

**Handbook to  
the European  
Pharmacopoeia  
Electronic Edition**





# Contents

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|                  |  |     |
|------------------|--|-----|
| <b>Chapter 1</b> | <b>Overview</b> .....  | 1-1 |
| 1.1              | The electronic edition of the European Pharmacopoeia .....                   | 1-1 |
| 1.2              | Features .....   | 1-1 |
| 1.2.1            | New CD-ROM update with each supplement .....                                 | 1-1 |
| 1.2.2            | PDF version of each text.....  | 1-1 |
| 1.2.3            | Monolingual and bilingual versions.....                                      | 1-2 |
| 1.3              | Date of publication versus date of implementation.....                       | 1-2 |
| 1.4              | Legal validity of the electronic version of the European Pharmacopoeia ..... | 1-2 |
| 1.5              | Revised or corrected texts.....  | 1-2 |
| 1.6              | System requirements .....  | 1-3 |
| 1.7              | Installing the CD-ROM.....   | 1-3 |
| <b>Chapter 2</b> | <b>Browser settings and functionalities</b> .....                            | 2-1 |
| 2.1              | Introduction .....   | 2-1 |
| 2.2              | JavaScript-enabled web browser.....  | 2-1 |
| 2.3              | Language preferences.....  | 2-1 |
| 2.4              | Auto-complete forms.....   | 2-1 |
| 2.5              | Open in new window .....   | 2-2 |
| 2.6              | Cookies .....  | 2-2 |
| <b>Chapter 3</b> | <b>Setting up your LivePublish preferences</b> .....                         | 3-1 |
| 3.1              | Introduction .....   | 3-1 |
| 3.2              | Table of contents: Java versus HTML.....                                     | 3-1 |
| 3.2.1            | The Java table of contents.....  | 3-1 |
| 3.2.2            | The HTML table of contents .....   | 3-4 |
| 3.3              | Changing frame interaction modes.....  | 3-6 |
| 3.3.1            | Toggling search results.....   | 3-6 |
| 3.3.2            | Cycling document.....  | 3-7 |
| 3.3.3            | No frames.....   | 3-7 |
| 3.4              | Selecting a language interface .....   | 3-8 |
| <b>Chapter 4</b> | <b>Recognizing and following links</b> .....                                 | 4-1 |
| 4.1              | Introduction .....   | 4-1 |
| 4.2              | Menu page.....   | 4-1 |
| 4.3              | Table of contents.....   | 4-1 |
| 4.4              | Document panel links.....  | 4-1 |
| 4.4.1            | Previous document, next document .....                                       | 4-2 |

|                  |  |     |
|------------------|--|-----|
| 4.4.2            | Synchronize contents .....   | 4-2 |
| 4.4.3            | Reference .....  | 4-2 |
| 4.4.4            | Other links on the Document<br>panel .....                                 | 4-2 |
| 4.5              | Links within texts to other<br>parts of the European<br>Pharmacopoeia..... | 4-3 |
| 4.6              | Toggleing between French<br>and English .....                              | 4-3 |
| 4.7              | PDF document links.....  | 4-3 |
| 4.8              | World Wide Web links .....   | 4-4 |
| <b>Chapter 5</b> | <b>Search tools</b> .....  | 5-1 |
| 5.1              | Introduction .....   | 5-1 |
| 5.2              | Simple search .....  | 5-1 |
| 5.3              | Expert search .....  | 5-1 |
| 5.3.1            | Boolean operators .....  | 5-2 |
| 5.3.2            | Proximity searches.....  | 5-4 |
| 5.3.3            | Wildcard searches.....   | 5-6 |
| 5.4              | Advanced search.....   | 5-7 |
| <b>Chapter 6</b> | <b>The Hit list</b> .....  | 6-1 |
| 6.1              | Introduction .....   | 6-1 |
| 6.2              | Show context in the search<br>results list.....                            | 6-1 |
| 6.3              | Previous hit, next hit .....   | 6-2 |
| 6.4              | Previous hit document, next<br>hit document .....                          | 6-2 |
| 6.5              | Next .....   | 6-3 |
| 6.6              | Clear search .....   | 6-3 |
| <b>Chapter 7</b> | <b>Printing</b> .....  | 7-1 |
| 7.1              | Printing a web browser frame .....   | 7-1 |
| 7.1.1            | Print all linked documents.....  | 7-1 |
| 7.1.2            | Printing hit lists.....  | 7-2 |
| 7.2              | Printing PDF files.....  | 7-2 |
| <b>Chapter 8</b> | <b>Getting technical support</b> .....                                     | 8-1 |

# Chapter 1

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## Overview

### 1.1

#### **The electronic edition of the European Pharmacopoeia**

Welcome to the electronic edition of the European Pharmacopoeia. The electronic edition has been designed to allow you to easily view, search and print the European Pharmacopoeia. It is a cumulative electronic collection of all the texts of the 4th Edition and of any subsequent supplements to the 4th Edition. The electronic edition is published using NextPage's LivePublish, which is designed around a site model. The database is separated into sections following the model used in the printed version. Individual or grouped texts or sections can be searched, or a global search of the whole Pharmacopoeia can be conducted. Every word in the entire Pharmacopoeia is indexed and can be searched with reliable and consistent results.

### 1.2

#### **Features**

#### 1.2.1

##### **New CD-ROM update with each supplement**

The electronic version of the European Pharmacopoeia is completely cumulative, containing all of the texts of the 4th Edition, plus any texts which have been revised, corrected or newly published in a subsequent supplement to the 4th Edition. With each new supplement, an updated, cumulative CD-ROM is published and sent on a subscription basis to the user.

Each CD-ROM is clearly marked with a date of implementation and an expiration date (for more information, see below under [Date of publication versus date of implementation](#)).

