SEARCHING BIOETHICSLINE: 
A BASIC MANUAL

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For Use as a Supplement to the  
*Online Services Reference Manual* of the  
MEDLARS Management Section  
National Library of Medicine  
8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20894  
Tel: 301/496-6193 or 800/638-8480

This publication was supported by funds provided under Contract N01-LM-1-3531 with the National Library of Medicine, and Grant P41 HG01115 from the National Center for Genome Research. © 1986 by Georgetown University. Partially revised, March 1996.
BIOETHICSLINE
BIOETHICSLINE is a database of bibliographic references concerning ethical and public policy issues in health care and biomedical research. It is produced by the Bioethics Information Retrieval Project at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, and is made available online through the MEDLARS computerized information system of the National Library of Medicine (NLM).

Access to the MEDLARS family of online databases is now available to health professionals and other interested individuals who have a computer terminal or a personal computer with a modem and communications software.

GETTING A PASSWORD
An application for a MEDLARS system access code (User ID code and password) can be obtained from the MEDLARS Management Section, National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894, telephone: 301/496-6193 or 800/638-8480. There is no start-up charge or minimum subscription fee for an access code; thereafter, there is a very moderate charge for actual online searching. See page 2 for the approximate hourly cost of searching BIOETHICSLINE.

SEARCHING VIA GRATITUDE MED
Alternatively, BIOETHICSLINE may be searched using Grateful Med, an inexpensive, user-friendly software package developed by NLM. No previous knowledge of NLM search command language is required when using this package. To order Grateful Med, contact the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, 703/487-4650.

DIRECT SEARCH MODE
Use of standard NLM commands in a direct search mode, which can be done either with or without the Grateful Med software package, may permit more precise or complete retrieval of relevant references, particularly in the case of BIOETHICSLINE, which has a special Keyword indexing vocabulary.

THIS MANUAL
Copies of this Manual may be ordered for $10, prepaid, from the Bioethics Information Retrieval Project, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Box 571212, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057-1212, telephone: 202/687-3885 or 800/MED-ETHX. The Bioethics Thesaurus, the controlled vocabulary of Keywords used for indexing and searching the database, is also available for $20 (1995 edition) from the same source. See page 3 for ordering information and a list of other publications relevant to BIOETHICSLINE.

Comments about the usefulness of this Manual, and suggestions for improvements in the text, will be welcomed. Please address your suggestions to Tamar Joy Kahn, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Georgetown University, Box 571212, Washington, DC 20057-1212.

SEARCH ASSISTANCE
Assistance in formulating BIOETHICSLINE search strategies is available from the Bioethics Information Retrieval Project at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Call 202/687-3885 or the toll-free number, 800/MED-ETHX. The MEDLARS Management Section of the National Library of Medicine, 301/496-6193 or 800/638-8480, provides assistance to MEDLARS searchers from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Single copies of documents cited in BIOETHICSLINE may be ordered (subject to fair use copyright restrictions) from the National Reference Center for Bioethics Literature, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Box 571212, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057-1212, 202/687-3885 or 800/MED-ETHX. The charge for document delivery is $12 for the first 10 pages of a document and $.20 for each additional page, in addition to any fees due the Copyright Clearance Center.
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*Consider copying asterisked pages for small searching packet.
BIOETHICSLINE

BIOETHICSLINE is a unique interdisciplinary source of references to information on the ethical, legal and public policy aspects of health care and biomedical research. It is one of the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) online databases.

- Years covered: 1973 - present
- Database size: 50,050 records (August 1996)
- Update frequency: every two months
- Update size: 600 records
- Language: English
- Abstracts: 20% of citations have abstracts

Contents

BIOETHICSLINE focuses on questions of ethics and public policy in the fields of health care and biomedical research. The database provides citations on such topics as euthanasia and other end-of-life issues, organ donation and transplantation, the allocation of health care resources, AIDS, patients' rights, codes of professional ethics, new reproductive technologies, genetic engineering, abortion, behavior control and mental health therapies, human experimentation and animal experimentation.

Sources

BIOETHICSLINE contains material from such diverse fields as law, philosophy, the health sciences, religion, the social and natural sciences, and the popular media. Approximately 95 journals, 12 databases and 30 printed indexes are regularly screened for bioethics-related references.

Document Types

The database includes references to journal articles, books, chapters of books, court decisions, government reports, laws, bills, audiovisual materials, newspaper articles, and unpublished documents.

Availability

BIOETHICSLINE is one of the databases comprising NLM's MEDLARS System. It can be accessed via modem by individuals or through libraries and institutions with MEDLARS passwords. Many hospital, medical school and university libraries, government agencies and commercial firms in the United States and other countries perform searches. New MEDLARS accounts and passwords can be established by contacting:

MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894
301-496-6193 or 800-638-8480
E-mail: mms@nlm.nih.gov

Bethesda, Maryland 20894
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES • Public Health Service • National Institutes of Health
Grateful Med Searching

BIOETHICSLINE may also be searched using Grateful Med, an inexpensive ($29.95) user-friendly software package developed by NLM. No previous knowledge of NLM command language is required and it is available for Apple Macintosh and IBM-compatible computers. To order Grateful Med, contact: National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 703-487-4650

Order Numbers:
IBM: PB91-507822 (Version 6.0)  
Macintosh: PB92-105451 (Version 2.0)

Search Aids

Bioethics Thesaurus (annual)  
Searching Bioethicsline: A Basic Manual for the Novice Searcher  

Search aids may be ordered from the producer at the address below. Assistance developing search strategies may be obtained by calling 202-687-3885 or 800-MED-ETHX.

CD-ROM Availability

BIOETHICSLINE® Plus is available from SilverPlatter Information, Inc., 100 River Ridge Drive, Norwood, MA 02062, 800-343-0064; BioethicsLine is available from CD Plus Technologies, 333 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10001, 800-950-2035.

Print Version

New citations added to the BIOETHICSLINE database are published annually as the Bibliography of Bioethics, available from the producer at the address below.

Costs

Hourly rate:
approximately $18.00/hour
Offline prints: $.30 per page of citations

Sample Record

UI - 35652  
CN - Tennessee. Supreme Court, at Knoxville  
TI - Davis v. Davis.  
KWD - autonomy ; beginning of life ; constitutional law ; contracts ; cryopreservation ; decision making ; embryo transfer ; embryos ; fathers ; federal government ; females ; in vitro fertilization ; informed consent ; legal aspects ; legal rights ; males ; marital relationship ; mothers ; ovum donors ; personhood ; privacy ; property rights ; public policy ; reproduction ; semen donors ; state government ; state interest ; terminology ; value of life  
KWI - Davis v. Davis ; Tennessee  
MH - Civil Rights ; Cryopreservation ; Decision Making ; Divorce ; Embryo ; Embryo Transfer ; Fathers ; Fertilization in Vitro ; Freedom ; Government ; Informed Consent ; Jurisprudence ; Marriage ; Men ; Mothers ; Nomenclature ; Public Policy ; Reproduction ; State Government ; Tennessee ; Tissue Donors ; Women  
AB - After Junior Lewis Davis and Mary Sue Davis were divorced, they disagreed about “custody” of seven “frozen embryos” that they had earlier had stored at a Knoxville in vitro fertilization clinic....The Tennessee Supreme Court ruled that in cases involving embryos produced by in vitro fertilization that only one gamete-donor wanted to preserve, the parent wishing to avoid procreation should prevail, presuming that the other party has a reasonable possibility of achieving parenthood by other means....The judgment stressed the right of privacy involved with procreation, and said that the state’s interest in the case was insufficient to justify an infringement on the gamete-providers’ procreational autonomy.

Additional Information

For information about file content and obtaining documents contact the producer:
Bioethics Information Retrieval Project, Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Box 571212  
Georgetown University  
Washington, DC 20057-1212  
202-687-3885 or 800-MED-ETHX  
E-mail: medethx@gunet.georgetown.edu  
WWW: http://guweb.georgetown.edu/nrcbl/

For information about BIOETHICSLINE access, or MEDLARS services contact:
MEDLARS Management Section  
National Library of Medicine  
8600 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20894  
301-496-6193 or 800-638-8480  
E-mail: mms@nlm.nih.gov
Prices include shipping and handling. All items are shipped via “first class” or UPS ground service in North America, via “air printed matter” elsewhere, except for the Bibliography, which is shipped surface mail. Prepayment is required.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIOETHICS* $60 per volume in North America, $70 elsewhere (includes updated Bioethics Thesaurus through Vol. 19).


Note: A few copies of Volumes 1, 4, and 7 are also available from the Kennedy Institute.

Subtotal for Bibliographies

*If you wish to enter a standing order for the Bibliography of Bioethics, check here.

BIOETHICS THESAURUS** 1995. 76 p. $20; $25 overseas

**If you wish to enter a standing order for the annual Bioethics Thesaurus, check here.

SEARCHING BIOETHICSLINE: A BASIC MANUAL FOR THE NOVICE SEARCHER. 1993; 59 p. $10; $15 overseas

The Manual describes BIOETHICSLINE and how to search it. It was designed primarily for personal computer users who have not searched MEDLINE or other National Library of Medicine databases. However, experienced MEDLINE searchers not familiar with the use of Keywords to search BIOETHICSLINE will also find it useful.

“Chapter 13 (formerly Part 21): BIOETHICS.” 1993 rev. 51 p. $10; $15 overseas

A section of the National Library of Medicine’s Online Services Reference Manual, this provides detailed information on the searchable and printable data elements in BIOETHICSLINE.

SEARCHER’S TOOLKIT (discount price for the above 3 items: $35; $45 overseas)

SUBTOTAL FROM OTHER SIDE

Yes, I’d like to be placed on the mailing list! TOTAL AMOUNT PAID

PREPAYMENT BY CHECK OR MASTERCARD/VISA IS REQUIRED

My check in the amount of ______ payable to Kennedy Institute of Ethics is enclosed. ** OR **

Please charge my MasterCard ______ or VISA ______ (check one)

Card number ____________________________ Exp. date ____________
Print name that appears on card ____________________________ Signature ____________________________

SHIP PUBLICATIONS TO: Name ____________________________
Institution ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City, State, Zip ____________________________ Daytime Tel. ____________________________
ACCESS PROCEDURES FOR MEDLARS ELIHILL (MEDLINE) SYSTEM
(See footnotes next page)

COMPUSERVEL
Full Duplex
Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal
→ "CR"

INFOFNET
Full Duplex
Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal

COMPUTER
Host Name:
→ nlm "CR" 2

Connected to 02NLM

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN
→ login "CR"

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
PASSWORD

→ xyo01/pluto "CR"

(Type your Code & Password.)

INFONET
Host Name:
→ nlm "CR" 2

CONNECTED

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN
→ login "CR"

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
PASSWORD

→ xyo01/pluto "CR"

(Type your Code & Password.)

TELENET
202 19B
TERMINAL
→ dial "CR" 2

(Type your correct terminal
identifier; see footnote.)

TELENET
Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal

→ "CR" <CR>

(Try your Code & Password.)

TYMNET
Full Duplex
Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal

→ "CR" <CR>

(Try your Code & Password.)

