



Apresentação Embase

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Embase

A solução de literatura biomédica mais completa do mundo

www.embase.com



Agenda do dia

- Apresentando a Embase
- Indexação de termos: Emtree e suas aplicações
- Formulários de pesquisa: PICO Search, PV Wizard, pesquisa de dispositivos médicos e busca avançada;
- Como pesquisar COVID-19



Embase

Embase é a principal base de dados de **literatura biomédica**, com a maior cobertura de periódicos e conferências, indexação e **poteroso mecanismo de pesquisa**, desenvolvido de acordo com as necessidades dos clientes de diferentes indústrias.



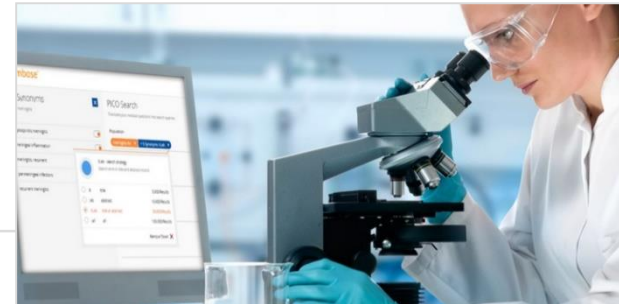
Farma



A&G



Dispositivos Médicos



Embase: status atual

Embase

>8300 periódicos / 35 Milhões de registros

>2,900

Periódicos que
não estão no
Medline

Inclui 98% MEDLINE periódicos*



Indexação detalhada de medicamentos, doenças e dispositivos com **2x o número de termos de índice que o MEDLINE**



Recursos de pesquisa exclusivos para encontrar resultados com base em termos abstratos e dezenas de filtros



Capacidade de **salvar, compartilhar e editar** estratégias de **pesquisa complexas** com um grupo



Cobertura exclusiva de mais de 3 milhões de resumos de conferências de 9.300 conferências desde 2009.



