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Instructions for the Transfer of Search Results to EndNote

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Search results from the different databases available at DIMDI can be easily transferred to literature management programs such as EndNote or Reference Manager. There the literature data can be managed, processed and to a great extent automatically inserted into your own documents via word processing.

Here, three ways are described to transfer search results into EndNote: a) [developing direct access to a DIMDI database via DIMDI's Z39.50 server](#) (without DIMDI search possibilities), b) [importing available search results as text files via the import function of EndNote](#) (with the possibility to adjust the filter for your own needs) and c) [transfer of the search results via the RIS format](#) (easiest version with fixed mapping). These remarks apply to EndNote version X; however, other versions are transferable as well.

Direct Database Access via the Z39.50-Protocol

An online connection can be made to the databases of DIMDI from EndNote via the Z39.50 protocol. Database inquiries can be implemented and the results imported into the literature database using an entry mask.

To a large extent, the search possibilities correspond to those of the EndNote database and are very limited compared to the possibilities of DIMDI SmartSearch and ClassicSearch. However, for simply structured literature searches, access via Z39.50 offers a comfortable way to import data into your own literature management.

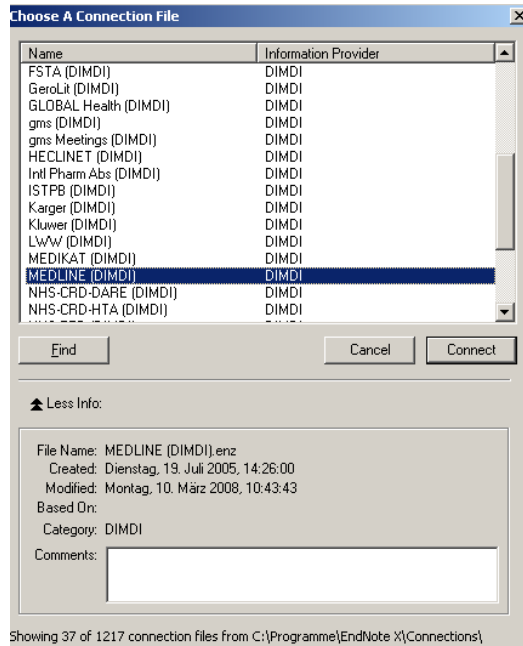
Establishing a Connection

Activate the command Connect in the menu File with EndNote. Here you can select amongst different connection profiles, among other things for some DIMDI databases as well. You can limit the display of information suppliers via Find. Here you can select e.g. „DIMDI“. Now, mark the desired profile and click on Connect. In the following example a connection is to be made to MEDLINE. Note that, in general, the standard profiles must be adapted to the target database and to ones own needs. References to this are found farther down under ("adjust connection profiles").

