

Tag Content Options

Whether your tag's contents is set to text (default) or tables ([learn how to configure tables here](#)), you may want to consider configuring predetermined options to choose from when extracting data instead of inputting free text.

Inputting free text is the default mode and allows for greater flexibility in data extraction, but sometimes the best and more efficient way is to select from pre-configured options.

Configure Text Content Options

By default, text contents is selected for all tags, so when extracting data using tags the following is displayed in Tagging. When a question is displayed, regardless of question type, and a tag is selected, a text box is displayed for input of data. Note: the examples here will be displayed in Form-based Tagging as it is the default Tagging mode.

The image shows a research article from the Lancet (2022; 400: 116-25) titled "Endovascular thrombectomy versus standard bridging thrombolytic with endovascular thrombectomy within 4-5 h of stroke onset: an open-label, blinded-endpoint, randomised non-inferiority trial". The article is by Peter J Mitchell, Bernard Yan, Leonid Churilov, Richard J Dowling, Steven J Bush, Andrew Bivard, Xiao Chuan Huo, Guoqing Wang, Shi Yong Zhang, Mai Duy Ton, Dennis J Cordato, Timothy J Kleinig, Henry Ma, Ronil V Chandra, Helen Brown, Bruce C V Campbell, Andrew K Cheung, Brendan Steinfart, Rebecca Scroop, Kendal Redmond, Ferdinand Miteff, Yan Liu, Dang Phuc Duc, Hal Rice, Mark W Parsons, Teddy Y Wu, Huy-Thang Nguyen, Geoffrey A Donnan, Zhong Rong Miao, Stephen M Davis, on behalf of the DIRECT-SAFE Investigators.

The tagging interface on the right shows a question "Study Design: What was the study design?" with a dropdown menu set to "Randomized Controlled Trial". Below it is a text box for "Annotate or Enter Text". Further down is another question "Study Location: Where was the study located?" with a text box containing "The trial was done at 25 acute-care hospitals in Australia (n=10 sites), New Zealand (n=1), China (n=11), and Vietnam (n=3)". The interface also includes buttons for "Not Relevant", "Answered", and "Update".

If you would prefer a dropdown of options to choose from when a tag is applied, instead of a text box, you can configure options. Currently you can only have a text box or options displayed in Tagging, and *only one configured option can be chosen*.

To configure options for a specific tag, head to the Configure Tag Hierarchy page, and select the tag of interest in edit mode. Under "Content mode," select "Options" and then input options to be chosen from instead of text when the tag is applied. In this case, different types of randomized controlled trial designs are configured as options to choose from.

Nest Home

Activity

Settings

Literature Search

Other Sources

Duplicate Review

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Abstract Screening

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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

Randomized Controlled Trial

Sex

Mean Age

Age (years)

Geography

Atatinib

Gefitinib

Erlotinib

Pemetrexed

Cisplatin+Pemetrexed/Gefitinib

Chemo + erlotinib

Cisplatin+Pemetrexed

Cisplatin+Gemcitabine

Gefitinib

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 Surviv

Median Progression-I

Discontinuation due t

Treatment emergent

Treatment-related de

Treatment emergent

Serious Adverse Ever

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

Edit Tag

Tag Name

RCT

Question Type

Description

Add Alias

Alias

Advanced Configuration: Tag Contents

Content Mode

Options

Add Option

Option

Factorial design

Parallel design

Crossover design

Tagging Module: Text Content Options

Inputting options is auto-saved once added and immediately updates the data extraction form in Tagging. The above configured options would be displayed in Tagging as follows:

156 Mitchell, 2022

Abstract Full Text Supplements Related Reports

PubMed

Articles

Endovascular thrombectomy versus standard bridging thrombolytic with endovascular thrombectomy within 4.5 h of stroke onset: an open-label, blinded-endpoint, randomised non-inferiority trial

Peter J Mitchell*, Bernard Yan*, Leonid Churilov, Richard J Dowling, Steven J Bush, Andrew Bivard, Xiao Chuan Hua, Guoqing Wang, Shi Yong Zhang, Mai Duy Ton, Dennis J Cardato, Timothy J Kleinig, Henry Ma, Ronil V Chandra, Helen Brown, Bruce CV Campbell, Andrew K Chung, Brendan Steinfert, Rebecca Scoop, Kendal Redmond, Ferdinand Miteff, Yan Liu, Dang Phuc Duc, Hal Rice, Mark W Parsons, Teddy Y Wu, Huy-Thang Nguyen, Geoffrey A Donnan†, Zhong Rong Miao†, Stephen M Davis†, on behalf of the DIRECT-SAFE Investigators†

Summary

Background The benefit of combined treatment with intravenous thrombolysis before endovascular thrombectomy in patients with acute ischaemic stroke caused by large vessel occlusion remains unclear. We hypothesised that the clinical outcomes of patients with stroke with large vessel occlusion treated with direct endovascular thrombectomy within 4.5 h would be non-inferior compared with the outcomes of those treated with standard bridging therapy (intravenous thrombolysis before endovascular thrombectomy).