#### 1.2.2

##### **PDF version of each text**

Every text contained in the electronic version of the European Pharmacopoeia has a corresponding Adobe Acrobat PDF file. This provides easy and instant access to a text as it appears in the printed version of the 2002 4th Edition or a subsequent Supplement. With the free Adobe® Acrobat® Reader® software contained

on the CD-ROM, you can view and print Adobe PDF documents. For more information about PDF files, see below under [PDF files](#).

### 1.2.3

#### **Monolingual and bilingual versions**

The electronic edition is available in English, French or a bilingual version. For our bilingual users, a link has been placed in each text which allows you to switch easily to the same text in the other language. See below under [Toggling between French and English](#) for more information.

### 1.3

#### **Date of publication versus date of implementation**

Each updated CD-ROM provides a cumulative edition of the European Pharmacopoeia combining the 2002 Fourth Edition and all of its subsequent supplements. As the cumulative edition contains the most recent version of each text, some of these texts, at the time of publication, have not yet been legally implemented. For this reason, the CD-ROM also contains older versions of texts which have legal validity until a specified date. These are kept in a subfolder of the database.

It is the responsibility of the user to verify that the correct version of a text is consulted.

### 1.4

#### **Legal validity of the electronic version of the European Pharmacopoeia**

Each new electronic edition is cumulative and is compiled from the same texts which were used to produce the paper versions of the 2002 Fourth Edition and its subsequent supplements.

In the event of any divergence between the printed version and the electronic version, it is the paper version which prevails. Every text in the electronic edition has a corresponding Acrobat file which is identical to the printed version, and which may be viewed by activating the link found at the top of each text.

### 1.5

#### **Revised or corrected texts**

In the electronic version, triangular tags (▶◀) indicate where part of a text has been revised or corrected. A pair of scissors (✂) indicates where a text has been corrected.

indicates where part of a text has been deleted. It is to be emphasized that these indications, which are not necessarily exhaustive, are given for information and do not form an official part of the texts. Editorial changes are not indicated.

## **1.6**

### **System requirements**

#### **Personal Edition – Minimum Requirements**

- Windows 95, 98, NT (SP 3 or greater), 2000 or XP Professional
- Intel compatible 90 MHz Processor or higher
- 32 MB RAM recommended
- 8 MB Hard drive space
- A network adaptor and TCP/IP protocol
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 (or later) or Netscape Navigator 4.79 (or later)
- Browser must have cookie support enabled

#### **Intranet Edition – Minimum Requirements**

- Windows NT Server 4.0 (SP 6 or greater), 2000 Server or 2000 Advanced Server
- Intel compatible or Pentium III, 600 MHz Processor or higher
- 256 MB RAM recommended
- 750 MB Hard drive space
- 100 MB/s Network Interface card
- Microsoft Internet Information Server 4 (or later)
- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 (or later) or Netscape Navigator 4.79 (or later)
- Browser must have cookie support enabled

## **1.7**

### **Installing the CD-ROM**

The CD-ROM may be installed onto an individual computer or an intranet. For details please see the CD-ROM installation instructions located in the readme.txt file on the CD-ROM.



# Chapter 2

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## Browser settings and functionalities

### 2.1

#### Introduction

As the electronic edition of the European Pharmacopoeia is based upon the web site model, use of a good browser to search and view texts is essential. In addition the settings and functionalities of the browser can be adjusted to improve the experience.

### 2.2

#### JavaScript-enabled web browser

In order to use the Java version of the electronic edition, it is necessary to have a JavaScript-enabled web browser.

Browsers that support Java are Microsoft Internet Explorer version 4.x or later and Netscape Navigator 4.x or later. In addition, your browser must be set to allow Java applets to be downloaded to your system. If this is not already the case, see your browser's help files for more information.

A complete description of the differences between the two settings can be found below under [Table of contents: Java versus HTML](#).

### 2.3

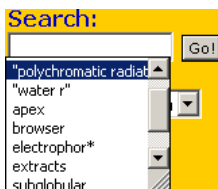
#### Language preferences

Unlike certain web sites, the default language interface (English or French) of the electronic edition is not dependant upon the language preferences of your web browser. Rather, it is the operating system settings of your computer which determine your browsing language. However, it is possible to change your settings for a given session by changing your preferences: See below under [Selecting a language interface](#) for more information.

### 2.4

#### Auto-complete forms

More recent browsers offer the possibility to automatically complete forms. Enabling this preference can be useful when conducting searches, if the user is interested in entering previously searched terms

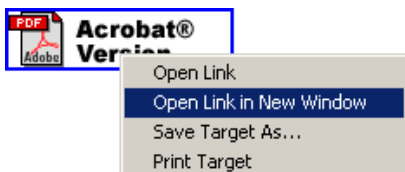


When the auto-complete forms preference is enabled, it suffices to click in the search form to see previous search terms. Then use your mouse to select the term to search.

## 2.5

### Open in new window

If you wish to see a document in a full sized window, you can open it into a new window by clicking on your browser's right mouse button and selecting "Open link in New Window". This is true for any document being opened by an HTML link, including PDF documents.



When using the HTML view of the table of contents (see below under [Table of contents: Java versus HTML](#)) it is possible to use the same technique to open documents listed in the table of contents into a new window. This is not possible from the Java table of contents.

## 2.6

### Cookies

The electronic edition will not function properly if the browser is set to block all "cookies". If you are unable to conduct searches or view the Expert or Advanced Query panels, verify in you browser options that cookie support is enabled.

# Chapter 3

## Setting up your LivePublish preferences

### 3.1

#### Introduction

The LivePublish preferences panel offers several possibilities of presentation of the European Pharmacopoeia. The user can choose between a [Java or HTML view of the table of contents](#), and between three [frame interaction modes](#): toggling search results, cycling document or no frames.

The preferences panel also allows users to choose between a French or English interface. See below under [Selecting a language interface](#)

### 3.2

#### Table of contents: Java versus HTML

LivePublish supports two different views of the table of contents: one is [Java](#)-based and the other is [HTML](#)-based. In general, the Java version is more versatile and easier to use, but tends to be slower than the HTML version.

