



# EMBASE



## Search Guide



## Searching EMBASE (via Ovid)

Embase is an international biomedical and pharmaceutical bibliographic database indexing over 4,800 journals from 1980 to the present. Areas covered include medicine, pharmacology, pharmaceuticals, toxicology, health care systems and public health, drug dependence and psychiatry.

### Searching the database

#### 1. Developing a Search Strategy

Before you begin searching you will need to develop a search strategy. This involves analysing the search topic and identifying the main concepts. Each concept may then have a number of different search terms which can describe that concept.

**Example Search Topic:** Deep vein thrombosis in air travellers.

Looking at the example search topic, the main concepts are: “Deep Vein Thrombosis” and “Air Travellers”.

You can sometimes have several search terms for a concept, ie: synonyms or alternative descriptions.

In this example, the concept of “air travellers” has 2 possible search terms: travel and aviation, as outlined in the table below.

**Example of Concepts & Search Terms:**

	<b>Concept 1</b>	<b>Concept 2</b>
	<b>DEEP VEIN THROMBOSIS</b>	<b>AIR TRAVELLERS</b>
<b>Search Term</b>	Deep vein thrombosis	Travel
<b>Search Term</b>		Aviation

#### 2. Database Search Options

There are two main ways of searching databases: **subject heading search** or **keyword search**.

- ❖ **Subject heading searching** allows you to find articles on a particular subject without having to search for every possible phrase or word that an author may have used to describe that subject. It will usually get you fewer but **more relevant results**, than the keyword option.
- ❖ **Keyword searching** is looking for a word or phrase appearing within a citation. You will usually retrieve lots of results, but they may include a lot of **irrelevant hits**. You also need to think of different terms and spelling that the author may have used to describe that topic, example: smoke, smokes, smokers, smoking, smoked, tobacco. (Keyword searching is described on page 11).

#### 3. Access EMBASE via Ovid

Open the Library's Website at <http://www.alfredlibrary.org>

Go to the Resources page and click on the **Embase (Ovid)** link, under “Databases”.

**NB: For University staff and students, access to Embase may also be available via your University Library's website.**

#### 4. Type your first search term (Deep Vein Thrombosis) into the search box, then click on the search button.

Notice that the “Map Term To Subject Heading” box is ticked, so you are doing a SUBJECT HEADING search. This will map the term **deep vein thrombosis** to the subject headings within the database.

The screenshot shows the Ovid search interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Search, Journals, Books, Multimedia, My Workspace, and What's New. Below this is a search history section with a table showing search results. The main search area is titled 'Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | **Advanced Search** | Multi-Field Search'. It shows '1 Resource selected | Hide | Change' and 'Embase 1980 to 2022 Week 08'. The search type is set to 'Keyword'. The search term 'deep vein thrombosis' is entered in the search box. The 'Map Term to Subject Heading' checkbox is checked. Below the search box, there are various filters and options, including 'Limits', 'Include Multimedia', and 'Publication Year'. A red arrow points from the search box to the 'Map Term to Subject Heading' checkbox.

#### 5. Select a subject heading from those suggested and tick the Explode box alongside it.

Note that the system has mapped “deep vein thrombosis” to the preferred subject. It is underlined and in blue writing, which denotes it as a subject heading from the thesaurus. (Please note: If there is no exact match, a list of possible subjects will appear. If this occurs, select the most appropriate one, and tick the Explode box alongside it).

The screenshot shows the Ovid search interface displaying the results of the search. It says 'Your term mapped to the following Subject Headings:'. Below this, there is a table with columns: Select, Subject Heading, Explode, Focus, and Scope. The first row shows 'deep vein thrombosis' with a checked 'Select' box, underlined and in blue text, and a checked 'Explode' box. The second row shows 'deep vein thrombosis.mp. search as Keyword' with an unchecked 'Select' box. A red arrow points from the search box in the previous screenshot to the 'deep vein thrombosis' subject heading in this table.

- ❖ The **Explode** option means that you will search on this subject, plus any more specific subject terms from the thesaurus.
- ❖ The **Focus** option allows you to retrieve only those articles where this subject heading is the major focus of the article. If you wish, you can select both Explode and Focus.

6. Click on the **Continue** button

## 7. Subheading Display.

Tick “Include All Subheadings” (this is also the default option).

If required, you could select those subheadings that are most appropriate. However, beware of reducing your results too soon. Then, click on the **Continue** button.