DIRECT DIAL
Full Duplex Only
This option is for the
Washington, D.C. area only.
.Dial:
480-3150 9600 bps
480-4360 9600 bps

Connect phone & terminal
→ login "CR"

NLM menu "CR"

WELCOME TO NATIONAL
LIBRARY OF MEDICINES
COMPUTER SERVICES
NLM Main Menu

Please enter a service
number >>

→ 1 "CR"

+ NLM: call connected

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN
→ login "CR"

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
PASSWORD

→ xyo01/pluto "CR"

(Type your Code & Password.)

KEY:

"CR" = Your response
<CR> = Carriage Return or Enter

From KIE:

From kie:

From kie:
B. LOGGING IN AND CHANGING FILES

Contact the NLM computer by direct dial (local calls) or via the TELENET or TYMNET telecommunications networks [see preceding page]. For direct dial calls, strike the Enter key [= carriage return (CR)].

The NLM computer will respond with "PLEASE ENTER LOGIN."

Type LOGIN and strike the (CR) [= Enter] key. [You may type upper or lower case letters for any word.]

The NLM computer will request your User ID code and password.

Type UserID/Password over the disguising marks, in the form: xyz01/password (CR).

The NLM computer will connect you to the MEDLINE database. You may request a different NLM database by typing the command FILE followed by a space and the name of the database wanted.

To request the BIOETHICS database, type: FILE BIOETHICS

EXAMPLE [User input is shown in lower case. (CR) transmits data to the computer and is assumed after all user input.]:

CONNECT
login(CR)

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN SELECTION (from menu that includes Biomedical Databases)

PLEASE ENTER USERID/PASSWORD OR LOGON xyz01/password (CR) (insert your own)

NLM TIME 10:31:17 DATE 86:103 LINE 08E

WELCOME TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S ELHILL RETRIEVAL SYSTEM.

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1990 FORWARD) FILE.

SS 1/C? (SS 1/C? = "Search Statement 1 or Command?") USER:

file bioethics (CR)

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE BIOETHICS (1973 FORWARD) FILE.

SS 1/C? USER:
C. LOGGING OFF

After a USER: cue, type the word STOP, followed by a carriage return. In response to the computer's question DONE? (YES/NO), type the letter Y (for yes; for no, type N):

USER: stop

DONE? (YES/NO)
USER: y

To save a step, you can condense the preceding to one step:

USER:
stop y

Hang up and turn off your terminal (your computer) when the NLM computer says GOODBYE.

[Note: If you do not intend to log off but the NLM computer stops responding for several minutes, try hanging up and logging in again. If you do this within 15 minutes, you should be returned to where your search was interrupted. Call the MEDLARS Management Section, 301/496-6193 or 800/638-8480, if you continue to have difficulty.]

D. CORRECTING ERRORS

To correct individual characters (within a line that has not yet been transmitted to the computer with a carriage return), type one correction character for each mistyped character. Correction characters vary from terminal to terminal; such characters may include the backspace, the backward slash, and control-H.

Your computer terminal is most likely to have a Backspace key (<-) for correcting characters. If you misspelled the word bioethics with two "h"s, and realized this after you had typed the letter "i," you would backspace twice at that point and then complete the word correctly, as follows:

USER:
bioethhi<~*ics

To delete a whole line (before the line has been transmitted with a carriage return), type a dollar sign ($). The computer will respond with a new USER: cue that permits you to type what you want:

USER:
bioethhics$

USER:
bioethics
BASIC TERMINAL SETTINGS

Communications Protocol: Asynchronous TTY (Teletypewriter-compatible)
Transmission Code: ASCII
Transmission Speed: 10, 30, 120, or 240 cps (characters per second) - 110, 300, 1200, or 2400 baud (bits per second)
(Note: Your local telecommunications network number and your own equipment must support 2400 baud if this transmission speed is chosen).

Duplex: Half (for Direct Dial); Full is the default for network access - instructions also given for network access in Half Duplex.
Parity: Even (in some cases, try None if Even does not appear to work)
Number of Data Bits: 7 (in some cases, try 8 if 7 does not appear to work)
Number of Parity Bits: 1
Number of Stop Bits: 1
Number of Start Bits: 1
Automatic Line Feed: Turn off this feature
End of Line Definition: CR (for Carriage Return; do not set to CR LF for Carriage Return/Line Feed combination)

Basic Rule of Thumb = If in doubt about a setting, turn it "off!"
THE BIOETHICS LINE UNIT RECORD

A. LIST OF DATA ELEMENTS

Data elements most frequently used in searching are underlined. [Note: This list omits a few elements that are rarely searched or printed. To see a complete unit record, type EXPLAIN BIOETHICS while online.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category Search Qualifier</th>
<th>Element Name</th>
<th>Search Status</th>
<th>Print Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>ABSTRACT AUTHOR</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>TW</td>
<td>AR, DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>AUTHORSHIP STATEMENT</td>
<td>all</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>AUTHOR (PERSONAL)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>CORPORATE NAME AS AUTHOR</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>TW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>COLLATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>DL (+ SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>DATE OF PUBLICATION</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL (+ SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>ENTRY MONTH</td>
<td>*, R</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GN</td>
<td>GENERAL NOTE</td>
<td>TW</td>
<td>AR, DL, FU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>ISSN</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KW</td>
<td>KEYWORDS (3 types)</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL, KIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWD</td>
<td>KW DESCRIPTOR</td>
<td>&quot; + KWD</td>
<td>DL, KIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWI</td>
<td>KW IDENTIFIER</td>
<td>&quot; + KWI</td>
<td>DL, KIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWP</td>
<td>KW PROPOSED DESCRIPTOR</td>
<td>&quot; + KWP</td>
<td>DL, KIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>MESH HEADING</td>
<td>* + MH</td>
<td>DL, FU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI</td>
<td>MONOGRAPHIC INFORMATION</td>
<td>TW</td>
<td>DL (+ SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>CITY OF PUBLICATION</td>
<td></td>
<td>DL (+ SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>PUBLICATION TYPE</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL, KIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PU</td>
<td>PUBLISHER</td>
<td>TW</td>
<td>DL (+ SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RF</td>
<td>NUMBER OF REFERENCES</td>
<td></td>
<td>AR, DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>SUBJECT CAPTIONS</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>SERIES TITLE</td>
<td>*, TW</td>
<td>AR, DL, FU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TI</td>
<td>TITLE (OF DOCUMENT)</td>
<td>TF, TW</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TJ</td>
<td>TITLE OF JOURNAL</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL (+ SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UI</td>
<td>UNIQUE IDENTIFIER</td>
<td>*, R</td>
<td>DL, KIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>VOLUME/ISSUE</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>DL (+ SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YR</td>
<td>YEAR OF PUBLICATION</td>
<td>*, R</td>
<td>DL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* = Directly searchable  
R = Rangeable  
TW = Text Word searchable  
AR = Print AR  
DL = Print Detailed  
KIE = Print KIE  
TF/KF/MHF = Title/Keyword/MeSH Fragment searchable  
FU = Print Full

The two-letter category qualifier identifies the data element on printouts. It is also used to print a specified data element. The search qualifier is used, in parentheses, to search a data element. Data elements shown without search qualifiers are not searchable.

Print status "all" indicates that the element prints in the standard Print format (citation), as well as in the Print AR (citation + abstract), Print Detailed (all data elements), Print Full (citation + MeSH Headings), and Print KIE (citation + Keywords) formats.
The American Medical Association conducted a survey in 1982 to ascertain how physicians evaluated the effectiveness of their education in preparing them to deal with the ethical issues they encountered in practice. The results, summarized in this article, indicate that physicians who had had courses in medical ethics perceived them to be of substantial practical value and recommended that their content be expanded. Data are presented on the relative frequency of specific ethical issues encountered in practice and on the relative influence of home, personal values, medical education, medical practice, and ethics courses on respondents' approaches to ethical issues.
England's Court of Appeal, Civil Division, ruled that parents had the right to prevent a physician at the local health authority from prescribing contraceptives to girls under the age of 16 without parental consent. Since a girl was legally incapable of giving valid consent in other matters before that age, neither could she give valid consent to contraception or abortion. A doctor who provided contraception or abortion treatment to a girl under 16, except in an emergency or with permission of the court, would infringe on the legal rights of the parents. An appeal was taken to the House of Lords.
Daniels, Norman
- Just Health Care.

- New York:
- Cambridge University Press;
- 245 p.
- (Studies in philosophy and health policy).
- 0-521-31794-0
- aged ; coercion ; costs and benefits ; federal government
- financial support ; government regulation ; health care
- health care delivery ; health hazards ; health personnel
- human equality ; human rights ; justice ; medical ethics
- normative ethics ; obligations of society ; occupational diseases
- philosophy ; public policy ; resource allocation
- socioeconomic factors ; standards
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- Aged ; Civil Rights ; Coercion ; Cost Benefit Analysis
- Delivery of Health Care ; Ethics ; Ethics, Medical
- Financing, Government ; Government ; Health Manpower
- Human Rights ; Occupational Diseases ; Philosophy ; Public Policy
- Reference Standards ; Social Control, Formal ; Social Justice
- Social Responsibility ; Socioeconomic Factors
- United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- hp ; ph
- 20761
- MONOGRAPH
- ENG
- 85
- 8608
AU - Walters, LeRoy
TI - Ethical issues in human <in vitro> fertilization and embryo transfer.
HI - In: Milunsky, Aubrey; Annas, George J., eds. Genetics and the Law III.
PL - New York:
PU - Plenum Press;
DP - 1985:
PG - 215-225.
RF - 32 fn.
BN - 0-306-41983-1
KW - advisory committees ; attitudes ; embryo transfer ; embryos
KW - freezing ; human experimentation ; in vitro fertilization
KW - international aspects ; married persons ; morality
KW - public policy ; reproductive technologies ; Roman Catholic ethics
KW - single persons ; Australia ; Great Britain ; United States
MH - Attitude ; Australia ; Embryo ; Embryo Transfer ; Ethics
MH - Fertilization in Vitro ; Freezing ; Great Britain
MH - Human Experimentation ; Marriage ; Morals ; Public Policy
MH - Reproduction ; Single Person ; United States
SC - gr
UI - 20561
PT - ANALYTIC
LA - ENG
YR - 85
EN - 8608
V. SEARCHING AND COMBINING DATA ELEMENTS

A. DIRECTLY SEARCHABLE DATA ELEMENTS

Directly searchable data elements consist of terms, which may be single words or phrases, that are searched in a specific format based on how they appear in the unit record, and are preceded or followed by the appropriate search qualifier in parentheses. A detailed explanation of the content and format of each data element can be found in the NLM Online Services Reference Manual.

