



## Database Guide: ProQuest Health & Medical Complete

### Search Tips

- Use quotation marks (“”) to search for exact phrases.
- Two word queries such as **palliative care** are searched as an exact phrase by default.
- Three word queries such as *human immunodeficiency virus* are searched as words that need to appear in proximity to each other by default.
- Use special characters and operators to focus queries.

### Truncation and Wildcard Characters

- \* The asterisk (\*) is used as a right-handed truncation. It will find all forms of a word.  
*Example:* Searching for **orthop\*** will find orthopedic, orthopaedic, orthopod, etc.
- ? The question mark symbol (?) is used to replace any single character, either inside or the right end of the word.  
The question mark **cannot** be used to begin a word.  
*Example:* Searching for **wom?n** will find woman and women.

### Operators

Boolean, proximity and adjacency operators are used to broaden and narrow your search.

- AND** Finds **all** the words. When searching for keywords in Citation and Document Text **AND** finds documents in which the words occur in the same paragraph (within approximately 1,000 characters) or the words appear in any citation field. Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text** to retrieve comprehensive results.  
*Example:* therapy AND stroke
- AND NOT** Finds articles which have the first word, but **not** the second word.  
*Example:* therapy AND NOT radiation
- OR** Finds **any** of the words.  
*Example:* therapy OR radiation
- W/#** Finds documents where these words are **within** some number of words apart (either before or after). Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.  
*Example:* therapy W/3 stroke
- W/PARA** Finds documents where words are **within the same paragraph** (within approximately 1,000 characters). Use when searching for keywords within **Document Text**.  
*Example:* therapy W/PARA stroke
- W/DOC** Finds documents where all the words appear **within the document text**. Use **W/DOC** in place of **AND** when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text** to retrieve comprehensive results.  
*Example:* therapy W/DOC stroke
- NOT W/#** Finds documents where words appear but are **not within** some number of words apart (either



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before or after). Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.

*Example:* drugs NOT W/5 therapy

**PRE/#** Finds documents where the **first word appears some number of words before the second word**. Use when searching for keywords within **Citation and Document Text** or **Document Text**.

*Example:* child pre/3 psychology

## Search Field Syntax

Abstract	Document Column Head	Headnote	Publication Title / Journal Name
Appendix	Document Feature	Image Caption	Section
Author	Document ID	Index	Source Type
Author Affiliation	Document Language	ISSN	Subject Terms
Citation and Abstract	Document Text	Issue	Volume
Citation and Document Text	Document Title	MeSH Subjects	Word Count
Company Name / Organization	Document Type	NAICS / SIC Codes (Industry Code)	Year
Date (Alpha)	DUNS	Pagination / Start Page	
Date (Numeric)	Footnote	Person	
	Geographical Name / Location	Product Name	

## Abstract

Search article abstracts for your terms.

*Valid Forms:*

ABS  
AB  
ABSTRACT

*Example:*

ABS(telecommunication)

## Author

Use to find documents written by a particular author.

*Valid Forms:*

AUTHOR  
AU

*Examples:*

AUTHOR(Gertrude Huntington)  
AU(Kinsley, Michael)

## Appendix

Used to search the **Appendix** of a document. The appendix usually comes at the end of the document, identified by a header - [Appendix]. Use **Keywords** to search this field.

*Valid Form:*

APX

*Example:*

APX(Ohio)

## Author Affiliation

The author affiliation field contains institutional affiliation and address of the first author, and grant numbers. All three pieces of the ID field (actual number/grant acronym/ institute mnemonic) are individually searchable. There are more precise retrieval results from searching on the grant acronym, except in cases where the grant acronym is also state postal code abbreviation.

Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.



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## Valid Forms:

AUA  
CS  
AFF  
AA

## Examples:

AUA("Cleveland Clinic Foundation")  
AUA(Writers Guild)

## Examples:

CO(MERCK)  
ORG("March of Dimes")

*Note: When you search using Company/Org, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for CO(United Nations), will find articles indexed on United Nations and United Nations Federal Credit Union. To find articles indexed with the exact term United Nations, use the literal search field: LCO({United Nations}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.*

## Citation and Abstract

When you select Citations and Abstracts, ProQuest searches the following fields:

- Author
- Personal Name
- Abstract
- Product Name
- Article Title
- Subject Terms
- Company Name
- Source (publication title)
- Geographical Name

## Date (Alpha)

The publication date in alphanumeric format (month day year). For example December 12, 1999 appears as Dec 12 1999. **Do not use a comma.**

## Valid Forms:

PDA  
DA  
DATE

## Example:

DA(Jul 4 2001)

## Citation and Document Text

When you select Citation and Document Text, ProQuest searches within the complete text of the article, the citation fields, and the abstract.

