

Applying Tags via Forms

Tags reflect the qualitative content of underlying studies and provide method for attaching text or images from these studies. After tags have been [configured](#), and so long as at least one study has been included, you can begin applying tags. Once a tag is applied, it is immediately viewable on [Qualitative Synthesis](#).

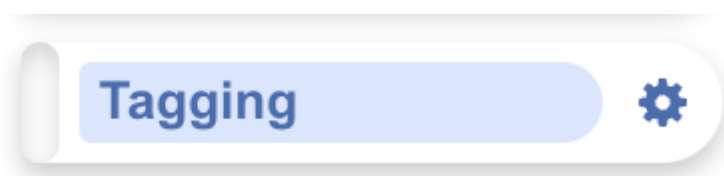
If you are in Standard Tagging mode, see [our instructions on how to apply standard tags](#).

Steps for Tagging in Form-based Mode:

1. Navigate to Tagging

Click the “Tagging” button on the left-hand side, in the Nest Menu.

This will enable you to apply tags to records sequentially. If you would prefer to search and find records to tag, or to view records that have already been tagged, use [Study Inspector](#).



2. View the Full Text

Click on the “Full Text” toggle in the upper left to view the full-text PDF.

If no full text has yet been imported, learn how to upload it both individually and in bulk [here](#).

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Intercalated combination of chemotherapy and erlotinib for patients with advanced stage non-small-cell lung cancer (FASTACT-2): a randomised, double-blind trial

Yi-Long Wu, Jin-Soo Lee, Sumittra Thongprasert, Chong-Jen Yu, Li Zhang, Guis Ladrera, Vichien Srimuninnimit, Virate Sriuranpong, Jennifer Sandoval-Tan, Yunzhong Zhu, Meilin Liao, Caicun Zhou, Hongming Pan, Victor Lee, Yuh-Min Chen, Yan Sun, Benjamin Margono, Fatima Fuerte, Gee-Chen Chang, Kasan Seetaram, Jie Wang, Ashley Cheng, Elina Syahruddin, Xiaoping Qian, James Ho, Johan Kuriyanda, Hsingjin Eugene Liu, Kate Jin, Matt Truman, Ilze Bars, Tony Mok

Summary

Background The results of FASTACT, a randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 2 study, showed that intercalated chemotherapy and erlotinib significantly prolonged progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. We undertook FASTACT-2, a phase 3 study in a similar patient population.

Methods In this phase 3 trial, patients with untreated stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio by use of an interactive internet response system with minimisation algorithm (stratified by disease stage, tumour histology, smoking status, and chemotherapy regimen) to receive six cycles of gemcitabine (1250 mg/m² on days 1 and 8, intravenously) plus platinum (carboplatin 5×area under the curve or cisplatin 75 mg/m² on day 1, intravenously) with intercalated erlotinib (150 mg/day on days 15–28, orally; chemotherapy plus erlotinib) or placebo orally (chemotherapy plus placebo) every 4 weeks. With the exception of an independent group responsible for monitoring data and safety monitoring board, everyone outside the interactive internet response system company was masked to treatment allocation. Patients continued to receive erlotinib or placebo until progression or unacceptable toxicity or death, and all patients in the placebo group were offered second-line erlotinib at the time of progression. The primary endpoint was PFS in the intention-to-treat population. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00853779.

Findings From April 29, 2009, to Sept 9, 2010, 451 patients were randomly assigned to chemotherapy plus erlotinib (n=226) or chemotherapy plus placebo (n=225). PFS was significantly prolonged with chemotherapy plus erlotinib versus chemotherapy plus placebo (median PFS 7.6 months [95% CI 7.3–8.3] vs 6.0 months [5.6–7.1], based on

Navigation

Questions (24/37)

Critical Appraisal: RCT-specific

Treatment Allocation Concealment: Was the concealment of treatment allocation adequate?

(yes/no/not clear/N/A)

Annotate or Enter Text

Not Relevant

Apply

Group Similarities: Were the groups similar at the outset of the study in terms of prognostic factors?

(yes/no/not clear/N/A)

Annotate or Enter Text

Not Relevant

Apply

Full Text Tag Recs

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Comments (0)

History

3. Answering Questions

Form-based tagging is designed to show the questions you configured side-by-side with the Full Text for ease of data extraction. Questions will be available for answer in the right panel (red box); the Question under review has a **light blue background**, and all Questions should either be answered or marked “Not Relevant”.

