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Description
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The Lancet Titles database contains full-text articles from the weekly general medical journal, The Lancet. The Lancet’s goal is to advance or illuminate medical science and practice. Coverage extends to all aspects of human health.

Known for its independent, authoritative voice in global medicine, its publishing history includes reports on numerous medical breakthroughs in the last 200 years, including shell shock therapy, penicillin, and birth defects to more recent medical advancements such as the description of a new variant of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease and the identification of corona virus as a possible cause of SARS. The Lancet was the first journal to carry a reference to the Ebola virus, and arguably the first to publish a letter from Alexander Fleming.

Before publication, papers undergo rigorous peer review and when appropriate, examination by a statistician. Approximately 40% of contributions come from Europe, 40% from the U.S., and 20% from the rest of the world. In addition to articles and short reports, The Lancet also carries news items and a substantial letters section, thus promoting lively debate of medical issues. Information regarding the Cited Publications are included in documents when available.

Published since 1823, The Lancet continues to provide physicians, researchers and journalists with an informative, critical and insightful view of medicine today.


An embargo is present so articles appear online two months after their appearance in the hard copy. The articles’ tables, illustrations, photographs and other graphical material may be viewed by following links in each record to ProQuest’s collection of “text plus graphics” and full page images.

Subject Coverage
The Lancet is a multi-specialty and cross-disciplinary file that covers issues relevant to both industrialized and non-industrialized countries.

- Anti-infective therapy
- Bacterial infections
- Breast cancer
- Cerebrovascular disease
- Dementia/Alzheimer’s disease
- Endocrine system cancer
- Epidemiology, cancer prevention and cancer control
- Epilepsy and seizures
- Gastrointestinal cancer
- Gastrointestinal infections
- Genetics
- Genitourinary cancer
- Gynecological cancer
- Hematological cancer
- Head and neck cancer
- Headache and migraine
- Health-care systems
- HIV/AIDS
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- Malaria
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- Movement disorders
- Multiple sclerosis
- Neurological infections
- Neurological tumors
- Neuromuscular disorders
- Neuro-oncology
- Pediatric infections
- Pediatric neurology
- Pediatric oncology
- Parasitic and fungal infections
- Peripheral nerve disorders
- Respiratory tract infections
- Sarcoma
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Skin cancer
- Sleep disorders
- Supportive care
- Thoracic oncology
- Trauma
- Tropical/travel medicine
- Tuberculosis and mycobacterial infections
- Urinary tract infections
- Viral infections
**Date Coverage**
The Lancet: from 1992
The Lancet Infectious Diseases: from 2001
The Lancet Neurology: from 2002
The Lancet Oncology: from 2000

**Update Frequency**
Weekly

**Geographic Coverage**
International

**Document Types**
- Book Reviews
- Journal Articles

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**Sample Document**

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**Epilepsy surgery in children and adults**

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*Abstract (summary)*
Epilepsy surgery is the most effective way to control seizures in patients with drug-resistant focal epilepsy, often leading to improvements in cognition, behaviour, and quality of life. Risks of serious adverse events and deterioration of clinical status can be minimised in carefully selected patients. Accordingly, guidelines recommend earlier and more systematic assessment of patients’ eligibility for surgery than is seen at present. The effectiveness of surgical treatment depends on epilepsy type, underlying pathology, and accurate localisation of the epileptogenic brain region by various clinical, neuroimaging, and neurophysiological investigations. Substantial progress has been made in the methods of presurgical assessment, particularly in patients with normal features on MRI, but evidence is scarce for the indication and effect of most presurgical investigations, with no biomarker precisely delineating the epileptogenic zone. A priority for the development of epilepsy surgery is the generation of high-level evidence to promote the harmonisation and dissemination of best practices.

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*Full Text*
Epilepsy surgery is now accepted for the management of drug-resistant focal epilepsy. Seizure freedom is achieved in a variable proportion of patients according to epilepsy type, underlying pathology, duration of follow-up, and series reported. In specific situations in which a surgical cure is not possible, palliative epileptic surgery might be offered with the main aim of minimising the frequency and severity of seizures. Cognition, behaviour, and quality of life can improve substantially after epilepsy surgery, particularly in children. The risks of serious adverse events and deterioration of clinical status should not be neglected, but can be minimised in carefully selected patients in whom surgical treatment offers a favourable risk-benefit balance. Epilepsy surgery has consistently proved to be a cost-effective strategy in both adults and children, 1-3

( . . )
Contributors

All authors contributed equally to the literature search, selection of relevant references, and writing of the Review.

