



**Wolters Kluwer**  
When you have to be right

## How to use OVID to retrieve clinical information - JBI database

Visual DX

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JBI Conference Brno 13-14DEC 2018

# Introductions

*Welcome on behalf of ...*



# Wolters Kluwer

When you have to be right

Wolters Kluwer serves customers in over 180 countries, maintains operations in over 40 countries, and employs approximately 19,000 people worldwide.

The company is headquartered in Alphen aan den Rijn, the Netherlands and stock listed at the Euronext Amsterdam.

# Introductions

## ...Wolters Kluwer Health Division...

Wolters Kluwer Organizational Chart



Wolters Kluwer helps healthcare providers build competency and improve their practice to make confident decisions on patient care and deliver better outcomes. Wolters Kluwer Health solutions help facilitate evidence-based decision-making in clinical, nursing, and pharmaceutical settings, at the same time supporting continuing education and leading medical research.

**Customers** include healthcare professionals, medical librarians, and corporate researchers.

**Portfolio** includes Emmi, Health Language, Lexicomp, Lippincott, Medi-Span, Ovid, Sentri7, and UpToDate.

<https://wolterskluwer.com/company/about-us/organization.html>

# Introductions

*Ovid is a leading provider of content, tools and services.*

The screenshot shows the Ovid website homepage. At the top right, there are links for "Login/Register" and "Product Login", and the "Wolters Kluwer" logo. The main header features the "Ovid" logo, a search bar with the placeholder "search ovid.com", and a shopping cart icon. Below the header is a blue navigation bar with links for "Journals", "Books", "Collections", "Databases", "Platforms", "Featured Subjects", and "Customer Support".

The main content area features a large banner with the text: "Invest in, upgrade, or build your archive collection!" followed by a description: "Build your full-text library with the backfiles of 280 journals in core clinical and medical specialties with the Lippincott® Comprehensive Archives—exclusively available on Ovid®. Journal archives are available in a cost-effective collection or a la carte!" and a "Learn more" button. To the right of the text is an image of four healthcare professionals (three men and one woman) in white coats looking at a laptop screen.

Below the banner are two columns of promotional content. The left column is titled "Current Promotions" and contains two boxes: "Resources of the Month" (with a folder icon) and "Journals of the Month" (with a book icon). Both boxes describe monthly free access to resources. The right column is titled "Noteworthy" and features a link to the "Wolters Kluwer Zika Resource Portal" with a brief description of its purpose.

Source: <http://www.ovid.com/site/index.jsp>

# Introductions

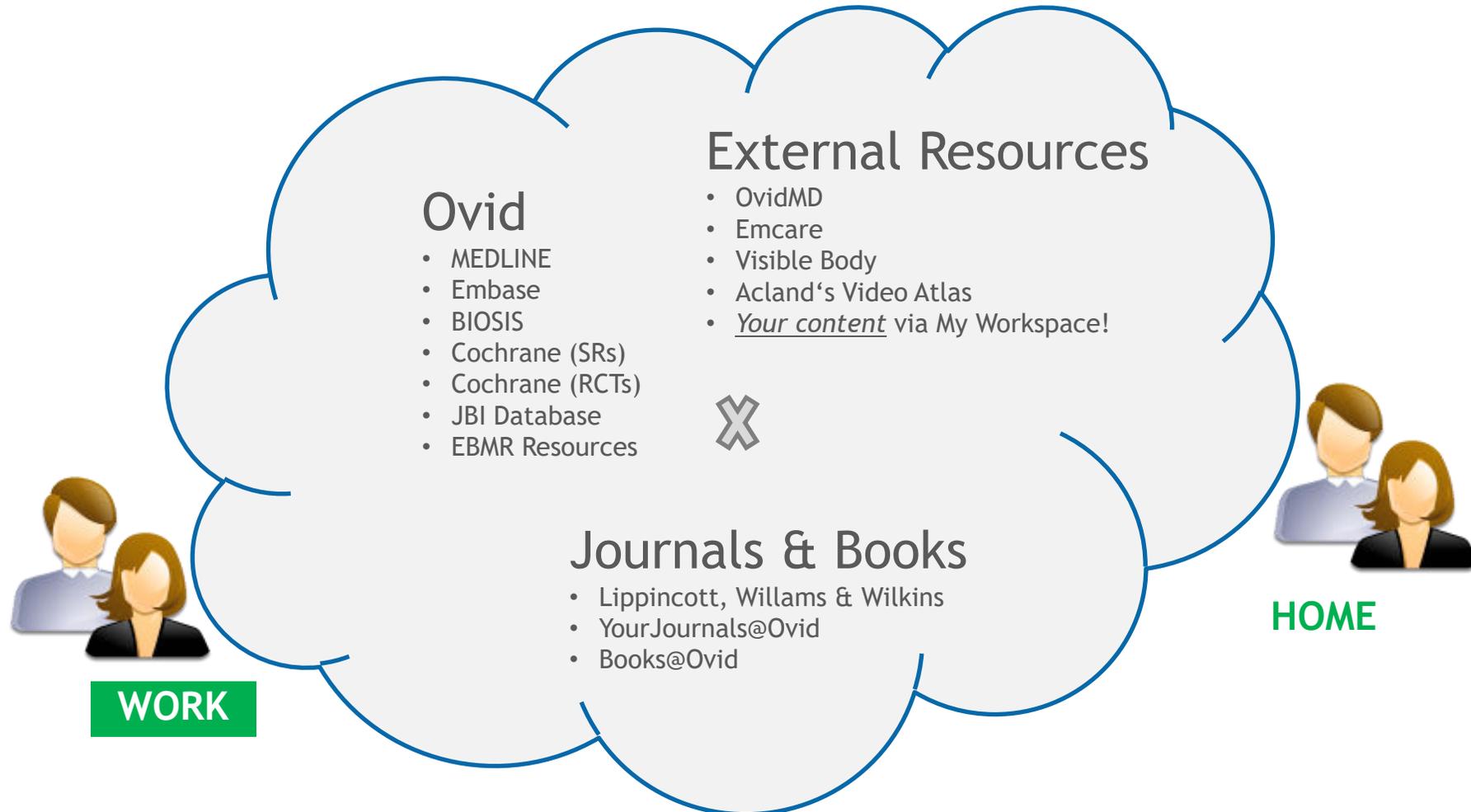
## The Ovid Platform.