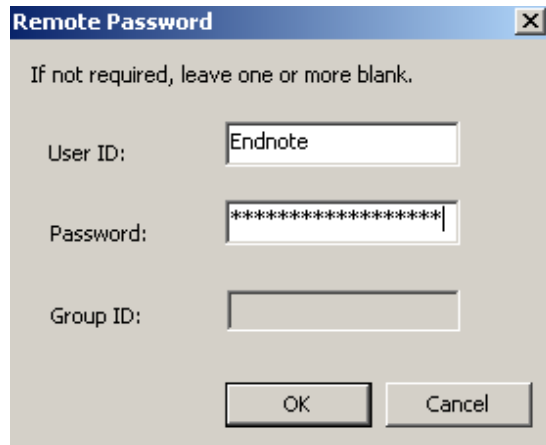
Im Geschäftsbereich des



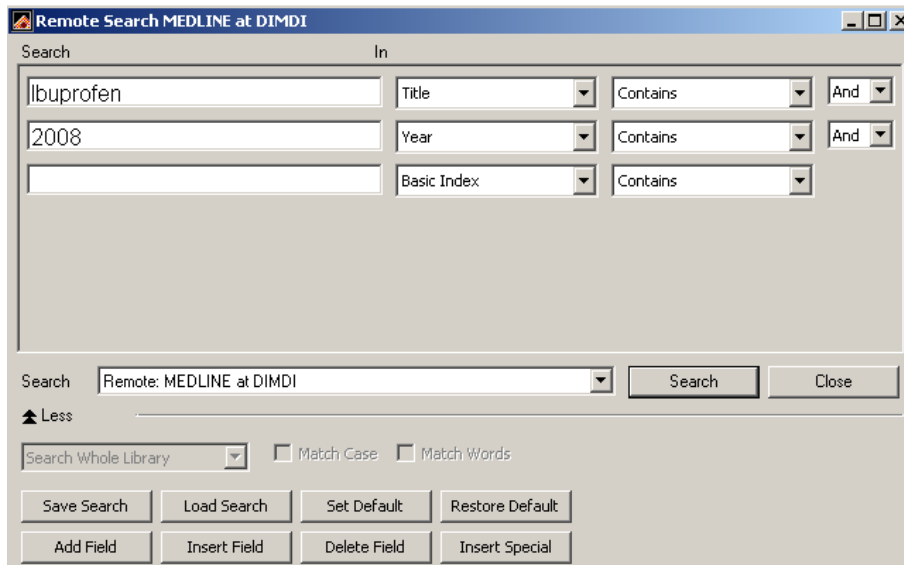
Bundesministerium
für Gesundheit



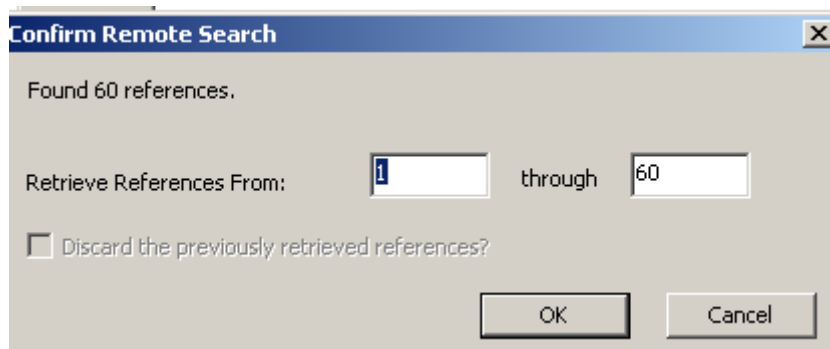
You are now asked about your user data. Please enter the word „Endnote“ as User ID. As a password, enter your user code and separated by a semicolon, your DIMDI password. To search in the free DIMDI databases, the identification „freedimdi“ can be used Password.



A window, in which you can select those database fields that can be searched and enter your search terms, opens after the connection is set up. The search is started with Perform Search:



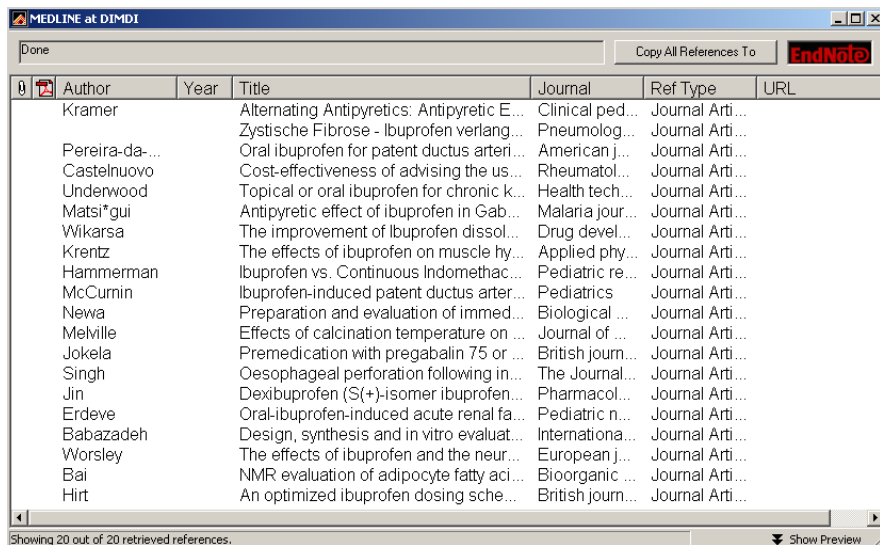
If the search was successful, the number of hits is indicated (otherwise an appropriate notice of error is displayed). With OK you can confirm the acceptance of all found data sets or reject the result with Cancel, for example, because the number of hits is above average and you would like to enhance your search. Here you can also change the number of data sets which are to be transferred in order to limit the number of first hits:



The accepted data sets are not directly copied into your EndNote database, but rather displayed in their own window. Alternatively via the button Copy ... Reference(s) to either all or only selected data sets can be transferred to your EndNote database. If necessary, a new database can be set up here. If you want to select several data sets individually, then mark them by clicking on them while pressing the Ctrl key.