Declaration of interests

We declare no competing interests.

References

1 JT Langhi, RG Holloway, MP McDermott, Health care costs decline after successful epilepsy surgery, Neurology, Vol. 68, 2007, 1290-1298


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8 H Choi, R Carlino, G Heiman, WA Hauser, FG Gilliam, Evaluation of duration of epilepsy prior to temporal lobe epilepsy surgery during the past two decades, Epilepsy Res, Vol. 86, 2009, 224-227


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(...)

141 N Latte, H Quan, JF Tellez-Zenteno, for the CASES Expert Panelists, Development of an online tool to determine appropriateness for an epilepsy surgery evaluation, Neurology, Vol. 79, 2012, 1084-1093

### SEARCH FIELDS

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<th>Field code</th>
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1 A Lookup/Browse feature is available for this field in the Advanced Search dropdown or in Browse Fields.
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**Search Tools**

Field codes are used to search document fields, as shown in the sample document. Field codes may be used in searches entered on the Basic Search, Advanced Search, and Command Line search pages. Limit options, Look up lists, and “Narrow results by” filters tools are available for searching. Some data can be searched using more than one tool.

**Limit Options**

Limit options are a quick and easy way of searching certain common concepts. Check boxes are available for:

- Full text, Peer reviewed, Humans, Animals, Females, Males

Short lists of choices are available for:

- Age group, Document type

**Date limiters** are available in which you can select single dates or date ranges for the date of publication, and updated.

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2 Click the “Field codes” hyperlink at the top right of the Advanced Search page. Click “Search syntax and field codes”, then click on “FDB command” to get a list of database names and codes that can be searched with FDB.
**LOOKUP LISTS**

You can browse the contents of certain fields by using Look Up lists. These are particularly useful to validate spellings or the presence of specific data. Terms found in the course of browsing may be selected and automatically added to the Advanced Search form. Look Up lists are available in the fields drop-down and in the search options for:

**Subject, MeSH**

and in the fields drop-down only for:

**Author, Publication title, Companies/organizations, Location, Person**

**“NARROW RESULTS BY” FILTERS**

When results of a search are presented, the results display is accompanied by a list of “Narrow Results by” options shown on the right-hand panel. Click on any of these options and you will see a ranked list showing the most frequently occurring terms in your results. Click on the term to apply it to (“narrow”) your search results. Narrow Results by Filters in the Lancet include:

**Full text, Peer reviewed, Scholarly journals, Publication title, Document type, MeSH, Publication date**

**LOOK UP CITATION**

If you need to trace a particular bibliographic reference, use the Look Up Citation feature. Find a link to this towards the top left-hand corner of the Advanced Search page; click this and you will go to a form where you can enter any known details of the citation, including: Document title, Author, Publication title, ISSN, ISBN, Volume, Issue, Page, Publication date, DOI.

**DOCUMENT FORMATS**

You can **view** search results online in Brief View, Detailed View, KWIC, or Preview formats.³

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To **save** records, click the checkbox next to the records then click “Export/Save.” Under “Output To” choose one of the output options, e.g., Data Star Tagged, EndNote, HTML, etc. The output option you choose will determine the formats available under “Content”.⁴

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³ To view a more complete record, click on one of the pre-defined formats listed beneath the title in your Results list, e.g., Brief Citation, Citation/Abstract, Full Text, etc.

⁴ The data contained in each view may vary by database and by the type of account you have, e.g., subscriber or transactional.
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To **download** all search results in a set use “Download All Results” and follow the same steps as for Export/Save. The search results list is included in every download and export option along with the records you choose to save.

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5 For example, if you choose to output in XML, you can only get the most complete record available. Text Only, PDF, RTF, and HTML output options allow the most format choices.
6 Full text is not available for export/download where only A&I (abstract & indexing) data is available.
7 Custom export/download format is available in the following mediums only: HTML, PDF, RefWorks, RTF, Text only.

If you choose records in a mix of formats you will only have certain formats to choose from when you download or export results. If you want the full text of a record, view the record using the Full Text option then save it.