Data elements that are most frequently searched directly in BIOETHICS are Author (Personal), Keywords, Publication Type, and Subject Captions. Following are examples, drawn from the sample unit records in this Basic Manual, of how these elements can be searched:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Element</th>
<th>Search Examples</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTHOR (PERSONAL)</td>
<td>edwards g (au)</td>
<td>This is the one data element that is searched differently from the way it is printed. The author's surname is typed first, followed by a space and then the author's initial or initials (with no punctuation marks, accent marks, or spaces between initials). See Section VI for further information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hart rj (au)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mccullough lb (au)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pellegrino ed (au)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KEYWORDS</td>
<td>attitudes (kw)</td>
<td>Keywords are the primary data element used for subject searching in BIOETHICS. They may be searched with a preceding asterisk, e.g., *attitudes (kw), to limit retrieval to documents where the Keyword represents a major topic of discussion. See Section VII for further information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>codes of ethics (kw)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>medical ethics (kw)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>united states (kw)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLICATION TYPE</td>
<td>analytic (pt)</td>
<td>BIOETHICS incorporates 9 different publication types. Besides the four examples shown, it includes the following types: audiovisual material, bill, law, newspaper article, and unpublished document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>court decision (pt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>journal article (pt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monograph (pt)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT CAPTIONS</td>
<td>be (sc)</td>
<td>A total of 13 two-letter Subject Caption codes, representing broad subject areas or different approaches to the study of bioethical issues, can be used to limit searches. See Section VII for further information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>br (sc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>le (sc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ph (sc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. RANGEABLE DATA ELEMENTS

Some numeric data elements are rangeable, making it possible to search them over a span of values. Three ranging expressions are available:

- from ____ to ____
- greater than ____
- less than ____

The data elements most frequently ranged in BIOETHICS are:

1. **YEAR OF PUBLICATION** is a 2-digit number consisting of the last 2 digits of the appropriate year:
   - Greater than 89 (yr)
   - from 82 to 85 (yr)

   would retrieve records of citations published between 1982 and 1985, inclusively.

2. **ENTRY MONTH**, a 4-digit number in the form YYMM representing the year and month the record was entered into the database. (Records are added to BIOETHICS bimonthly, in February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year.) June 1985 would appear as 8506, so the expression:

   greater than 8506 (em)

   would retrieve records added to BIOETHICS in any of its bimonthly updates after June 1985.

Search qualifiers should follow (not precede) a ranging expression.

Because of the large number of records that may be retrieved by a ranging expression, such expressions should be used in combination with another search term (as described below under F, "Searching with Boolean Logical Operators").

Rangeable data elements may also be searched directly, as follows: 84 (yr).

C. TEXT WORD SEARCHABLE DATA ELEMENTS: Title Fragments & Keyword Fragments

Eight data elements in BIOETHICS are Text Word searchable, meaning that it is possible to search literally for any word that happens to occur in them (with the exception of a list of "stopwords" that includes frequently occurring, nonsubstantive words such as "it," "the," and "because"). These elements are: Abstract; Corporate Name As Author; General Note; Keywords; Monographic Information; Publisher; Series Title; and Title (of Document).

ABSTRACT and TITLE (OF DOCUMENT) are the two most important Text Word searchable data elements. (Abstracts appear in approximately 20% of the records added to BIOETHICS since 1983.) However, the searcher should be aware that a Text Word search picks up the word in any Text Word searchable data element. Title fragments (and occasionally keyword fragments for proper names) searches permit more precision.

Only single words (not phrases) may be searched as Text Words, and no asterisks may be used. The word is followed or preceded by the search qualifier (TW). Text Word searching is discussed in more detail in Section VII.B.
Search terms may be truncated, in the middle or at the end of a word, by the use of a colon (:) as a substitute for any number of characters or spaces, including zero.

The hash mark (#) can also serve as a truncation symbol, but it substitutes only for one character or one space.

Truncation is very useful in cases of variant spellings or forms of a word, or when an author's initials are unknown or inconsistently used. The truncated term is entered with a search qualifier to limit retrieval either to a particular data element or to a word appearing in any of the Text Word searchable data elements:

- artificial: (tw)
- genetic: (kw)
- institute#: (tw)
- waiters 1: (au)

The truncation symbol usually generates a Multi-Meaning (MM) Message from the computer, because more than one term is retrieved. The user is then given a choice of whether to accept all, some, or none of the terms listed:

SS 1 /C?
USER: artificial: (tw)
PROG: (= PROGRAM:)
MM (ARTIFICIAL:) (2)
  1 ARTIFICIAL (TW)
  2 ARTIFICIALLY (TW)
SPECIFY NUMBERS, ALL, OR, NONE-

USER: all
PROG: (= 466 postings for Search Statement 1)

The user may also opt to avoid the Multi-Meaning Message by typing the word ALL before the word to be searched:

SS 2/C?
USER: all artificial: (tw)
PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (466)
E. OTHER COMPUTER MESSAGES

The following messages from the computer are frequently encountered in searching:

1. **NP (No Postings) Message**

   SS 1/C?
   artificial (tw)  
   (a misspelling for artificial)

   **PROG:**
   NP (ARTIFICAL)

   The program responds with an NP (No Postings) message when the search term is not found. This may be due to a misspelling or to the absence of the desired term in the database. In either case, the user is returned to the same search statement and has the choice of either re-entering the term or choosing another search strategy.

2. **None Message**

   SS 1/C?
   USER:
   artificial (tw) and brain (tw)  
   (use of "and" is discussed in F.)

   **PROG:**
   *NONE

   The program responds with a NONE message indicating that no records contain both terms as specified.

3. **Time Overflow Message** (TIME OVFLW: CONT? (Y/N))

   This message indicates that the search or procedure requested requires more computer time than allotted in one "slice" of time (the computer is shared by many simultaneous searchers). This problem occurs relatively rarely in BIOETHICS because it is a small database. If it does occur, the user has a choice of responding Y (for yes) or N (for no), thus telling the computer whether to persist or not with the search. Occasionally, several Time Overflow messages may occur within a single search statement and a yes answer to each continuation question is required to complete the process.

4. **Continue Printing Message** (CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO))

   This message occurs when the number of records requested to be printed online is greater than the number of lines allowed to be printed at one time. Again, the searcher has a choice of whether to respond Y or N.
5. **SF, C (Search Series Full, Enter Command) Message**

This message occurs when the limit of 25 search statements has been reached and more computer work space is needed. The user can respond with the ERASEALL command, which will erase all existing search statements and begin anew at SS 1:

SS 21/C?
USER: eraseall
PROG:

SS 1/C?
USER:

Alternatively, the ERASEBACK command will erase all search statements with numbers greater than or equal to the one entered with the command:

SS 21/C?
USER: eraseback 9
PROG:

SS 9/C?

As another alternative, the RESTACK command may be used to save and renumber selected search statements, while erasing the rest.

RESTACK by itself will cause the latest search statement to be renumbered to SS 1, with all other search statements being erased.

RESTACK 6, 13 will cause Search Statement 6 to be renumbered to SS 1, Search Statement 13 to be renumbered to SS 2, and all other search statements to be erased.

RESTACK 24, 25 TO 3 will keep the original Search Statements 1 and 2, renumber Search Statements 24 and 25 to Search Statements 3 and 4 respectively, and erase all other search statements.
F. SEARCHING WITH BOOLEAN LOGICAL OPERATORS CONNECTORS

1. Use of the OR, AND, and AND NOT Logical Connectors with Search Terms

   a. The OR logical connector is used to retrieve records containing either or both of the terms. For example, a BIOETHICS user interested in either organ donation or organ transplantation as subjects would "OR" together the asterisked Keywords for both:

   SS 1/C?
   USER:
   *organ donation (kw) or *organ transplantation (kw)
   PROG:
   SS (1) PSTG (654)

   b. The AND logical connector is used to retrieve records containing both terms:

   SS 2/C?
   USER:
   *organ donation (kw) and *organ transplantation (kw)
   PROG:
   SS (2) PSTG (55)

   c. The AND NOT logical connector is used to retrieve records containing one term but not the other:

   SS 3/C?
   USER:
   *organ donation (kw) and not *organ transplantation (kw)
   PROG:
   SS (3) PSTG (233)

   [Warning: The AND NOT logical operator should be used with caution. It can be helpful in reducing the number of citations retrieved to a manageable number (e.g., by excluding citations dealing with "newborns" from a general subject search on "allowing to die"), but there is always a danger that desired citations will be excluded in the process.]

   d. The OR logical connector should not be used in the same search statement as the AND (or AND NOT) logical operator. Instead, combine search statements as in 3. below.

2. Pre-Qualification Versus Post-Qualification of Search Terms

   If a search qualifier follows a search term (post-qualification), it qualifies only the immediately preceding term:

   *organ donation (kw)

   If a search qualifier precedes a search term (pre-qualification), it qualifies that term plus all further terms in the search statement until another term is qualified. This can avoid the need to retype the same qualifier more than once in the same search statement:

   (kw) *organ donation and *organ transplantation
Since logical operators can be used to combine different types of data elements in a single search statement, it is convenient to start a search statement with a pre-qualifier that applies to one or more terms and then to post-qualify any further terms that require different search qualifiers:

(kw) *organ donation and *organ transplantation and monograph (pt)

3. Use of Logical Operators with Search Statement Numbers

The OR, AND, and AND NOT logical operators can be used with search statement numbers instead of, or in combination with, search terms. No qualifier is used with search statement numbers:

SS 1/C?
USER: (kw) *organ donation or *organ transplantation
PROG: SS (1) PSTG (654)

SS 2/C?
USER: (kw) great britain or united states
PROG: SS (2) PSTG (2312)

SS 3/C?
USER: 1 and 2
PROG: SS (3) PSTG (140)

4. Continuing Search Statements with Logical Operators

A search statement can be continued on additional lines by ending the line with either AND or OR. No line may begin with a logical operator. If it is necessary to continue a line at the operator AND NOT, the AND should be placed at the end of the line and the next line should begin with NOT.

5. Logical Operators in Keywords

A few Keywords contain the word "and" as part of their structure (for example, BODY PARTS AND FLUIDS). This embedded "and" must be disguised in searching by use of a truncation symbol:

(kw) body parts a:d fluids or (kw) body parts a:d fluids
VI. SEARCHING BY AUTHOR

Up to six personal authors per document may be included in a unit record. They can be searched individually or in combination (using the "AND" logical operator).

To search for an author, enter the author's surname, then a space, and then the first and middle (if any) initials (putting no space or punctuation mark between the initials and ignoring any diacritical marks). Use the search qualifier (AU):

mccormick ra (au)
lappe m (au)

[These author's names would print out with a Print command as McCormick, Richard A. and Lappe (for Lappë), Mark.]

If these authors had co-authored a document, it could be searched using:

(au) mccormick ra and lappe m

Beware of the fact that an author may publish sometimes with and sometimes without a middle initial. Also note that it is a vagary of the computer system that the name "Walters, LeRoy" is translated into the searchable form "Walters LR" (because any capital letters after the surname are considered by the computer program to be initials).

Accordingly, it is best to use truncation symbols if you are not sure of the spelling of a surname or if you have any doubt about a middle initial or the author's consistency in use of a middle initial:

r: (au)

If you would prefer to scan the computer's list of names before selecting one or more variants of a name to search, use the NEIGHBOR (NBR) command with the surname and the search qualifier for author:

SS 1/C?
USER:nbr waiters (au)
PROG:

POSTINGS TERM
1 WALTER SD (AU)
1 WALTER-RYAN WG (AU)
1 WALTERS AO (AU)
1 WALTERS B (AU)
1 WALTERS H (AU)

The program displays 5 listings and then asks how many more the user would like to see, either up or down alphabetically.

UP N OR DOWN N?
USER:down 5
When the user has seen enough, a response of 0 (zero) or n (for no) will end the NEIGHBOR command interaction and enable the user to proceed with entering the name (or names) selected to search.