The screenshot shows the Ovid search interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Search', 'Journals', 'Books', 'Multimedia', 'My Workspace', and 'What's New'. Below this, the search term 'exp deep vein thrombosis' is entered. A dropdown menu shows 'Combine with: OR' and a 'Continue' button. Below the dropdown, there's a checkbox labeled 'Include All Subheadings' which is checked. To the right, there are several subheading options with checkboxes: 'Jet - Etiology', 'pc - Prevention', 'Complication', and 'Congenital Disorder'. A red arrow points from the 'Continue' button to the 'Include All Subheadings' checkbox.

## 8. Now you have a set of results for deep vein thrombosis.

The screenshot shows the Ovid search interface with the search history. The search history is displayed as a table with columns: '#', 'Searches', 'Results', 'Type', 'Actions', and 'Annotations'. There is one entry: '1 exp deep vein thrombosis/' with 71388 results and an 'Advanced' type. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Remove', 'Combine with: AND OR', 'Save All', 'Edit', 'Create RSS', 'Create Auto-Alert', 'View Saved', 'Email All Search History', 'Copy Search History Link', and 'Copy Search History Details'. A red arrow points from the 'Continue' button in the previous screenshot to the search history entry.

9. You can now enter your next search term (Travel) into the search box and repeat steps 5 to 7. You will then have results for “travel” added to the Search History.

The screenshot shows the Ovid search interface with the search history. The search history is displayed as a table with columns: '#', 'Searches', 'Results', 'Type', 'Actions', and 'Annotations'. There are two entries: '1 exp deep vein thrombosis/' with 71388 results and '2 exp travel/' with 54318 results. Both are of type 'Advanced'. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Remove', 'Combine with: AND OR', 'Save All', 'Edit', 'Create RSS', 'Create Auto-Alert', 'View Saved', 'Email All Search History', 'Copy Search History Link', and 'Copy Search History Details'.

10. You can now enter your next search term (Aviation) into the search box and repeat steps 5 to 7. You will then have results for aviation added to the Search History.

The screenshot shows the Ovid search interface with the search history. The search history is displayed as a table with columns: '#', 'Searches', 'Results', 'Type', 'Actions', and 'Annotations'. There are three entries: '1 exp deep vein thrombosis/' with 71388 results, '2 exp travel/' with 54318 results, and '3 exp aviation/' with 41917 results. All are of type 'Advanced'. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Remove', 'Combine with: AND OR', 'Save All', 'Edit', 'Create RSS', 'Create Auto-Alert', 'View Saved', 'Email All Search History', 'Copy Search History Link', and 'Copy Search History Details'.

You now have three search sets:

- ❖ Set one for the first concept of DVT,
- ❖ Sets two and three for the second concept of Air Travellers.

These search sets now need to be combined to obtain your final result.

## 11. To combine your search sets, please refer to the Search History.

We will first work on the **air travellers** concept as there are two terms for this.

#	Searches	Results	Type	Actions	Annotations
1	exp deep vein thrombosis/	71388	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 exp travel/	54318	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3 exp aviation/	41917	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	

Select both sets by clicking the boxes in the first column on the left hand side. A tick will appear once selected.

Combine with:

At the bottom of the Search History, you will see:

Click on the  button.

## The OR operator is used when combining alternatives.

This gives you a set of records that contain either travel or aviation.

#	Searches	Results	Type	Actions	Annotations
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 exp deep vein thrombosis/	71388	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 exp travel/	54318	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 exp aviation/	41917	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4 2 or 3	94419	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	

## 12. We can now combine the two concepts together.

#	Searches	Results	Type	Actions	Annotations
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 exp deep vein thrombosis/	71388	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 exp travel/	54318	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 exp aviation/	41917	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4 2 or 3	94419	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	

Select the relevant sets by ticking the boxes in the left hand column

Combine with:

At the bottom of the Search History, you will see:

Click on the  button.

### The AND operator is used when putting concepts together.

#	Searches	Results	Type	Actions	Annotations
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 exp travel/	54318	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 exp aviation/	41917	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 2 or 3	94419	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5 1 and 4	553	Advanced	<a href="#">Display Results</a> <a href="#">More</a>	

This gives you a set of records that will contain both concepts. That is, set 5 now has results which will include DVT and (Travel or Aviation).

