



Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference on MedicinesComplete

User Guide

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User Guide

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1 About Martindale

Martindale is a comprehensive source of information on drugs and other substances of interest to pharmacists, academics, and medical practitioners throughout the world. It includes human and veterinary drugs (including investigational drugs and herbals), diagnostic agents, nutritional agents, pharmaceutical excipients, drugs of abuse and recreational drugs, pesticides, and toxic substances.

Martindale 36 is an electronic version of *Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference 36th edition*, developed and produced by the Pharmaceutical Press. It contains all the information in the printed version plus some additional information about drugs and proprietary preparations no longer used in clinical practice.

Links have been created between related records throughout the knowledge base to aid navigation, and in addition, for those with web access, links to external sources have been added. These include links to Medline abstracts via PubMed and some manufacturers' websites.

The reader is assumed to possess the necessary knowledge to interpret the information that *Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference* provides.

2 The interface

All the basic functions for searching and viewing are displayed on a single screen. The latest interface makes it easier to refine a search and offers further ways to move around a document.

The top bar contains:

- the title
- the access status and links
 - the link to the sign in page
 - a message to say who is signed in
 - a link to allow you to sign in with another account
 - a link to sign out
- the navigation bar with the function tabs
 - Home – to return to the MedicinesComplete home page click on this tab
 - Welcome – for information about subscriptions and services available from MedicinesComplete, click on this tab
 - Feedback – to send questions or comments, click on this tab
 - Help – to show help information, click on this tab
- the search box and its associated search button

Tip: We welcome your comments and questions on how MedicinesComplete works and we are also happy to respond to questions about our content but we regret that we are not able to answer questions or give advice on specific clinical problems or supply of medicines.

Underneath the top bar is the document area which is used to display:

- tabbed search results (see Section 3.2.2, p.6)
- the text of a document
- publication home page and contents lists

3 Finding information

There are two ways to find information in *Martindale*:

- browse using the contents list
- search for a term or an interaction

3.1 Browsing using the contents list

The contents list allows you to browse for relevant documents in *Martindale*. You can use the contents list to see the contents of any chapter and select documents to read.

Martindale is organised into 4 sections (see Appendix, p.16):


- The **Introduction** includes general information.
- **Drugs and Ancillary Substances** includes monographs grouped by therapeutic use or pharmacological activity and listed alphabetically. The display by therapeutic use includes the Archive of Deleted Monographs and the Supplementary Drugs and Other Substances section. **Disease treatment reviews** are also located in this section.
- **Preparations** are listed alphabetically, by country, and by manufacturer.
- **Manufacturers** are listed alphabetically and by country.

The table of contents lists these 4 plus two further ways to find information:

- **ATC codes** are listed by body system and therapeutic category.
- **Disease treatment reviews** are listed alphabetically (see also above)

To view the contents list, click on the *Martindale* link in the breadcrumb trail (see Section 4.1, p.13).

To locate documents within the publication:

- expand the contents list by clicking on any  symbol
- continue to expand the list in the same way until you find a document you need
- click on the title to display the document

or

- click on the section title to display a detailed contents list
- follow links under the "Sub-sections" heading to display documents within the chapters

Click on a  symbol to collapse the table to that level.

Tip: Some browsers are unable to expand the contents list. In this case, click on the chapter titles and use the list of sub-sections on the chapter page.

3.2 Searching

There are four ways of searching in *Martindale*:

- search for a term anywhere in the text (see Section 3.2.1, p.5)
- search for a term in a specific section (see Section 3.2.2, p.6)
- search for a term in a particular type of document (see Section 3.2.2, p.6)
- search for drug interactions (see Section 3.2.4, p.9)

3.2.1 Entering a search

Use the Search function to find a specific word or phrase anywhere in the text, or to search for drug interactions (see Section 3.2.4, p.9 for details). The same Search box and button are used for all types of search. The advanced search functions to limit a search to a particular monograph section are now provided on the tabbed search results display (see Section 3.2.2, p.6).

