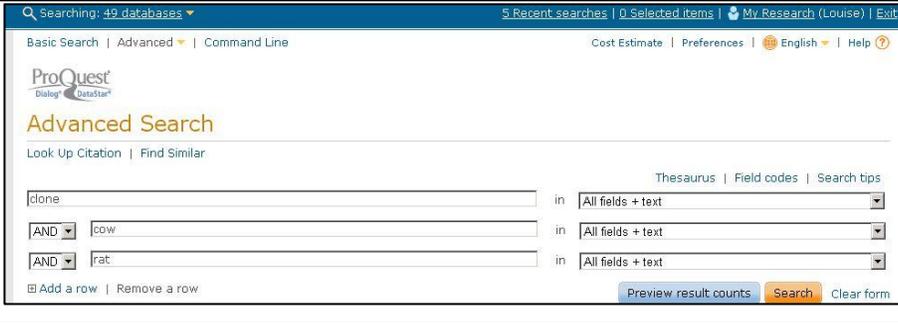
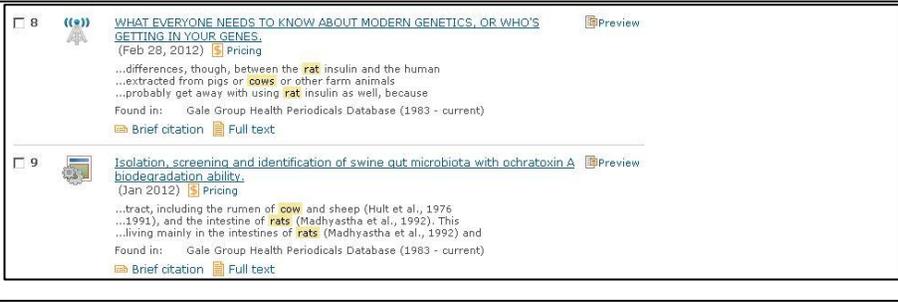
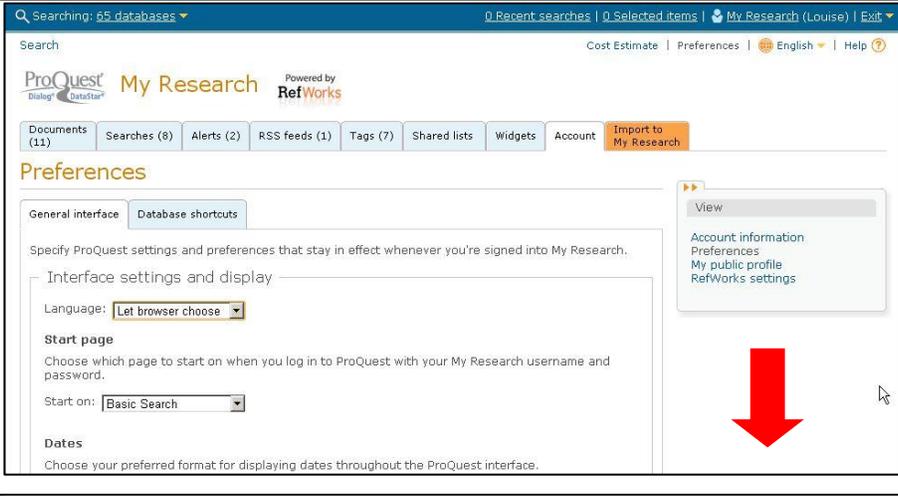
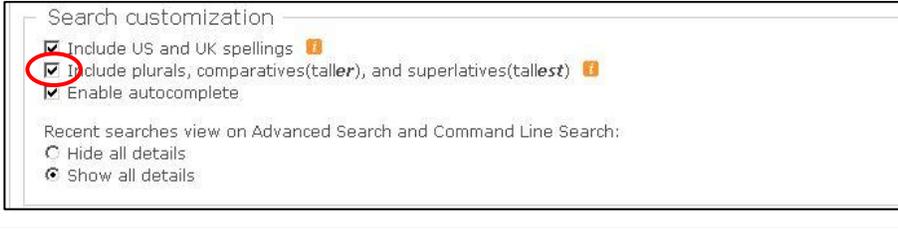


CONDUCTING A SEARCH

Search for plurals and other word endings

TASK: Entering a search query on ProQuest Dialog™ returns smart data. The system checks for British and American spellings and singular and plural forms of words. What's more, you can tailor truncation to work with you to find word variants that matter. Use the asterisk * for open truncation and the question mark ? to replace just one character. Left-, right- and internal truncation are available, as well as the ability to define truncation to replace up to the number of characters you specify.