( = Print 3 citations)

1
AU - Walters, LeRoy

2
AU - Walters, LeRoy
TI - Ethical issues in human in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer.

3
AU - Walters, LeRoy
TI - Editor's introduction [to an issue on genetic and reproductive technologies].

Corporate names as authors may be searched directly, always using a truncation symbol at the end so as not to eliminate subsidiary bodies, or via Text Words:

(cn) american medical association:
(tw) american and medical and association

Text Word searching is more convenient, although there is a price paid in the retrieval of irrelevant citations unless the searcher is familiar with an advanced "stringsearch" capability not discussed in this Basic Manual. (For further information, see the NLM Online Reference Services Manual.)
VII. SEARCHING BY SUBJECT

A. KEYWORD SEARCHING AND THE BIOETHICS THESAURUS

The primary way to search for citations on a particular subject in BIOETHICS is by means of Keywords chosen from the Bioethics Thesaurus, a controlled vocabulary that was developed specifically for indexing the literature of the cross-disciplinary field of bioethics.

Every record in BIOETHICS is indexed with several (an average of 10) of the approximately 600 subject terms, sometimes called "descriptors," in the Thesaurus. These terms are searched as Keywords, using the search qualifier (KW).

Figure 1, a sample page from the Bioethics Thesaurus, illustrates the basic arrangement of this crucial searching tool. Keywords that are used for indexing and searching are shown in bold, upper case letters (e.g., ABORTED FETUSES).

The entry for each Keyword in the Thesaurus is followed by a note in parentheses indicating (1) when the term was first used in indexing and (2) its MeSH map, if any. [MeSH, short for Medical Subject Headings, is the controlled vocabulary used for indexing MEDLINE and several other NLM databases. Those BIOETHICS Keywords that are "mapped" to MeSH terms can also be searched as MeSH terms; however, since considerable sophistication is needed to ensure that MeSH retrieval in the BIOETHICS database is what the user intended, the use of Keywords, with the (KW) qualifier, is strongly recommended.]

Most Keyword entries include an explanatory "Scope Note"; some of them also include a "Used For" instruction, indicating that the Keyword is to be used in searching instead of the term that follows the UF symbol. Conversely, a "Use" reference instructs the searcher to use the Keyword referred to, rather than the nonsearchable synonymous term preceding the "Use" instruction (e.g., the searcher is instructed at "Agency Review Boards" to use instead the Keyword ETHICS COMMITTEES).

Most Keyword entries also include references to additional searchable Keywords that are Broader Terms (BT), Narrower Terms (NT), or Related Terms (RT). Appropriate Broader, Narrower, or Related Terms should be combined with the "OR" logical operator to achieve the desired degree of comprehensiveness in retrieval.

For example, a user interested in all citations relevant to ADVANCE DIRECTIVES would "OR" this Keyword with its Narrower Term, LIVING WILLS. The searcher has the option of putting an asterisk before a Keyword; this limits retrieval to citations in which the Keyword is a major focus of discussion:

(kw) *advance directives or *living wills

Similarly, someone interested in all citations relevant to ADOLESCENTS would "OR" it together with its Broader Term, "MINORS":

(kw) *adolescents or *minors
ANNOTATED ALPHABETIC LIST OF KEYWORDS

ABORTED FETUSES
(1974; MeSH map = Fetus)
BT Fetuses
RT Abortion+

ABORTION
(1974; MeSH map = same)
SN The purposeful induced termination of a human pregnancy
NT Abortion on demand
Illegal abortion
Selective abortion
Therapeutic abortion
RT Aborted fetuses

ABORTION ON DEMAND
(1974; MeSH map = Abortion, legal)
SN Readily available legalized abortion, including abortion for personal or social reasons
BT Abortion

Access to Health Care
Use HEALTH CARE DELIVERY

ACCOUNTABILITY
(1990; MeSH map = Social responsibility)
SN Responsibility for explaining or justifying one’s conduct to the public or to one’s superiors
RT Obligations to society

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
Use AIDS

ACTIVE EUTHANASIA
(1974; MeSH map = Euthanasia)
SN The act or practice of painlessly killing, for reasons of mercy, patients who are suffering or are afflicted with incurable diseases or conditions
BT Euthanasia
NT Involuntary euthanasia
Voluntary euthanasia

ADMINISTRATORS
(1978; MeSH map = Administrative personnel)
UF Managers
RT Health personnel+
Organization and administration

ADOLESCENTS
(1974; MeSH map = Adolescence)
SN Age designation for humans 13-18 years old
BT Minors
RT Children+

ADOPTION
(1974; MeSH map = same)
RT Parent child relationship

Adult-Onset Disorders
Use LATE-ONSET DISORDERS

ADULTS
(1974; MeSH map = Adult)
SN Age designation for humans 19-64 years old
RT Aged

ADVANCE DIRECTIVES
(1986; MeSH map = same)
SN Declarations by patients, made in advance of a situation in which they may be incompetent or unable to decide about their own care, stating their treatment preferences or authorizing a third party to make decisions for them
UF Durable power of attorney
NT Living wills
Psychiatric wills
RT Donor cards
Right to die
Third party consent+

ADVERTISING
(1982; MeSH map = same)

ADVISORY COMMITTEES
(1981; was ETHICS COMMITTEES or REVIEW COMMITTEES, 1974-80; MeSH map = Public policy)
SN Committees or commissions set up to advise governmental bodies on public policy
RT Ethics committees+
Review committees

African Americans
Use BLACKS

AGE
(1974; MeSH map = Age factors)
It is a good idea to begin a search by scanning the list of approximately 90 "major issue" Keywords that is included in the Bioethics Thesaurus (see Figure 2). These are Keywords that have been identified as particularly useful in searching because they represent major bioethical issues and are frequently used in indexing. [Note: ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION will be added to this list of "major issue" Keywords in the near future, and SOCIOBIOLOGY will be deleted.]

Most BIOETHICS records include at least one "major issue" Keyword. Because these "major issue" Keywords have many postings, they are usually searched with an asterisk, and they are usually "AND"ed together with a second search statement containing other Keywords. For example, someone interested in the topic "abortion and adolescents" would search as follows:

SS 1/C?
USER:
(kw) *abortion
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (2242)

SS 2/C?
USER:
(kw) *minors or *adolescents
PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (564)

SS 3/C?
USER:
1 and 2
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (155)

The Keywords in a secondary search statement might or might not be asterisked, at the searcher's discretion, based on the number of citations wanted. [Some "trial and error" searching, followed by printing out 10 or so titles to check their relevance and comprehensiveness, is useful in ascertaining the most appropriate strategy for a particular subject search.]

In addition to "descriptor" Keywords chosen from the controlled vocabulary of the Bioethics Thesaurus, the Keywords data element in BIOETHICS records may also contain "identifier" Keywords, i.e. proper nouns (such as the names of persons; places; organizations or other corporate bodies; and court decisions and laws). These "identifier" Keywords can also be searched directly with the qualifier (KW), in asterisked or unasterisked form, as in the following examples:

(kw) *in re quinlan
(kw) new jersey

Because there is no convenient tool comparable to the Bioethics Thesaurus that lists all of these proper name Keywords, they are most easily found through Text Word searching, as discussed below in B.
APPENDIX A

SELECTED LIST OF “MAJOR ISSUE” BIOETHICSLINE KEYWORDS (KW)

The terms on this list represent major bioethical issues and are likely to have been frequently used to index citations in the BIOETHICSLINE database. See the following two pages for a display of these terms grouped under broad subject areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ABORTION (also SELECTIVE ABORTION)</th>
<th>HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADVANCE DIRECTIVES (also LIVING WILLS)</td>
<td>IN VITRO FERTILIZATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS (also HIV SEROPOSITIVITY)</td>
<td>INFORMED CONSENT (also PARENTAL CONSENT, THIRD PARTY CONSENT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLOWING TO DIE</td>
<td>INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION</td>
<td>MASS SCREENING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION</td>
<td>MEDICAL ETHICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSISTED SUICIDE</td>
<td>MISCONDUCT (also SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIOR CONTROL</td>
<td>NURSING ETHICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH</td>
<td>ORGAN DONATION (also TISSUE DONATION, FETAL TISSUE DONATION)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOETHICS (also BIOETHICAL ISSUES, CLINICAL ETHICS)</td>
<td>ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION (also TISSUE TRANSPLANTATION)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH</td>
<td>PATIENT CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIOMEDICAL TECHNOLOGIES</td>
<td>PATIENTS’ RIGHTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOOD DONATION</td>
<td>PERSONHOOD (also BEGINNING OF LIFE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAIN DEATH</td>
<td>PHYSICIAN PATIENT RELATIONSHIP (also NURSE PATIENT RELATIONSHIP, PROFESSIONAL PATIENT RELATIONSHIP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (health professional’s role)</td>
<td>POPULATION CONTROL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLINICAL ETHICS COMMITTEES</td>
<td>PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLONING</td>
<td>PRENATAL INJURIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODES OF ETHICS</td>
<td>PROFESSIONAL ETHICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONFIDENTIALITY</td>
<td>PSYCHOSURGERY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTRAINTION</td>
<td>PUBLIC HEALTH (also HEALTH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETERMINATION OF DEATH</td>
<td>RECOMBINANT DNA RESEARCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY</td>
<td>REFUSAL TO TREAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMBRYO RESEARCH</td>
<td>REPRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMBRYOS</td>
<td>REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHICISTS</td>
<td>RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHICS COMMITTEES (prefer ADVISORY COMMITTEES, CLINICAL ETHICS COMMITTEES, RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEES)</td>
<td>RESOURCE ALLOCATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUGENICS</td>
<td>RESUSCITATION ORDERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUTHANASIA (prefer ACTIVE EUTHANASIA, VOLUNTARY EUTHANASIA; see also ALLOWING TO DIE, RESUSCITATION ORDERS)</td>
<td>SELECTION FOR TREATMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FETAL RESEARCH</td>
<td>SEX DETERMINATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FETUSES (also ABORTED FETUSES, FETAL THERAPY, FETAL TISSUE DONATION)</td>
<td>SEX PRESELECTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENE THERAPY</td>
<td>STERILIZATION (SEXUAL) (also INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENETIC COUNSELING</td>
<td>SURROGATE MOTHERS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENETIC INTERVENTION</td>
<td>TERMINAL CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENETIC SCREENING</td>
<td>TORTURE (health professional’s role)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENOME MAPPING</td>
<td>TREATMENT REFUSAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH CARE</td>
<td>TRUTH DISCLOSURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH CARE DELIVERY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bioethics Thesaurus, 1995 Edition
B. NATURAL LANGUAGE SEARCHING WITH TEXT WORDS

Several types of natural language searching may be done in BIOETHICS. Novice searchers will find the Text Word (TW) and Title Fragment (TF) search capabilities particularly helpful.

Text Word (TW) searching enables the searcher to find any word (exclusive of a small list of nonsubstantive "stopwords") that appears in any of the following fields on a document record: Abstract, Corporate Name, General Note, Keywords (all types), Monographic Information, Publisher, Series Title, and Title of Document.

Text Words are searched as single words, using the qualifier (TW). They may be searched alone, or they may be combined with other Text Words or data elements using the AND, OR, or AND NOT logical operators. They may be truncated but, unlike Keywords, Text Words may not be asterisked to limit retrieval to citations in which the word represents a major point of discussion.

Text Word searching enables the user to type any word that comes to mind, with a good chance of retrieving some relevant citations. Depending on the word (or combination of words) searched, the retrieval may or may not include many irrelevant citations. Also, given the existence of many synonyms and variant spellings and word forms, retrieval cannot be expected to include anywhere near all of the relevant citations.