The system uses spell checking and, for drug names, synonym control to help retrieve relevant documents.

Enter the term you wish to search for in the **search box** on the top bar as

- a single word
e.g. *arrow*
- a phrase enclosed in double quotes
e.g. *"aplastic anaemia"*
- several terms combined with **logical operators** (see Section 3.2.1.1 below)
- a word **truncated** using the wildcard characters * or ? (see Section 3.2.1.2, p.5)

Click on the *Search* button or hit *Enter* to perform the search.

Tip: Search is not case sensitive so it does not matter whether you enter your search in capitals or lower case letters.

Tip: Any synonyms for your search term will be highlighted in the documents retrieved.

Tip: *Martindale* uses International Non-proprietary Names for titles and British English spelling for its editorial content.

3.2.1.1 Combining terms

You can refine your search by combining search terms using 'logical operators'.

Combining terms for text searching

ENTER AS	EFFECT
heart OR failure	documents containing either of the words
heart failure	documents containing both the words
(liver failure) OR (heart failure)	documents containing liver and/or heart which must also contain failure
"heart failure"	documents containing both words as a phrase
alcohol NOT wines	documents containing alcohol but not wines

3.2.1.2 Truncation

You can search for several related words in one go by substituting characters in your term with wildcard characters.

There are 2 wildcard characters:

- * will match any number of characters
- ? will match a single character

To search for any words beginning with a particular stem, add the wildcard character * at the end.

*Chemother** to match *chemotherapy* and *chemotherapeutic*

You can use the wildcard in the middle to stand for one or more characters.

*estr*ol* to match *estriol* and *estradiol*

You can replace a single character in the search term by using the wildcard character ?

wom?n to match *woman* and *women*

Parkinson? to match *Parkinsons* but not *Parkinsonian*

Tip: If you search using a stem with fewer than 3 characters or the truncated term matches more than 10 terms, you will be prompted to lengthen the stem.

3.2.2 Search results

The results of your search are arranged on a set of tabs at the top of the screen. The default for *Martindale* is documents of any kind that contain your search term somewhere within them.

The results tabs are

- Full text – full text search results in all documents types and sections
- Interactions – search for interactions between one or more drugs, herbals, and foodstuffs (see Section 3.2.4, p.9)
- Monographs – search results restricted to drug monographs
- Preparations – search results restricted to preparation records
- Manufacturers – search results restricted to manufacturers' records
- Treatment reviews – search results restricted to disease treatment reviews
- Sections – enables you to specify search results in a particular monograph section (the default is All sections)
- All publications – see the equivalent results in other *MedicinesComplete* publications

The results include the title of the document and some information about where it is in the publication and what type of document it is, for example a drug monograph or a preparation record. This will give you some context to help you decide which documents to look at.

Select the tab for the results set you are interested in (see Section 3.2.2.1 below).

Select the documents you want to see from the list and click on the title to display.

The search terms ('hits'), including any synonyms matched, are highlighted in the document. If two or more search terms have been entered, a different colour is used to highlight different hits or families of hits.

To return to the list of search results and select a different document use the [Search Results](#) link at the top of the document or the *Back* button on the browser.

3.2.2.1 Which tab should you choose?

The default setting for *Martindale* is the **Full Text** tab. This gives results for your search term anywhere in any type of document (monographs, treatment reviews, preparations records, manufacturers' records, or the introductory sections). The results are weighted so that the most relevant results appear at the top of the list.

Type of search term	Document type that will be high in the list
drug name	drug monograph
trade name	preparations records
disease term	disease treatment review
manufacturer	manufacturers records

If your search contains none of these types, the records that otherwise best fit your search will be displayed first.