Methods DIRECT-SAFE was an international, multicentre, prospective, randomised, open-label, blinded-endpoint trial. Adult patients with stroke and large vessel occlusion in the intracranial internal carotid artery, middle cerebral artery (M1 or M2), or basilar artery, confirmed by non-contrast CT and vascular imaging, and who presented within 4.5 h of stroke onset were recruited from 25 acute-care hospitals in Australia, New Zealand, China, and Vietnam. Eligible patients were randomly assigned (1:1) via a web-based, computer-generated randomisation procedure stratified by site of baseline arterial occlusion and by geographic region to direct endovascular thrombectomy or bridging therapy. Patients assigned to bridging therapy received intravenous thrombolytic (alteplase or tenecteplase) as per standard care at each site; endovascular thrombectomy was also per standard of care, using the Trevo device (Stryker Neurovascular, Fremont, CA, USA) as first line intervention. Poststroke assessing outcomes were ranked to assess allocation; patients

Navigation

Questions (7/18)

Study Details

Study Design: What was the study design?

Randomized Controlled Trial

Parallel design

Crossover design

Factorial design

Not Relevant

Not Relevant

Apply

Study Location: Where was the study located?

The trial was done at 25 acute- care hospitals in Australia (n=10 sites), New Zealand (n=1), China (n=11), and Vietnam (n=3).

Not Relevant

Answered

Update

Full Text Tag Recs

Tagging

Comments (0)

History

So, instead of a text box, the configured options are shown. After selection, you can “Apply” tags as normal. The selected option effectively replaces the text excerpt, which is reflected in Synthesis and all spreadsheets exported.



For select question types (single and multiple), if you are configuring options, make sure to do so on the answers



(child tags) and not the questions (parent tags). In the above example this refers to the Randomized Controlled Trial tag and not the Study Design tag. Options are only displayed when a tag is being applied.

Using Questions & Answers vs. Options in the Tag Hierarchy

Creating a form-based tag hierarchy of questions and answers is a great way to visualize your study design and build out a data extraction form to be completed in the Tagging module. However, knowing when to configure a multiple choice question with child tags as answers vs. configuring a single apply question with options as answers lies in how much accompanied information your project requires and your desired export format.

- **Single Select and Multiple Select Questions:** Use these if you want an individual column (tag) for each answer, with text extracted associated with the answer.
- **Options:** Use these if you want an individual cell (contents) underneath a given tag to contain the answer, with no text from the study associated with this answer.

It should be noted that these tools are not mutually exclusive. You can create options within all question types (see the randomized controlled trial example above).

Using Select Questions and No Options (default)

For context: let's say you configure a Multiple Select Question where the parent tag is titled "Study Location" asking "Where is the study located?" with child tags of "In EU" and "Out of EU." In Tagging, the child tags are displayed and when one is selected, a text excerpt can be filled in- this allows additional information or evidence from the publication to be added alongside.

The screenshot displays a research article on the left and a tagging interface on the right. The article, titled "Endovascular thrombectomy versus standard bridging thrombolytic with endovascular thrombectomy within 4-5 h of stroke onset: an open-label, blinded-endpoint, randomised non-inferiority trial" by Mitchell et al. (2022), is from the *Lancet*. The tagging interface on the right shows a "Study Location" question with two options: "In EU" and "Out of EU". The "In EU" option is selected, and a text box below it contains the sentence "The study was conducted in the EU." The interface also includes a "Navigation" panel with buttons for "Back", "Skip", and "Complete", and a list of tags including "Full Text Tag Recs", "Tagging", "Comments (0)", and "History".

When exported, since the selected answer is a separate tag, often it will be displayed in its own

In this way, using options can be good for consolidating data and matching your client/vendor's spreadsheets.

Now let's say the "Study Location" tag is a Single Apply asking "Where is the study located?" but with no child tags. Without options, the question is displayed with an empty text box in Tagging. If options were configured, a dropdown would replace the text excerpt- this allows quicker selection of relevant data, but no additional info can be assigned to the tag.

When exported, since the selected answer is not a separate tag, the option will be displayed in the cell under the tag column, rather than its own column.

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