OpenURL: Choices, Choices!

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OpenURL: Choices, choices!

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Medical College of Ohio, Toledo, Ohio
OpenURL Overview

Athena Hoeppner
University of Central Florida Libraries
Orlando Florida
Basic Problem
Getting from a citation to an appropriate copy

Old ways:
Library provided links (i.e. ERL)
- Labor intensive and redundant
Vendor provided links
- May not link to most appropriate copy
- May not link to all the full text available to a library
Old Ways Continued

Jake

- No link in the context of the database
- Requires more effort and knowledge from end-users
- Linked to journal or database level, not directly to the full text

CrossRef

- May not link to most appropriate copy
- May not link to all the full text available to a library
The OpenURL Way

Sources
- Gale
- EBSCO
- CSA

Knowledgebase / Resolver

Target Services
- Full Text
- Catalog
- Citation Manager
- Ulrich’s

 CSA Example
The OpenURL Solution

OpenURL way:

1. Database packages citation into an OpenURL link to the library’s resolver.

2. The resolver compares the citation with a knowledgebase (KB).

3. The knowledgebase contains information about all the full text the library can access.

4. The resolver creates menu of full text options.

5. The end user selects best option and gets to full text.
OpenURL Advantages

- OpenURL is a standard which more and more database vendors are implementing
- NISO Standard
- The menu presented to the end-user is specific to the those sources the library has rights to
What is an OpenURL?

An OpenURL, Part 1: Base URL

Base URL: http://sfx.fcla.edu/ucf/

- Libraries register their base URL with OpenURL sources (all the databases).
- The sources then can send the metadata to the appropriate resolver for the library.
An OpenURL, Part 2: Metadata

sid=CSA
issn=0952-813X
genre=article
aulast=Dresner
auinit=E
title=Journal+of+Experimental+%26+Theoretical+Artificial+Intelligence
atitle=%27Effective+Memory%27+and+Turing%27s+model+of+mind
date=2003
volume=15
issue=1
spage=113
epage=123
Another Look at OpenURLs at Work

OpenURL: http://sfx.fcla.edu/ucf?sid=CSA&issn=0952-813X&genre=article&…

Creating a menu based on subscriptions and services selected in UCF’s knowledgebase.

Links in whatever format the target requires.
A closer look at the Knowledgebase

- Identify online subscriptions
  - Which vendors you buy from
  - Which journals you get from each vendor

- Set holdings and thresholds information
  - Which years and issues for each journal
  - Which services should show in what context

- Select services, or types of links, to turn on
  - Types of links to include in the menu
    - Get articles, get abstracts, etc.

- Enter usernames and passwords and other authentication info
A closer look at menus

- Menus may include many services besides full text online.
- Links may go to the item, the TOC for an issue, the journal homepage, or to a database homepage.

Sample Menus
Vocabulary

- **Source** – the database that can create OpenURLs and send them to the library’s resolver.

- **Target** – generally the full-text sources to which you will link, i.e. IEEE Xplore, JSTOR. May include non-full-text destinations, such as BIP, Ulrich’s, Google.

- **Service** – the type of content or functionality offered, i.e. get-full-text, get-abstract, request-via-ILL.

- **Extended Service** – services beyond the basic get-full-text.
Sources and Resources


OpenURL Demonstrator. UKOLN http://www.ukoln.ac.uk/distributed-systems/openurl/


Next: The OpenURL Resolvers
OpenURL Resolvers

*Choices, Choices!*
CAVEATS

- We do not know it all
- Contacted 20 organizations associated with OpenURL resolvers
- Received 13 responses to a survey
- Filled in gaps by using a wonderful article by Ferguson and Grogg: *Helping You Buy: OpenURL Link Resolvers.*
- Detail of answers varied quite a bit
# The OpenURL Resolvers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OpenURL System</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Cate</td>
<td>Openly Informatics</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUFTS/GODAT</td>
<td>reSearcher - COPPUL</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCopy (was Balsa)</td>
<td>EDINA</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Rush Complete</td>
<td>Colorado Alliance</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Finder</td>
<td>UNCG</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Linker &amp; Article Linker</td>
<td>Serials Solutions</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkFinderPlus</td>
<td>Endeavor</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSolver</td>
<td>Ovid</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Resolvers Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OpenURL System</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LinkSource</td>
<td>EBSCO</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLinks</td>
<td>OhioLink</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFX</td>
<td>ExLibris</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsi Resolver</td>
<td>Sirsi</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUR</td>
<td>TDnet</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlink</td>
<td>GEAC</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebBridge</td>
<td>Innovative Interfaces, Inc.</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zportal - OL2</td>
<td>Fretwell-Downing Informatics</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remote v Local Hosting

Remote hosting: the vendor stores your knowledgebase on their own hardware, eliminating the need to acquire and administer hardware and software locally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biggest Remote Vendors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LinkSource – 157 installations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Linker – 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSolver – 130</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remote v Local Hosting

**Local hosting:** the library or consortia installs the resolver on their own server. May provide more control to libraries.

