

Tag Contents: Tables

When extracting data using tags, it can be helpful for some tags to have a simple text excerpt as associated data, and for some tags to have a table to fill out. But when is it best for a tag to have text contents vs table contents?

Tag Tables can serve as an alternative to our module: Meta-analytical Extraction, since it is much less time-intensive. If you are not performing a network meta-analysis and/or your project doesn't have explicit interventions but you still want to collect quantitative data, then tag tables may be a great option. Especially since this tool has far greater flexibility and customizability than MA Extraction.

What is a Tag Table?

A tag table is:

- A user-configured spreadsheet
- Attached to any Tag in your hierarchy, which allows text or numerical extraction
- A collection tool enabling multiple rows of data to be collected on a single study
- Exportable into Excel

When should a Tag Table be used?

Since tag tables is compatible with Standard and Form-based Tagging modes, they can truly be configured and useful for a variety of use cases including the collection of:

- Information on Subgroups
- Inclusion/exclusion criteria
- Patient characteristics/comorbidities
- Hazard / odds ratios and comparators
- Dosages, schedules and concomitant medications
- Qualitative Outcomes Reporting
- Diagnostic accuracy data
- Table replication from study

Read [our blog on Tag Table Use Cases](#) for more information.

Configuring Tag Tables

Configuring tags with table contents is compatible with all tagging modes (Standard and Form-based). Once a tag has been created, a table can be configured alongside it. To do so, select the tag in edit mode, and select "Table" under Content Mode. You can customize the columns of your table for data extraction. Note: this feature is tag-specific, it only applies to tags where it is toggled on and tables are created from scratch for each tag of choice.

The screenshot displays the Autolit Tagging interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Nest Home, Literature Search, Abstract Screening, Full Text Screening, Tagging (selected), Study Inspector, and Synthesis. The main area shows a hierarchical tag tree. The 'Relevant Evidence' tag is expanded, showing sub-tags like 'Clinical Effectiveness Evidence', 'Trial Methodology', and 'Baseline Characteristics'. The 'Trial Methodology' tag is further expanded, showing sub-tags like 'Study Design', 'Population', 'Marketing Authorisation', 'Economic Model', 'Rationale for Economic Model', 'Methodology of RCTs and other e...', 'Additional and Supporting Evidence', 'Setting and Location', 'Eligibility Criteria', 'Outcomes', and 'Pre-specified or Post-hoc'. The 'Study Design' tag is highlighted with a red box. The 'Edit Tag' panel on the right shows the configuration for the 'Study' tag. It includes fields for 'Tag Name' (Study), 'Question Type' (Single Apply), and 'Question' (What is the clinical trial name or primary author surname (year published)?). The 'Advanced Configuration: Tag Contents' section shows 'Content Mode' set to 'Table' and 'Add Column' set to 'New Column'. The 'Add Column' dropdown is open, showing options like 'Clinical Trial Name', 'NCT Number', 'Primary Author Surname and Year', and 'Mortality'.

Each tag may only have a text or a table contents. You may switch between Text and Table Contents anytime, and the customized columns will be restored when turned back on. After selecting Table Contents, you will see tags with Table Contents on now have a square-shaped tag to differentiate from tags with text content (round tags). Tags with table contents do not affect child tags.

This screenshot shows the same Autolit Tagging interface as the previous one, but with the 'Study' tag highlighted in the tag tree. The 'Study' tag is a square-shaped tag, indicating it has table contents. The 'Edit Tag' panel on the right shows the configuration for the 'Study' tag, which is the same as in the previous screenshot.

Since this tag table is also configured as a question, the square-shaped tag also contains a “Q.” This tag table would then look as follows in the Tagging module to be filled out from the abstract or full text (note this nest is also configured for Form-based mode):

78Wu, 2013

AbstractFull TextSupplementsRelated Reports

PubMed

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, Sumittra Thongprasert, Chong-Jen Yu, Li Zhang, Guila 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 Fuerte, Gee-Chen Chang, Kasan Seetalarom, Jie Wang, Ashley Cheng, Elisna Syahrudin, Xiaoping Qian, James Ho, Johan Kurmianda, 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.
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 something

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June 17, 2013
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(13\)70254-7](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(13)70254-7)
See Online/Comment
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045\(13\)70281-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(13)70281-X)

Navigation

BackSkipComplete

Questions (23/25)

Relevant Evidence

Study: What is the clinical trial name or primary author surname (year published)?