Note: The search history defaults to display only 4 sets. To see all the sets in the search history, click on the Expand link

### 13. You can limit the last set in the search history by using the Limits below the search box.

For example, in the following screen we have ticked English Language (1) and selected the years 2010 to current in the publication year boxes (2). After making your selections click on the search button (3) and the limits will be applied to the last set in the search history. In the example below, the limits will be applied to set 5.

Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | **Advanced Search** | Multi-Field Search

1 Resource selected | Hide | Change

Embase 1990 to 2022 Week 08

Enter keyword or phrase (\* or \$ for truncation)

Keyword  Author  Title  Journal

(3)

▼ Limits (close)  Include Multimedia  Map Term to Subject Heading

Full Text  Latest Update  Abstracts

Human  Cochrane Library  English Language (1)

No Language Specified  Local Holdings  Remove Preprint Records

COVID-19

Publication Year: 2015 (2) - Current

Embase Status: Article-in-Press Status, Conference Abstract Status, Embase Status, In-Process Status

NLM Status: In-Data-Review, In-Process, PubMed-not-MEDLINE, PubMed/MEDLINE, Publisher

#### 14. Click on the **Display Results** link next to the results you wish to view.

The first lot of results is **displayed**. The results are in citation format, and any links to full text, complete reference or abstract reference are displayed on the right hand side of the screen.

The screenshot shows a search results interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Search Information' and 'Filter By' sections. The main area displays two search results. The first result is selected with a blue checkmark. The second result has a red arrow pointing to its 'Complete Reference' link.

Selection	Title	Author	Journal	Page	Date	Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COVID-19, long flights, and deep vein thrombosis: What we know so far.	Krasinski Z, Chou A, Stepak H.	Cardiology Journal.	28(6) (pp 941-953)	2021. Article Number: 74305. Date of Publication: 31 Dec 2021.	Abstract Reference, Complete Reference, Find Similar, Find Citing Articles, Full Text
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rehabilitation in the Setting of Untreated Cancer-Associated Acute Deep Vein Thrombosis.	Pally A, Tennison J.	Integrative Cancer Therapies.	21 (no pagination)	2022. Date of Publication: February 2022.	Abstract Reference, Complete Reference, Find Similar, Find Citing Articles, Full Text

**Note:** the Complete Reference is not the full-text - it is a link to all the fields contained in the record for that reference. These fields include the citation, as well as a list of all the **subject headings** that have been applied to that citation. This can be a useful feature when searching for alternative terms for a concept.

**Hint:** To display the abstracts on your results page, click on this button (just above your first citation)

The image shows a close-up of the search toolbar. The 'Display Results' button, represented by three horizontal lines, is highlighted with a red arrow.

#### 15. To select a citation for printing, saving etc., tick the box next to it.

At the bottom of the page, use the **Next >** and **< Previous** links to go forwards and backwards through the results list.

#### 16. When you've finished selecting your citations, click on the **Keep Selected** link.

This allows you to make a new set in the search history of the results that you selected.

The screenshot shows the 'Search History' section. A table lists several searches. The search 'from 6 keep 1, 9, 11, 15' is highlighted in blue, and a red arrow points to it.

#	Searches	Results	Type	Actions	Annotations
<input type="checkbox"/>	1 exp deep vein thrombosis/	71388	Advanced	Display Results More	Contract
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 exp travel/	54318	Advanced	Display Results More	
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 exp aviation/	41917	Advanced	Display Results More	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 2 or 3	94419	Advanced	Display Results More	
<input type="checkbox"/>	5 1 and 4	553	Advanced	Display Results More	
<input type="checkbox"/>	6 limit 5 to (english language and yr=2015 -Current)	185	Advanced	Display Results More	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7 from 6 keep 1, 9, 11, 15	4	Advanced	Display Results More	

#### 17. Output Choices



Output choices, **Print**, **Email**, **Export**, or **+ My Projects (Add to My Projects)** are at the top and bottom of each results page. Choose from the following:

**Print:**

- **Select Fields to Display:** Choose from preset options or create a custom list
- **Select Citation Style:** Choose from **Ovid Labeled Citation** or choose another style (APA, MLA, Chicago, etc.)
- **Include:** Tick **Search History** to include the search history.

