

Configure Intervention and Data Elements

In order to Extract, you first need to Configure Interventions and Data Elements, which you do from the Configure Study Tags page in order to reuse the structure you built during the Tagging stage.

Interventions correspond to the types of therapies/treatments/medications etc. that were compared across the articles and appear as purple in the Tagging Hierarchy. **Data Elements** refer to all other relevant data from the article that will be extracted and appear as gold in the Tagging Hierarchy.

Note: Only one hierarchy can be designated as your Intervention hierarchy, but any node in your hierarchy can be configured as a Data Element. There is no requirement, however, that every tag be configured as a data element!

Where does Extraction Configuration take place?

The screenshot displays the 'Common Data Elements - Embolization for cSDH' configuration page. The sidebar on the left includes navigation options: 'Nest Home', 'Literature Search', 'Screening', 'Tagging', 'Extraction', and 'Study Inspector'. The 'Extraction' option is highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Protocol' and contains the following sections:

- Common Data Elements: Prospective studies of embolizing cSDH**
- Background:** Embolization of the middle meningeal artery (MMA) has emerged as a therapeutic option (either alone or with surgery) to treat cSDH. Multiple trials of embolization are active, but they are not collecting "harmonized" (i.e. comparable) data elements, limiting the ability to compare results across trials.
- Objective:** To collect, classify, and count the Data Elements from all published prospective studies of MMA embolization along with all active trials of MMA embolization.
- Inclusion/Exclusion:**

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Prospective trials of MMA embolization (published or active)	Case reports, case series, retrospective studies
Must report embolization of the MMA either alone or in combination with surgery	Animal studies
Must report clinical outcomes	Editorials, correspondence, opinion articles
	Methods articles
	Guidelines articles or news/updates
	Studies not reporting interventions or outcomes of interest
- Interventions:**
 - MMA embolization alone - broken down into Liquid Embolic, Particles, Glue/BCA, or Other
 - MMA embolization with surgery - broken down into Liquid Embolic, Particles, Glue/BCA, or Other
 - Comparator therapies
- Outcomes of Interest:**

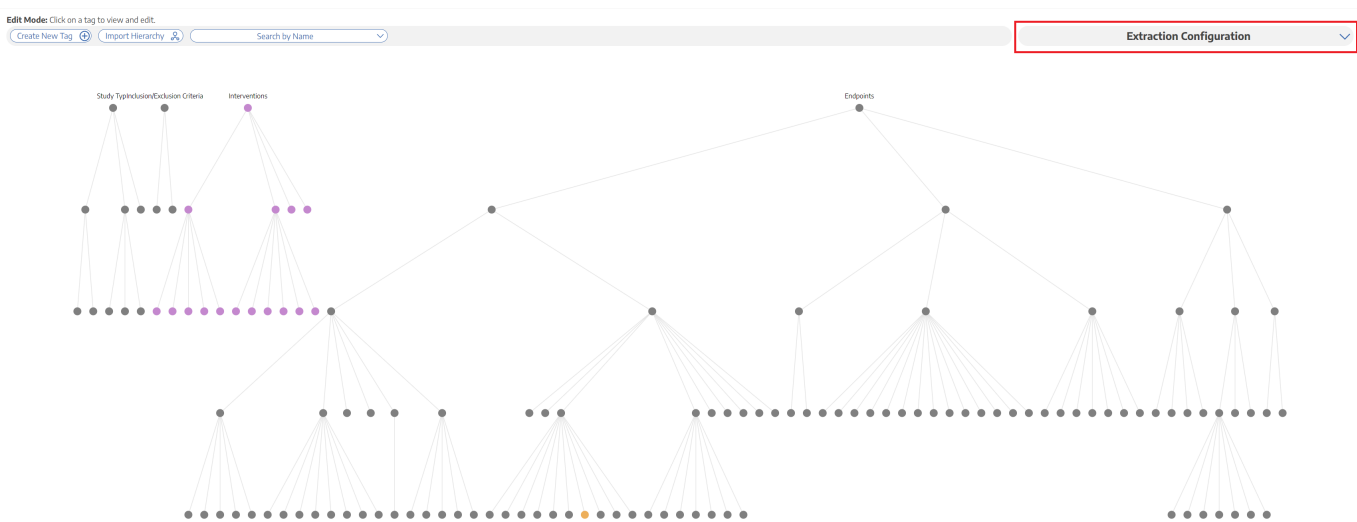
Safety Endpoints	Efficacy Endpoints
Tag all endpoints once per study, whether primary or secondary	Tag all endpoints once per study, whether primary or secondary

Extraction can be configured in two places: in the same location that Tags are configured or under "Configure Extraction" in the Extraction module. Extraction configuration is integrated into tagging configuration in order to use your existing hierarchy to structure your Interventions and Data Elements.

