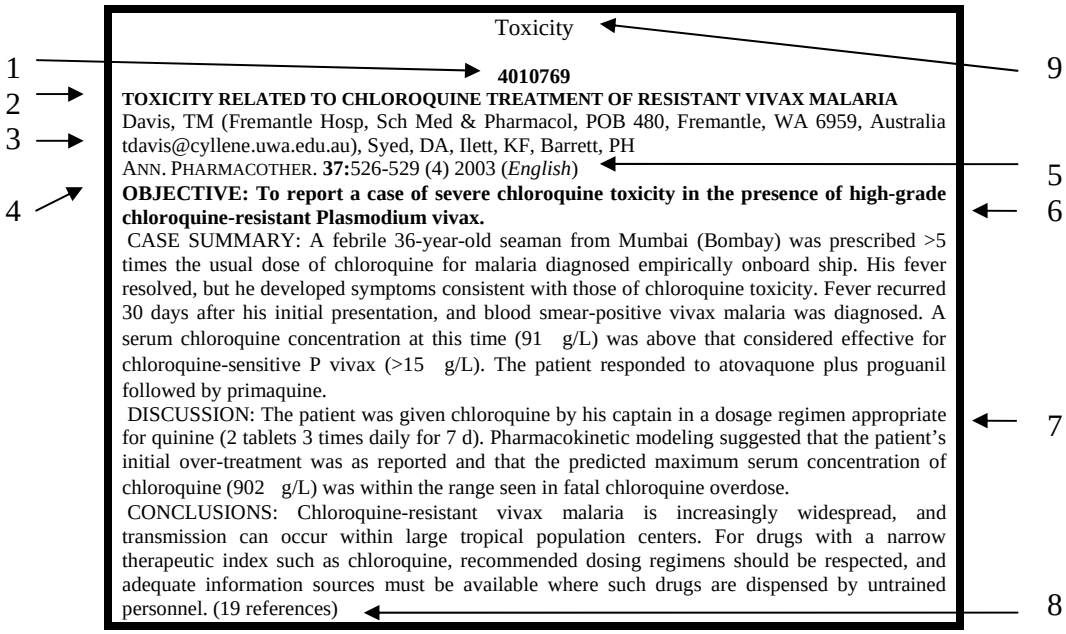
Pharmaceutical Technology (3.3%)
Institutional Pharmacy Practice (2.3%)
Legislation, Laws, and Regulations (1.5%)
History (0.9%)
Sociology, Economics and Ethics (3.2%)
Pharmaceutical Education (1.5%)
Pharmacy Practice (5%)
Information Processing and Literature (1.6%)

Online users of *IPA* through TOXLINE should be aware that it includes the Action and Research Tracks but not the Practice Track after January 1982. From 1970 through 1981, the Practice Track is a part of TOXLINE.

IPA in Print

An appreciation of the *IPA* print product helps in understanding the format and structure of *IPA* online. Each print abstract includes the bibliographic citation, a stand-alone boldface paragraph that both introduces and summarizes the article, and additional paragraphs that describe the methodology, results, and conclusions. The initial boldface paragraph includes controlled terms for both the route of administration and dosage form indicated in the article.

Sample Print Abstract



(1) ID Number – The first two digits indicate the *IPA* volume number, the remaining digits represent the unique abstract number within the volume. The sample record shown is the 10,769th record in volume 40 of *IPA*.

(2) Title – (translated into English if the article is in another language).

(3) Author(s) – Up to five author names are retained in *IPA* records (the first four and last authors listed). Study and reprint addresses follow in parentheses.

(4) Journal Name – International Standards Organization (ISO) abbreviations are used for journal titles.

(5) Language of the article

(6) Stand-alone paragraph of abstract – introduction and summary

(7) Informative, secondary part of abstract – additional detail

(8) Number of references – The number of references in notes or in the article's bibliography.

(9) Section Heading – The subject section under which that abstract is found

(10) Subject index entries for this abstract appeared in the printed issue

(10)

Antimalarial agents
chloroquine, 4010769
primaquine, 4010769
Atovaquone
combination, chloroguanide, 4010769
Blood levels
chloroquine, 4010769
Chloroguanide
combination, atovaquone, 4010769
Chloroquine
toxicity, 4010769
Combined therapy
atovaquone, combination, chloroguanide and primaquine, 4010769
primaquine and atovaquone, combination, chloroguanide, 4010769
Dosage
overdose, 4010769
Malaria
atovaquone, combination, chloroguanide, 4010769
chloroquine, 4010769
primaquine, 4010769
Plasmodium vivax
resistance, 4010769
Primaquine
malaria, 4010769
Proguanil see **Chloroguanide**
Resistance
chloroquine, 4010769
Toxicity
chloroquine, 4010769

Routes of Administration

The route by which a drug is administered to the patient is represented by a controlled term in the first paragraph of each abstract. The term can also appear in the subject index field and therefore can be searched as a "descriptor." The controlled term can appear in two locations in each record to enable the searcher interested in studies comparing routes of administration, e.g., oral vs. parenteral, to find such a study via the "descriptor" field; or to enable anyone interested in articles only relating to a drug given by a specific route (whether or not the administration route of the drug was actually studied) to find such articles by searching the abstract text with that same controlled term (in this case the term would not be in the "descriptor" field).

List of Routes of Administration

Buccal
Enteral
Epidural
Inhalation
Intra-arterial
Intracardiac
Intracarvernosal
Intracerebroventricular
Intramuscular
Intranasal
Intraosseous
Intraperitoneal
Intrapleural
Intrathecal
Intravenous
Intravesical
Intravitreal
In Utero
Ophthalmic
Oral
Otic
Parenteral
Perivascular
Rectal
Subconjunctival
Subcutaneous
Subdermal
Sublingual
Topical
Transdermal
Urethral
Urogenital
Vaginal

The following search example illustrates the differences:

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 34976 oral
 2 141390 drug
 3 59204 administration
 4 11655 routes
* 5 29091 (oral in ab) not (drug administration routes in de)
```

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Antileishmanial action of *Tephrosia purpurea* Linn, extract and its fractions against experimental visceral leishmaniasis
AU: Sharma-P; Rastogi-S; Bhatnagar-S; Guru-PY; Dhawan-BN; et-al
AD: Cent Drug Res Inst, Div Lab Anim, Chattar Manzil Palace,Post Box 173, Lucknow 226001, Uttar Pradesh, India
SO: Drug-Dev-Res (Drug-Development-Research); 2003; 60(4); 285-293
IS: 0272-4391
CO: DDREDK
PY: 2003
CP: USA
LA: English
RF: 22 Refs.
AB: A fraction (F062) obtained from N-butanol extract of Tephrosia purpurea was tested and showed consistent antileishmanial activity at 50 mg/kg for 5 days by **oral** route against Leishmania donovani infection in hamsters. Activity was further confirmed in a secondary model using Indian langur monkeys (Presbytis entellus). It was concluded that the fraction F062 from this plant possesses potential to produce significant antileishmanial activity by **oral** route without producing any toxic side effects.
DE: Plants-medicinal; Tephrosia-purpurea-leishmaniasis; Leishmanicides-Tephrosia-purpurea; Toxicity-Tephrosia-purpurea; Leishmaniasis-Tephrosia-purpurea
SC: 17 (Pharmacognosy); 12 (Preliminary-Drug-Testing)
AN: 41-05244
UD: 200403

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:
No. Records Request
6 141390 drug
7 59204 administration
8 11655 routes
9 34976 oral
10 34976 oral
* 11 1448 (drug administration routes oral in de) and (oral in ab)

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Alginate beads of famotidine for oral controlled release
AU: Martin-Banderas-L; Alvarez-Fuentes-J; Holgado-MH; Fernandez-Arevalo-M
AD: Univ Sevilla, Fac Farm, C Prof Garcia Gonzalez S-N, E-41012 Seville, Spain
SO: Cienc-Tec-Pharm (Ciencia-y-Tecnologia-Pharmaceutica); 2003; 13(3); 87-98
IS: 1575-3409
CO: CIPHE
PY: 2003
CP: Spain
LA: Spanish
RF: 20 Refs.
AB: **Oral** alginate beads of famotidine were elaborated by using the ionic gelification method. Different entrapment percentages were obtained by using a drug solution or suspension. Using several amounts of the polymers Eudragit(R) L30D and chitosan these results were modified. The employing or not of a hypodermic syringe to elaborate the beads did not

modify this parameter. The influence of polymers on drug delivery profiles was studied. Also, the use of Eudragit S-100, as a recover material for the beads, was assayed to obtain an adequate dissolution efficiency.
DE: Famotidine-release; Eudragit-L-30D-polymers; Sodium-alginate-beads; Eudragit-S-100-polymers; Release-famotidine; Beads-famotidine; Encapsulation-famotidine; Dissolution-famotidine; Sustained-action-medications-famotidine; Polymers-famotidine; Gastrointestinal-drugs-famotidine; Polymers-eudragit-L-30D; Beads-sodium-alginate; Polymers-eudragit-S-100; **Drug-administration-routes-oral**
PC: Gastrointestinal-drugs (56.00, 56)
SC: 9 (Pharmaceutics)
RN: 76824-35-6 (Famotidine); 25212-88-8 (Eudragit-L-30D); 9005-38-3 (Sodium-alginate); 25086-15-1 (Eudragit-S-100)
AN: 41-04878
UD: 200403

Both routes of administration should be a part of the search statement when comparison studies of two specific routes are desired:

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 34976 oral
 2 14327 injection
 3 141390 drug
 4 59204 administration
 5 11655 routes
* 6 548 (oral in ab) and (injection in ab) and (drug administration
routes in de)

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Azithromycin in a health care institution: review of its utilization
AU: Chapdelaine-H; Beauchesne-M
AD: Hop Sacre Coeur, Dept Pharm, 5400 Boul Gouin Ouest, Montreal, PQ H4A
1C5, Canada marie-france.beauchesne@umontreal.ca
SO: Pharmactuel (Pharmactuel-Le); 2003; 36(2); 83-87,CP3
IS: 0834-065X
PY: 2003
CP: Canada
LA: French
AB: A drug utilization review for azithromycin was conducted in a
tertiary care teaching hospital in Canada. A total of 307 charts were
reviewed and 278 patients were included in the analysis. Overall,
azithromycin was used in accordance with pre-established criteria in more
than 80% of cases for indication, dosage, frequency of administration,
and administration by intravenous (IV) injection. Lower conformity rates
were found for IV to oral step down therapy, antibiotic combinations,
and total duration of therapy. Azithromycin was most often used for the
treatment of community acquired pneumonia.
DE: Azithromycin-drug-utilization; Drug-utilization-azithromycin;
Pneumonia-azithromycin; Dosage-azithromycin; Community-acquired-
infections-azithromycin; Macrolides-azithromycin; Drug-administration-
routes-intravenous
PC: Macrolides (08.12.12, 08.12, 08)
HU: Human
SC: 11 (Pharmacology)
RN: 83905-01-5 (Azithromycin)
```

```
AN: 40-14580
UD: 200309
```

Dosage Forms

The dosage form by which the drug is administered to the patient is also represented by a controlled term (see the "List of Dosage Forms" below) in the first paragraph of each abstract. The term can also appear in the subject index field and therefore can be searched as a Descriptor. The controlled term can appear in 2 locations in each record to enable the searcher interested in studies comparing dosage forms (e.g., tablets vs. suppositories) to find such a study via the Descriptor field or to enable anyone interested in articles only relating to a drug given in a certain dosage form (whether or not dosage form was actually studied) to find such articles by searching the abstract text with that same controlled term (in this case the term would not be in the Descriptor field).

List of Dosage Forms

Aerosol
Capsules
Capsules (Containin Enteric-coated Pellets)
Capsules (Extended-release)
Capsules (Liquid-filled)
Concentrate for Injection – Sterile
Controlled-release System
Cream
Dressing
Elixir
Emulsion (Oral Only)
Extract
Fluidextract
Gel (Topical Only)
Inhalant
Injection
- For Injection
- Injection
- Sterile

{ For IM/IV Use Only; For Lumbar Intradiscal Use Only; For Intraocular Use Only

Jelly
Kit
Leaf
Lotion
Ointment
Paste
Pellet or Implant
Pieces – Chewable, Chewing Gum
Powder
Powder (For Suspension)
Powder (For Oral Solution)
Powder (For Solution)
Solution
- For Solution
- Sterile

Solution (For Nebulization)
Solution (Concentrate)
Solution (For IV Catheter Clearance)
Spirit
Suppository
Suspension
- Extended-release
- For Suspension (Oral)
- For Suspension, Sterile (Parenteral)
- Sterile (Parenteral)

Syrup
System (e.g., Transdermal)
Tablets
Tablets (Chewable)
Tablets (Chewing Gum)
Tablets (Dispersible)
Tablets (Enteric-coated)
Tablets (Extended-release)
Tablets (Film-coated)
Tablets (For Oral Solution)
Tablets (Soluble)
Tinctures

The following search examples illustrate the differences:

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
```

```
 1 15472 tablet?
 2 12692 tablets
* 3 7186 (tablet? in ab) not (tablets in de)

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Effects of policosanol on borderline to mildly elevated serum total
cholesterol levels: A prospective, double-blind, placebo-controlled,
parallel-group, comparative study
AU: Castano-G; Mas-R; Fernandez-J; Lopez-E; Mesa-M; et-al
AD: Natl Ctr Sci Res, Ctr Nat Prod, POB 6880, Havana 6880, Cuba
clinica@enet.cu
SO: Curr-Ther-Res-Clin-Exp (Current-Therapeutic-Research-Clinical-and-
Experimental); 2003; 64(8); 522-537
IS: 0011-393X
PY: 2003
LA: English
RF: 48 Refs.
AB: To investigate the efficacy and tolerability of policosanol 5 mg/d in
patients with borderline to mildly elevated serum total cholesterol (TC)
levels, a 14-week, single-center, prospective, double-blind, placebo-
controlled, parallel-group, comparative study was conducted in patients
with a serum TC level greater than or equal to 4.8 to < 6.0 mmol/L. After
a 6-week run-in period in which patients were placed on a cholesterol-
lowering diet, patients were randomly assigned to receive policosanol 5-
mg tablets or placebo tablets once daily with the evening meal for 8
weeks, and the diet was continued throughout the study. One hundred
patients (mean age, 52 years) entered the study after the dietary run-in
period. After 8 weeks of treatment, the mean serum LDL-C level decreased
significantly in the policosanol group from 3.57 mmol/L to 2.86 mmol/L
(change, -19.9%). Significantly more patients in the policosanol group
achieved a greater than or equal to 15% decrease in serum LDL-C than in
the placebo group. Also in the policosanol group, the mean serum TC level
decreased significantly, the mean triglyceride (TG) level decreased
significantly, and the mean high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C)
level increased significantly. Policosanol was well tolerated.
DE: Policosanol-hypercholesterolemia; Toxicity-policosanol;
Hypercholesterolemia-policosanol; Antilipemic-agents-policosanol
PC: Antilipemic-agents (24.06, 24)
HU: Human
SC: 6 (Drug-Evaluations); 4 (Toxicity)
RN: 142583-61-7 (Policosanol)
AN: 41-04706
UD: 200403
```

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 50094 dosage
 2 12825 forms
 3 12692 tablets
* 4 945 (dosage forms in de) and (tablets in de)

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: A review of mouth dissolving tablet technologies
AU: Parakh-SR; Gothoskar-AV
AD: Maharashtra Acad Engn & Educ Res, Maharashtra Inst Pharm, S 124,MIT
Campus,Paud Rd, Pune 411038, Maharashtra, India
SO: Pharm-Technol (Pharmaceutical-Technology); 2003; 27(11);
```

92,94,96,98,100
IS: 0147-8087
CO: PTECDN
PY: 2003
PT: Review
CP: USA
LA: English
RF: 47 Refs.
AB: In addition to successfully delivering a drug to the body, the goal of any drug delivery system is to improve patient compliance, and mouth dissolving tablets are no exception. These rapidly disintegrating and dissolving solid dosage forms release the drug as soon as they come in contact with saliva, thus obviating the need for water during administration-an attribute that makes the tablets highly attractive for patient groups such as children and the elderly. In this article, the authors review the various technologies involved in the manufacture of rapidly dissolving tablets.
DE: Compliance-patients; **Dosage-forms-release**; **Disintegration-tablets**; **Dissolution-tablets**; Patients-compliance; **Release-dosage-forms**; **Tablets-disintegration**
SC: 8 (Biopharmaceutics)
AN: 41-03880
UD: 200403

Both dosage forms should be part of the search statement when comparison studies of two specific dosage forms are desired:

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 12692 tablets
 2 3796 capsules
 3 50094 dosage
 4 12825 forms
* 5 282 (tablets in ab) and (capsules in ab) and (dosage forms in de)

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Solid facts to swallow
AU: Naidoo-R
SO: Pharm-Cosmet-Rev (Pharmaceutical-and-Cosmetic-Review); 2003; 30(5);
21,23-24
IS: 0257-2028
PY: 2003
CP: South Africa
LA: English
AB: Solid dosage forms for oral medications provide a range of
possibilities as drug carriers and may be designed for the rapid or
controlled and sustained release of drugs into the biophase for optimised
therapeutic efficacy. This article explores two different solid dosage
forms, tablets or capsules, both offering different performance
characteristics.
DE: Tablets-dosage-forms; Capsules-dosage-forms; Control,-quality-
dosage-forms; Sustained-action-medications-dosage-forms; Drug-
administration-routes-oral; Dosage-forms-tablets
SC: 9 (Pharmaceutics)
AN: 40-19071
```

UD: 200311

IPA abstracts are in the informative format rather than the listing or indicative format. An informative abstract is composed of paragraphs, while an indicative abstract lists various standard information (e.g., dosage and number of subjects in a study). An IPA informative abstract includes all of the information that would be included in a listing-formatted abstract.

Three of the 24 printed IPA issues published each year are “special” issues. The January 15 issue contains an annually updated journal list. Therefore the list on page 77 of this Guide is updated and appears in print in the first IPA issue each year. The June 30 and December 30 print issues are cumulative subject and author indices for the previous six months.

IPA Online

IPA is available through most of the major online database hosts in the world. Everything that appears in the IPA print product is available online (and some vendors provide CDROM access as well). The IPA database is updated twice a month. There are also enhancements to the database which result in this version offering the searcher more information and fields or access points to manipulate the data, in addition to the many search and display capabilities which are found in a well-structured online database. There are abstracts for essentially all records in the IPA database. In addition, due to the growing number of journals which fall under the scope of IPA, there are actually more abstracts published in the online database twice a month than are available in the print version.

The following represents an online IPA record. Compare the online record to the IPA print abstract on page 7. Notice that in the online format the index entries are a part of the record as are the following additional fields of information: Chemical Registry Number, CODEN, Human indicator, Therapeutic classification term and number, and Section Headings. The two character "labels" in the left margin of the online record represent fields of information. These fields of information are access points to the record for searching and refining searches and also provide the ability to select any one field or combination of fields when printing or displaying.

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Toxicity related to chloroquine treatment of resistant vivax malaria
AU: Davis-TM; Syed-DA; Ilett-KF; Barrett-PH
AD: Fremantle Hosp, Sch Med & Pharmacol, POB 480, Fremantle, WA 6959,
Australia tdavis@cyllene.uwa.edu.au
SO: Ann-Pharmacother (Annals-of-Pharmacotherapy); 2003; 37(4); 526-529
IS: 1060-0280
CO: APHRER
PY: 2003
CP: USA
LA: English
RF: 19 Refs.
AB: OBJECTIVE: To report a case of severe chloroquine toxicity in the
presence of high-grade chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium vivax. CASE
SUMMARY: A febrile 36-year-old seaman from Mumbai (Bombay) was
prescribed >5 times the usual dose of chloroquine for malaria diagnosed
empirically onboard ship. His fever resolved, but he developed symptoms
consistent with those of chloroquine toxicity. Fever recurred 30 days
after his initial presentation, and blood smear-positive vivax malaria
was diagnosed. A serum chloroquine concentration at this time (91 mug/L)
was above that considered effective for chloroquine-sensitive P vivax
(>15 mug/L). The patient responded to atovaquone plus proguanil followed
by primaquine. DISCUSSION: The patient was given chloroquine by his
captain in a dosage regimen appropriate for quinine (2 tablets 3 times
daily for 7 d). Pharmacokinetic modeling suggested that the patient's
initial over-treatment was as reported and that the predicted maximum
serum concentration of chloroquine (902 mug/L) was within the range seen
in fatal chloroquine overdose. CONCLUSIONS: Chloroquine-resistant vivax
malaria is increasingly widespread, and transmission can occur within
```

```
large tropical population centers. For drugs with a narrow therapeutic
index such as chloroquine, recommended dosing regimens should be
respected, and adequate information sources must be available where such
drugs are dispensed by untrained personnel.
DE: Atovaquone-combination,-chloroguanide; Chloroguanide-combination,-
atovaquone; Chloroquine-toxicity; Primaquine-malaria; Combined-therapy-
primaquine-and-atovaquone,-combination,-chloroguanide; Combined-therapy-
atovaquone,-combination,-chloroguanide-and-primaquine; Antimalarial-
agents-chloroquine; Resistance-chloroquine; Plasmodium-vivax-resistance;
Toxicity-chloroquine; Malaria-chloroquine; Blood-levels-chloroquine;
Malaria-primaquine; Antimalarial-agents-primaquine; Malaria-atovaquone,-
combination,-chloroguanide; Dosage-overdose
PC: Antimalarial-agents (08.20, 08)
DR: Proguanil (Chloroguanide)
HU: Human
SC: 4 (Toxicity); 6 (Drug-Evaluations)
RN: 95233-18-4 (Atovaquone); 500-92-5 (Chloroguanide); 54-05-7
(Chloroquine); 90-34-6 (Primaquine)
AN: 40-10769
UD: 200307
```

The following is the list of access points for the IPA record above. Pages 20 through 34 describe each field of information and how to access and best use that field of information when searching online. Most of the fields of information are accessible by all online hosts and in all CDROM versions of IPA (see the chart on page 85 for specific host field labels). Online host differences in searching a particular field of information are highlighted in the field descriptions and explained in the specific host chapters in this Guide.

TI	Title	AB	Abstract Text
AU	Author	DE	Descriptor (i.e., Index) Terms
AD	Address	PC	Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification
SO	Source (Bibliographic Citation)	DR	Drug Names
IS	ISSN	HU	Human Study Indicator
CO	CODEN	SC	Subject Category
PY	Publication Year	RN	CAS Registry Number
CP	Country of Publication	AN	Accession Number
LA	Language	UD	Update Code
RF	Number of References		

Online Searching

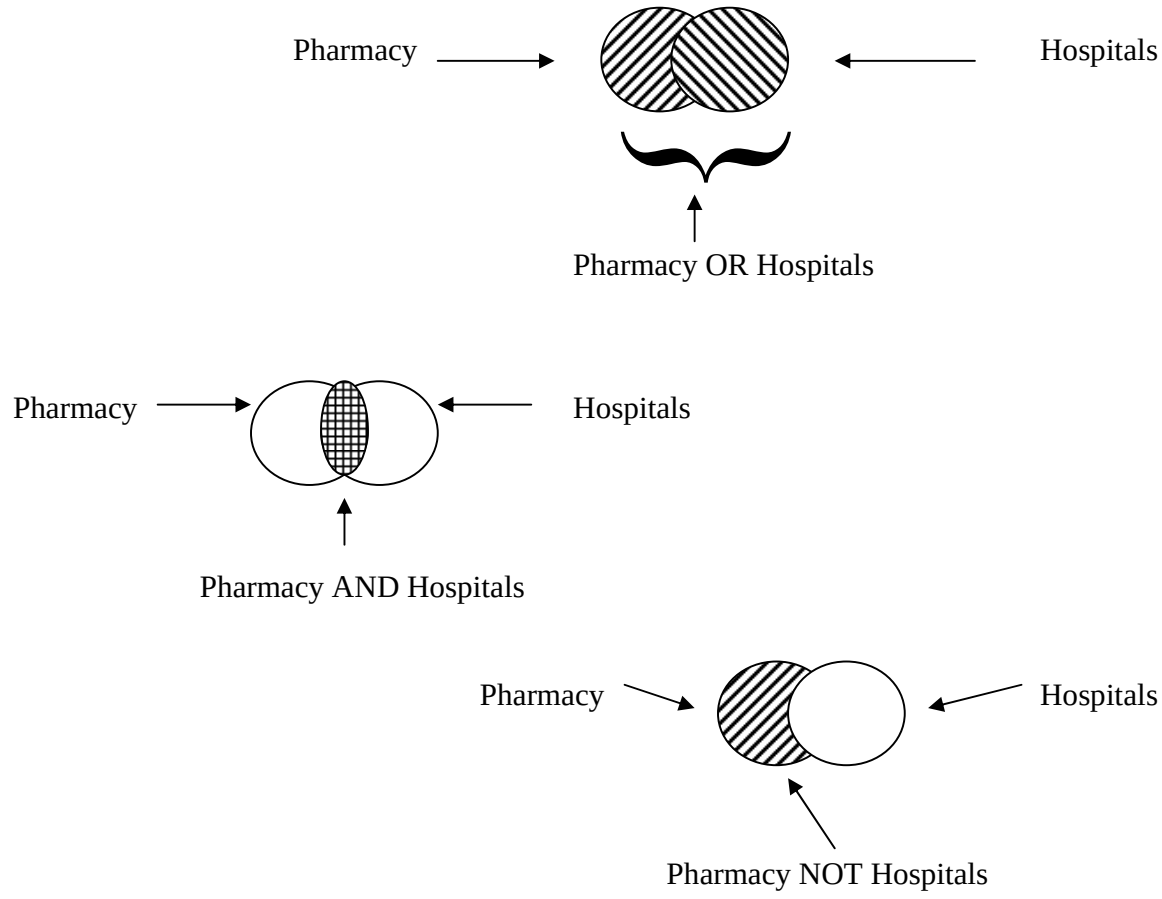
Search Operators

When searching information online, search statements or questions are formed using Boolean or proximity (positional) operators.