Vasta cobertura de **conteúdo que não seja em inglês**

Embase é reconhecido e recomendado internacionalmente

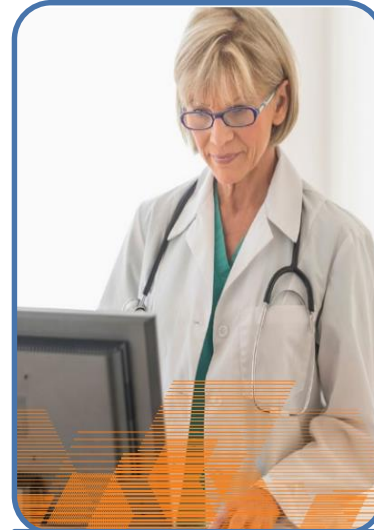
Perfil dos Clientes



Farmacovigilância
e segurança de
medicamentos

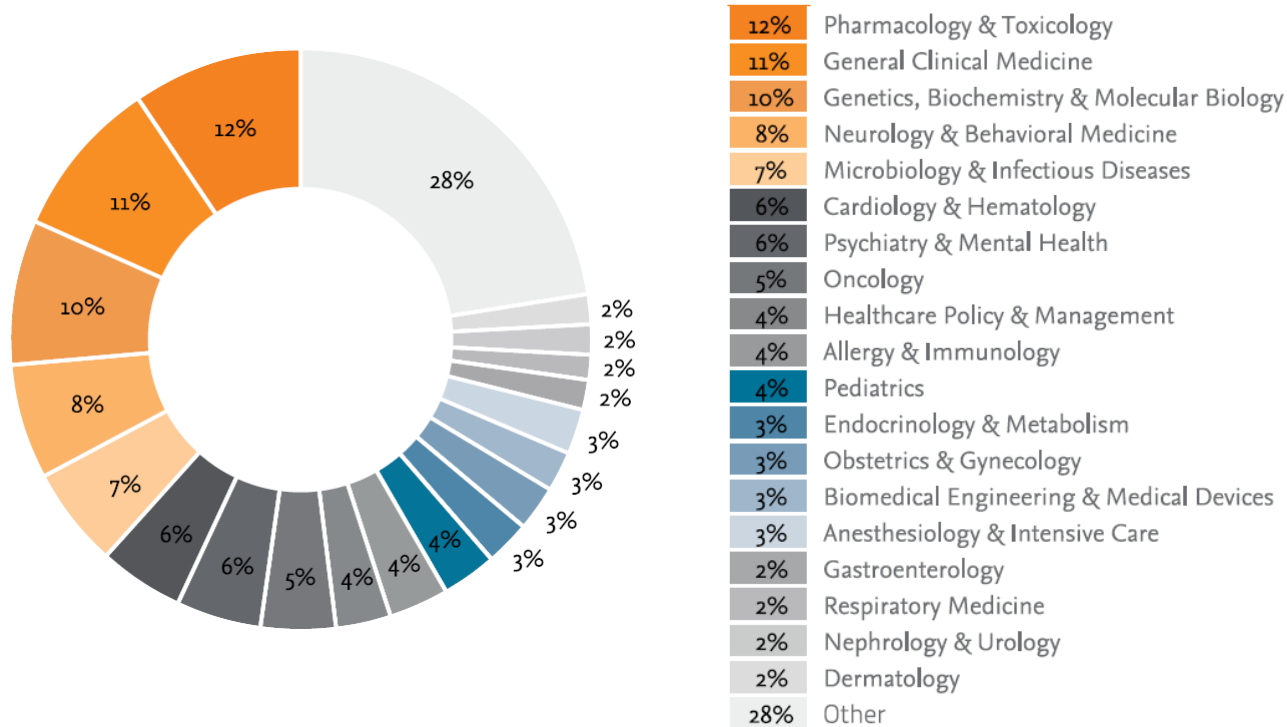


Avaliação clínica e
segurança de
dispositivos
médicos



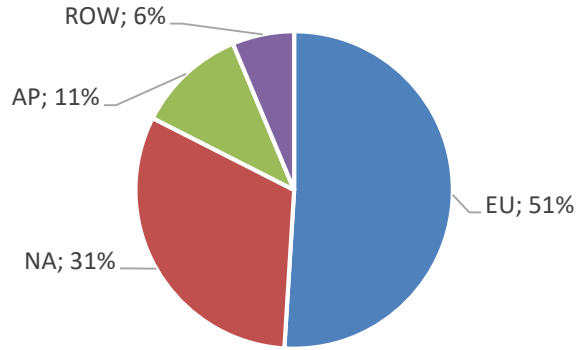
Revisão
sistemática para
medicina baseada
em evidências