All tags can still be added to the study using Standard Tagging by expanding the Tagging panel (red arrow).

By default, questions are grouped by root tag (highest tag in tag hierarchy) allowing you to select specific groups of questions to answer at a time (blue box). Either select from the drop down or use the arrows to toggle between groups of questions. This is especially helpful if you have a large tag hierarchy and therefore, a single, long form of questions.

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DOI

Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

Research Article

ISSN: 2398-8096

The effect of a surgical smoke evacuation system on surgical site infections of the spine

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³Department of Orthopedics & Rehabilitation, University of Massachusetts Medical School, USA

Abstract

Objectives: To review the literature on surgical smoke and to study the effect of a smoke evacuation system on the rate of surgical site infections (SSIs) after spine surgery.
Introduction: Surgical site infections continue to represent a costly complication of spine surgery. Studies show that surgical smoke can contain infectious agents, and smoke evacuation systems have demonstrated effective removal of these particles from the operative field.
Methods: This study was a retrospective cohort analysis of surgical cases performed at two high-volume medical centers by three surgeons. Demographic and perioperative data were prospectively collected using the Spine AdVerse Events Severity (SAVES) system. The surgical invasiveness index and Charlson comorbidity score were calculated for each case. The incidence of SSIs in a cohort of surgical cases involving a smoke evacuator device was compared to a cohort that excluded the device. Statistical analyses were conducted to assess the relationship between patient and surgery characteristics and the wound infection outcome in relation to use of a surgical smoke evacuation system.

Navigation

Questions (13/14)

Intervention

Intervention: Select the intervention(s) used and include a text expert of the target population

Select Tag

Bovie

Smoke Evacuation

Smoke Evacuation

Enter Text

Next

Answered

Apply

All questions in this form complete!

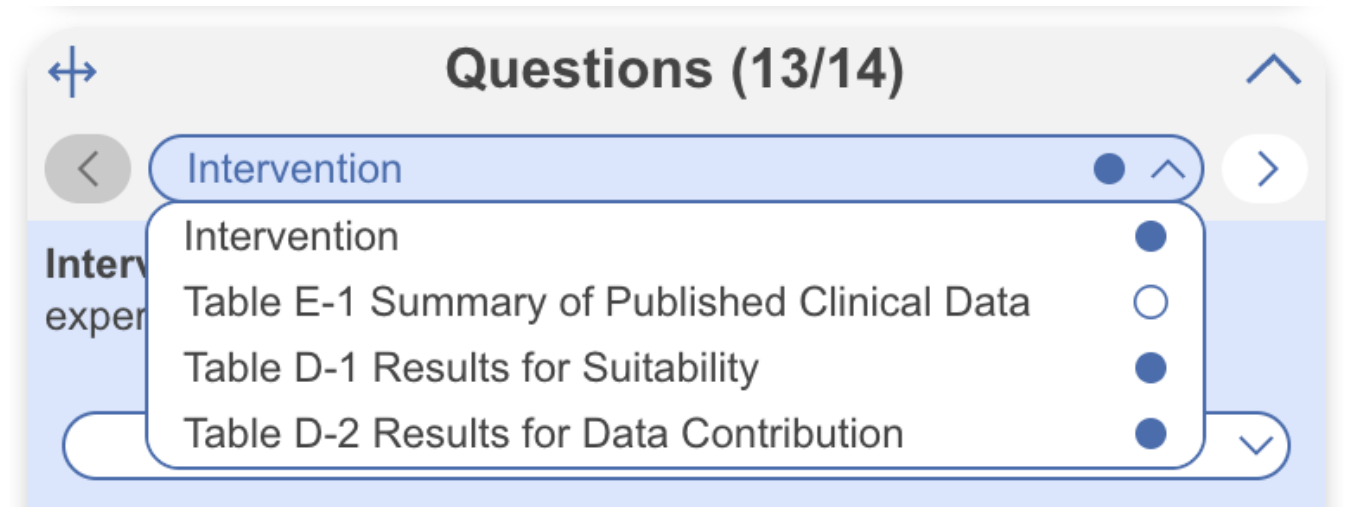
Full Text Tag Recs

Tagging

Comments (0)

History

The root tags/groups follow a key to indicate completion of the corresponding group of questions. No circle indicates questions are incomplete, a hollow circle indicates partial completion, and a full circle indicates full completion.



