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PubMed Updates March 2017

Collins M. PubMed Updates March 2017. NLM Tech Bull. 2017 Mar-Apr;(415):e2.

2017 March 06 [posted]

2017 March 14 [Editor's note added]

[Editor's note: These changes were implemented in PubMed on March 8, 2017.]

The National Library of Medicine (NLM) is pleased to announce four upcoming enhancements to PubMed.

1. Conflict of Interest Statements (COIS)

PubMed will include conflict of interest statements below the abstract when these statements are supplied by the publisher (see Figure 1).

Ther Innov Regul Sci. 2017 Jan;51(1):29-38. doi: 10.1177/2168479016659104. Epub 2016 Aug 20.

Culture and Process Change as a Priority for Patient Engagement in Medicines Development.

Boutin M1, Dewulf L2, Hoos A3, Geissler J4, Todaro V5, Schneider RF6, Garzya V7, Garvey A8, Robinson P9, Saffer T10, Krug S11, Sargeant I12.

Author information

Abstract

Patient Focused Medicines Development (PFMD) is a not-for-profit independent multinational coalition of patients, patient stakeholders, ar the pharmaceutical industry with interests across diverse disease areas and conditions. PFMD aims to facilitate an integrated approach to medicines development with all stakeholders involved early in the development process. A key strength of the coalition that differentiates i from other groups that involve patients or patient groups is that PFMD has patient organizations as founding members, ensuring that the patient perspective is the starting point when identifying priorities and developing solutions to meet patients' needs. In addition, PFMD has from inception been formed as an equal collaboration among patient groups, patients, and pharmaceutical industry and has adopted a uni trans-Atlantic setup and scope that reflects its global intent. This parity extends to its governance model, which ensures at least equal or greater share of voice for patient group members. PFMD is actively inviting additional members and aims to expand the collaboration to include stakeholders from other sectors. The establishment of PFMD is particularly timely as patient engagement (PE) has become a prior for many health stakeholders and has led to a surge of mostly disconnected activities to deliver this. Given the current plethora of PE initiatives, an essential first step has been to determine, based on a comprehensive mapping, those strategic areas of most need requiring focused initial effort from the perspective of all stakeholders. PFMD has identified four priority areas that will need to be addressed to facili implementation of PE. These are (1) culture and process change, (2) development of a global meta-framework for PE, (3) information exchange, and (4) training. This article discusses these priority themes and ongoing or planned PFMD activities within each.

KEYWORDS: patient engagement priorities medicines development

PMID: 28232876 PMCID: PMC5302122 DOI: 10.1177/2168479016659104

Free PMC Article

Conflict of interest statement <

Declaration of Conflicting Interests: The following authors are employees: LD (UCB Biopharma); AH (Amgen [Europe] GmbH); RS (Pfizer Inc); \ (AstraZeneca); AG (GlaxoSmithKline); PR (Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd); IS (Ismedica Ltd; medical writing and editorial support).

- The corresponding tag for the MEDLINE display is COI.
- Search hascois in PubMed to retrieve all citations that contain conflict of interest statements.
- Use the field tag [cois] to restrict your search to this field, for example: merck[cois]

2. Editorial Expressions of Concern

NLM is adding editorial expressions of concern as a new pair of linking elements in the Comments/Corrections suite in PubMed. Expressions of concern, previously handled as comments, will be labeled explicitly in the abstract display (see <u>Figure 2</u>).

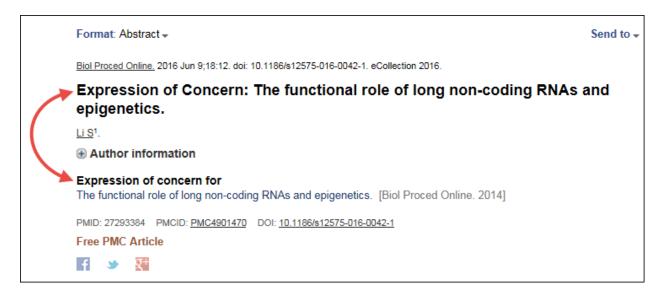


Figure 2. Labels for the new Expression of Concern linking elements.