Boolean Operators

Boolean operators are “and”, “or”, and “not.” The diagram below illustrates the use of Boolean operators when searching:

BOOLEAN OPERATORS



Proximity Operators

Proximity operators indicate the position of a word in reference to another word. They may specify that the word must be next to another word, must be within so many words of another word, or must be in the same field or sentence or paragraph. Some key proximity terms include "adjacent", "with", and "near." The exact usage of these operators depends on the vendor used. Please refer to the individual vendor sections later in this Guide. The following searches show the difference in the number of "hits" (records resulting from the search) depending on the operator used.

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 48853 hospital
 2 10790 physicians
 3 2592 hospital with physicians
 4 705 #1 near #2
* 5  32 #1 adj #2

Record 1 of 32 - IPA 1970-2004/03
```

Using WinSPIRS, the operator "with" finds records that contain both of two terms in the same field. "Near" finds records that contain both of two terms in the same sentence, and "adj" finds records that contain both of two terms in the specified order.

Truncation

Truncation is another often used technique when database searching. A symbol, or "wildcard," is inserted in a search term and all words or numbers in the database containing any alpha character or number in that position will be selected. Database vendors use various symbols for truncation (*, ?, $, %); check your specific vendor documentation to determine which symbol to use. The following examples (using * as the truncation symbol) illustrate righthand, lefthand, and internal truncation:

Righthand Truncation

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 1173 nitrate*
 2 840 nitrate
* 3 1173 nitrate* or nitrate

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Nitrate tolerance and the links with endothelial dysfunction and
oxidative stress
AU: Fayers-KE; Cummings-MH; Shaw-KM; Laight-DW
AD: Queen Alexandra Hosp, Acad Dept Diabet & Endocrinol, Southwick Rd,
Portsmouth PO6 3LY, Hants, England katefayers@hotmail.com
SO: Br-J-Clin-Pharmacol (British-Journal-of-Clinical-Pharmacology);
2003; 56(6); 620-628
IS: 0306-5251
CO: BCPHBM
PY: 2003
```

PT: Review
LA: English
RF: 79 Refs.
AB: This review examines the evidence supporting the theory that oxidative stress is an important factor in the development of tolerance to organic **nitrates** and that mechanisms of **nitrate** tolerance may link with the wider picture of primary nitric oxide resistance.
DE: Nitrates-tolerance; Mechanism-of-action-nitrates; Tolerance-nitrates
SC: 11 (Pharmacology)
AN: 41-05039
UD: 200403

Lefthand Truncation

Note: Not all vendors support lefthand truncation.

Internal Truncation

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

No. Records Request
* 1 1051 nitr*te

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Effect of inhaled beclomethasone dipropionate on peroxynitrite inhibitory activity in induced sputum from asthmatic patients
AU: Kanazawa-H; Nomura-S; Hirata-K; Yoshikawa-J
AD: Osaka City Univ, Grad Sch Med, 1-4-3 Asahi Machi, Osaka 5458585, Japan kanazawa-h@med.osaka-cu.ac.jp
SO: Chest (Chest); 2003; 124(5); 1755-1761
IS: 0012-3692
CO: CHEST
PY: 2003
LA: English
RF: 21 Refs.
AB: Study objectives: We recently found that peroxynitrite inhibitory activity in induced sputum was significantly lower in asthmatic patients than in normal control subjects. Current guidelines recommend inhaled corticosteroids as first-line control therapy in asthma. Therefore, this study was designed to examine the effect of inhaled beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP) on peroxynitrite inhibitory activity in induced sputum from asthmatic patients. Design: Interventional study. Setting: University hospital. Patients: Twenty-one asthmatic patients and 10 age-matched, normal control subjects. Interventions: Inflammatory indexes in induced sputum were examined in all study subjects, and peroxynitrite inhibitory activity was also assayed by monitoring rhodamine formation. For 8 weeks after the first sputum induction, BDP 400 jig bid, was administered to all asthmatic patients and sputum induction was repeated. Measurements and results: **Nitrite** and **nitrate** levels in induced sputum were significantly higher in asthmatic patients (1,121 mcmol/L [SD, 205 mcmol/L], p < 0.0001) than in normal control subjects (642 mumol/L [SD, 137 mumol/L]). In contrast, peroxynitrite inhibitory activity in induced sputum was significantly lower in asthmatic patients (50.0% [SD, 25.7%], p < 0.0001) than in normal control subjects (93.0% [SD, 3.6%]). After 8 weeks of BDP therapy, **nitrite** and **nitrate** levels were significantly

decreased (847 mcmol/L [SD, 143 mcmol/L], p < 0.0001) and peroxynitrite inhibitory activity was increased (73.9% [SD, 19.2%], p = 0.0005). Moreover, the increase in peroxynitrite inhibitory activity from before to after BDP therapy was significantly correlated with decrease in **nitrite** and **nitrate** levels (r = 0.79, p = 0.0004). We also found the significant relationship between increase in peroxynitrite inhibitory activity in induced sputum and increase in FEV_1 percentage of predicted after BDP therapy (r = 0.68, p = 0.0023). Conclusions: Large amounts of peroxynitrite, which are exaggerated in acute asthma attacks, might overwhelm endogenous antioxidant defenses. However, inhaled corticosteroid therapy enhanced antioxidant activity against peroxynitrite, and therefore might reduce the susceptibility to peroxynitrite-induced injury in asthmatic airways.
DE: Beclomethasone-dipropionate-pharmacodynamics; Mechanism-of-action-beclomethasone-dipropionate; Pharmacodynamics-beclomethasone-dipropionate; Asthma-beclomethasone-dipropionate; Steroids,-cortico-beclomethasone-dipropionate
HU: Human
SC: 6 (Drug-Evaluations); 11 (Pharmacology)
RN: 5534-09-8 (Beclomethasone-dipropionate)
AN: 41-03832
UD: 200403

Freetext (natural language) searching is one method of searching IPA. The above search example was a freetext search, i.e., the search terms are not related to any specific field of information in the IPA record. Online database hosts often refer to the fields in which a freetext search takes place as the "Basic Index." The Basic Index differs with each host and the specific host chapter available with this Guide should be reviewed.

Information Fields and Access Points

Often it is desirable to use a specific search strategy which relates to the fields of information in the IPA record. These fields of information are found in the access point list on page 85. Each field has a label and can be search separately. Searches can be performed by combining fields in one search statement or by combining a freetext search with a specific field. The following pages explain each searchable field and include sample search statements and results. Specific online host chapters in this Guide include illustrations of Search and Display commands for each field plus record displays when appropriate.

Accession Number

The online record Accession Number represents the unique number used to identify each IPA abstract. This is the same number that precedes the abstract in the print product. The number is an intelligent number. The first one or two digits represent the print product volume number and the remaining digits represent each individual abstract in that volume.

Depending on the database host, the format of the IPA Accession Number may differ, e.g., 07-01492 vs. 7-1492 vs. 0701492. See specific host chapters in this Guide.

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
* 1  1 41-05381 in an

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Computerized prescriber order-entry systems: Evaluation, selection,
and implementation
AU: Gray-MD; Felkey-BG
AD: Reprints: Auburn Univ, Dept Ind & Syst Engn, 207 Dunston Hall,
Auburn, AL 36849, USA graymid@auburn.edu; Auburn Univ, Samuel Ginn Coll
Engn, Auburn, AL 36849, USA
SO: Am-J-Health-Syst-Pharm (American-Journal-of-Health-System-
Pharmacy); 2004; 61(2); 190-197
IS: 1079-2082
CO: AHSPEK
PY: 2004
CP: USA
LA: English
RF: 9 Refs.
AB: Recommendations are provided to help a hospital pharmacy in
identifying the features and functions required from a computerized
prescriber order entry system (CPOE), and in evaluating, choosing, and
successfully implementing a system.
DE: Computers-medication-orders; Pharmacy,-institutional,-hospital-
computers; Medication-orders-computers
SC: 25 (Information-Processing-and-Literature); 2 (Institutional-
Pharmacy-Practice)
AN: 41-05381
UD: 200403
```

Title

The Title of the database record is the Title (translated into English if the Title of the original article appeared in another language) of the primary journal article. If a subtitle is included in the article, it follows a colon and is part of the IPA abstract Title.

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 48853 hospital
* 2 6363 hospital in ti

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/03

TI: Drug information for the patient at the time of hospital discharge
AU: Martin-M; Del-Cacho-E; Tuset-M; Gratacos-L; Ribas-J
AD: Hosp Clin, Serv Farm, Barcelona, Spain
SO: Farm-Hosp-Spain (Farmaceutico-Hospitales-El); 2003; (144); 30,32-
33,35-36,CP5
IS: 0214-4697
PY: 2003
CP: Spain
LA: Spanish
RF: 13 Refs.
AB: The objectives and impact of a program developed by a hospital
pharmacy service to provide drug information to patients at the time of
```

```
discharge from the hospital are discussed.
DE: Hospitals-discharge; Patient-information-pharmacy-services; Drug-
information-hospital-pharmacy; Pharmacy-services-drug-information;
Administration-hospital-pharmacy; Pharmacy,-institutional,-hospital-
services
SC: 2 (Institutional-Pharmacy-Practice); 25 (Information-Processing-
and-Literature)
AN: 41-04475
UD: 200403
```

Author

As many as five Authors are included in an IPA record. If there are more than five Authors, the first four Authors and the last Author will be included followed by "et al." Display of the Authors' names varies depending on the host used, but in general, the Author's surname appears first followed by the initials of the first and middle names. Titles or designations such as "Jr." are not included. "Anon" is used in the Author field when Authors are not listed with the primary article. The following sample index page from the IPA print product and the discussion below will enable the online searcher to fully utilize this method of searching.

C

Caballero, J; Atomoxetine hydrochloride for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, 4107235
Cabanillas, AG; Square wave adsorptive stripping voltammetric determination of piromidic acid. Application in urine, 4104197
Cabral, K, see Blalock, SJ, 4106463
Cabras, MC, see Grella, GE, 4104169
Caceres, MI, see Cabanillas, AG, 4104197
Cachard, A; Why outsourcing? - strategy to be implemented, 4109750
Cachard, I, see Anne, F, 4101027
Cada, DJ, see Generali, J, 4101410, 4103770, 4104657, 4108041
Cada, DJ; Daptomycin, 4108304
Cada, DJ; Emtricitabine, 4105976
Cada, DJ; Influenza virus vaccine, live, intranasal, 4101411
Cada, DJ; Omalizumab, 4104047
Cagle, HH, see Fisher, DG, 4106498
Cahoon, CJ, see Setter, SM, 4104942
Cai, HY; Efficacy of *Cordyceps militaris* capsules in treatment of chronic bronchitis, 4110138
Cai, MH; Determination of the concentration of propofol in plasma by RP-HPLC with fluorescence detection, 4107340
Cai, MQ, see Xu, XY, 4104673
Cai, SQ, see Jong, TT, 4104193
Cai, WM; Significance of intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH) determination in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF), 4103407
Cai, WZ, see Li, YJ, 4102701
Cai, YN; Efficacy and safety of itraconazole injection in treatmeat of deep fungal infecfions, 4109863
Cai, YY, see Liu, ZW, 4102050
Cai, YY; The mode of thinking on pharmaceutical treatment of influenza, 4101523
Caimi, G; Diabetes mellitus: oxidative stress and wine, 4102568
Cain, VA, see McKenney, JM, 4103804
Caira, MN; Preparation and crystal characterization of a polymorph, a monohydrate, and an ethyl acetate solvate of the antifungal fluconazole, 4109932
Caira, MR; Order-disorder enantiotropy, monotropy, and isostructurality in a tetroxoprim-sulfametrole 1:1 molecular complex: Crystallographic and thermal studies, 4104838
Caira, MR; Structural characterization, physicochemical properties, and thermal stability of three crystal forms of nifedipine, 4104825
Caire-Maurisier, F, see Declerck, J, 4100034
Cairns, C, see Kaitin, KI, 4104321
Cakar, M, see Popovic, G, 4102657
Cal, K; Cutaneous absorption and elimination of three acyclic terpenes - in vitro studies, 4105756
Calabrese, C, see Taylor, JA, 4105181
Calabrese, J, see Tohen, M, 4103780
Calabrese, N, see Bracco, P, 4106718
Calas, J, see Fevotte, G, 4110083
Calatayud, JM, see Vranic, E, 4107369
Caldwell, JE, see Wright, PM, 4109014
Caldwell, RD; Implementation of computerized physician order entry: Pharmacy perspectives, 4110268
Caldwell, SH; Recombinant activated factor VII (rFVIIa) as a hemostatic agent in liver disease: A break from convention in need of controlled trials, 4110020
Caley, B, see Radomski, SB, 4108027
Calhoun, DA, see Goodfriend, TL, 4109243
Caliandro, R, see Stern, JB, 4109829
Calianno, C; How to choose the right treatment and dressing for the wound, 4101414
Caliceti, P; Effective protein release from PEG/PLA nano-particles produced by compressed gas anti-solvent precipitation techniques, 4107000
Callahan, BL, see McCreadie, SR, 4103642
Callahan, SM, see Kim, T, 4104241
Callebert, J, see Delorme, R, 4107111
Calleri, G, see Tramarin, A, 4108653

Calliff, RM; Defining the balance of risk and benefit in the era of genomics and proteomics, 4105868
Calomme, M, see Cos, P, 4101437
Calpena, AC, see Morales, ME, 4108204
Calverley, PM; Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, 4102479
Calvert, MJ; Use of health-related quality of life in prescribing research. Part 2: methodological considerations for the assessment of health-related quality of life in clinical trials, 4108564
Calvez, V, see Wirden, M, 4108276
Calvo, C, see Hermida, RC, 4101270
Camacho, IA, see Alvarez, G, 4105688
Camacho, MR; Screening of plant extracts for antiprotozoal and cytotoxic activities, 4105165
Camargo, CA, see Barr, RG, 4108796, 4109761
Cambien, F, see Harrap, SB, 4101271
Camejo-Rodrigues, J; An ethnobotanical study of medicinal and aromatic plants in the Natural Park of "Serra de Sao Mamede" (Portugal), 4105167
Cameron, IT, see McGavigan, CJ, 4107242
Cameron, KA; Fleetwood project phase III: Developing a payment methodology, 4108752
Camilleri, M, see Lembo, A, 4100570
Camm, AJ; Mortality in patients after a recent myocardial infarction - A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of azimilide using heart rate variability for risk stratification, 4109804
Campanero, MA, see de Smidt, PC, 4108134
Campbell, J, see Muramoto, ML, 4103630
Campbell, LV, see Greenfield, JR, 4101393
Campbell, RK, see Duby, JJ, 4104893; and see Setter, SM, 4104942
Campbell, RK; ASHP therapeutic position statement on strict glycemic control in patients with diabetes, 4102021
Campbell, RK; Unraveling the mysteries of syndrome X, 4104130
Campbell, WA, see Feldman, DM, 4102306
Campe, J, see Hasan, RA, 4102112
Campostrini, S, see Tramarin, A, 4108653
Canadanovic-Brunet, J, see Stajner, D, 4103502
Canaday, BR, see Pedersen, CA, 4106531
Canadian HIV AIDS Pharmacists Netw, see Sheehan, NL, 4102822
Canas, MA, see Cabanillas, AG, 4104197
Candas, B, see Labrie, F, 4109780
Candy, G, see Sliwa, K, 4108865

It is easy to make errors when searching for author names. Spelling, initials, spacing, and punctuation must be correct or search results may indicate no postings and the searcher might assume that records do not exist by an author when in fact the search statement was not entered correctly.

To determine the correct spelling, initials, etc., of the author's name, it is advisable for the searcher to use the term (Author in this case) listing technique. Such techniques are specific to the online host and are often referred to as "expanding" a term. See the specific host chapter in this Guide for their terminology and "expanding" technique.

Truncating on the author's last name can also be used if initials, punctuation, and spacing are not known.

Address

The author or study address is included in the IPA abstract whenever an address is included with the primary article. If a reprint address is substantially different from the study address and is also included with the article, that second address will also be included in the IPA record. Abbreviations are used in addresses for states, departments, and countries when the abbreviation is the commonly used designation. For example, United Kingdom is abbreviated UK.

Article Source

The official abbreviated name of the journal in which the primary article appeared is an IPA information field. The abbreviations used in IPA are found in the Journal List on page 77 in the Appendix of this Guide.

With some hosts, it is possible to search other journal source information in this field, e.g., CODEN, ISSN, volume number, issue number, or date, issue year, etc. See the specific host chapters in this Guide. Please note that before 2002, the journal issue was displayed as the issue date (e.g., Jun 15). Since then, the journal issue is the actual issue number (e.g., for a June 15 issue, the issue number could be "6" for journals published monthly, or it could be "12" for journals published twice a month).

Journal Abbreviation

The official abbreviated name of the journal in which the primary article appeared is also a separate IPA information field. The abbreviations used in IPA are found in the journal list in the Appendix of this Guide.

Journal Name

The full journal name in which the primary article abstracted appears is also a separate IPA information field. Depending on the database host, the full journal name or the abbreviated name of the journal are included as separate information fields.

CODEN

The six character CODEN designation for journal titles is included as a separate field of information in the database record. The list of CODENs for journals covered by IPA can be found in the Appendix of this Guide.

Whether six characters or just the first five characters should be used when searching IPA varies with the database host. It is important to use the correct CODEN format or no postings will result. See specific host chapters in this Guide.

ISSN

The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is included as a separate field of information in the database. The ISSN number is a unique and unambiguous identification of journal names. The list of ISSN numbers for journals covered by IPA can be found on page 77 in the Appendix of this Guide.

Publication Year

The publication year of the journal in which the primary article appeared is included as a separate field of information in IPA.

Language

The language in which the original article appeared in the primary journal is a separate information field in IPA. Languages included in IPA are:

Afrikaans	af	Arabic	ar	Azerbaijani	az
Albanian	al	Armenian	arm	Bulgarian	bul

Catalan	cat	Greek	gr	Portuguese	por
Chinese	ch	Hebrew	heb	Pushtu	push
Croatian	croat	Hindi	hin	Rumanian	rum
Czech	cz	Hungarian	hun	Russian	rus
Danish	dan	Icelandic	ic	Serbo-Croatian	ser
Dutch	dut	Indonesian	in	Slovak	slvk
English	eng	Italian	it	Slovene	slvn
Esperanto	esp	Japanese	jap	Spanish	sp
Finnish	fin	Korean	kor	Swedish	sw
Flemish	flem	Lithuanian	lith	Thai	th
French	fr	Norwegian	nor	Turkish	tur
Georgian	geor	Persian	per	Ukranian	uk
German	ger	Polish	pol	Vietnamese	viet

Depending on the database host through which you access IPA, the complete spelled out version of the language may be used or that host's language abbreviation should be used. See specific host chapters in this Guide.

Summary Language

If a summary accompanied the primary article in a language other than the language in which the article was printed, that summary language designation appears in a separate IPA field. The list of languages and their abbreviations used in IPA can be found on page 24.

Document Type

The document type field in an IPA record indicates that the IPA abstract results from a column or item other than a printed article, such as *Letters, Notes, Editorials*, etc. The word "*Review*" will appear in this field of information if the article is an actual review article. Occasionally other information important to the source material is included in this field such as an indication that the article has appeared in the translated version of a publication which may have different volume numbers, etc. than the original language publication.

Section Heading

One or more section heading designations are included for all IPA records. The section heading relates to the section in which the abstract appeared in the print version of IPA. The 25 IPA sections and descriptions of those sections appear on page 3 in this Guide.

The section in which an abstract appears in print can be considered the "primary section" since an abstract is also assigned a related section heading designation if there is an additional major emphasis in the article abstracted. An example would be an article discussing a drug's structure/activity relationship. The primary section would be "Pharmaceutical Chemistry" and the related section heading "Pharmacology" would also be assigned. Searching or refining a search via a section heading can be a very useful technique.

An understanding of the various sections in which an abstract would appear, depending on the emphasis or stage of development of a drug, will help the searcher locate specific data. When an article discusses synthesis of a drug, the abstract would appear in the "Pharmaceutical

Chemistry" section. When an abstract relates to a drug being tested to determine if it has pharmacologic activity, it would appear in the "Pharmacology" section. When the abstract relates to a drug being tested in animals for a specific activity (or activities), it would appear in the "Preliminary Drug Testing" section. When a drug is tested in humans, the abstract would appear in the "Investigational Drugs" section. When a drug is on the market and used clinically, the abstract would appear in the "Drug Evaluations" section. Likewise, if the emphasis in an article is specific to some other subject such as metabolism or toxicity, the abstract would appear in the appropriate sections (i.e., "Drug Metabolism and Body Distribution" or "Toxicity").

Section heading searching varies with the online host used to access IPA. It is possible to exclusively select the primary or related subject heading with some hosts. See specific host chapters available in this Guide.

Each section also has a corresponding numeric code (1 through 25), which can be used as a search term. The following is a list of section codes and their corresponding headings (this list represents the order in which the sections appear in the printed version of IPA):

1	Pharmaceutical Technology	14	Drug Analysis
2	Institutional Pharmacy Practice	15	Drug Metabolism and Body Distribution
3	Adverse Drug Reactions	16	Microbiology
4	Toxicity	17	Pharmacognosy
5	Investigational Drugs	18	Methodology
6	Drug Evaluations	19	Environmental Toxicity
7	Drug Interactions	20	Legislation, Laws, and Regulations
8	Biopharmaceutics	21	History
9	Pharmaceutics	22	Sociology, Economics, and Ethics
10	Drug Stability	23	Pharmaceutical Education
11	Pharmacology	24	Pharmacy Practice
12	Preliminary Drug Testing	25	Information Processing and Literature
13	Pharmaceutical Chemistry		

Whether or not a single digit section code appears as 1 digit or has a leading zero (6 vs. 06) depends on the database host.

NOTE: The IPA definition of an investigational drug is a drug being used clinically that is not on the market in the United States.

Abstract

The abstract represents the text field of an IPA online record. IPA abstracting policies described previously further define scope and indicate the variety and depth of information to be expected from IPA. If the article covered is a review article, this fact is stated in the first sentence of the abstract.

Even though a nonfield nonqualified freetext search includes fields in an IPA record in addition to the abstract field, the searcher usually has the abstract in mind when conducting such a nonqualified search. Consider using the proximity search operators discussed on page 18 of this Guide when searching text since the large amount of information in this field increases the chances of retrieving irrelevant information (false hits). It is important to structure the search properly when searching the abstract field.

The number of references listed with the primary article is included at the end of the IPA printed abstract, but depending on the database host, may not be included in the database record.

The IPA abstract is in a paragraph format and whether or not it displays as individual paragraphs or one paragraph of text depends on the online database host. This can be significant when displaying information since some hosts make it possible to display only those portions of the abstract text containing the search term.

Index Terms and Thesaurus Terms

The subject index term field is the most frequently used field qualifier when searching. Subject index terms are often referred to as "descriptors" in online searching. Since the IPA index is a dependable controlled term index, searching with descriptors increases the precision of the search. The *IPA Thesaurus*, whether in print or electronically, is very useful when searching with IPA subject terms. The *IPA Thesaurus* lists all primary terms and cross-reference terms used since 1970 when the IPA database was created. Concept cross-references are also included in the *IPA Thesaurus*.

Some hosts offer the *IPA Thesaurus* online which makes it possible to quickly determine related terms and terms once used as preferred index terms that have been replaced by more contemporary terms. The host chapters at the end of this Guide describe the online Thesaurus feature if available.

Since the subject terms are such a dependable and often used method of searching, it is important that the searcher understand the subject indexing policies used by IPA.

Since IPA uses a controlled vocabulary, indexing terms are consistent. However, the vocabulary is also open ended so that new terms reflecting new drugs or topics can be immediately added to the controlled vocabulary.