The screenshot displays the Ovid website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Login/Register | Product Login' and the 'Wolters Kluwer' logo. Below this is a search bar with the text 'search ovid.com' and a magnifying glass icon. A blue navigation bar contains the following menu items: 'Journals', 'Books', 'Collections', 'Databases', 'Platforms' (highlighted with a red box), 'Featured Subjects', and 'Customer Support'. Below the navigation bar, a search dialog is open, titled 'Select Resource(s) to search:'. It features a list of resources with checkboxes and information icons. The resources include 'All Resources' (checked), 'Books@Ovid September 10, 2018', 'Clinical Evidence', 'Journals@Ovid Full Text September 10, 2018', 'Your Journals@Ovid', 'PsycARTICLES Full Text', 'Transplant Library September 05, 2018', and a series of 'Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database' entries for various medical specialties. At the bottom of the dialog are 'OK', 'Add Group', and 'Delete Group' buttons. To the right of the dialog, a banner image shows four healthcare professionals (three men and one woman) in white coats looking at a tablet. Below the image, the text reads 'Noteworthy' followed by a dotted line and a link to 'Wolters Kluwer Zika Resource Portal'. The text below the link states: 'As the Zika virus outbreak continues to spread globally, Wolters Kluwer wants to help the healthcare community and researchers battle this rapidly spreading virus with free resources.'

Source: <http://www.ovid.com/site/index.jsp>

## 2. What is Ovid?

Ovid is a “smart” aggregator.

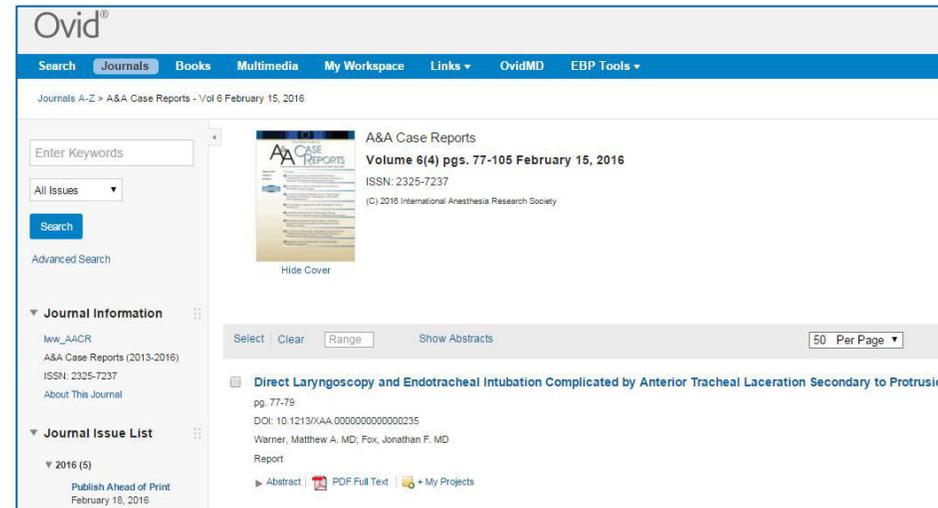
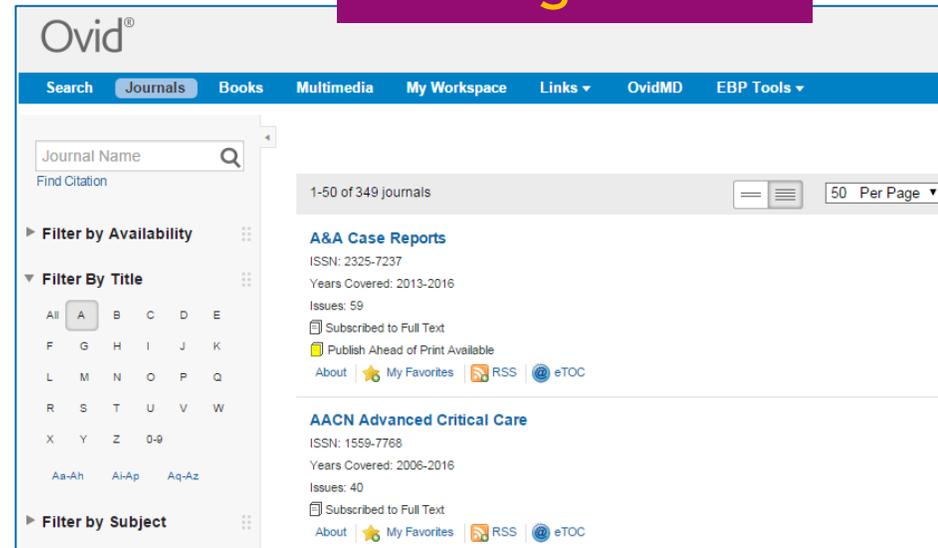


# What is on Ovid?

Over 1,200 Journals, 300 Lippincott including:

- Critical Care Medicine
- Pain - NEW!
- Current Opinion in Critical Care
- Diabetes
- Diabetes Care
- Hypertension
- Spine
- Neurology
- Shock
- Neurology Now
- Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism Supplement
- Anesthesiology
- Transplantation
- Circulation