In order to mark a list of data sets, you can alternatively mark the first entry and, then with a pressed SHIFT key, click on the last desired data set.

If you already opened an EndNote database, you can transfer the marked data sets directly per "Drag&Drop".



| Author | Year | Title | Journal | Ref Type | URL |
|----------------|------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----|
| Kramer | | Alternating Antipyretics: Antipyretic E... | Clinical ped... | Journal Arti... | |
| | | Zystische Fibrose - Ibuprofen verlang... | Pneumolog... | Journal Arti... | |
| Pereira-da-... | | Oral ibuprofen for patent ductus arteri... | American j... | Journal Arti... | |
| Castelnuovo | | Cost-effectiveness of advising the us... | Rheumatol... | Journal Arti... | |
| Underwood | | Topical or oral ibuprofen for chronic k... | Health tech... | Journal Arti... | |
| Matsi*gui | | Antipyretic effect of ibuprofen in Gab... | Malaria jour... | Journal Arti... | |
| Wikarsa | | The improvement of Ibuprofen dissol... | Drug devel... | Journal Arti... | |
| Krentz | | The effects of ibuprofen on muscle hy... | Applied phy... | Journal Arti... | |
| Hammerman | | Ibuprofen vs. Continuous Indomethac... | Pediatric re... | Journal Arti... | |
| McCurnin | | Ibuprofen-induced patent ductus arter... | Pediatrics | Journal Arti... | |
| Newa | | Preparation and evaluation of immed... | Biological ... | Journal Arti... | |
| Melville | | Effects of calcination temperature on ... | Journal of ... | Journal Arti... | |
| Jokela | | Premedication with pregabalin 75 or ... | British jour... | Journal Arti... | |
| Singh | | Oesophageal perforation following in... | The Journal... | Journal Arti... | |
| Jin | | Dexibuprofen (S(+)-isomer ibuprofen... | Pharmacol... | Journal Arti... | |
| Erdeve | | Oral-ibuprofen-induced acute renal fa... | Pediatric n... | Journal Arti... | |
| Babazadeh | | Design, synthesis and in vitro evaluat... | Internationa... | Journal Arti... | |
| Worsley | | The effects of ibuprofen and the neur... | European j... | Journal Arti... | |
| Bai | | NMR evaluation of adipocyte fatty aci... | Bioorganic ... | Journal Arti... | |
| Hirt | | An optimized ibuprofen dosing sche... | British jour... | Journal Arti... | |

Showing 20 out of 20 retrieved references.

In order to terminate the database connection, close the connecting window in which the search results are displayed.

Important Notice:

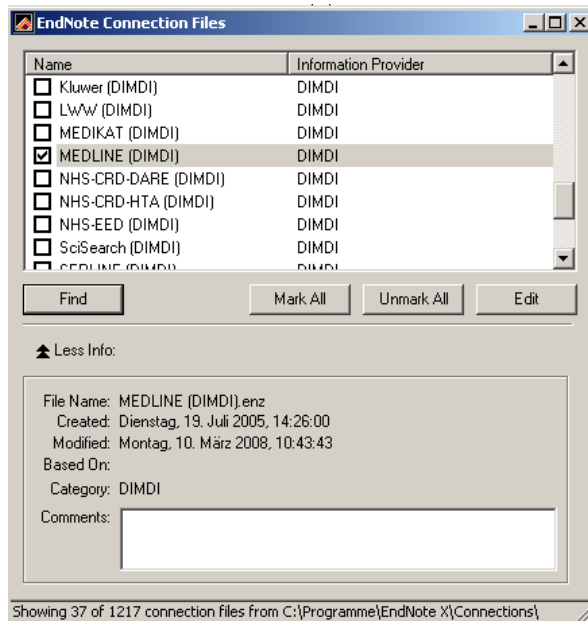
Searches can be carried out directly from the literature management programs EndNote and Reference Manager via the Z39.50 interface. After the search has been performed the titles of the found documents are sighted first. Selected documents can be displayed afterwards.

For technical reasons, the full document price is estimated for all titles displayed at the contract customer's entrance although for the time being only titles of documents are issued.