Cross-reference entries are used freely to direct a user from a previous term to a new term or to indicate synonyms. It is assumed that the IPA user may not be familiar with pharmaceutical terminology, and the index philosophy is to use any reasonable term that a user might think of rather than restrict and limit terminology to terms that might be understood only by a specialist. Virtually all drugs, chemical substances, and main concepts are indexed in each article.

IPA index terms represent the pharmaceutical definition of terms. For example, if an article addresses the "viscosity" of a suspension, the indexing terms used would be "Viscosity" and "Suspensions" as well as "Rheology."

From its inception in 1970, IPA used a three-level indexing system: primary, secondary, and tertiary index terms. All three levels appeared in the print version of IPA, but some online hosts included only the primary and secondary terms. Since 2001, a two-level indexing system has been used. The primary and secondary terms are derived from the controlled vocabulary. The primary term is the broadest, whereas the secondary term is more specific. The phrase representing the tertiary portion of the index entry was designed to explain further the primary and secondary portions of the entry. For example, the complete index entry "Aspirin; toxicity;

study in children" is made up of the primary term "Aspirin," the secondary term "toxicity", and the tertiary phrase "study in children."

The USAN (United States Adopted Name) generic name is used as the primary index term for drugs. Even if the generic name is not mentioned in the article abstracted, the generic name will be sought out and used as an index term. Generic names for drugs can be found in the *IPA Thesaurus*. If a generic name has not been assigned by USAN, alternative official generic names such as the BAN (British Adopted Name) or the INN (International Nonproprietary Name) will be used as the primary index term for drugs. If the BAN or INN name is used in the article but a USAN generic name does exist, the USAN generic name will be used as the primary index term and the BAN or INN will appear in parentheses in the abstract and in the alternative names or Trade Name field of the IPA record.

If a generic name does not exist for a drug, the investigational drug name or number is used as the primary index entry. If neither a generic name nor an investigational name exists, the chemical name for that drug is used as the index entry. Chemical substances are indexed by their complete chemical name (current CI name). In print, they are alphabetized under the major chemical name, not the minor prefix (e.g., 1-D-arabinofuranosylcytosine is found under "A"). As a last resort, a Trade Name is used as a primary index entry for a drug, but only if no other name can be found to use as an index entry. However, any of the other names or synonyms appearing in the article will be included in the IPA index as a cross-reference to a generic name or primary index entry and will also appear in the alternative name or Trade Name field of information further discussed in this Guide.

An attempt is made to index all drugs discussed in an article. If many drugs are listed but only certain drugs are discussed or studied, index entries are present only for the drugs discussed. In such cases, the pharmacologic classification of the drugs not indexed would be used as a a primary index term.

Therapeutic or pharmacologic drug classification index entries are used for all articles discussing drugs. The *AHFS Pharmacologic-Therapeutic Classification* system published by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists is used (see page 73).

Endogenous chemicals or substances are not indexed.

Multi-word terms in the IPA system are often inverted to emphasize the more general concept. For example, the term "generic equivalency" is found as "equivalency, generic" since the term "equivalency" is a broader concept than "generic." These multi-word terms are cross-references and appear in the *IPA Thesaurus*, which should be consulted before beginning any search.

Beginning in 1984, all disease states (e.g., epilepsy) are indexed. The National Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) is used as the authority for disease entries and toxicity descriptions.

Plants and microorganisms are indexed using the Latin classification name (e.g., *Saccharomyces cerevissiae*).

When grammatically correct, terms are indexed in their pleural form (e.g., incompatibilities not incompatibility).

Primary and secondary level index terms are usually rotated. The term “Aspirin; toxicity” illustrates this point. In one case, “Aspirin” will be the primary index term and “toxicity” will be the secondary term. The rotated entry also appears, with “Toxicity” as the primary index term and “aspirin” as the secondary index term. This rotation of terms allows the user to search under any term related to the topic that first comes to mind. This system provides completeness in IPA indexing and is more comprehensive than an hierarchical index. However, not all terms are rotated. For example, the term “Phenobarbital; effects” would only be found under “Phenobarbital.” Terms such as “effects” and “therapy” are only used as secondary terms. The controlled index terms for routes of administration (on page 8) and dosage forms (on page 11) appear as primary subject index terms.

All discussions of drug use or drug studies that indicate significance relating to age are indicated by either the subject index entry “Pediatrics” (anyone younger than an adult, which includes infants through adolescents) or “Geriatrics” if drug use in the aged is emphasized.

Ethnic groups are indexed if significant to the drug study or article.

If an article discussing a drug-related device is abstracted and indexed in IPA, the name of the device would be appropriately indexed.

A broad “Meeting Abstracts” term specific to the organization holding the meeting also appears as an IPA primary subject index term, e.g., “ASHP Meeting Abstracts.” Secondary index terms appear for all presentations given at that meeting in addition to the usual in-depth specific index terms.

The following extract from an IPA issue illustrates some of the points discussed above:

A

Abbreviations
errors, medication, 4114553
Absorption
calcitonin salmon, 4115055
carbamazepine, 4115035
celiprolol, 4114806
6-N-cyclohexyl-2'-O-methyladenosine, 4114808
cyclosporine, 4115036
da-7867, 4114934
darifenacin, 4114917
digoxin, 4114806
divalproex sodium, 4115040
docetaxel, 4115047
drotaverine, 4114795
FK-888, 4115059
GG-918, 4115036
insulin, 4114780, 4114814, 4114815
levodopa, 4114782
metformin, 4114782
paclitaxel, 4115047
palonosetron hydrochloride, 4114896
phenolsulfonphthalein, 4114799
proline dipeptidase, 4114935
receptors, 4114816
riboflavin, 4114782
solifenacin, 4114937
tacrolimus, 4115036
troleandomycin, 4115036
Absorption enhancers
bacitracin, 4115055
chymostatin, 4115055
diethyltoluamide, 4114798
dimethyl- -cyclodextrin, 4115055
oxybenzone, 4114798
sodium tauroglycocholate, 4115055
ABT-773 see **Cethromycin**
Accidental falls
geriatrics, 4115227
Acconon E
excipients, 4114806
Accreditation
hospitals, 4115105
Acetaminophen
allergies, 4114568
compaction, 4114822
overdose, 4114910
pain, 4114942
permeation coefficients, 4114838
tablets, 4114837
Acetylcysteine
antidotes, 4114910
N-Acetylcysteine see **Acetylcysteine**
Acid blue 161
hyperglycemia, 4114990
Acid red 151
hyperglycemia, 4114990
Acids, fatty
docosahexaenoic acid, 4114975
eicosapentaenoic acid, 4114975
Acne vulgaris
salicylic acid, 4114989
Acrylic acid
copolymers, 4114824
Actarit see **MS-932**
Actos see **Pioglitazone**
Additives
diethyltoluamide, 4114798
Administration
industry, pharmaceutical, 4115142
pharmacy, 4115184
policies and procedures, 4115106
Administrators
pharmacists, 4115184
Adolescents
citalopram, 4114698
omalizumab, 4114890
risperidone, 4114596
Africa
HIV infections, 4115129
Age
patients, 4114776
Agglomerates
milling, 4114550
titanium dioxide, 4114545
Aging
geriatrics, 4114941
Albumin
carriers, 4114790

It is important to review the specific host's use and presentation of descriptors when using this important IPA information field.

Search "healthcare, home" as a subject index term:

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 3470 "healthcare,"
 2 5142 "home"
* 3  27 "healthcare, home" in de

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/06

TI: Shared vision-new pathways: A new paradigm in home care
accreditation.
AU: Rich-DS
AD: Joint Commiss Accreditat Healthcare Org, 1 Renaissance Blvd,
Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181, USA drich@jcaho.org
SO: ASHP-Midyear-Clinical-Meeting (ASHP-Midyear-Clinical-Meeting);
2003; 38(DEC); PI-23
PY: 2003
PT: Abstract of Meeting Presentation
LA: English
AB: In 2004, the Joint Commission will be instituting a new survey and
accreditation process, known as Shared Visions - New Pathways (SVNP).
This process represents the most significant change in the way which
home care organizations are surveyed and accredited by the Joint
Commission since it began doing so. The standards have been totally
rewritten. Organizations will conduct a self-assessment of standards 18
months prior to survey. The on-site survey process will focus on the
care of individual "tracer" patients to assess compliance with
standards. "Tracer" patients will be selected from clinical service
groups treated by the organization. These clinical service groups and
the critical focus areas for standards compliance that surveyors will
evaluate will initially be identified through a priority focus process
that assesses a variety of pre-survey data. There will be no individual
standard scores or summary score and the final report will left on-site
at the end of the survey. Follow-up will be required within 45 days,
The new process will provide different incentives and will require
organizations to be in continuous compliance rather than "ramping up"
before survey. Learning objectives: 1. Describe the major components of
Shared Visions - New Pathways for home care organizations. 2. Describe
the potential role of the pharmacist in the self-assessment process. 3.
Describe how the Priority Focus Process will guide the survey process
```

```
for home care organizations. 4. Describe how standards will be scored
and how accreditation will be determined under SVNP. Self-assessment
questions: True or False: 1. The organizational self-assessment will
include all standards applicable to the organization. 2. The Shared
Visions - New Pathways survey process will no longer include a home
visit. 3. The most significant change in the survey process will occur
in hospital-based home care organizations Answers: 1. (T); 2. (F); 3.
DE: Health-care-home; Home-health-accreditation; Joint-Commission-on-
Accreditation-of-Healthcare-Organizations-home-health-care; Standards-
Joint-Commission-on-Accreditation-of-Healthcare-Organizations;
Compliance-home-health-care; Pharmacists-home-health-care; ASHP-
meeting-abstracts-home-health-care; Accreditation-home-health-care
SC: 20 (Legislation-Laws-and-Regulations); 22 (Sociology-Economics-and-
Ethics); 24 (Pharmacy-Practice)
AN: 40-18402
UD: 200311
```

Therapeutic Classification

A therapeutic or pharmacologic drug classification term and a numeric code designation appear in specific IPA information fields. The terms and their corresponding numeric codes are listed on page 73 of this Guide. The term can be searched specifically in the Therapeutic Classification field or as a subject index term (descriptor) since it is also used as a primary controlled subject index term. These terms and codes are a part of the *AHFS Pharmacologic-Therapeutic Classification* system.

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 3072 quinolones
 2  94 anthrax
 3 20337 2003 in py
* 4  4 (quinolones in pc) and (anthrax in ti) and (2003 in py)

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/06

TI: Gastrointestinal anthrax - Review of the literature
AU: Beatty-ME; Ashford-DA; Griffin-PM; Tauxe-RV; Sobel-J
AD: Ctr Dis Control & Prevent, Epidem Intelligence Serv, 1600 Clifton
Rd,Mailstop A-38, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA mbeatty@cdc.gov
SO: Arch-Intern-Med (Archives-of-Internal-Medicine); 2003; 163(20);
2527-2531
IS: 0003-9926
CO: AIMDAP
PY: 2003
CP: USA
LA: English
RF: 61 Refs.
AB: Recent events have drawn attention to cases of inhalational and
cutaneous anthrax associated with contaminated mail. Gastrointestinal
anthrax, the disease caused by ingestion of Bacillus anthracis
organisms, has rarely been reported in the United States. This review
provides background information on the gastrointestinal form of the
disease. We describe the clinical course of gastrointestinal anthrax,
outline current therapy, review the microbiology of B anthracis,
examine the epidemiology of natural outbreaks, discuss considerations
regarding deliberate contamination, and summarize existing literature
```

```
on the inactivation of spores present in food and water.
DE: Ciprofloxacin-anthrax; Rational-therapy-ciprofloxacin; Anthrax-
ciprofloxacin; Quinolones-ciprofloxacin; Epidemiology-anthrax; Disease-
management-anthrax; Gastrointestinal-tract-infections-Bacillus-
anthracis; Diagnosis-anthrax; Antibiotics-anthrax; Bacillus-anthracis-
gastrointestinal-tract-infections
PC: Quinolones (08.22, 08); Antibiotics (08.12, 08)
HU: Human
SC: 11 (Pharmacology); 6 (Drug-Evaluations)
RN: 85721-33-1 (Ciprofloxacin)
AN: 41-04927
UD: 200403
```

Each therapeutic classification term has an equivalent number or code associated with it. The *AHFS Therapeutic Classification* numbers are hierarchical and can be a maximum of 8 characters in 4 tiers. The 4 tiers (or 2-digit groups) in the following example indicate classification groupings. Searching with these numbers can restrict information to a specific drug type with a specific pharmacological action or therapeutic use. However, the real power in searching is when using the part of the classification numeric code representing a broad grouping of drugs. An example would be using the first tier of the numeric code such as "28" which represents all central nervous system agents, rather than listing all of the numerous therapeutic classification terms that are a part of the "central nervous system agent" grouping of drugs. The following search illustrates the hierarchical nature of using *AHFS Therapeutic Classification* numbers to easily expand or narrow a search to a specific drug therapeutic class or group:

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 51961 28
* 2 47269 28 in pc

Record 1 of 1 - IPA 1970-2004/06

TI: Pharmacoeconomics of inhaled anesthetics
AU: Anonymous
SO: Pharm-Pract-News (Pharmacy-Practice-News); 2004; 31(2); B1-B10
IS: 0886-988X
CO: PPNWEX
PY: 2004
CP: USA
LA: English
RF: 49 Refs.
AB: An overview of the pharmacoeconomics of inhaled anesthetics is
presented. The pharmacology and pharmacoeconomics of sevoflurane,
desflurane, isoflurane, enflurane, and halothane are discussed. This
article qualifies for 1 hour U.S. CE credit by the ACPE.
DE: Sevoflurane-pharmacoeconomics; Desflurane-pharmacoeconomics;
Isoflurane-pharmacoeconomics; Enflurane-pharmacoeconomics; Halothane-
pharmacoeconomics; Pharmacoeconomics-sevoflurane; Anesthetics-
sevoflurane; Pharmacoeconomics-desflurane; Anesthetics-desflurane;
Pharmacoeconomics-isoflurane; Anesthetics-isoflurane;
Pharmacoeconomics-enflurane; Anesthetics-enflurane; Pharmacoeconomics-
halothane; Anesthetics-halothane; Economics-cost-benefit-analysis;
Stability-anesthetics; Potency-anesthetics; Solubility-anesthetics;
Toxicity-anesthetics; Metabolism-anesthetics; Surgery-costs; CE-credit-
anesthetics; Drug-administration-routes-inhalation; Costs-surgery
PC: Anesthetics (28.04, 28)
```

```
HU: Human
SC: 22 (Sociology-Economics-and-Ethics); 4 (Toxicity); 15 (Drug-
Metabolism-and-Body-Distribution); 6 (Drug-Evaluations)
RN: 28523-86-6 (Sevoflurane); 57041-67-5 (Desflurane); 26675-46-7
(Isoflurane); 13838-16-9 (Enflurane); 151-67-7 (Halothane)
AN: 41-10219
UD: 200406
```

NOTE: The therapeutic classification terms or numeric codes do not appear in the printed IPA. The *AHFS Therapeutic Classification* was extensively revised in January, 2004 to include a more granular fourth tier. Prior to that, only three tiers (three 2-digit groups) were used. For example, all cephalosporin antibiotics were classified under 08:12.06. Now they are broken down into first- (08:12.06.04), second- (08:12.06.08), third- (08:12.06.12), and fourth-generation (08:12.06.16) cephalosporins. Adoption of the fourth tier in IPA is ongoing.

Registry Number

The internationally recognized CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) registry number provides a method of searching for a drug or chemical other than by its generic, chemical, or trade name. Numbers are arbitrarily assigned by Chemical Abstracts and the searcher must realize that registry numbers are very specific and unique to different drug or chemical salts, isomers, etc., as illustrated by the following search. Differences in the final totals result from records on other salts or esters.

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
 No. Records Request
 1 519 testosterone in de
 2  10 testosterone-enanthate in de
 3  19 testosterone-propionate in de
 4 548 (testosterone or testosterone-enanthate or testosterone-
propionate) in DE

No. Records Request
 1 419 58-22-0
 2  49 315-37-7
 3  37 57-85-2
 4 483 (58-22-0 or 315-37-7 or 57-85-2) in RN
```

Trade Name

Trade names and other synonyms, such as investigational drug designations, chemical names, non USAN generic names, etc., appear as a separate field of information in an IPA record and are included in the abstract text (following the generic name) of each record whenever an alternate name is mentioned in the primary article. These alternate drug names also appear as a cross-reference in the *IPA Thesaurus.*

Note: Only trade names and synonyms given in the original article are in included in the IPA record. Synonyms are not added if they were not mentioned in the article abstracted and indexed. Therefore, comprehensive results are obtained using the generic name in the search query, since this is the primary indexing term used in IPA.

If the searcher only knows the trade name or synonym, freetext searching that term is a means of determining the generic name. The user should print the abstract portion of the record to find the alternate name – enclosed in parentheses – and the corresponding generic name in the text. See Special Searches on page 34 of this Guide.

Human Study

Searches can be limited to articles discussing drug use in humans regardless of the terminology used in the article or abstract to describe this concept (patients, infants, subjects, neonates, etc.). The method of refining or limiting the search to humans and human studies is dependent on the database host.

It should be noted that records remaining in a specific search that are not part of the human limit, do no represent animal studies. They are simply those records that are not human studies and could include articles on cost of drugs, drug legislation, etc. There is not a way to limit IPA searches to animal studies. However, the IPA sections on "Pharmacology" and "Preliminary Drug Testing" would include most of the IPA references to drug studies in animals.

NOTE: This field does not appear in the print version of IPA.

In WinSPIRS by Ovid:

```
No. Records Request
 1 209 epoprostenol
 2 130019 human in hu
* 3 141 epoprostenol and (human in hu)
```

Special Searches

The following represent frequent searches that are not field searches but are searches for very specific information.

CE Credit

An interesting feature added to *IPA* is an indication of which articles reviewed qualify for continuing education credit. The subject term, or descriptor, "CE credit," is included in the *IPA* Subject Index. CE credit can also be searched freetext since the phrase appears in the last sentence of any abstract qualifying for CE credit.

Chemical Name Searching

The following points are important if it is necessary to search with a chemical name rather than with the USAN generic name used in IPA:

Greek characters that may be indicated in the printed publication with the Greek alphabetical symbol are spelled out online (= alpha).

In a lengthy chemical name such as "methyl-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-2-(2-piperidyl) acetate," the portions of the name separated by punctuation or enclosed in parentheses can be searched as

if they were individual words. Therefore, a shortcut to searching the complete chemical name would be searching on two or three unique portions of that name and combining them.

Meeting Presentations

Abstracts of a meeting presentation are a very useful part of the IPA database and may yield information on research in which the author has not published a formal article. Sometimes the searcher only wants references related to published literature, so this can be used as a means of refining a search as well.

Other ASHP Online Databases

IPA Toxline

Approximately two-thirds of the IPA database is also available as part of the National Library of Medicine's Medlars TOXLINE service. Due to certain restrictions, the IPA subset found in Toxline is no longer being updated and is current up to January 2001.

The TOXLINE database (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?TOXLINE) is the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) bibliographic database for toxicology, a varied science encompassing many disciplines. TOXLINE records provide bibliographic information covering the biochemical, pharmacological, physiological, and toxicological effects of drugs and other chemicals. It contains over 3 million bibliographic citations, most with abstracts and/or indexing terms and CAS Registry Numbers. TOXLINE references are drawn from various sources grouped into two parts — TOXLINE Core and TOXLINE Special. A standard search of TOXLINE retrieves records from both subsets. Users can also limit retrieval to only one.

Please see page 5 for a list of the IPA subject headings used to create the IPA toxicology subset.

TOXLINE Core

TOXLINE Core covers much of the standard journal literature in toxicology. A search link to TOXLINE Core is available from the TOXLINE interface on TOXNET® as described below. It is also directly available through the PubMed® system by selecting "toxicology" as a subset Limit.

TOXLINE Special

Toxline Special is available on the TOXNET system at http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov, and complements TOXLINE Core with references from an assortment of specialized journals and other sources listed below. TOXNET offers features such as relevancy ranking, and flexible sorting and downloading options.

TOXLINE Special consists of:

Special journal and other research literature:

Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology (DART®)
International Labour Office (CIS)
Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate (RISKLINE)

Technical reports and research projects:

Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP)
Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions (TSCATS)
Toxicology Document and Data Depository (NTIS)
Toxicology Research Projects (CRISP)

Archival collection (no longer being updated):

Aneuploidy (ANEUPL)
Environmental Mutagen Information Center File (EMIC)
Environmental Teratology Information Center File (ETIC)
Epidemiology Information System (EPIDEM)
Hazardous Materials Technical Center (HMTC)
Health Aspects of Pesticides Abstract Bulletin (HAPAB)
International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA)
NIOSHTIC (NIOSH)
Pesticides Abstracts (PESTAB)
Poisonous Plants Bibliography (PPBIB)
Toxicological Aspects of Environmental Health (BIOSIS)

Other Toxicology Resources

Through individual arrangements with STN and Dialog, the IPA toxicology database is still available directly through these vendors.

Drug Information Fulltext (DIF)

The DIF database contains comprehensive, evidence-based drug information representing over 50,000 marketed drug products. DIF contains the complete contents of *AHFS Drug Information* and the *Handbook on Injectable Drugs*, plus enhancements. Each drug monograph in DIF includes extensive evaluative information on uses (both FDA-approved uses and off-label uses), dosage and administration, adverse effects, precautions, stability, compatibility, drug interactions, preparations, and much more.

AHFS Pharmacologic-Therapeutic Classification numbers, concept codes, CAS registry numbers, trade names and manufacturers, and references are included.

Depending on the particular online vendor and user subscription preferences, it is possible to do cross-database searching in both IPA and DIF at the same time.

MedMaster

This fulltext database is the electronic version of ASHP's *Medication Teaching Manual*. MedMaster describes in lay terms for the patients' understanding the drugs or medications most frequently prescribed in the United States. A variety of information is included in each drug description: uses, precautions, dosage, storage, adverse side effects, and product information. A variety of brand names are included and matched to the generic drug name used in each drug monograph. This database is available in both English and Spanish versions.

