Lippincott Advisor

Landing Page

Your session starts on the *Lippincott Advisor* Landing Page.

Lippincott Advisor			C	AP
Search Query	All Advisor and Procedures 🗸 📿	Adm	in Tools My Account 🔺 🚍	?
			Laura Jennings, LJ ((Logout)
Clinical Diagnosis and T	reatment			
ANZ Diseases and Conditions	ANZ Drugs	Signs and Symptoms	Diagnostic Tests	
Treatments	Long-Term Care Diseases and Conditions	Pediatric Diseases and Conditions		
Care Planning				
Nursing Care Plans for Medical Diagnoses	Problem-based Care			
Patient Teaching Hando	uts			
Lexicomp and UpToDate Patient Handouts				
Clinical Leadership, Dev	elopment, and Advancement			
Nursing Management	Clinical Education			
			Wolters Kl When you have to be	UWEr

From here you can select a content set to view the selected content's monographs, enter a general search for a monograph, and directly select a monograph from the search field.

Select a Monograph

When you select a content set on the Landing Page, the Monograph Selection Page displays.

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Search Que	ery	All Advisor and Proce	idures 🗸 🔍	Adm	nin Tools	M	ly Acc	count			?
▲ Browse All ▲	l Documents							Laur	a Jennii	ngs, LJ ((Logout)
∽ ⊗ ∕∕	ANZ Dis Condition All Cardiovascular di Ear, nose, and th Endocrine disorder	seases and ons sorders roat disorders ers	# A B C D E F G H I J K L M N Abruptio placentae, ANZ Acceleration-deceleration injury, ANZ Achalasia, ANZ Acne vulgaris, ANZ (adapted) Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and hu Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis, ANZ	OP	Q R	S	T	U V cy virt	W X	YZ), ANZ	
	Gastrointestinal of Genetic disorders Hematologic diso Hepatobiliary diso Immune disorder Infections Malignant neopla Metabolic and nu	disorders s orders orders rs sms tritional disorders	Acute pyelonephritis, ANZ (adapted) Acute respiratory distress syndrome, ANZ (adapted) Acute respiratory failure, ANZ (adapted) Acute tubular necrosis, ANZ (adapted) Adrenal insufficiency, ANZ Age-related macular degeneration, ANZ (adapted) Agoraphobia, ANZ (adapted)								

From here you can enter a general search for a monograph, browse and select a monograph, or directly select a monograph from the search field.

Direct Selection of a Monograph

To rapidly find the monograph that you need, you can immediately select the monograph name from the Search field. To directly select a monograph, follow these steps.

- 1. Begin typing the title of the monograph in the search field.
- 2. *Lippincott Advisor* displays a drop-down list of all the monographs that have the letters entered in their title.
- 3. Select the required monograph.

myoc	All Advisor Content	~ Q
anti myoc ardial antibody test		
myocardial infarction		
myocardial infarction, long-ter		
myoc arditis		
myocarditis, long-term care		
myoclonus		
transmyocardial laser revascul	arization	

4. *Lippincott Advisor* immediately displays the monograph selected.

Searching

To search for a monograph follow these steps.

1. Type a keyword or phrase into the search box.

diagnostic test 🛛 🛛 All Advisor Content 🛛 🗠 📿

2. Select a specific content set or all content sets (All Advisor Content).

diagnostic test	All Advisor Content	×.	Q	
	Search in Single content set only	-		
	Diseases and Conditions			
	Signs and Symptoms			
	Diagnostic Tests			
	Treatments			
	Drugs			
	Nursing Care Plans for Medical			

3. Select the **Search** icon.

Lippincott Advisor returns a list of results that contain your term in the title or full text of a monograph. To see results in a specific topic, select the appropriate link in the left navigation.

Lippincott Advisor uses a flexible search engine that includes specific keywords and commands that allow for broad and very narrow search queries. Below is a description of the types of searches that you can perform.

General Search

If a query is entered without any of the specified keywords in the sections below, each word within the query is searched. The results are sorted by entities that contain the most or any of these words.

Example:

• muscle weakness — will search for monographs that include **muscle** and **weakness**.

Wildcard Search

To search for parts of words, add an asterisk (*) before the first character, after the last character, or at both ends.