- if you are unsure which tab to choose, select **Full text**
- if you want information about the properties of a given drug, select **Monographs**
- if you want information about a specific pharmacological property, select **Sections** (see Section 3.2.3.1 below). For example:
 - which drugs could produce a specified side effect?
 - is there information about the pharmacokinetic properties of a specified drug?
 - is there information about precaution to be taken in a patient with a particular clinical condition?
 - how is a specified drug used?
 - has a specified drug been used for a specified clinical condition?
 - what is the dose of a specified drug?
- if you want information about a disease and its treatment, select **Treatment reviews**
- if you want information about preparations, select **Preparations**, for example:
 - to identify a *trade name*
 - to find preparations of a particular *drug*
 - to find preparations for a particular *manufacturer* and/or *country*
- if you want information on drug interactions, select **Interactions** (see Section 3.2.4, p.9 for details of how to use the interactions search function)
- if you want to find information about manufacturers, select **Manufacturers**
 - to find manufacturers in a particular *country*
 - to find the contact details of a particular *manufacturer*
- if you want to see if there is more information in other publications on *MedicinesComplete*, select **All publications**

Tip: Once you have selected a tab, it will stay active for subsequent searches in the same session until you select another. Once you leave the search page it will revert to the default result tab at the next search session.

3.2.3 Modify your search

3.2.3.1 If you have too many results

Use the tabs on the results page to restrict the text search results to specified monograph sections or types of information. This can be useful if you need information on a specific aspect of drug use (for example if you want to search for a clinical condition occurring as an adverse effect and you are not interested in its treatment).

The **Monographs**, **Preparations**, **Manufacturers**, and **Treatment reviews** tabs show you the subset of results in those document types.

The **Sections** tab allows you to select a subset of results restricted to a particular section within the drug monographs.

The default setting is **All sections**. This can be useful to see what kind of information you have retrieved based on the subsection it is in, and also includes subsections that are not included in the standard list.

Click on the down arrow next to the tab to see the other options. These are the standard main monograph sections that may be useful as limits

- Adverse effects
- Pharmacokinetics
- Precautions
- Treatment of adverse effects
- Uses and administrations (also includes treatment reviews where appropriate)

Tip: You may not always get the result you expect when searching within sections because sections are sometimes combined (for example Adverse Effects and Precautions).

Select **All sections** to see results in non-standard monograph sections (e.g. Antimicrobial Action or Dependence) including the brief Drug Profile in short monographs.

If you still have too many results and cannot find the information, check that you have included all the terms you need to specify your query. Try combining your search term with others using logical operators (see Section 3.2.1.1, p.5).

3.2.3.2 If you have too few results

If you have not retrieved the information you expected, you may need to broaden your search.

Check that you need all the terms in the search. Delete any unnecessary terms from the search box and re-run the search.

The information you need may be in a different publication on *MedicinesComplete*. The **All Publications** tab tells you whether other publications have any results of your search. Click on a publication title to see the complete set of results for that publication. If there are results in a publication that you do not subscribe to, only the first 5 results will be listed, and you will not be able to access the full records.

3.2.4 Interactions search

Use the Interactions Search function to find information on drug interactions with other drugs, foods, or alcohol.

- Enter one or more drug terms separated by spaces
e.g. *warfarin aspirin*
- Click on the *Search* button
- Select the *Interactions* tab to see the results for interactions between pairs of terms entered

If you are searching for a group of drugs (e.g. opioids) the results will include information about interactions involving individual members of the group.

Combining terms for interactions searching

ENTER AS	EFFECT
warfarin alcohol	interactions between warfarin and alcohol
alcohol warfarin antihistamines	interactions between all pairs of warfarin, alcohol, and antihistamines
(alcohol warfarin) OR (alcohol antihistamines)	interactions between warfarin and alcohol or antihistamines and alcohol
"ace inhibitors"	interactions of ace inhibitors
warfarin NOT alcohol	interactions of warfarin not involving alcohol

Tip: Search is not case sensitive so it does not matter whether you enter your search in capitals or lower case letters.

Tip: For most interactions searches there is no need to use a special search operator.

Tip: You can search using International, US and British non-proprietary names, common synonyms, proprietary names, herbal medicines and selected food items and beverages. Terms will be mapped to a preferred term from the *interactant hierarchy* (see below) for searching.