Vendor-Specific Datasheets

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts

Sample Record

```
TI:   Title
      Emerging trends in the use of pharmaceutical excipients
AU:   Author
      Shangraw, RF
AF:   Author Affiliation
      Univ. of Maryland Sch. of Pharm., 20 N. Pine St., Baltimore, MD
      21201-1180, USA
SO:   Source
      Pharmaceutical Technology (USA), vol. 21, (Jun), pp. 36, 38, 40,
      42, 1997
IS:   ISSN
      0147-8087
AB:   Abstract
      Changes that have occurred in the field of pharmaceutical
      excipients and current challenges in excipient development are
      discussed, including functionality tests, harmonization, the
      goals of the International Pharmaceutical Excipients Council
      (IPEC), and the rationale behind Scale-Up and Postapproval
      Changes (SUPAC) issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration
      (FDA).
LA:   Language
      English
PY:   Publication Year
      1997
DE:   Descriptors
      Industry, pharmaceutical: excipients; Excipients: manufacturing;
      Manufacturing: excipients; International Pharmaceutical
      Excipients Council: guidelines; Food and Drug Administration
      (U.S.): regulations; Guidelines: International Pharmaceutical
      Excipients Council; Regulations: Food and Drug Administration;
      Product development: excipients
CL:   Classification
      9 Pharmaceutics; 1 Pharmaceutical Technology; 20 Legislation,
      Laws and Regulations
SF:   Subfile Name
      IPA TOXLINE
AN:   Accession Number
      34-11753
```

Field Codes

The following field codes are found in the records of IPA through CSA:

AB = Abstract
AF = Author Affiliation
AN = Accession Number
AU = Author
CL = Classification
DE = Descriptors
ID = Identifiers
IS = ISSN
LA = Language
NT = Notes
PT = Publication Type
PY = Publication Year
RN = CAS Registry Number
SF = Subfile
SL = Summary Language
SO = Source
TC = Therapeutic Class
TI = Title

This information was taken from the CSA Factsheets. Please check the Cambridge website for the most recent information on the IPA database. (http://www.csa.com/csa/factsheets/ipa.shtml)

DataStar

File: IPAB - International Pharmaceutical Abstracts
Language: EN; English
Coverage:
1970 to date
Directory; Included in Journal Name Finder (JOUR); E-journal links (Starlinks)
Updates: Every two weeks. Alerts: Available

Sample Document

```
Accession number
       32-05463 19950516.
Title
       Phase I study of escalating targeted doses of carboplatin combined with
       ifosfamide and etoposide in treatment of newly diagnosed pediatric solid
       tumors.
Author
       Marina-N-M, Rodman-J-H, Murry-D-J, Shema-S-J, Bowman-L-C, et-al.
Author affiliation
       St Jude Children's Res Hosp, 332 N Lauderdale, P O Box 318, Memphis, TN
       38101-0318, USA.
Source
       Cancer-Res (Cancer-Research (USA)); vol: 54, Pg: 544-548, Is: Apr 6,
       1994.
Publication year
       1994.
Language
       EN.
Abstract
       The tolerance and dose-limiting toxicities of carboplatin combined with
       ifosfamide and etoposide were studied in 15 children with newly
       diagnosed advanced germ cell tumors or other rare solid tumors given
       carboplatin doses escalated to achieve 6 mgmin/ml as the initial target
       area under the concentration time curve (AUC) with escalations of 2 mg-
       min/ml; carboplatin was given on day 1, followed by 2 g/sq m ifosfamide
       daily and 100 mg/sq m etoposide daily on days 2-4. Myelosuppression was
       the dominant toxicity and 30 courses (67%) resulted in hospitalization
       for febrile neutropenia that was dose-limiting at the carboplatin target
       AUC of 12 mg-min/ml. One complete and 8 partial responses were seen in
       the 14 evaluable patients. Six patients were without evidence of disease
       at a median of 548 days after diagnosis. It was concluded that combined
       therapy with carboplatin, ifosfamide, and etoposide with the carboplatin
       doses studied is tolerable and has significant activity in a variety of
       rare malignancies. (No. References: 29)
Section
       Section: (06) DRUG EVALUATIONS;
       Related Section(s): (04) TOXICITY, (15) DRUG METABOLISM AND BODY.
Descriptor
       Carboplatin: etoposide-and-ifosfamide, dosage; Etoposide: carboplatin-
       and-ifosfamide, dosage; Ifosfamide: carboplatin-and-etoposide, dosage;
       Antineoplastic-agents: carboplatin-etoposide-and-ifosfamide, dosage;
       Antineoplastic-agents: etoposide-carboplatin-and-ifosfamide, dosage;
       Antineoplastic-agents: ifosfamide-carboplatin-and-etoposide, dosage;
       Dosage: carboplatin, pediatrics; Toxicity: carboplatin, dosage;
       Pediatrics: carboplatin, dosage; Pharmacokinetics: carboplatin,
       pediatrics; Combined-therapy: carboplatin-etoposide-and-ifosfamide,
       toxicity; Combined-therapy: etoposide-carboplatin-and-ifosfamide,
       toxicity; Combined-therapy: ifosfamide-carboplatin-and-etoposide,
       toxicity; Neoplasms: carboplatin, combined-therapy; (HUMAN).
```

```
Pharmacol./Therap. codes
      10-00 Antineoplastic agents, carboplatin, etoposide and ifosfamide.
      10-00 Antineoplastic agents, etoposide, carboplatin and ifosfamide.
      10-00 Antineoplastic agents, ifosfamide, carboplatin and etoposide.
CAS registry number
      Carboplatin 41575-94-4; Etoposide 33419-42-0; Ifosfamide 3778-73-2.
Publication details
      CODEN: CNREA8; ISSN: 0008-5472.
```

Paragraphs and Searching

```
Label/Description                Example
AN Accession number              1_: 32-05463
   & update                      2_: 19950516
TI Title                         3_: CARBOPLATIN WITH PEDIATRIC.TI.
AU Author                        4_: MARINA-N$
IN Author affiliation            5_: JUDE ADJ CHILDREN.IN.
SO Source                        6_: CANCER ADJ RESEARCH.SO.
                                 7_: CANCER-RES
YR Publication year              8_: 1994.YR.
LG Language                      9_: EN.LG.
LS Language of summary           10_: EN.LS.
AB Abstract                      11_: TOXIC$4 WITH CARBOPLATIN
SC Section                       12_: '06'.SC.
                                 13_: DRUG ADJ EVALUATIONS.SC.
DE Descriptors                   14_: ETOPOSIDE.DE.
                                 15_: COMBINED-THERAPY
CC AHFS Pharmacologic-Therapeutic16_: 10-00
   Classification                17_: ANTINEOPLASTIC ADJ AGENTS.CC.
   use # for all narrower terms  18_: 10#
RN CAS registry number           19_: 3778-73-2
                                 20_: IFOSFAMIDE.RN.
TN Tradenames                    21_: NOLVADEX.TN.
PU Publication details: CODEN    22_: CNREA8
   ISSN-Number                   23_: 0008-5472
AT Article type                  24_: ARTICLES.AT.
```

Quick Codes and Limit Options

```
SC=    Section                   1_: SC=05 *
YEAR=  Publication year          2_: YEAR=1998
LG=    Language                  3_: LG=IT
* see BASE for the complete list of sections, search as BASE-IPAB

                                 1_: ANTICOAGULANTS
YEAR   Publication year          2_: ..L 1 YEAR<1998
H      Human                     3_: ..L 1 H=Y
UDATE  Update date               4_: ..L 1 UDATE>19980101
UMONTH Update month              5_: ..L 1 UMONTH>19980501.
```

Print Options

```
By paragraph - title, author     _: ..P TI, AU 1-20
SHORT  AN TI AU SO PU IN
MEDIUM AN TI AU SO PU AB CC IN
LONG   AN TI AU SO PU AB DE CC
ALL    AN TI AU IN SO YR LG LS AB SC MJ MN DE CC RN TN PU AT
FREE   AN TI IN YR LG LS SC DE
                                 _: ..P 1 LONG 1-3,5,8.
```

Notes on IPAB

```
Search Options:
..SET PLURALS ON and ..SET MEDWORD ON can be selected in IPAB.

Guides:
The guide to IPAB is published in the Biomedical and Business Manuals, Berne
and online in the BASE database - search BASE-IPAB.
```

This information was taken from the Datastar Datasheets. Please check the Dialog website for the most recent information on the IPA (File IPAB) database. (http://ds.datastarweb.com/ds/products/datastar/sheets/ipab.htm)

Dialog

File: 74 (International Pharmaceutical Abstracts); also available ONTAP (Online Training and Practice) through file 274

TIPS

USE FILE 74

to follow all phases of drug development and track the pharmaceutical industry in general.

USE /NA OR NA=

to search for specific chemical names:
SELECT ACETAMINOPHEN/NA

USE RN=

to search by CAS(R) Registry Number:
SELECT RN=103-90-2

USE /SH OR SH=

to search for Section Headings:
SELECT SH=PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

Sample Record

```
                DIALOG(R)File  74:Int.Pharm.Abs
                (c) 2004 Amer.Soc.of Health-Sys.Pharm. All rts. reserv.

             AA= 00076774  20-00205
              /TI STUDY ON THE DISSOLUTION AND BIOAVAILABILITY OF DIRECTLY
                COMPRESSED
                SALICYLAMIDE TABLETS
             AU= Sakr, A. M.; Aboutaleb, A. E.; Kassem, A. A.; Khidr, S. H.
             CS= Dept. of Industrial Pharm., Assiut Univ., Assiut, Egypt
          JN=,PY= Pharmazeutische Industrie (Germany), V42, (4), p412-415, 1980
                CODEN: PHINAN  ISSN: 0031-711X  LANGUAGE: English  SUMMARY
CD=,SN=,LA=,SL= LANGUAGE: German
             RT= RECORD TYPE: Abstract

              /AB      Salicylamide (I) tablet formulations directly compressed
                with
                microcrystalline cellulose (Avicel PH-101) or starch STA-Rx-
                1500) were
                evaluated with regard to their dissolution behavior and their
                availability
                in 6 subjects.
                     It was shown that the type and concentration of the
                excipients can
                affect the disintegration time, dissolution rate, and
                availability. The
                absorption of total I was dissolution rate limited. It was
                possible to
                correlate the initial absorption and dissolution rates of the
                different
                formulations with their availability.
```

```
      Microcrystalline cellulose, at a concentration of 43%,
proved to be
the best tableting excipient. (17 references)

RN=,/NA, NA= CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS: 65-45-2 (Salicylamide); 9005-25-8
(Starch);
   9004-34-6 (Cellulose microcrystalline)
 /TN,TN= CHEMICAL/BRAND NAMES:  Avicel PH-101 ; STA-Rx-1500
     /DE DESCRIPTORS: Concentration -- cellulose microcrystalline,
compression,
  direct, salicylamide tablets, effects, properties;
Concentration --
  starch, compression, direct, salicylamide tablets, effects,
properties;
  Excipients -- cellulose microcrystalline, compression,
direct,
  salicylamide, availability, humans; Excipients -- starch,
compression,
  direct, salicylamide, availability, humans;  Analgesics
 and
  antipyretics  -- salicylamide, compression, direct,
excipients,
  dissolution, availability, humans; Absorption --
salicylamide, tablets,
  direct compressed, relation, dissolution rates, humans;
Dissolution rates
  -- salicylamide, tablets, direct compressed, relation,
availability,
  humans; Disintegration -- salicylamide, tablets, direct
compressed,
  relation, availability, humans; Drugs, availability --
salicylamide,
  tablets, direct compressed, relation, dissolution rates,
humans
 /SH,SH=,/PR SECTION HEADINGS: Biopharmaceutics (08); Pharmaceutics (09)
 /TC,TC=,AH= THERAPEUTIC CLASS: 28.08 (Analgesics and antipyretics)
```

Search Options

BASIC INDEX

Search Suffix	Display Code	Field Name	Indexing	Select Examples
—	—	All Basic Index Fields	Word	S MICROCRYSTALLINE(W)CELLULOSE
/AB	AB	Abstract[1]	Word	S REPROCESSING(W)METHOD/AB /DE
/DE	DE	Descriptor[2]	Word & Phrase	S ANALGESICS(1W)ANTIPYRETICS/DE S “ANALGESICS AND ANTIPYRETICS”/DE
/NA	NA	Chemical Name[3,4]	Word & Phrase	S CELLULOSE(W)MICROCRYSTALLINE/NA S CELLULOSE MICROCRYSTALLINE/NA
/PR	PR	Primary Section Heading[4]	Word	S PHARMACEUTICAL(W)TECHNOLOGY/PR
/SH	SH	Section Heading Name[4]	Word	S PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY/SH
/TC	TC	Therapeutic Class Name	Word	S ANALGESICS(1W)ANTIPYRETICS/TC
/TI	TI	Title	Word	S MICROCRYSTALLINE(W)CELLULOSE/TI
/TN	TN	Brand Name[4]	Word & Phrase	S AVICEL(W)PH/TN S AVICEL PH-101/TN

[1] All records include abstracts.
[2] Also /DF.
[3] Includes brand, chemical, and drug names and laboratory codes.
[4] Searchable in the Basic Index and in the Additional Indexes.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

Search Prefix	Display Code	Field Name	Indexing	Select Examples
AA=	AA	IPA Accession Number	Phrase	S AA=10-64024
AH=	AH	AHFS Number, Therapeutic Class Code[8]	Phrase	AH=28.08.08
None	AN	DIALOG Accession Number		
AU=	AU	Author	Phrase	S AU=REILLY, W.J.
CD=	CD	CODEN	Phrase	S CO=DDIPD8
CS=	CS	Corporate Source	Word	S CS=(DEPT(1W)PHARMACEUTICS)
DT=	DT	Document Type	Word	S DT=LETTERS
JN=	JN	Journal Name	Phrase	S JN=DRUG DEVELOPMENT?
LA=	LA	Language	Phrase	S LA=ENGLISH
NA=	NA	Chemical Name[3,4]	Phrase	S NA=CELLULOSE MICROCRYSTALLINE
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=1994
RN=	RN	CAS(R) Registry Number	Phrase	S RN=9004-34-6
RT=	RT	Record Type[1]	Phrase	S RT=ABSTRACT
SH=	PR	Primary Section Heading[4]	Phrase	S SH=PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY
SH=	SH	Section Heading Code and Name[4]	Phrase	S SH=09 S SH=PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY
None	SL	Summary Language		
SN=	SN	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)	Phrase	S SN=0363-9045
None	SO	Source Information[6]		
TC=	TC	Therapeutic Class Code[5]	Phrase	TC=28.08
TN=	TN	Brand Name[4]	Phrase	S TN=AVICEL PH-101
UD=	None	Update[7]	Phrase	S UD=9999

5 Also searchable as AH=
6 Display includes journal name, volume, issue, pagination, and publication year.
7 Not available in file 274.
8 Also searchable as TC=

Special Features

For command descriptors, enter HELP LIMIT, HELP SORT, HELP RANK, HELP MAP, HELP DUP, HELP CURRENT online.

LIMIT	/ – DIALOG Accession Number /ENG – English-Language Articles /HUMAN – Human Subject /NONENG – Non-English-Language Articles /YYYY – Publication Year	S S3/00100000-99999999 S S2/ENG S S1/HUMAN S S4/NONENG S S2/2000:2002
SORT	AU, JN, PY, TI	SORT S1/ALL/PY/D SORT S3/ALL/AU
RANK	All phrase- and numeric-indexed fields in the Additional Indexes can be ranked. Other RANK codes include: DE	RANK AU S3
MAP	NA, RN	MAP RN TEMP S2
RD, ID	Remove duplicates (RD) or identify duplicates (ID)	RD S5
CURRENT	Search only the most recent year plus one (CURRENT1) to five (CURRENT5) years.	B 74 CURRENT2

Predefined Format Options

NO.	DIALOGWEB FORMAT	RECORD CONTENT
1	–	DIALOG Accession Number
2	–	Bibliographic Citation and Indexing
3	Medium	Bibliographic Citation
4	–	Full Record with Tagged Fields
5	–	Full Record
6	Short	Title and Publication Year
7	Long	Bibliographic Citation and Abstract
8	Free	Title, Indexing, and Publication Year
9	Full	Full Record
K	–	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats

Other Output Options

For an explanation, enter HELP TYPE, HELP UDF, HELP TAG online.

USER-DEFINED FORMATS	User-defined formats may be specified using the display codes indicated in the Search Options tables.	TYPE S3/TI,NA,PY/1-5 PRINT S2/TI,AB/ALL
TAG	TAG may be used for tagged fields.	TYPE S3/5/1-5 TAG PRINT S1/9/ALL TAG DISPLAY S2/7/ALL TAG
DIRECT RECORD ACCESS	DIALOG Accession Number	TYPE 00234446/5 DISPLAY 00744483/9 PRINT 00224557/5

See HELP FIELDS 74 for searchable fields; HELP FORMAT 74 for output formats; HELP LIMIT 74 for limits; HELP RATES 74 for cost information; HELP SORT 74 for sorts.

This information was taken from the Dialog Bluesheets. Please check the Dialog website for the most recent information on the IPA (File 74) database. (http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/bl0074.html)

DIMDI

File: IPA (IA70)
Superbase Groups: XMEDALL; XPHARMALL; XPHARMCORE; XTOXLITALL; XTOXLITCORE

Sample Record

```
3/1 of 1    DIMDI: IPA (IA70) (C) ASHP
ND:     IP9306496
AU:     Lijnen RL; Lambers JC; Hulsmans RF
TI:     Effect of locally applied histamine on the delayed type
        contact allergic reaction by antigen provocation in sensitized
        humans
SO:     European Journal of Dermatology; VOL: 2 (5); p. 358-362
        /1992/(REF 41)
LA:     English
AL:     Dutch
ISSN:   1167-1122
CS:     Dept. of Dermatol., Univ. Hosp., P.O. Box 5800, 6202 AZ
        Maastricht, Netherlands
RN:     0041
SC:     18 ... Methodology; 03 ... Adverse Drug Reactions
SH:     Methodology; Adverse Drug Reactions
CT:     Histamine; Models; Allergies; HUMAN
UT:     intracutaneous; effects, delayed type hypersensitivity
        reactions; histamine effects, intracutaneous; effects,
        intracutaneous, models
TE:     Histamine/51-45-6
CR:     51-45-6
AB:     The development of a human test model to examine the effect of
        histamine on delayed type hypersensitivity reactions (DTHR)
        after application of contact allergens in sensitized humans is
        described; 22 volunteers, ages 19-61 yr, were tested by the
        procedure, which involved the administration of 0.1 ml
        intracutaneous histamine and control solutions. No significant
        inhibitory effect of histamine on DTHR occurred. It was
        concluded that histamine, when locally administered, does not
        clearly influence the elicitation of DTHR. (Lisa Webster)
```

Output format: SHOW F=STD

The following fields are not to be seen in this (these) sample record(s):
CO; DT; DN; GRC

Basic Index

The Basic Index (= freetext, field label FT) includes the data fields/field groups:

Abstract (AB)
Controlled Term (CT)

Drug Name (DN)
Document Type (DT)
Group of Compound (GRC)
Section Heading (SH)
Terminology (TE)
Title (TI)
Uncontrolled Term (UT)

The field label FT is automatically preset by the system (=default).

Search language(s) in the basic index:
English

Vocabulary

IPA Section Headings (SH) (IPA-Classification system) (see Appendix)
Language of vocabulary: English

CAS-Numbers (CR) (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers)

Uncontrolled Terms (UT) (uncontrolled and semicontrolled descriptors to enrich or clarify the title)
Language of vocabulary: English

Data Fields

Explanation:

D = DISPLAY F = FIND S = SHOW
1 : front-end-masking recommended
2 : searchable word by word with field label
3 : searchable only selectively
(F): field is searchable only via basic index

Command	Field Name	Examples	Special Features
(F) S	AB Abstract	F neuropathy target esterase/AB	
D F	AI Abstract Indicator	F … AND AI=?	Selects documents with an abstract online
D F S	AL Abstract Language	F AL=fren	
D F S	AU Author	F AU=sikora k	
D F S	CO CODEN	F CO=pharat	6-digit coden of journal
DFS	CR CAS Registry Number	F CR=51-45-6 F TE=51-45-6	See also TE
D^2 F^2 S	CS Corporate Source	F CS=biochem?, ?berlin	
D F S	CT Controlled Term	F CT=allopurinol	
D F S	DN Drug Name	F DN=adalat	
D F S	DT Document Type	F DT=clinical case report	
D F S	GRC Group of Compound	F GRC=opiates	
D F S	GRCC Group of Compound Code	F GRCC=28.00	Field is shown in the field CGR
D F S	ISSN International Standard Serial Number	F ISSN=0003-8938	
D F S	JT Journal Title	F JT=acta pharm. fenn.	Journal title abbreviation. Field is shown in the field SO
D F S	LA Language	F … AND LA=germ	

Command	Field Name	Examples	Special Features
D F S	ND Number of Document	F ND=ip9212200	
D F	PPS Preprocessed Searches	D PPS=? F PPS=adverse drug reactions	Supports your search by preprocessed search profiles
D F S	PY Publication Year	F PY=2002	Part of SO
D F S	RN Number of References	F RN=42	
D F S	SC Section Code	F SC=09	Code of field SH
D F S	SH Section Heading	F SH=pharmaceutics	
S	SO Source	SO: J Am Med Assoc; Vol 245, P1121 ISS Mar 20 1981 SO: JAMA; VOL 269, P2890-2891 ISS Jun 9 1993 (REF 22)	Different spellings possible
D F S	TE Terminology	F TE=morphine F TE=57-27-2	TE also covers CR
(F) S	TI Title	F neuropathy symptoms/TI	
D^2 F^2 S	UT Uncontrolled Term	F UT=inflammation therapy	

Output of Search Results

By means of the commands: SHOW (S) / MAIL / SDI.

You may ask for all data fields, single data fields, or sets of data fields. If the output fields are not specified explicitly, the standard field set (F=STD) is used in all output commands.

F=STD	Standard	Same as F=ALL
F=ALL	All fields	ND, AU, TI, SO, LA, AL, ISSN, CO, CS, DT, RN, SC, SH, CT, UT, DN, TE, CR, GRC, AB
F=BIB	Bibliographic fields	ND, AU, TI, SO, LA, AL, ISSN, CO, CS, DT, RN
F=DES	Descriptors	SC, SH, CT, UT, DN, TE, CR, GRC

Sample Searches

Subject: Papers related to the galenics of ticlopidine

As searching the nomenclature of chemical compounds may be complex in IPA the use of the CALL CHEM-function search is recommended in those cases in which a simple chemical name or the CAS-No. is known (CALL CHEM, statements 1 - 6).

Profile Table:

```
C=   1    357004     IA70
S=   2       218     FT="TICLOPIDIN"##
     3        52     CR=53885-35-1
     4       155     CR=55142-85-3
     5       218     FT=TICLOPIDINE
     6       218     S=2 OR S=5 OR S=4 OR S=3
     7       249     GALEN?
     8     30111     SC=09
     9     22193     SC=01
    10     12884     SC=08
    11      6395     CT=FORMULATIONS
    12      6253     CT=DOSAGE FORMS
    13     17160     FORMULAT?
    14         1     6 AND 7
    15        10     6 AND (8 OR 9 OR 10)
    16         5     6 AND (11 OR 12)
```

```
    17         7     6 AND 13
    18        14     14 TO 17
*** END OF TAB ***
```

Subject: Effects of carbamazepine given to children

As searching the nomenclature of chemical compounds may be complex in IPA the use of the CALL CHEM-function is recommended in thoses cases in which a simple chemical name or the CAS-No. is known. With the command CALL CHEM it is possible to search for synonyms and other CAS-Nos.. The profile table below shows only the synonyms and CAS-No. with hits in IPA (see statements 3 to 37).

Profile table:

```
C=   1    357004     IA70
S=   3      1208     CR=298-46-4
    17      1292     CARBAMAZEPINE
    18         1     CARBAMAZEPINUM
    19         2     CARBAMEZEPINE
    20         1     CARBAZEPINE
    22         1     EPITOL
    23         4     FINLEPSIN
    29         1     LEXIN
    30         1     NEUROTOL
    33         5     TEGRETAL
    34       165     TEGRETOL
    36         3     TIMONIL
    37      1294     S=3 OR S=17 OR S=18 OR S=19 OR S=20 OR S=22 OR S=23 OR
                     S=29 OR S=30 OR S=33 OR S=34 OR S=36
    38       146     37 AND (CHILD?;INFANT#;BOY#;GIRL#;NEWBORN#)
*** END OF TAB ***
```

This information was taken from the IPA Memocard. Please check the DIMDI website for the most recent information on the IPA (IA70) database. (http://www.dimdi.de/en/db/dbinfo/dbmemo/ia70eng.html)

EBSCO

Searching Tips

There are a number of helpful tips and hints you can use to improve your search results. For example, you can use Boolean operators to link search terms together; and/or limit the search to a specific title.

Note: Stopwords are commonly used words such as articles, pronouns, and prepositions. These words are not indexed for searching in the database. For example, 'the', 'for', and 'of' are stopwords. When a stopword is used in a query, any single word or no word is retrieved in place of the stopword.

Boolean Operators

Sometimes a search can be overly general (results equal too many hits) or overly specific (results equal too few hits). To fine tune your search, you can use AND, OR, and NOT operators to link your search words together. These operators will help you narrow or broaden your search to better express the terms you are looking for and to retrieve the exact information you need quickly.

USING THE "AND" OPERATOR: If you have a search term that is too general, you can append several terms together using "AND". By stringing key terms together, you can further define your search and reduce the number of results. Note: Unless you define a specific search field, the result list will contain references where all your search terms are located in either the citation or full display.

> For example, type `sleep AND diet` to find results that refer to both "sleep" and "diet".

USING THE "OR" OPERATOR: In order to broaden a search, you can link terms together by using the "OR" operator. By using "OR" to link your terms together you can find documents on many topics. Linked by this operator, your words are searched simultaneously and independently of each other.

> As an example, search `sleep AND diet OR exercise` to find results that reference the terms "sleep" and "diet", or the term "exercise".

USING THE "NOT" OPERATOR: In order to narrow a search, you can link words together by using the "NOT" operator. This operator will help you to filter out specific topics you do not wish included as part of your search.

> Type: `sleep OR diet NOT exercise` to find results that contain the terms "sleep" or "diet" but not the term "exercise".
>
> To further define your results, type: `sleep AND diet AND exercise` to constrict the search to include all terms linked by the "AND" operator.

Grouping Terms Together Using Parentheses

Parentheses also may be used to control a search query. Without parentheses, a search is executed from left to right. Words that you enclose in parentheses are searched first. Why is this important? Parentheses allow you to control and define the way the search will be executed. The left phrase in parentheses is searched first; then based upon those results the second phrase in parentheses is searched.

```
Generalized Search: heart or lung and blood or oxygen
Focused Search: (heart or lung) and (blood or oxygen)
```

In the first example, the search will retrieve everything on "heart" as well as references to the terms "lung" and "blood", and everything on "oxygen".

In the second example, we have used the parentheses to control our query to only find articles about heart or lung that reference blood or oxygen.

Searchable Fields

The default fields for unqualified searches consist of the following: Title, Author, Author Affiliation, Source, Section Heading, Abstract, Descriptors, Chemical Name, Therapeutic Classification, Trade Name, and Generic Name.

The following list will help you locate detailed information referenced in this database as a field.

