

● **It's Easy**

A friendly interface makes it simple to search and refine results.

● **It's Powerful**

Advanced semantics finds quality results, not just long lists.

● **It's Inclusive**

All of PubMed, full-text articles, grant applications, TOXLINE, whitepapers, and biomedical news.

● **It's Unique**

Use Power Terms™ to search for categories of objects.

Automatic identification of key concepts enables rapid focus on important topics, including some you may not have thought about.

● **It's Free**

Discover the most effective search available!

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and Free**

## Searching

### Enter your Search

Quertle searches for relationships (such as “caffeine affects sleep”). So, enter all or any part of a relationship in the search box. Examples:

caffeine  
caffeine affects (or caffeine affects what)  
affects sleep (or what affects sleep)  
caffeine affects sleep

Then, use additional qualifiers, including dates, as filters on the Results page.

### Use Power Terms

Power Terms represent entire classes of objects. For example, use \$Diseases to find any disease, but not the word disease. This way, you can do a query like “caffeine affects what \$Diseases” without having to do separate searches for “caffeine affects migraine”, “caffeine affects asthma”, and hundreds more.

### Use Proper Capitalization

When a search term can mean more than one thing, use proper capitalization to make the distinction. For example, “NO” means “nitric oxide”, but “no” is a negative.

### Searching for Specific Authors

To limit your search to articles by a specific author, enter the name in the Author area (author names in the main search box will find the name in the body of the text). If you enter more than one name, Quertle will find documents by ALL of the entered authors.

### Searching for Specific Journals

To limit your search to articles in a specific journal, enter the journal in the Journal area. If you enter more than one name, Quertle will find documents in ANY of the entered journals.

## Understanding the Results

### Relationship Results

The Relationships tab shows documents that contain your search terms used together in a meaningful relationship. The matching relationship(s) are shown with the search terms highlighted to provide immediate context.


### Keyword Results

The Keyword Results tab shows documents that contain your search terms anywhere.

### Full-text


Quertle includes an ever-increasing number of full-text articles. The relationships (or keyword matches) found may be in any section of the article text (including methods and figure legends, but excluding references).

### Viewing More

Click  to see the original document (or click on the title or provider name)

Click  to see the PDF version of the article

Click [My Library](#) to gain access to the document through your institutional subscriptions

Click  after the author list to see all authors (or click on the ellipses)

Click  [More Relationships](#) to view additional relevant relationships (up to 5)

### Sorting

By default, the most relevant results are shown at the top of the list. To sort the results by date, most recent first, click [Sort by Date](#). This choice will persist for future searches until you choose [Sort by Relevance](#).

### Export

Select the results you want. Click the Export link. Most bibliographic software uses the RIS format.

## Filters

### Also Containing

Enter *refining* search terms here. For example, enter “mice” to limit the results to those relevant to that model organism.

### Published Within

This is self-explanatory.

### Publication Type

This, too, is self-explanatory.

### Key Concepts

Key Concepts are topics automatically identified within the resulting relationships (not simply found anywhere in the document).

Key Concepts are organized to help you navigate. If your query contained a Power Term, the members of the category will be displayed under the Power Term name. If your query included “what” in the relationship, even if implicit, the first set of Key Concepts are potential answers to “what”. The Key Concepts also lists General Concepts, with the verbs listed below.

Click a Key Concept to limit the results to those that contain that concept *in the relationship*. Key Concept filters, derived from relationships, are not available from the Keyword Results tab.

### Managing Filters

All filters you have applied are shown in the **Applied Filters** section. To remove all filters, click the **X** to the right of the Applied Filters header. To remove any single filter, click the **X** next to that filter. You can also click on any filter in the list to remove all filters below the one you click. A Key Concept filter is automatically removed when you click on a different Key Concept.