The choice between Java and HTML is made from the menu page.

[HTML Only Version](#)

[Java Enabled Version](#)

It can also be made using the preferences panel once inside the database. Simply click on the preferences link **Prefs** then select HTML or Java from the panel.

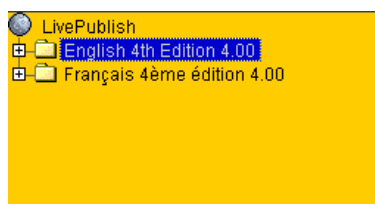
| View         | Table of Contents   |
|--------------|---|
| Default View | <input checked="" type="radio"/> HTML<br><input type="radio"/> Java |


#### 3.2.1

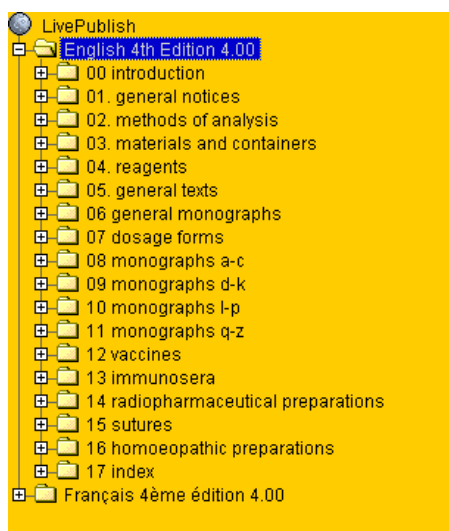
##### The Java table of contents

Browsers that support Java are Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x or later or Netscape Navigator 4.x or later.

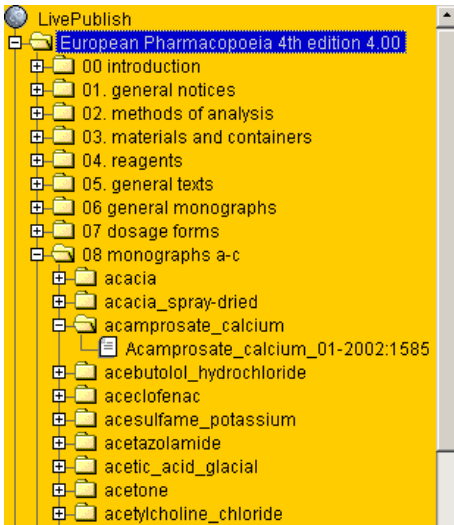
If you select the Java interface to view your texts, your table of contents should appear similar to the one below at the moment of entering the electronic version:



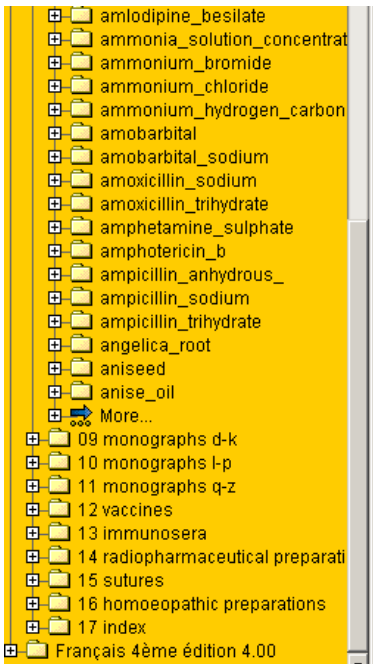
Click the small crosses  next to headings in the table of contents to expand the headings. Note that the Java table of contents displays the entire table of contents; there is no separator line as there is in the HTML table of contents. This allows you to view the information in context. For example, expand the English contents header to show the different sections of the European Pharmacopoeia.



Then under 08 monographs a-c, expand until you can see the HTML document of acamprosate calcium. Note that by clicking on the HTML link underneath the expanded acamprosate calcium folder, the document is displayed in the document frame on the right hand side.



It is possible to scroll through the contents to locate a text. Use the contents scroll bar to navigate to the bottom of the list of the section displayed, then click on the word “More”. The contents are expanded another 75 titles (less if the end of the section is attained).



As this type of scrolling can be time consuming, it is often quicker to locate the text you wish by conducting a search (see below under [Search tools](#)).

Note also that you may scroll through the document frame and follow links in the document frame without affecting the table of contents. If, in a particular document, you wish to see where you

[Sync TOC](#)

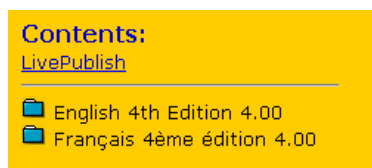
are in the table of contents, click on the Sync Toc link at the top of the document frame. The contents automatically expand to show where the document is located in the contents hierarchy. For more information, see below under [Synchronize contents](#).

### 3.2.2

#### The HTML table of contents

If your browser does not permit Java or you wish to increase your performance speed, you may use the HTML display to navigate the electronic edition of the European Pharmacopoeia. Unfortunately, with the HTML version it is impossible to do an expert or advanced search in more than one section at a time (for more information see below under [Search tools](#)).


If you select the HTML interface to view your texts, your table of contents should appear similar to the one below at the moment of entering the electronic version:

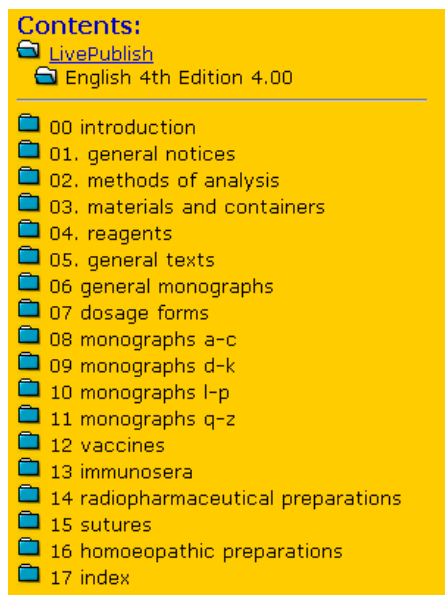




**Contents:**  
[LivePublish](#)

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- English 4th Edition 4.00
- Français 4ème édition 4.00

Click the small folders  next to headings in the table of contents to expand the headings. For example, expand the English contents header to show the different sections of the European Pharmacopoeia.