Examples:

- hypo* will search for words that start with **hypo**
- *vascular will search for words that end with vascular
- *myo* will search for words that start with, end with, or contain myo

Exact Phrase

To search for an exact phrase, surround the query with quotes.

Example:

• "blood pressure" — will search for this phrase only.

Boolean Search

To limit or expand a search, you can combine words and phrases using "and," "or," "not," or "w/."

Examples:

- "joint replacement" and knee will search for monographs that include the phrase **joint** replacement and the word **knee**
- "joint replacement" or knee will search for monographs that include the phrase joint replacement or the word knee
- joint and not knee will search for monographs that contain the word joint but do not contain the word knee
- mitral w/5 prolapse will search for monographs that contain the word mitral within 5 words of the word prolapse

Other Search Features

Stemming — If you search for the word **test**, the results will include monographs that contain the word **test** and any word that stems from **test**, such as **tests**, **testing**, or **tested**.

Fuzzy Searching — When you query a word or phrase in this search engine, it is processed by a spell checker. If there are any flags in that phrase, the search engine suggests in the results page that you may have meant to search for the "spell-checked" phrase instead. For example, if you query the word **cancre**, the results page will have a note at the top with the question: Did you mean: <u>cancer</u>? If preferred, you can select this suggestion to perform a new search on the corrected phrase.

Thesaurus — The search engine uses a subset of *Stedman's Medical Dictionary*⁴ as a base for its programmable thesaurus. This allows you to query medical terms and their synonyms and return meaningful results. For example, if you search for the word **illness**, the engine will search for **illness** and **disease**.

Hit Highlighting — After you submit a search, a results page appears. Within this results page, any occurrence of the searched phrase (and phrases that may have been related as synonyms) are highlighted for easy browsing. If you navigate to a monograph, you will find the searched phrases highlighted. This allows you to search for a specific term, get quick results, and research this term within the content provided.

You also can find monographs by browsing the categories in *Lippincott Advisor*.

All Procedures and Advisor Search

If you are a subscriber to both *Lippincott Procedures* and *Lippincott Advisor*. You also have the option to search across all Procedures and Advisor content. To do this, follow these steps.

- 1. Type a keyword or phrase into the search box.
- 2. The default search option is "All Advisor and Procedures Content" in the search drop-down selection list.
- 3. Click the Search icon.
- 4. The search results screen will first display the results for *Lippincott Advisor* and then, if desired you may select the Procedures tab to view the *Lippincott Procedures* results.

Browsing Monographs

To browse for a monograph, follow these steps.

- 1. Make a content set selection on the Landing Page. *Lippincott Advisor* displays a list of the categories and monographs that relate to the content set you select.
- 2. Make a selection from the category list. *Lippincott Advisor* will then display only those monographs that relate to the category you select.
- 3. Select the name of a monograph from the monograph selection list.

Lippincott Advisor displays the monograph selected.

e []	Treatments	# A B C D E F G H I J K L M				
S		Abdominal aortic aneurysm repair or resection				
R	All	Ablation therapy (for arrhythmias)				
	Adult Treatments	Angioplasty (percutaneous transluminal coronary				
	Cardiac and vascular treatments >	Aortic valve replacement (transapical)				
<u>_</u>	Endocrine treatments	Apheresis				
	Eye, ear, nose, and throat	Cardiomyoplasty				
	treatments	Cardioversion (synchronized)				
	Gastrointestinal treatments	Carotid artery stenting				
200	Hematologic treatments	Coronary artery bypass grafting				
	Immune system treatments	Defibrillation				
	Montal and emotional problem	Enhanced external counterpulsation				
Â	treatments	Femoral popliteal bypass				
	Musculoskeletal treatments	Heart valve annuloplasty				
	Neurologic treatments	Heart valve chordoplasty				
E/	Obstetric and gynecologic treatments	Heart valve commissurotomy				

Reading a Monograph

By default, the full monograph displays when the monograph is first selected.