- The corresponding tags for the MEDLINE display are:
 - ECF Expression of concern for will appear on the citation for the Expression of Concern.
 - ECI Expression of concern in will appear on the citation for the original article.
- Use the search hasexpressionofconcernfor to retrieve the citations that contain editorial expressions of concern.
- Use the search **hasexpressionofconcernin** for the citations to the original articles.

3. Results Display

The "Per page" menu, which allows users to customize the number of items that appear on the results screen, will appear at the top of the results list (see <u>Figure 3</u>).

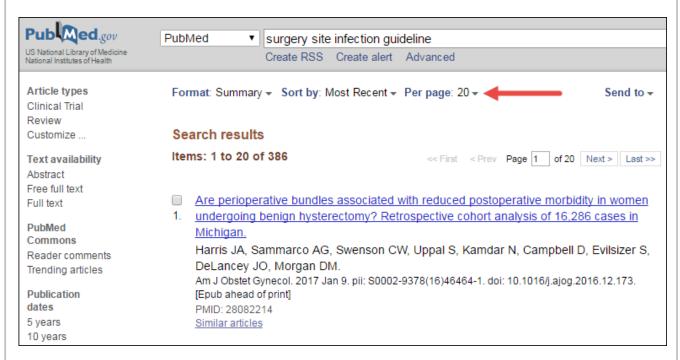
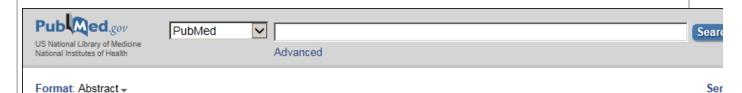


Figure 3. "Per page" menu at the top of the results display.

4. Status Tag

The status tag [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] will be replaced with the tag [Indexed for MEDLINE] (see Figure 4).



Bone Joint J. 2017 Feb;99-B(2):225-230. doi: 10.1302/0301-620X.99B2.BJJ-2016-0344.R1.

The impact of lifestyle risk factors on the rate of infection after surgery for a fracture of the ank

Olsen LL1, Møller AM1, Brorson S1, Hasselager RB1, Sort R1.

Author information

Abstract

AIMS: Lifestyle risk factors are thought to increase the risk of infection after acute orthopaedic surgery but the evidence is scarce. We aim to investigate whether smoking, obesity and alcohol overuse are risk factors for the development of infections after surgery for a fracture of the ankle.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: We retrospectively reviewed all patients who underwent internal fixation of a fracture of the ankle between 20 and 2013. The primary outcome was the rate of deep infection and the secondary outcome was any surgical site infection (SSI). Associati with the risk factors and possible confounding variables were analysed univariably and multivariably with backwards elimination.

RESULTS: A total of 1043 patients were included; 64 (6.1%) had a deep infection and 146 (14.0%) had SSI. Obesity was strongly associated with both outcomes (odds ratio (OR) 2.21, p = 0.017 and OR 1.68, p = 0.032) in all analyses. Alcohol overuse was similarly associated, though significant only in unadjusted analyses. Surprisingly, smoking did not yield statistically significant associations with infections.

CONCLUSION: These findings suggest that obesity and possibly alcohol overuse are independent risk factors for the development of inferfollowing surgery for a fracture of the ankle. This large study brings new evidence concerning these common risk factors; although prospe studies are needed to confirm causality. Cite this article: Bone Joint J 2017;99-B:225-30.

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KEYWORDS: Alcohol; Ankle fracture; Infection; Obesity; Risk factors; Smoking

PMID: 28148665 DOI: <u>10.1302/0301-620X.99B2.BJJ-2016-0344.R1</u>

[Indexed for MEDLINE]

Figure 4. New [Indexed for MEDLINE] status tag in abstract view.

The Abstract display in PubMed will include a status tag only if the citation is indexed for MEDLINE. Additional status tags will still appear in the MEDLINE and XML displays. The citation status search strategies will continue to function as they always have. Please see <u>Citation Status Subsets</u> in online help for more information.

By Marie Collins

National Center for Biotechnology Information

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Freedom of Information Act

https://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/ma17/ma17_pm_update.html

Last updated: 14 March 2017