Wolters Kluwer Health

OvidSP

Bibliographic databases reloaded – What future for MEDLINE and its peers?

ISIM 2013, Balassi Institute, Budapest

26th September 2013

Ovid

Lippincott Williams & Wilkins

Michael Fanning

Training Manager
Wolters Kluwer Health
(Medical Research)

Overview

Introduction

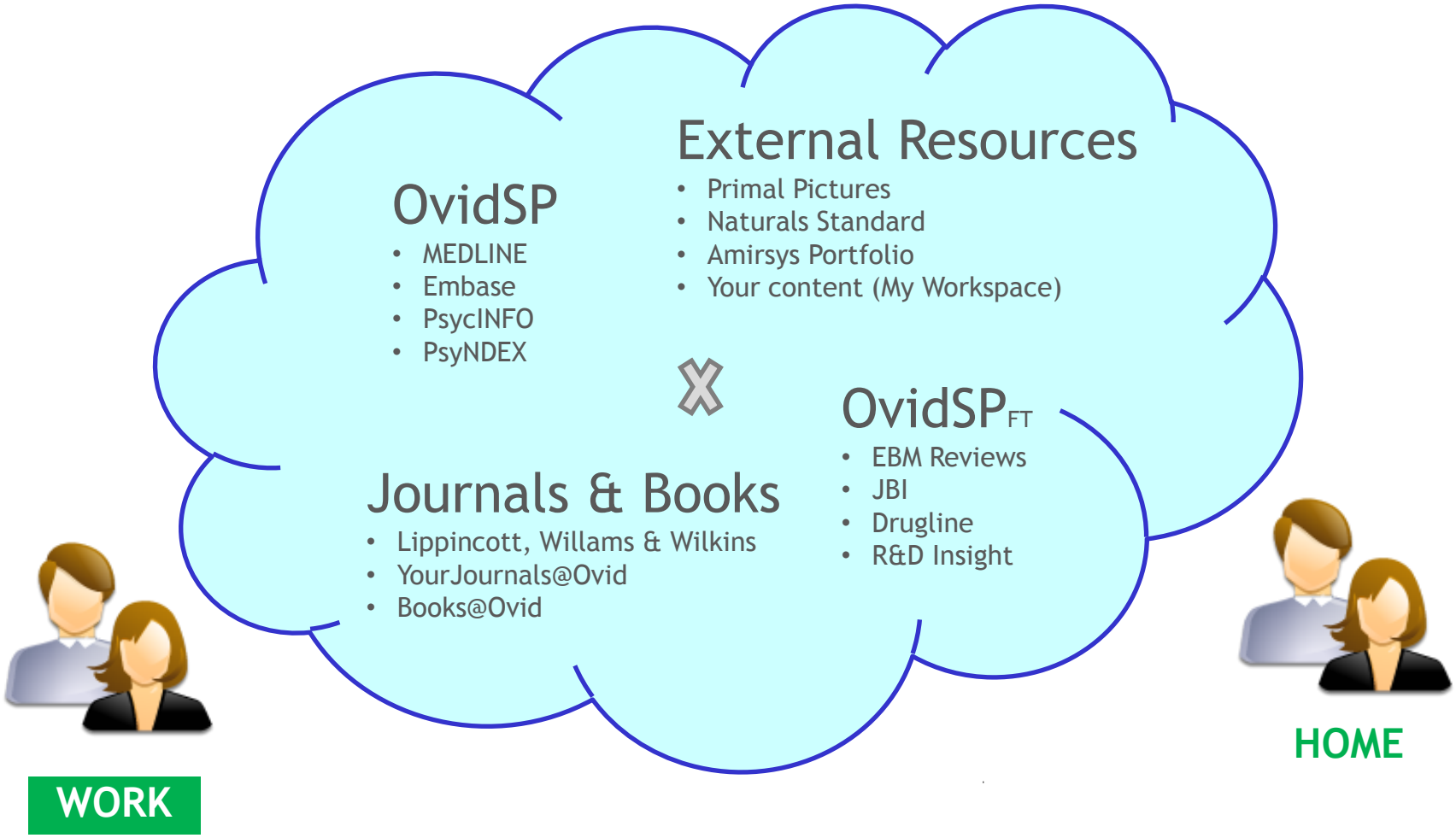
The power in bibliographic databases

Research and clinical care in motion

Practical examples

Introduction

OvidSP - A "smart" aggregator



Introduction

Our customers - A view from training

Academic

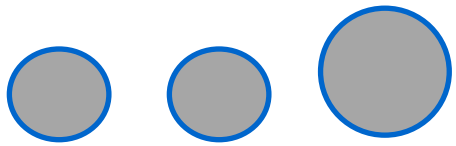
Clinical

Commercial

Introduction

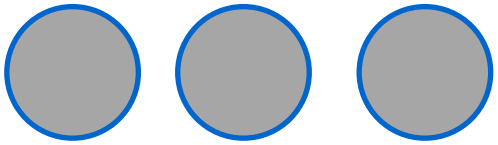
Relative c + t + s mix

Academic



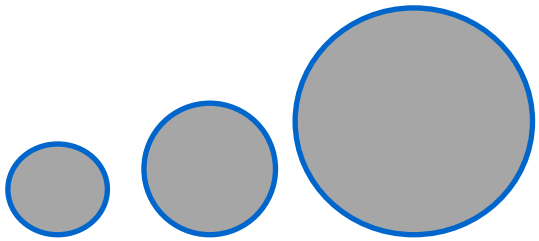
content + tools + services

Clinical



content + tools + services

Commercial



content + tools + services

Introduction

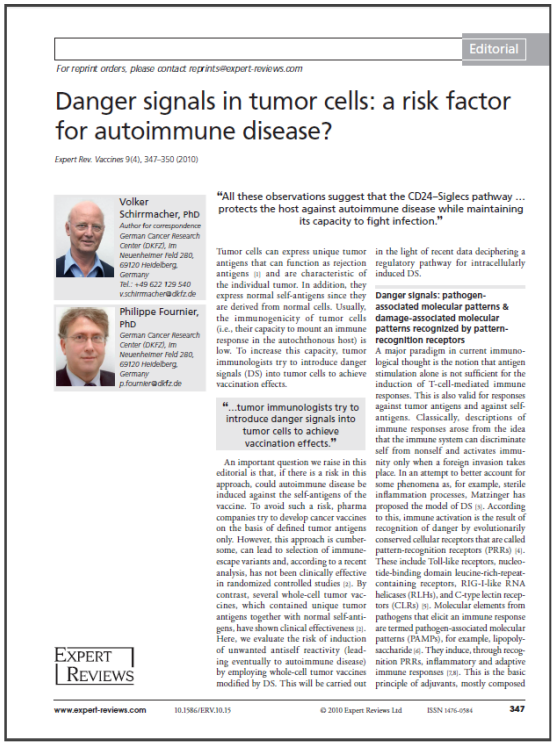
The power in bibliographic databases

Research and clinical care in motion

Practical examples

The power in bibliographic databases (1/3) Content "fields"

An article as it appears in a journal



Editorial

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Danger signals in tumor cells: a risk factor for autoimmune disease?

