

The Lancet®

FILE DESCRIPTION

The Lancet® 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 coronavirus 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.

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

Use File 457 to answer such questions as:

What are the effects of grapefruit juice on cyclosporin?

How are opioid antagonists used in Tourette's syndrome?

What are the risks of relapse in multibacillary leprosy?

Are there any successful health insurance schemes in rural Africa?

How does medical treatment compare with surgery for massive pulmonary embolism?

SUBJECT COVERAGE

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

SOURCES

The Lancet contains the fulltext of all articles published in *The Lancet*, and in *The Lancet Neurology*, *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, and *The Lancet Oncology*. A two-month embargo means that articles appear online two months after their appearance in the hard copy.

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TIPS

USE File 457

to find current, authoritative medical information

EXPAND DT=

to see a complete list of document types indexed

USE a range for Word Count

S WD=2000:5000

DIALOG FILE DATA

Inclusive Dates: The Lancet: from 1992

The Lancet Infectious Diseases:
from 2001

The Lancet Neurology: from 2002

The Lancet Oncology: from 2000

Update Frequency: Weekly

File Size:

More than 62,000 records as of November 2009

CONTACT

The Lancet is produced by Elsevier. Questions concerning file content should be directed to:

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0000070575 1662930331
/TI Measles in Europe: an epidemiological assessment

AU=
JN=,SO=,PD=,PY=
CD=,DT=,SN=,JC=,LA=,RT=

Muscat, Mark; Bang, Henrik; Wohlfahrt, Jan; Glismann, Steffen; Molbak, Kare
The Lancet vol. 373 , 9661 PP: 383-389 Jan 31-Feb 6, 2009
CODEN: LANCAO Document Type: PERIODICAL; Feature ISSN: 0140-6736 Journal
Code: GLAN Language: English Record Type: New; Fulltext

WD=

Length: 7 Pages
Word Count: 5410
URL(Full Text): <http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?userid=xxxxxxx&passwd=yyyyyy&did=1662930331&Fmt=3&RQT=309&Vname=PQD&session=0>
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/AB

Abstract:

Measles persists in Europe despite the incorporation of the measles vaccine into routine childhood vaccination programmes more than 20 years ago. Our aim was therefore to review the epidemiology of measles in relation to the goal of elimination by 2010. National surveillance institutions from 32 European countries submitted data for 2006-07. Data for age-group, diagnosis confirmation, vaccination, hospital treatment, the presence of acute encephalitis as a complication of disease, and death were obtained. 30 countries also supplied data about importation of disease.

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Text:
Summary
Background Measles persists in Europe despite the incorporation of the measles vaccine into routine childhood vaccination programmes more than 20 years ago. Our aim was therefore to review the epidemiology of measles in relation to the goal of elimination by 2010.
Methods National surveillance institutions from 32 European countries submitted data for 2006-07. Data for age-group, diagnosis confirmation, vaccination, hospital treatment, the presence of acute encephalitis as a complication of disease, and death were obtained. 30 countries also supplied data about importation of disease. Clinical, laboratory-confirmed, and epidemiologically linked cases that met the requirements for national surveillance were analysed. Cases were separated by age: younger than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years, and older than 20 years. Countries with indigenous measles incidence per 100 000 inhabitants per year of 0, less than 0?1, 0?1-1, and more than 1 were grouped into categories of zero, low, moderate, and high incidence, respectively.
Findings For the 2 years of the study, 12 132 cases of measles were recorded with most cases (n=10 329; 85%) from five countries: Romania, Germany, UK, Switzerland, and Italy. Most cases were unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated children; however, almost a fifth were aged 20 years or older. For the same 2 years, seven measles-related deaths were recorded. High measles incidence in some European countries revealed suboptimum vaccination coverage. Of the 210 cases that were reported as being imported, 117 (56%) came from another country within Europe and 43 (20%) from Asia.

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Contributors

MM had primary responsibility for coordinating EUVAC.NET's measles surveillance activities and analysed data, reviewed literature, and wrote the report. HB gathered and validated the data, and produced the graphics. JW did the statistical analysis and reviewed the report. SG and KM reviewed and commented on the final version of the report. The EUVAC.NET group processed and supplied national measles data, and commented on the final version of the report.

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Acknowledgments

We thank the following collaborators within various public health and surveillance institutions: Vanya Mehandzhieva (Bulgaria); Jitka Castkova and Marcela Smelhausova (Czech Republic); Ulpu Elonsalo (Finland); Theano Georgakopoulou and Eleni Kalamara (Greece); Massimo De Crescenzo, Corrado

SAMPLE RECORD (cont'd)

Cenci, and Lucia Virtuani, (Italy); Jelena Curikova (Latvia); Andrew Amato Gauci (Malta), and Mirosław P Czarkowski (Poland); Judite Catarino (Portugal); Mateja Blažko Markie (Slovenia); Eva Maderova and Alexandra Zampachova (Slovakia); Solveig Olsson (Sweden); and Kevin Brown, Claire Cameron, and Mary Ramsay (UK).