No Embargoes!\*



\*Only Science has 3 months embargo

# What is on Ovid?

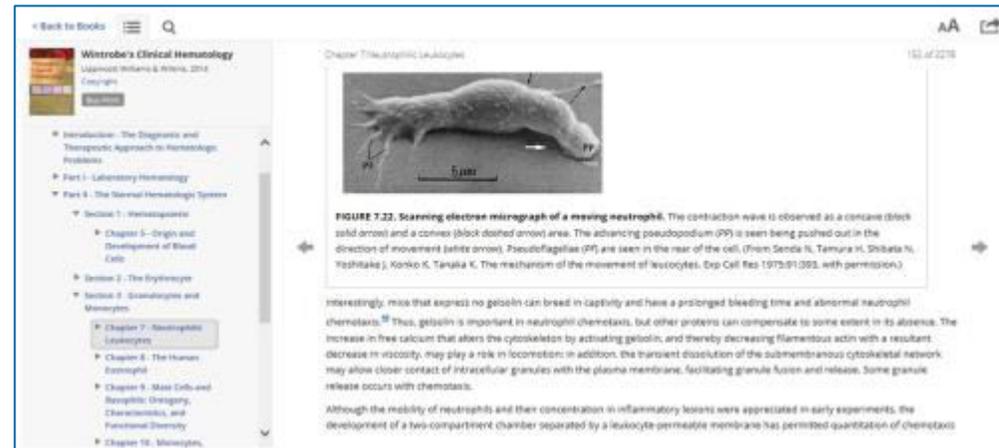
Over 5,500 Books, 1500 Lippincott including:

- A Practical Guide to Fetal Echocardiography: Normal and Abnormal Hearts, 3e
- Josephson's Clinical Cardiac Electrophysiology, 5e
- Cancer: Principles and Practice of Oncology, 10e
- Intraocular Tumours: An Atlas and Textbook, 3e
- Master Techniques in Orthopaedic Surgery: The Hip, 3e
- Advances in Surgical Pathology: Bladder Cancer



The screenshot shows the Ovid search results page for books starting with 'W'. The page is titled "Books by Title - W" and lists 143 books. Two books are highlighted:

- Wintrobe's Atlas of Clinical Hematology**  
Tkachuk, Douglas C.; Hirschmann, Jan V.  
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2007  
ISBN: 0-7817-7023-8  
+ Annotate Buy Print + My Projects
- Wintrobe's Clinical Hematology (13th Edition)**  
Greer, John P.; Arber, Daniel A.; Glader, Bertil; More  
Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2014  
ISBN: 978-1-4511-7268-3  
+ Annotate Buy Print + My Projects



The screenshot shows the Ovid search results page for a specific book, Wintrobe's Clinical Hematology, 13th Edition. The page displays the book's title, author, and a chapter titled "Chapter 7: Neutrophils and Leukocytes". A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) of a moving neutrophil is shown, with a 5 µm scale bar. The caption reads:

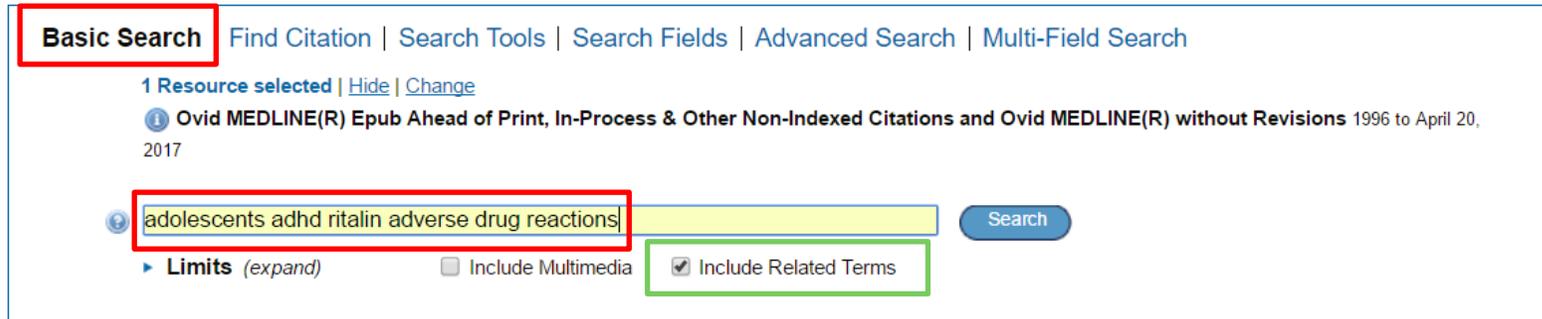
**FIGURE 7.22. Scanning electron micrograph of a moving neutrophil.** The contraction wave is observed as a constriction (black solid arrow) and a convex (black dashed arrow) area. The advancing pseudopodium (PP) is seen being pushed out in the direction of movement (white arrow). Pseudopodagellias (PF) are seen in the rear of the cell. (From Senda H, Tamura H, Shibata H, Yoshitake J, Konko K, Tanaka K. The mechanism of the movement of leukocytes. Exp Cell Res 1973;81:303L with permission.)

Below the micrograph, there is a paragraph of text discussing the role of gelatin in neutrophil chemotaxis and the development of a two-compartment chamber.