Searchable tag	Description	Example
AB	Abstract [Word Indexed] Searches the abstract summaries for keywords	AB medication errors
AF	Author affiliation [Word Indexed] Searches for words in the Author Affiliation field	AF Harvard Med
AN	Accession Number [Phrase Indexed] Searches the unique number assigned to each document	AN 36-03103
AU	Author(s) [Word Indexed] Author(s) last name followed by a first initial and a middle initial if available	AU Jones, S or AU Jones, S D
CE	CE Credit [Phrase Indexed] Limits the search to the articles that qualify for pharmacist continuing education credit	CE Y
CH	Chemical Name [Word Indexed] Searches for certain chemicals discussed in the article or the CAS Registry Number	CH nicotine or CH 54-11-5
DA	Drugs Authority [Phrase Indexed] Searches for the exact drug names	DA aspirin--arthritis
DE	Subject Authority [Phrase Indexed] Searches for the exact Descriptors	DE anorexics--obesity
DT	Publication Date [Numerically Indexed] The date of publication in YYYYMMDD format	DT 19980601
GN	Generic Drug Name [Word Indexed] Searches for words in the generic drug name field	GN Ascorbic acid

Searchable tag	Description	Example
HU	Human Study [Word Indexed] Limits the search to articles discussing drug use and human studies	HU Y
IS	International Standard Serial Number [Phrase Indexed] Searches for the exact ISSN	IS 00284793
JN	Journal Title [Phrase Indexed] Searches for the exact journal title; NOTE: if searching a journal title that contains parentheses, quotation marks must be placed around the title	JN Managed Healthcare or JN "Drugs (New Zealand)"
JV	Journal Volume [Phrase Indexed] Searches for the exact volume number of the source	JV 4
LA	Language [Word Indexed] The language in which the original article appeared	LA Spanish
LS	Summary Language [Word Indexed] The language of summary, appears as a two- or three-letter abbreviation (see page 24 of this Guide for a list)	LS ger or LS fr
PT	Publication Type [Phrase Indexed] Searches for the exact publication type; can include Abstract of Meeting Presentation, Communications, Editorial, Letters, News, Notes, Reprint, Review	PT Review
RF	References [Numericall Indexed] The number of references	RF 5
SH	Section Heading [Word Indexed] Searches the section heading or related section headings; see page 3 of this Guide for a list	SH Drug Interactions
SO	Source [Word Indexed] Searches words in the source field in which the primary article was published	SO Healthcare
SP	Start Page [Word Indexed] Searches the start page of the article	SP 25
SU	Descriptors [Word Indexed] Seaches for words in the descriptors field	SU anorexics
TC	Therapeutic Classification [Word Indexed] Therapeutic classification including the *AHFS* drug class name and drug class number	TC Vitamins or TC 88:00
TI	Title [Word Indexed] Searches the title of the primary journal article	TI Nutrition
TN	Trade Name [Word Indexed] The trade name of the drug mentioned in an IPA citation	TN Vitamin C
YR	Year [Numerically Indexed] Searches for the publication year of the journal in which the primary article appeared	YR 1998

Sample Record

Title:	Customization key to successful CPOE
Author:	Traynor, K
Source:	American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy (USA), Nov 2004, vol. 61, pp. 1087,1092,1094
Publication Year:	2004
Language:	English
Abstract:	A recently published report that advises hospitals to identify the source of their medication errors before implementing a computerized prescriber order entry (CPOE) system and then customize the system is discussed.
Descriptors:	Computers--medication orders; Prescribing--computers; Errors, medication--medication orders; Hospitals--medication orders; Medication orders--computers
References:	2
ISSN:	10792082
CODEN:	AHSPEK
Section Heading:	Information Processing and Literature; Institutional Pharmacy Practice; Sociology, Economics and Ethics
Publication Date:	20041101
Accession Number:	41-13058

This information was taken from the EBSCOHost Help file. Please check the EBSCO website for the most recent information on the IPA database.

Ovid

File: IPAB
Default fields for unqualified searches: TI, HW, RW, AB, TN
All Display/Print Fields: AN, AU, IN, TI, SO, JA, LH, LM, AB, SH, HU, TN, CC, RS, PC, RN, LG, SL, PT, IS, CD, EM
Default Display/Print Fields: AN, AU, IN, TI, SO, AB, SH, RN, TN

Searching

The following alphabetical list provides the two-letter label, the relevant alias, and an example for each International Pharmaceutical Abstracts database field.

The output order for the Document Display screen is: AN, AU, IN, TI, SO, JA, JN, LH, LM, AB, SH, HU, TN, CC, RS, PC, RN, LG, SL, PT, IS, CD, EM

Label	Name	Example	Notes
ab	Abstract	patient information.ab	Abstracts are included for most documents to provide an overview of the purpose, scope, methodology, and conclusions reached by the author(s). The abstract index contains all searchable words from the abstract. Stopwords, such as "the" and "of" are not searchable.
an	Accession Number	27-01233.an	The Accession Number field contains a unique number assigned to each document for identification. The first two digits represent the IPA print volume in which the reference occurs. This is followed by a hyphen and the last five digits, representing the abstract number. Enter the desired two-digit volume number, a hyphen, and the five-digit abstract number. The hyphen is required when searching or browsing the index.
au	Authors	worth j$.au	The Author field contains the names of the authors in the order in which they appeared in the document. The format is last name, followed by initials for the first and (usually) middle names. Enter the last name, or if it is a common name, enter the last name, a space, and the first initial.
cc	Concept Heading	pharmacol$.cc “11”.cc	The Concept Heading (CC) field contains one of 25 broad classifications used to describe a document's primary focus. Examples include "Adverse Drug Reactions," "Drug Stability," "Pharmaceutics," etc. Since the CC field is phrase-indexed, search using the full descriptive text, or use a "$" to truncate after the first few words. You may also search by code number. To view and select from the complete list of Concept Headings, choose the "Search/Indexes/ Concept Headings" menu and enter the letter "a". Note that the label "CH" is available as a superlabel containing the CC and RS fields. Search with your term qualified to CH [e.g. pharmacol$.ch.] to search the CC and RS fields together.
cd	CODEN	phpydq.cd	The CODEN (CD) field contains the CODEN acronym for the journal in which a document was published.
em	Entry Month	9503.em	The Entry Month (EM) field contains a 4-digit number representing the year and month in which a document was added to the IPA database. Search or browse and select from the index using the format YYMM, in which YY is the desired 2-digit year and MM is the desired 2-

Label	Name	Example	Notes
			digit month, e.g., "9503" means "March, 1995."
fs	Floating Subheading	combination caffeine.fs	The Floating Subheading field contains the secondary-level drug and non-drug index terms. Secondary terms are used to modify and expand upon primary-level terms, and often include information about drug combinations and comparisons. The FS field is phrase-indexed. Search with a "$" following the desired word(s). Browse and select from the index by entering the desired word or pharse. When documents are viewed, the secondary-level terms appear in parentheses following each primary-level term in the Subject Headings (SH) field.
hw	Subject Heading Word	intensive care.hw	The Subject Heading Words field contains IPA Subject Headings in a word-indexed format. This allows retrieval of every Subject Heading that includes a particular word or phrase. Search by entering the desired word or phrase. Browse and select from the index by entering only a single word.
in	Institution	case western reserve.in	The Institution (IN) field contains information about the professional affiliation and address of the author, as indicated in the source document. This address can usually be used to request a reprint of the document. If the reprint address is substantially different, this address will also be included. Search using the most significant word or phrase in the institution name, e.g., "harvard," not "university." Be certain to account for postal and other commonly-used abbreviations.
ip	Issue/Part	“2”.ip may.ip	The Issue/Part (IP) field includes the issue and/or part of the journal in which the document was published. Enter the desired issue number, 3-letter month abbreviation, or the abbreviation "suppl" for "supplement."
is	ISSN	0007-1447.is	The ISSN field contains the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) for the journal in which a document was published. It appears as a number separated by hyphens. Enter the desired ISSN. Hyphens are required.
ja	Journal Abbreviation	j biopharm sci.ja	The Journal Abbreviation (JA) field includes the IPA database's abbreviation for the fully-spelled-out journal name found in the JN field. IPA usually uses abbreviations which match those found in the National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE database.
jn	Journal Name	pharmacotherapy.jn	The Journal Name field usually includes the complete title of the journal in which a document was published. A few journals may be indexed by their abbreviated title. Enter the first few words of the journal title. The Journal Name index will appear, from which you may select one or more Journal Name(s) to search.
jw	Journal Word	hospital pharmacy.jw	The Journal Word (JW) field includes all the IPA Journal Names in a word-indexed format. This allows retrieval of every Journal Name that includes a particular word or phrase. Search by entering the desired word or phrase. Browse and select from the index by entering only a single word.
lg	Language	eng.lg	The Language field indicates the language in which the source document was published. It contains a 3-letter code, usually taken from the first 3-letters of the language name (e.g., "fre" for "French.") Search or browse the index by entering the first 3-letters of the

Label	Name	Example	Notes
			desired language name. The index can be scrolled quickly to view all languages which appear in the IPA database. For a spelled-out list of languages, use the pull-down menu option "Limits/Languages."
pc	Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification	antihistamines.pc	The Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification field contains the following information: AHFS drug class name. It has been separately phrase-indexed and can be retrieved easily by browsing the index display with the first few letters of the class name. AHFS drug class code number. It appears with and is searched with a space in place of the colons and periods found in the printed version. It has been separately phrase-indexed and will be retrieved easily by browsing the index display with the first few digits of the code. Generic drug name. It has been separately phrase-indexed and will be retrieved easily by browsing the index display with the first few letters of the drug name. When searching the PC field directly, truncation (using the "$") is recommended.
pg	Pagination	"130".pg	The Pagination (PG) field includes the starting page number for journal documents, or the total page count for non-serial documents. Enter only the starting page number or page count. Page ranges are not searchable.
pt	Publication Type	editorial.pt	The Publication Type field describes the general form and substance of the document, e.g., "editorial" or "review." Enter the desired Publication Type. You will then be presented with a complete list of Publication Types, from which you may choose one or more.
rn	Registry Number	58-93-5.rn	The Registry Number field contains the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number for compounds mentioned in the document. Registry Numbers appear with hyphens, e.g., (50-00-0). You may search or browse the index with the hyphens, or by substituting spaces for hyphens. When documents are displayed, the corresponding chemical name follows the Registry Number and appears with special characters removed.
rs	Related Concept Heading	institutional pharmacy practice.rs "2".rs	The Related Concept Heading field contains one of 25 broad classifications used to describe a document's secondary focus. Examples include "Adverse Drug Reactions," "Drug Stability," "Pharmaceutics," etc. Since the RS field is phrase-indexed, search using the full descriptive text, or use a "$" to truncate after the first few words. You may also search by code number. Note that the label "CH" is available as a superlabel containing the CC and RS fields. Search with your term qualified to CH [e.g. pharmacol$.ch.] to search the CC and RS fields together.
rw	Registry Word	hydrochlorothiazide.rw	The Registry Word field contains the word-indexed chemical name of the compound indicated in the Registry Number (RN) field. The RW field can be used to search portions of chemical names.
sh	Subject Headings	aspirin combination caffeine.sh	The Subject Headings field contains index terms taken from IPA's controlled vocabulary, and are used to

Label	Name	Example	Notes
			describe the content of a document in a standardized manner. This field contains primary and secondary drug terms and non-drug terms. The appropriate primary and secondary terms have been precoordinated and are phrase-indexed. To search for a primary term, enter the term followed by "$" for truncation. To search for a primary term combined with its precoordinated secondary term, simply remove the parentheses, e.g., "Aspirin (combination caffeine)" would be retrieved by entering "aspirin combination caffeine.sh." Browse and select from the index by entering the first few letters of any primary term.
sl	Summary Language	rus.sl	The Summary Language field indicates the language(s) of the summaries or abstracts which are included with the document, and are noted when the summary is in a language different from the language of the source document. The SL field contains a 3-letter code, usually taken from the first 3-letters of the Summary Language name (e.g., "fre" for "French.") This field appears in only a small number of documents.
so	Source	jama.so	The Source field includes all the basic information needed to locate a citation, including the Journal Name or Monograph Publisher, Volume, Issue, Pagination, and Year of Publication. [SO = JN, VO, IP, PG, YR]
ti	Title	antithyroid drugs.ti	The Title (TI) field contains the document's title. If a document refers to a conference, this field also includes the name and/or title of the conference, its location and date. Stopwords such as "of" or "the" will display in documents but do not appear in the Title index. However, the word "a," which is a stopword in other fields, can be searched in the title.
tn	Trade Name	tylenol.tn	The Trade Name/Generic Name field contains the proprietary name of a drug, its corresponding generic name, and, if applicable, its combination components. This field is both word and phrase indexed.
tw	Text Word [TI and AB fields]	drug abuse.tw	The Text Word field searches simultaneously in the Title (TI) and Abstract (AB) fields, and is appropriate for a free-text search intended for broad retrieval.
vo	Volume	“12”.vo	The Volume field includes the volume number of the journal in which the document was published. Enter the desired volume number, e.g., "12."
yr	Publication Year	95.yr 1995.yr	The Publication Year field contains the year in which a document was published. The year may be searched using two or four digits, e.g., "95" or "1995." Only individual years may be searched here; do not enter a range of years. To restrict sets to a range of years, use the Limit to Publication Year feature. The YR is normally displayed as part of the Source (SO) field.

Limits

Abstracts

```
Command Syntax          ..l/ ab=y
Sentence Syntax         limit 1 to abstracts
```

Human Study

```
Sentence Syntax         limit 1 to human
```

Language

```
Sentence Syntax         limit 1 to french
Command Syntax          ..l/1 lg=fre
```

Local Holdings

```
Sentence Syntax         limit 1 to local holdings
```

Publication Year

```
Sentence Syntax         limit 1 to yr=95
Command Syntax          ..l/1 yr=1995
[Ranges available in Limit menu]
```

Change to IPAB from another database

```
Command Syntax:         ..c/ipab
Sentence Syntax:        use ipab
```

Sample Record

```
Accession Number
  34-04019
Author
  Ferner, RE.
Institution
  West Midlands Ctr. for Adverse Drug Reaction Reporting, City Hosp.,
  Birmingham B18 7QH, England.
Title
  Newly licensed drugs.
Source
  British Medical Journal.  313(Nov 9): p 1157-1158.  1996.
Journal Abbreviation
  Br Med J
Abstract
  The risks of allowing general prescribing of newly licensed drugs
  are discussed, including incomplete data regarding adverse events
  and relative efficacy, rational prescribing and cost considerations,
  and a recommendation for licensing drugs on a probational basis in
  order to better assess the clinical safety and usefulness of new
  drugs; examples of new drugs that have been marketed without
  adequate evaluation of efficacy, toxicity, and costs are briefly
  discussed. (11 refs.) (Abstract by Peggy L. Ruppel.)
Subject Headings
  Drugs (new).
  Postmarketing surveillance (new drugs).
  Marketing (new drugs).
  Clinical studies (new drugs).
```

```
  Costs (new drugs).
  Toxicity (new drugs).
  Drugs, investigational (approvals).
  Rational therapy (new drugs).
  Prescribing (new drugs).
Concept Heading
  Sociology, Economics and Ethics [22].
Language
  English
Publication Type
  Editorial.  Journal article.
ISSN
  0007-1447
CODEN
  BMJOAE
Entry Month
  9703
```

This information was taken from the Ovid Product Information Sheets. Please check the Ovid website for the most recent information on the IPA (File: IPAB) database. (http://www.ovid.com/site/products/ovidguide/ipabdb.htm)

SilverPlatter

Fields

Fields listed in bold are limit fields.

Label	Name	Example	Notes
AB	Abstract	hospital in ab	All records contain an abstract describing the content of an article. Review articles are identified as such in the first sentence of the abstract. You can also search for review articles via the Publication Type (PT) field.
AD	Address of Author	burroughs in ad	The AD field contains the author or study address. This field can also include a reprint address if it differs significantly from the author or study address.
AN	Accession Number	27-11402 in an an=25-01766	The AN field contains the unique identifier assigned to each entry in IPA. The first two digits are the volume number in which the article appeared; the remaining digits are assigned in sequence. Use this field when you want to retrieve a specific record.
AU	Author	tonnesen in au tonnesen-hh in au	The AU field contains the authors of the document. Authors are listed last name first, followed by a hyphen and first name or initials. The most efficient way to search for an author's name is to enter the complete term, including hyphens. If you are uncertain of an author's name, use truncation or look up the name in the Index.
CI	Combination Indicator	yes in ci ci=yes	The CI field allows you to identify records that discuss a drug in combination with another drug. This field is a search tool only; it does not appear in the record display. For example, to retrieve records that discuss theophylline in combination with other drugs, type, theophylline and ci=yes.
CO	CODEN	nejmag in co co=nejmag	The CO field contains a six-character designation for journal titles.
CP	Country of Publication	usa in cp cp=canada	The CP field identifies the country in which the journal associated with a record is published. This information is not available for all records.
DE	Descriptors	hospitals-computers in de reports in de aminophylline-absorption in de	The DE field contains terms from a list of controlled vocabulary subject index terms and additional key phrases to identify the content of the article. Terms in this field include generic drug names, chemical compounds, disease states, and pharmacologic groups of drugs. Some descriptors are hyphenated. Include hyphens to retrieve only occurrences of a specific term. For example, enter hospitals-computers in de to retrieve occurrences of "hospitals-computers" in the DE field. The term computers in de retrieves occurrences of "medication-orders-computers", "drug-utilization-computers", "reports-computers", and many more variations.
DR	Drug Names	prozac in dr warfarin-sodium in dr	The DR field contains the trade name of drugs discussed in the article. Generic names are also listed in parentheses next to the trade name. You

Label	Name	Example	Notes
			can search for either the trade or generic name.
HU	Human Indicator	human in hu hu=human	All articles discussing drug use in humans, and all studies in humans, can be retrieved readily by combining this search with a more general search topic.
IS	ISSN		
LA	Language	serbo-croatian in la la=english	This field contains the original language of the article. Refer to the list of languages for the languages of publications included in this database. Refer to page 24 for a list of languages covered.
LS	Language of Summary	german in ls ls=english	If a summary accompanies an article in a language other than that in which the article appeared, the language of the summary is listed in this field.
PC	Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification	08 in pc 08.04 in pc amebicides in pc	The PC field identifies the therapeutic classification to which the drugs discussed in an article belong. IPA uses the AHFS classification system. See page 73 for a list of AHFS Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classifications and their numeric codes. Headings are arranged and assigned numeric codes in a hierarchical system. Use the PC field to search for general or specific numeric classification codes. For example, the search 08 in pc retrieves all records of articles included in the general classification 08.00 (Anti-infective agents), as well as all of the more specific subheadings classified under this main heading: 08.04 (Amebicides), 08.08 (Anthelmintics), 08.12 (Antibiotics), 08.12.02 (Aminoglycosides), etc. The search 08.12.02 in pc retrieves only records of articles with that specific classification. Be sure to include periods when searching for numeric classification codes. Further, for the classification codes with a single digit prefix, such as "04.00" and "08.00", include the leading zero to ensure that the term is searched correctly. You can also use the PC field to search for general or specific classification code headings, such as amebicides in pc.
PT	Publication Type	review in pt	The PT field identifies the type of article that is the source of the record. Publication types include Letters, Editorials, and Notes. The designation Review will appear in this field when the abstract is from a review article.
PY	Publication Year	1990 in py py=1989-1994	The PY field contains the year in which the article was published. You can search the PY field with the following operators, as well as with in and =: < less than, such as py<1994 > greater than, such as py>1990 <= less than or equal to, such as py<=1990 >= greater than or equal to,

Label	Name	Example	Notes
			such as py>=1990 - within a range, such as py=1990-1994
RF	References	45 in rf rf=45	The RF field lists the number of references in the article. You can search the RF field with the same operators as PY.
RN	CAS Registry Number	30516-87-1 in rn 3051* in rn enalapril-maleate in rn	The RN field contains 5 to 9-digit numbers assigned to chemical substances by the Chemical Abstracts Service. The chemical name of each substance also appears in this field. A zero next to a chemical name identifies substances that have not been assigned a registry number. To search this field, you can enter the entire number with hyphens, or you can enter the chemical name to retrieve the registry number.
SC	Subject Category	toxicity in sc sc=4	The SC field contains a numeric code and section name that identify a particular subject category, and it can be used to refine a search to a group of articles that discuss a particular aspect of a drug or pharmaceutical practice. See page 3 for a list of all subject codes.
SO	Source (Bibliographic Citation)	pharm-eng in so	The SO field contains the abbreviated journal name and/or the full journal name, year of publication, volume and issue numbers, and page numbers of the article.
TI	Title	aids in ti controlled study in ti	The TI field contains the title of the article.
UD	Update Code	199908 in ud 9501 in ud ud=8802	The UD field contains a code representing the year and month in which the record was added to the IPA database. You can use this field to search for articles added to IPA in a given month or other time frame. Note that there are two update code formats in this database. Update codes for records added to the database prior to July, 1999 appear in YYMM format; for records added to the database from July, 1999 onward, update codes appear in YYYYMM format.

The Citation (CITN), a brief record, consists of the AN, AU, PY, SO, and TI fields.

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.

Accession Number (AN)
Combination Indicator (CI)
CODEN (CO)
Human Indicator (HU)
Language (LA)
Language of Summary (LS)
Publication Year (PY)

References (RF)
Subject Category (SC)
Update Code (UD)

You can search these fields with **in** or **=**. For example, to retrieve documents originally published in 1990, type:

1990 in py or **py=1990**

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

< less than,
> greater than,
<= less than or equal to,
>= greater than or equal to,
or within a range.

There is a special limit field search, **ci=yes**, that allows you to narrow your search results to those records that discuss a drug in combination with another drug. This field will not appear in the record display; it is designed as a search tool. For example, to retrieve only records that discuss the drug, fluoxetine, in combination with other drugs, type **fluoxetine and ci=yes**.

Search Examples

Example 1: Search for articles about investigational drugs and the immune system that published in a given year:

1. Conduct a search for **immunology or immune system**. This searches for either term in all free text fields.
2. Find and **sc=5**. This narrows the search to records that are categorized in Section Code 5, Investigational Drugs.
3. Finally search for **and py=1991**. The search narrows the results further to articles published in 1991.

Example 2: Search for articles that discuss drugs classified under anti-infectives or its subheadings.

1. Enter **08 in pc** to search the appropriate heading in the *AHFS* Pharmacologic/Therapeutic Classification.

Note: Always use a leading zero if the classification prefix is a single digit.

Stopwords

Certain words of little intrinsic meaning appear too frequently to be useful in searching text. Information systems call these "stopwords." You will not be able to search for the following words alone in IPA, but they can be included within a phrase:

about	and	at	but
also	are	be	by
an	as	been	either

et-al	is	some	was
for	it	than	were
from	its	that	when
had	not	the	which
has	of	there	while
have	on	these	who
having	only	this	with
in	or	those	
into	other	to	

Subject Indexing

IPA features a controlled vocabulary of topics and generic drug names; these terms are found in the DE field. Drug trade-names are given in the DR field. Index terms are assigned on a three-level system: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Primary and secondary terms are from the IPA controlled vocabulary; tertiary terms are key phrases assigned to the primary and secondary terms. The United States Adopted Name (USAN) generic name is used as the primary index term for drugs mentioned in the abstracted article.

If a generic name does not exist for a drug, the investigational drug name or number is then used as the primary index term. If neither a generic name nor investigational name exists, the chemical name of a drug is indexed as a primary term. Occasionally, the trade name may be used if no other alternative is available. IPA attempts to index all drugs mentioned in an article. However, if a large number of drugs are mentioned, but only a few are discussed or studied, only the studied drugs will be indexed and the remainder will be indexed by their pharmacologic classification. A therapeutic or pharmacologic drug classification term index entry and a numeric code entry are provided for all articles that discuss drugs.

The classification system used is from the American Hospital Formulary Service (*AHFS Drug Information*), published by ASHP. Endogenous chemicals or substances are not indexed in IPA. All disease states (e.g., epilepsy) have been indexed since 1984; the National Library of Medicine's Medical Subject Headings has been used as the authority for disease entries and toxicity descriptions. Plants and microorganisms are indexed by their Latin classification name.

This information was taken from the SilverPlatter Field Guides. Please check the Ovid website for the most recent information on the IPA (File: IPAB) database. (http://www.ovid.com/site/products/fieldguide/ipab/index.jsp)

STN and STNEasy

Search and Display Codes

There are no fields that allow left truncation in this file.