3.2.4.1 Interactions search results

For an interactions search, the system expects that the terms you enter will be drugs, herbals, foodstuffs, or other common interactants. Your search terms will be checked against standard interactants in a hierarchical list. If they match, the interactants (see Section 3.2.4.2, p.10) will be displayed in a box under the **Interactions** tab.

If the hierarchy includes more specific terms ("narrower" terms), these will be automatically included in the search. This means that if you are searching for information on a group of drugs (for example, *opioids*) any documents concerning individual drugs from that group will be retrieved as well as more general information.

The display tells you how many interactions hits have been found. If you entered one interactant, all the documents for that interactant will be retrieved. If you entered more than one interactant, the interactants will be tested in pairs and documents for interactions between those pairs will be retrieved. This is the kind of result you might see:

Results of 4 documents listing interactions between any pairs of any of [interactants searched], sorted alphabetically by title. Select any link to see the full document.

See “Messages during searching”, Section 3.2.5, p.12 for possible responses to your search entry.

Sections of monographs containing information about the interaction are listed with the breadcrumb trail which gives their location in the hierarchy. Select the documents you want to see from the list and click on the title to display it.

The search terms ('hits') are highlighted. If two or more search terms have been entered, a different colour is used to highlight different hits. If the search included terms with related narrower terms or synonyms, those terms will be highlighted in the same colour.

Tip: The search terms will be highlighted throughout the document and not just in the section that is relevant to the interaction you are looking for. Scroll down until you see at least 2 terms highlighted in the same sub-section.

3.2.4.2 The interactant hierarchy display

The potential interactants have been classified in a hierarchical structure and are used as keywords in the interactions records, grouped in pairs.

The interactant hierarchy is used to provide more precise retrieval of relevant documents by


- mapping synonyms to the appropriate name
- reducing 'false drops' by matching paired interactants
- allowing groups of drugs to be searched

Terms in the hierarchy are related to one another by the following relationships:

- Broader terms – more general terms which may include therapeutic, pharmacological, chemical groups, and metabolic pathways
- Narrower terms – more specific terms, often members of a group or category
- Also matches – lead-ins, synonyms, and codes
- Related terms – other terms that do not have a strict broad/narrow/synonym relationship but which may be useful alternative search terms (e.g. foods is related to dietary supplements)

3.2.4.3 Modifying an interactions search

Once you have entered a search, you can modify it using the interactant hierarchy display (Section 3.2.4.2 above):

- to replace a search term with a broader one, expand the hierarchy display for that term by clicking on  icons and select a broader or related term by clicking on it. The selected term will replace the original one in your search
- to replace a search term with a more specific one, expand the hierarchy display for that term and select a narrower term by clicking on it. The selected term will replace the original one in your search

- If you have been offered a term (e.g. if you forget to use quotes when searching for a phrase) click on the offered term to select it. It will then be included in your search in place of your original term

Tip: If the system has detected a mis-spelling you will see a message like this:

Results 1 - x of x documents listing interactions involving rifampicin (closest match for rimafpicin), sorted alphabetically by title.

There is no need to select the corrected term as it will be automatically included in the search.



See Section 3.2.5, p.12 for other messages in response to your search entry.

3.2.4.4 How to broaden a search

If you have not retrieved the results you expect and you want to check for information for similar drugs, you can broaden your search.

Have you included too many terms in your search? Delete any unnecessary terms from the search box and re-run the search.

Is one of your terms too specific? Many drug names are members of one or more broader groups. Use the interactant hierarchy display to select a broader term.

- Click the  symbol next to a term to display its relationships.
- Click the  symbol next to 'Broader terms' and 'Related terms' (if available) to expand the display.
- Click on an appropriate broader or related term. The term selected will replace the original term in the search.
- Search will be re-run automatically.
- Repeat this process to broaden the terms further if required.



Tip: If a group term is selected both that term and all of its related narrower terms will be included in the search. The highlighting colour shows which family a hit belongs to.