# Searching on Ovid

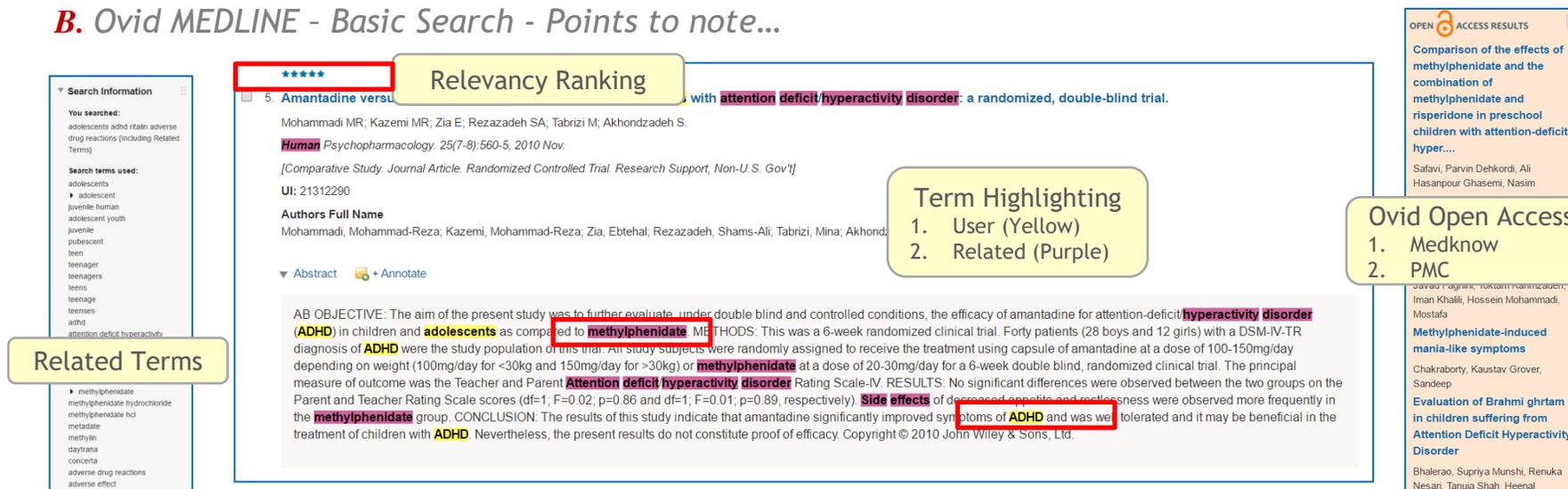
## Example: Basic Search (Natural Language Searching)

### A. Ovid MEDLINE - Basic Search



The screenshot shows the Ovid MEDLINE Basic Search interface. At the top, there are navigation links: "Basic Search" (highlighted with a red box), "Find Citation", "Search Tools", "Search Fields", "Advanced Search", and "Multi-Field Search". Below these, it indicates "1 Resource selected" with links for "Hide" and "Change". The search criteria are displayed as "Ovid MEDLINE(R) Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Ovid MEDLINE(R) without Revisions 1996 to April 20, 2017". The search input field contains the text "adolescents adhd ritalin adverse drug reactions" (highlighted with a red box). To the right of the input field is a "Search" button. Below the input field, there are options: "Limits (expand)", "Include Multimedia" (unchecked), and "Include Related Terms" (checked, highlighted with a green box).

### B. Ovid MEDLINE - Basic Search - Points to note...



The screenshot displays search results for the query "adolescents adhd ritalin adverse drug reactions". On the left, a "Search Information" panel shows the search terms used: "adolescents", "adolescent", "juvenile human", "adolescent youth", "juvenile", "pubescent", "teen", "teenager", "teenagers", "teens", "teenage", "teenss", "adhd", and "attention deficit hyperactivity". A "Related Terms" box highlights terms like "methylphenidate", "methylphenidate hydrochloride", "methylphenidate hcl", "metadate", "methylin", "daytrana", "concerta", "adverse drug reactions", and "adverse effect".

The main search results area shows a result with a "Relevancy Ranking" of "\*\*\*\*\*" (highlighted with a red box). The title is "Amantadine versus methylphenidate in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: a randomized, double-blind trial." The authors are listed as Mohammadi MR, Kazemi MR, Zia E, Reza zadeh SA, Tabrizi M, Akhondzadeh S. The journal is "Human Psychopharmacology, 25(7-8):560-5, 2010 Nov." The abstract text includes: "AB OBJECTIVE: The aim of the present study was to further evaluate, under double blind and controlled conditions, the efficacy of amantadine for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents as compared to methylphenidate. METHODS: This was a 6-week randomized clinical trial. Forty patients (28 boys and 12 girls) with a DSM-IV-TR diagnosis of ADHD were the study population of this trial. All study subjects were randomly assigned to receive the treatment using capsule of amantadine at a dose of 100-150mg/day depending on weight (100mg/day for <30kg and 150mg/day for >30kg) or methylphenidate at a dose of 20-30mg/day for a 6-week double blind, randomized clinical trial. The principal measure of outcome was the Teacher and Parent Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder Rating Scale-IV. RESULTS: No significant differences were observed between the two groups on the Parent and Teacher Rating Scale scores (df=1; F=0.02; p=0.86 and df=1; F=0.01; p=0.89, respectively). Side effects of decreased appetite and restlessness were observed more frequently in the methylphenidate group. CONCLUSION: The results of this study indicate that amantadine significantly improved symptoms of ADHD and was well tolerated and it may be beneficial in the treatment of children with ADHD. Nevertheless, the present results do not constitute proof of efficacy. Copyright © 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd." A "Term Highlighting" box notes: "1. User (Yellow) 2. Related (Purple)".

On the right, an "Ovid Open Access" box lists: "1. Medknow 2. PMC". Below this, a "Comparison of the effects of methylphenidate and the combination of methylphenidate and risperidone in preschool children with attention-deficit hyper..." is listed, with authors Safavi, Parvin Dehkordi, Ali Hasanpour Ghasemi, Nasim.

# Searching on Ovid

- Example: Basic Search (Natural Language Searching)

## A. Ovid MEDLINE - Basic Search

Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | Advanced Search | Multi-Field Search

1 Resource selected | Hide | Change

Ovid MEDLINE(R) Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Ovid MEDLINE(R) without Revisions 1996 to April 20, 2017

adolescents adhd ritalin adverse drug reactions

Search

Limits (expand)  Include Multimedia  Include Related Terms

## B. Ovid MEDLINE - Basic Search - Points to note...

Related terms: juvenile human  
attention deficit hyperactivity disorder  
methylphenidate  
methylphenidate hydrochloride  
adverse drug reaction  
adverse effect

# Searching on Ovid

## - Example : Basic Search (Natural Language Searching)

A. Ovid MEDLINE - Basic Search - next step: **use limits**. Number of records retrieved: 10815 text results



Basic Search | Find Citation | Search Tools | Search Fields | Advanced Search | Multi-Field Search