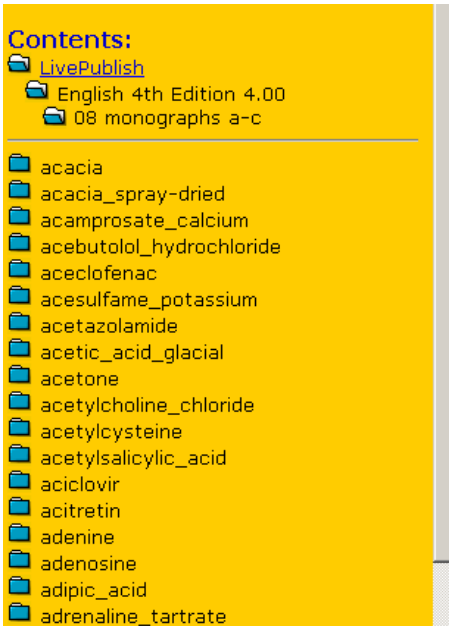


**Contents:**  
 [LivePublish](#)  
 English 4th Edition 4.00

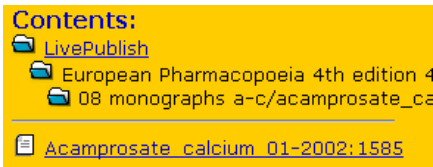
---

-  00 introduction
-  01. general notices
-  02. methods of analysis
-  03. materials and containers
-  04. reagents
-  05. general texts
-  06 general monographs
-  07 dosage forms
-  08 monographs a-c
-  09 monographs d-k
-  10 monographs l-p
-  11 monographs q-z
-  12 vaccines
-  13 immunosera
-  14 radiopharmaceutical preparations
-  15 sutures
-  16 homoeopathic preparations
-  17 index

Then under 08 monographs a-c, expand until you can see the list of monographs beginning with the letter A.

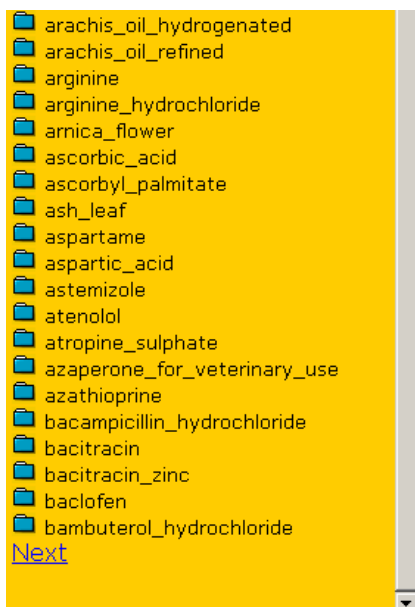


Click on the folder for acamprostate calcium. Note that by clicking on the HTML link underneath the expanded acamprostate calcium folder, the document is displayed in the document frame on the right hand side.



The HTML table of contents, unlike the Java table of contents, does not display the entire table of contents. Instead there is a separator line. Everything above the separator line shows the table of contents path to the folders or document you are viewing. Everything below the separator line shows the folders or document available at the current point in the hierarchy. Unlike the Java table of contents, which allows you to view the information in context, it is possible to go back to other sections of the Pharmacopoeia only by clicking on the levels above the line.

It is possible to scroll through the contents to locate a text. Use the contents scroll bar to navigate to the bottom of the list of the section displayed, then click on the word “Next”. The next 100 titles are displayed in the contents frame (less if the end of the section is attained).



As this type of scrolling can be time consuming, it is often quicker to locate the text you wish by conducting a search (see below under [Search tools](#)).

Note also that you may scroll through the document frame and follow links in the document frame without affecting the table of contents. If, in a particular document, you wish to see where you are

in the table of contents, click on the Sync Toc **Sync TOC** link at the top of the document frame. The contents automatically expand to show where the document is located in the contents hierarchy. For more information, see below under [Synchronize contents](#).

### 3.3

#### Changing frame interaction modes

LivePublish provides three default frame interaction modes for viewing information: [toggling search results](#), [cycling document](#) and [no frames](#). These views are accessed from the Preferences page. Choose the Preferences link in the toolbar to go to the Preferences page (**Prefs**) and choose a frame interaction mode.

#### 3.3.1

##### Toggling search results

Toggling search results displays the table of contents, search tools, document navigation tools, and the document window all in separate frames. As you perform searches, the search results window

displays the search results. Selecting a heading from the search results displays the document's contents in the document frame.

### Toggling search results



The Toggling-search-results mode is available with the [Java or HTML table of contents](#). It is the default interaction mode.

## 3.3.2

### Cycling document

The Cycling document mode always displays the search tools and document navigation tools in the left frame and cycles between the document, table of contents and search results frames in the right frame. If you perform a search, request a document or request the table of contents, the right side of the screen changes to the requested frame page. For example, if you request the table of contents, the right side of the window displays the table of contents frame. The Cycling document display is ideal for those with small screen displays or those wanting maximum viewing space, but navigating between documents is more difficult.

### Cycling document (recommended for smaller displays)



The Cycling document mode is available with [Java or HTML table of contents](#).

## 3.3.3

### No frames

The No-frames mode uses a frameless environment to display the site's content. The search tool and document navigation tools are displayed on the left side of the screen and the document window on the right. As you perform searches, request documents or request the table of contents, the right side of the screen cycles between the requested page. The No-frames mode is recommended for those using 3.x browsers or browsers that do not support frames.

No frames (HTML table of contents only)



The No-frames mode is only available with the [HTML table of contents](#).

### 3.4

#### Selecting a language interface

From the Preferences page ([Prefs](#)), it is possible to select the preference for an English or French language interface.



