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?

Extraction can be configured "Configure Extraction" in the Extraction module. *Note:* this page is the same as the "Configure Tagging" page, but with the extraction section automatically open.

Extraction configuration is integrated into tagging configuration in order to use your existing hierarchy to structure your Interventions and Data Elements.

Home: Dual Two Pass: HF					
Nest Home	Show Table of Contents	Protoc	ol	Edit 🖉	
Dashboard Settings	Heart Failure: Ace Inhibitors	& ARBs			
Literature Search	About				
Other Sources Duplicate Review Search Exploration			patient outcomes from treatment of Heart that were reported in randomized controlled		
Abstract Screening 13/16 Configure Screening	practicing adding and running searches, in	In this nest, you can examine the search, screening, tagging, and extraction completed in this review, as well as editing the protocol (below) and practicing adding and running searches, including and excluding records, editing the tagging hierarchy, and collecting tags and data based on underlying included studies. To follow a guided walk-through of this demo, please visit our documentation.			
Adjudicate Screening	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	If you have any questions, view our Documentation using the "?" in the upper right, or <u>contact support</u> . Happy nest building!			
Full Text Screening 4/5		······································	·····		
Adjudicate Screening		Research question:			
Tagging 2/4	serious adverse events, cardiac events?	How do the existing pharmacological therapies for heart failure with reduced ejection fraction compare with respect to safety outcomes: mortality, serious adverse events, cardiac events?			
Configure Tagging	Background:				
Extraction 1/4	Heart failure is one of the leading causes of	gs used to address it. The publication of	nd the recent approval of angiotensin II rece f multiple RCTs related to both ARBs and AC		
Study Inspector	Inclusion/Exclusion:				
Synthesis	Inclusion Cri	teria	Exclusion Criteria		
Manuscript Editor	RCTs publish	ed since 2010	Editorial		
Abstract Editor Export	Studies repor	ting pharmacological therapies	Protocol or methods article		

Configuring Interventions

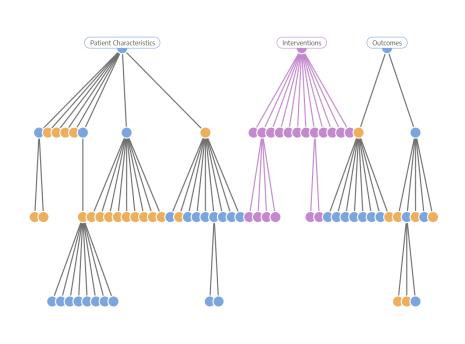
1. Open the Extraction Configuration panel

If it isn't already, expand the "Extraction Configuration" dropdown button on the right.

 \sim

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

 Create New Tag ① Import Hierarchy &



Search by Name

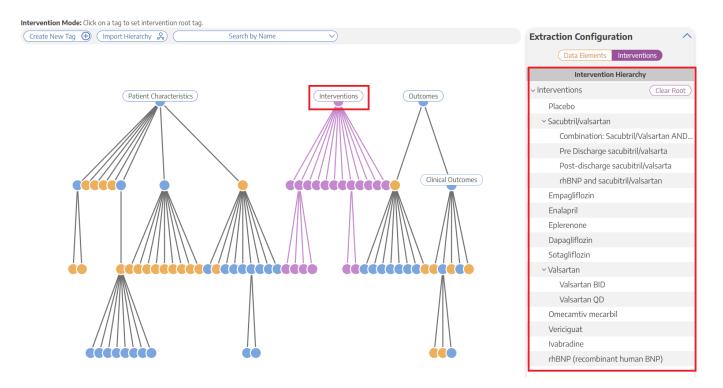
Extraction Configura	ation	^	
Data Elements	Interventions		
Name	Data Type	ዱ	
ACE Inhibitors		\oplus	
Acute Kidney Injury		\oplus	
Age		\oplus	
Aldosterone Antagonists		\oplus	
All causes death	Dichotomous	Θ	
Angina Pectoris		\oplus	
Angioedema		\oplus	
ARBs		\oplus	
ARNI		\oplus	
Atrial Fibrillation		\oplus	
Beta-Blockers		\oplus	
BMI	Continuous	Θ	
Cardiac glycosides		\oplus	
Cardiac resynchronization therapy		\oplus	
Cardiovascular Death	Dichotomous	Θ	
Change in KCCQ Clinical Summary Score		\oplus	
Clinical Outcomes		\oplus	
Clinical Values		(+)	
Click a row to	o configure		