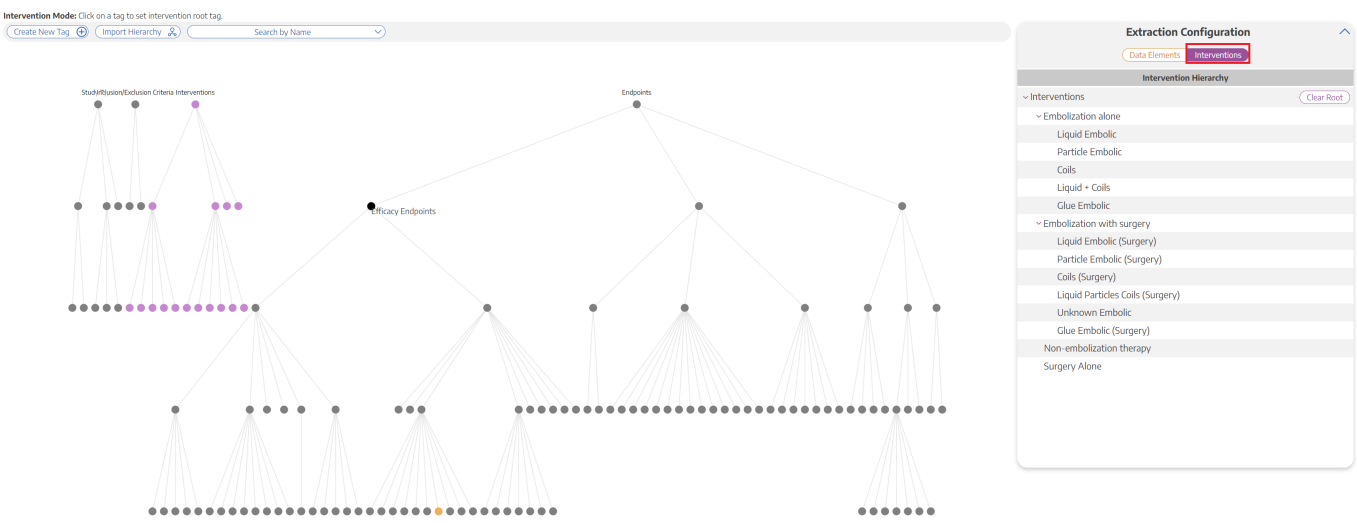
Configuring Interventions

1. Open the Extraction Configuration panel

Expand the "Extraction Configuration" dropdown button on the right.

