Oxford Journals Online

User Guide

Please click the appropriate part of the Guide to learn how it works.

- Searching
- Browsing
- Alerting
- Additional Functions
- Quick Tips
Making the most of Oxford Journals Online Collection.

Part 2

Searching Oxford Journals & Expanding Your Search
This is one of a set of five modules that will help you make the most the features and functionality of our online service.

Part 2: Searching Oxford Journals and expanding your search
This module will introduce you to:

• Searching Oxford Journals

• Boolean Search Arguments

• Searching HighWire and other databases
Visitors to Oxford Journals at www.oxfordjournals.org can browse through the website and view journal details using the journal navigation tool or the journals-by-subject links.
To run a ‘quick’ search across the entire Oxford Journals collection you can use the ‘Search Articles’ box.
Or link to the Advanced Search page to refine your search criteria.
Oxford Journals search at HighWire uses boolean logic, and supports search by phrase and wildcard (*).
You can restrict your search to one or more Oxford Journal titles, or search across the list or a chosen subject cluster.
You can restrict your search by title, volume, issue, first page, and year.
You can also set your results format from here, selecting the number of results per page, and choice of display by date or relevance.
Availability of data varies by title:

- A current subscription includes access to full text backfiles from 1996 where available.
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The results provide highlighted ‘keywords in context’ helping you assess the relevance of your search terms.
You can change the number and format of your results.
An example of condensed format.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results 1-16 (of 15 found)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>My search criteria:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaccine and mumps * (all words in title or abstract)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan 2000</td>
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<td><strong>condensed / standard citation format</strong></td>
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<td>10 / 25 / 40 / 60 / 80 results per page</td>
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<td>best matches / newest first</td>
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</tbody>
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- **The risk of aseptic meningitis associated with the Leningrad-Zagreb mumps var...**
  - da Silveira 2002 Int. J. Epidemiol. 31:978 [ABS FULL PDF]

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  - Dourado 2000 Am. J. Epidemiol. 151:524 [ABS]

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Select search results and download them to your citation manager for reviewing later.
Viewing Abstracts

Results 1-16 (of 16 found)

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  Ma 2005 Int. J. Epidemiol. 31:95
- A qualitative investigation of vaccine risk perception amongst parents who i...
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- Safety Evaluation of MMR Vaccine during a Primary School Campaign in Saudi A...
- Multiple dose vaccination against childhood diseases: high coverage with the...

View the abstracts in a new window.
Benign occipital epilepsies of childhood: clinical features and genetics

Isabella Taylor\textsuperscript{1,2}, Samuel F. Berloco\textsuperscript{1-2,3}, Sara Kivity\textsuperscript{4} and Ingel D. Scheffer\textsuperscript{1,2,5}

\textsuperscript{1}Epilepsy Research Centre, Department of Medicine, The University of Melbourne, Austin Health, Heidelberg West, \textsuperscript{2}Children’s Epilepsy Program, Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne, \textsuperscript{3}Pediatric Epilepsy Unit and \textsuperscript{3}EEG Laboratory, Schneider Children’s Medical Centre of Israel, Petah Tikva and the \textsuperscript{4}Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel and \textsuperscript{5}Department of Paediatrics, The University of Melbourne, Royal Children’s Hospital, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Correspondence to: Prof Ingel D. Scheffer, Epilepsy Research Centre, Level 1, Neuroscience Building, Austin Health, Daniela Street, West Heidelberg, Victoria 3081, Australia E-mail: ischeffe@unimelb.edu.au