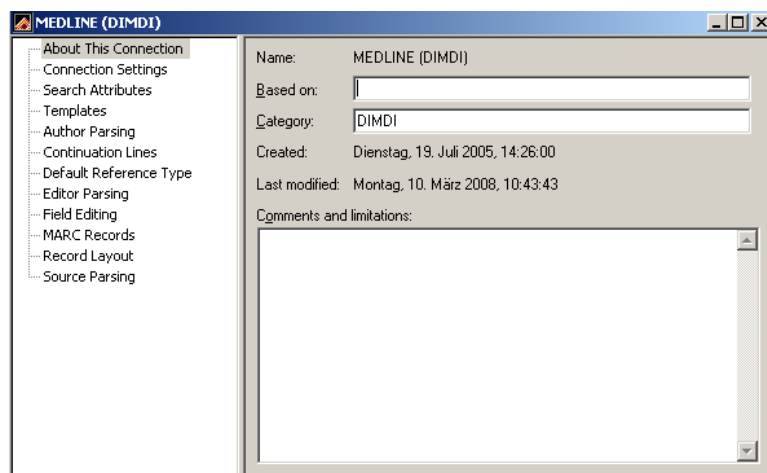
Adjusting Connection Profiles

Depending upon the DIMDI database used and the structure of the individual EndNote database, the standard connection profiles must be adjusted and restored.

In the menu File / submenu Connection Files you can process the connection profile with Open Connection Manager or restore with New Connection. Generally, it is easier to adjust an existing profile to ones own needs. To do so, select the profile to be changed in the Connection Manager and click on Edit.



You can make a copy of the profiles with the Command Save as in the Menu File. Different profile settings can be processed:



Detailed information on the configuration options and/or the parameters necessary for the DIMDI databases can be taken from the following sources:

- • EndNote: Support texts
- • DIMDI – References to Z39.50 („Connection Settings“ and „Search Attributes“)
- • DIMDI – Memo cards for the respective target database

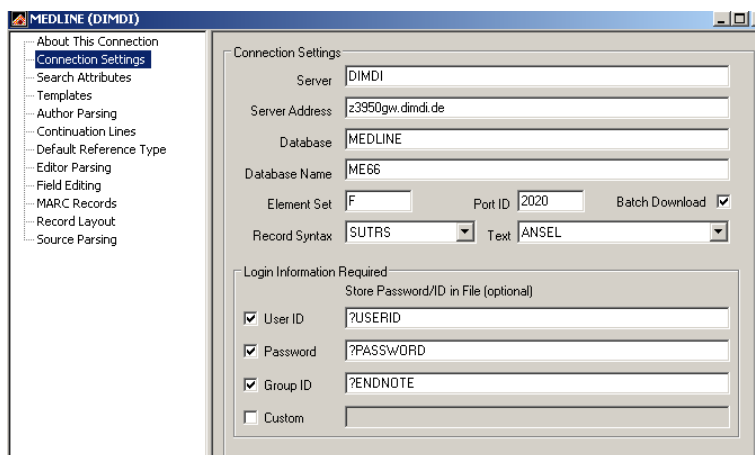
Here some general remarks using the adjustment of the MEDLINE profile contained in EndNote X as an example::

Connection Settings

Here you should select the setting „ANSEL“ as character set under Text if SUTRS is used as Record Syntax. Both SUTRS and UNIMARC format are supported from the DIMDI Z39.50-Gateway. SUTRS offers the advantage that, regarding the creating of the EndNote profiles, it is less complicated and easier to read and to edit.

Basically, your entry data to the DIMDI databases can be deposited in the Connection Settings permanently, however, for safety reasons, we advise against it. The information is stored unencrypted on

the hard disk and everyone that has access to your computer can read out the information and/or carry out searches that are not free of charge via Endnote



Search Attributes

The settings in the search attributes are important for the search via Z39.50. Here, above all, the allocation of the EndNote search to the appropriate searchable fields of the DIMDI database is made via the Use-Attribute. You can find a schedule of the supporting attribute types on the internet pages of DIMDI under "databases - service – instructions for Z39.50".