3.2.4.5 How to narrow a search

If you have retrieved a lot of documents or you cannot see the specific information you need, you can narrow your search.

Check that you have included all the terms you need to specify your query. Try combining your search term with others using logical operators (see Section 3.2.4, p.9) or simply type more terms into the search box separated by spaces.

Have you used search terms that are specific enough? Use the thesaurus display to select a narrower (more specific) term.

- Click the  symbol next to a term to display its relationships.
- Click the  symbol next to 'Narrower terms' (if available) to expand the display.
- Click on an appropriate narrower term. The term selected will replace the original term in the search.
- Search will be re-run automatically.
- Repeat this process to narrow the terms further if required.

3.2.5 Messages during searching

Messages may appear on the results display to explain what has happened.

These are the messages you might see:

- if there is a term that might be relevant (often if you forget to use quotes when searching for a phrase): "Were you looking for..." and a suggested term (click on the term to accept it)
- if a mis-spelling is suspected: " Results 1 - x of x documents matching (or listing interactions involving) acetaminophen (closest match for acetaminaphen)"

When you enter an *interactions search*, the system tries to match your search terms to interactants from the interactants hierarchy (see Section 3.2.4.1, p.9).

- If there is an exact match: interactants hierarchy is displayed.
- If your search term is a synonym for an interactant: "Term (used for synonym)" e.g. paracetamol (used for acetaminophen) appears in the interactants hierarchy display
- If there is no match: "The term has not been recognised as an interactant. Try another tab or enter a different search."
- If there are no interactions for your term: "There are no documents listing interactions involving ... Try another tab or enter a different search."

4 Navigation

Once you have found a document, there is a range of navigation tools to link to related documents within the publication you are using, within *MedicinesComplete*, and to other resources.

4.1 Moving around a document

- Use the *arrow keys* or *Page Up* and *Page Down* keys on your keyboard.
- Use the scroll bar (or wheel on your mouse, if available).
- Use the hyperlinks at the top of the document to move to the beginning of a sub-section.
- Where available, use the Contents bar at the side of the screen to jump to a main sub-section from anywhere in the document. Click on the contents bar to expand the list, and click on *Close* to shrink the bar again.

Active links (sometimes referred to as '*hyperlinks*') are indicated by underlined text or the  link symbol.

- Position the cursor over a link symbol or text (the cursor will usually change to a pointing hand),
- click on the link,
- the linked document will be displayed.

Tip: To return to a previous screen, use the 'Back' button on your browser toolbar.

At the top and bottom of the document are links to the previous and next document in the hierarchy

< [Previous page](#)

[Next page](#) >

Leave the cursor over the links at the top for a moment to see the title of the document.

If the screen contains a document displayed as the result of a search, the links in the top line will change to:

< [Previous result](#) [Next result](#) >

and in addition, these links:

[Search Results](#) | [Related Articles](#) | [Hide Highlighting](#)

- use [Search Results](#) to return to your list of search results
- use [Related Articles](#) to see whether there are articles on the same topic in other publications on *MedicinesComplete*
- use [Hide Highlighting](#) to see the document without highlighting when you have finished with the search – the link will change to [Show Highlighting](#) so that you can turn the highlighting for your search terms back on

The next line shows the location of the document within the hierarchy. This is known as a 'breadcrumb trail'.

[Home](#) > [Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference](#) > [Contents](#) > [Preparations](#) > [By Country](#)

Each entry in the breadcrumb trail acts as a link to a more general document, sub-section, or contents list.

- To display the linked document, click on the [underlined text](#). The linked document or menu will be displayed.
- To return to the original document, click on the browser *Back* button.


Tip: The [Next](#) link is also available at the bottom of the screen.

Tip: The first link in the breadcrumb trail is always [Home](#) and will take you to the *MedicinesComplete* home page or the CD-ROM home page.

4.2 Links between documents within *Martindale*

Related information in different parts of *Martindale* is linked using hyperlinks (see Section 4.1, p.12 for more on using links).