However, if you prefer a single form you can change this in Settings:

Tagging

In Standard tagging, the entire tagging hierarchy is made available as an open-ended list.

In Form-based tagging, tags can be turned into questions to be posed to the reviewer. There are three types of questions: Single Apply questions apply the tag selected, Single Select questions allow for only one of the child tags to be applied and Multiple Select questions allow for multiple child tags to be applied. All tags may have text text content. Questions can be shown in a single form, or in multiple forms grouped by their root tags.

Switching between these modes results in no loss of data.

Choose mode:

☐ Standard

☒ Form-based

Choose Form Group mode:

☐ Single Form

☒ Multiple Forms by Root

By adding Answers, you are applying the underlying tag, with the tag content serving as the evidence that the correct Answer(s) have been added. The method of Answering depends on the type of Question, but for all Question types, the tags applied will populate the [Qualitative Synthesis](#) in the same manner as Standard Tagging.

Question Type-specific Answers

For each Question in the list, complete the following actions based on the type of Question:

- **Single Select:** Apply one child tag that answers the pre-configured questions. To do so, select one of the tags from the drop-down, and then highlight or select an Excerpt.

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Summary

Background

Methods

Findings

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Questions (24/37)

Relevant Evidence

Study Design: What is the study design? Include details of randomisation.

RCT

Observational

Active Trial

Enter Text

Next

Answered

Apply

Population: What is the population studied?

patients with stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer.

Full Text Tag Recs

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Comments (0)

History

- **Multi-Select:** Any of the child tags can be an answer, so you can apply as many tags from the drop-down as are applicable to the study. When all relevant child tags are added, select “Next” to mark the Question complete.

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Questions (24/37)

Relevant Evidence

Not Relevant

Not Relevant

Apply

Baseline Characteristics: Provide a summary of the baseline characteristics of trial participants.

Select Tag

Age

Sex

Enter Text

Next

Answered

Apply

All questions in this form complete!

Full Text Tag Recs

Tagging

Comments (0)

History

- **Single Apply:** The tag under review is either applied to the study (select “Apply”) or marked irrelevant. No child tags are added!

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Printed on 2024/05/24 19:06

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Methods In this phase 3 trial, patients with untreated stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio by use of an interactive internet response system with minimisation algorithm (stratified by disease stage, tumour histology, smoking status, and chemotherapy regimen) to receive six cycles of gemcitabine (1250 mg/m² on days 1 and 8, intravenously) plus platinum (carboplatin 5× area under the curve or cisplatin 75 mg/m² on day 1, intravenously) with intercalated erlotinib (150 mg/day on days 15–28, orally; chemotherapy plus erlotinib) or placebo orally (chemotherapy plus placebo) every 4 weeks. With the exception of an independent group responsible for monitoring data and safety monitoring board, everyone outside the interactive internet response system company was masked to treatment allocation. Patients continued to receive erlotinib or placebo until progression or unacceptable toxicity or death, and all patients in the placebo group were offered second-line erlotinib at the time of progression. The primary endpoint was PFS in the intention-to-treat population. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00883779.

Findings From April 29, 2009, to Sept 9, 2010, 451 patients were randomly assigned to chemotherapy plus erlotinib (n=226) or chemotherapy plus placebo (n=225). PFS was significantly prolonged with chemotherapy plus erlotinib versus chemotherapy plus placebo (median PFS 7.6 months [95% CI 7.3–8.2] vs 6.8 months [95% CI 6.7–7.1], based on the

Navigation

Questions (24/37)

Relevant Evidence

Not RelevantAnsweredUpdate

Marketing Authorisation: Does the trial support application for marketing authorisation?

Annotate or Enter Text

Not RelevantNot RelevantApply

Economic Model: Is this trial used in the economic model?

Annotate or Enter Text

Not RelevantNot RelevantApply

Rationale for Economic Model: What is the rationale for use/non-use in the economic model?

Full Text Tag Recs

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Comments (0)

History

Whenever a Question has no relevant answers, select “Not Relevant” to move to the next Question.