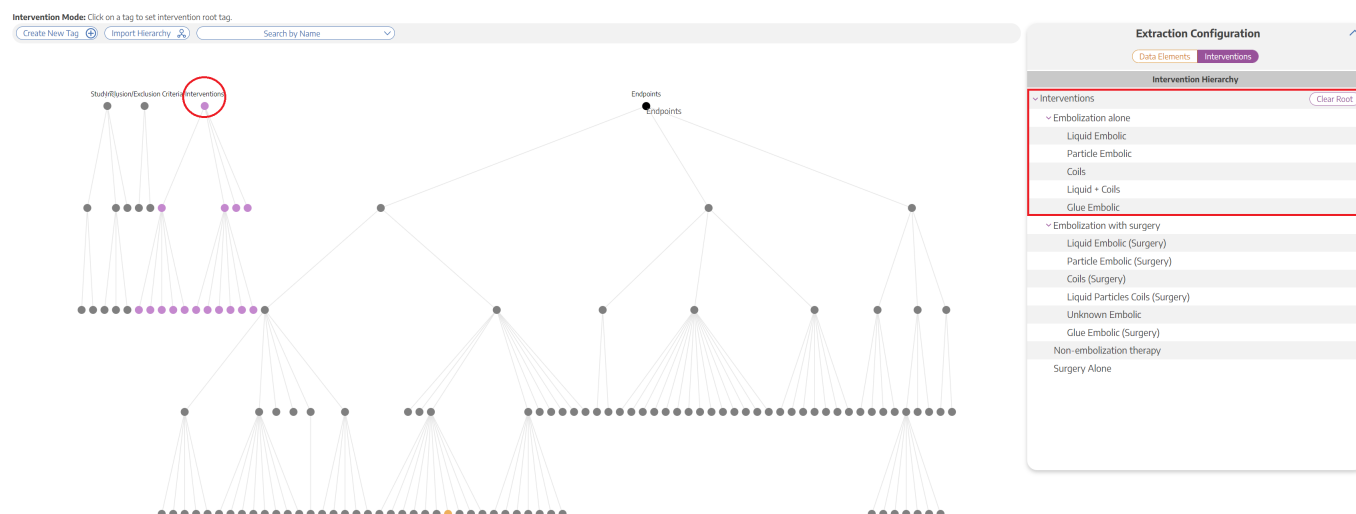


2. Toggle to Interventions

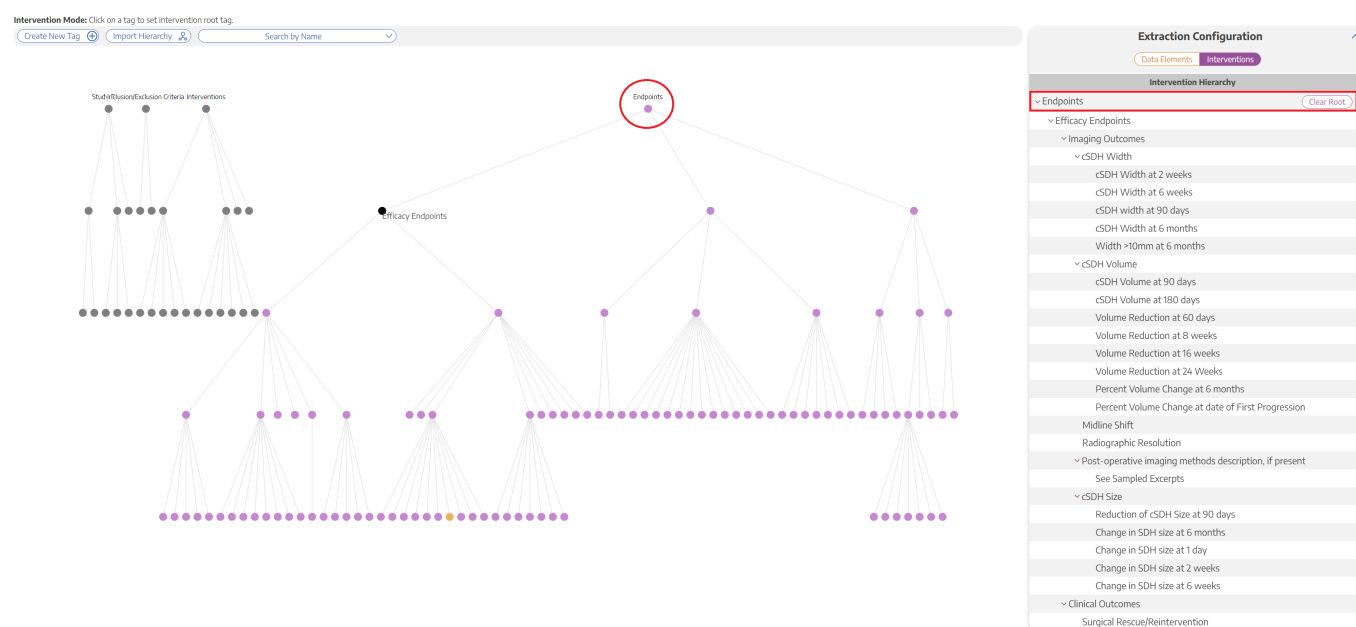


3. Click on the "Interventions" Root Tag

The Intervention list on the right corresponds to all of the tags underneath the “Intervention” root tag



Intervention tags can easily be changed. For example, by simply opening the Interventions tab and clicking “Endpoints”, all tags under “Endpoints” are now Interventions for your Extraction.