Áreas de Cobertura

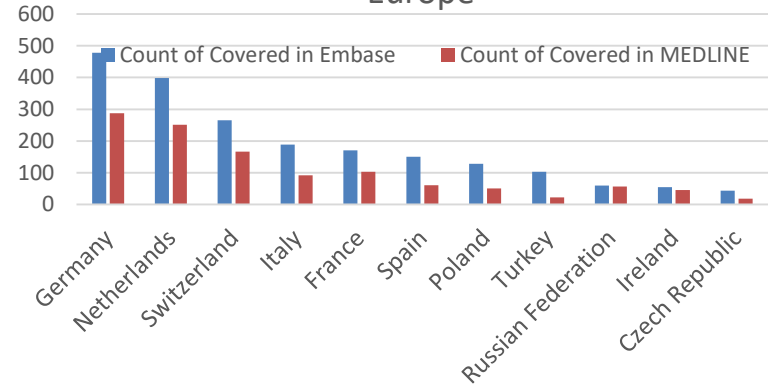


Cobertura de Conteúdo Internacional

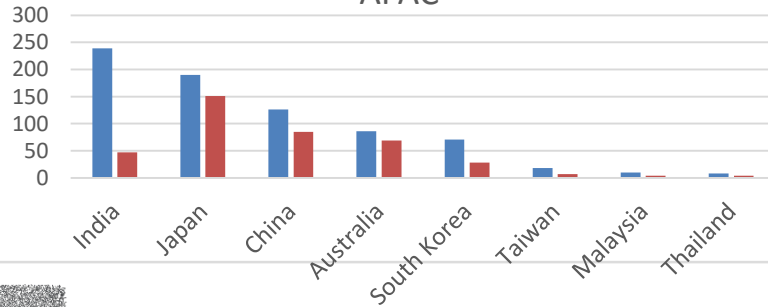
Embase WW content coverage



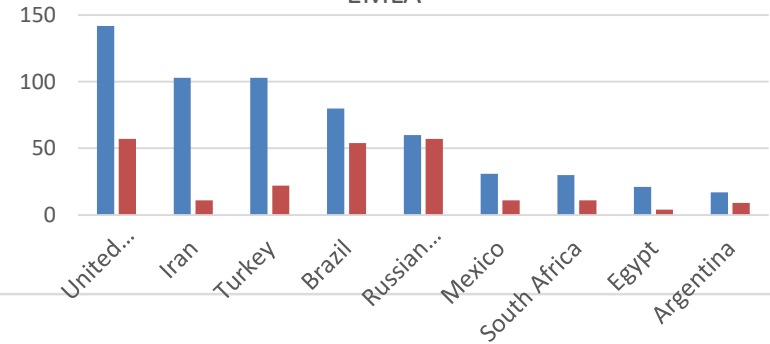
Europe



APAC



EMLA



Indexação do Conteúdo

Conteúdo Embase : revisado por pares

THE LANCET

Volume 357, Issue 9253, 3 February 2001, Pages 331-335



ARTICLES

Articles

Efficacy of inhaled human insulin in type 1 diabetes mellitus: a randomised proof-of-concept study

Jay S Skyler, William T Cefalu, Ione A Kourides, William H Landschulz, Cecile C Balagtas, Shu-Lin Cheng, Robert A Gelfand, for The Inhaled Insulin Phase II Study Group*

Summary

Background Effective glycaemic control in type 1 diabetes mellitus usually requires two or more insulin injections daily. Inhaled intrapulmonary delivery of insulin offers a potential new way to deliver meal-related insulin, eliminating the need for preprandial injections.

Methods 73 patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus were studied in an open-label, proof-of-concept, parallel-group randomised trial. Patients in the experimental group received preprandial inhaled insulin plus a bedtime subcutaneous ultralente insulin injection. Patients in the control group received their usual insulin regimen of two to three injections per day. Participants monitored their blood glucose four times daily, and adjusted insulin doses weekly to achieve preprandial glucose targets of 5.6-8.9 mmol/L. The primary outcome measure was change in glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA_{1c}) after 12 weeks. Secondary outcomes were fasting and postprandial glucose response to a mixed meal; hypoglycaemia frequency and severity; pulmonary function; and patients' satisfaction.

Findings Changes in HbA_{1c} were indistinguishable between groups (difference 0.28 [95% CI -0.2 to 0.5]). Changes in fasting and postprandial glucose concentrations, and occurrence and severity of hypoglycaemia were also similar between groups. Inhaled insulin was well tolerated and had no effect on pulmonary function (ie, spirometry, lung

to that recommended in 1923, shortly after the discovery of insulin.¹ Yet, the control achieved in the DCCT was not sustained during the first 5 years of follow-up.² Thus, sustained glycaemic control remains an unfulfilled quest for patients with type 1 diabetes and the health-care professionals who care for them.

Insulin therapy is essential in type 1 diabetes mellitus. The DCCT and SDIS, along with many other studies,³⁻⁶ showed that effective glycaemic control requires at least two, and generally three or more, insulin injections daily. The intensive regimens used in these studies rely heavily on frequent use of preprandial short-acting soluble insulin. Yet, despite the studies showing its benefits, aggressive insulin therapy has been slow to gain acceptance in clinical practice.⁷ One limitation is the inconvenience and poor acceptability by patients of a programme of many daily injections.