1 Resource selected | Hide | Change

Ovid MEDLINE(R) Epub Ahead of Print, In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations and Ovid MEDLINE(R) without Revisions 1996 to April 20, 2017

adolescents adhd ritalin adverse drug reactions

Search

► Limits (expand)  Include Multimedia  Include Related Terms

Limits by:

- *Year of publication*
- *Publication type*
- *Age group*
- *Star Relevancy ranking*
- *Full text/abstracts records and many others*

# Searching on Ovid

## Example 4: Basic Search (Natural Language Searching)

Selecting JBI database:

**Select Resource(s) to search:** X

**All Resources**

- Books@Ovid December 10, 2018 i
- Clinical Evidence i
- Journals@Ovid Full Text December 10, 2018 i
- Your Journals@Ovid i
- PsycARTICLES Full Text i
- Transplant Library November 28, 2018 i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Current to December 05, 2018** i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Aged Care i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Burns Care i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Cancer Care i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Chronic Disease i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Diagnostic Imaging i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Emergency & Trauma i
- Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - General Medicine i

Cancel OK Run Search Add Group Delete Group

# Searching on Ovid

- Example: Basic Search (Natural Language Searching)

*Ovid Joanna Briggs Institute - Basic Search example*

*Searched term: Facial burn care*

*Result: 320 database records. JBI Database covers around 3000 full text publications*

The screenshot displays the Ovid search results page for the query "facial burn care". At the top, a search bar shows the query with a checkbox for "19 facial burn care {Including Limited Related Terms}" and a result count of "320". Below the search bar are buttons for "Save", "Remove", and "Combine with: AND OR". Further down are buttons for "Save All", "Edit", "Create RSS", and "View Saved".

The main content area is titled "Basic Search" and includes navigation links: "Find Citation", "Search Tools", "Search Fields", "Advanced Search", and "Multi-Field Search". It indicates "1 Resource selected" and "Joanna Briggs Institute EBP Database - Current to December 05, 2018".

The search input field contains "facial burn care" and a "Search" button. Below the search field is a "Limits" section, which is highlighted with a red box. This section includes options for "Include Multimedia" (unchecked) and "Include Related Terms" (checked). It features two dropdown menus for "Publication Year" and "Publication Types". The "Publication Types" dropdown is expanded, showing options: "Best Practice Information Sheets", "Consumer Information Sheets", "Evidence Summaries", "Recommended Practices", and "Systematic Review Protocols". The "Subject Area Nodes" dropdown is also expanded, showing options: "Aged Care", "Burns Care", "Cancer Care", "Cardiovascular Care", and "Chronic Disease". At the bottom of the limits section are buttons for "Additional Limits" and "Edit Limits".

# Searching on Ovid

- Example: Basic Search (Natural Language Searching) - use of limits

## A. Ovid Joanna Briggs Institute - Basic Search example

### **Next step: use limits.**

*Available limits: publication type, year, subject area nodes, publication year and star relevancy.*

### **Publication types**

- *Practical guidelines and treatment options in clinical settings*
  - *Best Practice Information Sheets (BPIS)*
  - *Consumer Information Sheets (CIS)*
  - *Evidence Summaries*
  - *Recommended Practices*
- *Lengthy, in-depth evidence (basis for above)*
  - *Systematic Review Protocols*
  - *Systematic Reviews*
  - *Technical Reports (input to BPIS)*

# Searching on Ovid

## Example: Basic Search - Use of limits

**L i m i t s**

Publication Year - -

To select or remove multiple items from a list below, hold down the Shift, Ctrl, or "Apple" key while selecting.

Publication Types

- 
- Best Practice Information Sheets
- Consumer Information Sheets
- Evidence Summaries
- Recommended Practices**
- Systematic Review Protocols

Star Ranking

- 
- \*\*\*\*\* Five Stars (31)**
- \*\*\*\* Four Stars (289)
- \*\*\* Three Stars (0)
- \*\* Two Stars (0)
- \* One Star (0)

Subject Area Nodes

- 
- Aged Care
- Burns Care
- Cancer Care
- Cardiovascular Care
- Chronic Disease

Year Published

- 
- Last Year
- Last 2 Years
- Last 3 Years
- Last 4 Years
- Last 5 Years

Limit A Search

# Searching on Ovid

## Example: Basic Search - results

Result: 14 Recommended practices documents retrieved

□ All Range Clear 10 Per Page 1 Go Next

1. ★★★★★  
□ **Facial Burns: Topical Ointment / Cream.**  
[Recommended Practices]  
AN: JBI2527  
Year of Publication  
2016  
+ My Projects + Annotate

2. ★★★★★  
□ **Care of the Patient with Facial Burns: Tertiary Burn Unit.**  
[Recommended Practices]  
AN: JBI3599  
Year of Publication  
2016  
+ My Projects + Annotate

THE JOANNA BRIGGS INSTITUTE  
Better evidence. Better outcomes.

### JBI Recommended Practice

Evidence-informed practice at the point of care

#### Facial Burns: Topical Ointment / Cream

30 March 2016

**Equipment**

- Mask & protective eyewear
- 2 pair sterile gloves
- Sterile gown
- Sterile drape (linen or plastic)
- Sterile towel
- Sterile face washer
- Sterile bowl
- Sterile dressing scissors
- Sterile fine scissors for wound debridement
- Fine tipped forceps for wound debridement
- Sterile gauze swabs