This is important to note because if you accidentally leave the incorrect hierarchy as the Interventions and then you go to extract, these incorrect Interventions options (for instance, “Endpoints” tags in the example above) will appear under the Intervention drop-down menu instead of the “Interventions” tags

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Settings

Literature Search

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Other Sources

Search Explorer

Query Builder

Screening

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Configure Screening

Tagging

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Configure Tagging

Extraction

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Configure Extraction

Study Inspector

Syntheses

Manuscript Editor

Abstract Editor

Report

Abstract

Full Text

Supplements

Related Reports

PubMed

Navigation

Study Design

Arms

Intervention

Arm Size

100% Activities of Daily Living

0 Week Mortality

180 Day Mortality

240 Week Mortality

30 Day Mortality

60 Day Mortality

7 Day Mortality

0 Week Mortality

30 day mortality

Artery Dissection

Assessment/Events

Barbitol Index

Change in SDH size at 1 day

Change in SDH size at 2 weeks

Change in SDH size at 6 weeks

Change in SDH size at 6 weeks

Clinical Outcomes

ChS Infection

Complications/Events

Contrast agent allergy or encephalopathy

CSH Size

Research—Human—Clinical Studies

Middle Meningeal Artery Embolization for Chronic Subdural Hematoma: A Multi-Center Experience of 154 Consecutive Embolizations

BACKGROUND: Middle meningeal artery (MMA) embolization has emerged as a promising treatment for chronic subdural hematoma (CSH).

OBJECTIVE: To determine the safety and efficacy of MMA embolization.

METHODS: Consecutive patients who underwent MMA embolization for CSH (primary treatment or recurrence after conventional surgery) at 15 centers were included. Clinical details and follow-up were collected prospectively. Primary clinical and radiographic outcomes were the proportion of patients requiring additional surgical treatment within 90 d after index treatment and proportion with > 50% CSH thickness reduction on follow-up computed tomography imaging within 90 d. National Institute of Health Stroke Scale and modified Rankin Scale were also clinical outcomes.

RESULTS: A total of 158 patients were included (mean age 69.8, 29% female). A total of 15 patients underwent bilateral interventions for 164 total embolizations (66.7% primary treatment). At presentation, 30.4% and 23.9% of patients were on antiplatelet and anticoagulation therapy, respectively. Median admission CSH thickness was 14 mm. A total of 46.1% of embolizations were performed under general anesthesia, and 97.4% of procedures were successfully completed. A total of 70.2% of embolizations used particles, and 25.3% used liquid embolics with no significant outcome difference between embolization materials ($P > .05$). On last follow-up (mean 94.9 d), median CSH thickness was 4 mm (77% median thickness reduction). A total of 70.8% of patients had > 50% improvement on imaging (DL 9% improved clinically), and 9 patients (6.5%) required further CSH treatment. There were 16 complications with 9 (6.5%) because of continued hematoma expansion. Mortality rate was 4.4%, mostly unrelated to the index procedure but because of underlying comorbidities.

CONCLUSION: MMA embolization may provide a safe and efficacious minimally invasive alternative to conventional surgical techniques.

KEY WORDS: Chronic subdural hematoma, Chronic subdural hemorrhage, Middle meningeal artery embolization, Refractory subdural hematoma, Refractory subdural hemorrhage

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Chronic subdural hematoma (CSH) is one of the most common neurosurgical diseases. Its incidence is rising from population aging and increasing antiplatelet and anticoagulant use.¹⁻³ Spontaneous resolution of CSH in cases, reported mainly for patients with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura,⁴ Barbitol infusions or craniotomy and drainage are considered the gold standard for symptomatic CSH. However, more than 5% to 30% of operative cases are associated with hematoma recurrence.¹⁻³ Symptomatic recurrence is

Luckily, this is easily fixed: just navigate back to the Data Elements Menu within the Tagging Hierarchy, click on the “Interventions” root tag, and viola, your Interventions are Interventions once again!

Configuring Data Elements

1. View the Data Elements Menu

Navigate to the Data Elements Menu and click “Data Elements”

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The data elements tab will show you a list of all tags, which you can select either in the list or by clicking on the tag node.

Click the plus sign next to a tag to turn the tag into a Data Element

Nested Knowledge - <https://wiki.nested-knowledge.com/>

3. Select the Data Type

Continuous, Dichotomous, or Categorical (Mandatory)

Data Element Mode: Click on a tag to set a data element.