Note that the syntax used in searches is based upon the language interface used.

Unless your operating system settings are set to French, the default language setting is English. With each new session, the default settings are renewed and special language preferences have to be reapplied.

# Chapter 4

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## Recognizing and following links

### 4.1

#### Introduction

Links are used to move from one area in the Pharmacopoeia to another. There are links which connect to other texts than the one being consulted, links which open up [Acrobat PDF](#) documents and links to the Pharmacopoeia's [web site](#). These links are found scattered throughout the texts as well as at the start of each text.

### 4.2

#### Menu page

When you launch the electronic edition of the European Pharmacopoeia, you arrive at the menu page. To enter into the database, the user should select either the Java or HTML link.

[HTML Only Version](#)

[Java Enabled Version](#)

For information about the differences between the Java and HTML versions, see above under [Java or HTML table of contents](#).

### 4.3

#### Table of contents

The table of contents lists and provides links to all the texts of the European Pharmacopoeia. There are several different ways in which the table of contents can be viewed and scrolled through. For more information see above under [Setting up your LivePublish preferences](#)

### 4.4

#### Document panel links

The document panel (top right-hand frame) includes a toolbar with several links:

[Prev Doc](#) | [Next Doc](#) | [Prev Hit](#) | [Next Hit](#) | [Reference](#) | [Sync TOC](#) | [Prefs](#)

### 4.4.1

#### Previous document, next document

Next Document advances you to the next document as listed in the table of contents. Previous Document backs you up one document.

[Prev Doc](#) | [Next Doc](#)

### 4.4.2

#### Synchronize contents

To see where the currently displayed document is stored in the document collection and to view other documents in a similar context, choose the Synchronize Contents link.

[Sync TOC](#)

The table of contents expands or collapses as necessary to display the location of current document.

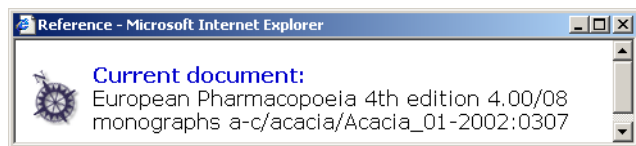
### 4.4.3

#### Reference

In addition to the Synchronize Contents link, you can tell where the document is stored in the document collection by choosing the Reference link.

[Reference](#)

A pop-up window opens with details about the location of the document currently displayed in the document window:



### 4.4.4

#### Other links on the Document panel

The Previous Hit and Next Hit links are explained below under [Hit List](#).

The Preferences link (Prefs) is explained above in the section on [Setting up your LivePublish preferences](#).

## 4.5

### Links within texts to other parts of the European Pharmacopoeia

Scattered throughout the European Pharmacopoeia are links to general methods, reagents and monographs. These links are underlined, and take you directly to the corresponding texts. To return to the text you were in, use the back button of your web browser.

## 4.6

### Toggleing between French and English

For those who have purchased a bilingual version of the electronic edition, there are links found at the top each text which toggle to the same text in the other language.



or



## 4.7

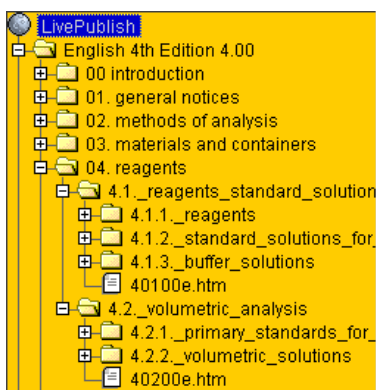
### PDF document links

Every text in the electronic edition has a corresponding Acrobat file which is identical to the printed version and which may be viewed and printed.

At the top of each General Method and Monograph, there is a link to the corresponding PDF document.



In the reagents chapter, there are separate PDF documents for chapter 4.1 and for chapter 4.2. The links can be found by opening the HTML documents located under the 4.1 and 4.2 folders.



For information on printing PDF files, see below under [Printing PDF files](#).

## 4.8

### World Wide Web links

Links to the Pharmacopoeia's Extranet are found for all CRS references.

*Reference solution (b).* Dissolve 20 mg of [cefradine CRS](#) and 20 mg of [cefalexin CRS](#) in 5 ml of a mixture of equal volumes of [methanol R](#) and [0.067 M phosphate buffer solution pH 7.0 R](#).

Where possible, the link leads directly to the substance listed in the on-line CRS catalogue. Safety Datasheets are often available for the substances. If the automatic link does not function (error page), a manual search over the database can be conducted. From the search page it is also possible to download the most recent catalogue in Adobe Acrobat PDF format.



Please enter a search term and select a search method using the drop menus below.

- If you select "contains", all entries containing your search term will be returned.
  - For example, if you enter "toco", both "tocopherol" and "ketoconazole" will be returned.
- If you select "is exactly", the entry that matches exactly your search term will be returned if it exists.

Search a

that

You can also [download](#) a full copy of our most recent catalogue in Adobe Acrobat pdf format. This catalogue includes the list of all the reference Substances currently available together with our terms of business and instructions for use. Please go to the download section.

# Chapter 5

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## Search tools

### 5.1

#### Introduction

There are three types of search tools: the [Simple search](#), the [Expert search](#) and the [Advanced search](#).

### 5.2

#### Simple search

The Simple search tool is located on the upper left-hand side frame. It permits quick and easy searches. A disadvantage of the Simple search tool with respect to the other two search tools is that it does not allow the search scope to be narrowed to a single database or text, thus resulting in less pinpointed [hit lists](#). You may, however, use wildcards in simple searches (see below under [Wildcard searches](#) for more information).

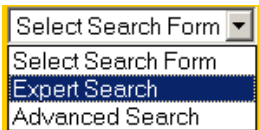


A yellow rectangular box containing a search interface. On the left, the word "Search:" is written in bold black text. To its right is a white rectangular input field with a thin black border. Further right is a grey rectangular button with the text "Go!" in white.