**Biggest Local Vendors**
- SFX – 670
- WebBridge – 168
- LinkFinderPlus – 143
### Number of Installations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>L</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFX</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>1Cate</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>LinkSource</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>CUFTS/GODAT</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkFinderPlus</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Gold Rush</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Linker</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Sirsi Resolver</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSolver</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Zportal - OL2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebBridge</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>Vlink</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>OLinks</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>GetCopy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUR</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Journal Finder</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pricing Structures

Several pricing models are in use:

- Open Source
- Free to a specific user group
- FTE or Patron base
- FTE and services utilized
- FTE and Carnegie Classification
- FTE and account size
- Number services and titles.
- Flat subscription fee
- Number of titles
- Account size and number of sites
- Library size and library type

Most offer special pricing for consortia.
Pricing Caveats

- Prices are broad estimates only.
- Vendors responded to the question "What would the approximate price be for an institution with 10,000 FTE and/or 10,000 journal titles from publishers and aggregations?"
- Where a price range was given, the average is presented.
## Prices (sorta)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OpenURL System</th>
<th>Price / 10K FTE or Titles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GetCopy</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GODOT</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLinks</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zportal - OL2</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1Cate</td>
<td>$6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSource</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUR</td>
<td>$8,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFX</td>
<td>$8,000 sub $17,000 buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Finder</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What do you get for the price?

- Knowledgebase contents and management tools
- Ability to link to full text and extended services
- End-user tools: Service Menus, Title Lists, and Citation Linkers
- Statistics and reports
- Bells and whistles
Knowledgebase Size: Caveats

- Reporting was inconsistent.
  - Some reported number of journal titles, databases, web sites, and books as distinct numbers.
  - Others reported just one number.
  - Some systems did not report a number because they tailor the KB for specific libraries.
  - Libraries may add to KB as needed

*Ask vendors for details about the knowledgebase.*
## Knowledgebase Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate Number of Journals</th>
<th>Sirsi Resolver</th>
<th>SFX</th>
<th>TOUR</th>
<th>Journal Finder</th>
<th>1Cate</th>
<th>LinkSolver</th>
<th>Zportal - OL2</th>
<th>Vlink</th>
<th>Gold Rush</th>
<th>OLinks</th>
<th>CUFTS/GODAT</th>
<th>GetCopy</th>
<th>Journal Linker</th>
<th>WebBridge</th>
<th>WebBridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>SFX</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>Journal Finder</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>LinkSolver</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>Vlink</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>OLinks</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>GetCopy</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Knowledgebase Size  Bigger May Be Better

Largest Knowledgebases (as reported)

Sirsi Resolver, Sirsi  80,000
TOUR, TDnet          75,000
1Cate, Openly Informatics  70,000
Zportal - OL2, FD     70,000

- Development shops that historically offer EJM tend to have big KBs.
- A big knowledgebase may help the library avoid creating new entries on their own.
Knowledgebase Size Small May Be Just Right.

- Some resolvers, i.e. OLinks, only include titles for the participating libraries
- Small KB may be tailored for a specific library or consortia.
- GetCopy has NO knowledgebase!
GetCopy – the future of linking?

“In principle a librarian should have to put no effort into configuring a resolver. All full text providers already know about subscription rights, so why on earth should a library be compelled ... to compile, edit and enter this information into a database?”

“If full text providers allowed their services to be queried for access rights, resolvers could simply determine access rights for users when resolving an OpenURL.”
Extended Services

**Extended Service**: a link that goes beyond the classic link from metadata to the full-content. – *Van de Sompel*

Widely available extended services:

- OPAC search
- ILL
Example Extended Services

- 1Cate
  40 search engines, 20 bookstores, mail to librarian, patent databases, OCLC xISBN, LoC lookup, Ulrich’s, BIP

- Gold Rush
  major ecommerce sites, auto fill-in forms, commercial document delivery services

- OLInks
  redirect non-article citations to more helpful sources, ERIC ED, dissertations, displays catalog holdings in menu

Most resolvers allow libraries to configure additional target services
More Extended Services

- BIP
- book reviews
- citation managers
- dissertations
- document delivery
- ecommerce sites
- e-mail to librarian
- ERIC
- LoC look-up
- OCLC xISBN
- online bookstores
- patent databases
- Ulrich’s
- union catalogs
- web search engines
- xrefer
The Future of Extended Services?