Templates

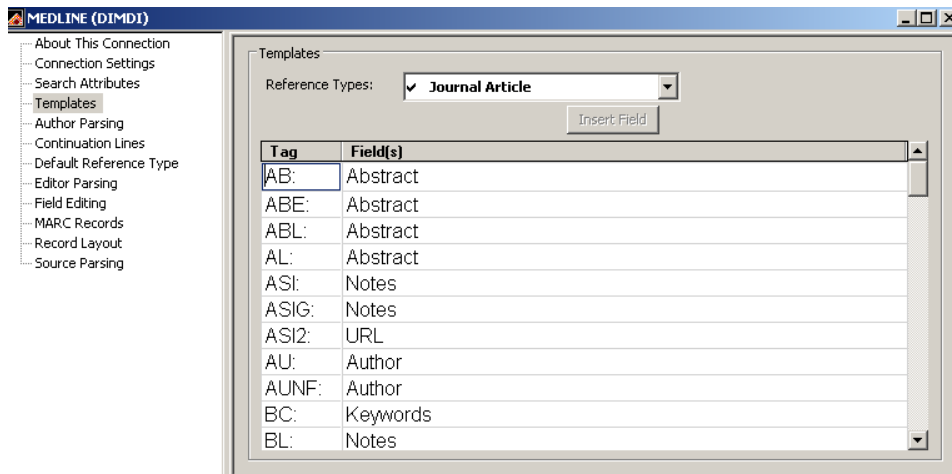
Here is specified how the contents of the data sets, imported via Z39.50, are assigned to the fields in the EndNote database. An individual template can be created for each class of literature information. It is often necessary for the EndNote users to make adjustments in this area.

Data sets in the SUTRS format contain field designators like "AU" for the author field. EndNote can assign data to the fields of the literature database based on these field designators.

The data on the sources of information of journal articles deserves special attention: the title of the journal, the volume, the issue and the pages. While this data is issued on one line from DIMDI ClassicSearch and SmartSearch in the D1 standard output format, with the output via Z39.50, it is transferred in separate lines exactly as with the DIMDI output formats D2, IMPORT and/or RIS. The templates delivered with the EndNote connecting profiles are falsely designed to export the information to the source from only one line. Therefore, adjustments are necessary here. Instead of only one "SO:" field, the following field designators should be selected in the template:

- SOJTL EndNote-Field „Journal“ Journal Name
- SOVLEndNote-Field „Volume“ Volume
- SOISS EndNote-Field „Issue“ Issue
- SOPAGE EndNote-Field „Pages“ No. of Pages

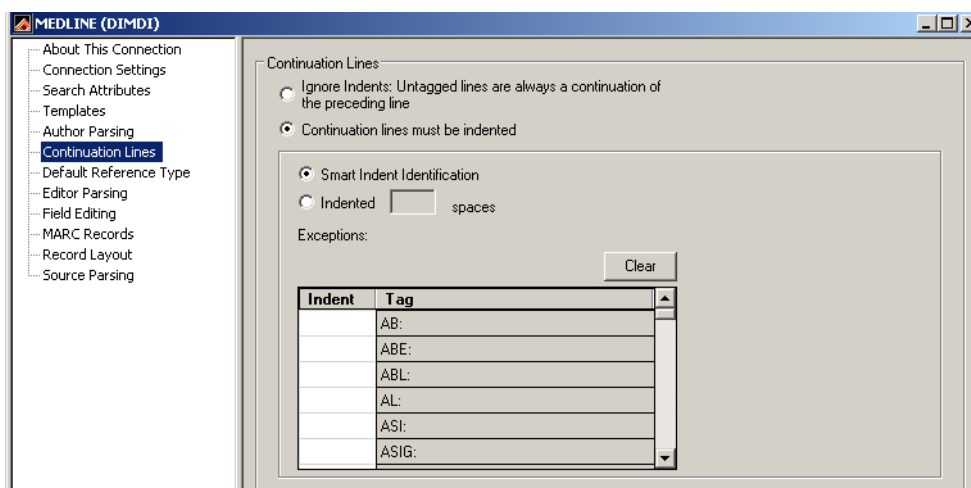
So, a template for a MEDLINE connection could look like this:



Whereas the D1 output format is displayed with the year of publication (framed in by two "/") at the end of the "SO:" line, with the output via Z39.50, an individual "PD:" (publication date) field is provided. Since the date format varies, an allocation to the EndNote field "Year" is problematical, since years dates that are not clearly recognisable get lost during the transmission. Here the allocation to the "DATE" C field is recommended (as in the example above) eventually in connection with a manual post-editing of the data sets.