**Email:**

**To:** type in address.  
Add **Subject** title and Message (if required)  
**Consider also:** Select Fields to Display, Select Citation Style, and Include Search History as mentioned above

**Export:**

- Use **Microsoft® Word** format for word processing
- Use **Citavi/EndNote®/ProCite®/Reference Manager®** for local reference management
- Use **Reprint/Medlars** for importing .txt files into EndNote

**My Projects:**

**My Projects** is a research organization area containing projects and folders where you may store searches, text, results, citations, full text, graphics and many other items. **My Projects** also offers the output options (**Print, Email or Export**) and the option to **Remove** (delete) saved items if required.

To use My Projects, you will need to set up an account (see next section on Personal Account).

Select items using the checkboxes and choose the **+ My Projects** link at the top and bottom of each page and follow any prompts. You will need to create a project or select an existing project or folder.

Or click the **My Projects** link next to each individual result or item.



## 18. Personal Account

A Personal Account provides access to **My Workspace** that contains **My Projects, My Searches & Alerts** and **My eTocs**. Your account also stores your annotations and any interface settings. If you wish to add to, or access any of these areas, you must login with your Personal Account ID and password.

Ovid displays a My Account link on the session



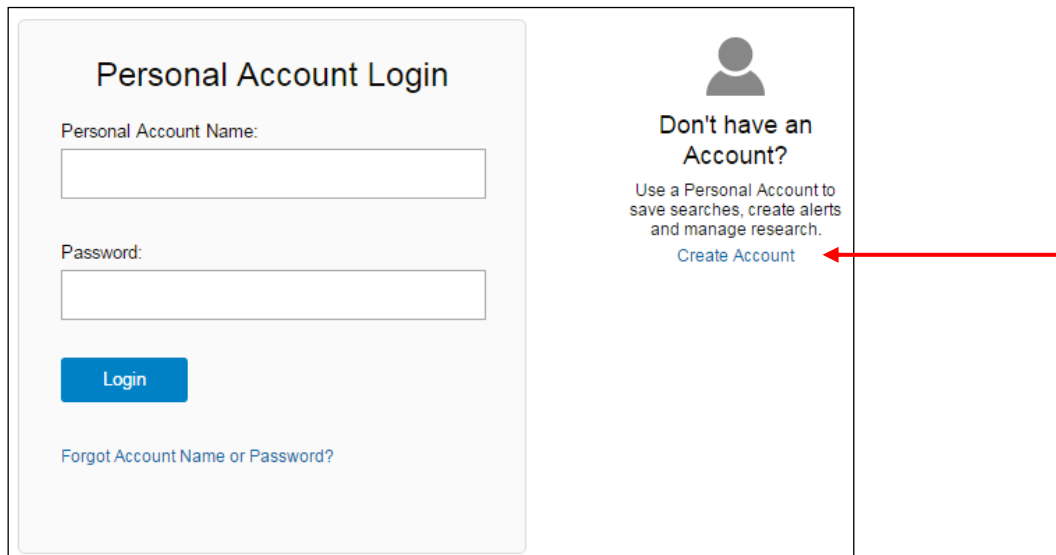


You will need to login to your personal account to access selected functions. Functions which require personal account login are:

- Saved Searches and Alerts
- My Projects
- Annotate items
- Retention of customized displays and settings

Click on the [My Account](#) link to login.

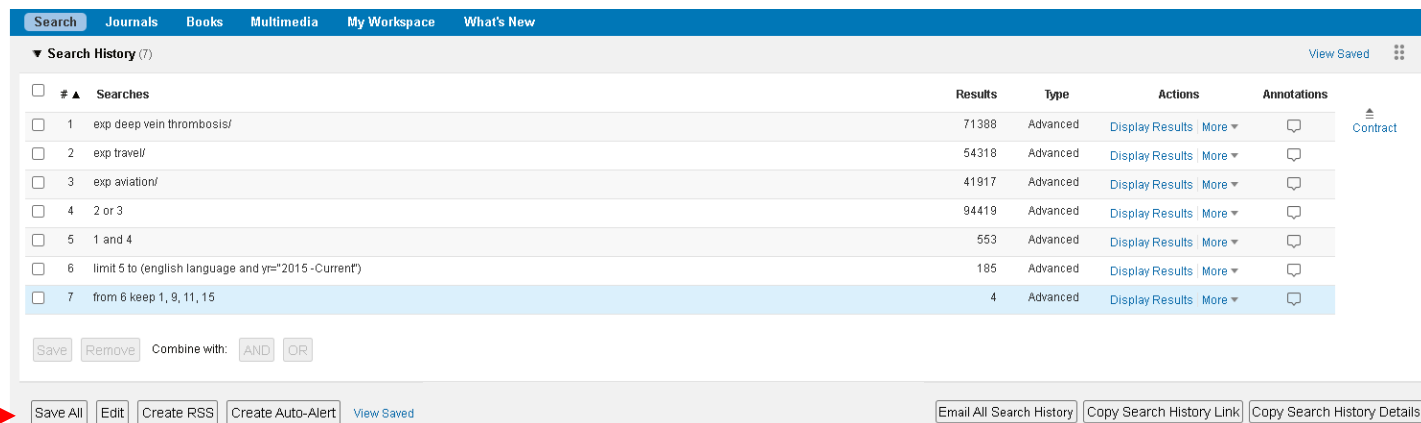
If you haven't created an account yet, you can create one using the "Create Account" link.