Nevertheless, Text Word searching has a valuable role to play in subject searching if care is taken to avoid searching for very common words. It permits retrieval of proper nouns, or of specific (often new) concepts and "buzzwords" that are not expressed in the controlled indexing vocabulary of the Bioethics Thesaurus. For example, a user interested in the concept often expressed as "gatekeeper," "gatekeepers," or "gatekeeping" could search as follows:

(tw) gatekeep:

and a user concerned with "patient dumping" could search:

(tw) patient and dumping

The Title Fragment (TF) search capability is a subcategory of Text Word searching which limits retrieval to natural language terms only if they appear in the title of a document. As such, it can be extremely useful in retrieving some relevant citations on virtually any topic, and the likelihood of retrieving irrelevant citations is relatively small.

Title Fragments, like Text Words, are searched as single words rather than as phrases. They may be truncated or combined with other terms, but they may not be asterisked.
Title Fragment searches may be particularly useful as a means of revealing the form (or, sometimes, alternate forms) of proper names used in subject indexing as Keyword Identifiers (which are not as strictly controlled as the Keyword Descriptors that appear in the Bioethics Thesaurus).

For instance, a user interested in the Supreme Court's Cruzan decision (a Missouri case involving the withdrawal of nutrition and hydration) could do a quick search to retrieve all records in which the word "Cruzan" appears in the title of the citation:

(tf) cruzan

This simple strategy would retrieve many citations likely to be at least somewhat relevant to the case. The user who then wanted to do a more focused search, not limited to citations in which the author happened to use the word "Cruzan" in the title, could print the Titles and Keyword Identifiers for some of the records retrieved (say 10 records), using the following command:

print ti, kwi 10

This command (see Section IX, particularly pages 33-37, for instructions on printing specific records and data elements) would print the Titles and Keyword Identifiers of the first 10 records retrieved, revealing that the Supreme Court decision is indexed as "Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health." The specific name could then be used in an asterisked Keyword search:

(kw) *cruzan v. director, missouri department of health

A user seeking even more comprehensive retrieval could browse through the Keyword Identifiers of additional records and learn that other decisions related to the same case were called "Cruzan v. Harmon" or "Cruzan v. Mouton." All of the applicable Keywords could then be "ORed" together in a search statement. Alternatively, since they all begin with the same word, the search could be expanded by simply following the first word with a colon:

(kw) *cruzan:

A very convenient search command, "print compressed kie" (which prints full citations with all of their Thesaurus-based Keyword Descriptors, proper-noun Keyword Identifiers, and Keyword Proposed Descriptors in paragraph format), can be used to expand a more general subject search. It enables the searcher to examine patterns of indexing, particularly with asterisked terms, that characterize the most relevant citations retrieved in a Title Fragment search. The searcher can use these patterns to help frame a good Keyword (KW) search to increase relevant retrieval.
C. USE OF SUBJECT CAPTIONS IN SEARCHING  (advanced)

Subject Captions, a data element added to BIOETHICS records at the end of 1982, can play a convenient supplemental role in searching. Thirteen two-letter Subject Caption codes—eight of them representing broad subject areas and five of them representing general approaches to the study of bioethical issues—were introduced between December 1982 and February 1984 (see Figure 3 for an explanation of the codes and the Entry Month in which each was introduced).

Because of the large numbers of postings they retrieve, Subject Caption codes should be used in combination with one another or with other data elements. Following are some examples of how they can be used.

1. To retrieve records in the broad subject area of "Death, Euthanasia, and the Prolongation of Life" that were added to BIOETHICS after December 1985, which is when the user last did a search on this subject:

   de (sc) and greater than 8512 (em)

2. To find citations discussing religious perspectives on the topic "allowing to die" (passive euthanasia):

   *allowing to die (kw) and re (sc)

Note that the preceding search will not retrieve records added to BIOETHICS prior to December 1983, when the RE Subject Caption was introduced. For older records, many Keywords relating to religious ethics (to be found by perusing the Bioethics Thesaurus for terms that seem applicable) would have to be "ORed" together and then "ANDed," in another search statement, with the Keyword ALLOWING TO DIE:

SS 1/C?
USER:
(kw) *religious ethics or *religious beliefs or *religion or
PROG:
CNT 1  ( = continue Search Statement 1)

USER:
*religious hospitals or *christian ethics or *protestant ethics or

PROG:
CNT 1

USER:
*roman catholic ethics or *islamic ethics or *jewish ethics or

PROG:
CNT 1

USER:
*jehovah's witnesses or re (sc)

PROG:

SS (1) PSTG (853)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broad Subject Area Represented</th>
<th>Code to Be Searched (SC)</th>
<th>Entry Month (EM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bioethics and Professional Ethics</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>8212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes bioethics in general, medical ethics, nursing ethics, and professional ethics (of other health professions)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomedical and Behavioral Research</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>8212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes biomedical research and behavioral research in general, human experimentation, and recombinant DNA research</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death, Euthanasia, and the Prolongation of Life</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>8217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes allowing to die (passive euthanasia), capital punishment (health professional's role), determination of death, euthanasia (active), resuscitation, and terminal care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genetics, Reproduction, and Abortion</td>
<td>GE</td>
<td>8212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes abortion, artificial insemination, cloning, eugenics, gene therapy, genetic counseling and screening, in vitro fertilization, and prenatal diagnosis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Health Care Policy</td>
<td>HP</td>
<td>8212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes biomedical technologies, blood donation, health care delivery, immunization, organ donation and transplantation, and resource allocation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Therapies and Behavior Control</td>
<td>MH</td>
<td>8217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes behavior control in general, electroconvulsive therapy, involuntary commitment, operant conditioning, and psychosurgery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Patient Relationship</td>
<td>PP</td>
<td>8217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes the professional patient relationship in general, confidentiality, disclosure (truth telling), informed consent, right to treatment, and treatment refusal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>8217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes such topics as biological and nuclear warfare (health professional's role), force feeding, sociobiology, and torture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Approach Represented: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code to Be Searched (SC)</th>
<th>Entry Month (EM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Approach</td>
<td>AN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Indicates that the document cited is a review or analytical discussion and that it was published in 1980 or later. In February 1994, this Caption was generated retrospectively for existing BIOETHICSLINE records using the search strategy: "(KW) "MORAL ANALYSIS OR RHETORIC and -OR-RECIETY."
| Clinical Approach | CL | .4402 |
| Indicates that the document cited is from a clinical journal or text |
| Legal Approach | LE | .8311 |
| Indicates that the document cited is a court decision, a bill, or a law, or that it discusses legal rights, legal liability, legislation, government regulation, or other legal issues |
| Philosophical Approach | PH | .8312 |
| Indicates that the document cited includes substantive discussion of philosophical theories or principles of ethics |
| Popular Approach | PO | .4402 |
| Indicates that the document cited is from the mass media or from a journal or other publication geared to the general public |
| Religious Approach | RE | .8312 |
| Indicates that the document cited discusses one or more bioethical issues from the standpoint of religious tradition |
3. To find citations on mental health issues appearing only in clinical publications that could be expected to be available in a medical library:

(sc) mh and cl

Note that this strategy will retrieve no records input to BIOETHICS before February 1984, when the CL Subject Caption was introduced.

D. SAVING A COMPLEX SEARCH STRATEGY FOR LATER RE-USE (advanced)

It is possible to save a complex search strategy (such as the list of religious terms in VI.C.2 or the list of philosophical terms in VIII.H) for later re-use in the BIOETHICS file. Unless a saved search is deleted, it will be available anytime the user logs in to the NLM system. [Searches saved in the BIOETHICS file will not work in other databases because BIOETHICS Keywords and Subject Captions are unique to that file.]

The SAVE command saves a search strategy that has already been entered (including all previously entered search statements):

SS 2/C?
save
PROG: SEARCHNAME?
USER: religion
PROG: SEARCH SET FROM SS 1 FORWARD SAVED AS 'religion'

(The user may choose any name for the saved search strategy, provided that the name is no longer than 30 characters in length, starts with an alphabetic character, and contains no Boolean logical operator or punctuation mark.)

To use a saved search as a search statement at a later date, type its name followed by the search qualifier (SN):

SS 1/C?
USER: religion (sn)
PROG: SS (1) PSTG (853)

To delete a saved search, type the command SAVE followed by the name of the search followed by the word REMOVE, as follows: SAVE RELIGION REMOVE

The command DISPLAY RELIGION will display the search formulation of the saved search. The command SAVE LIST will provide a list of all saved searches.

The command SAVESEARCH works the same way as SAVE, except that it is used before any search terms have been entered, and the user types the word FINISHED at the final Search Statement prompt.
VIII. LIMITING SEARCHES

A. AVOIDING PREMATURE OR EXCESS LIMITING

The first concern in subject retrieval is to avoid missing important citations because of a too narrowly conceived search. For a comprehensive search, consult the Bioethics Thesaurus to scan the list of "major issue" Keywords and to consider the Broader, Narrower, and Related Term relationships shown in the main part of the Thesaurus.

For example, a search on the Keyword INFORMED CONSENT would be incomplete if the searcher's interest also encompassed consent by third parties. Based on consideration of Narrower Terms, the following search formulation is required:

\[(kw) \ast \text{informed consent or} \ast \text{third party consent or} \ast \text{parental consent or} \ast \text{spousal consent}\]

Similarly, alphabetically adjacent terms should sometimes be "ORed" together, i.e., when the distinction between them is not meaningful for the searcher's purposes. Such would be the case for a search encompassing both the field of bioethics and issues of concern within the field:

\[(kw) \ast \text{bioethics or} \ast \text{bioethical issues}\]

Once the user has determined the primary search, which may consist of one term or of a group of terms "ORed" together, it is time to think about focusing the search more narrowly by "ANDing" the primary search statement(s) with other Keywords or other data elements, as in Examples B through J below.

Caution: Since narrowing always risks the loss of important citations, when retrieval does not exceed what the user is willing to scan (perhaps about 30 records online or 100 on an offline printout), it may be wiser to print all of the records and browse through them for those that are most relevant.

Nevertheless, retrieval will sometimes exceed what the user wants to scan. Also, as discussed in Section IX, there is a built-in maximum of 300 records that can be printed offline conveniently with the PRINT command.

One solution is to simply stop printing after a certain number of records. Since records are printed out in "last in, first out" order, the order of printing will approach reverse chronological order (although this is less true in BIOETHICS than in many other databases, because a concerted effort to achieve comprehensive coverage of the widely scattered bioethical literature results in constant filling in of older citations as they are identified).

A more systematic approach to limiting retrieval is based on the use of the AND or AND NOT logical operators to add criteria to a search strategy. Examples of how this can be accomplished are shown below for the Keyword ALLOWING TO DIE, which is asterisked from the start to limit retrieval to citations focusing on the subject:
SS 1/C?
USER:
(kw) *allowing to die
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1726)

B. LIMITING BY PUBLICATION TYPE

SS 2/C?
USER:
1 and monograph (pt)
SS (2) PSTG (521)

C. LIMITING BY YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SS 3/C?
USER:
1 and greater than 83 (yr)
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (374)

D. ELIMINATING NEWS AND POPULARLY-ORIENTED CITATIONS

The retrieval in Search.Statement 3 is further limited by eliminating any citations that have the rubric [News] added to their titles, are newspaper articles, or are indexed with the PO Subject Caption.