Clinical Trial Name	NCT Number	Primary Author Surname and Year

Not RelevantAnsweredUpdate


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

Select Tag

RCT

Annotate or Enter Text

Columns headers can be altered in Configure Tagging or on the fly during Tagging by clicking the header.



Tag tables can be particularly useful in reducing the size of your tag hierarchy, since large amounts of data will be collected within a single table in a single tag rather than across a range of tags.

Ultimately, if you are looking to extract any type of data into a spreadsheet from underlying studies, you're far better served to turn a Tag into a Tag Table.

Configuring Table Cell Options

By default, the cells in the configured tables allow input of free text (see above example). While free text allows for flexibility, **Table Cell Options** enables you to create **drop-downs with predetermined options to select from**. For example, if you have known Clinical Trial Names, you can configure these as options instead of typing them in for every row.

To do so, navigate to the applicable tag in edit mode, select the column in which you'd like to configure options for and add custom options. This replaces the open cell with a drop down of only these options. *You can have only text input or a dropdown of options, not both.*

Nest Home

Activity

Settings

Literature Search

Other Sources

Duplicate Review

Search Exploration

Abstract Screening

Adjudicate Screening

Full Text Screening

Adjudicate Screening

Tagging

Study Inspector

Synthesis

Dashboard Editor

Abstract Editor

Export

Interventions/Comparators

Comparators

Clinical Effectiveness Evidence

Relevant Evidence

Analyses

Study Design

Patient Characteristics

Treatments

Comparators

Trial Methodology

Baseline Characteristics

Analyses

Study Design

Patient Characteristics

Afatinib

Geftinib

Erlotinib

Pemetrexed

Cisplatin+Pemetrexed/Geftinib

Chemo + erlotinib

Cisplatin+Pemetrexed

Cisplatin+Gemcitabine

Geftinib

Carboplatin+Paclitaxel

Cisplatin+Docetaxel

Cisplatin+Gemcitabine/ Docetaxel

Carboplatin+Gemcitabine

Chemo + placebo

Study

Study Design

Population

Marketing Authorisation

Economic Model

Rationale for Economic Model

Methodology of RCTs and other e...

Additional and Supporting Evidence

Setting and Location

Eligibility Criteria

Outcomes

Pre-specified or Post-hoc

Age

Sex

Other baseline variables (click...

Eastern Cooperative Oncology Gr...

Smoker Status

Clinical Stage

RCT

Observational

Active Trial

Median Follow-up

Median Overall Survival

Median Progression-free Survival

Discontinuation due to

Treatment-related de

Treatment emergent

Serious Adverse Event

Adverse Event-relate

Adverse Events ≥ Gr

Mortality

Hypothesis/es

Statistical Analyses

Subgroup Analysis

Meta-analysis

Indirect and/or Mixed Treatment...

Adverse Reactions

Ongoing Trial

Limitations

Conclusions

Randomized Controlled Trial

Sex

Mean Age

Age (years)

Geography

Edit Tag

Tag Name

Study

Question Type

Single Apply

Question

What is the clinical trial name or primary author surname (year published)?

Add Alias:

Alias

Advanced Configuration: Tag Contents

Content Mode

Table

Add Column

New Column

Add

Clinical Trial Name

NCT Number

Primary Author Surname and Year

Add Option in Selected Column

Option

Clinical Trial #1

Clinical Trial #2

So in Tagging, the table looks like this instead, displaying the configured options to be chosen from:

78 Wu, 2013

Abstract

Full Text

Supplements

Related Reports

PubMed

Articles

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Navigation

Back

Skip

Complete

Questions (23/25)

Relevant Evidence

Study: What is the clinical trial name or primary author surname (year published)?

Clinical Trial Name	NCT Number	Primary Author Surname and Year
No Selection		
Clinical Trial #1		
Clinical Trial #2		
No Selection		

Not Relevant

Answered

Update

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

Select Tag

RCT

Annotate or Enter Text

Note: an arbitrary number of rows are displayed but when the last row is filled, the table will automatically add additional rows.



Switching options on and off is non-destructive, meaning you can always switch without any data loss.

Configuring Options is not limited to Table Contents and may be configured for Tags with Text Contents. Learn more about [configuring text options](#).

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