### 5.3

#### Expert search

There exists a number of ways to define your searches more precisely. The Expert search, found under the "Select Search Form" menu on the upper left-hand side frame, allows for [Boolean](#) searches, [Proximity](#) searches and [Wildcard](#) searches.



A dropdown menu with a yellow border. The top part is a grey box with the text "Select Search Form" and a small downward-pointing arrow. Below this is a list of three options: "Select Search Form", "Expert Search", and "Advanced Search". The "Expert Search" option is highlighted with a blue background and white text.

The table of contents in the Expert Search form allows you to select a subset of the European Pharmacopoeia to search. If you do not select anything, the entire Pharmacopoeia is searched.

In the table of contents, choose the document, folder or folders in which you wish to perform a search.

To select an item in the Java table of contents, click in the checkbox next to the document or folder. Only the selected document or folder (and its sub-folders) will be searched.

The screenshot shows the 'LivePublish Search Form' with an 'Expert Search' section. On the left is a tree view of site contents under 'LivePublish' and 'English 4th Edition 4.00'. The right side features a search input field, a 'Show context in the search results list' dropdown set to 'Off', and 'Search' and 'Cancel' buttons.

To select an item in the HTML table of contents, click on a heading. The selected heading is then displayed in reverse video. Note that it is only possible to search one folder at a time when using the HTML table of contents.

An example of the types of syntax used in Expert searches is listed at the bottom of the Expert Search page.

| Operator                    | Example                                | Result   |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| And                         | one two<br>one & two<br>one and two    | Finds documents with both 'one' and 'two'.   |
| Or                          | me   you<br>me or you                  | Finds documents with either 'me' or 'you'.   |
| Not                         | ^him<br>not him                        | Finds documents that don't contain 'him'.  |
| Exclusive or                | apples ~ oranges<br>apples xor oranges | Finds documents with either 'apples' or 'oranges', but not both.                             |
| Phrase                      | "to be or not"                         | Finds documents with the exact phrase 'to be or not'.  |
| Single character wildcard   | wom?n<br>th??                          | Finds documents with 'woman', 'women', etc., or 'this', 'that', 'them', etc.                 |
| Multiple character wildcard | a*n<br>work*                           | Finds documents with 'an', 'addition', 'assign', etc., or 'work', 'works', 'working', etc.   |
| Ordered proximity           | "corporate tax<br>law"/10              | Finds documents with 'corporate', 'tax' and 'law' within 10 words, in the order given.       |
| Unordered proximity         | "technical resource<br>acquisition"@5  | Finds documents with 'technical', 'resource' and 'acquisition' within 5 words, in any order. |
| Stemming (word form)        | run%                                   | Finds documents with 'run', 'ran', 'runs', and 'running'.                                    |
| Synonym                     | alert\$                                | Finds documents with 'alert', 'active', 'aware', 'quick', etc.                               |

### 5.3.1

#### Boolean operators

The Boolean operators allow you to refine your queries to focus on more specific or more general information than may be found with a single word or phrase search.

Boolean operators require a word or phrase on either side of the operator. For example, “dilute or dissolve” is a valid query, but “or dissolve” is not.

There are four Boolean operators available: [And](#), [Or](#), [Not](#), [Exclusive or \(Xor\)](#).

Note that if you wish to do a search which contains the words “and”, “or”, or “not”, you must place these words between quotation marks, otherwise Folio interprets them as Boolean operators.

### 5.3.1.1

#### And

Use the And operator to obtain hits which contain all of the terms searched for. The And operator may be specified in any one of three ways: a single space between words, the ampersand (&) or the word “and”.

| Query                              | Explanation   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| dilute dissolve                    | Finds all paragraphs which contain both dilute and dissolve                       |
| dilute & dissolve                  |   |
| dilute and dissolve                |   |
| dilute & dissolve & “same solvent” | Finds all paragraphs which contain dilute, dissolve and the phrase “same solvent” |

### 5.3.1.2

#### Or

Use the Or operator to obtain hits which contain at least one of the terms searched for. The Or operator may be specified in one of two ways: the pipe (|) or the word “or”.

| Query                             | Explanation   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| dilute   dissolve                 | Finds all paragraphs which contain dilute, dissolve, or both                              |
| dilute or dissolve                |   |
| absorbance or dilute and dissolve | Finds all paragraphs which contain dissolve and absorbance or dilute (or all three terms) |

### 5.3.1.3

#### Not

Use the Not operator to search for all words except for specified words. The Not operator may be specified in one of two ways: the caret (^) or the word “not”.

---

| Query               | Explanation  |
|---------------------|--|
| dilute ^ dissolve   | Finds all paragraphs which contain dilute but which do not contain dissolve. |
| dilute not dissolve |  |

---

### 5.3.1.4

#### Xor (exclusive or)

Use the Xor operator to search for one word but not others. The Xor operator may be specified in one of two ways: the tilde (~) or the word “xor”.

---

| Query               | Explanation  |
|---------------------|--|
| dilute ~ dissolve   | Finds all paragraphs which contain either dilute or dissolve (but which do not contain both dilute and dissolve) |
| dilute xor dissolve |  |

---

### 5.3.2

#### Proximity searches

Proximity searches allow you to specify how close two (or more) words must be to each other in order to register a hit. Proximity searches may be ordered or unordered.

When creating a word proximity search, you must specify a range for the search. All terms must appear in the specified range.

For example, an ordered proximity search to find “examine”, “liquid” and “chromatography” within a 5 word range (e.g. “examine liquid chromatography”/5) must find the word “examine” first. “Examine” counts as one word in the range. Both “liquid” and “chromatography” must be found within the next four words to register a hit. (In an unordered proximity, it would not matter which term was found first; the other two terms must be found within the next four words.)

Note that [wildcards](#) may be used in phrase and proximity searches.

There are three types of Proximity searches: [Phrase](#), [Ordered proximity](#) and [Unordered proximity](#).