SS 4/C?
USER:
(tw) news or newspaper article (pt) or po (sc)
PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (2368)

SS 5/C?
USER:
3 and not 4
PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (94)

E. LIMITING BY APPROACH-ORIENTED SUBJECT CAPTION

Caution: Use of the LE Subject Caption, to limit retrieval to legal discussions, is very convenient but entails accepting the loss of citations added to the database prior to December 1983, when this Subject Caption code was introduced.

SS 6/C?
USER:
1 and le (sc)
PROG:
SS (6) PSTG (380)
F. LIMITING BY TITLE OF JOURNAL

Note: Title of Journal (TJ) should always be searched with a truncating colon at the end because of variations in its final punctuation.

SS 7/C?
USER: 1 and all new england journal of medicine: (tj)
PROG: SS (7) PSTG (49)

G. LIMITING RETRIEVAL TO REVIEWS

Note: The entry for REVIEW in the Bioethics Thesaurus indicates that, prior to 1985, the appropriate Keyword was REVIEW ARTICLE. Accordingly, the OR logical operator must be used to pick up either of these terms. General Keywords such as REVIEW should not be asterisked.

SS 8/C?
USER: (kw) review
PROG: SS (8) PSTG (145)

SS 9/C?
USER: 1 and 8
PROG: SS (9) PSTG (21)

H. LIMITING TO REVIEWS OR ANALYTICAL DISCUSSIONS

SS 10/C?

(kw) review or *moral policy or ethical analysis or policy analysis of pm (sc)

SS 11/C?
USER: 1 and 10
PROG: SS (11) PSTG (227)
I. COORDINATING WITH OTHER SUBJECT TERMS (VIA KEYWORDS OR TEXTWORDS)

Coordination with secondary subject terms is probably the most frequently used approach to limiting retrieval. In most cases, the user should first try the search without asterisks on secondary Keywords, and then add asterisks only if retrieval is still too large.

SS 12 /C?
USER:
(kw) infants or newborns
PROG:
SS (12) PSTG (1346)

SS 13 /C?
USER:
1 and 12
PROG:
SS (13) PSTG (648)

SS 14 /C?
USER:
(kw) *infants or *newborns
PROG:
SS (14) PSTG (823)

SS 15 /C?
USER:
1 and 14
PROG:
SS (15) PSTG (521)

Note: Because all of the citations in BIOETHICS deal with ethical or public policy issues, the Keywords for ethical concepts and public policy are used selectively in indexing. Therefore, the searcher should be very cautious about "ANDing" such terms to a search strategy if comprehensive retrieval of the ethical or public policy implications of a topic is wanted.

J. ELIMINATING SPECIFIC SUBJECT ASPECTS

In this case, citations focusing on INFANTS or NEWBORNS are eliminated in order to reduce retrieval, at the risk of losing some good citations that also discuss ALLOWING TO DIE in general.

SS 16 /C?
USER:
1 and not 15
PROG:
SS (16) PSTG (170)
IX. PRINTING RECORDS

A. THE BASIC COMMAND: PRINT (PRT)

The PRINT command (or its abbreviated form, PRT) enables the user to view retrieved records in a basic citation format consisting of author(s), title, and source. [The Source data element provides information necessary for locating the publication cited. For a journal article, it includes the journal title, date of publication, volume and issue, and pagination; for a book, it includes place of publication, publisher, date of publication, and collation (total number of pages); etc.]

The PRINT command is entered after a USER: prompt following a "Search Statement or Command?" message from the computer:

```
SS 4/C?
USER: prt (= print)
```

The computer will now start printing online the citations retrieved by the immediately preceding search statement (commands do not count as search statements). Records most recently entered into the database will print out first.

The computer will continue to print citations until it has reached a standard page length of 25 lines, and will then ask CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO). If the user responds YES, the remaining citations will be printed in segments of 25 lines. If the user responds NO, no more citations will be printed and the user will be prompted for another search statement or command.

The user also has the option of specifying at the start that only a certain number of citations are to be printed:

```
SS 4/C?
USER: prt 1 (= print only the first citation retrieved)
```

```
1
AU - Pellegrino, Edmund D.
AU - Hart, Richard J.
AU - Henderson, Sharon R.
AU - Loeb, Stephen E.
AU - Edwards, Gary
TI - Relevance and utility of courses in medical ethics: a survey of physicians' perceptions.
```
B. SAVING SPACE WITH PRINT COMPRESSED (PRT COMPR)

PRINT COMPRESSED (or its abbreviated form, PRT COMPR) can be used to print citations with repeating data elements (such as multiple authors or Keywords) in paragraph format. The space-saving COMPRESSED instruction can be added to any variant of the PRINT command, such as the PRINT AR and PRINT KIE formats discussed in the next section, C.

[For the sample records in Section IV.B., COMPRESSED was added to PRINT DETAILED, a command that displays every data element in the record but is not usually used by searchers.]

In the citation that was printed with the basic PRINT command in A above, each of the five authors was listed on a separate line. The PRINT COMPRESSED instruction would display the same citation with the five authors in a single paragraph, separated by semicolons:

```
SS 4/C?
USER:
prt compr 1

PROG:

1

TI - Relevance and utility of courses in medical ethics: a survey of physicians' perceptions.
```

C. PRINTING CITATIONS WITH ABSTRACTS OR KEYWORDS: PRINT AR (PRT AR) OR PRINT KIE (PRT KIE)

1. The PRINT AR command, abbreviated PRT AR, is used to print basic citations along with their abstracts (if any). It also provides selected other information, such as a general note or the number of references or footnotes, if any.

Since approximately 20% of the records input to BIOETHICS since 1983 contain abstracts, PRT AR is the command of choice for offline printing (discussed below in G).

2. PRINT KIE, abbreviated PRT KIE, prints the basic citation plus Keywords, Publication Type, and Unique Identifier (a 5-digit accession number that can be used to order copies of publications cited in the database from the Kennedy Institute of Ethics, in accordance with copyright regulations and at a cost of $5 for the first 10 pages and 10¢ for each additional page).
The PRT KIE command can be used online to browse through the Keywords assigned to relevant documents for ideas on how to broaden a search to retrieve more citations. Some searchers also like to use it for offline prints, because the Keywords help to provide an idea of the scope of a citation when no abstract is present.

3. The COMPRESSED instruction may be added to either the PRINT AR or PRINT KIE commands. In fact, it would be unwise to use the PRINT KIE command without compressing the many multiple Keywords into paragraph form!

As long as the word PRINT comes first, the order of the following words does not matter:

USER:
prt ar compr
prt compr kie

D. TAILORED PRINTING OF SELECTED DATA ELEMENTS

The user can choose to print any particular data element or elements, either alone or in conjunction with one of the standard print formats such as PRINT, PRINT AR, or PRINT KIE.

To print a single data element, enter the command PRINT followed by a space and then the two-letter Category Qualifier for the data element, as shown in the BIOETHICSLINE Unit Record in Section IV.A. Category qualifiers are entered without parentheses. For example, to print titles, enter:

prt ti

or, if only 10 titles are wanted:

prt ti 10

To print more than one data element, separate each Category Qualifier by a comma and a space. For example, to print titles and Keywords in compressed format (a good way to browse for relevant Keywords), enter:

prt ti, kw compr

For kw, kw, kw:

To print selected data elements along with a basic citation, citation with abstract, or citation with Keywords, use (1) the appropriate PRINT format followed by (2) the word INCLUDE and then (3) the Category Qualifier(s) of the data element(s) wanted, and (4) the COMPRESSED instruction (if desired):

prt include em ( = basic citation plus Entry Month)
prt ar include kw compr (citation plus abstract plus Keywords, compr)
E. PRINTING ONLY SELECTED RECORDS

Unless the user instructs it otherwise, the computer will print each record retrieved by the preceding search statement, in reverse order according to its entry into the database. Each citation (or data element, if only selected data elements are printed) will be preceded by a number, e.g.:

SS 4/C?
USER:
prt ti 4

PROG:

1
TI - Patients' access to personal health information.

2
TI - Telling the truth and medical ethics.

3
TI - Confidentiality.

4
TI - Researchers' access to patient records: an analysis of the ethical problems.

To print the first two records (records 1 and 2), the user would type:

prt 2

(= print 2 records, starting at the beginning)

Amendment to "E. PRINTING ONLY SELECTED RECORDS"

To print records 3, 4, and 6, the user would type:

prt 3-4, 6

(= print records 3, 4, and 6)

To print only record number 3, the user would type:

prt -3

(= print record 3)

To print every record after number 1, the user would type:

prt skip 1

These instructions for printing only selected records can be used in combination with any standard print format or tailored print command, as well as with the print compressed instruction.
F. PRINTING RECORDS FROM EARLIER SEARCH STATEMENTS

To apply any of the preceding print options to records retrieved with a search statement other than the immediately preceding one, add "SS" followed by a space and the appropriate search statement number to the PRINT command:

```
prt ss 2
```

The order of components of a PRINT command does not matter, as long as the word PRINT is first. All of the following formulations are acceptable:

```
prt ti 3 ss 2  (print titles of the first 3 records in search statement 2)

prt ss 5 kie compr  (print kie, compressed, all records in search statement 5)

prt ar ss 3 include kw compr 2 skip 7  (print ar, compressed, with Keywords, records 8 & 9 in search statement 3)
```

G. PRINTING OFFLINE

1. When to Order an Offline Print

If your retrieval is large, or if you want abstracts printed, it will save you time and money to have the records printed at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) overnight and mailed to you on the next working day. The time delay for receiving such offline prints usually amounts to a few days.

Offline prints will be mailed to an address which you specify. All of the PRINT formats and instructions discussed previously apply to offline prints (offline prints are automatically compressed), and offline printing also offers the option of sorting records according to an order that you specify.

2. How to Order an Offline Print

If you enter the command:

```
prt ar offline
```

(to request citations with abstracts)

```
prt offline include ab
prt offline kie include ab
```

you will be asked by the computer program to supply certain data:

```
PROG:

TASKNAME = P7103311  (a name supplied by the computer in case you need to contact the MEDLARS Management Section at NLM about an offline print)
```
NAME?

USER: joe ethicist, apt. 12

PROG: ADDRESS?

USER: 4545 Connecticut avenue, n.w.

PROG: CITY, STATE (PLEASE DO NOT ABBREVIATE), AND ZIP-

USER: Washington, d.c. 20008

PROG: REQUESTER'S NAME, OR SAME

USER: same

PROG: SEARCH TITLE, OR NONE-

USER: ethics committees in hospitals

PROG: OK? (Y/N/C/ADDRESS)

USER: y

PROG: OFFLINE PRINT COMPLETED.
3. **How to Sort Records That Are Printed Offline**

The user has an option of having the citations on offline printouts sorted in an order other than "last in, first out." A special SORT instruction can be inserted at any point in the sequence of USER: prompts for an offline search.

Two precoded SORT formats that have been set up for BIOETHICS will do a primary sort on one data element and then a secondary sort on another data element:

- **SORT = AUTI** will sort the citations in ascending alphabetical order by author, and then by title under author;

- **SORT = PUBT** will sort the citations in ascending alphabetical order by publication type, and then by author and title under publication type.

The user can also choose to sort by any individual data element, such as Source or Year of Publication, by using the Category Qualifier (without parentheses) for that data element:

- **SORT = SO**
- **SORT = YR**

There will be no secondary sorting by another data element when the sort format has not been precoded. Citations will list under the selected data element in "last in, first out" order.