Expert Rev. Vaccines 9(4), 347–350 (2010)

Volker Schirrmacher, PhD
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"All these observations suggest that the CD24–Siglecs pathway ... protects the host against autoimmune disease while maintaining its capacity to fight infection."

Tumor cells can express unique tumor antigens that can function as rejection antigens [1] and are characteristic of the individual tumor. In addition, they express normal self-antigens since they are derived from normal cells. Usually, the immunogenicity of tumor cells (i.e., their capacity to mount an immune response in the autochthonous host) is low. To increase this capacity, tumor immunologists try to introduce danger signals (DS) into tumor cells to achieve vaccination effects.

"...tumor immunologists try to introduce danger signals into tumor cells to achieve vaccination effects."

An important question we raise in this editorial is that, if there is a risk in this approach, could autoimmune disease be induced against the self-antigens of the vaccine. To avoid such a risk, pharma companies try to develop cancer vaccines on the basis of defined tumor antigens only. However, this approach is cumbersome, can lead to selection of immune-escape variants and, according to a recent analysis, has not been clinically effective in randomized controlled studies [2]. By contrast, several whole-cell tumor vaccines, which contained unique tumor antigens together with normal self-antigens, have shown clinical effectiveness [2]. Here, we evaluate the risk of induction of unwanted antiself reactivity (leading eventually to autoimmune disease) by employing whole-cell tumor vaccines modified by DS. This will be carried out in the light of recent data deciphering a regulatory pathway for intracellularly induced DS.

Danger signals: pathogen-associated molecular patterns & damage-associated molecular patterns recognized by pattern-recognition receptors

A major paradigm in current immunological thought is the notion that antigen stimulation alone is not sufficient for the induction of T-cell-mediated immune responses. This is also valid for responses against tumor antigens and against self-antigens. Classically, descriptions of immune responses arose from the idea that the immune system can discriminate self from nonself and activates immunity only when a foreign invasion takes place. In an attempt to better account for some phenomena as, for example, sterile inflammation processes, Matzinger has proposed the model of DS [3]. According to this, immune activation is the result of recognition of danger by evolutionarily conserved cellular receptors that are called pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs) [4]. These include Toll-like receptors, nucleotide-binding domain leucine-rich-repeat-containing receptors, RIG-I-like RNA helicases (RLHs), and C-type lectin receptors (CLRs) [5]. Molecular elements from pathogens that elicit an immune response are termed pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs), for example, lipopolysaccharide [6]. They induce, through recognition PRRs, inflammatory and adaptive immune responses [7,8]. This is the basic principle of adjuvants, mostly composed

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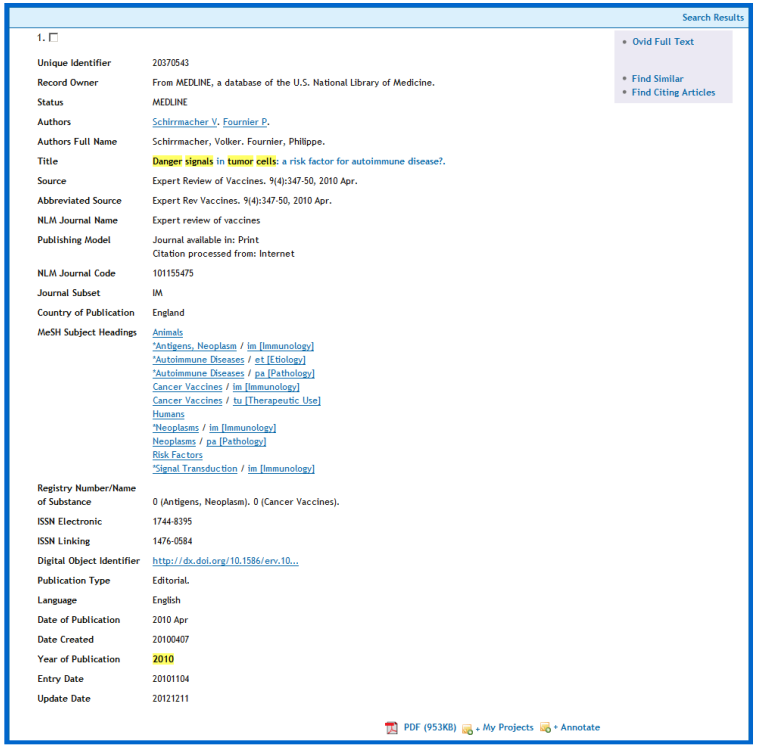

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The power in bibliographic databases (1/3) Active content!

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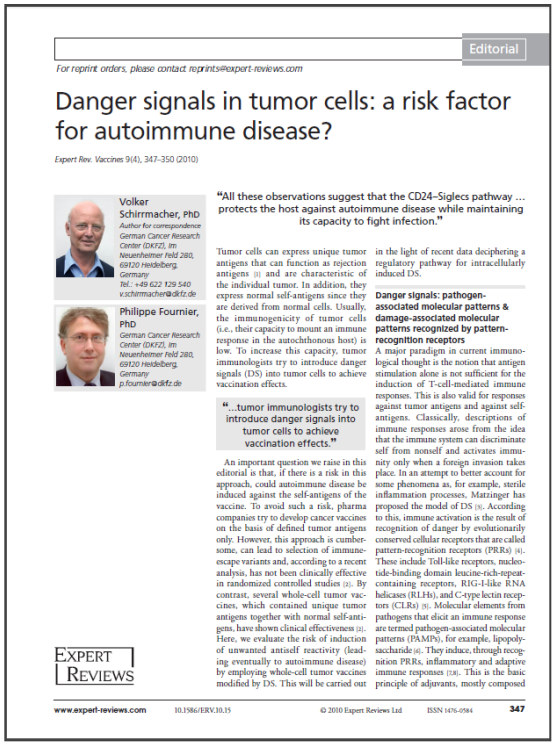