2. Toggle to Interventions

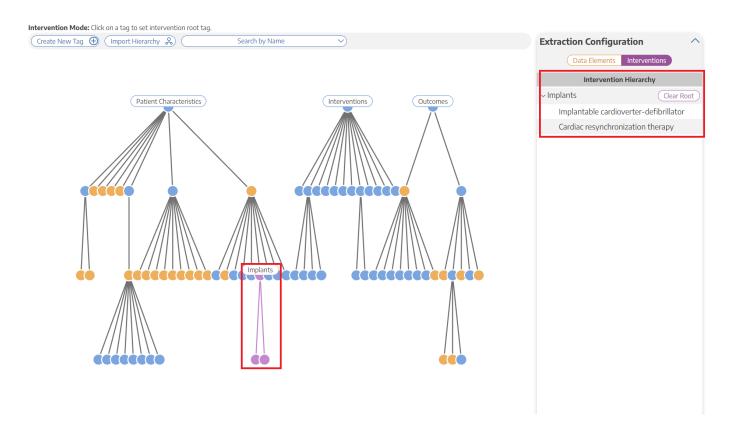
reate New Tag 💮 (Import Hierarchy 🖇) Search by Name 🗸	Extraction Configuration
	Data Elements Interventions
	Intervention Hierarchy
(Patient Characteristics) (Interventions) Outcomes	~ Interventions (Clear Root
	Placebo
	~ Sacubtril/valsartan
	Combination: Sacubtril/Valsartan AND
	Pre Discharge sacubitril/valsarta
	Post-discharge sacubitril/valsarta
	rhBNP and sacubitril/valsartan
	Empagliflozin
	Enalapril
	Eplerenone
	Dapagliflozin
	Sotagliflozin
	~ Valsartan
	Valsartan BID
	Valsartan QD
	Omecamtiv mecarbil
	Vericiguat
	Ivabradine
	rhBNP (recombinant human BNP)

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 "Implants", all tags under "Implants" 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, "Implants" tags in the example above) will appear under the Intervention dropLast update: 2023/03/13 wiki:autolit:extraction:configure https://wiki.nested-knowledge.com/doku.php?id=wiki:autolit:extraction:configure&rev=1678740585 20:49

down menu instead of the "Interventions" tags

Data Extraction: Dual Two Pa	SS: HF				Q (
Nest Home	Abstract Full Text	Supplements Related Reports	PMC V	\	Navigation
Dashboard Settings	Q		ə G ⊖⊕ i	Back	
	~			↔	Study Design
iterature Search				Arms	, 3
ther Sources uplicate Review				Intervention	
earch Exploration	\bigcirc	European Journal of Heart Failure (2013) 15, 1062-1073	S.	No Selection Cardiac resynchronization therapy	
bstract Screening 13/16	EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF CARDIX OSY*	doi:10.1093/eurjhf/hft052		Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator	
onfigure Screening				- Implants	
djudicate Screening				Filter Data Elements	
ull Text Screening 4/5	Dua	l angiotensin recepto	or and nep		Add one or more ar
djudicate Screening	inhit	oition as an alternati	ve to angic	(+	Comments (1
agging 2/4	conv	verting enzyme inhib	ition in pa	(†)	History
onfigure Tagging		0 /			
xtraction 1/4		nic systolic heart fai			
onfigure Extraction	desig	gn of the Prospective	e comparis		
	with	ACEI to Determine	Impact o		
tudy Inspector					
vnthesis	Mor	tality and morbidity	in Heart F		
lanuscript Editor	(PA	RADIGM-HF)			
bstract Editor					
spore	John J	V. McMurrav ¹ *. Milton Packer ² . Al	shav S. Desai ³ lir		

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"

eate New Tag 🕀 (Import Hierarchy 🖇 Search by Name	Solution Extraction Configuration	
	Data Elements Interventions	
	Name Data Type	2
(Patient Characteristics)	(Interventions) (Outcomes) ACE Inhibitors	\oplus
	Acute Kidney Injury	\oplus
	Age	\oplus
	Aldosterone Antagonists	\oplus
	All causes death Dichotomou	us E
	Angina Pectoris	0
	Angioedema	Θ
	ARBs	Θ
		Θ
	Atrial Fibrillation	Θ
	Beta-Blockers	0
	BMI Continuous	e
	Cardiac glycosides	6
	Cardiac resynchronization therapy	Θ
Cardiac glycosides	Cardiovascular Death Dichotomou	us E
	Change in KCCQ Clinical Summary Score	Θ
	Clinical Outcomes	Θ
	Clinical Values	(4
	Click a row to configure	

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configure

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.