The early and late benign occipital epilepsies of childhood (BOEC) are described as two discrete electro-clinical syndromes, synonymously known as Panayiotopoulos and Castaigne syndromes. Our aim was to explore the clinical features, classification and clinical genetics of these syndromes using twin and multiple family studies to determine whether they are indeed distinct. Sixteen probands including seven twins were studied. Half-twin probands (n = 5) with a family history of epilepsy were included. Electroclinical seizure semiology was characterized and probands were classified into BOEC syndromes. Detailed phenotyping of seizures was performed and phenotypic patterns within families were analysed. One-third of the children in this selected series of BOEC did not have a pure syndrome, rather a hybrid syndrome with features of both Panayiotopoulos and Castaigne syndromes. Monozygotic twin pairs did not show a higher concordance rate than dizygotic twin pairs suggesting that BOEC may not be a purely genetic disorder. In relatives with epilepsy, there was a mixed pattern of focal and generalized epilepsy with focal epilepsies predominating. BOEC is an electro-clinical spectrum with Panayiotopoulos and Castaigne syndromes at either end, many cases show usual features. Clinical genetic studies highlight the multifactorial etiology of BOEC as monozygotic twins have low concordance suggesting that non-conventional genetic influences or environmental factors play a major role. Family studies show both focal and generalized epilepsies reinforcing that these are not discrete categories of epileptic seizures and are likely to share genetic determinants.
ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Risk Analysis of Aseptic Meningitis after Measles–Mumps–Rubella Vaccination in Korean Children by Using a Case-Crossover Design

Moran Ki, Taesung Park, Sung Gon Yi, Jihyoung Ok and Boyoul Choi

Epidemiologic study of a vaccine's adverse events is not easy, so many countries have no reliable data. Vaccines containing the urine or Hoshino strain have been withdrawn from use in several countries. However, the data are not strong enough to form the basis of a recommendation not to use specific strains. The authors used a case-crossover design to estimate the relative risk of aseptic meningitis in children after receiving the measles–mumps–rubella vaccine in Korea. Study subjects were hospitalized children aged 8–36 months who had aseptic meningitis in 1999. Cases were confirmed by hospital chart reviews using previously defined criteria. Through a telephone survey, the authors obtained vaccination date and place information from parents’ vaccination records. Study results showed that no significant risk was associated with the Jeryl Lynn or Rubin strain of the vaccine (relative risk = 0.6, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.18, 1.97). For the Urabe or Hoshino strain, the relative risk was 5.5 (95% CI: 2.6, 11.8); the risk increased in the third week after vaccination (relative risk = 15.6, 95% CI: 5.9, 41.2) and was elevated until the sixth week. The case-crossover design was useful in confirming the risk of acute adverse events after receiving vaccines.
Risk Analysis of Aseptic Meningitis after Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccination in Korean Children by Using a Case-Crossover Design

Moran Ki¹, Taesung Park², Sung Gon YP, Jin Kyoung Oh³, and BoYoul Choi³

¹ Department of Preventive Medicine, Eulji University School of Medicine, Daejeon, Korea.
² Department of Statistics, Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea.
³ Department of Preventive Medicine, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea.

Received for publication March 5, 2002; accepted for publication July 24, 2002.

Epidemiologic study of a vaccine’s adverse events is not easy; so many countries have no reliable data. Vaccines containing the Urabe or Hoshino strain have been withdrawn from use in several countries. However, the data are not strong enough to form the basis of a recommendation not to use specific strains. The authors used a case-crossover design to estimate the relative risk of aseptic meningitis in children after receiving the measles-mumps-rubella vaccine in Korea. Study subjects were hospitalized children aged 6–59 months who had aseptic meningitis in 1998. Cases were confirmed by hospital chart reviews using previously defined criteria.

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• CiteTrack – alerts tailored to your chosen criteria
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Once you have found an article you are interested in, you can follow a research thread by referring to articles that have since cited that article.
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CiteTrack results are delivered to your mailbox in HTML or plain text format as soon as a new article in your area is available.

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Alert Results for Alert Vaccine and mumps in Pediatrics

Your CiteTrack Alert has found 1 article in Pediatrics matching your criteria. Below are results 1 to 1.