Tag Recommendations

Tag Recommendations is a tool we offer to speed up the process of data extraction in your nest. The tool searches the study full text and highlights specific evidence within the text to help answer your questions.

Standard Tag Recommendations are available to all users and perform an automatic key word search of the tag name (and any applicable child tags)

Smart Tag Recommendations

Smart Tag Recommendations utilize OpenAI's GPT 3.5/4 to perform a smart search of the tag data. Smart Tags can be switched on in Settings and generates recommendations for Abstracts as well as Full Texts.

If a recommendation is available for the selected question, it will be displayed. When clicked on, it will auto-scroll to the excerpt within the full text and auto-populate in the tag text box to be applied or removed. This tool can be utilized to assist in your systematic evidence collection, and guide targeted reviews as any evidence the AI finds can be applied as a bulk action.

The screenshot displays the Autolit tagging interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Nest Home, Activity, Settings, Literature Search, Abstract Screening, Full Text Screening, Tagging, Study Inspector, and Synthesis. The main area shows a clinical trial article titled 'Chemotherapy-gemcitabine plus carboplatin or cisplatin'. A flowchart (Figure 1) illustrates the trial profile, showing patient progression through various stages and treatments. A red box highlights a specific text excerpt: 'Patients were stratified by disease stage (IIIB, IV), tumour histology (adenocarcinoma, other), smoking status (current, former, never), and chemotherapy regimen (gemcitabine plus carboplatin, gemcitabine plus cisplatin)'. The right sidebar contains a 'Navigation' panel with sections for 'Questions (24/37)', 'Full Text Tag Recs', and 'Group Similarities'. The 'Full Text Tag Recs' section shows a list of tags, with 'Tag' selected. The 'Group Similarities' section shows a list of groups, with 'Group Similarities' selected.

Learn more about how [Smart Tag Recommendations work](#) and view our [Technical Disclosure on Nested Knowledge AI systems](#).

Note: Smart Tag Recommendations is an enterprise-level feature only. If you wish to conduct a free 2-month pilot trial at the enterprise level in order to make use of this feature in your workflows, please [contact us](#) and we'll set that up.

4. Add an Annotation

To associate text content with a tag, identify this text either before or after selecting the tag from the drop-down. You have three options for how to identify the text excerpt that will be associated with that tag:

- **Highlighting (Text Annotation):** A traceable, exact quote from the text of the article.
- **Selection (Area Annotation):** A traceable, exact image extraction from a table, figure, or other area of the article.
- **Manual entry (No Annotation):** A non-traceable excerpt (that is, an excerpt that is not connected to a specific part of the article) that you type into the Tag Text box.

4a. Use the Highlighting Tool:

The default Tag Text method is Highlighting. You can also manually select the Highlighting icon, if you need to toggle back to this option.

Click and drag over the text you would like to Highlight. Highlighting will extract an exact text excerpt that is shown in light blue, and the text will be automatically populated to the Tag Text box.

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Methods In this phase 3 trial, patients with untreated stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio by use of an interactive internet response system with minimisation algorithm (stratified by disease stage, tumour histology, smoking status, and chemotherapy regimen) to receive six cycles of gemcitabine (1250 mg/m² on days 1 and 8, intravenously) plus platinum (carboplatin 5×area under the curve or cisplatin 75 mg/m² on day 1, intravenously) with intercalated erlotinib (150 mg/day on days 15–28, orally; chemotherapy plus erlotinib) or placebo orally (chemotherapy plus placebo) every 4 weeks. With the exception of an independent group responsible for monitoring data and safety monitoring board, everyone outside the interactive internet response system company was masked to treatment allocation. Patients continued to receive erlotinib or placebo until progression or unacceptable toxicity or death, and all patients in the placebo group were offered second-line erlotinib at the time of progression. The primary endpoint was PFS in the intention-to-treat population. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00883779.

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Navigation

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Questions (24/37)

Relevant Evidence

Not Relevant Answered Update

Marketing Authorisation: Does the trial support application for marketing authorisation?

Methods In this phase 3 trial, patients with untreated stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio by use of an interactive internet response system with minimisation algorithm (stratified by disease stage, tumour histology, smoking status, and chemotherapy regimen) to receive six cycles of

Not Relevant Not Relevant Apply

Economic Model: Is this trial used in the economic model?