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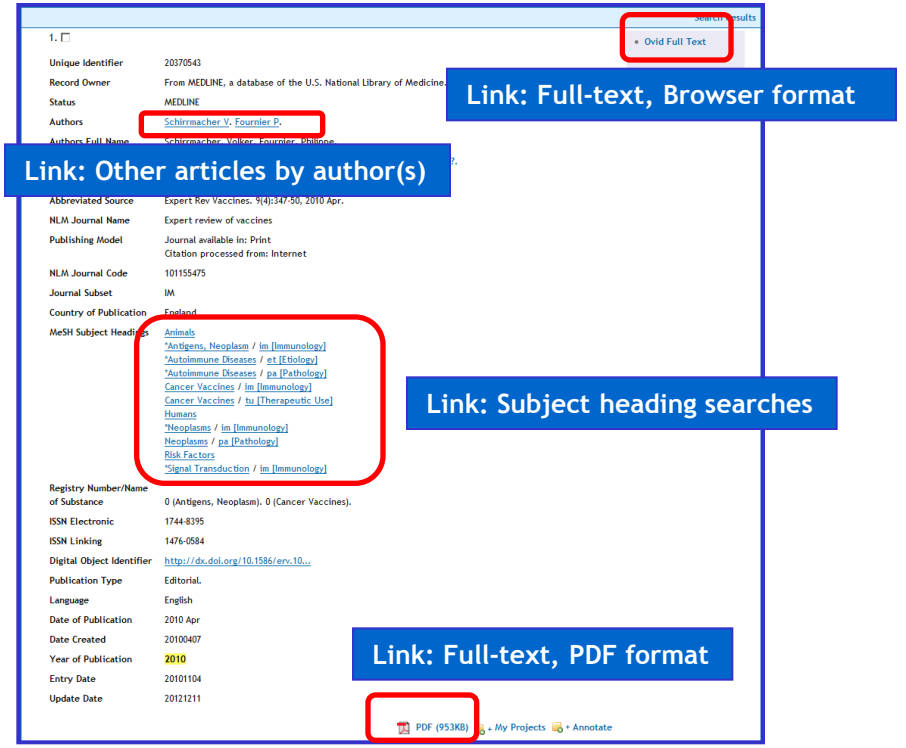

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Abbreviated Source Expert Rev Vaccines. 9(4):347-50, 2010 Apr.
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Publishing Model Journal available in: Print
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Active content

The power in bibliographic databases (2/3)

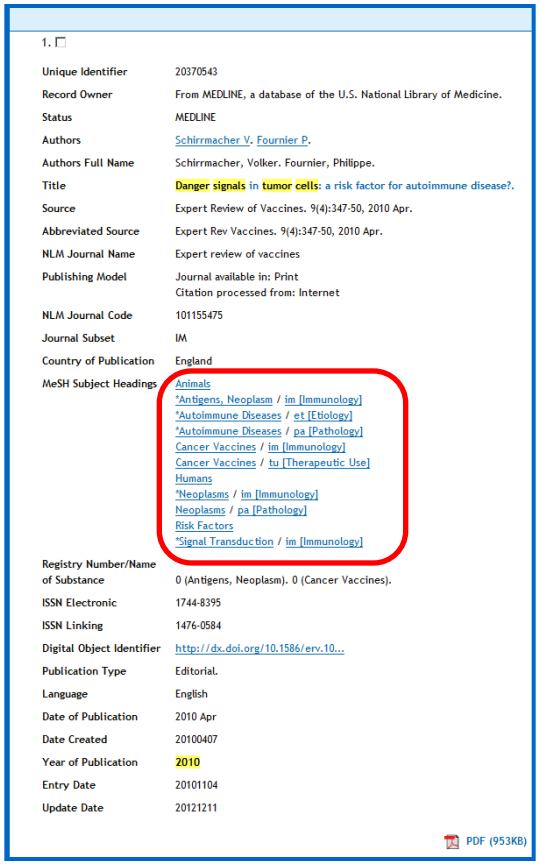
Search options

SEARCH OPTION:	OVID FEATURE:	BEST USED FOR:
A. Knowledge based searching	Advanced Search	✓ Precision searching ✓ Systematic reviews
B. Natural language based searching	Basic Search	✓ Knowledge discovery ✓ Swift results/anchors
C. Strict language based searching	Multi-Field Search	✓ Targeted searching ✓ Term localisation

The power in bibliographic databases (2/3)

Searching fields

Advanced Search



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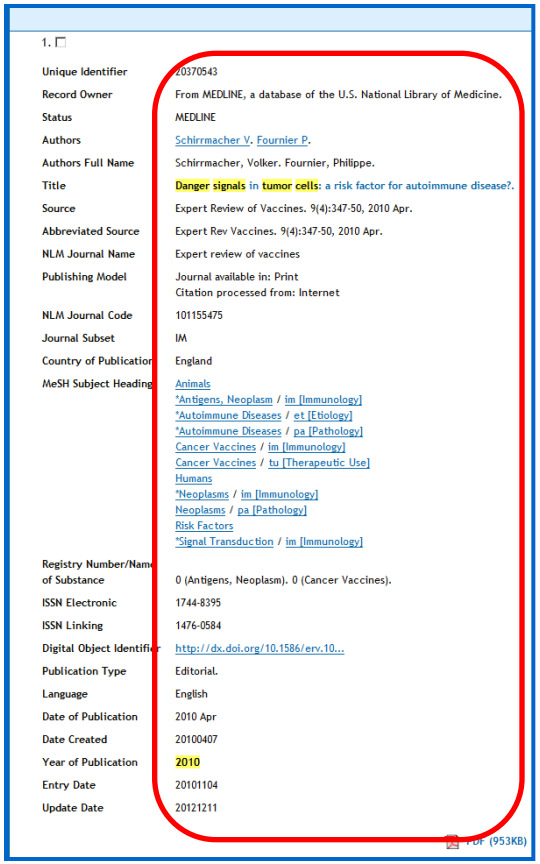
Knowledge based searching

Basic Search



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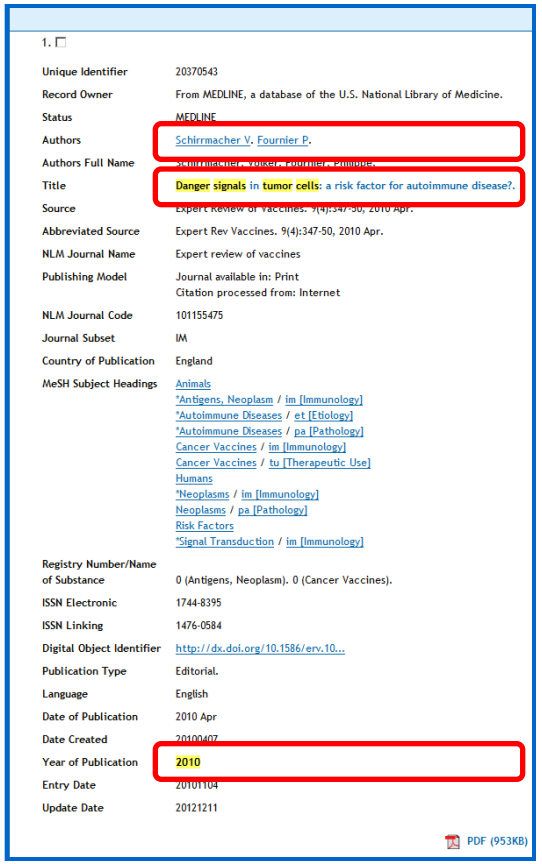
Natural language based searching with ranking