## Date (Numeric)

The publication date in numeric format (mm/dd/yyyy). For example December 12, 1999 appears as 12/12/1999.

You can use the less than (<) or greater than (>) signs to indicate dates before and after a date, or between specific dates.

For example, **PDN(>1/1/2002) AND PDN(&lt;1/5/2002)** will find results from publications with numeric dates between January 1, 2002 and January 5, 2002.

## Valid Forms:

PDN  
DDT  
ND  
PD  
PDN  
XP

## Example:

PDN(12/12/1999)

## Company Name / Organization

Search for a company or other organizations featured prominently in an article, including the following:

- Associations
- Companies
- Cooperatives
- Divisions of companies
- Governmental organizations
- Political parties
- Other organizations, such as professional sport teams, churches, Native American tribes, or music groups

## Valid Forms:

CO  
Company  
ORG



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<b>Document Column Head</b>	<p>The title of a column in a periodical or newspaper, such as "The Week in Review." Finds all articles where the search words are in the column head.</p> <p><i>Valid Form:</i> COL</p> <p><i>Example:</i> COL(Letter to the Editor)</p>	<p><i>Valid Forms:</i> LA LN</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> LA(french) LN(french or english)</p>
<b>Document Feature</b>	<p>Used to search document features such as an index or auxiliary materials that may be included in or accompany a document.</p> <p>The document features indexed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Graphs</li><li>• Illustrations</li><li>• Maps</li><li>• References</li><li>• Tables</li></ul> <p><i>Valid Form:</i> SF</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> SF(maps) SF(tables OR illustrations)</p>	<p><i>Valid Forms:</i> TEXT TX</p> <p><i>Example:</i> TEXT(occupational therapy)</p>
<b>Document ID</b>	<p>Search the unique database ID for articles and documents in ProQuest.</p> <p><i>Valid Form:</i> ID</p> <p><i>Example:</i> ID(1280405851)</p>	<p><i>Valid Forms:</i> TITLE TI</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> TITLE(hospice) TI(palliative and cancer)</p>
<b>Document Language</b>	<p>Used to search <b>language</b> index. This field contains the language in which the document was published originally. You can select languages from the language field specific index.</p>	<p><i>Valid Forms:</i> AT TY DT</p> <p><i>Example:</i> DTYPE(commentary) AT(review)</p>
<b>DUNS</b>		<p>The Dunn and Bradstreet trading partner identification number. These numbers provide a</p>

universal system for computer identification of companies.

*Valid Forms:*

DUNS  
DUN  
DU  
DN

*Examples:*

DUNS(00-132-6495)  
DU(00-132-6495)

### Footnote

Search article footnotes for your terms.

*Valid Forms:*

FOOT  
FTN

*Example:*

FOOT(Cleveland Clinic)

### Geographical Name / Location

Use this search field to look for articles in which a geographical area or location figures prominently in the text.

*Valid Forms:*

GEO  
GN  
LO  
LOC  
LOCATION  
GC

*Examples:*

GEO(New Orleans)  
GN(Arctic)

**Note: When you search using location, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for GEO(Paris), will find articles indexed on Paris and Paris City, Utah. To find articles indexed with the exact term Paris, use the literal search field: LGEO({Paris}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.**

### Headnote

This search field looks for search words that occur in the headnotes of an article. Headnotes are short introductions, explanations, or comments at the beginning of an article. They are different from abstracts in that they do not attempt to summarize the content of the article.

*Valid Forms:*

HEAD  
HDN

*Examples:*

HEAD(neck)  
HDN(radiation and therapy)

### Image Caption

This search field looks for occurrences of search words in the caption text accompanying article illustrations, graphs, and photographs.

*Valid Forms:*

CAP  
CP

*Example:*

CAP(neck)

### Index

Using this field locates all occurrences of search words in any searchable index field. It does not find occurrences in the text of the articles.

*Valid Forms:*

INDEX  
IND  
IX

*Example:*

INDEX(oncology)

### ISSN

This search field looks for the eight-digit International Standard Serials Number (ISSN), where available. ISSN is a searchable field. Hyphens are optional.

*Valid Forms:*

ISSN  
SN  
ISN



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*Examples:*  
ISSN(0140-6736)  
SN(09645284)

### Issue

Used to search **issue number**. Use **keyword(s)** to search this field.