### 5.3.2.1

#### Phrase

To search for an exact pattern of words, place the all the words in the phrase between quotation marks in the correct order.

| Query                     | Explanation   |
|---------------------------|---|
| “freely soluble in water” | Finds paragraphs with the exact phrase “freely soluble in water”. |

### 5.3.2.2

#### Ordered proximity

Use ordered proximity to specify the order in which terms must appear within a given range to count as a hit. This is more restrictive than the unordered proximity search.

The ordered proximity operator is the forward slash (/). Terms in an ordered proximity search must be enclosed in quotes.

| Query                             | Explanation  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| “examine liquid chromatography”/5 | Finds paragraphs which contain the words examine, liquid and chromatography, in that order, within a 5 word range. |
| “chromatogram obtained spots”/10  | Finds paragraphs which contain these three terms, in order, within a 10 word range.                                |

As a side note, you may be interested to know that a phrase search is basically an ordered proximity search with a proximity equal to the number of terms in the phrase.

### 5.3.2.3

#### Unordered proximity

Use unordered proximity to specify a set of terms which must appear within a given range in any order.

The unordered proximity operator is the at-sign (@). Terms in an unordered proximity search must be enclosed in quotes.

| Query                        | Explanation  |
|------------------------------|--|
| “liquid colourless clear”@14 | Finds paragraphs which contain all three terms, in any order, within a 14 word range.                |
| “develop* colour*”@25        | Finds paragraphs which contain terms starting with develop and colour within 25 words of each other. |

### 5.3.3

#### Wildcard searches

Wildcards allow you to find words by using patterns for a set of words (replacing single or multiple characters). Wildcards may be used not only in all types of Expert searches, including proximity searches, but also in [Simple searches](#) and [Advanced searches](#). There are two types of wildcards: the [Single character wildcard \(?\)](#) and the [multiple character wildcard \(\\*\)](#).

#### 5.3.3.1

##### Single character

Use the single character wildcard to replace any single character in a term. Note that this wildcard is a replacement wildcard – there must be a character in the wildcard position to register a hit. Two or more single character wildcards may be used in the same term, if necessary.

The single character wildcard is the question mark (?).

| Query | Explanation   |
|-------|---|
| a?ide | Finds all terms which match the pattern (such as aside or azide).                                   |
| a??de | Finds all five letter words which start with “a” and end with “de” (such as anode, aside or azide). |

#### 5.3.3.2

##### Multiple character

Use the multiple character wildcard to replace 0 or more characters in a term. Two or more multiple character wildcards may be used in the same term, if necessary.

The multiple character wildcard is the asterisk (\*).

| Query                  | Explanation   |
|------------------------|---|
| milli*re               | Finds all terms which start with “milli” and end with an “re” (such as millilitre and millimetre).  |
| chromatogra*           | Finds all terms which start with the pattern “chromatogra” (such as “chromatogram”, “chromatograms”, “chromatographic” and “chromatography”). |
| *meter                 | Finds all terms which end in “meter” (such as “chronometer”, “diameter” or “meter”).  |
| “in the chromatogram*” | Finds all paragraphs which contain phrases which match the pattern (such as “in the chromatogram” or “in the chromatograms”)                  |

## 5.4

### Advanced search

The Advanced search, found under the “Select Search Form” menu on the upper left-hand side frame, provides a search form for finding information that is similar to the advanced searches found on many web sites.



The table of contents in the Advanced Search form allows you to select a subset of the European Pharmacopoeia to search. If you do not select anything, the entire Pharmacopoeia is searched.

In the table of contents, choose the document, folder or folders in which you wish to perform a search.

To select an item in the Java table of contents, click in the checkbox next to the document or folder. Only the selected document or folder (and its sub-folders) will be searched.

LivePublish  
 English 4th Edition 4.00

- 00 introduction
- 01. general notices
- 02. methods of analysis
- 03. materials and containers
- 04. reagents
  - 4.1.\_reagents\_standard\_solutions\_
    - 4.1.1.\_reagents
    - 4.1.2.\_standard\_solutions\_for\_li
    - 4.1.3.\_buffer\_solutions
      - 40100e.htm
  - 4.2.\_volumetric\_analysis
- 05. general texts
- 06 general monographs
- 07 dosage forms
- 08 monographs a-c
- 09 monographs d-k
- 10 monographs l-p
- 11 monographs q-z
- 12 vaccines
- 13 immunosera
- 14 radiopharmaceutical preparations
- 15 sutures
- 16 homoeopathic preparations
- 17 index

Français 4ème édition 4.00

### LivePublish Search Form

## Advanced Search

You can **search a subset** of the site by choosing sections in the table of contents (in the frame on the left).

### Search for documents...

containing **all** these words:

**not** containing any of these words:

containing **one or more** of these words:

containing this **exact phrase**:

containing these words **near** each other:

Find alternate word forms (stemming)  
 Find synonyms (thesaurus)  
Show context in the search results list

To select an item in the HTML table of contents, click on a heading. The selected heading is then displayed in reverse video. Note that it is only possible to search one folder at a time when using the HTML table of contents.

Note that it is possible to use [wildcards](#) in Advanced searches.

# Chapter 6

## The Hit list

### 6.1

#### Introduction

Whenever a search is conducted, the documents in which the searched terms exist are listed in the hit list found in the bottom right-hand panel. The first document in the list is automatically posted in the document frame.

The search is ranked by relevance. The number beneath the second column from the left indicates the relative weight of the search results. The closer the number is to 100, the more relevant the document.

The third column from the left lists the title of the document, and, in the case of monographs, the implementation date and monograph number. Click on the document name in the hit list to display the corresponding document.