The SORT instruction may be inserted at any USER: prompt. The program will accept the SORT instruction (without acknowledgment) and then repeat the preceding prompt for information;

**PROG:**

**TASKNAME** = P7103311

**NAME?**

**USER:**

sort = auti

**PROG:**

**NAME?**

**USER:**

joe ethicist, apt. 12
4. How to Cancel an Offline Print Request

The only way an offline print request may be cancelled after the OFFLINE PRINT COMPLETED message is received is by calling the MEDLARS Management Section the same day and supplying the TASKNAME. The MEDLARS Management Service Desk (301-496-6193 or 800-638-8480 outside Maryland) is staffed Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (Eastern time).

5. How to Request More Than 300 Citations Offline

You may not request more than 300 citations with any individual PRINT OFFLINE command. To obtain the complete retrieval of more than 300 citations, a SKIP instruction may be used to request the remaining records on another offline printout:

SS 1/C?
USER: (kw) *personhood

PROG: SS (1) PSTG (386)

USER: prt offline ar 300

PROG: TASKNAME = P8155156

NAME?

USER: (All the questions must be answered.)

PROG: OFFLINE PRINT COMPLETED.

SS 2/C?
USER: prt offline ar 86 skip 300

PROG: TASKNAME = P8155156

NAME?

USER: (All questions must be answered again for this offline print.)
X. SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT MEDLARS COMMANDS

A. GENERAL COMMANDS AND FEATURES

Further information on these and other MEDLARS commands can be found in the NLM Online Reference Services Manual. To obtain a list of all MEDLARS commands online, type EXPLAIN COMMANDS. To see a definition of a command online, type EXPLAIN followed by the command name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMAND</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Overrides multi-meaning message.</td>
<td>ALL WALTERS L: (AU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
<td>Displays online the sequence of search statements entered during the current search session.</td>
<td>DISPLAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERASEALL</td>
<td>Erases user's current search formulation and returns user to SS 1.</td>
<td>ERASEALL ERSSL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERASEBACK</td>
<td>Erases the immediately preceding search statement or back to a specified number.</td>
<td>ERASEBACK ERSBK 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXPLAIN</td>
<td>Explains the last program message received by the user. Can be used to explain files, commands, or messages. Cheapest to use in file INFORM.</td>
<td>EXPLAIN EX BIOETHICS EX ERASEBACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILE</td>
<td>Allows user to end interaction with one database and change to another.</td>
<td>FILE BIOETHICS FILE INFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILES</td>
<td>Allows user to see a list of all MEDLARS database names available to that user.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP</td>
<td>Provides the user with suggestions on how to proceed. Cheapest to use in file INFORM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEIGHBOR</td>
<td>Produces a display of terms with postings which are alphabetically adjacent to the term entered.</td>
<td>NEIGHBOR ORGAN NBR PELLEGRINO (AU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWS</td>
<td>Enables user to receive MEDLARS news notes online. Cheapest to use in file INFORM.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT</td>
<td>Displays the citations retrieved in a search (see &quot;B. PRINT Commands&quot; below).</td>
<td>PRINT COMPRESSED. PRT TI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESTACK

Related to ERASEALL AND ERASEBACK. Erases most search statements, while saving selected ones which are re-numbered to the first (or a specified) search statement and succeeding ones.

SAVE or SAVESEARCH

Permit the user to save complex search strategies for later re-use. See explanation in section VII.D.

STOP

Signals the program to disconnect from the NLM computer.

SHOW COST

Gives estimated total connect time and online charges for current session in present database. SH COST DL includes individual components of pricing algorithm.

B. PRINT COMMANDS

Standard Print Formats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commands/Abbreviations</th>
<th>Printed Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRINT/PRT</td>
<td>basic citation (AU, AS, CN, TI, SO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT AR/PRT AR</td>
<td>citation and abstract (and GN, RF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT DETAILED/PRT DL</td>
<td>all available printing fields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINT KIE/PRT KIE</td>
<td>citation and Keywords (and PT, UI)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SKIP (or print selected records)

Instructs system to bypass records in order to print only selected citations.

INCLUDE

Adds data elements to a standard print format.

COMPRESSED/COMPR

Prints multiply-occurring data elements, such as Keywords, in paragraph format rather than one per line. Offline prints default to this format.

Sample Print Commands

PRT TI, KWD, UI

Separate individual data elements with commas.

PRT SS 3

Identify Search Statement number if printing other than the latest search statement.

PRT AR OFFLINE

Add the word OFFLINE to have retrieval printed and mailed from NLM.

PRT AR 300 OFFLINE

Each offline print command is limited to printing up to 300 citations. To print more than 300, follow this command with SKIP command below.

PRT AR 66 OFFLINE SKIP 300

Use SKIP instruction to print larger retrieval offline. Specify exact number over 300 to be printed.
XI. QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR SEARCHING BIOETHICS

A. SEARCHING FORMATS

1. **Author**
   - walters lr (au)
   - walters l: (au)
   - walters :) (au)

2. **Keywords**
   - confidentiality (kw)
   - *confidentiality (kw)
   - body parts a:d fluids (kw) OR body parts a#d fluids

B. BOOLEAN OPERATORS

   (kw) *organ donation or *organ transplantation
   (kw) *organ transplantation and hearts
   (kw) *allowing to die and not *newborns

C. LIMITING SEARCHES

1. **Additional Keywords**
   - (kw) *organ transplantation and resource allocation
   - (kw) *organ transplantation and not *hearts

2. **Publication Type**
   - (kw) *informed consent and monograph (pt)

3. **Year of Publication**
   - (kw) *informed consent and 83 (yr)
   - (kw) *genetic counseling and greater than 83 (yr)

4. **Subject Captions**
   - (kw) *informed consent and le (sc)

5. **Title of Journal**
   - (kw) *informed consent and Lancet: (tj)

D. TRUNCATION

   m:cormick r: (au)
   - body parts a#d fluids

E. AVOIDING MULTI-MEANING MESSAGE

   all newborns : (au)
alt-l to print in house

F. PRINTING

PRT
author, title, source
PRT AR
author, title, source, abstract, references, note
PRT DL
all data elements
PRT KIE
author, title, source, keywords, publication type
& unique identifier (order number) for document
PRT TI 5 SKIP 10 SS 4
titles of citations 11-15 in search statement 4
PRT COMPR
print multiple data elements in paragraph format
PRT OFFLINE
send a printout of citations through the mail

G. COMMANDS

1. To select a database
   file bioethics

2. To erase one or more previously entered search statements
   eraseall
   eraseback
   eraseback 5
   restack 23, 25 to 4 (to selectively save some search statements)

3. To review search strategy
   display

4. To save a complex search strategy for later re-use
   save (after entering search strategy)
   savesearch (before entering search strategy)

5. To see the news or get general help on how to proceed
   news
   help

6. To explain the most recent program message or any message or command
   explain
   explain print

7. To display estimated time and cost
   show cost
   show cost total

8. To disconnect from the NLM computer
   stop y

H. ERROR CORRECTION

orgaan\n OR orgaan←\n OR orgaan (control-H control-H) \n$ to delete entire line
XII. SEARCHING EXERCISES

For each of the exercises listed below, print at least 2 citations from the BIOETHICS database, using a variety of PRINT commands.

Suggested search strategies for the exercises can be found on the following pages. Try the searches first, then compare your strategy with the suggested strategy. If you have questions about how to formulate a particular search strategy, contact the Bioethics Information Retrieval Project (202/625-2383 or 800/MED-ETHX) and ask to speak to one of the Bibliographers.

(1) Find publications by Robert Veatch.
(2) Limit the search in (1) to materials published in the 1980s.
(3) Find books on nursing ethics.
(4) Find citations on treatment refusal by or for the mentally handicapped.
(5) Find citations on heart transplantation using artificial or animal organs.
(6) Find citations on Baby Fae.
(7) Find legal citations on surrogate mothers. (Older citations are not needed.)
(8) Are there any citations about DRGs (diagnosis related groups) in the database?
(9) Find news on ethical or public policy issues concerning AIDS.
(10) Find articles published in the Journal of Medical Ethics in 1983.
(11) Find some reviews and monographs on bioethics.
(12) Find publications by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research.
(13) Find citations about the President's Commission.
(14) Find citations that discuss both active and passive euthanasia.
(15) Find citations on the costs and benefits of biomedical technologies.
(16) Find citations on ethics committees concerned with patient care issues rather than with human experimentation.
(17) What Swiss scientist accused of research fraud was the subject of an international investigation?
(18) Find some citations on hospital policies regarding DNR orders.
Suggested Search Strategies

(1) Find publications by Robert Veatch.

SS 1/C?
USER:
veatch r: (au)

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (139)

SS 2/C?
prt 2

PROG:

1
AU - Veatch, Robert M.
TI - The ethics of critical care in cross-cultural perspective.
SO - In: Moskop, John C.; Kopelman, Loretta, eds. Ethics and Critical

2
AU - Veatch, Robert M.
TI - Doctor's orders. [Editorial].
SO - Journal of the American Medical Association. 1985 Dec 27;
254(24): 3468.

(2) Limit the search in (1) to materials published in the 1980s.

SS 2/C?
USER:
1 and greater than 79 (yr)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (46)

SS 3/C?
USER:
prt ti 2

PROG:

1
TI - The ethics of critical care in cross-cultural perspective.

2
TI - Doctor's orders. [Editorial].
(3) Find books on nursing ethics.

SS 3 /C?
USER:
(kw) *nursing ethics and monograph (pt)

PROG: SS (3) PSTG (33)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
prt 2 skip 3

PROG:

4
AU - Payton, Rita Jean
TI - A Bioethical Program of Study for Baccalaureate Nursing Students.

5
AU - Crisham, Patricia
TI - Moral Judgment of Nurses in Hypothetical and Nursing Dilemmas.

(4) Find citations on treatment refusal by or for the mentally handicapped.

SS 4/C?
USER:
(kw) *mentally handicapped or *mentally ill or *mentally retarded

PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (1429)

SS 5/C?
USER:
4 and *treatment refusal (kw)

PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (269)

SS 6/C?
USER:
prt compr 2

PROG:

1
AU - Davis, Anne J.
TI - An obligation to treat vs. a right to refuse.

2
AU - Binder, Renee L.; McNiel, Dale E.; Fishman, Paul S.
TI - Attitude change concerning right to refuse treatment: the impact of experience.
(5) Find citations on heart transplantation using artificial or animal organs.

SS 6/C?
USER:
(kw) *artificial organs or *animal organs

PROG:
SS (6) PSTG (172)

SS 7/C?
USER:
(kw) *organ transplantation and *hearts and 6

PROG:
SS (7) PSTG (152)

SS 8/C?
USER:
prt compr 2

PROG:

1
AU - Ryan, Allan J.
TI - Simian hearts, human concerns. [Editorial].

2
AU - Berenson, Claudia K.; Grosser, Bernard I.
TI - Total artificial heart implantation.

(6) Find citations on Baby Fae.