Annotate or Enter Text

Not Relevant Not Relevant Apply

Rationale for Economic Model: What is the rationale for use/non-use in the economic model?

Full Text Tag Recs

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4b. Use the Select Tool:

To switch from the default Highlighting tool to the Select tool (middle icon above)

Create a box across the area you'd like to select for the tag. Click in the left-hand corner of your area of interest and drag across the text or table. This selection will be automatically saved in the tag text box.

Selection / Area Annotation is best used on tables, figures, and images that are not amenable to exact text quotation.

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Methods
Study design and population
FASTACT-2 was a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase study of intercalated erlotinib or placebo with gemcitabine and carboplatin or cisplatin followed by maintained erlotinib or placebo in patients with stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer. The study was undertaken in 28 centres in China (nine), Hong Kong (four), Indonesia (three).

Randomisation and masking
Patients were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio by use of a central randomisation programme with a minimisation algorithm. The aim of minimisation was to reduce imbalance between treatment groups within each strata by allocation of patients (using a fairly high probability) to the treatment group that minimised this imbalance. Central randomisation and drug-pack allocation were assigned by use of an interactive internet response system. Everyone outside the company responsible for the interactive internet response system was masked to treatment allocation with the exception of a small independent group that was responsible for monitoring data and safety early in the trial. Patients were stratified by disease stage (IIIB, IV), tumour histology (adenocarcinoma, other), smoking status (current, former, never), and chemotherapy regimen (gemcitabine plus carboplatin, gemcitabine plus cisplatin).

Procedures
Patients were randomly assigned to receive six cycles of gemcitabine (1250 mg/m² on days 1 and 8 of a 4 week cycle, intravenously) plus platinum (carboplatin 5×area under the curve, intravenously, or cisplatin 75 mg/m² on day 1 of a 4 week cycle, intravenously) with either sequential erlotinib (150 mg/day; chemotherapy plus erlotinib group) or placebo (chemotherapy plus placebo group) on days 15–28 of each cycle. Patients who did not

Navigation

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Questions (24/37)

Relevant Evidence

Not Relevant Not Relevant Apply

Economic Model: Is this trial used in the economic model?

[Selection]

Not Relevant Not Relevant Apply

Rationale for Economic Model: What is the rationale for use/non-use in the economic model?

Annotate or Enter Text

Not Relevant Not Relevant Apply

Methodology of RCTs and other evidence: Provide details of the methodology of the RCTs and non-randomised and non-controlled evidence identified.

Non-randomised Non-controlled

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4c. Manually type out in Tag text box:

If you prefer to manually type the information from the text, you can do this by clicking your cursor in the tag text box and type what you'd like.

Manual text entry should be used whenever you want to associate customized text rather than quotation from the underlying article. **Warning:** manual entry will not maintain an exact location in the full text, so it may be difficult to find the exact contents of the article that support manually entered text excerpts.

To select text manually (without highlight) select the right-most cursor icon (circled in below screenshot in blue).

Clear Annotations

If you need to redo your tag text annotation, you can either simply redo the action (Highlighting, Selecting, or Manually typing), or select "Clear Annotation" from the top of the Full Text (left-most x icon).

This will remove all tag text; next, choose the tag text type you would like to use, and redo the relevant Highlight, Selection, or Manual text entry.

The screenshot displays the Autolit interface with a full-text article on the left and a navigation sidebar on the right. The article is titled "FASTACT-2" and describes a multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, phase study of intercalated erlotinib or placebo with gemcitabine and carboplatin or cisplatin followed by maintained erlotinib or placebo in patients with stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer. The study was undertaken in 28 centres in China (nine), Hong Kong (four), Indonesia (three), and Switzerland (two).

The flowchart shows the trial profile, starting with 451 patients randomly assigned. 225 were allocated to chemotherapy plus placebo, and 226 were allocated to chemotherapy plus erlotinib. The flowchart details the progression of patients through various stages, including treatment allocation, withdrawal, and maintenance.

The navigation sidebar on the right includes sections for "Questions (24/37)", "Economic Model", "Rationale for Economic Model", "Methodology of RCTs and other evidence", and "Full Text Tag Recs". The "Full Text Tag Recs" section is currently selected, showing a list of tags and their associated text excerpts.