Search Field Name	Search Code	Search Examples	Display Codes
Basic Index (contains single words from the title (TI), controlled term (CT), abstract (AB), index term (IT), and chemical name (CN) fields, as well as CAS Registry Numbers (RN))	None (or /BI)	S 302-79-4 S PREGNAN? (P) TRETINOIN S RETIN-A/BI	AB, CN, CT, IT, RN
Accession Number	/AN	S 92:419/AN S 1998:1234/AN	AN
Author	/AU	S CAMERA, M?/AU	AU
Chemical Name (includes names from the CN and RN fields)	/CN	S RETIN-A/CN	CN, RN
Classification Code (1) (code and text)	/CC	S TOPICAL PREPARATIONS/CC S TOPICAL/CC S "CATHARTICS AND LAXATIVES"/CC S 28/CC S 28:08/CC S 28:08.04/CC	CC
Controlled Term (2)	/CT	S CARDIAC DRUG#/CT S A-16686+ALL/CT	CT, IT
Controlled Word	/CW	S L2 AND DOMIODOL/CW	CT, IT
Corporate Source (1)	/CS	S DIV OF CARDIOL?/CS	CS
Document Number	/DN	S 29-05774/DN	DN
Document Type (code and text)	/DT (or /TC)	S L4 AND CONFERENCE/DT S L4 AND C/DT	DT
Entry Date (3)	/ED (or /UP)	S L2 AND ED>=20000100	Not Displayed
Field Availability	/FA	S L4 AND AB/FA	Not Displayed
File Segment (code and text)	/FS	S AORTA AND HUMAN/FS	FS
International Standard (Document) Number (contains ISSN and CODEN)	/ISN	S LANCAO/ISN S 0023-7507/ISN	ISN, SO
Journal Title (contains full and abbreviated journal titles)	/JT	S US PHARM/JT	JT, JTA, JTF
Language (code and text)	/LA	S ENGLISH/LA AND L1 S EN/LA AND L1	LA
Publication Date (3)	/PD	S PD>19990600	PD, SO
Publication Year (3)	/PY	S 1999-2000/PY	PY, SO
Section (code and text) (1)	/SC	S TOXICITY/SC S 4/SC	SC
Source (contains full and abbreviated journal titles, publication dates, collation information (volume, issue, pagination), CODEN, and ISSN)	/SO	S (THERAP? AND VOL 21)/SO	SO
Summary Language (code and text)	/SL	S JAPANESE/SL S JA/SL	SL
Title	/TI	S (PREGNAN? AND VITAMIN#)/TI	TI

(1) Search with implied (S) proximity is available in this field.
(2) There is a thesaurus associated with this field.
(3) Numeric search field that may be searched with numeric operators or ranges.

Controlled Term (/CT) Thesaurus

All relationship codes may be used with the SEARCH and EXPAND command in the Controlled Term (/CT) field.

Code	Content	Examples
ALL	All associated terms (SELF, OLD, USE, UF, RT)	E TRAGACANTH+ALL/CT
KT	Keyword Terms (multiword phrases that contain the term (SELF, KT)	E TOXICITY+KT/CT
PFT	Preferred and Forbidden Terms (SELF, USE, UF)	E POLLUTION+PFT/CT
STD	Related terms (SELF, RT)	E DRUGS, ADVERSE REACTIONS+STD/CT
UF	Used For (forbidden) terms (SELF, UF)	E HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE+UF/CT
USE	Use (preferred) terms (SELF, USE)	E ORETIC+USE/CT

Thesaurus Field Descriptors

Code	Description
SELF	Term
KT	Keyword Term
OLD	Old Preferred Term
RT	Related Term
UF	Used For
USE	Use

DISPLAY and PRINT Formats

Any combination of display formats may be used to display or print answers. Multiple codes must be separated by spaces or commas, e.g., D L1 1-5 TI AU; D L1 1-5 TI,AU. The fields are displayed in the order requested.

Hit-term highlighting is available in all fields except CT and PY. Highlighting must be on during SEARCH in order to use the HIT, KWIC, and OCC display formats.

Format	Content	Examples
AB	Abstract	D L4 1-4 AB
AN (1)	Accession Number	D L1 3 AN
AU	Author	D AU 1,3-5
CC (1)	Classification Code	D CC 5-10
CN (1)	Chemical Name	D 1-3,7,8 CN
CS	Corporate Source	D CS
CT (1,2)	Controlled Term	D 1 4 CT
DN	Document Number	D DN 1-5
DT	Document Type	D L1 DT 3
FS (1)	File Segment	D 1,3,6 FS L5
ISN (2)	International Standard (Document) Number	D ISN
IT (1)	Index Term	D IT 1,4 7
JT (2)	Journal Title	D JT 2
JTA (2)	Journal Title, Abbreviated	D JTA 2
JTF (2)	Journal Title, Full	D JTF 2
LA	Language	D L8 LA 1-3
PD (2)	Publication Date	D L1 PD
PY (2)	Publication Year	D PY
RN (1)	CAS Registry Number	D RN L1 4
SC (1)	Section	D SC 1-3
SL	Summary Language	D SL 3,4
SO	Source	D SO 3 6
TC (2)	Treatment Code	D TC
TI (1)	Title	D TI
ABS	AB	D ABS
ALL	AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, SO, DT, FS, LA, SL, AB, SC, CC, IT, RN, CN	D ALL
BIB	AN, DN, TI, AU, CS, SO, DT, FS, LA, SL	D BIB L2 5

Format	Content	Examples
	(BIB is the default)	
CBIB	AN, DN, compressed Bibliographic Data	D CBIB 1 3
IALL	ALL, indented with text labels	D IALL
IBIB	BIB, indented with text labels	D IBIB
IND (1)	SC, CC, IT, RN, CN	D TI IND
SAM (1)	TI, SC, CC, IT, RN, CN	D SAM TOTAL
SCAN (1,3)	TI, SC, CC, IT, RN, CN (random display without answer numbers)	D SCAN
HIT	Fields containing hit terms	D HIT 1 5
KWIC	Hit terms with 20 words on either side (Key-Word-In-Context)	D 1-7 KWIC NOH
OCC (1)	Number of occurrences of hit terms and fields in which they occur	D OCC

1) No online display fee for this format.
(2) Custom display only.
(3) SCAN must be specified on the command line, i.e., D SCAN or DISPLAY SCAN.

SELECT, ANALYZE, and SORT Fields

The SELECT command is used to create E-numbers containing terms taken from the specified field in an answer set.

The ANALYZE command is used to create an L-number containing terms taken from the specified field in an answer set.

The SORT command is used to rearrange the search results in either alphabetic or numeric order of the specified field(s).

Field Name	Field Code	ANALYZE/SELECT (1)	SORT
Abstract	AB	Y (2)	N
Accession Number	AN	Y	N
Author	AU	Y	Y
CAS Registry Number	RN	Y (2,3)	N
Chemical Name	CN	Y	N
	NAME	Y (2)	N
Chemical Name and CAS Registry Number	CHEM	Y (2)	N
Classification Code	CC	Y	Y
CODEN	CODEN	N	Y
Controlled Term	CT	Y (3)	N
Corporate Source	CS	Y	Y
Document Number	DN	Y	Y
Document Type	DT	Y	Y
File Segment	FS	Y	Y
Index Term	IT	Y (2)	N
International Standard (Document) Number	ISN	Y (4)	N
International Standard Serial Number	ISSN	N	Y
Journal Title	JT	Y (5)	Y
Journal Title, Abbreviated	JTA	Y	Y
Journal Title, Full	JTF	Y	Y
Language	LA	Y	Y
Occurrence Count of Hit Terms	OCC	N	Y
Publication Date	PD	Y	Y
Publication Year	PY	Y (3)	Y
Section	SC	Y	Y
Source	SO	Y (6)	N
Summary Language	SL	Y	Y
Title	TI	Y (default)	Y
Treatment Code	TC	Y	Y

(1) HIT may be used to restrict terms extracted to terms that match the search expression used to create the answer set, e.g., SEL HIT TI.
(2) Appends /BI to the terms created by SELECT.
(3) SELECT HIT and ANALYZE HIT are not valid with this field.
(4) Selects or analyzes the CODEN and ISSN with /ISN appended to the terms created by SELECT.
(5) Selects or analyzes the full and abbreviated titles with /JT appended to the terms created by SELECT.
(6) Selects or analyzes the CODEN and ISSN with /SO appended to the terms created by SELECT.

Sample Records

```
DISPLAY IALL
ACCESSION NUMBER:  2000:9274 IPA
DOCUMENT NUMBER:   37-09275
TITLE:             Flurbiprofen loaded poly-epsilon-caprolactone
                   nanospheres: in vitro release study performed under
                   several conditions
AUTHOR:            Gamisans, F.; Egea, M. A.; Garcia, M. L.;
                   Lacoulonche, F.; Chauvet, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:  Lab. de Chimie Minerale et Gen., Fac. de Pharm,
                   34060 Montpellier, France
SOURCE:            Journal of Controlled Release (Netherlands), (Feb 14
                   2000) Vol. 64, pp. 315-318. 13 Refs. CODEN: JCREEC;
                   ISSN: 0168-3659.
DOCUMENT TYPE:     Conference
LANGUAGE:          English
ABSTRACT:
   Nanospheres of poly(epsilon-caprolactone) (poly-epsilon-
caprolactone) loaded with flurbiprofen were prepared and characterized,
and in vitro drug release from the nanospheres, in the presence and
absence of lysozyme (muramidase), was studied using a dialysis bag
diffusion technique and a dialysis inverse technique.
   The results showed that the release of flurbiprofen from the
nanospheres was biphasic, characterized by an initial fast-release
phase and a second extended-release phase. In the presence of lysozyme,
the release of flurbiprofen was slower but complete. Ramune T. Dailide
SECTION:           9 Pharmaceutics; 10 Drug Stability
CLASSIFICATION:    28:08.04 Anti-inflammatory agents; 44:00 Enzymes
INDEX TERM:        Flurbiprofen; release; nanospheres
INDEX TERM:        Poly(epsilon-caprolactone); nanospheres;
                   flurbiprofen
INDEX TERM:        Lysozyme; incompatibilities; flurbiprofen
INDEX TERM:        Anti-inflammatory agents; flurbiprofen; release
INDEX TERM:        Release; flurbiprofen; nanospheres
INDEX TERM:        Nanospheres; flurbiprofen; release
INDEX TERM:        Enzymes; lysozyme; incompatibilities
INDEX TERM:        Incompatibilities; lysozyme and flurbiprofen;
                   release
INDEX TERM:        Incompatibilities; flurbiprofen and lysozyme;
                   release
INDEX TERM:        Sustained-action medications; flurbiprofen; release
CAS REGISTRY NO.:  5104-49-4 (Flurbiprofen)
CAS REGISTRY NO.:  24980-41-4 (Poly(epsilon-caprolactone))
```

CAS REGISTRY NO.:	9001-63-2 (Lysozyme)
CHEMICAL NAME:	Poly(epsilon-caprolactone) (Poly-epsilon-caprolactone); Lysozyme (Muramidase)

DISPLAY BIB

AN 2000:9532 IPA
DN 37-09533
TI Antibiogram development for an outpatient dialysis center
AU Manley, H. J.; Bailie, G. R.; Neumann, M.
CS Albany Coll. of Pharm., 106 New Scotland Ave., Albany, NY 12208, USA Internet: bailieg@acp.edu
SO Hospital Pharmacy (USA), (Mar 2000) Vol. 35, pp. 251-253. 12 Refs. CODEN: HOPHAZ; ISSN: 0018-5787.
DT Journal
LA English

This information was taken from the STN Database Summary Sheets. Please check the STN website for the most recent information on the IPA database. (http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/ipass.html)

Appendix

IPA: What's New and What Can it do for You?

Wolfe C. IPA: What's new and what can it do for you? *Am J Health-Syst Pharm*. 2002; 59:2360-1.

Is there evidence that Computerized Prescriber Order Entry (CPOE) reduces medication errors?
What national initiatives in bioterrorism preparedness will affect my practice?
How can I find a colleague doing work similar to mine in another institution?
Is there new information that I can use on pain management for the elderly?
Where can I find evidence today to help analyze the comparative cost-effectiveness of thrombolytics?

These are just a sampling of questions that can quickly be answered by *International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA)*. In a discussion of literature retrieval resources, Abate[1] noted that electronically searching the *IPA* database will reveal information useful to pharmacists that cannot be readily retrieved using MEDLINE or other databases. *IPA* organizes information according to pharmacists' needs and includes pharmaceutical literature not covered by MEDLINE.

In addition to locating answers for individual pharmacists, *IPA* also helps to extend the voice and influence of the pharmacy profession. *IPA* was recently included in the literature-search tools used to prepare the Institute of Medicine's landmark report, *To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System*[2], drawing favorable comments for locating pharmacy literature that illuminated the complex issues surrounding safe medication use. Through *IPA*, the power of thousands of articles authored by thought leaders in pharmacy can be marshaled to influence advances throughout the health care arena.

New directions and reengineered systems for IPA

Since IPA was established in 1964, ASHP has continued to adopt technological innovations to keep IPA's functionality consistent with current best practices in literature retrieval.[3] ASHP is now completing a transition to a profoundly reengineered approach to indexing and abstracting that will accelerate and refine *IPA*'s coverage of the pharmaceutical literature. Building upon its core strengths, *IPA* will offer more timely and powerful access to critical information. Here are some of the advances that are now in progress:

New articles from English-language journals will be incorporated in the IPA database within 4 weeks of publication.

Foreign-language articles will be abstracted in English and indexed within 8 weeks of publication.

Frequency of electronic updates has been increased to twice each month.

The scope of IPA's coverage will be updated to include emerging areas such as genomics, immunotherapy, and nanotechnology.

Coverage will be expanded to include additional high-impact journals with the greatest relevance to pharmaceutical science, pharmacy practice, and related health care issues.

As *IPA* evolves to deliver more rapid and comprehensive coverage, the established strengths of *IPA* will remain intact. *IPA*'s editorial staff of multilingual pharmacists will continue to bring order to the overwhelming array of international pharmaceutical literature. This uniquely qualified staff works with contributing editors and writers to review journals published in German, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, and Japanese. Articles that meet *IPA* relevance and impact criteria are selected for indexing and English abstracts are prepared.

IPA's unique indexing and abstracting principles will remain intact, providing rich and highly-focused search results. Seven indexes are applied to the literature covered by *IPA* (*IPA Thesaurus*, MeSH, *AHFS Pharmacologic-Therapeutic Classification*, drug trade names, USAN generic drug names, CAS registry numbers, and *IPA*'s natural products index). In addition, *IPA* content is coded by subject headings corresponding to key pharmacy concepts. Searching is further strengthened by coding content by major access points. Route of Administration and Dosage Form are especially useful access points, unique to *IPA*. These three layers of indexing will continue to offer unparalleled access to the pharmaceutical and related health literature.

IPA will also continue its extensive international coverage of natural products and alternative therapies as well as cosmetic formulations. The rich *IPA* files that archive more than 30 years of pharmaceutical literature will remain fully integrated with each new electronic update.

Updated mission and scope

When IPA was first launched electronically in the 1970's, its mission was to cover all pharmacy literature (and related health literature) published throughout the world.[4] In the last 25 years, the number of health care journals has more than doubled, from about 8,240 in 1978[5] to about 19,500 in 2002.[6] The number of articles published each year has reached about 400,000. It became critical for *IPA* to become more selective in its coverage in order to deliver rapid, useful access to the most important pharmaceutical literature. Selections are guided by *IPA*'s newly updated vision and mission statements. Journals and articles are also evaluated for their relevance, the originality of their contributions, and their impact on pharmacy and pharmaceutical science.

IPA continues to publish print issues twice each month. The electronic version is available through several vendors and will now contain more abstracts than can be accommodated in print. ASHP's web site also offers *PharmSearch*, an online version of *IPA* (*http://www.ashp.org/ipa*).

References

1. Abate, MA. Drug information resources and literature retrieval. In: Pharmacotherapy Self-Assessment Program, 4th ed. Kansas City, MO: American College of Clinical Pharmacy; 2001.
2. Kohn LT, Corrigan JM, Donaldson MS, eds. To err is human: building a safer health system. Washington, DC: National Academy Press; 1999.
3. Harris RR, McConnell WE. The American Society of Hospital Pharmacists: A history. *Am J Hosp Pharm*. 1993; 50(6 supp 2): S30.
4. Tousignaut DR. IPA Users Guide, 3rd ed. Bethesda, MD: American Society of Hospital System Pharmacists; 1989.
5. Medical and Health Care Books and Serials in Print. New Providence, NJ: R. R. Bowker Company; 1978.
6. Medical and Health Care Books and Serials in Print. New Providence, NJ: R. R. Bowker Company; 2002.

AHFS Pharmacologic-Therapeutic Classification System

4:00 Antihistamine Drugs

- 4:04 First Generation Antihistamines
  - 4:04.04 Ethanolamine Derivatives*
  - 4:04.08 Ethylenediamine Derivatives*
  - 4:04.12 Phenothiazine Derivatives*
  - 4:04.16 Piperazine Derivatives*
  - 4:04.20 Propylamine Derivatives*
  - 4:04.92 Miscellaneous Derivatives*
- 4:08 Second Generation Antihistamines
- 4:92 Other Antihistamines*

8:00 Anti-infective Agents

- 8:08 Anthelmintics
- 8:12 Antibacterials
  - 8:12.02 Aminoglycosides
  - 8:12.06 Cephalosporins
    - 8:12.06.04 First Generation Cephalosporins
    - 8:12.06.08 Second Generation Cephalosporins
    - 8:12.06.12 Third Generation Cephalosporins
    - 8:12.06.16 Fourth Generation Cephalosporins
  - 8:12.07 Miscellaneous -Lactams
    - 8:12.07.04 Carbacephems
    - 8:12.07.08 Carbapenems
    - 8:12.07.12 Cephamycins
    - 8:12.07.16 Monobactams
  - 8:12.08 Chloramphenicol
  - 8:12.12 Macrolides
    - 8:12.12.04 Erythromycins
    - 8:12.12.92 Other Macrolides
  - 8:12.16 Penicillins
    - 8:12.16.04 Natural Penicillins
    - 8:12.16.08 Aminopenicillins
    - 8:12.16.12 Penicillinase-resistant Penicillins
    - 8:12.16.16 Extended-spectrum Penicillins
  - 8:12.18 Quinolones
  - 8:12.20 Sulfonamides
  - 8:12.24 Tetracyclines
  - 8:12.28 Miscellaneous Antibacterials
    - 8:12.28.04 Aminocyclitols
    - 8:12.28.08 Bacitracins
    - 8:12.28.12 Cyclic Lipopeptides
    - 8:12.28.16 Glycopeptides
    - 8:12.28.20 Lincomycins
    - 8:12.28.24 Oxazolidinones
    - 8:12.28.28 Polymyxins
    - 8:12.28.32 Streptogramins
    - 8:12.28.92 Other Miscellaneous Antibacterial Agents*
- 8:14 Antifungals
  - 8:14.04 Allylamines
  - 8:14.08 Azoles
  - 8:14.16 Echinocandins
  - 8:14.28 Polyenes
  - 8:14.32 Pyrimidines
  - 8:14.92 Miscellaneous Antifungals
- 8:16 Antimycobacterials
  - 8:16.04 Antituberculosis Agents
  - 8:16.92 Miscellaneous Antimycobacterials
- 8:18 Antivirals
  - 8:18.04 Adamantanes
  - 8:18.08 Antiretrovirals
    - 8:18.08.04 HIV Fusion Inhibitors
    - 8:18.08.08 HIV Protease Inhibitors
    - 8:18.08.12 Integrase Inhibitors*
    - 8:18.08.16 Nonnucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
    - 8:18.08.20 Nucleoside and Nucleotide Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitors
    - 8:18.08.92 Miscellaneous Antiretrovirals*
  - 8:18.20 Interferons
  - 8:18.24 Monoclonal Antibodies
  - 8:18.28 Neuraminidase Inhibitors
  - 8:18.32 Nucleosides and Nucleotides
  - 8:18.92 Miscellaneous Antivirals
- 8:30 Antiprotozoals
  - 8:30.04 Amebicides
  - 8:30.08 Antimalarials
  - 8:30.92 Miscellaneous Antiprotozoals
- 8:36 UrinaryAnti-infectives
- 8:92 Miscellaneous Anti-infectives*

10:00 Antineoplastic Agents

12:00 Autonomic Drugs

- 12:04 Parasympathomimetic (Cholinergic) Agents
- 12:08 Anticholinergic Agents
  - 12:08.04 Antiparkinsonian Agents
  - 12:08.08 Antimuscarinics/Antispasmodics
- 12:12 Sympathomimetic (Adrenergic) Agents
- 12:16 Sympatholytic (Adrenergic Blocking) Agents
- 12:20 Skeletal Muscle Relaxants
- 12:92 Miscellaneous Autonomic Drugs

16:00 Blood Derivatives

20:00 Blood Formation and Coagulation

- 20:04 Antianemia Drugs
  - 20:04.04 Iron Preparations
  - 20:04.08 Liver and Stomach Preparations
- 20:12 Coagulants and Anticoagulants
  - 20:12.04 Anticoagulants
    - 20:12.04.08 Coumarin and Indandione Derivatives
    - 20:12.04.16 Heparins
    - 20:12.04.92 Miscellaneous Anticoagulants
  - 20:12.08 Antiheparin Agents
  - 20:12.12 Coagulants
  - 20:12.16 Hemostatics
- 20:16 Hematopoietic Agents
- 20:24 Hemorrheologic Agents
- 20:40 Thrombolytic Agents

24:00 Cardiovascular Drugs

- 24:04 Cardiac Drugs
  - 24:04.04 Antiarrhythmic Agents
  - 24:04.08 Cardiotonic Agents
  - 24:04.40 Miscellaneous Cardiac Drugs*
- 24:06 Antilipemic Agents
  - 24:06.04 Bile Acid Sequestrants
  - 24:06.06 Fibric Acid Derivatives
  - 24:06.08 HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors
  - 24:06.92 Miscellaneous Antilipemic Agents
- 24:08 Hypotensive Agents
  - 24:08:16 Central -Agonists
  - 24:08.20 Direct Vasodilators

- 24:08.32 Peripheral Adrenergic Inhibitors
- 24:08.92 Miscellaneous Hypotensive Agents*

24:12 Vasodilating Agents
- 24:12.08 Nitrates and Nitrites
- 24:12.12 Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors
- 24:12.92 Miscellaneous Vasodilating Agents

24:16 Sclerosing Agents
24:20 -Adrenergic Blocking Agents
24:24 -Adrenergic Blocking Agents
24:28 Calcium-Channel Blocking Agents
- 24:28.08 Dihydropyridines
- 24:28.92 Miscellaneous Calcium-Channel Blocking Agents

24:32 Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System Inhibitors
- 24:32.04 Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors
- 24:32.08 Angiotensin II Receptor Antagonists
- 24:32.20 Mineralocorticoid (Aldosterone) Receptor Antagonists

28:00 Central Nervous System Agents

28:04 General Anesthetics
28:08 Analgesics and Antipyretics
- 28:08.04 Nonsteroidal Anti-in.ammatory Agents
  - 28:08.04.08 Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) Inhibitors
  - 28:08.04.24 Salicylates
  - 28:08.04.92 Other Nonsteroidal Antiin .ammatory Agents
- 28:08.08 Opiate Agonists
- 28:08.12 Opiate Partial Agonists
- 28:08.92 Miscellaneous Analgesics and Antipyretics

28:10 Opiate Antagonists
28:12 Anticonvulsants
- 28:12.04 Barbiturates
- 28:12.08 Benzodiazepines
- 28:12.12 Hydantoins
- 28:12.16 Oxazolidinediones
- 28:12.20 Succinimides
- 28:12.92 Miscellaneous Anticonvulsants

28:16 Psychotherapeutic Agents
- 28:16.04 Antidepressants
  - 28:16.04.12 Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors
  - 28:16.04.20 Selective-serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors
  - 28:16.04.24 Serotonin Modulators
  - 28:16.04.28 Tricyclics and Other Norepinephrine-reuptake Inhibitors
  - 28:16.04.92 Miscellaneous Antidepressants
- 28:16.08 Antipsychotics
  - 28:16.08.04 Atypical Antipsychotics
  - 28:16.08.08 Butyrophenones
  - 28:16.08.24 Phenothiazines
  - 28:16.08.32 Thioxanthenes
  - 28:16.08.92 Miscellaneous Antipsychotics
- 28:16.12 Miscellaneous Psychotherapeutic Agents*

28:20 Anorexigenic Agents and Respiratoryand Cerebral Stimulants
28:24 Anxiolytics, Sedatives, and Hypnotics
- 28:24.04 Barbiturates
- 28:24.08 Benzodiazepines
- 28:24.92 Miscellaneous Anxiolytics, Sedatives, and Hypnotics