<p>1. Enter a search statement such as estrogen and cancer, limiting the date range to the last 3 months. Click Search.</p>	
<p>2. Display results in Detailed view, which shows a sampling of keywords in context.</p>	
<p>3. Scroll down to see examples of both the British and American spellings.</p>	

<p>4. ProQuest Dialog searches for the singular and plural forms of words. This search for clone AND cow AND rat...</p>	
<p>...will yield records with clone, cow and rat, as well as clones cows and rats.</p>	
<p>5. To make changes to your settings to include or turn off plurals, click Preferences.</p>	
<p>In My Research > Preferences scroll down to find options for Search customization.</p>	
<p>6. Ensure the box is checked off to include plurals.</p>	

Truncation

1. Enter term(s) using truncation to find word variants based on a root stem.

The asterisk * provides open truncation. You can also define how many characters you will allow with [#] where # is a number. [*4]glyc*m* finds **hypoglycemic**, but rules out **hyperglycemic**.

One question mark replaces exactly the number of characters specified by the number of ? used. Cat? Will retrieve cats, cate, cato, but not cat.

The screenshot shows the ProQuest Advanced Search interface. The search bar contains the query: ***GLYC*M* AND HEART AND WOM?N**. The search is set to "All fields + text" for all three terms. The interface includes options for "Add a row", "Remove a row", "Preview result counts", "Search", and "Clear form". Below the search bar, there are search options for "Limits" (Abstract included, Humans, Animals, Females, Males) and "Date range" (Last 12 months, All dates). A search tip indicates that "nurs*" finds up to 10 characters (e.g., nurse, nurses, nursing) with unlimited word variations.

2. The results in **Detailed view** illustrate the word variations found using truncation.

The screenshot shows the ProQuest search results in "Detailed view". The search query is ***GLYC*M* AND HEART AND WOM?N**. The results show 254 results. The first result is highlighted with a red box and includes the following text: **Intramuscular fat and associations with metabolic risk factors in the framingham heart study** (Jan 24, 2013). The abstract text includes: "...50.2% **women**; mean age 50.8 years) from the Framingham **Heart Study** underwent ...with **dysglycemia**, dyslipidemia, and hypertension in both sexes. In **women**, per ...retained association in **women** even after adjustment". The search terms **women**, **dysglycemia**, and **Heart Study** are highlighted in yellow.

3. Mouse over **Preview** and see a free sampling of a record with highlighted search terms.

The screenshot shows the ProQuest search results in "Detailed view". The search query is ***GLYC*M* AND HEART AND WOM?N**. The results show 254 results. The first result is highlighted with a red box and includes the following text: **Intramuscular fat and associations with metabolic risk factors in the framingham heart study** (Jan 24, 2013). The abstract text includes: "OBJECTIVE: Intramuscular fat accumulates between muscle fibers or within muscle cells. We investigated the association of intramuscular fat with other ectopic fat deposits and metabolic risk factors. APPROACH AND RESULTS: Participants (n=2945; 50.2% **women**; mean age 50.8 years) from the Framingham **Heart Study** underwent multidetector computed tomography scanning of the abdomen. Regions of interest were placed on the left and right paraspinous muscle, and the muscle attenuation (MA) in Hounsfield units was averaged. We examined the association between MA and metabolic risk factors in multivariable models, and additionally adjusted for body mass index (BMI) and visceral adipose tissue (VAT) in separate models. MA was associated with **dysglycemia**, dyslipidemia, and hypertension in both sexes. In **women**, per standard deviation decrease in MA, there was a 1.34 (95% confidence interval, 1.10-1.64) increase in the odds of diabetes mellitus, a 1.40 (95% confidence interval, 1.22-1.61) increase in the odds of high". The search terms **women**, **dysglycemia**, and **Heart Study** are highlighted in yellow.

NEED HELP?

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