Q: Why not leave the annotation / tag text blank?

A: It is possible to apply tags without filling in the tag text. However, doing so will mean that the only evidence that the tag is applicable to that specific study will be the fact that it was applied, and those who view your Qualitative Synthesis will have no context. If you fill in text content, you provide specific evidence of that tag's applicability as well as presenting the specific information from that study to viewers of Qualitative Synthesis.



5. Click "Apply Tag"

Once you have the content of interest into the tag text box, make sure that you have selected the relevant tag from the drop-down menu (red box). Once you have confirmed that both the Tag and the Tag Text Content are correct, click "Apply Tag."

The screenshot displays the VUE interface for tagging a clinical trial abstract. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Nest Home, Activity, Settings, Literature Search, Abstract Screening, Full Text Screening, Tagging (selected), Study Inspector, and Synthesis. The main area shows the abstract for 'FASTACT-2' by Wu, 2013. A flowchart (Figure 1: Trial profile) is highlighted with a red box, showing the patient flow from 451 randomly assigned to various treatment groups and outcomes. On the right, the 'Navigation' panel shows 'Questions (24/37)' with a 'Relevant Evidence' filter. The 'Economic Model' question is selected, and the 'Apply' button is highlighted with a red box. Below the question, there are tabs for 'Non-randomised' and 'Non-controlled' evidence, and a 'Full Text Tag Recs' section with expandable categories like 'Tagging', 'Comments (0)', and 'History'.

Add New Tags on the Fly

If you encounter a single or multiple select question where the answer is not one of your pre-configured tags, you can either add it to your hierarchy on the Configure Tagging page, or add it 'on the fly' without leaving the page.

To add a tag on the fly, type the title of your new tag answer into the "Select Tag" box, and click "Add Option" that appears at the top of the drop-down list of tags.

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Methods

In this phase 3 trial, patients with untreated stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio by use of an interactive internet response system with minimisation algorithm (stratified by disease stage, tumour histology, smoking status, and chemotherapy regimen) to receive six cycles of gemcitabine (1250 mg/m² on days 1 and 8, intravenously) plus platinum (carboplatin 5×area under the curve or cisplatin 75 mg/m² on day 1, intravenously) with intercalated erlotinib (150 mg/day on days 15–28, orally; chemotherapy plus erlotinib) or placebo orally (chemotherapy plus placebo) every 4 weeks. With the exception of an independent group responsible for monitoring data and safety monitoring board, everyone outside the interactive internet response system company was masked to treatment allocation. Patients continued to receive erlotinib or placebo until progression or unacceptable toxicity or death, and all patients in the placebo group were offered second-line erlotinib at the time of progression. The primary endpoint was PFS in the intention-to-treat population. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov, number NCT00883779.

Findings

From April 29, 2009, to Sept 9, 2010, 451 patients were randomly assigned to chemotherapy plus erlotinib (n=226) or chemotherapy plus placebo (n=225). PFS was significantly prolonged with chemotherapy plus erlotinib versus chemotherapy plus placebo (median PFS 7.6 months [95% CI 7.3–8.3] vs 6.0 months [5.6–7.1]; hazard ratio

Published Online

June 12, 2013

[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-2045\(13\)70281-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-2045(13)70281-X)

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Guangdong Lung Cancer Institute, Guangdong General Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, China (Prof Y-L Wu MD); Beijing Chest Hospital, Beijing, China (Prof V Yu MD); Shanghai Lung Tumour Clinical Medical Centre, Shanghai Chest Hospital, Shanghai, China (Prof M Luo MD); Shanghai Pulmonary Hospital, Shanghai, China (C Zhou MD); Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital, Shanghai, China (J Ho MD)

Navigation

Questions (24/37)

Relevant Evidence

Study Design: What is the study design? Include details of randomisation.

Prospective Cohort Study

Add Option: Prospective Cohort Study

RCT

Observational

Active Trial

Enter Text

Next

Answered

Apply

Population: What is the population studied?

patients with stage IIIB/IV non-small-cell lung cancer.

Full Text Tag Recs

Tagging

Comments (0)

History

In the modal that appears, confirm the tag name, add a description (optional), and the parent tag will already be assigned. Once created, you will now be able to find the new Tag on the drop-down list.