SS 8/C?
USER:
(tw) baby and fae

PROG:
SS (8) PSTG (73)

SS 9/C?
USER:
prt compr 2 kie

PROG:

1
AU - Kushner, Thomasine; Bellioti, Raymond
TI - Baby Fae: a beastly business.
KW - advance directives; *animal experimentation; *animal organs;
   brain death; brain pathology; coma; competence; congenital
defects; human characteristics; *human experimentation; mentally handicapped; moral obligations; *moral policy; neural tube defects; newborns; *organ donation; *organ donors; *organ transplantation; parental consent; presumed consent; *research subjects; *speciesism

UI - 21121
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE

AU - Schwartz, Howard S.
TI - Bioethical and legal considerations in increasing the supply of transplantable organs: from UAGA to "Baby Fae."
KW - altruism; animal organs; attitudes; brain death; cadavers; coercion; determination of death; donor cards; economics; family members; federal government; incentives; informed consent; *legal aspects; legislation; mentally retarded; minors; *moral policy; normative ethics; *organ donation; organ donors; *organ transplantation; presumed consent; *public policy; religious ethics; remuneration; third party consent; review; selection for treatment; third party consent; Uniform Anatomical Gift Act; United States

UI - 20999
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE

(7) Find legal citations on surrogate mothers (older citations not needed).

SS 9/C?
USER:
(kw) *host mothers and le (sc)

PROG:

SS (9) PSTG (43)

SS 10/C?
USER:
p2 2

PROG:

1
AU - Greenberg, Lisa J.
AU - Hirsh, Harold L.
TI - Surrogate motherhood and artificial insemination: contractual implications.
SO - Medical Trial Technique Quarterly. 1982 Fall; 29(2): 149-166.

2
TI - Tough talk on surrogate birth. [Editorial].
(8) Are there any citations about DRGs (diagnosis related groups) in the
database?

SS 10/C?
USER:
(tw) diagnosis and related and group:

PROG:
MM (GROUP:) (3)
  1 GROUP (TW)
  2 GROUPING (TW)
  3 GROUPS (TW)
SPECIFY NUMBERS, ALL, OR, NONE_

USER:
1, 3

PROG:
SS (10) PSTG (7)

SS 11/C?
USER:
10 or all drg: (tw)

PROG:
SS (11) PSTG (8)

SS 12/C?
USER:
ppt 2 compr

PROG:

1
CN - American Medical Association. Judicial Council
TI - Reports of the Judicial Council of the American Medical
SO - Journal of the American Medical Association. 1985 Apr 26;
  253(16): 2424-2425.

2
AU - Morreim, E. Haavi
TI - The MD and the DRG.
(9) **Find news about ethical or public policy issues concerning AIDS.**

SS 12/C?
USER:
(kw) *acquired immunodeficiency syndrome*

PROG:
SS (12) PSTG (68)

SS 13/C?
USER:
(tw) news or newspaper article (pt) or po (sc)

PROG:
SS (13) PSTG (2368)

SS 14/C?
USER:
12 and 13

PROG:
SS (14) PSTG (34)

SS 15/C?
USER:
prt 2

PROG:

1
AU - Swinbanks, David
TI - AIDS: Japan screens donated blood. [News].

2
TI - Schoolchildren and AIDS. [News].

(10) **Find articles published in the Journal of Medical Ethics in 1983.**

SS 15/C?
USER:
all journal of medical ethics: (tj) and 83 (yr)

PROG:
SS (15) PSTG (45)
SS 16/C?
USER:
prt compr ar 2

PROG:

1
AU - Pence, Gregory E.
TI - Can compassion be taught?
RF - 6 refs.
AB - Continuing the argument begun by Socrates and Protagoras over whether virtues can be taught, Pence asks if compassion can be taught in medical education. He distinguishes between this moral virtue and others such as pity and concern for social justice....

2
AU - Haines, Andrew ; White, Christopher de B. ; Gleisner, John
TI - Nuclear weapons and medicine: some ethical dilemmas.
SO - Journal of Medical Ethics. 1983 Dec; 9(4): 200-206
RF - 29 refs.
AB - Nuclear weapons pose a public health threat of immense magnitude and create ethical dilemmas for health professionals. The authors preface their comments on the appropriate medical response to this threat with a discussion of the nuclear arms race and nuclear strategy, the potential risks and benefits of nuclear weapons, the probably effects of nuclear war, and measures for civil defense. They then explore the ethical issues raised by participation in medical planning for the event of....

(11) Find some reviews and monographs on bioethics.

SS 16/C?
USER:
(kw) *bioethics or *bioethical issues

PROG:
SS (16) PSTG (547)

SS 17/C?
USER:
(kw) review or review articles or monograph (pt)

PROG:
SS (17) PSTG (1390)

SS 18/C?
USER:
16 and 17

PROG:
SS (18) PSTG (177)
1
AU - Nelson, Leonard J.
AS - ed.
TI - The Death Decision.

2
AU - Gorovitz, Samuel
TI - Baiting bioethics.

(12) Find publications by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research.

1
CN - President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research
TI - Summing Up: Final Report on Studies of the Ethical and Legal Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research.

2
CN - President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research
(13) **Find citations about the President's Commission.**

SS 20/C?
USER:
(tw) president and commission and study and ethical and problems

PROG:

SS (20) PSTG (161)

SS 21/C?
USER:
prt ti 2

PROG:

1
TI - Decisions about life and death: assessing the Law Reform Commission and the Presidential Commission reports.

2
TI - Guidelines for the determination of death. [Letter and response].

(14) **Find citations that discuss both active and passive euthanasia.**

SS 21/C?
USER:
(kw) * euthanasia or *active euthanasia

PROG:

SS (21) PSTG (459)

SS 22/C?
USER:
21 and *allowing to die (kw)

PROG:

SS (22) PSTG (172)

SS 23/C?
USER:
prt compr 2 include pt

PROG:

1
AU - Scott, Gordon
TI - Merciful release.
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
AU - Brown, Harold O.J.
TI - "Why will ye die, O House of Israel?" Euthanasia in the eighties.
PT - ANALYTIC

(15) Find citations on the costs and benefits of biomedical technologies.

SS 23/C?
USER: (kw) *biomedical technologies and costs a:d benefits
PROG:
SS (23) PSTG (58)

SS 24/C?
USER: prt compr 2 ti, kw
PROG:

KW - *aged ; *biomedical technologies ; *costs and benefits ; economics ; federal government ; financial support ; government agencies ; *health care ; health care delivery ; *public policy ; *resource allocation ; *risks and benefits ; *technology assessment ; Medicare ; National Center for Health Care Technology ; *United States

2 TI - Technology assessment: continuing uncertainty.
KW - *biomedical technologies ; costs and benefits ;*federal government ; financial support ; government agencies ; industry ; public policy ; remuneration ; state government ; *technology assessment ; Institute of Medicine ; National Center for Health Services Research ; Prospective Payment Assessment Commission ; *United States

SS 24/C?
USER: 23 or *technology assessment (kw)
PROG:
SS (24) PSTG (102)

SS 25/C?
USER:
prt ti 2 skip 2

TI - High Technology Medicine: Benefits and Burdens.

(16) **Find citations on ethics committees concerned with patient care issues rather than with human experimentation.**

SS 25/C?
USER:
(kw) *ethics committees

PROG:
SS (25) PSTG (427)
SF,C--SEARCH SERIES FULL, ENTER COMMAND
USER eraseall

PROG:
SS 1/C?
USER:
(kw) *ethics committees

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (427)

SS 2/C?
USER
(kw) *human experimentation or *therapeutic research or *nontherapeutic research or br (sc)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (3141)

SS 3/C?
USER: 1 and not 2

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (152)

SS 4/C?
USER: prt ti 2
TI - The implications and applications of institutional ethics committees.


(an alternative approach)

(kw) hospitals or patient care or pp (sc) or be (sc) or mh (sc) or hp (sc) or de (sc)

What Swiss scientist accused of research fraud was the subject of an international investigation?

(kw) *biomedical research and *fraud and Switzerland and international aspects
1
TI - Illmensee denies forced resignation. [News].
KW - *biomedical research ; *fraud ; institutional policies ;
    international aspects ; *investigators ; universities ;
    *Illmensee, Karl ; Switzerland ; University of Geneva

2
TI - Illmensee responds. [Letter].
KW - *biomedical research ; *fraud ; institutional policies ;
    international aspects ; *investigators ; records ; universities ;
    *Illmensee, Karl ; Switzerland ; *University of Geneva

(18) Find some citations on hospital policies regarding DNR orders.

SS 7/C?
USER:
(tw) dnr

PROG:
SS (7) PSTG (9)

SS 8/C?
USER:
prt 2 ti, kw compr

PROG:

1
TI - The use and implications of do not resuscitate orders in
    intensive care units.
KW - aged ; allowing to die ; *decision making ; diagnosis ; family
    members ; *hospitals ; incidence ; *institutional policies ;
    *intensive care units ; mortality ; patient participation ;
    *physicians ; prognosis ; resource allocation ; *resuscitation ;
    selection for treatment ; statistics ; survey ; withholding treatment

2
TI - Letting go: DNR orders in prehospital care. [Editorial].
KW - allowing to die ; decision making ; *emergency care ;
    institutional policies ; medical records ; nursing homes ;
    patient participation ; physicians ; *public policy ;
    *resuscitation ; self determination ; *terminally ill ; treatment
    refusal

SS 8/C?
USER:
(kw) *resuscitation and *institutional policies

PROG:
SS (8) PSTG (36)
1. Zimmerman, Jack E.; Knaus, William A.; Sharpe, Steven M.; Anderson, Andrew S.; Draper, Elizabeth A.; Wagner, Douglas P.

   TI: The use and implications of do not resuscitate orders in intensive care units.


2. Lo, Bernard; Saika, Glenn; Strull, William; Thomas, Elizabeth; Showstack, Jonathan

   TI: 'Do not resuscitate' decisions: a prospective study at three teaching hospitals.

**APPENDIX C**

SAMPLE BIOETHICSLINE RECORD, AND APPROACHES TO DEVISING A KEYWORD (KW) SEARCH STRATEGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UI</th>
<th>43884</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU</td>
<td>Mastroianni, Anna C.; Faden, Ruth; Federman, Daniel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>eds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CN</td>
<td>Institute of Medicine. Committee on the Ethical and Legal Issues Relating to the Inclusion of Women in Clinical Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWD</td>
<td>advisory committees; AIDS; *biomedical research; cancer; compensation; drugs; equal protection; federal government; *females; *government regulation; *guidelines; heart diseases; *human experimentation; informed consent; injuries; *justice; legal aspects; males; minority groups; moral policy; policy analysis; pregnant women; prenatal injuries; *public policy; records; reproduction; research design; research ethics committees; research subjects; resource allocation; review; risks and benefits; science; *selection of subjects; social discrimination; social sciences; socioeconomic factors; statistics; *women's health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWI</td>
<td>Department of Health and Human Services; diethylstilbestrol; Food and Drug Administration; *National Institutes of Health; NIH Revitalization Act 1993; Public Health Service; *United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWP</td>
<td>empirical research; registries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>MONOGRAPH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>br; an; le</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAMPLE BIOETHICSLINE RECORD**

**NOTE: SPECIALIZED PRINT COMMANDS**

BIOETHICSLINE Keywords are searched online with the two-letter qualifier (KW). To print subject Keywords from this controlled *Thesaurus* vocabulary (called ‘‘descriptors’’), use the command: PRINT COMPRESSED KWD. Non-Thesaurus Keywords (which include ‘‘proposed descriptors’’ and proper-name ‘‘identifiers’’) are also searched with the qualifier (KW), but are printed with the three-letter mnemonics KWP and KWI respectively. The PRINT KIE command will print all three types of Keywords.