28:28 Antimanic Agents
28:92 Miscellaneous Central Nervous System Agents

32:00 Contraceptives (foams, devices)*

34:00 Dental Agents*

36:00 Diagnostic Agents

36:04 Adrenocortical Insuf.ciency
36:08 Amyloidosis
36:12 Blood Volume
36:16 Brucellosis
36:18 Cardiac Function
36:24 Circulation Time
36:26 Diabetes Mellitus
36:28 Diphtheria
36:30 Drug Hypersensitivity
36:32 Fungi
36:34 Gallbladder Function
36:36 Gastric Function
36:38 Intestinal Absorption
36:40 KidneyFunction
36:44 Liver Function
36:48 Lymphogranuloma Venereum
36:52 Mumps
36:56 Myasthenia Gravis
36:60 Thyroid Function
36:61 Pancreatic Function
36:62 Phenylketonuria
36:64 Pheochromocytoma
36:66 PituitaryFunction
36:68 Roentgenography
36:72 Scarlet Fever
36:76 Sweating
36:80 Trichinosis
36:84 Tuberculosis
36:88 Urine and Feces Contents*
- 36:88.12 Ketones*
- 36:88.20 Occult Blood*
- 36:88.24 pH*
- 36:88.28 Protein*
- 36:88.40 Sugar*

38:00 Disinfectants (for agents used on objects other than skin)

40:00 Electrolytic, Caloric, and Water Balance

40:04 Acidifying Agents
40:08 Alkalinizing Agents
40:10 Ammonia Detoxicants
40:12 Replacement Preparations
40:18 Ion-removing Agents
- 40:18.16 Sodium-removing Agents*
- 40:18.17 Calcium-removing Agents
- 40:18.18 Potassium-removing Agents
- 40:18.19 Phosphate-removing Agents
- 40:18.92 Other Ion-removing Agents

40:20 Caloric Agents
40:24 Salt and Sugar Substitutes
40:28 Diuretics
- 40:28.10 Potassium-sparing Diuretics

40:36 Irrigating Solutions
40:40 Uricosuric Agents

44:00 Enzymes

48:00 Antitussives, Expectorants, and Mucolytic Agents

48:08 Antitussives
48:16 Expectorants

48:24 Mucolytic Agents

52:00 Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat (EENT) Preparations

52:02 Antiallergic Agents
52:04 Anti-infectives
- 52:04.04 Antibacterials
- 52:04.16 Antifungals
- 52:04.20 Antivirals
- 52:04.92 Miscellaneous Anti-infectives

52:08 Anti-in.ammatoryAgents
52:10 Carbonic Anhydrase Inhibitors
52:12 Contact Lens Solutions
52:16 Local Anesthetics
52:20 Miotics
52:24 Mydriatics
52:28 Mouthwashes and Gargles
52:32 Vasoconstrictors
52:36 Miscellaneous EENT Drugs

56:00 Gastrointestinal Drugs

56:04 Antacids and Adsorbents
56:08 Antidiarrhea Agents
56:10 Anti.atulents
56:12 Cathartics and Laxatives
56:14 Cholelitholytic Agents
56:16 Digestants
56:20 Emetics
56:22 Antiemetics
- 56:22.08 Antihistamines
- 56:22.20 5-HT3 Receptor Antagonists
- 56:22.92 Miscellaneous Antiemetics

56:24 Lipotropic Agents*
56:28 Antiulcer Agents and Acid Suppressants
- 56:28.12 Histamine H2-Antagonists
- 56:28.28 Prostaglandins
- 56:28.32 Protectants
- 56:28.36 Proton-pump Inhibitors

56:32 Prokinetic Agents
56:36 Anti-in.ammatoryAgents
56:92 Miscellaneous GI Drugs

60:00 Gold Compounds

64:00 Heavy Metal Antagonists

68:00 Hormones and Synthetic Substitutes

68:04 Adrenals
68:08 Androgens
68:12 Contraceptives
68:16 Estrogens and Antiestrogens
- 68:16.04 Estrogens
- 68:16.08 Antiestrogens*
- 68:16.12 Estrogen Agonists-Antagonists

68:18 Gonadotropins
68:20 Antidiabetic Agents
- 68.20.02 -Glucosidase Inhibitors
- 68:20.04 Biguanides
- 68:20.08 Insulins
- 68:20.16 Meglitinides
- 68:20.20 Sulfonylureas
- 68:20.28 Thiazolidinediones
- 68:20.92 Miscellaneous Antidiabetic Agents

68:24 Parathyroid
68:28 Pituitary
68:30 Somatotropin Agonists and Antagonists
- 68:30.04 Somatotropin Agonists*
- 68:30.08 Somatotropin Antagonists

68:32 Progestins
68:34 Other Corpus Luteum Hormones*
68:36 Thyroid and Antithyroid Agents
- 68:36.04 Thyroid Agents
- 68:36.08 Antithyroid Agents

72:00 Local Anesthetics

76:00 Oxytocics

78:00 Radioactive Agents*

80:00 Serums, Toxoids, and Vaccines

80:04 Serums
80:08 Toxoids
80:12 Vaccines

84:00 Skin and Mucous Membrane Agents

84:04 Anti-infectives
- 84:04.04 Antibacterials
- 84:04.06 Antivirals
- 84:04.08 Antifungals
  - 84:04.08.04 Allylamines
  - 84:04.08.08 Azoles
  - 84:04.08.12 Benzylamines
  - 84:04.08.16 Echinocandins*
  - 84:04.08.20 Hydroxypyridones
  - 84:04.08.28 Polyenes
  - 84:04.08.32 Pyrimidines*
  - 84:04.08.40 Thiocarbamates
  - 84:04.08.92 Miscellaneous Antifungals
- 84:04.12 Scabicides and Pediculicides
- 84:04.16 Miscellaneous Local Anti-infectives

84:06 Anti-in.ammatoryAgents
84:08 Antipruritics and Local Anesthetics
84:12 Astringents
84:16 Cell Stimulants and Proliferants
84:20 Detergents
84:24 Emollients, Demulcents, and Protectants
- 84:24.04 Basic Lotions and Liniments*
- 84:24.08 Basic Oils and Other Solvents*
- 84:24.12 Basic Ointments and Protectants*
- 84:24.16 Basic Powders and Demulcents*

84:28 Keratolytic Agents
84:32 Keratoplastic Agents
84:36 Miscellaneous Skin and Mucous Membrane Agents
84:50 Depigmenting and Pigmenting Agents
- 84:50.04 Depigmenting Agents
- 84:50.06 Pigmenting Agents

84:80 Sunscreen Agents

86:00 Smooth Muscle Relaxants

86:08 Gastrointestinal Smooth Muscle Relaxants
86:12 GenitourinarySmooth Muscle Relaxants
86:16 RespiratorySmooth Muscle Relaxants

88:00 Vitamins

88:04 Vitamin A
88:08 Vitamin B Complex

88:12 Vitamin C
88:16 Vitamin D
88:20 Vitamin E
88:24 Vitamin K Activity
88:28 Multivitamin Preparations

92:00 Miscellaneous Therapeutic Agents

94:00 Devices*

96:00 Pharmaceutical Aids*

* Category is currently not in use in the printed version of *AHFS Drug Information*.

IPA Journal List

The following list represents journals that are regularly covered by *IPA*. The abbreviations listed are those used in the abstract citation. The country in which the journal is published is listed after the journal title. US state journals are scanned for applicable articles but are not listed below. A limited number of regional journals from other countries also are reviewed.

Words in journal titles have been abbreviated according to the International List of Periodical Title Word Abbreviations (International Standards Organization, ISO 833-1974(E) obtained from the International Center for the Registration of Serials, 20 rue Bachaumont, 75002, Paris, France. The CODEN designations and journal abbreviations were obtained from *Chemical Abstracts Service Source Index* available from Chemical Abstracts Service, 2540 Olentangy River Road, P.O. Box 3012, Columbus, Ohio 43210.

Journal abbreviation	CODEN	ISSN	Journal name
Acta Farm. Bonaerense	AFBODJ	0326-2383	Acta Farmaceutica Bonaerense (Argentina)
AAPS PharmSci	PHSCI	1522-1059	AAPS PharmSci
AAPS PharmSciTech	PHSCTE	1530-9932	AAPS PharmSciTech
Acta Pharm.	ACPHEE	1330-0075	Acta Pharmaceutica (Croatia)
Acta Pharm. Hung.	APHGAO	0001-6659	Acta Pharmaceutica Hungarica (Hungary)
Acta Pharm. Sinica (Yao Hsueh Hsueh Pao)	YHHPAL	0513-4870	Acta Pharmaceutica Sinica (China)
Acta Pharm. Turc.	APTUES	1300-638X	Acta Pharmaceutica Turcica (Turkey)
Acta Pol. Pharm. Drug Res.	APPHAX	0001-6837	Acta Poloniae Pharmaceutica - Drug Research (Poland)
Adv. Drug Delivery Rev.	ADDREP	0169-409X	Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews (England)
Adv. Pharm. Sci.	APHMA8	0065-3136	Advances in Pharmaceutical Sciences (England)
Adv. Ther.	ADTHE7	0741-238X	Advances in Therapy (USA)
Adverse Drug React. Bull.	ADRBBA	0044-6394	Adverse Drug Reaction Bulletin (England)
Aids	AIDAE	0269-9370	Aids
Alt. Complementary Ther.	ACTHFZ	1076-2809	Alternative & Complementary Therapies (England)
Altern. Ther. Health Med.	ATHMF7	1078-6791	Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine
Am. Heart J.	AHRTJ	0002-8703	American Heart Journal (USA)
Am. J. Cardio.	AJCDAG	0002-9149	American Journal of Cardiology
Am. J. Clin. Derm.	AJCDCI	1175-0561	American Journal of Clinical Dermatology (New Zealand)
Am. J. Health-Syst. Pharm.	AHSPEK	1079-2082	American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy (USA)
Am. J. Manage. Care		1088-0224	American Journal of Managed Care (USA)
Am. J. Nurs.	AJNUAK	0002-936X	American Journal of Nursing (USA)
Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol.	AJOGAH	0002-9378	American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology (USA)
Am. J. Pharm. Educ.	AJPDAD	0002-9459	American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education (USA)
Am. J. Psychiatry	AJPSAO	0002-953X	American Journal of Psychiatry
Am. J. Public Health	AJHEAA	0090-0036	American Journal of Public Health (USA)
Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.	AJCMED	1073-449X	American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine (USA)
America's Pharm.		0027-5927	America's Pharmacist (USA)
Anesthesiology	ANESAV	0003-3022	Anesthesiology
Ann. Pharm. Belg. (Apotherkersblad)	APHBA9	0365-5474	Annales Pharmaceutiques Belges (Belgium)
Ann. Pharm. Fr.	APFRAD	0003-4509	Annales Pharmaceutiques Francaises (France)
Ann. Intern. Med.	AIMEAS	0003-4819	Annals of Internal Medicine
Ann. Pharmacother.	APHRER	1060-0280	Annals of Pharmacotherapy (USA)
Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.	ARPTDI	0362-1642	Annual Review of Pharmacology and Toxicology
Ann. Rev. Pub. Hlth.	ARPBHL	0163-7525	Annual Review of Public Health
Antimicrob. Agents Chemother.	AMACCQ	0066-4804	Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (USA)
Arch. Pharm. (Weinham, Ger.)	ARPMAS	0365-6233	Archiv der Pharmazie (Weinheim, Germany)
Arch. Dermatol.	ARDEAC	0003-987X	Archives of Dermatology (USA)
Arch. Gen. Psychiatry	ARGPAQ	0003-990X	Archives of General Psychiatry
Arch. Int. Med.	AIMDAP	0003-9926	Archives of Internal Medicine
Arch. Pharmacal Res.	APHRDQ	0253-6296	Archives of Pharmacal Research (Korea)
Arthritis. Rheum.	ARHEAW	0004-3591	Arthritis and Rheumatism (USA)
Arzneim. Forsch.	ARZNAD	0004-4172	Arzneimittel-Forschung (Germany)

Journal abbreviation	CODEN	ISSN	Journal name
Atencion Farm.: Eur. J. Clin. Pharm.		1139-7357	Atencion Farmaceutica: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacy (Spain)
Aust. J. Pharm.	AJPRBM	0311-8002	Australian Journal of Pharmacy (Australia)
BioDrugs	BIDRF4	1173-8804	BioDrugs (New Zealand)
Biopharm. Drug Dispos.	BDDID8	0142-2782	Biopharmaceutics and Drug Disposition (England)
Blood	BLDAE	0006-4971	Blood
Boll. Chim. Farm.	BCFAAI	0006-6648	Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico (Italy)
Boll. Soc. Ital. Farm. Osp.	BSFOB3	0037-8798	Bollettino SIFO (della Societa Italiana di Farmacia Ospedaliera -Italy)
Brazilian J. Pharm. Sci. (Revista Brasileira de Ciencias Farmaceuticas)		1516-9332	Brazilian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Brazil)
Brit. J. Clin. Pharmacol.	BCPHBM	0306-5251	British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology (England)
Br. J. Dermatol.	BJDEAZ	0007-0963	British Journal of Dermatology (England)
Br. Med. J.	BMJOAE	0959-8146	British Medical Journal (England)
Bull. Clin. Psychopharmacol.		1017-7833	Bulletin of Clinical Psychopharmacology (Turkey)
Bull. Pharm. Sci. (Assiut Univ.-Egypt)	BPAUEC	1110-0052	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Assiut Universtiy-Egypt)
Bull. World Health Organ.	BWHOA6	0042-9686	Bulletin of the World Health Organization (Switzerland)
Calif. J. Health-Syst. Pharm.		1072-7809	California Journal of Health-System Pharmacy (USA)
Calif. Pharm.	CPMTB9	0008-1388	California Pharmacist (USA)
Can. J. Hosp. Pharm.	CJHPAV	0008-4123	Canadian Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (Canada)
Can. Med. Assoc. J	CMAJAX	0008-4409	Canadian Medical Association Journal (Canada)
Can. Pharm. J.	CPJOAC	0317-199X	Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal (Canada)
Cancer Res.	CNREA8	0008-5472	Cancer Research (USA)
Cardiovasc. Drug Rev.	CDREEA	0897-5957	Cardiovascular Drug Reviews (USA)
Cardiovasc. Drugs Ther.	CDTHET	0920-3206	Cardiovascular Drugs and Therapy
Ceska Slov. Farm.	CSLFEK	1210-7816	Ceska a Slovenska Farmacie (Czech Republic)
Chem. Pharm. Bull.	CPBTAL	0009-2363	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Bulletin (Japan)
Chest	CHEST	0012-3692	Chest
Chim. Oggi	CHOGDS	0392-839X	Chimicaoggi (Italy)
China Pharm. (Zhongguo Yaoshi)		1008-049X	China Pharmacist (China)
Chin. J. Antib.	ZKZAEY	1001-8689	Chinese Journal of Antibiotics
Chin. J. Clin. Pharm.			Chinese Journal of Clinical Pharmacy (China)
Chin. J. Hosp. Pharm. (Yiyuan Yaoxue Zazhi)	YYAZE3		Chinese Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (China)
Chin. J. Mod. Appl. Pharm.	ZCJMAP	1007-7693	Chinese Journal of Modern Applied Pharmacy (China)
Chin. J. Nat. Med.	ZCJNME	1672-3651	Chinese Journal of Natural Medicines (China)
Chin. J. New Drugs (Zhongguo Xinyao Zazhi)	ZGXIZA	1003-3734	Chinese Journal of New Drugs (China)
Chin. J. New Drugs Clin. Remedies (Zhongguo Xinyao yu Linchuang Zazhi)	CJNDCR	1007-7669	Chinese Journal of New Drugs and Clinical Remedies (China)
Chin. J. Pharm. Anal. (Yaowu Fenxi Zazhi)	YFZADL	0254-1793	Chinese Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis (China)
Chin. J. Pharmaceuticals (Zhongguo Yiyao Gongye Zazhi)	ZYGZEA	1001-8255	Chinese Journal of Pharmaceuticals (China)
Chin. J. Pharmacoepidemiol.			Chinese Journal of Pharmacoepidemiology (China)
Chin. Pharm. J. (Zhongguo Yaoxue Zazhi)	ZYZAEU	1001-2494	Chinese Pharmaceutical Journal (China)
Chin. Pharm. J. (Taiwan)	CYHCEX	1016-1015	Chinese Pharmaceutical Journal (Taiwan)
Chin. Tradit. Herb Drugs	CTYAD8	0253-2670	Chinese Traditional and Herbal Drugs (China)
Cienc. Tec. Pharm.	CIPHE	1131-5253	Ciencia y Tecnologia Pharmaceutica (Spain)
Circ. Farm.	CIFAA3	0366-6425	Circular Farmaceutica (Spain)
Circulation	CIRCAZ	0009-7322	Circulation
Clean Rooms		1043-8017	Clean Rooms (USA)
Clin. Drug Invest.	CDINFR	1173-2563	Clinical Drug Investigation (New Zealand)
Clin. Infect. Dis.	CINFDE	1058-4838	Clinical Infectious Diseases
Clin. J. Pain	CLJPIN	0749-8047	Clinical Journal of Pain
Clin. Microbiol. Rev.	CLMREV	0893-8512	Clinical Microbiology Review
Clin. Pharmacokinet.	CPKNDH	0312-5963	Clinical Pharmacokinetics (New Zealand)
Clin. Pharmacol. Ther.	CLPTAT	0009-9236	Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (USA)
Clin. Res. Regul. Aff.	CRRAES	1060-1333	Clinical Research and Regulatory Affairs (USA)
Clin. Ther.	CLTHDG	0149-2918	Clinical Therapeutics (USA)
Clin. Exper. Allergy	CLEXAB	0954-7894	Clinical and Experimental Allergy: Journal of the British Society for Allergy and Clinical Immunology
CNS Drugs	CNDREF	1172-7047	CNS Drugs (New Zealand)
CNS Drug Rev.	CNREVS	1080-563X	CNS Drug Reviews
Commun. Pharm.		1096-9179	Community Pharmacist (USA)
ComputerTalk	COPHEI	0736-3893	ComputerTalk (USA)

Journal abbreviation	CODEN	ISSN	Journal name
Consult. Pharm.	CNPHEB	0888-5109	Consultant Pharmacist (USA)
Consum. Rep.	CONRAY	0010-7174	Consumer Reports (USA)
Contemp. Long Term Care	CLCAED	8750-9652	Contemporary Long Term Care (USA)
Cosmet. Derm.		1041-3766	Cosmetic Dermatology (USA)
Cosmet. Toiletries	CTOIDG	0361-4387	Cosmetics and Toiletries (USA)
Crit. Care Med.	CCMEDE	0090-3493	Critical Care Medicine
Crit. Rev. Th. Drug Car. Sys.	CRTDAS	0743-4863	Critical Reviews in Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems (USA)
Cron. Farm.	CRFMAY	0011-1783	Cronache Farmaceutiche (Italy)
Curr. Med. Res. Opin.	CMROCX	0300-7995	Current Medical Research and Opinion (England)
Curr. Opin. Biotechnol.	CUOBE	0958-1669	Current Opinion in Biotechnology
Curr. Ther. Res. Clin. Exper.	CTRCE	0011-393X	Current Therapeutic Research, Clinical and Experimental
DARU*		1560-8115	DARU Journal of the Faculty of Pharmacy, Tehran University of the Medical Sciences (Iran)
Dtsch. Apoth. Ztg.	DAZEA2	0011-9857	Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung (Germany)
Dtsch. Apoth.	DAPOAG	0366-8622	Deutsche Apotheker, Der (Germany)
Diabetes	DIAEAZ	0012-1797	Diabetes (USA)
Diabetes Care	DIACRE	0149-5992	Diabetes Care
Dis. Manage. Health Outcomes		1173-8790	Disease Management and Health Outcomes (New Zealand)
Dissol. Technol.		1521-298X	Dissolution Technologies (USA)
Drug Chem. Toxicol.	DCTODJ	0148-0545	Drug and Chemical Toxicology (USA)
Drug Ther. Bull.	DRTBBF	0012-6543	Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin (England)
Drug Ben. Trends		1080-5826	Drug Benefit Trends (USA)
Drug Deliv.	DDELEB	1071-7544	Drug Delivery (England)
Drug Des. Discov.	DDDIEV	1055-9612	Drug Design and Discovery (Switzerland)
Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm.	DDIPD8	0363-9045	Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (USA)
Drug Dev. Res.	DDREDK	0272-4391	Drug Development Research (USA)
Drug Disc. Today	DDTOF	1359-6446	Drug Discovery Today (England)
Drug Inf. J.	DGIJB9	0092-8615	Drug Information Journal (USA)
Drug Metab. Dispos.	DMDSAI	0090-9556	Drug Metabolism
Drug News Perspect.	DNPEE	0124-0934	Drug News and Perspectives (Spain)
Drug Saf.	DRSAEA	0114-5916	Drug Safety (New Zealand)
Drug Top.	DRTOAJ	0012-6616	Drug Topics (USA)
Drugs Soc.	DRSOEI	8756-8233	Drugs & Society (USA)
Drugs	DRUGAY	0012-6667	Drugs (New Zealand)
Drugs Aging	DRAGE6	1170-229X	Drugs and Aging (New Zealand)
Drugs R & D	DRUDA	1174-5886	Drugs in R & D
Drugs Made Ger.	DRMGAS	0012-6683	Drugs Made in Germany (Germany)
Drugs Future	DRFUD4	0377-8282	Drugs of the Future (Spain)
Drugs Today	MDACAP	0025-7656	Drugs of Today (Spain)
Drugs Exp. Clin. Res.	DECRDP	0378-6501	Drugs Under Experimental and Clinical Research (Switzerland)
Egypt. Med. J. NRC	EMJNRC	1687-1278	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center (Egypt)
Epidemlg.	EPIDML	1044-3983	Epidemiology
Epilep.*	EPILPS	0013-9580	Epilepsia
Eur. J. Hosp. Pharm.	EJHPH	1378-1510	European Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (Netherlands)
Eur. J. Dermatol.	EJDEE	1167-1122	European Journal of Dermatology (France)
Eur. J. Parenter. Sci.		0964-4679	European Journal of Parenteral Sciences (England)
Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.	EPSCED	0928-0987	European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Netherlands)
Eur. J. Pharm. And Biopharm.	EJPBEL	0939-6411	European Journal of Pharmaceutics and Biopharmaceutics (Netherlands)
FABAD J. Pharm. Sci	FBDEDQ	1300-4182	FABAD Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (Turkey)
Farm. Obz.	FAOBAS	0014-8172	Farmaceuticky Obzor (Slovakia)
Farm. Hosp. (Spain)		0214-4697	Farmaceutico Hospitales, El (Spain)
Farm.		0213-7283	Farmaceutico, El (Spain)
Farm. Tijdschr. Belg.	FMTBB2	0771-2367	Farmaceutisch Tijdschrift Voor Belgie (Belgium)
Farm. Glas.	FAGLAI	0014-8202	Farmaceutski Glasnik (Croatia)
Farm. Vestn. (Lubljana)	FMVTAV	0014-8229	Farmacevtski Vestnik (Ljubljana, Slovenia)
Farmacia	FRMBAZ	0014-8237	Farmacia (Rumania)
Farm. Hosp.	FAHOE2	1130-6343	Farmacia Hospitalaria (Spain)
Farm. Port.	FAPOE8	0870-0230	Farmacia Portuguesa (Portugal)
Farm. Pol.	FAPOA4	0014-8261	Farmacja Polska (Poland)
Farmaco	FRMCE8	0014-827X	Farmaco, Il (Italy)