## 19. Saved Searches and Alerts

As you develop search strategies, you may want to save them for later use. Ovid lets you store search sets created during any search session, log off and return at a later time without having to retype each search set manually.

Save your searches by clicking the [Save All](#) button at the bottom of the *Search History* window.



After logging in, fill in the boxes to save your search:

**Save Your Search or Create an Alert** Cancel [Save](#)

**Search name**

**Type**

Permanent ▼

**Comment** Optional

Add a description, you can change it later.



1. Type a search name in the text box. (search name must not exceed 80 characters)
2. Type comments in the text box. (This is OPTIONAL)
3. The default search type is Permanent.
4. Click the Save button.

The different types of saved searches are:

- ◆ **Permanent** - Saves the search for as long as your site maintains a valid subscription. Use this option to save and rerun at another time.
- ◆ **Temporary** - Saves the search for a period of twenty-four hours, then deletes it
- ◆ **AutoAlert** - Creates a search that runs automatically on a regular basis and emails results to designated recipients.

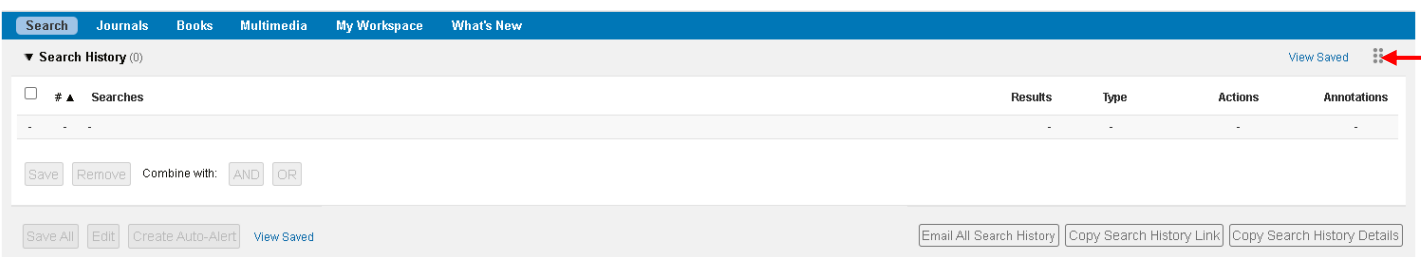
Ovid displays a confirmation message at the top of the Search page once you have saved your search. For example:



## 20. Accessing Saved Searches

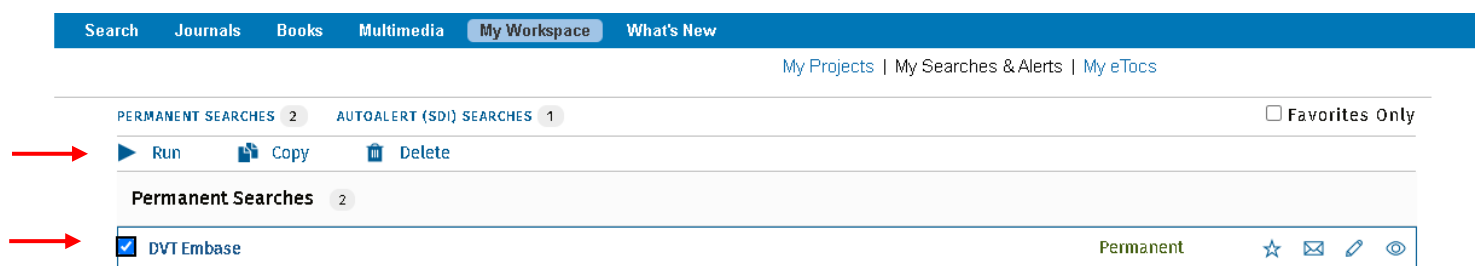
You may view and access your Saved Searches and alerts by clicking on [View Saved](#).