“Interest is increasingly being expressed for services targeted at specific user communities – say, specific services for Technical Services librarians e.g. links to the Copyright Clearance Center or Harrassowitz.”

“With user information increasingly available... through systems such as Shibboleth ... I believe we will see further development of more granular services.” - SFX
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Look</th>
<th>Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Cate</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUFTS/GODAT</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCopy</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Rush</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Finder</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Linker</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkFinderPlus</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSolver</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSource</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLinks</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFX</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsi Resolver</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlink</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebBridge</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zportal - OL2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Custom Menus

- Most vendors allow customization of look and link order.
- Vendor may provide templates or library may have to edit raw HTML.
- Customization may be done by the library or the vendor.
Menu Customization

☐ Custom Looks
  - font
  - wording
  - branding, colors, layout

☐ Custom Link Order
  - set preferred full text sources
  - Bypass menu to go directly to full text
  - what services will appear when (i.e. only show ILL if there is no full text)
Title Lists and Citation Linkers

- Title Lists output a static or dynamic list of journals selected in the knowledgebase.
- Citation linkers allow end users to enter a citation and generate an OpenURL and associated menu of links.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OpenURL System</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Linker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Cate</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUFTS/GODAT</td>
<td>Coming</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCopy</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Rush</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Finder</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Linker</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkFinderPlus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSolver</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSource</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLinks</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFX</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsi Resolver</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUR</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlink</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebBridge</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zportal - OL2</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statistics and Reports

Nearly all provide some usage statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Provides Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1Cate</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSource</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUFTS/GODAT</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLInks</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GetCopy</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFX</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Rush</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sirsi Resolver</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Finder</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOUR</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Linker</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlink</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkFinderPlus</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WebBridge</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LinkSolver</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zportal - OL2</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Statistics Provided

Statistical reports may include:

- Number clickthroughs
- Number of requests with/without full-text services.
- Top services shown in the menu
- Clickthroughs for a journal
- Most popular journals
Some vendors provide enhanced reports:

- Title list overlap reports for journal providers
- Comparisons of suites of databases
- Compare your local list of serials with commercial title lists or with title lists of participating libraries
Bells and Whistles

OpenURL systems are beginning to look like E-journal Management Systems, Some features available these days:

- Provide MARC records
- Integrate with ILS
- Partner with A-Z list vendors to automatically update journal data
Favorite reported “feature”

Programmers with charming British accents. -- OL2
Next: OLinks then SFX
Developed by Thomas Dowling (OhioLINK) in 2001
Implemented 2002
Integrated with most OhioLINK databases
Consortial journals; Local Subscriptions
Usage statistics
Local branding
Fulltext link
Displays local holdings
Link to local and OhioLINK catalogs
ILL option (customizable)
Google search
Citation Formatting and Exporting
Software OpenSource

Free, distributed under GNU Public License

Local customization – under development

Enhancements

- Coordinated by OhioLINK’s User Services Committee
- Once a year
Strengths:

- Free
- Local control of developments
- Local and consortial titles loaded
- Ties in seamlessly to authentication system
- Redirects non-article citations
  - Books – OhioLINK catalog
  - ERIC documents – ERIC site
  - Dissertations – ProQuest Digital Dissertations
Weaknesses:
- Staff needed
- Title lists
- ??


3. Metabolic issues in the Antihypertensive and Lipid-Lowering Heart Attack Trial Study. Punzi, Henry A; Punzi, Connie F Current hypertension reports vol. 6, no. 2 (2004 Apr): 106-10. [Find a Copy]


5. Is hypertension well controlled in hypertensive diabetics. Akbar, Daad H; Al-Ghamdi, Aisha A Saudi medical journal vol. 24, no. 4 (2003 Apr): 356-60. [Find a Copy]


7. Selected medical management of the older rehabilitative patient. Lin, John L; Armour, Doris Archives of physical medicine and rehabilitation vol. 85, no. 7 Suppl 3 (2004 Jul): S76-82; quiz S83-4. [Find a Copy]

8. Educational outreach in diabetes to encourage practice nurses to use primary care hypertension and hyperlipidaemia guidelines (EDEN): a randomized controlled trial. New, J P; Mason, J M; Freemantle, N; Teasdale, S; et al. Diabetic medicine : a journal of the British Diabetic Association vol. 21, no. 6 (2004 Jun): 599-603. [Find a Copy]
Olinks aerobic fitness, and blood pressure in premenopausal Hispanic women.*


Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA, USA.