Complete Reference

Internet Resources  
JBI Database PDF  
JBI Topic Request

Complete Reference

Internet Resources  
JBI Database PDF  
JBI Topic Request

# Searching on OVID

## Example: Basic Search - more features

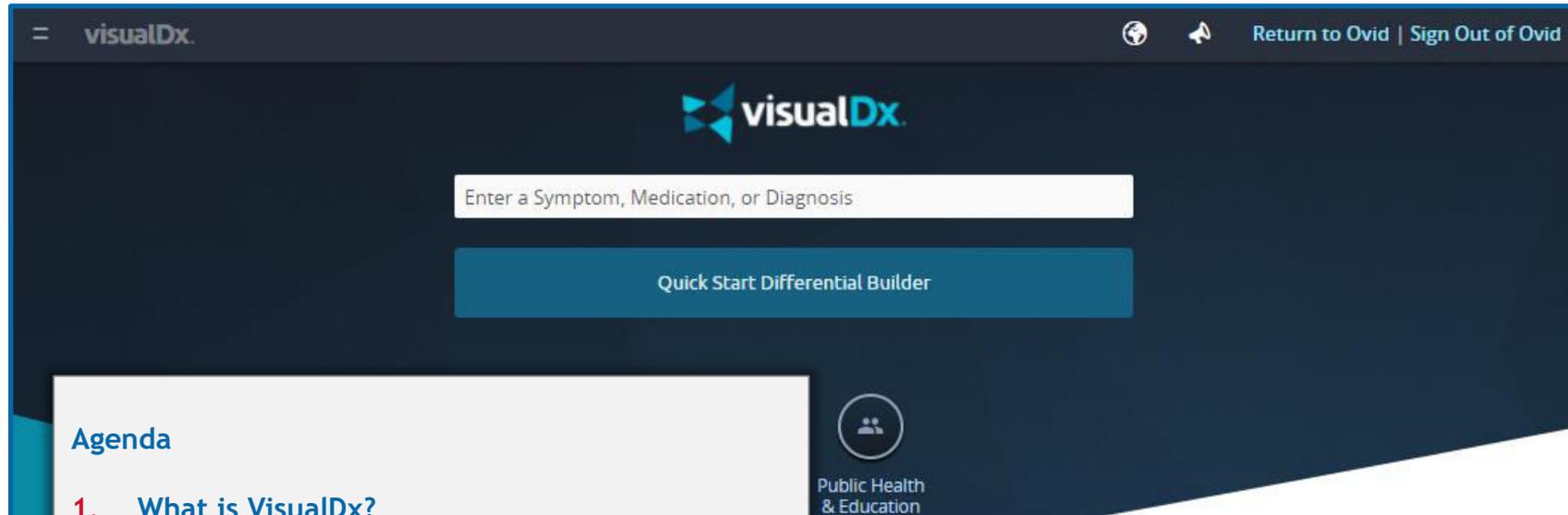
1. Important feature: OVID gives possibility for simultaneous searching through more than 1 database and deduplicate the results
2. For JBI EBP tools available on OVID. Required set up an individual working space.

The screenshot displays the OVID interface for JBI EBP Tools. On the left, a sidebar lists tools: MANUAL BUILDER, PAMPHLET BUILDER, JOURNAL CLUB, RAPID, SUMARI, PACES, TAP, and CAN-IMPLEMENT. A tooltip for 'JBI MANUAL BUILDER' is shown, describing it as a tool to build evidence-based clinical manuals. The main area shows search results for 'Campfire Burns' (AN: JBI8917, Year of Publication 2017) and 'Burns: Fluid' (AN: JBI8917). A tooltip for 'JBI SUMARI' is also shown, describing it as a tool for systematic reviews. The interface includes a search bar, a list of tools, and search results with checkboxes and star ratings.

# Visual DX – clinical support tool

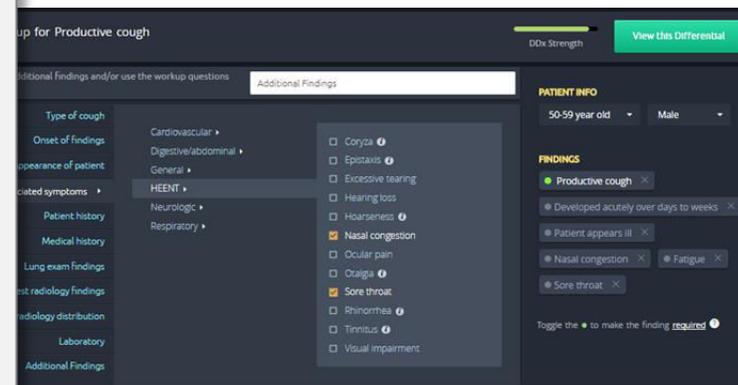
# Agenda

Presentation outline.



## Agenda

1. What is VisualDx?
2. What medical areas are covered by VisualDx?
3. Why is VisualDx important?
4. How can doctors best use VisualDx?
5. Where does the information come from?
6. Questions and further information.



# 1. What is VisualDx?

## *Product description.*



Visual DX is an award-winning clinical decision support solution committed to increasing medical accuracy and improving how practitioners make decisions and engage with patients.

- A.** VisualDx helps practitioners answer clinical questions by quick search of 40,000+ images of disease or clinical guidance on therapy,
- B.** VisualDx merges medical images with a patented search process.
- C.** VisualDx has been designed to be used
  - ✓ during the patient visit (as a check-list)
  - ✓ as part of post-visit research (for research)
  - ✓ as an educational resource (for learning)

## 2. What medical areas are covered by VisualDx?

### *Product coverage.*

VisualDx coverage has now moved beyond dermatology and infectious disease support into eye and oral concerns plus pulmonary infections.

VisualDx now covers diagnostic support for nearly all of the chief complaints in general medicine including infectious disease as well as

- ✓ occupational health
- ✓ dermatology
- ✓ drug eruptions
- ✓ travel medicine
- ✓ eye and oral health.

### 3. Why is VisualDx important?

VisualDx aids the construction of a differential diagnosis.

#### Differential diagnosis

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In *medicine*, a **differential diagnosis** is the distinguishing of a particular *disease* or condition from others that present similar clinical features.<sup>[1]</sup>

Differential diagnostic procedures are used by *physicians* and other trained medical professionals to *diagnose* the specific disease in a *patient*, or, at

least, to eliminate any imminently life-threatening conditions. Often, each

individual option of a possible disease is called a differential diagnosis (for example, *bronchitis* could be a differential diagnosis in the evaluation of a cough that ends up with a final diagnosis of *common cold*).