*Valid Forms:*  
ISSUE  
IS

*Example:*  
IS(10)

### MeSH Subjects

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) are a controlled vocabulary of biomedical terms, which are used to describe the subject of each document. MeSH terms are created, maintained, and provided by the U.S. National Library of Medicine.

*Valid Form:*  
MESH

*Examples:*  
MESH(Diagnostic Imaging)  
MESH(myocardial)

### NAICS /SIC CODES (INDUSTRY CODE)

The NAICS/SIC code defines the economic activity of a business as defined by the US Census Bureau.

*Valid Forms:*  
SIC  
NAIC  
NAICS

*Example:*  
SIC(325411)

### Pagination / Start Page

Use to search for specific pages of a publication.

*Valid Forms:*  
STARTPAGE

PAG  
PAGE

*Example:*  
PAG(22)

### Person

Use to find articles about a person. When the personal name field is displayed in an article citation, the life spans of historical figures follow their names.

You can enter the name in any format. Searching for **NA(John A Smith)** will return the same results as **NA(Smith, John A)**.

*Valid Forms:*  
NAME  
NA  
PNM  
NM  
PER

*Example:*  
NAME(D Cosgrove)

*Note: When you search using person, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for PER(Cher), will find articles indexed on Cher and Cher Pere Noel. To find articles indexed with the exact term Cher, use the literal search field: LPER({Cher}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.*

### Product Name

Use to find articles about a specific product.

*Valid Forms:*  
PROD  
PR  
PRO  
TN

*Example:*  
PROD(gingko)

### Publication Title / Journal Name

Used to search by a specific publication or publication. Retrieves all periodicals with word or phrase in the title.



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*Valid Forms:*

SOURCE  
SO  
JR  
JN  
JO  
SR  
PTI  
PUB

*Examples:*

SO(Nurse Practitioner)  
PUB(Critical Care Nurse)

*Examples:*

SU(Health Care)  
SU(nonprofit)

*Note: When you search using subject, ProQuest finds articles containing your search terms in the index field. For example, a search for SUB(Nursing), will find articles indexed on Nursing Administration. To find articles indexed with the exact term Nursing, use the literal search field: LSU({nursing}). The literal search field uses curly braces inside of parentheses.*

Section	Volume
<p>Search for articles that appear in a specific section of a publication. Use the SOURCE search field to specify a publication. You must specify the section name exactly as it appears in the publication.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> SECTION SE SEC</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> SECTION(Specialty Focus) SE(Book Reviews)</p>	<p>Used to search the volume number.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> VOLUME VO VOL</p> <p><i>Example:</i> VO(100)</p>
Source Type	Word Count
<p>Use to include or exclude the following source types from your search: dissertations, newspapers, periodicals, or wire feeds.</p> <p><i>Valid Form:</i> STYPE</p> <p><i>Example:</i> STYPE(periodical)</p>	<p>The number of words in the article text. Use this search field to locate articles under (&lt;) or over (&gt;) a certain length.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> WORDS WRD WD WC</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> WORDS(&lt;1000) finds articles containing 1000 words or less WRD(&gt;500) finds articles containing 500 words or more WC(&gt;750 AND &lt;1000) finds articles between 750 and 1000 words</p>
Subject Terms	Year
<p>Use the subject search field to look for articles or dissertations about a specific subject.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> SUB TERMS SB SU</p>	<p>Used to search <b>publication year</b> index.</p> <p><i>Valid Forms:</i> YR PY</p>



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Example:  
YR(1986)  
YR(1986-1987)  
YR(>1998)  
YR(<1998)

### Stop Words

ProQuest ignores the following frequently used words. To use them as part of a search phrase, enclose them with quotation marks (""). *Example:* "the sound and the fury".

about	after	also	an	and
any	are	as	at	be
because	been	between	both	but
by	can	could	do	each
for	from	had	has	have
how	if	into	is	it
its	just	like	make	many
more	most	much	no	not
now	of	only	or	other
our	out	said	should	so
some	such	than	that	the
their	them	there	these	they
this	those	through	to	use
was	we	were	what	when
which	while	who	will	with
would				

### Where to find help

#### Search our Support Center:

<http://www.proquest.com/support>

#### To access product help and training documentation:

<http://www.proquest.com/go/training>

<http://www.proquest.co.uk/go/training>

#### By phone

**In North America:** 800-889-3358

**Outside North America:** 0880 220 710 (UK only)  
+44 1223 271 496 (Outside of UK)