2. Turn tag into Data Element

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

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e New Tag 🕀 (Import Hierarchy 🖇) 🤇	Search by Name			Extraction Configura	ation	
				Data Elements	Interventions	
				Name	Data Type	ď
Patient Characteristics		Interventions	Outcomes	ACE Inhibitors		6
				Acute Kidney Injury		6
				Age		6
	\backslash			Aldosterone Antagonists		(
		///////////////////////////////////////		All causes death	Dichotomous	(
				Angina Pectoris		(
			Ā Ā	Angioedema		(
			/////	ARBs		(
		\		ARNI		(
	///////////////////////////////////////	\ \///	$ \rangle\rangle\rangle$	Atrial Fibrillation		(
	ŧćććċċċċċċċċ		ièèèèééééè	Beta-Blockers		(
			Λ	BMI	Continuous	(
				Cardiac glycosides		(
			/ \	Cardiac resynchronization therapy		(
				Cardiovascular Death	Dichotomous	(
				Change in KCCQ Clinical Summary Score		(
				Clinical Outcomes		(
				Clinical Values		(
				Click a row to	configure	

3. Select the Data Type

Continuous, Dichotomous, or Categorical (Mandatory)

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ata Element Mode: Click on a tag to set a data element. Create New Tag ⊕ (Import Hierarchy &) Search by Name		Extraction Configura	tion	~
			Interventions	
		Name	Data Type	ዱ
(Patient Characteristics) (Interven	tions Outcomes	ACE Inhibitors		\oplus
Patient Characteristics		Acute Kidney Injury		\oplus
		Age		\oplus
		Aldosterone Antagonists		\oplus
		All causes death	Dichotomous	Θ
		Angina Pectoris		\oplus
		Angioedema		\oplus
		ARBs		\oplus
		ARNI		\oplus
		Atrial Fibrillation		\oplus
		Beta-Blockers		\oplus
		BMI	Continuous	Θ
	//\	Cardiac glycosides		\oplus
		Cardiac resynchronization		(+)
	/ 1 \	rhBNP and sacub	itril/valsartan	
		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)

Data Type: *	
Continuous	~
Expected Timepoint: *	
	^
Baseline	
Outcome	
Unit	
Central Tendency Measure *	
	~
Close	

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

rhBNP and sacubitril/valsartan	
Data Type: *	
Continuous	~
Expected Timepoint: *	
Outcome	~
Direction:	
	\sim
Higher Better	
Lower Better	
	~
Close	

6. Add the Measurement Units

Example: Mintues, mL, kg (if applicable)

rhBNP ar	nd sacubitril/valsartan
Data Type: *	
	Continuous 🗸 🗸
Expected Timepoint: *	
	Outcome 🗸
Direction:	
L	Lower Better 🗸 🗸 🗸
Units:	
Unit	
Central Tendency Meas	sure *
	~)
Close	

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)

rhBNP and sacubitril/valsartan	
Data Type: *	
Continuous	~
Expected Timepoint: *	
Outcome	~
Direction:	
Lower Better	~
Units:	
Unit	
Central Tendency Measure *	
	^
Mean	
Median	

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

How many Data Elements should you create?

When configuring your Data Elements, it is vital to recognize that **every Data Element you configure must be**:

- 1. collected as a metric across all studies, adding time to your project, and
- 2. presented on Synthesis, potentially confusing readers as to which Data Elements are vital to your review/meta-analysis.

It is also important to understand that, unlike with primary studies, multivariate comparisons are limited in meta-analytical research by the aggregated nature of the data. Thus, all Data Elements should be of direct interest to compare among Interventions of interest. There is no exactly 'correct' number of Data Elements. However, remember that: the minimum # of metrics collected = # of study arms * # of Data Elements configured, and this can increase if multiple timepoints are collected.

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Therefore, the following **suggested guidelines** may help estimate the appropriate number of Data Elements and project timelines:

- **1-3 Data Elements:** <5 min per study, highly focused Synthesis. May provide too little context for key outcomes, but optimizes project timelines & ease of quality control.
- **4-7 Data Elements:** 5-10 min per study, focused Synthesis. Likely represents the primary & secondary outcomes of interest, as well as high-value background data.
- 8-10 Data Elements: 10-20 min per study, detailed Synthesis. Likely represents all primary & secondary outcomes of interest, subsidiary endpoints, and any background data of interest. Data sparsity may be a problem. Recommended that you keep your review to this size or smaller!
- **10-20 Data Elements:** Up to an hour per study, intensively detailed Synthesis. Likely represents most data elements reported in underlying studies; may represent an unfocused research question. Should be reserved only for extensive reviews where the endpoints of interest are undefined, or review types that require going beyond conventional methods.
- 20+ Data Elements: Several hours per study, potentially overwhelming Synthesis. Can introduce not only data sparsity but collection quality concerns. May reflect an unfocused research question or unconventional review type. Recommended that such reviews be split into smaller pieces if they must be undertaken.

These are suggestions only, but can have major impact on the quality, focus, and timeliness of projects. If you have any questions on this guidance, feel free to Contact Support!

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