Multi-Field Search



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Strict language based searching

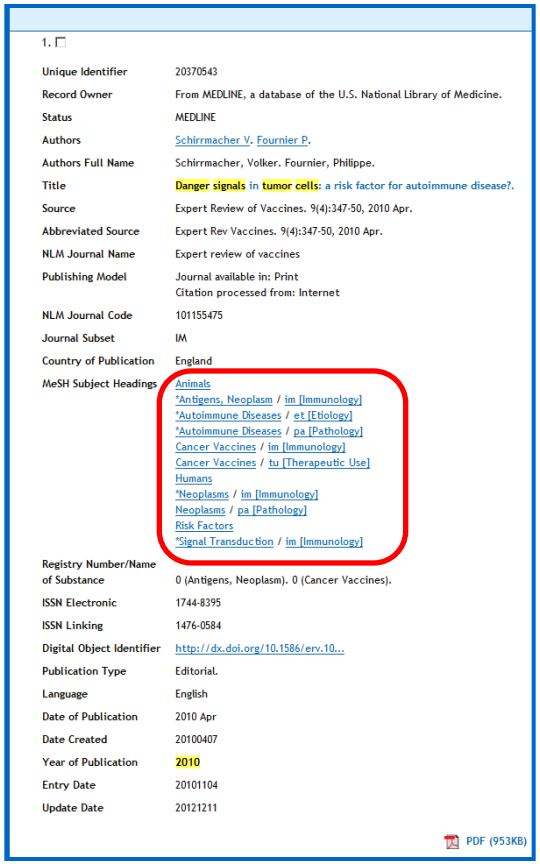
The power in bibliographic databases (2/3)

Human knowledge

Advanced Search

Basic Search

Multi-Field Search



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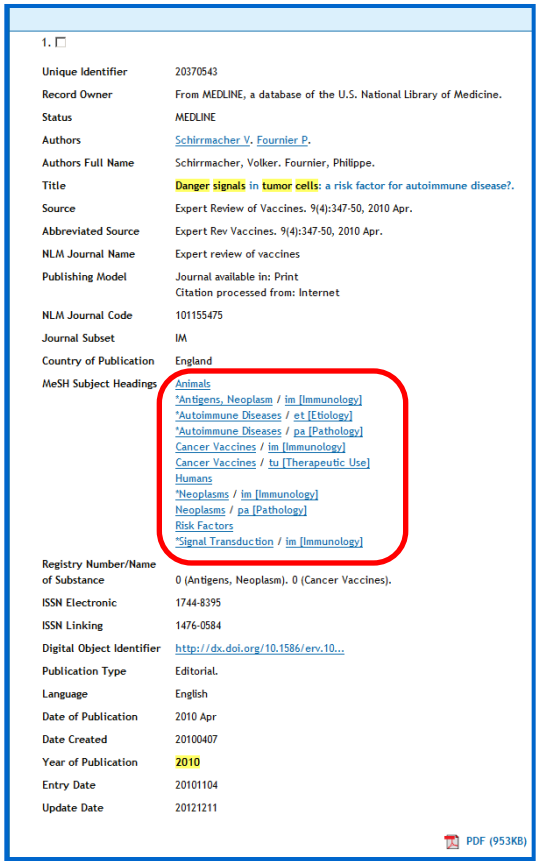
The power in bibliographic databases (2/3)

Machine algorithm

Advanced Search

Basic Search

Multi-Field Search



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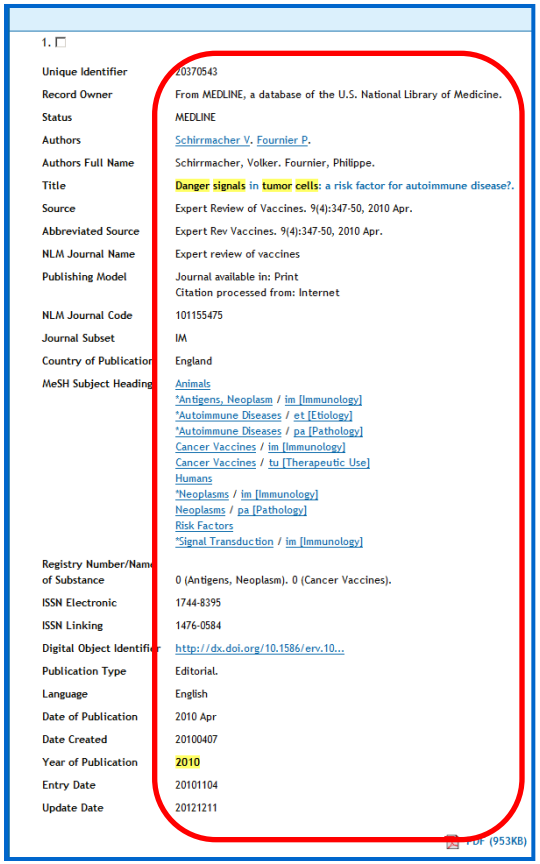

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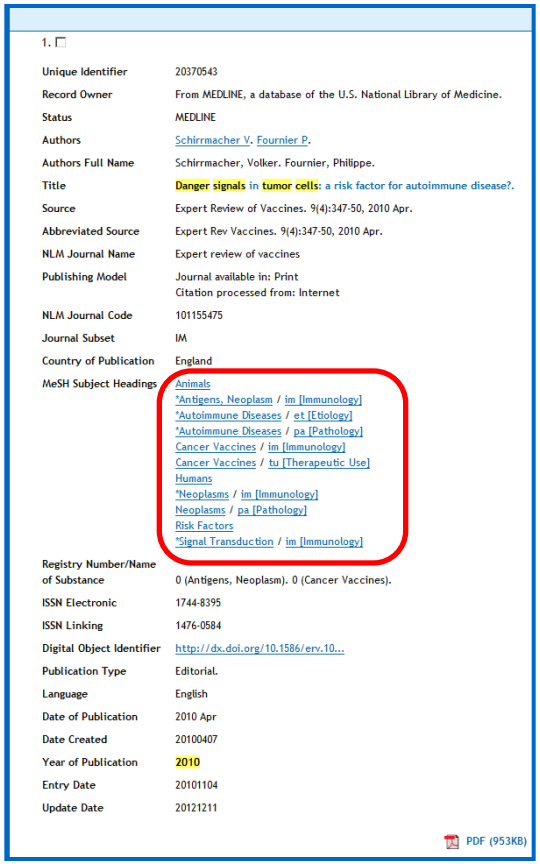
Machine specificity