Diseases and Conditions: Anemia (sickle cell)

Overview Pathophysiology Causes Risk Factors	Anemia (sickle cell)	 Related Information: Search all Lippincott Advisor resources for: Anemia (sickle cell)
Incidence Complications Assessment History Physical Findings Diagnostic Test Results Laboratory Imaging	 Overview Congenital hemolytic disease that results from a defective hemoglobin (Hb) molecule (HbS) that causes red blood cells (RBCs) to become sickle or crescent shaped Impairment of circulation, resulting in chronic ill health (pain, fatigue, dyspnea on exertion, swollen joints), periodic crises, long-term complications, and premature death No cure exists 	Search all Health Library resources for: Anemia (sickle cell) Search all Ovid resources for: Anemia (sickle cell) Search all UpToDate
Diagnostic Procedures Treatment General Diet Activity Medications	 The most common type of sickle cell disease of which there are many genotypes Also known as <i>HbSS disease</i> Pathophysiology	resources for: Anemia (sickle cell) Lexicomp and UpToDate Patient Handouts: Sickle Cell Anemia Pain
Surgery Nursing Considerations Nursing Interventions Monitoring Associated Nursing Procedures	 A mutation causes thymine to be substituted for adenine in the sixth codon of the beta-chain gene. Subsequently, valine is substituted for glutamic acid in the sixth amino acid position of the beta-chain Hb. The abnormal HbS found in the patient's RBCs becomes insoluble whenever hypoxia occurs. 	Crisis Discharge Instructions, Child Sickle Cell Disease Sickle Cell Disease n Discharge Instructions (More)
 Patient Teaching General Discharge Planning Related Patient Teaching Handouts Resources 	 The RBCs become rigid, rough, and elongated, forming a crescent or sickle shape. Membrane permeability is altered. Sickling can produce hemolysis (cell destruction), and the bone marrow cannot make new RBCs quickly enough to replace the destroyed ones. The altered cells accumulate in capillaries and smaller blood vessels, making the blood more viscous. 	Diseases and Conditions: Erectile dysfunction Heart failure Influenza (More) Signs and Symptoms:
Selected References	 With recurring episodes of hypoxia, the RBCs remain sickled and can't regain their original biconcave shape when the hypoxia resolves. With sickling, membrane permeability is altered, causing the membrane to become rigid. 	Abdominal pain Barrel chest Chest pain

The center column contains the full text of the monograph selected.

Sections in the left column correlate to the full text displayed. Only selected sections display. To suppress the display of a section, clear the check in the corresponding box.

Entries in the right column correlate to the cross-reference hypertext links for the full text displayed.

All cross-reference hypertext links are displayed in blue.

To select a cross-reference in the center column, follow these steps.

- 1. Select the blue hypertext link.
- 2. *Lippincott Advisor* displays the content sets for the cross-reference.



- 3. Select the required content set.
- 4. Lippincott Advisor immediately displays the monograph in the content set selected.

Selected references in monographs include cross-references to PubMed's journal abstracts and complete references. A link to the full text of some journal references is available if it is offered free of charge by

PubMed. If you are an Ovid customer, an Ovid Full Text link will display so you can access the Ovid full text of the selected reference.

Follow these steps to access selected reference information.

- Select the Abstract, Complete Reference, Full Text, or Ovid Full Text blue hypertext link that displays below the selected reference.
 Selected References
 - Bonow R. O., et al. (2008). 2008 focused update incorporated into the ACC/AHA 2006 guidelines for the management of patients with valvular heart disease. *Circulation*, 118(15), e523–61. Abstract | Complete Reference | Full Text | Ovid Full Text
 - Dell'Avvocata, F., et al. (2011). Successful pulmonary valvuloplasty in combined pulmonary valve stenosis and selective left pulmonary artery ectasia. *Journal of Cardiovascular Medicine*, 12(12), 887–88.
 Abstract | Complete Reference | Ovid Full Text
- 2. *Lippincott Advisor* immediately displays the required information.

Output Options

To print the text of a monograph, select the printer icon. Only the selected sections of a monograph with a checked box will print.

To email the link to a monograph, select the email envelope icon. You can send an email directly from *Lippincott Advisor* or from your own email.

Recent Updates

Select the Menu icon at the top of the screen and then select "Recent Updates" to view a synopsis of the quarterly *Lippincott Advisor* updates.