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Sidebar:

Lancet 2009; 373: 383-89

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Panel: Top ten countries identified as a source of measles importation into Europe (2006-07)

Number of cases (2006)

Ukraine (17), Thailand (13), Italy (11), Pakistan (8), India (8), Romania (6), Spain (6), Germany (5), Morocco (4), Ethiopia (4)

Number of cases (2007)

Switzerland (13), UK (10), Germany (9), Spain (7), Italy (6), India (5), Pakistan (4), Thailand (4), China (3), Ethiopia (3)

/CR

Cited References:

References

1 Richard JL, Masserey Spicher V. Ongoing measles outbreak in Switzerland: results from November 2006 to July 2007. *Euro Surveill* 2007; 12: E070726.1.

2 Bernard H, Fischer R, Wildner M. Ongoing measles outbreak in southern Bavaria, Germany. *Euro Surveill* 2008; 13: 8002.

3 Torner N, Martinez A, Costa J, et al. Measles outbreak in the Barcelona Region of Catalonia, Spain, October 2006 to February 2007. *Euro Surveill* 2007; 12: E070222.2.

4 Kremer JR, Brown KE, Jin L, et al. High genetic diversity of measles virus, World Health Organization European region, 2005-2006. *Emerg Infect Dis* 2008; 14: 107-14.

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40 Rota PA, Bellini WJ. Update on the global distribution of genotypes of wild type measles viruses. *J Infect Dis* 2003; 187 (suppl 1): S270-76.

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Descriptors: Public health; Surveillance; Data collection; Data analysis; Measles; Epidem

/DE

Geographic Names: Europe

/GN

Print Media ID: 28154

AV=

Special Features: Maps; Graphs; Tables; References

SF=

DIALOG Update Date: 20090426; 03:27:16 EST

SEARCH OPTIONS

BASIC INDEX

SEARCH SUFFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
—	—	All Basic Index Fields	Word	S VACCINATION(W)PROGRAMMES
/AB	AB	Abstract	Word	S MEASLES(W)VACCINE/AB
/CO	CO	Company Name ¹	Word	S NATIONAL(W)HEALTH(W)SERVICE/CO
/CR	CR	Cited References	Word	S EURO(W)SURVEILL(W)2007/CR
/DE	DE	Descriptors ²	Word & Phrase	S PUBLIC(W)HEALTH/DE S DATA ANALYSIS/DE
/GN	GN	Geographic Name ¹	Word	S EAST(W)TIMOR/GN
/NM	NM	Named Person ¹	Word	S CHARLES(1N)DARWIN/NM
/TI	TI	Title	Word	S MEASLES(1W)EUROPE/TI
/TX	TX	Text	Word	S SUBOPTIMUM(1W)COVERAGE/TX

¹ Searchable in the Basic Index and the Additional Indexes

² Also /DF.

ADDITIONAL INDEXES

SEARCH PREFIX	DISPLAY CODE	FIELD NAME	INDEXING	SELECT EXAMPLES
AA=	AA	IP Accession Number	Phrase	S AA=1662930331
AU=	AU	Author	Phrase	S AU=MUSCAT, MARK?
AV=	AV	Print Media ID	Phrase	S AV=28154
—	AZ	DIALOG Accession Number		
CD=	CD	CODEN	Phrase	S CD=LANCAO
CO=	CO	Company Name	Phrase	S CO=NATIONAL HEALTH?
CS=	CS	Author Affiliation	Word & Phrase	S CS=(MEASLES(1W)INITIATIVE) S CS=MEASLES INITIATIVE
DT=	DT	Document Type ³	Phrase	S DT=PERIODICAL
GN=	GN	Geographic Name ¹	Phrase	S GN=BURKINO FASO
JC=	JC	Journal Code	Phrase	S JC=GLAN
JN=	JN	Journal Name	Phrase	S JN=THE LANCET
LA=	LA	Language	Phrase	S LA=ENGLISH
NC=	NC	NAICS Code	Phrase	S NC=448310
NM=	NM	Named Person ¹	Phrase	S NM=DARWIN, CHARLES
—	NP	Number of Pages ³		
PD=	PD	Publication Date	Phrase	S PD=20090131
PY=	PY	Publication Year	Phrase	S PY=2009
RT=	RT	Record Type	Phrase	S RT=FULLTEXT
SF=	SF	Special Feature	Phrase	S SF=PHOTOGRAPH
SN=	SN	International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)	Phrase	S SN=0140-6736
SO=	SO	Source	Word	S SO=(LANCET AND 373)
UD=	—	Update	Phrase	S UD=9999
—	UR	URL		
WD=	WD	Word Count	Numeric	S WD=5400:5500

³ EXPAND DT= to see a list of document types.

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SORT	AU, CO, CS, JC, JN, PD, PY, TI	SORT S1/ALL/PY,D PRINT S5/5/1-24/AU
RANK	All phrase- and numeric-indexed fields in the Additional Indexes can be ranked. Other RANK codes include: NM	RANK CS RANK AU S4
RD, ID	Remove duplicates (RD) or identify duplicates (ID,IDO).	RD S5

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1	--	DIALOG Accession Number
2	--	Full record except Abstract and Text
3	Medium	Bibliographic Citation
4	--	Bibliographic Citation and Abstract
5	--	Full Record except Text
6	Short	Title and Publication Date
7	--	Title, Abstract, Text, and Source
8	Free	Title, Publication Date, Word Count, and Indexing
9	Full	Full Record
K	--	KWIC (Key Word In Context) displays a window of text; may be used alone or with other formats

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TAG	Output can be displayed with tags identifying each display field.	TYPE S1/5/1-10 TAG
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