Advanced Search



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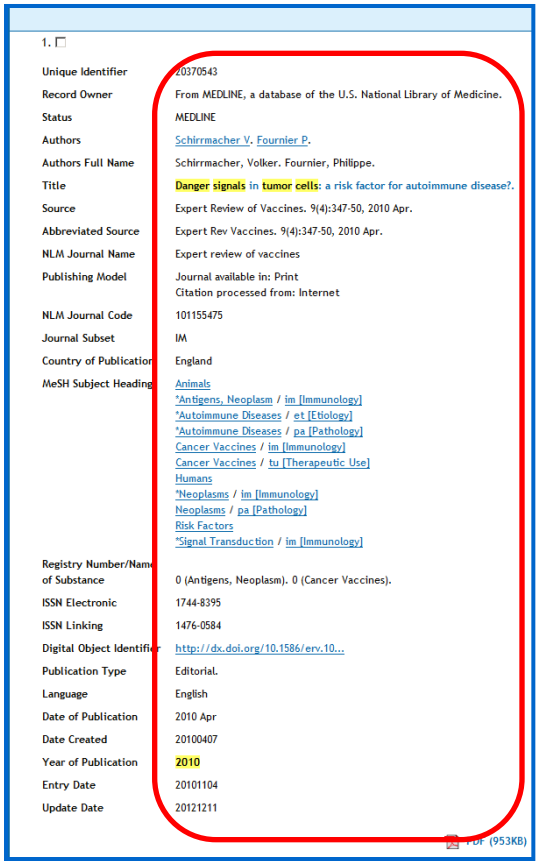
Knowledge based searching

Basic Search



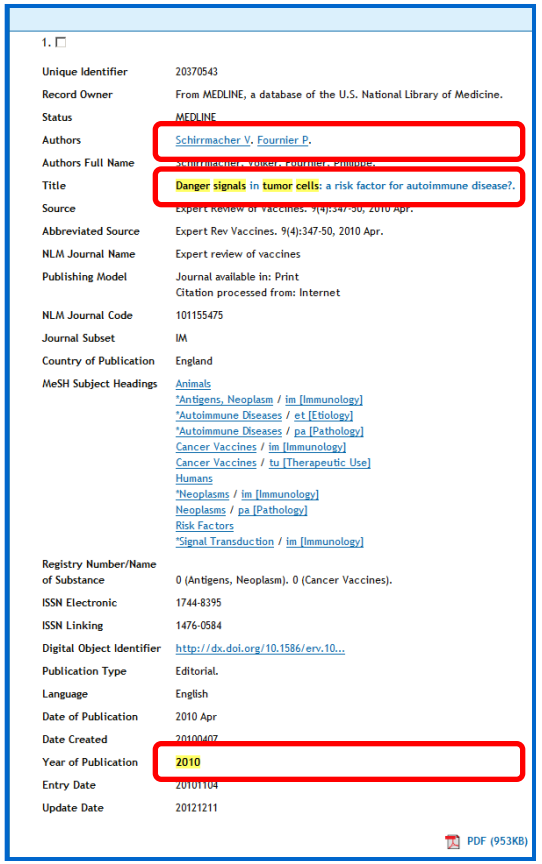
1.

Unique Identifier	20370543
Record Owner	From MEDLINE, a database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine.
Status	MEDLINE
Authors	Schirrmacher V. Fournier P.
Authors Full Name	Schirrmacher, Volker. Fournier, Philippe.
Title	Danger signals in tumor cells: a risk factor for autoimmune disease?.
Source	Expert Review of Vaccines. 9(4):347-50, 2010 Apr.
Abbreviated Source	Expert Rev Vaccines. 9(4):347-50, 2010 Apr.
NLM Journal Name	Expert review of vaccines
Publishing Model	Journal available in: Print Citation processed from: Internet
NLM Journal Code	101155475
Journal Subset	IM
Country of Publication	England
MeSH Subject Heading	Animals *Antigens, Neoplasm / im [Immunology] *Autoimmune Diseases / et [Etiology] *Autoimmune Diseases / pa [Pathology] Cancer Vaccines / im [Immunology] Cancer Vaccines / tu [Therapeutic Use] Humans *Neoplasms / im [Immunology] Neoplasms / pa [Pathology] Risk Factors *Signal Transduction / im [Immunology]
Registry Number/Name of Substance	0 (Antigens, Neoplasm). 0 (Cancer Vaccines).
ISSN Electronic	1744-8395
ISSN Linking	1476-0584
Digital Object Identifier	http://dx.doi.org/10.1586/erv.10...
Publication Type	Editorial.
Language	English
Date of Publication	2010 Apr
Date Created	20100407
Year of Publication	2010
Entry Date	20101104
Update Date	20121211

PDF (953KB)

Natural language based searching with ranking

Multi-Field Search



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Registry Number/Name of Substance	0 (Antigens, Neoplasm). 0 (Cancer Vaccines).
ISSN Electronic	1744-8395
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Entry Date	20101104
Update Date	20121211

PDF (953KB)

Strict language based searching

The power in bibliographic databases (3/3)

Date limits

Syntax:

limit <n> to ed=YYYYMMDD-YYYYMMDD

Where:

<n>	corresponds to the executed search
ed	corresponds to the Medline field „Entry Date“
YYYYMMDD	corresponds to the searchable date format

i.e. YYYY (Year)
MM (Month)
DD (Day)

e.g. 20110331 corresponds to 30th March 2011

The power in bibliographic databases (3/3)