**Search Criteria:**  
*Title/Abstract:* Vaccine and Mumps *From:* Nov 2002 through *In Journals:* Pediatrics

Prevalence of Anti-Gelatin IgE Antibodies in People With Anaphylaxis After Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccination. Pediatrics 2002 110:271. [Abstract] [Full Text] [Reprint (PDF)]

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You can also follow our toll free links back in time:

• references link to articles from other journals hosted by HighWire Press - which you can view at no extra cost

• references are linked to ISI, PubMed abstracts and to other journals via Crossref.
The role of autophagy-lysosome pathway in neurodegeneration associated with Parkinson's disease

Tianhong Pan¹, Soji Kondo², Weidong Le³ and Joseph Jankovic³

¹Parkinson's Disease Research Laboratory, Baylor College of Medicine, ²Department of Neurosurgery, University of Texas M. D. Anderson Cancer Center and ³Parkinson's Disease Center and Movement Disorders Clinic, Department of Neurology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, TX, USA

Correspondence to: Joseph Jankovic, MD, Professor of Neurology, Director, Parkinson's Disease Center, and Movement Disorders Clinic, Baylor College of Medicine, Department of Neurology, 6550 Fannin #1801, Houston, TX 77030, USA. E-mail: josephj@bcm.tmc.edu

Summary

The ubiquitin-proteasome system (UPS) and autophagy-lysosome pathway (ALP) are the two most important mechanisms that normally repair or remove abnormal proteins. Alterations in the function of these systems to degrade misfolded and aggregated proteins are being increasingly recognized as playing a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of many neurodegenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease. Dysfunction of the UPS has been already strongly implicated in the pathogenesis of this disease and, more recently, growing interest has been shown in identifying the role of ALP in neurodegeneration. Mutations of α-synuclein and the increased intracellular concentrations of non-mutant α-synuclein have been associated with Parkinson's disease phenotype. The demonstration that α-synuclein is degraded by both proteasome and autophagy indicates a possible linkage between the dysfunction of the UPS or ALP and the occurrence of this disorder.

References are linked from our full-text HTML articles.
References


References link to other databases including CrossRef, ISI and Medline.


Ashburner J, Friston KJ. Voxel-based morphometry—the methods. Neuroimage 2000; 11: 805-21 [CrossRef][ISI][Medline]


Fahn S, Elton RL, members of the UPDRS Development Committee. The Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale. In
This is one of a set of demonstrations for readers including:

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2. Searching Oxford Journals and expanding your search
3. Browsing specific subject areas
4. Content alerting
5. Additional Online features

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Part 4

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- Humanities
- Law
This demonstration is intended to help you make the most of our content alerting services.

Part 4: Content Alerting
We offer a range of services to keep you up-to-date with the latest research:

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- RSS ("Really Simple Syndication") is an established technology for providing up-to-date newsfeeds from web sites to end users.

- To receive RSS feeds you will need a web or desktop based 'feed reader' to regularly check for and download new content. A variety of these can be downloaded from the Internet.

- Each journal offers an RSS feed of the latest Table of Contents, providing RSS users with a convenient alternative to e-mail alerts.

Two feeds are available:

- RSS feed of current issue
- RSS feed of recent issues (covers the latest 3 issues, including the current issue).
RSS FEEDS

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• This service allows you to download Tables of Contents and abstracts for reading on your PDA.

Why?

• If you are often away from your desk and find it difficult to keep up-to-date with the latest research then this service could be for you.

Which Titles?

• This service is available on selected titles only. Please check the individual journal homepages for a ‘PDA Access’ link.
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1. Like irritable bowel syndrome and recurrent abdominal pain, irritable bowel disease (IBD) is not associated with any known structural or biochemical abnormalities. [See the relevant text]
   - T. True
   - F. False

2. Which statement best describes the status of published studies of the psychological aspects of IBD? [See the relevant text]
   - A. Many studies employed small samples without comparison groups.
   - B. Many studies used unspecified and/or unpublished assessment tools and did not clarify whether they were used properly.
   - C. Some studies included insufficient statistical information to enable evaluation of clinical significance.
   - D. Statements A through C are all correct

3. Reported rates of psychiatric disorders in children with IBD vary widely, but studies with larger sample sizes reported lower rates than studies with smaller sample sizes. [See the relevant text]
   - T. True
   - F. False

4. Which statement best describes the number of behavioral and emotional symptoms in children with IBD compared with specific
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