Hispanics comprise one of the fastest-growing segments of the U.S. population. Mexican-American adults are more likely to be overweight, physically inactive, diabetic, and to have higher levels of hypertension than are white adults. However, studies addressing the relationship between physical fitness and coronary artery disease (CAD) risk factors among Mexican-Americans are much less conclusive. Therefore, understanding the etiology of factors influencing resting systolic (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) in Hispanic women was the aim of this investigation. SBP, DBP, peak oxygen uptake (peak VO(2)), weekly physical activity, waist (WC) and hip circumference, blood glucose, and levels of plasma lipids (triglyceride, total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol) of 39 Hispanic women aged 22–51 years were measured. Factors with significant correlation to SBP were age, WC, sagittal diameter, and weight. Similarly, significant correlations were observed between anthropometric indices, age, and DBP. Peak VO(2) (r = -0.53, p < 0.01) and heart rate at maximal effort (r = -0.34, p < 0.05) were inversely associated to DBP. There was also a strong inverse correlation (r = -0.53, p < 0.01) between peak VO(2) and CAD risk profile (created from one or the combination of: hypertension, obesity, hyperglycemia, dyslipidemia, smoking). Stepwise multiple linear regression revealed that 33% of the variance in SBP is attributed to age (25%), and WC (8%), while DBP is explained by WC alone (26%). The addition of peak VO(2) did not make significant contributions to the variances in SBP or DBP. The findings of this study suggest that central adiposity is an important predictor of resting blood pressure in Hispanic women. The inverse association between aerobic fitness and diastolic blood pressure as well as CAD risk factors suggests that recommendations regarding prevention of hypertension in this population should be based on the interrelationships between physical fitness and obesity.

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Accelerated progression of coronary calcification: Four-year follow-up in patients with stable coronary artery disease
Shemesh J, Koren-Morag N, Aptel S, Rozenson J, Kirwan BA, Itzchak Y, Motro M
RADIOLOGY
233 (1): 201-209 OCT 2004

Document type: Article Language: English Cited References: 39 Times Cited: 0

Abstract:
PURPOSE: To prospectively assess the 4-year progression rate of coronary artery calcium (CAC) in patients with clinically stable coronary artery disease (CAD) with multi-detector row computed tomography (CT).

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study group consisted of 382 consecutive patients. All underwent baseline dual-sector spiral CT, and CT was repeated at 2 and 4 years later. Progression of CAC was assessed with measurement of the increase in total calcium score (TCS) and with repeated-measures analysis and multivariate linear regression models. Logistic regression model was used to predict incidence of new lesions.

RESULTS: Eighty-seven percent (333 of 382) of the study group were men, with mean age of 65 years +/- 11, and 13% (49 of 382) were women, with mean age of 68 years +/- 11. The average TCS increased after 4 years by sixfold from baseline in the 1st quartile, and by four-, two-, and 1.5-fold in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quartiles of baseline TCS (P < .01), respectively. Multiple linear regression analysis included age; sex; natural logarithm of baseline TCS; history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, current smoking, hypercholesterolemia, and lipid-lowering therapy with cholesterol synthesis enzyme inhibitor (statin); and family history of premature CAD. Results demonstrated that natural logarithm of baseline TCS and history of current smoking were independent predictors of the 4th-year natural logarithm of TCS levels (P = 2.85, P < .001). New lesions were diagnosed in 56 (15%) patients. History of statin therapy (odds ratio = 0.35; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.16, 0.77; P < .01), age with an increment of 5 years (odds ratio = 0.76; 95% CI: 0.64, 0.90, P = .01), and natural logarithm of baseline TCS (odds ratio = 0.73; 95% CI: 0.62, 0.86; P < .01) were independent predictors for new calcific lesions during 4 years.

CONCLUSION: Accelerated progression of CAC during 4 years was found in clinically stable patients with CAD. (C) RSNA, 2004.