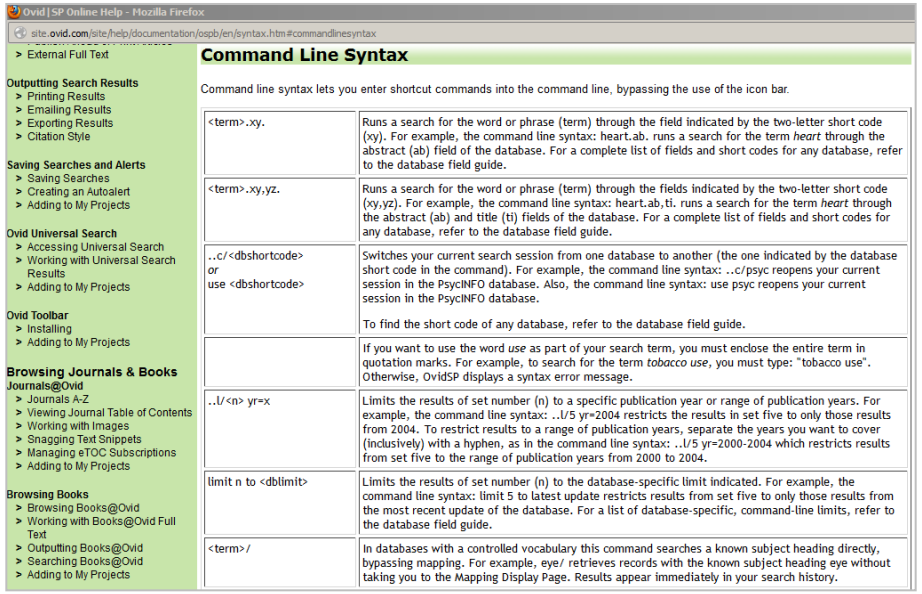
Date limits - Help

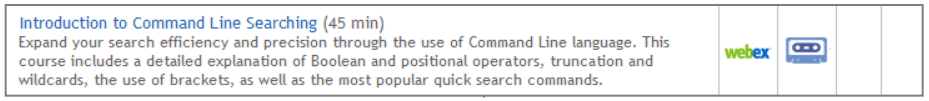
The use of „Limits“ to narrow down a search by date range is only possible using the Command Line Syntax. For assistance

see Online Help…

…or…

take a Webex session.





http://www.ovid.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/content_service_Training_13051_-1_13151

The power in bibliographic databases (3/3)

Date limits - Fields

✗ Field „Date of Publication“ (DP):

Not suitable for date ranges due to the format‘s lack of consistency.

DP Date of Publication [Phrase Indexed]
1878 jan.dp.
The Date of Publication (DP) field consists of the date of publication for a citation, in the format YYYY MMM DD (1950 dec 3). The Month and day are not always present. This field is also displayed as part of the Source (SO) field.

Back

✓ Field „Entry Date“ (ED):

Suitable and recommended due to the format‘s consistency.

ED Entry Date [Phrase Indexed]
20091117.ed.
The Entry Date (ED) field contains the issue (year, month and day) in which the document was indexed as a MEDLINE (R) record. This index appears in the format YYYYMMDD.

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Introduction

The power in bibliographic databases

Research and clinical care in motion

Practical examples

Research and clinical care in motion

Cost and efficacy drivers

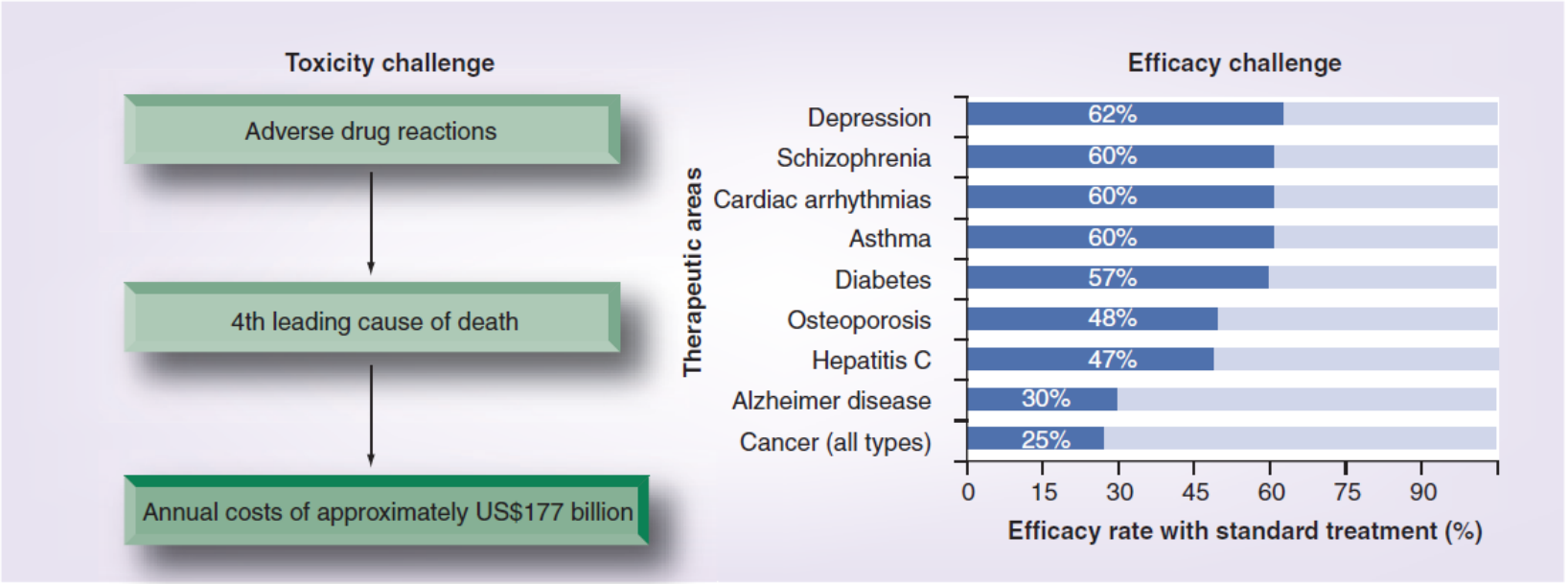
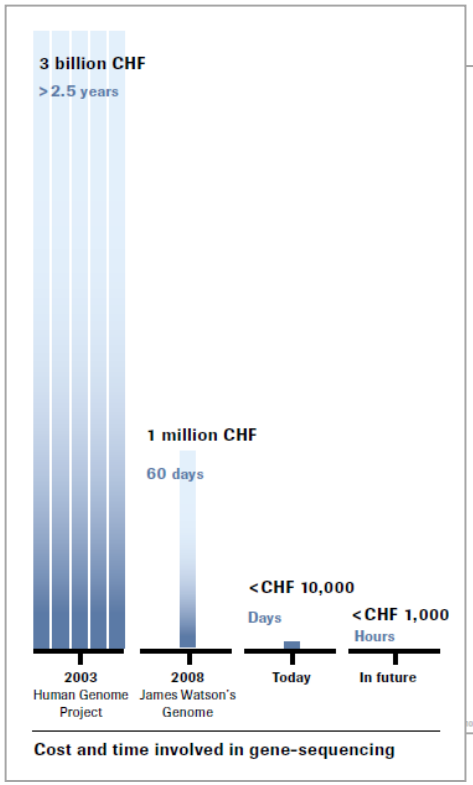