#### Differential diagnosis

MeSH

D003937

[\[edit on Wikidata\]](#)



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

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## Differential diagnosis

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In medicine, a **differential diagnosis** is the distinguishing of a particular [disease](#) or condition from others that present similar clinical features.<sup>[1]</sup>

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Differential diagnosis	
MeSH	D003937
<a href="#">[edit on Wikidata]</a>	



WIKIPEDIA  
The Free Encyclopedia

## 4. How can doctors best use VisualDx?

*Practical Example 1:* Enter symptoms, i.e. go “forwards”...

The image displays two screenshots of the VisualDx web application interface. The top screenshot shows the main search page with a search bar containing the placeholder text "Enter a Symptom, Medication, or Diagnosis" highlighted by a red box. Below the search bar is a button labeled "Quick Start Differential Builder". The bottom screenshot shows the search results for the term "cough". The search bar now contains the text "cough" and is also highlighted with a red box. Below the search bar, there is a search icon and the text "Search Texts for 'cough'". The results are organized into two main sections: "Build a differential diagnosis" and "Diagnoses". The "Build a differential diagnosis" section lists several terms: "cough", "non-productive cough", "hemoptysis (coughing blood)", "productive cough", and "decreased cough reflex (impaired cough reflex)". The "Diagnoses" section lists "pertussis (whooping cough)" and "drug-induced cough". Red arrows point from the right side of the screen to the "Build a differential diagnosis" and "Diagnoses" sections.

# 4. How can doctors best use VisualDx?

*Practical Example 1:* Build a differential diagnosis...

The image displays three overlapping screenshots of the VisualDx 'Workup for Productive cough' interface, illustrating the process of building a differential diagnosis. Each screenshot shows a sidebar on the left with various categories of findings, a central area for selecting findings, and a right-hand panel for patient information and a list of selected findings. A 'View this Differential' button is present in the top right of each screenshot, with colored arrows (red, yellow, green) pointing to it.

- Top Screenshot (Red Arrow):** Shows the initial state with 'Productive cough' selected under 'Type of cough'. The 'View this Differential' button is highlighted with a red arrow.
- Middle Screenshot (Yellow Arrow):** Shows 'HEENT' selected under 'Associated symptoms'. The 'View this Differential' button is highlighted with a yellow arrow.
- Bottom Screenshot (Green Arrow):** Shows a more complete set of findings including 'Productive cough', 'Patient appears ill', 'Nasal congestion', 'Sore throat', and 'Wheezing'. The 'View this Differential' button is highlighted with a green arrow.

## 4. How can doctors best use VisualDx?

*Practical Example 1:* Establish the differential diagnoses.

The screenshot shows the VisualDx interface for a patient with the following findings: Productive cough, Patient appears ill, Sore throat, Nasal congestion, Wheezing, 20-29 year old Female. The interface is titled "Differential Diagnosis" and shows a progress bar for "DIX STRENGTH: STRONG". Below the findings, there are tabs for "22 CONSIDER 1<sup>st</sup>", "39 CONSIDER 2<sup>nd</sup>", "13 EMERGENCIES", "29 INFECTIOUS", "12 DRUG INDUCED", and "61 VIEW ALL". A red arrow points to the "EMERGENCIES" tab. The main area displays a grid of 10 differential diagnosis cards, each with an anatomical diagram and a list of symptoms. The first three cards (Acute bronchitis, Influenza, and Human metapneumovirus) are highlighted with a red border. The cards are:

- Acute bronchitis** (5/5): Adult/Child. Symptoms: Productive cough, Wheezing, Chest wall tenderness, Nasal congestion, Pharyngitis.
- Influenza** (5/5): Classic. Symptoms: Headache, Fever, Chills, Myalgia, Abdominal pain, Nasal congestion, Dry cough, Nausea, Pharyngitis.
- Human metapneumovirus** (5/5): Adult. Symptoms: Nasal congestion, Rhinorrhea, Cough, Hoarseness, Dyspnea, Wheezing.
- Sinusitis** (4/5): Acute. Symptoms: Hyposmia, Altered taste, Purulent nasal discharge, Rhinorrhea, Nasal obstruction, Nasal congestion, Pharyngitis, Cough.
- Asthma** (4/5): Symptoms: Wheezing, Dry cough, Dyspnea, Respiratory distress. Note: Developed rapidly.
- Common cold** (4/5): Symptoms: Malaise, Headache, Nasal congestion, Rhinorrhea, Sneezing, Cough, Hoarseness.
- Mycoplasma pneumoniae** (4/5): Symptoms: Fever, Malaise, Otagia, Pharyngitis, Headache, Dry cough.
- Viral pneumonia** (4/5): Adult. Symptoms: Rhinitis, Rhinorrhea, Dry cough, Dyspnea, Fever, Headache, Chills, Myalgia.
- Haemophilus influenzae pneumonia** (3/5): Symptoms: Pleuritic chest pain, Dyspnea, Cough, Productive cough. Note: Abrupt onset.
- Klebsiella pneumoniae** (3/5): Symptoms: Pleuritic chest pain, Productive cough, Dyspnea, Fever, Chills.

## 4. How can doctors best use VisualDx?

*Practical Example 1:* Look at the findings.

The screenshot shows the VisualDx interface for a differential diagnosis. The top navigation bar includes "visualDx", "Patient Findings", and "Differential Diagnosis". The main heading is "Differential Diagnosis" with a progress indicator "DIX STRENGTH: STRONG".

The central panel displays "Acute bronchitis" with a "VERY COMMON" rating. The description states: "Swelling and inflammation of the main bronchial passages accompanying viral infection or upper respiratory tract infection. Characteristic findings are persistent cough with sputum production that can last 10-20 days. Other symptoms include nasal congestion, chest wall tenderness, sore throat, wheezing, and rarely fever. In about 1% of cases, it may be associated with *Bordetella pertussis* (whooping cough). Other infrequent bacterial causes are *Chlamydia pneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. [More](#)".