Journal abbreviation	CODEN	ISSN	Journal name
FDA Consum.	FDACBH	0362-1332	FDA Consumer (USA)
Fertil. Steril.	FESTAS	0015-0282	Fertility and Sterility (USA)
Fitoterapia	FTRPAE	0367-326X	Fitoterapia (Italy)
Fla. J. Hlth.-Syst. Pharm.			Florida Journal of Health-System Pharmacy (USA)
Fla. Pharm. Today		0897-4616	Florida Pharmacy Today (USA)
Folia Pharm.	FOLPDK	0139-939X	Folia Pharmaceutica Universitatis Carolinae (Czechslovakia)
Food Drug Law J.	FDLJE	1064-590X	Food and Drug Law Journal (USA)
Formulary	FORMF9	1082-801X	Formulary (USA)
Gastroenterology	GSTREE	0016-5085	Gastroenterology
G. Ital. Farm. Clin.	GIFCEN	1120-3749	Giornale Italiano di Farmacia Clinica (Italy)
GMP Rev.	GMPRV	1476-4547	GMP Review
Hepat.	HEPATO	0270-9139	Hepatology
Hlth. Aff.		0278-2715	Health Affairs
HealthC. Distrib.		1096-9160	Health Care Distributor (USA)
Hlth. Data Manag.	HLDAMA	1079-9869	Health Data Management
Health Serv. Res.	HESEA5	0017-9124	Health Services Research (USA)
Hepatolg.		0270-9139	Hepatology
Herald of Med. (Yiyao Daobao)	YIYADB	1004-0781	Herald of Medicine (China)
Herba Pol.	HPBIA9	0018-0599	Herba Polonica (Poland)
Hosp. Mater. Manage.	HMMAEN	0888-3068	Hospital Materials Management (USA)
Hospital Pharmacist		1352-7967	Hospital Pharmacist (Great Britain)
Hosp. Pharm. Rep.	HPRPEC	1052-3146	Hospital Pharmacist Report (USA)
Hosp. Pharm.	HOPHAZ	0018-5787	Hospital Pharmacy (USA)
Hosp. Top.	HOTOA8	0018-5868	Hospital Topics (USA)
Hosp. Health Netw.	HHNEE5	1068-8838	Hospitals and Health Networks (USA)
Hypertension	HPRTDN	0194-911X	Hypertension
Indian Drugs	INDRBA	0019-462X	Indian Drugs (India)
Indian J. Nat. Prod.	IJNPET	0970-129X	Indian Journal of Natural Products (India)
Indian J. Pharm. Sci.	IJSIDW	0250-474X	Indian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (India)
Indonesian J. Pharm. (Majalah Farmasi Indonesia)	MFINFF	0126-1037	Indonesian Journal of Pharmacy (Indonesia)
Infusion		1080-3858	Infusion (USA)
Integr. Canc. Ther.		1534-7354	Integrative Cancer Therapies
Intern. Med. J.	INMEJ	1444-0903	Internal Medicine Journal
Int. Drug Ther. Newsl.	IDTNA7	0020-6571	International Drug Therapy Newsletter (USA)
Int. Immunopharmacology	IMMUDP	0162-3109	International Immunopharmacology
Int. J. Clin. Pharmacol. Ther.	IJCPB5	0946-1965	International Journal of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics (Germany)
Int. J. Cosmet. Sci.	IJCMDW	0142-5463	International Journal of Cosmetic Science (England)
Int. J. Drug Policy		0955-3959	International Journal of Drug Policy (England)
Int. J. Med. Mushrm.	IJMEMS	1521-9437	International Journal of Medicinal Mushrooms (USA)
Int. J. Pharm. Compound.		1092-4221	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Compounding (USA)
Int. J. Pharm. Med.	IJPMF	1364-9027	International Journal of Pharmaceutical Medicine (England)
Int. J. Pharm.	IJPHDE	0378-5173	International Journal of Pharmaceutics (Netherlands)
Int. J. Pharm. Pract.	IJPPF	0961-7671	International Journal of Pharmacy Practice (England)
Int. J. Risk Safety in Med.	IJMDEM	0924-6479	International Journal of Risk and Safety in Medicine (Netherlands)
Int. Pharm. J.	IPHJEN	1010-0423	International Pharmacy Journal
Ir. Pharm. J.	IPHJDM	0332-0707	Irish Pharmacy Journal (Ireland)
J. Managed Pharmaceut. Care		1534-9713	Journal of Managed Pharmaceutical Care
J. Nutraceuticals, Funct. Med. Foods	JNFMFK	1089-4179	Journal of Nutraceuticals, Functional & Medical Foods
Jpn. J. Hosp. Pharm. (Byoin Yakugaku)	BYYADW	0389-9098	Japanese Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (Japan)
Jpn. J. Pharm. Hlth. Care Sci.	IYRAA3	1346-342X	Japanese Journal of Pharmaceutical Health Care and Sciences (Japan)
Jt. Comm. Perspect.	JCAHAY	1044-4017	Joint Commission Perspectives (USA)
J. Pharm. Clin.	JPCLDE	0291-1981	Journal de Pharmacie Clinique (France)
J. Pharm. Belg.	JPBEAJ	0047-2166	Journal de Pharmacie de Belgique (Belgium)
J. Allergy Clin. Immunol.*	JACIBY	0091-6749	Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology
J. Alt. Complement. Med.	JACPFP	1075-5535	Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine: Research on Paradigm, Practice, and Policy (USA)
J. Am. Nutraceut. Assn.		1521-4524	Journal of American Nutraceutical Association (USA)
J. Appl. Ther. Res.	JATRFE	1029-2659	Journal of Applied Therapeutic Research (USA)
J. Cannabis Ther.	JCTOAE	1529-9775	Journal of Cannabis Therapeutics (USA)
J. Cardiovasc. Pharmacol.	JCPCDT	0160-2446	Journal of Cardiovascular Pharmacology

Journal abbreviation	CODEN	ISSN	Journal name
J. Chin. Pharm.		1001-0408	Journal of China Pharmacy (China)
J. China Pharm. Univ. (Zhongguo Yaoke Daxue Xuebao)	ZHYXE9	1000-5048	Journal of China Pharmaceutical University (China)
J. Chin. Mater. Med. (Zhongguo Zhongyao Zazhi)	ZZZAE3	1001-5302	Journal of Chinese Materia Medica (China)
J. Clin. Invest.	JCINAO	0021-9738	Journal of Clinical Investigation (USA)
J. Clin. Oncol.	JCONDN	0732-183X	Journal of Clinical Oncology (USA)
J. Clin. Pharmacol.	JCPCBR	0091-2700	Journal of Clinical Pharmacology (USA)
J. Clin. Pharm. Ther.	JCPTED	0269-4727	Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics (England)
J. Clin. Psych.*	JCLPSA	0160-6689	Journal of Clinical Psychiatry
J. Clin. Psychopharmacol.	JCPYDR	0271-0749	Journal of Clinical Psychopharmacology (USA)
J. Clin. Res.		1369-5207	Journal of Clinical Research (England)
J. Controlled Release	JCREEC	0168-3695	Journal of Controlled Release (Netherlands)
J. Cosmet. Sci.	JSCCA5	0037-9832	Journal of Cosmetic Science (England)
J. Disper. Sci. Tech.	JDTEDS	0193-2691	Journal of Dispersion Science and Technology (USA)
J. Drug Educ.	JDGEBT	0047-2379	Journal of Drug Education (USA)
J. Drug Res.	JDGRAX	0085-2406	Journal of Drug Research (Egypt)
J. Drug Target.	JDTAEH	1061-186X	Journal of Drug Targeting (Switzerland)
J. Ethnopharmacol.	JOETD7	0378-8741	Journal of Ethnopharmacology (Ireland)
J. Herbal Pharmcother.	JHPOBU	1522-8940	Journal of Herbal Pharmacotherapy (USA)
J. Herbs Spices Med. Plants	JHEPE	1049-6475	Journal of Herbs, Spices, and Medicinal Plants (USA)
J. Hum. Hypert.	JHUHY	0950-9240	Journal of Human Hypertension
J. Infect. Dis. Pharmacother.	JIDPF	1068-7777	Journal of Infectious Disease Pharmacotherapy (USA)
J. Intraven. Nurs.	JINUEE	0896-5846	Journal of Intravenous Nursing (USA)
J. Invest. Dermatol.	JIDEAE	0022-202X	Journal of Investigative Dermatology (USA)
J. Jpn. Soc. Hosp. Pharm. (Nihon Byoin Yakuzaishi Kai Zasshi)	NBYZEB	1341-8815	Journal of Japanese Society of Hospital Pharmacists (Japan)
J. Long-Term Eff. Med. Impl.	JEMIPL	1050-6934	Journal of Long-Term Effects of Medical Implants (USA)
J. Manage. Care Pharm.		1083-4087	Journal of Managed Care Pharmacy (USA)
J. Med. Econ.		1369-6998	Journal of Medical Economics (England)
J. Med. Food		1096-620X	Journal of Medicinal Food (USA)
J. Nat. Prod.	JNPRDF	0163-3864	Journal of Natural Products (USA)
J. Nat. Remedies	JNARE	0972-5547	Journal of Natural Remedies
J. Oncol. Pharm. Pract.		1078-1552	Journal of Oncology Pharmacy Practice (USA)
J. Pain & Palliat. Care Pharmaco.	JPPCP	1536-0288	Journal of Pain and Palliative Care Pharmacotherapy (USA)
J. Palliative Med.	JPAMF9	1096-6218	Journal of Palliative Medicine (USA)
J. Pediatr. Pharmacol. Ther.		1087-0539	Journal of Pediatric Pharmacology and Therapeutics (USA)
J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal.	JPBADA	0731-7085	Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (England)
J. Pharm. Care Pain Symp. Contr.	JPPSEX	1056-4950	Journal of Pharmaceutical Care in Pain and Symptom Control (USA)
J. Pharm. Mark. Manage.	JPMMEY	0883-7597	Journal of Pharmaceutical Marketing and Management (USA)
J. Pharm. Med.	JPMDE7	0958-0581	Journal of Pharmaceutical Medicine (England)
J. Pharm. Sci. Tech. (Yakuzaigaku)	YAKUA2	0372-7629	Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology (Japan)
J. Pharm. Sci.	JPMSAE	0022-3549	Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (USA)
J. Pharmacoepidemiol.	JPHAE	0896-6966	Journal of Pharmacoepidemiology (USA)
J. Pharmacokinet. Biopharm.	JPBPBJ	0090-466X	Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Biopharmaceutics (USA) Journal of Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics (USA)
J. Pharm. Pharmacol.	JPPMAB	0373-1022	Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology (England)
J. Pharm. Pract.	JPPREU	0897-1900	Journal of Pharmacy Practice (USA)
J. Pharm. Teach.	JOPTET	1044-0054	Journal of Pharmacy Teaching (USA)
J. Pharm. Technol.	JPTEEB	8755-1225	Journal of Pharmacy Technology (USA)
J. Psychopharm.	JPSPY	0269-8811	Journal of Psychopharmacology
J. Res. Pharm. Econ.	JRPEE5	0896-6621	Journal of Research in Pharmaceutical Economics (USA)
J. Rheum.	JRHEMA	0315-162X	Journal of Rheumatology
J. Soc. Adm. Pharm.	JSAPE4	0281-0662	Journal of Social and Administrative Pharmacy (Sweden)
J. Am. Acad. Dermatol.	JAADDB	0190-9622	Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology (USA)
J. Am. Coll. Cardio			Journal of the American College of Cardiology (USA)
JAMA	JAMAAP	0098-7484	Journal of the American Medical Association (USA)
J. Am. Med. Info. Assoc.	JAMIAP	1067-5027	Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association
J. Am. Pharm. Assn.	JPHAF8	1086-5802	Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association

Journal abbreviation	CODEN	ISSN	Journal name
J. Iowa Pharm. Assn.		0889-7735	Journal of the Iowa Pharmacy Association (USA)
J. Natl. Cancer Inst.	JNCIEQ	0027-8874	Journal of the National Cancer Institute (USA)
J. Natl. Med. Assoc.	JNMAAE	0027-9684	Journal of the National Medical Association (USA)
J. Pharm. Soc. Jap. (Yakugaku Zasshi)	YKKZAJ	0031-6903	Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan (Japan)
J. Pharm. Soc. Wis.		1098-1853	Journal of the Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin (USA)
JPEN J. Parenter Enteral Nutr.	JPENDU	1087-0539	JPEN, Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition (USA)
KeePosted			KeePosted (USA)
Lancet	LANCAO	0023-7507	Lancet, The (USA)
LECTA		0104-0987	LECTA: Revista de Farmacia e Biologia (Brazil)
Manag. Care Interface		0896-4831	Managed Care Interface (USA)
Manage. Healthc. Exec.		1060-1392	Managed Healthcare Executive (USA)
Manuf. Chem.	MCANAH	0025-2557	Manufacturing Chemist (England)
Med. Device Technol.		1048-6690	Medical Device Technology (England)
Med. Lett. Drugs Ther.	MELEAP	0025-732X	Medical Letter on Drugs and Therapeutics (USA)
Med. Monatsschr. Pharm.	MMPHDB	0342-9601	Medizinische Monatsschrift fur Pharmazeuten (Germany)
Mich. Pharm.	MIPHBF	0026-2404	Michigan Pharmacist (USA)
Mod. Healthc.	MOHEDA	0093-7061	Modern Healthcare (USA)
Morb. Mortal. Wkly. Rep.	MMWRB6	0091-0031	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (USA)
Nanotechnology		0957-4484	Nanotechnology
Natural Pharm.		1089-4853	Natural Pharmacy (USA)
Nebr. Mortar Pestle		0028-1891	Nebraska Mortar and Pestle (USA)
N. Engl. J. Med.	NEJMAG	0028-4793	New England Journal of Medicine (USA)
New Ethicals J.	NEETEG	1174-4502	New Ethicals Journal (New Zealand)
N.Y. Health-Syst. Pharm.		1066-5617	New York Health-System Pharmacist (USA)
N. Z. Pharm.	NZPHD3	0111-431X	New Zealand Pharmacy (New Zealand)
Newsline Pharm.			Newsline for Pharmacists (USA)
Nurse Pract.	NRPRDJ	0361-1817	Nurse Practitioner (USA)
Nurs.	NURSBH	0360-4039	Nursing (USA)
Nutr. Clin. Pract.	NCPREH	0884-5336	Nutrition in Clinical Practice (USA)
OAZ Oesterr. Apoth. Ztg.	OAZEAL	0029-8859	OAZ Osterriechesche Apotheker-Zeitung (Austria)
Ohio Pharm.		0030-1027	Ohio Pharmacist (USA)
P and T	PPTTE	1052-1372	P and T (USA)
Pakistan J. Sci. Ind. Resch.	PSIRAA	0030-9885	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research
PDA J. Pharm. Sci. Technol.	JPHTEU	1076-397X	PDA Journal of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology (USA)
Pediatrics	PEDIAU	0031-4005	Pediatrics (USA)
Pediatric Asthma, Allergy & Immunology	PAAIEP	0883-1874	Pediatric Asthma, Allergy & Immunology (USA)
Pediatric Drugs	PTDGFW	1174-5878	Pediatric Drugs (New Zealand)
Perfum. Flavor.	PEFLDI	0272-2666	Perfumer and Flavorist (USA)
Pharma Times	PHTIDW	0031-6849	Pharma Times (India)
Pharm. Cosmet. Rev.		0257-2028	Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Review (South Africa)
Pharm. Pharmacol. Lett.	PPLEE3	0939-9488	Pharmaceutical and Pharmacological Letters (Germany)
Pharm. Biol.	BHPIFC	1388-0209	Pharmaceutical Biology (Netherlands)
Pharm. Care Resch. (Yaoxue Fuwu Yu Yanjiu)	YEYYAH	1671-2838	Pharmaceutical Care and Research (China)
Pharm. Chem. J. (Khim. Farm. Zh.)	PCJOAU	0023-1134	Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal (Russia)
Pharm. Dev. Technol.	PDTEFS	1083-7450	Pharmaceutical Development and Technology (USA)
Pharm. Exec.	PHEXD2	0279-6570	Pharmaceutical Executive (USA)
Pharm. Hist. (London)	PHAHAX	0079-1393	Pharmaceutical Historian (England)
Pharm. J.	PHJOAV	0031-6873	Pharmaceutical Journal (England)
Pharm. Res.	PHREEB	0724-8741	Pharmaceutical Research (USA)
Pharm. Sci. Technol. Today		1461-5347	Pharmaceutical Science and Technology Today (England)
Pharm. Weekbl.	PHWEAW	0031-6911	Pharmaceutisch Weekblad (Netherlands)
Pharmaciae			Pharmaciae (South Africa)
PharmacoEcon.		1170-7690	PharmacoEconomics (New Zealand)
Pharmacoepidemiol. Drug Saf.	PDSAEA	1053-8569	Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety (England)
Pharmacol. Ther.	PHTHER	0163-7258	Pharmacology and Therapeutics
Pharmacotherapy	PHPYDQ	0277-0008	Pharmacotherapy (USA)
Pharmactuel			Pharmactuel, Le (France)
Pharm. Hist.	PHHIB4	0031-7047	Pharmacy in History (USA)
Pharm. Pract.		1358-1538	Pharmacy in Practice (England)
Pharm. Educ.	PHEDCE	1560-2214	Pharmacy Education (UK)
Pharm. Pract. News	PPNWEX	0886-988X	Pharmacy Practice News (USA)
Pharm. Rev.		0314-6316	Pharmacy Review (Australia)
Pharm. Times	PYTMAO	0003-0627	Pharmacy Times (USA)

Journal abbreviation	CODEN	ISSN	Journal name
Pharm. Today		1042-0991	Pharmacy Today (USA)
Pharm. World Sci.	PWSCED	0928-1231	Pharmacy World and Science (Netherlands)
Pharm. Ind.	PHINAN	0031-711X	Pharmazeutische Industrie (Germany)
Pharm. Ztg.	PHZIAP	0031-7136	Pharmazeutische Zeitung (Germany)
Pharma. Pract. (Canada)	PHRPEA	0829-2809	Pharmacy Practice (Canada)
Pharma. Rev.	PHAREV		The Pharma Review (India)
Pharmazie	PHARAT	0031-7144	Pharmazie, Die (Germany)
Planta Med.	PLMEAA	0032-0943	Planta Medica (Germany)
Postgrad. Med.	PGMED	0032-5481	Postgraduate Medicine
Presc. Intl.		1167-7422	Prescrire International (France)
Qual. Assur. J.	QAJOFW	1087-8378	Quality Assurance Journal (Great Britain)
Quebec Pharm.		0826-9874	Quebec Pharmacie (Canada)
Rheumat.	RHEUMT	1462-0324	Rheumatology
RN Mag.	REGNAE	0033-7021	Registered Nurse Magazine (USA)
Rev. Mex. Cien. Farm.		1027-3956	Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Farmaceuticas (Mexico)
Rev. Port. Farm.	RPTFAU	0484-811X	Revista Portuguesa de Farmacia (Portugal)
Rev. Cienc. Farmac.	RCIFDN	0101-3793	Revista de Ciencias Farmaceuticas (Brazil)
S.T.P. Pharma Practiques	STPPEF	0758-6922	S.T.P. Pharma Pratiques (France)
S.T.P. Pharma Sci.	STSSE5	1157-1489	S.T.P. Pharma Sciences (France)
Saudi Pharm. J.		1319-0164	Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal (Saudi Arabia)
Schweiz. Apotheker Ztg.	SAZTA8	0036-7508	Schweizerische Apotheker Zeitung (Switzerland)
Sci. Pharm.	SCPHA4	0036-8709	Scientia Pharmaceutica (Austria)
Seifen, Oele, Fette, Wachse	SOFWAF	0037-0983	Seifen, Oele, Fette, Wachse (Germany)
Sex. Trans. Dis.	SXTDIS	0148-5717	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Soap Perfum. Cosmet.	SPCOAH	0037-749X	Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics (England)
Soc. Sci. Med.	SSCMAW	0037-7856	Social Science and Medicine (USA)
Stroke	SJCCA7	0039-2499	Stroke (USA)
Thai J. Hosp. Pharm.		1513-4067	Thai Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (Thailand)
Ther. Drug Monit.	TDMODV	0163-4356	Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (USA)
Toxicology	TXCYAC	0300-483X	Toxicology
Trends Biotechnol.	TRBIDM	0167-7799	Trends in Biotechnology (Netherlands)
Trop. J. Pharm. Res.	TRPHRE	1596-5996	Tropical Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
Rheumat.	RHEUMT	1462-0324	Rheumatology
US Pharm.	USPHD5	0148-4818	US Pharmacist (USA)
Value Hlth.		1098-3015	Value in Health (USA)
Vet. Hum. Toxicol.	VHTODE	0145-6296	Veterinary and Human Toxicology (USA)
WHO Drug Info.		1010-9609	WHO Drug Information (Switzerland)

Quick Reference Card of IPA Access Points

Field Name	DATAStar File IPAB	DIALOG File 74	DIMDI File IPA/IA70
Accession Number (Abstract Number)	7-1234.AN 25-12345.AN	S AA=07-01234 S AA=25-12345	
Author(s)	RUSHO-W$.AU	S AU=RUSHO, W?	F AU=RUSHO W?
Author Affiliation / Corporate Source	PHARM SAME UTAH.IN	S CS=(PHARM(F)UTAH)	F CS=PHARM ? UTAH
Journal Name / Source (full)	HOSPITAL-FORMULARY.SO	S JN=HOSPITAL FORMULARY	F JT=HOSPITAL FORMULARY?
Journal Name / Source (abbr)	HOSP-FORMUL.SO	Not searchable	Not Searchable
CODEN	AJHPA9.PU	S CD=AJHPA9	F CO=AJHPA9
ISSN	0002-9289.PU	S SN=0002-9828	
Publication Year	2004.SO	S PY=2004	F PY=2004
Language	LG=EN		F LA=ENGLISH
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Document Type[1]	EDITORIAL.AT	S DT=EDITORIAL	F DT=EDITORIAL
Title Word(s)	PARENTERAL ADJ NUTRITION.TI	S PARENTERAL (W) NUTRITION/TI	F PARENTERAL NUTRITION/TI
Section Heading	DRUG EVALUATIONS.SC	S SH=DRUG EVALUATIONS	F DRUG EVALUATIONS/SH
Section Code	“06”.SC	S SH=06	F SC=6
Abstract	ESSENTIAL ADJ ADMINO ADJ ACID$.AB	S ESSENTIAL (W) AMINO (W) ACID?/AB	F ESSENTIAL AMINO ACID?/AB
Descriptor / Keyword / Index Term	HEALTH-CARE ADJ HOME.DE TRAVASOL.DE	S HEALTH CARE (L) HOME	F CT=HEALTH CARE AND UT=HOME F CT=TRAVASOL
Trade Name	TAGAMET.TN[2]	S TAGAMET/NA S TAGAMET/TN	F DN=TAGAMET
CAS Registry Number	107-13-1.RN[2] ACRYLONITRILE.RN	S RN=107-13-1[2] S ACRYLNITRILE/NA	F CR=107-13-1[2] F TE=ACRYLONITRILE
Human Study	HUMAN.DE	LIMIT S#/HUMAN	F CT=HUMAN
Update Code / *IPA* Issue	9803.AN	S UD=9803	
Therapeutic Class Text	ANTIBIOTICS.CC[2]	S ANTIBIOTICS/TC	F GRC=ANTIBIOTICS
Therapeutic Class Code	8# 8-12# 8-12-16#	S TC=08 S TC=08.12 S TC=08.12.16	

[1] Beginning in 1985
[2] Matched with generic name

Field Name	Ovid File IPAB	SilverPlatter	STN International File IPA
Accession Number (Abstract Number)	7-1234.AN 25-12345.AN	7-1234 IN AN 25-12345 IN AN	7-01234/DN 25-12345/DN
Author(s)	RUSHO-W$.AU	RUSHO-W? IN AU	RUSHO-W?/AU
Author Affiliation / Corporate Source	(PHARM AND UTAH).IN	(PHARM AND UTAH) IN AD	(PHARM(L) UTAH)/CS
Journal Name / Source (full)	HOSPITAL FORMULARY.JN[6] HOSPITAL FORMULARY.SO	HOSPITAL-FORMULARY IN SO	HOSPITAL FORMULARY/SO HOSPITAL FORMULARY/JT
Journal Name / Source (abbr)	HOSP FORMUL.JA	HOSP-FORMUL IN SO	HOSP FORMUL/SO HOSP FORMUL/JT
CODEN	AJHPA9.CD	AJHPA9 IN CO	AJHPA9/ISN AJHPA9/SO
ISSN	0002-9289.IS	0002-9289 IN IS	0002-9289/ISN 0002-9289/SO
Publication Year	2004.YR	2004 IN PY	2004/PY
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Summary Language	FRE.SL	FRENCH IN LS	FRENCH/SL
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Title Word(s)	PARENTERAL NUTRITION.TI[7]	(PARENTERAL ADJ NUTRITION) IN TI	PARENTERAL NUTRITION/TI
Section Heading	DRUG EVALUATIONS.CC	DRUG EVALUATIONS IN SC	DRUG-EVALUATIONS/SC
Section Code	"6".CC	6 IN SC	6/CC
Abstract	ESSENTIAL ADJ ADMINO ADJ ACID$.AB[7]	(ESSENTIAL ADJ AMINO ADJ ACID?) in AB	ESSENTIAL AMINO ACID?[3] ESSENTIAL AMINO ACID?/BI[4]
Descriptor / Keyword / Index Term	HEALTH CARE HOME$.SH HEALTH CARE HOME.HW TRAVASOL.HW	HEALTH-CARE-HOME IN DE TRAVASOL IN DE	HEALTH CARE HOME/IT TRAVASOL/IT TRAVASOL/CT
Trade Name	TAGAMET.TN[2]	TAGAMET IN DR	TAGAMET/CT TAGAMET/CW
CAS Registry Number	107-13-1.RN[2] ACRYLONITRILE.RN[8]	107-13-1 IN RN ACRYLONITRILE IN RN	107-13-1[2,3] 107-13-1/BI[4] ACRYLONITRILE/CN
Human Study	Limit Feature	HUMAN IN HU	HUMAN/FS
Update Code / *IPA* Issue	9803.EM	9803 IN UD 199907 IN UD	980315/UP[5]
Therapeutic Class Text	ANTIBIOTICS.PC[2]	ANTIBIOTICS IN PC	ANTIOBIOTICS/CC
Therapeutic Class Code	"8".PC 8 12.PC 8 12 16.PC	08 IN PC 08.12 IN PC 08.12.16 IN PC	8/CC 8:12/CC 8:12.16/CC

[3] also searchable freetext
[4] also searchable in basic index
[5] not displayed
[6] can search as journal word .JW
[7] can search as text word .TW
[8] can search as registry word .RW