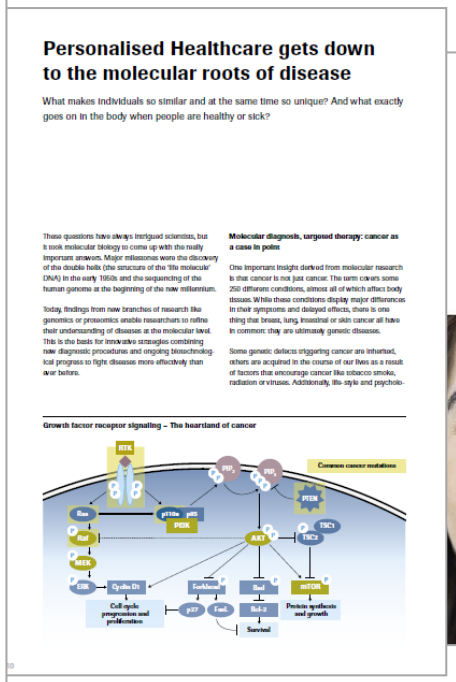
Figure 1. The dual toxicity/efficacy challenge associated with the current drug-development model.
Adapted with permission from [3,6,7].

Source: Market access challenges in the EU for high medical value diagnostic tests, ***Personalised Medicine*** (2011), 8(2), page 138

Research and clinical care in motion

Dynamic “p(l)aying field”





Personalised Healthcare gets down to the molecular roots of disease

What makes individuals so similar and at the same time so unique? And what exactly goes on in the body when people are healthy or sick?

These questions have always intrigued scientists, but it took molecular biology to come up with the really important answers. Major milestones were the discovery of the double helix (the structure of the 'life molecule' DNA) in the early 1950s and the sequencing of the human genome at the beginning of the new millennium.

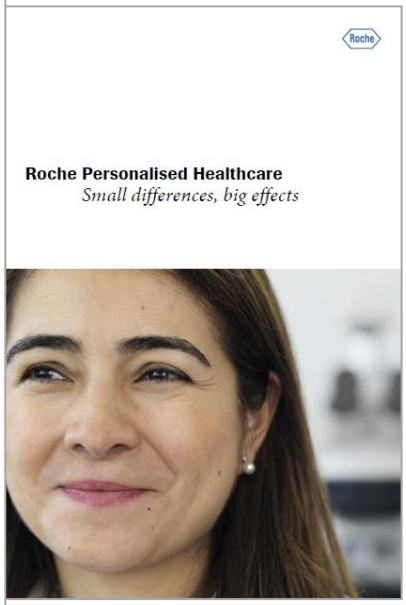
Today, findings from new branches of research like genomics or proteomics enable researchers to refine their understanding of diseases at the molecular level. This is the basis for innovative strategies combining new diagnostic procedures and ongoing biotechnological progress to fight diseases more effectively than ever before.

Molecular diagnosis, targeted therapy: cancer as a case in point

One important insight derived from molecular research is that cancer is not just cancer. The term covers some 250 different conditions, almost all of which affect body tissues. While these conditions display major differences in their symptoms and delayed effects, there is one thing that breast, lung, intestinal or skin cancer all have in common: they are ultimately genetic diseases.

Some genetic defects triggering cancer are inherited, others are acquired in the course of our lives as a result of factors that encourage cancer like tobacco smoke, radiation or viruses. Additionally, life-style and psycholo-

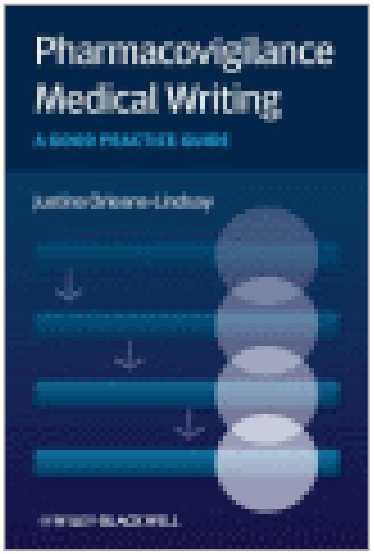
Growth factor receptor signaling – The heartland of cancer



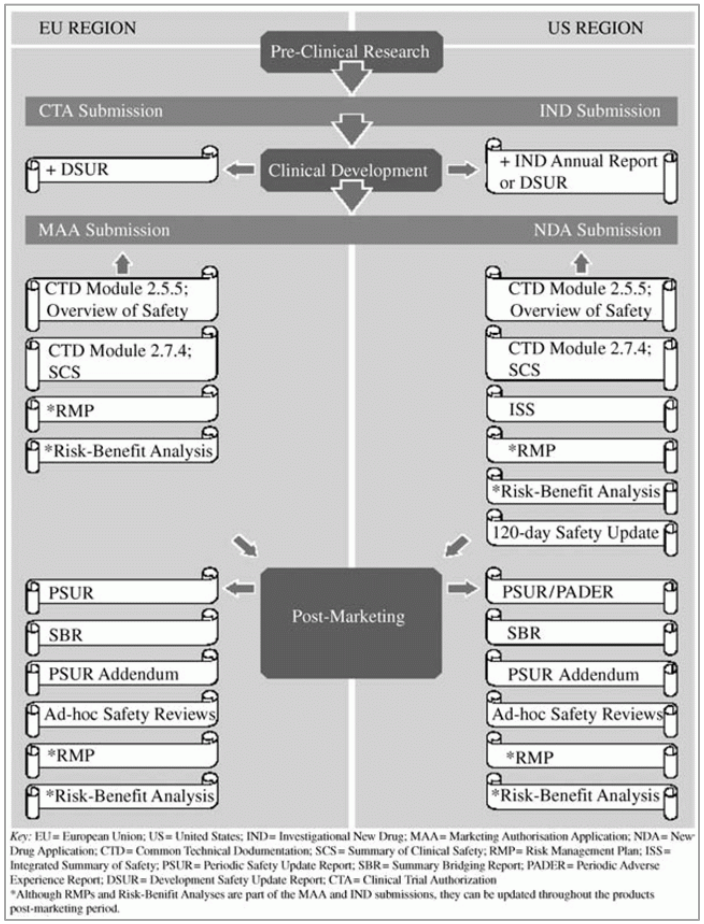
Source: **Roche Personalised Healthcare**, *Small differences, big effects*, Roche 2011

Research and clinical care in motion

Regulation impacts searching



Medical writer information seeking and handling is driven by **regulations** and **processes**.