Create New Tag

Import Hierarchy

Search by Name

Study/Study/Exclusion CriteInterventions

Endpoints

Extraction Configuration

Data Elements

Interventions

Name	Data Type	
16 week Mortality	Dichotomous	⊖
180 Day Mortality		⊕
246 Week Mortality		⊕
30 day Mortality		⊕
60 day Mortality		⊕
7 day Mortality		⊕
8 Week Mortality		⊕
90 day mortality		⊕
Active Cohort Study (prospective)		⊕
Active Non-Randomized Trial		⊕
Active Randomized Controlled Trial		⊕
Active Trials		⊕
(ADL) Activities of Daily Living		⊕
Artery Dissection		⊕
Assessments/Surveys		⊕
180 Day Mortality		

Data Type:

Continuous

Dichotomous

Categorical

Depending on the data type, different inputs will populate. For example, if a data element is categorical, you will be able to specify the different categories.

4. Select the Expected Timepoint

Baseline or Outcome - Choose the Expected Timepoint based on whether the data was collected at Baseline or as an Outcome (Mandatory)

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Data Element Mode: Click on a tag to set a data element.

Create New Tag

Import Hierarchy

Search by Name

Study/In/Exclusion Interventions

Endpoints

Extraction Configuration

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Interventions

Name	Data Type	
16 week Mortality	Dichotomous	⊖
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60 day Mortality		⊕
7 day Mortality		⊕
8 Week Mortality		⊕
90 day mortality		⊕
Active Cohort Study (prospective)		⊕
Active Non-Randomized Trial		⊕
Active Randomized Controlled Trial		⊕
Active Trials		⊕

180 Day Mortality

Data Type *

Continuous

Expected Timepoint *

Baseline

Outcome

Unit

Central Tendency Measure *

Close

Save

If the data element can be both a Baseline and an Outcome, choose Baseline.

5. Select the Direction

Higher Better or Lower Better (if applicable) - For example, the Data Element is “Mortality”, Lower Better would most likely be appropriate

Data Element Mode: Click on a tag to set a data element.

Create New Tag

Import Hierarchy

Search by Name

Study/In/Exclusion Interventions

Endpoints

Extraction Configuration

Data Elements

Interventions

Name	Data Type	
16 week Mortality	Dichotomous	⊖
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Active Non-Randomized Trial		⊕
Active Randomized Controlled Trial		⊕
Active Trials		⊕

180 Day Mortality

Data Type *

Continuous

Expected Timepoint *

Outcome

Direction

Higher Better

Lower Better

Close

Save

6. Add the Measurement Units

Example: Mintues, mL, kg (if applicable)

Data Element Mode: Click on a tag to set a data element.

Create New Tag

Import Hierarchy

Search by Name

Study/Study/Exclusion Clite/Interventions

Endpoints

Extraction Configuration

Data Elements

Interventions

Name	Data Type	
16 week Mortality	Dichotomous	⊖
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8 Week Mortality		⊕
90 day mortality		⊕
Active Cohort Study (prospective)		⊕
Active Non-Randomized Trial		⊕
Active Randomized Controlled Trial		⊕
Active Trials		⊕

180 Day Mortality

Data Type:

Continuous

Expected Timepoint:

Outcome

Direction:

Lower Better

Units:

Unit

Central Tendency Measure:

Close

Save

7. Add the Central Tendency Measurement

Mean or Median (Mandatory for continuous variables) - After choosing Mean or Median, it will also ask you about “Dispersion Measure” (SD for Mean; IQR or Range for Median)

Data Element Mode: Click on a tag to set a data element.

Create New Tag

Import Hierarchy

Search by Name

Study/Study/Exclusion Interventions

Endpoints

Extraction Configuration

Data Elements

Interventions

Name	Data Type	
16 week Mortality	Dichotomous	⊖
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60 day Mortality		⊕
7 day Mortality		⊕
8 Week Mortality		⊕
90 day mortality		⊕
Active Cohort Study (prospective)		⊕
Active Non-Randomized Trial		⊕
Active Randomized Controlled Trial		⊕

180 Day Mortality

Data Type: Continuous

Expected Timepoint: Outcome

Direction: Lower Better

Units: Unit

Central Tendency Measure

Mean

Mean

Median

Close

Save

8. Click Save

Confirm that the configuration worked based on whether the node turned gold, and move on to configure any other Data Elements of interest

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