Author Keywords:
computed tomography (CT), multi-detector row, coronary vessels, calcification, coronary vessels, CT, coronary vessels, diseases

KeyWords Plus:
ULTRAFAST COMPUTED-TOMOGRAPHY, ELECTRON-BEAM TOMOGRAPHY, INTRAVASCULAR ULTRASOUND, TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS, ASYMPTOMATIC SUBJECTS, RISK-FACTORS, HELICAL CT, SPIRAL CT, CALCIUM, ATHEROSCLEROSIS

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Introduction: Rilmenidine is a centrally acting antihypertensive which differs from the other representatives of this class by its very high specificity for the imidazoline $I_1$ receptors and its good tolerability. Recent studies have shown rilmenidine improves glucose tolerance and reduces micro-albuminuria in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Methodology: The evidence of these potentially favorable characteristics encouraged a secondary retrospective analysis of a subgroup of 2738 diabetic patients included in a previous long-term open study of rilmenidine alone, or in combination with other classes of antihypertensives.

Results: The antihypertensive efficacy of rilmenidine demonstrated previously in controlled studies was confirmed during the 12-month follow-up. In addition, favorable effects of drug treatment on fasting blood glucose and plasma triglyceride levels were consistent with an improvement in glucose and lipid metabolism during treatment. The profile of adverse events was similar to that observed in the non-diabetic population, the occurrence of postural hypotension being observed in $<$1% of patients and not necessitating any withdrawals from the study.

Conclusion: Diabetic hypertensive patients frequently require the use of multiple medications and consideration of the metabolic interactions between treatments. The results of this retrospective analysis support the use of rilmenidine in patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus and should encourage the conduct of controlled trials of cardiovascular and renal protection and outcome with this compound.
Efficacy and Tolerability of Long-Term Rilmenidine Treatment in Hypertensive Diabetic Patients: A Retrospective Analysis of a General Practice Study

Authors: Meredith P.A.; Reid J.L.


Publisher: Adis International

Introduction: Rilmenidine is a centrally acting antihypertensive which differs from the other representatives of this class by its very high specificity for the imidazoline L₁ receptors and its good tolerability. Recent studies have shown rilmenidine improves glucose tolerance and reduces micro-albuminuria in patients with diabetes mellitus.

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Keywords: Hypertension, treatment; Rilmenidine, therapeutic use; Alpha 2 adrenoceptor agonists, therapeutic use; Centrally acting antihypertensives, therapeutic use

Language: Unknown

Document Type: Research article

Affiliations: 1: Division of Cardiovascular and Medical Sciences, The University of Glasgow, The Western Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland, UK
Practice Study

Authors: Meredith P.A. 1; Reid J.L. 1


Publisher: Adis International

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**Publisher:** Washington, D.C. : American Psychological Association, ©2004

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Helpful URLs

- OLinks FAQs
  - http://olinks.ohiolink.edu/
- Documentation
  - http://olinks.ohiolink.edu/documentation/
- Software
  - http://olinks.sourceforge.net/
SFX at UCF

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Boring Facts

- SFX was the first OpenURL resolver. Developed at Ghent then sold to ExLibris.
- Purchased by FCLA in conjunction with Aleph and MetaLib
- FCLA locally installed and administers the system
Caveats

- I am not an expert
- UCF’s SFX instance is owned and operated by FCLA
- FCLA may not have the latest version
- I have not implemented everything available
The SFX Knowledgebase

- Comes with large knowledgebase
  - SFX Targets | SFX Sources
- Updated by ExLibris monthly
  - Updates sent to FCLA
  - FCLA applies changes to all library KBs
  - Local libraries check updates and tweak
- KB has feature to automatically accept all updates or not
The SFX Knowledgebase

- Knowledgebase offers many services - full text, abstract, catalog search, web search, citation software, ILL, etc.
- Buyer can add to the knowledgebase - some libraries have entered all their journal holdings
SFX Administration

- Admin offers import and export features, statistics and other bells and whistles.
- Must turn on service at three levels:
  - Target
  - Service
  - Portfolio
- SFX admin can be confusing and complicated.

Admin Demo
Menu Customizations

- Buyer can customize the menu appearance
- Header, footer, font - all in HTML
- Menu items and order

Example Customizations
With SFX, You are not alone

- Extensive user group
- Mailing lists to share problem and solutions
- SMUG: SFX and MetaLib Users Group
  - Share customizations, parsers, and more
The Good and the Bad

Overall strengths:
- size of knowledgebase
- user base
- extent of customizability
- continuing development by ExLibris

Overall weaknesses:
- cumbersome admin module
- complexity of the system
- enhancement process is involved
URLs for SFX

ExLibris SFX page
http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/sfx.htm

SMUGnet – SFX MetaLib Users Group
http://www.smugnet.org
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