More general documents in the hierarchy can be reached by using the links at the top of the screen (the 'breadcrumb trail', see above).

- To display the linked document, click on the link icon  or [underlined text](#). The linked document will be displayed.
- To return to the original document, click on the browser *Back* button.

Some examples of links include those between

- drug monographs and treatment reviews
- drug monographs and preparations documents
- drug monographs with similar properties
- preparations documents and manufacturers' documents
- active ingredients in preparations records and their drug monographs

4.3 Links to external sources

Hyperlinks are included to external documents available via the Internet.

If you have web access, external documents can be retrieved by clicking on the link in the same way as internal links (see Section 4.1 above for more on using links).

External documents will appear in a separate browser window. To return to *Martindale* close or minimise the new window.

The main links to external sources currently available are

- links from reference citations to Medline records (from PubMed)
- links from citations to guidelines to the original source (where available online)
- links to your organisation's own holdings or subscriptions
- links from manufacturers' records to their websites (on-line information)
- links from manufacturers' records to their email address (in this case, your e-mail authoring software will be launched and the address inserted, ready for your message)

4.4 Reference citation links

References cited in abstracts or reviews are linked by superscript numbers to the citations listed at the end of each record. These superscript numbers act as links to the corresponding citation.

To check an individual citation:

- Move the cursor over the superscript reference number in the text and a pop-up box will be displayed with up to 3 citations listed in full

or

- Click on the superscript number to scroll to the appropriate place in the list of citations at the end of the record

or

- Scroll down to the citations listed at the end of the record

Tip: Consult the list at the end of the record to view citations if a range of more than 3 is cited in the text.

Tip: Citations listed at the end of individual records include a link to a Medline abstract in PubMed and to your organisation's own holdings where possible.

5 How to print a document

Important: *Under the terms of our copyright, you may print one copy of any document for personal use. You may not make or distribute multiple copies without prior written permission from the publisher.*

Use your browser's print function to print a document. The exact procedure will depend on the browser you use. For example, to print a complete document with Microsoft Internet Explorer:

- select the document you wish to print,
- on the toolbar, click *File*,
- select *Print* from the dropdown menu,

- in the *Page Range* box, select *All* for the complete document or a page range,
- in the *Copies* box, specify the number of copies,
- click *OK*

Tip: Printing a document as described above will print the complete document and not just the part visible in the document display area.

Tip: Some documents are very long. Print Preview may not tell you how many pages you will print.

Tip: We recommend that you print a complete document. If you select part of a document by highlighting it, the printout may lose its formatting and be difficult to read.

Tip: If the citation is not automatically included, remember to write the source on the copy using the recommended style for citing the electronic *Martindale* (see below).

5.1 How to cite electronic *Martindale*

When you cite *Martindale*, we recommend the following styles:

- for the online version:
Sweetman SC (ed), *Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference*. [online] London: Pharmaceutical Press <<http://www.medicinescomplete.com/>> (Accessed on [date]).
- for the CD-ROM:
Sweetman SC (ed), *Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference* 36. [CD-ROM] London: Pharmaceutical Press, 2008.
- For individual documents add the title of the document and [last updated [date]] to the front of the appropriate citation.

This citation should always be added to copies of documents printed from *Martindale*.

6 Getting more help

Comprehensive context-sensitive help is available online. Click the *Help* button on the top bar to open the help pages. The first page displayed will be relevant to the part of the interface you are currently using. Click on the first link in the breadcrumb trail at the top of the page to see the complete contents list.