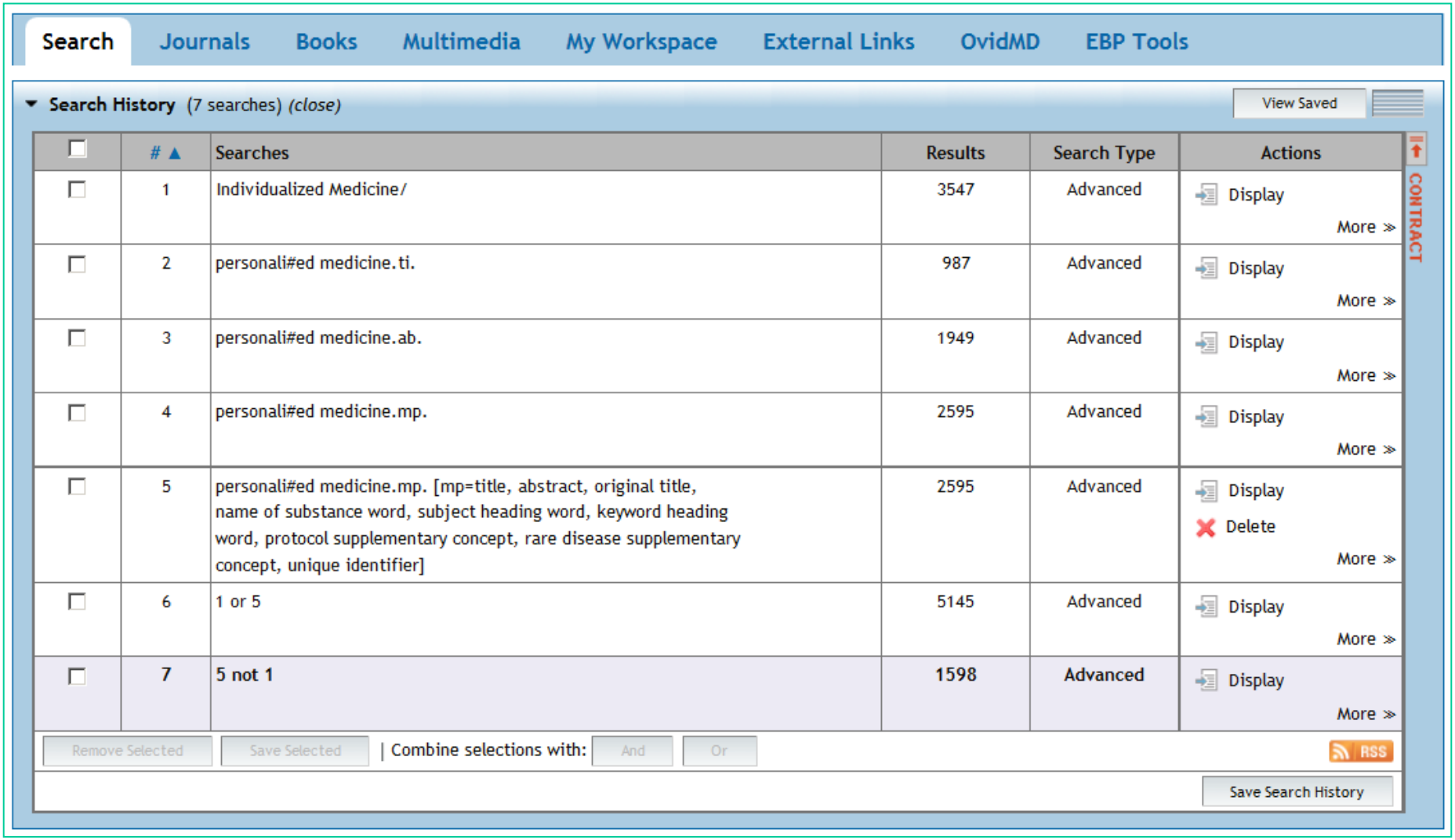
Source: **Pharmacovigilance Medical Writing**
A Good Practice Guide, Wiley 2011
(Available on Books@Ovid)

Introduction

The power in bibliographic databases

Research and clinical care in motion

Practical examples



Search | Journals | Books | Multimedia | My Workspace | External Links | OvidMD | EBP Tools

Search History (7 searches) *(close)* — View Saved

	# ▲	Searches	Results	Search Type	Actions
☐	1	Individualized Medicine/	3547	Advanced	Display More »
☐	2	personali#ed medicine.ti.	987	Advanced	Display More »
☐	3	personali#ed medicine.ab.	1949	Advanced	Display More »
☐	4	personali#ed medicine.mp.	2595	Advanced	Display More »
☐	5	personali#ed medicine.mp. [mp=title, abstract, original title, name of substance word, subject heading word, keyword heading word, protocol supplementary concept, rare disease supplementary concept, unique identifier]	2595	Advanced	Display Delete More »
☐	6	1 or 5	5145	Advanced	Display More »
☐	**7**	**5 not 1**	**1598**	**Advanced**	Display More »

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CONTRACT

Thank you for your time…

For more information and further assistance on how to use specific features on OvidSP such as **Export Selected to Powerpoint** as demonstrated on this slide, please see the OvidSP Resource Center or contact the trainer directly:

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w: http://www.ovid.com

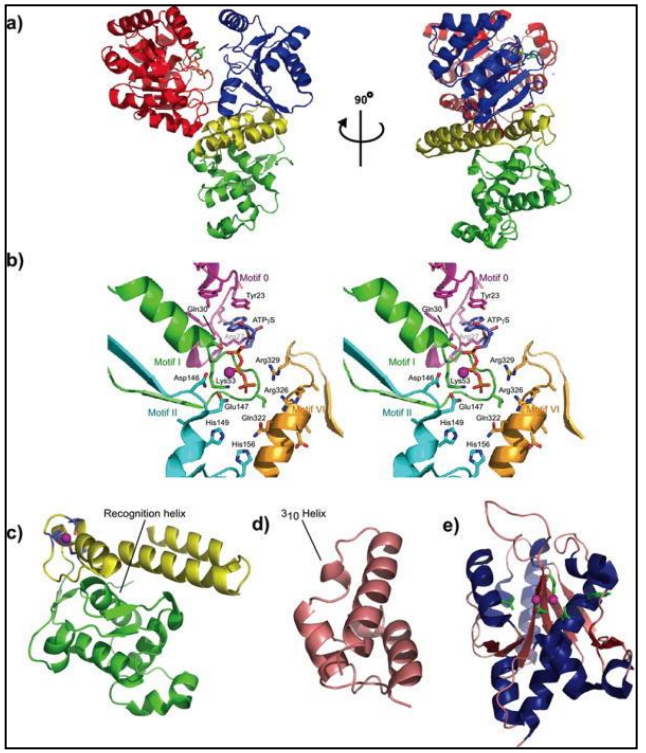

Figure 2 . Structural features of RecQ DNA helicases.
Sit down, relax and unwind: structural insights into RecQ helicase mechanisms. Killoran, Michael; Keck, James Nucleic Acids Research. 34(15):4098-4105, September 2006.