Below the description is a green "See Full Article" button, which is highlighted by a red arrow. Underneath is the "Other Resources" section with links to "UpToDate" and "PubMed".

A red box highlights the "Matches 5 of 5 findings: [Edit findings](#)" section, which lists the following findings with checkmarks: "Productive cough", "Patient appears ill", "Sore throat", "Nasal congestion", and "Wheezing".

On the left side, there is a diagram of the human respiratory system for "Adult/Child" with labels for "Nasal congestion", "Pharyngitis", "Productive cough", "Wheezing", and "Chest wall tenderness". Below the diagram are two smaller thumbnail images and a green "View All (2)" button.

# 4. How can doctors best use VisualDx?

*Practical Example 1:* Consult the full reference.

visualDx / Patient Findings / Differential Diagnosis / Acute bronchitis

Return to Ovid | Sign Out of Ovid

**Contents**

- Synopsis
- Codes
- Look For
- Diagnostic Pearls
- Differential Diagnosis & Pitfalls
- Best Tests
- Management Pearls
- Therapy
- References

Information for Patients

View all Images (2)

Other Resources

- UpToDate
- PubMed

## Acute bronchitis

Print Patient Handout Images (2)

Contributors: Abhijeet Waghray MD, Mary Anne Morgan MD, Paritosh Prasad MD

### Synopsis

Acute bronchitis is a common condition in clinical practice and is characterized by cough for at least 5 days. Symptoms result from swelling and inflammation of the lower respiratory tract and are most frequently related to a viral infection or **upper respiratory tract infection**. The cough may be nonproductive or productive with other symptoms including nasal congestion, chest wall tenderness, sore throat, wheezing, and rarely fever. Symptoms may persist up to 3 weeks. Incidence is highest in colder seasons. In about 1% of cases, acute bronchitis may be associated with *Bordetella pertussis* (whooping cough). Other infrequent bacterial causes are *Chlamydophila pneumoniae* and *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*.

Management is mainly supportive and may involve treating symptoms with over-the-counter humidifiers and cold medications. Since acute bronchitis is primarily caused by viral infection, antibiotics are generally unnecessary and ineffective. It is important that patients remain hydrated. Patients with other conditions, such as asthma, may require inhalers.

Related topic: [Chronic bronchitis](#)

### Codes

ICD10CM:  
J20.9 - Acute bronchitis, unspecified

SNOMEDCT:  
10509002 - Acute bronchitis

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**Adult/Child**

- Nasal congestion
- Pharyngitis
- Productive cough
- Wheezing
- Chest wall tenderness

**Infant**

- Low-grade fever
- Post-tussive emesis
- Cough

Hx of viral infection

## Example 4: „Middle East Respiratory Syndrome“ (Practitioner Use: „Forwards“)

### A. Scenario

#### PRACTITIONER

- Primary Care Doctor

#### PROBLEM

- A 24 year old female social worker is suffering from what she describes as „flu like symptoms“. In passing, she mentions that she has just returned from the Middle East where she carried out



### B. Instance

#### FIRST THOUGHTS

##### 1. Refer to VisualDx

Start by entering the symptom **cough**  
 Select **Build a differential diagnosis**  
 Select **productive cough** (Suggestion)

##### 2. Locate **PATIENT INFO**

Select **20-29 year old** and **female**

##### 3. Go to **Additional findings** entry box

Enter **patient appears ill** (Select suggestion)  
 Enter **sore throat** (Select suggestion)  
 Enter **vomiting** (Select suggestion)  
 Enter **middle east** (Select suggestion)  
 Select **Middle East respiratory syndrome...**

Source: Ovid Training Department / Presentation Example 2018

#### BENEFITS: DOCTOR

Primary care doctors (GPs), more used to treating patients from their own region, are able to factor in health risks that may also arise from travelling.

#### BENEFITS: PATIENT

Patient benefits from their local doctors being able to diagnose locally, but consider health risks and causes of disease globally.

#### BENEFITS: CLINIC/HOSPITAL

- ✓ Improves patient outcomes
- ✓ Improves diagnosis reliability
- ✓ Enhances clinical knowledge

## 4. How can doctors best use VisualDx?

*Practical Example 2:* Select the full reference...

visualDx / Bell palsy

Return to Ovid | Sign Out of Ovid

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**Other Resources**

- [UpToDate](#)
- [PubMed](#)

### Bell palsy - External and Internal Eye

[Print](#) [Images \(4\)](#)

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#### Synopsis

Bell's palsy is the most common type of facial neuropathy, with an average yearly incidence (in the United States and internationally) of about 0.02%. Men and women are affected equally, although pregnant women have a slightly higher risk, as do individuals with diabetes. Bell's palsy can occur in children, but the condition more commonly affects adolescents and adults. Bell's palsy is a diagnosis of exclusion. Patients typically present with acute onset of unilateral facial paralysis, but it may sometimes be bilateral. It may or may not be associated with pain or facial numbness.

Although the etiology for Bell's palsy is idiopathic, autoimmune and/or viral-induced inflammation of the peripheral nerve is believed to play a role. Herpes zoster sometimes causes Bell's palsy and is associated with vesicles by the ear (Ramsay-Hunt syndrome). Herpes simplex, cytomegalovirus, Epstein-Barr virus, and *Borrelia* infections including Lyme disease have also been associated. The use of some medications has rarely been associated with Bell's palsy.

Patients may complain of difficulty with their speech and eating because of mouth droop. Due to the paralytic eyelid muscles, patients may have incomplete eye closure, causing their eyes to feel dry and leading to excessive corneal exposure and sometimes ulceration. Patients may

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Excessive tearing  
Dry eyes  
Altered taste  
Facial droop  
Otaglia

Unilateral

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# Thank you

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Wolters Kluwer