Inhaled intrapulmonary delivery of insulin offers a potential alternative to preprandial insulin injections. This form of insulin delivery was attempted as early as 1925.⁸ Since 1971, several studies have shown that single doses of aerosolised insulin are well tolerated, and that about 10-30% of the inhaled dose of insulin is absorbed into the circulation.⁹⁻¹⁴ To maximise the efficiency and reproducibility of pulmonary insulin delivery, a new dry-powder insulin formulation and aerosol delivery device have been developed (Inhale Therapeutic Systems, San Carlos, CA, USA).¹⁵ We did a proof-of-concept study to test the efficacy of this approach in patients with insulin-

Especialistas extraem conceitos relevantes dos artigos de texto completo



Os termos indexados são padronizados de acordo com o tesouro Emtree

Emtree

- anatomical concepts [15,669,008 Records](#)
- biological functions [22,301,537 Records](#)
- biomedical disciplines, science and art [9,046,052 Records](#)
- chemical, physical and mathematical phenomena [11,491,177 Records](#)
- chemicals and drugs [19,886,791 Records](#)
- diseases [22,164,360 Records](#)
- geographic names [4,379,599 Records](#)
- groups by age and sex [12,195,469 Records](#)
- health care concepts [9,254,134 Records](#)
- named groups of persons [5,182,029 Records](#)
- organisms [26,493,376 Records](#)
- procedures, parameters and devices [29,609,817 Records](#)
- society and environment [12,910,018 Records](#)
- types of article or study [21,929,787 Records](#)

O conteúdo selecionado manualmente está disponível para pesquisa e recuperação

Original Title

Efficacy of inhaled human insulin in type 1 diabetes mellitus: Skyler J S, Cefalu W T, Kourides I A, Landschulz W H, Balagtas C C, Cheng S-L, C Lancet 2001 357:9253 (331-335)

Go to publisher for the [full text](#)

Original Abstract

Background: Effective glycaemic control in type 1 diabetes mellitus usually requires 1 preprandial injections. Methods: 73 patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus were stud subcutaneous ultralente insulin injection. Patients in the control group received thei preprandial glucose targets of 5.6-8.9 mmol/L. The primary outcome measure was c frequency and severity; pulmonary function; and patients' satisfaction. Findings: The occurrence and severity of hypoglycaemia were also similar between groups. Inhaled proof-of-concept study shows that preprandial insulin can be given by inhalation in 1

Drug Terms

[hemoglobin A1c](#) ^{0%}, [insulin zinc suspension](#) ^{0%}, [insulin](#) ^{0%}, [insulin zinc suspension](#) ^{0%}

[Insulin zinc suspension](#)

Other Subheadings

drug therapy, subcutaneous drug administration

Disease Terms

[hypoglycemia](#) ^{0%}, [insulin dependent diabetes mellitus](#) ^{0%}

[Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus](#)

Other Subheadings

drug therapy



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Emtree 2020.02v

- Addition of Covid 19 terms: hierarchy, preferred terms and synonyms in Emtree 2020.02v
- With this update it will be possible to search all Corona related disease and virus Embase records with just 2 search terms (i.e., the Emtree preferred terms):

'severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2/exp'

'coronavirus disease 2019/exp'

	virus	disease
Preferred term	Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2	coronavirus disease 2019
Synonym	2019 new coronavirus	2019-nCoV disease
Synonym	2019 novel coronavirus	2019-nCoV infection
Synonym	2019-nCoV	COVID 19
Synonym	HCoV-19	COVID 2019
Synonym	Human coronavirus 2019	nCoV 2019 disease
Synonym	nCoV-2019	nCoV 2019 infection
Synonym	novel 2019 coronavirus	novel coronavirus 2019 disease
Synonym	novel coronavirus 2019	novel coronavirus 2019 infection
Synonym	SARS Coronavirus 2	novel coronavirus disease 2019
Synonym	SARS2 (virus)	novel coronavirus infection 2019
Synonym	SARS-CoV-2	Wuhan coronavirus disease
Synonym	Wuhan coronavirus	Wuhan coronavirus infection
Synonym	Wuhan seafood market pneumonia virus	

Above terms will be added to the Emtree 2020.02v taxonomy, in a hierarchical structure, the individual terms are already being indexed by out indexers and hence are suggested to include when building a query for Covid-19 related literature

Estamos
también no



Instagram



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Muito obrigada!

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