Note: Only tags with text contents can be created on the fly. To toggle on table contents, edit the tag in Configure Tagging.

Tags with Table Contents

By default, all tags to be applied are accompanied by text contents unless table contents are configured. When these tags are encountered within the form, the table you created will be shown and you can input text into any of the rows. When you are satisfied, click “Apply Tag.”

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Adjudicate Screening

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Adjudicate Screening

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Articles

Intercalated combination of chemotherapy and erlotinib for patients with advanced stage non-small-cell lung cancer (FASTACT-2): a randomised, double-blind trial

Yi-Long Wu, Jin Soo Lee, Sumitra Thongprasert, Chong-Jen Yu, Li Zhang, Guisá Ladrera, Vichien Srimuninnimit, Virote Sriuranpong, Jennifer Sandoval-Tan, Yunzhong Zhu, Meilin Liao, Caicun Zhou, Hongming Pan, Victor Lee, Yuh-Min Chen, Yan Sun, Benjamin Margono, Fatima Fuente, Gee-Chen Chang, Kasan Seetalarom, Jie Wang, Ashley Cheng, Elina Syahruddin, Xiaoping Qian, James Ho, Johan Kuriyanda, Hsingjin Eugene Liu, Kate Jin, Matt Truman, Ilze Bara, Tony Mok

Summary

Background

The results of FASTACT, a randomised, placebo-controlled, phase 2 study, showed that intercalated chemotherapy and erlotinib significantly prolonged progression-free survival (PFS) in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. We undertook FASTACT-2, a phase 3 study in a similar patient population.

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Navigation

Questions (24/37)

Relevant Evidence

Methodology of RCTs and other evidence: Provide details of the methodology of the RCTs and non-randomised and non-controlled evidence identified.

RCT Methods	Non-randomised methods	Non-controlled methods

Not Relevant

Not Relevant

Apply

Additional and Supporting Evidence: Provide a description of the methods used for expert elicitation or expert opinion.

Method Type	Description

Full Text Tag Recs

Tagging

Comments (0)

History

Highlighting pdfs does not automatically input the text into the box unlike tags with text contents

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only. However, it will remember any text highlighted or selected in the pdf and auto-scroll to it when the tag is selected again.

Note: If you are entering numerical data into tables, no automated statistics are generated. This is only done in the Meta-Analytical Extraction module.

To alter the columns in the table for this tag, either click on the column header in the Tagging module itself, or head back to Configure Tagging. [Learn more about tag tables here.](#)

Tagging Supplemental Materials

If the study you are tagging has supplemental materials in pdf format, you may also apply tags to these texts. The functionality is the same as tagging full texts: automatic copy of text to clipboard and text box, text highlighting and area selection allowing immediate direction to the excerpt when the tag is selected etc.

Note: Tag Recommendations are currently unavailable for supplemental pdfs.

The screenshot displays the Nest Knowledge interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Nest Home, Literature Search, Abstract Screening, Full Text Screening, Tagging (selected), Study Inspector, and Synthesis. The main area shows a document titled '78 Wu, 2013' with tabs for Abstract, Full Text, Supplements (highlighted), and Related Reports. The document content includes sections like Results, Conclusions, Limitations, Future work, Study registration, and Funding. On the right is a 'Navigation' panel with 'Questions (24/37)' and a list of questions with 'Not Relevant' and 'Apply' buttons. Below the questions are sections for 'Tagging', 'Comments (0)', and 'History'.

What Answering a Question does

When a Question is finished (Applied or, for Multi-Select, when you select “Next”), or when the Question is marked Not Relevant, the count of completed Questions at the top of the right panel will update.

When all Questions are finished, you can either add tags using the Standard method (by opening the Tagging panel), or you can move to the next study by selecting “Complete” in the upper right-hand corner.

Related Report Tags

When you apply a tag to a record that has an associated related report (RR), the tag is also displayed on the related report but with a RR icon to differentiate the tag origin. Learn more about [related report tags](#).

Download Annotated Full Texts/PDFs

After completing Tagging, you may wish to download an annotated version of the full text. To do so, you can [download individual annotated pdfs](#) or [download them in bulk](#).

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