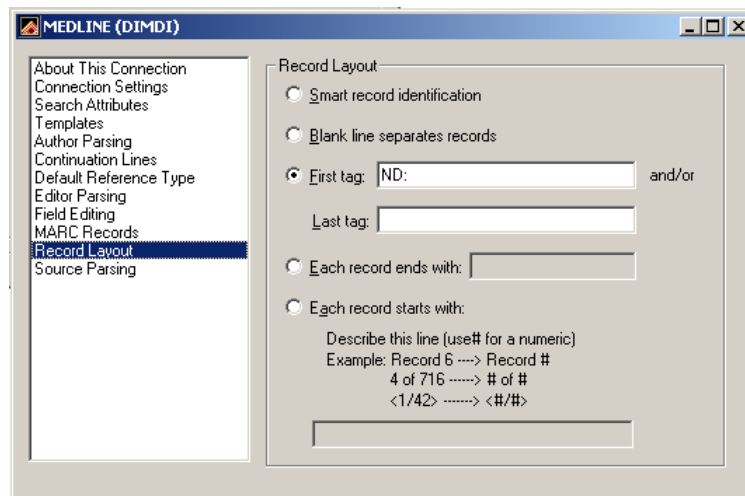
Continuation Lines

The Z39.50 Server transfers multilined indented fields when displaying the data sets in the SUTRS format. Therefore, the option Continuation Lines must be indented is to be selected in connexion with Smart Indent Identification:



Record Layout

All data sets displayed via Z39.50 begin in the SUTRS format with the designator " ND:". Therefore, enter „ND:“ for First Tag under Record Layout:



Using the Import Interface of EndNote

Even the results of a DIMDI search stored as a text file can be imported into EndNote. This happens with the help of the import function and the so-called import filter. The data in the import filters specifies how the data to be imported is to be assigned to the EndNote literature database fields.

Similar to the connection profiles, preset import filters for DIMDI databases are already contained in EndNote. Here adjustments are usually necessary in order to assign imported contents to the fields of the EndNote database as optimally as possible. This especially applies if the EndNote database is not used in its preset structure and e.g. additional fields were furnished.

Below the general procedure for importing data is described first. Subsequently, the creating and/or adapting of import profiles are briefly dealt with.

Data Import

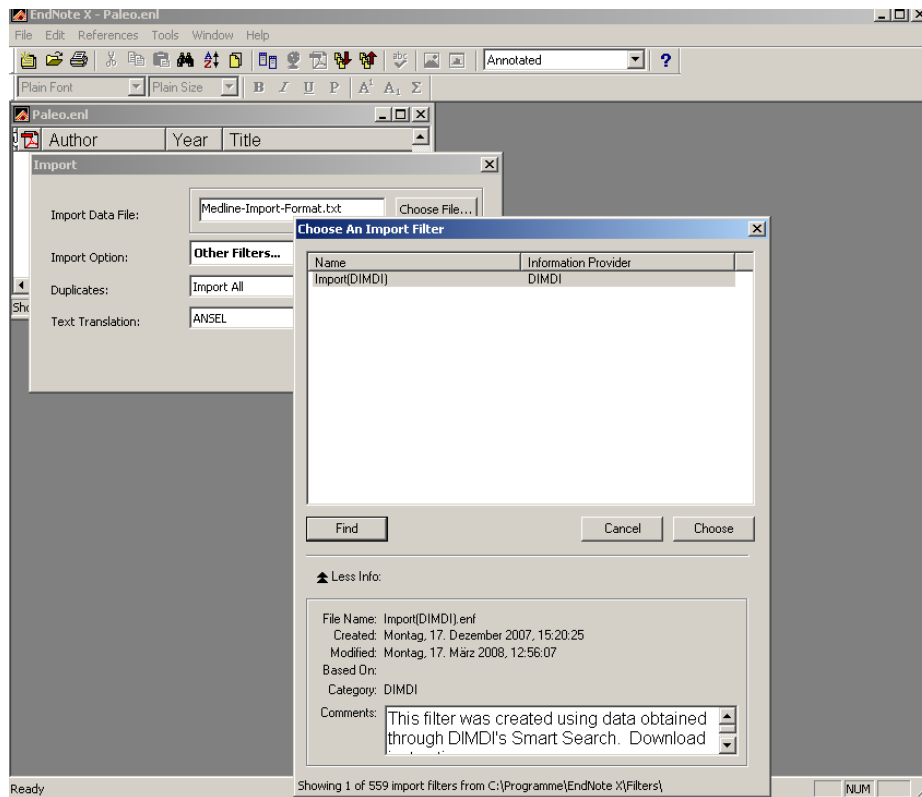
Four report formats are available for the DIMDI ClassicSearch commands SHOW and MAIL during the online search: D1 (standard), D2, IMPORT and RIS. The displayed results can be stored in a file - in the Web version of DIMDI ClassicSearch e.g. with the function "store log file" (type: TXT = text file) - or can be sent to your own email address with the MAIL command.