Alternatively you can click on [My Workspace](#). You may need to log in again if you have previously logged off.



When you select either of these options, the system will display all your saved searches organized by search type.

To access your saved search, tick the box next to it and then click on the [Run](#) button.



## 21. Keyword (Textword) Searching

If your subject heading search does not map to a suitable term, try searching with keywords (also known as textwords). Textword searching lets you search for the exact word or phrase in a chosen field such as title or abstract. It is useful for finding information about a concept that:

- has no appropriate subject heading
- might be very new to the literature
- has a very specific name, such as the GUSTO Trials

### ❖ Textword field searching

The textword command **.mp.** tells Ovid that you are looking for a textword and therefore bypasses the subject mapping system. The **.mp.** command will look for the word in the title, abstract, and as a subject heading word.

### ❖ Truncation & Wildcards

Textwords can be truncated to pick up various forms of a word. Truncation is useful if the textword or phrase can be expressed in a variety of ways. Use the asterisk **\*** to indicate where the word should be truncated, followed by the **.mp.** command, to indicate that you want to search a textword, not a subject heading.

Wildcards can be used to find word/spelling variations.

- Use **\*** at the end of a word or part of a word to retrieve unlimited suffix variations eg. disease\* for diseases or diseased.
- Use **#** inside or at the end of a word to replace exactly one character eg. wom#n.
- Use **?** inside or at the end of a word to replace zero or one character eg. robot? or flavo?r.

### Truncation example:

The following screen shows a textword search for **hypno\*.mp.**

This will retrieve words such as hypnosis, hypnotic, hypnotism, hypnotise etc.



The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements:

- Navigation links: Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | **Advanced Search** | Multi-Field Search
- Status: 1 Resource selected | [Hide](#) | [Change](#)
- Database: **Embase** 1980 to 2022 Week 08
- Search options:  **Keyword** |  Author |  Title |  Journal
- Search input: Enter keyword or phrase (\* or \$ for truncation). The input field contains "hypno\*.mp." and has a search button to the right.
- Advanced options:  Include Multimedia |  Map Term to Subject Heading
- Footer: **Limits** (close)

### ❖ Title Field

If the textword field option is too broad, that is, too many results are retrieved; you can choose to search for a word in the title field. To perform a Title field search, select the radio button next to Title. Remember to use truncation for word variations.

### For example:

The following screen shows a title field search for the truncated word **exercis\***.

This will retrieve words such as exercise, exercised, exercises, exercising etc. in the title.

1 Resource selected | [Hide](#) | [Change](#)

**Embase** 1980 to 2022 Week 08

Enter title word or phrase to search.

Keyword  Author  **Title**  Journal

Search

▼ Limits (close)

Include Multimedia

Map Term to Subject Heading

## ❖ Multi-Field Search

To access the **Multi-Field Search** area, click on the tab located next to Advanced Search.



Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | **Advanced Search** | Multi-Field Search

1 Resource selected | [Hide](#) | [Change](#)

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You can use Multi-Field Search to search multiple terms in specific fields, and combine your terms using your choice of **AND** or **OR** Boolean operators.

Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | **Advanced Search** | **Multi-Field Search**

1 Resource selected | [Hide](#) | [Change](#)

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Search field №1  
Operators:  AND

Fields:  
 Fields:  
 Fields:

Search

+ Add New Row

Enter a word or phrase in the search box. Select a field to search from the adjacent pull down menu. Search a single term in a specific field, or enter a second or third term to be searched in specific fields in the search boxes provided. Remember to use truncation or wildcard symbols where appropriate.

**Please ask a Librarian for any assistance with database searching.**

## 22. Accessing the full text of your citations.

For those citations that do not have a full text link available, you will have to check the library's holdings. There is a listing for the online journals on the library webpage: <http://www.alfredlibrary.org>

For articles that are not held by The Ian Potter Library, a document delivery service may be available. Please check with the library to see what document delivery services are available to you.

For further information please contact the library on 90763042 or [library@alfred.org.au](mailto:library@alfred.org.au)