For more information about *Martindale: The Complete Drug Reference*, visit our website at www.pharmpress.com/Martindale

For problems with searching or any questions about the data:

Tel: +44 (0)20 7572 2266

E-mail: support@medicinescomplete.com

For technical support:

MedicinesComplete support team

Tel: +44 (0)20 7572 2266

Fax: +44 (0)20 7572 2509

E-mail: support@medicinescomplete.com

Appendix A: Structure of Martindale

There are four main types of information in Martindale:

- monographs on drugs and ancillary substances
- disease treatment summaries
- proprietary and non-proprietary preparations
- manufacturers' names and contact details

Drug monographs and treatment summaries

Monographs for drugs with similar actions or uses are grouped together (corresponding to the chapters in the printed version). General information is provided about the properties of each group or class of drugs, together with **disease treatment summaries** describing the role of drugs in the treatment of a range of diseases. 'Supplementary Drugs and Other Substances' contains monographs for drugs that are not easily classified and an 'Archive of Deleted Monographs' contains abbreviated monographs for substances that are no longer in use nor of general interest. Archived monographs are not routinely revised and updated and are retained for historical interest.

Drug monographs are divided into **sub-sections** covering different aspects of the properties and actions of the substance. These would typically include

- Nomenclature
- Adverse Effects
- Treatment of Adverse Effects
- Precautions
- Interactions
- Pharmacokinetics
- Uses and Administration (in that order).

Non-standard sub-sections may be used where appropriate and include

- Units
- Resistance
- Antimicrobial Action
- Dependence
- Withdrawal
- Uses (for substances that are not administered for clinical purposes)

Monographs for drugs with little information available have a single sub-section, Drug Profile in addition to Nomenclature.

Each section usually starts with a summary of the relevant information for that section followed by referenced reviews and abstracts that expand on or add to this information. Lists of single and multi-ingredient proprietary and non-proprietary **preparations** are given at the end of each monograph and, in the electronic version, these are linked to the preparations records.

Links to the sub-sections appear at the top of the monograph to aid navigation.

Date of monograph revision appears in monograph records. Dates represent the dates at which information in that record has been re-validated plus the date of the most recent modification.

Preparations records

Preparations are listed alphabetically, by country, and by manufacturer. Each preparation document gives details of the manufacturer, country, active ingredients, and main indications.

Almost all the ingredients are described in the **drug monographs**, and the properties of the drug are described there. Links are included from the ingredients to the appropriate monographs. There are also links to the **manufacturers** contact details.

Manufacturers records

Manufacturers' records are listed alphabetically and by country and give details of the full name, address, and (where available) telephone and fax numbers, e-mail address, and website in each country. Clicking on the e-mail address will launch your local e-mail editor ready for your message.

Tip: A more detailed description of the structure and compilation of *Martindale* can be found in the Introduction section under "How the information is organised" and "Philosophy and methodology", accessed from the contents list.

Appendix B: Examples of search strategies

Query	Search ¹	Results tab
Identifying a drug	drug name ²	select Full text or Monograph
Finding the main entry for a drug	drug name ²	select Monograph
How to identify a proprietary preparation	trade name	select Preparation
How to find whether a specified preparation has been marketed in a specific country	trade name country ³	select Preparation
How to find preparations of a specific drug in a specific country	drug name ² country ³	select Preparations
How to find preparations for a specified drug	drug name ²	select Preparations
How to find preparations from a specified manufacturer	manufacturer	select Preparations
How to find information about the pharmacological properties of a drug	drug name ²	select Monograph OR select Sections and select a

		monograph specific section from those listed
How to find information about the pharmacological properties of a preparation	trade name	select Preparations, display the appropriate record, select the link to the monograph for the appropriate ingredient
How to find information on the treatment of a disease	disease or clinical condition	select Treatment reviews or Uses and Administration from the Sections tab
How to find information on a specific pharmacological effect	drug name ² OR symptom, disease, or clinical condition	select Sections arrow, select the section type you want, or scan results in All sections
How to find manufacturers' addresses and other contact details	manufacturer	select Manufacturers
How to find interactions between drugs, herbs, or foodstuffs	one or more drug names ²	select Interactions (see Section 3.2.4)

Footnotes:

1. For the correct way to format a search and combine terms, see Section 3.2.1 above
2. "Drug name" could be an approved name (including language variants), synonym, herbal drug, or manufacturer's code.
3. Enter a country using the full name or the Martindale abbreviation. A full list of abbreviations can be found in the Introduction section.