During a stored search session the log file should be corrected with a text editor by removing the dialogue with the database system before importing it and/or transferring the search results to a separate file. When dispatching the results by email, this step does not apply. The files received by email attachment can be imported into EndNote without further processing.

EndNote filters can be provided for all three report formats. The standard filters contained in EndNote make reference to - other than the Z39.50 connexion profiles - the D1 format, e.g. the sources of information of journal articles in one line with the preset designator "SO:"

However, changes may be necessary here too. See "adjusting import filter" for further information.

In order to import a file, the EndNote database in question must be opened. Activate the command Import in the menu File. You are now requested to select the file to be imported. Here you must indicate the desired import filter under the Import Option. Please use the option „Other Filter“ here. Afterwards, a window opens in which you can select the import filter. The selection of information providers like "DIMDI" can be limited with Find.



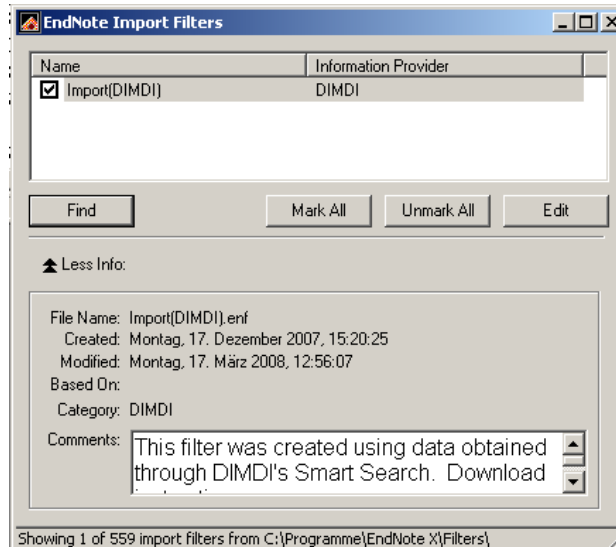
In the import window you can also determine how to handle duplicates, and, if it is necessary, to convert from the ANSEL character set (normally not).

After you have entered all the information, click on the Import button. Subsequently, the data sets are transferred to your database and indicated in your literature database window where they can be examined.

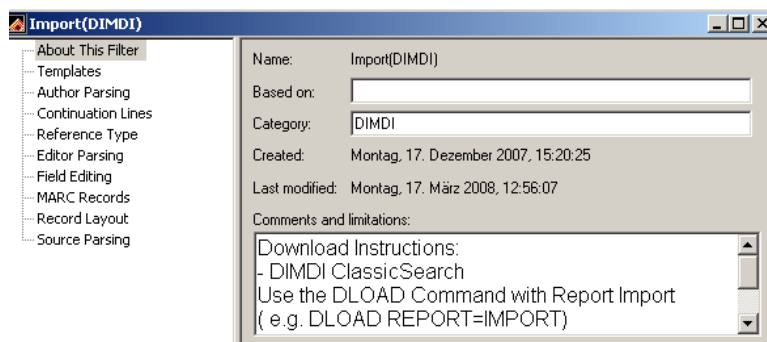
Depending upon the quality of the data to be imported, it might be advisable to import the data to a separate database first so that it can be worked on and to transfer it to the proper literature database afterwards. Generally, when accepting bibliographic data via the import function or the Z39.50 interface, it will be necessary to alter the data sets manually.

Adjusting the Import-Filter

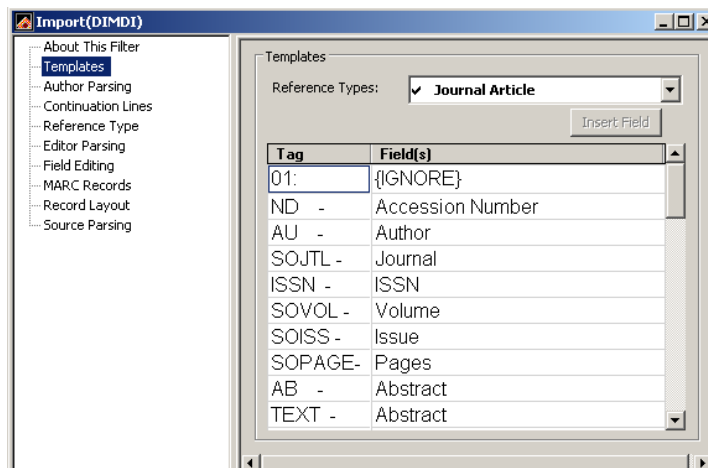
Apart from the specific options of the Z39.50, EndNote import filters offer configuration possibilities that are similar to the connection profiles of the Connection Files. Therefore, please note the instructions for the adjusting of connection profiles in this document. You can get a list of existing import filters via the menu File / submenu Import Filters / Open Filter Manager.



Select the desired filter here, e.g. for MEDLINE, and open it with Edit to improve:



Similar to when using the Z39.50 interface, with MEDLINE data sets the year of publication, which is often differently formatted, is not always transferred properly to the EndNote field "Year" when importing from files. One solution can exist by changing the templates in such a way that the year of publication is imported to the „Date“ field instead. To do so, replace the EndNote field designator "Year" by "Date" in the journal article template of the MEDLINE filter for the "SO:" field:



You can also produce import filters that are able to process the D2 or IMPORT format of DIMDI. To do so, you must adjust the information in Continuation Lines and the format in Record Layout accordingly. Furthermore, the field designator (called „Tags“ in EndNote) is to be changed for the IMPORT format. Still another tip to make your own templates: an easy way of producing template entries exists by copying an example line from a data set into the template editor and to mark the variable components of the lines, which are to be transferred to the individual EndNote fields consecutively and to replace them by EndNote field designators via the selection Insert Field. All other information and separators in the line remain in existence based on their EndNote which can identify individual elements. Here is an indication to a source of information of a journal article in a data set from MEDLINE:

SO: Drug development and industrial pharmacy; VOL: 30 (3); p. 277-88 /200403/

The template entry for the "SO:" field designator becomes (EndNote field designators are here shown in italics):

SO: Journal; VOL: Volume; p. Pages /Date/

If the output formats for a field vary, e.g. if the number of the issue is sometimes not indicated or the like, you must make several template entries for a field of the database in question. The individual versions should be sorted in descending order in EndNote Template Editor according to their degree of complexity.

Use of the RIS exchange format

In order to easily transfer computer results into the literature management program, the RIS exchange format is offered. The documents are output with specially defined field tags for the RIS format, and a default assignment takes place for the fields in the EndNote database. Therefore, you cannot yourself influence the filter.

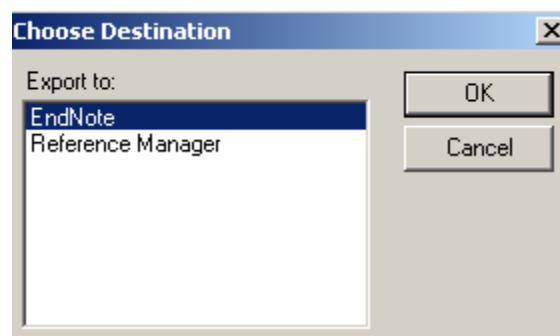
Please note that, on the basis of this default assignment, the bibliographic and content-indexed data fields particularly are taken into account to in the RIS format. Unfortunately, special data fields, such as the reference declarations in SciSearch cannot be converted into RIS format.

There are two selection possibilities, providing documents with automatically produced RIS data via email (simple variant) or the creation of RIS data in several steps (complex variant).

Generally, to avoid problems with the implementation of umlauts in advance you should enter the command DEFINE CHARSET=ASCII.

The provision of documents with automatically created RIS data via email is effected by entering the command MAIL with the parameters REPORT=RIS;F=XMLALL (MAIL REPORT=RIS;F=XMLALL). The RIS data can be found in the email attachment that you receive shortly afterwards. Double click on the data and a window opens up where you can select EndNote.

After clicking on OK, EndNote is opened and the database documents are read in.



The creation of RIS data in several steps takes place with the assistance of the command SHOW with the parameters REPORT=RIS;F=XMLALL.



The documents issued with the SHOW command can be stored with the function “store protocol” (Type:TXT=text data) (please delete the protocol file before the SHOW command). Now, open the txt data (file name.txt) and remove the first and last lines so that only the document remains in the data. Finally, rename this data into the file name.ris. Double clicking on file name.ris opens a window where you can select EndNote. After clicking on OK, EndNote is opened and the database documents are read in.

In DIMDI SmartSearch, select the output RIS and the document will be issued online or sent via email. Further steps as described above.

Attention: For output with RIS the field PY is always given, so output free of costs solely for titles is not possible.