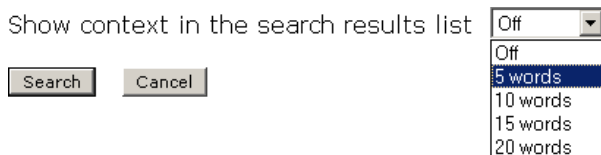
| (1-25 of 100 matches) |     | <a href="#">Prev Hit Doc</a>   | <a href="#">Next Hit Doc</a> | <a href="#">Clear Search</a> |
|-----------------------|-----|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1                     | 100 | <a href="#">Sodium hyaluronate 01-2002:1472</a>                                      |                              |                              |
| 2                     | 100 | <a href="#">2.3.1. Identification reactions of ions and functional groups</a>        |                              |                              |
| 3                     | 99  | <a href="#">Hydroxyethylcellulose 01-2002:0336</a>                                   |                              |                              |
| 4                     | 98  | <a href="#">2.7.9. Test for Fc function of immunoglobulin</a>                        |                              |                              |
| 5                     | 98  | <a href="#">2.2.17. Drop point</a>   |                              |                              |
| 6                     | 98  | <a href="#">2.5.23. Sialic acid in polysaccharide vaccines</a>                       |                              |                              |
| 7                     | 98  | <a href="#">Alteplase for injection 01-2002:1170</a>                                 |                              |                              |
| 8                     | 98  | <a href="#">Cefatrizine propylene glycol 01-2002:1403</a>                            |                              |                              |
| 9                     | 98  | <a href="#">Gelatin 01-2002:0330</a>   |                              |                              |
| 10                    | 98  | <a href="#">Haemodialysis solutions concentrated water for diluting 01-2002:1167</a> |                              |                              |
| 11                    | 98  | <a href="#">Hydroxyethyl salicylate 01-2002:1225</a>                                 |                              |                              |
| 12                    | 98  | <a href="#">Interferon alfa-2 concentrated solution 01-2002:1110</a>                 |                              |                              |
| 13                    | 98  | <a href="#">Nonoxinol 9 01-2002:1454</a>   |                              |                              |
| 14                    | 98  | <a href="#">Serine 01-2002:0788</a>  |                              |                              |
| 15                    | 98  | <a href="#">Simeticone 01-2002:1470</a>  |                              |                              |
| 16                    | 98  | <a href="#">Triglycerides medium-chain 01-2002:0868</a>                              |                              |                              |
| 17                    | 96  | <a href="#">2.2.18. Freezing point</a>   |                              |                              |
| 18                    | 96  | <a href="#">2.4.1. Ammonium</a>  |                              |                              |
| 19                    | 96  | <a href="#">2.5.29. Sulphur dioxide</a>  |                              |                              |

The search hits are highlighted in the documents.

### 6.2

#### Show context in the search results list

In both the Advanced and Expert search dialogues, there is an option to “Show context in the search results list”. By default, this option is set at “off”. By selecting “5 words”, “10 words”, etc., you can modify the display of your hit lists to include a line which shows words on either side of each hit.



This view enables you to easily pinpoint the search results which interest you the most. It suffices to click on the document name to arrive at the first hit in that document. You may also directly select the hit which interests you the most by clicking on the highlighted search terms underneath the document name.

(1-25 of 100 matches) [Prev Hit Doc](#) [Next Hit Doc](#) [Clear Search](#)

- [2.2.17. Drop point](#)  
...It is fixed to the [test-tube](#) by means of a stopper...  
...from the bottom of the [test-tube](#). The whole device is immersed...  
...water. The bottom of the [test-tube](#) is placed about 25 mm...
- [2.2.18. Freezing point](#)  
...2.2.18.-1) consists of a [test-tube](#) about 25 mm in diameter...  
...mm long placed inside a [test-tube](#) about 40 mm in diameter...
- [2.3.1. Identification reactions of ions and functional groups](#)  
...colour develops. ACETYL In a [test-tube](#) about 180 mm long and...

## 6.3

### Previous hit, next hit

To move from one hit to the next, chose the Next Hit and Previous Hit links on the document toolbar (top right-hand panel).

[Prev Hit](#) | [Next Hit](#)

## 6.4

### Previous hit document, next hit document

To move between documents containing hits, choose the Next Hit Doc and Previous Hit Doc links on the hit list toolbar (bottom right-hand panel).

[Prev Hit Doc](#) | [Next Hit Doc](#)

## 6.5

### Next

The Hit list panel contains up to 25 hits at a time. If a search results in more than 25 hits, in order to see all the results, it is necessary to click on the “Next” link, located on the toolbar at the bottom of the Hit list.

**Next**

To return to previous Hitlist pages, you can select the “Previous” link, located on the toolbar above the Hit list.

**Previous**

## 6.6

### Clear search

To clear a search, select the Clear Search link on the hit list toolbar (bottom right-hand panel).

**Clear Search**

Selecting Clear Search leaves the current document open in the document panel, but removes the highlighting from the searched terms. The hit list panel is cleared.



# Chapter 7

## Printing

### 7.1

#### Printing a web browser frame

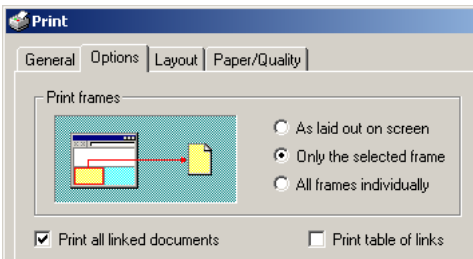
With respect to printing, LivePublish works the same way as any web site; it is the active web browser frame which is printed by default. Thus in order to print a specific frame, it suffices to click on that frame with your mouse and then select print.

Additional options are available in certain browsers, including the possibility to print all linked documents (see below), to print all the frames or to print the current browser view.

#### 7.1.1

##### Print all linked documents

Using the advanced options of your browser you may be able to select the option to “print all linked documents”. Selecting this option prints all the HTML documents which are linked to your current documents. This can be useful if you wish to have a print-out of all the reagents and general methods referenced in a particular monograph, for instance.



Be aware that depending on the number of links in a given text, choosing the option to “print all linked documents” can result in much paper use, as each linked document is printed on a new page. Attention should also be paid to the current frame selected (the frame is selected by clicking on it with the mouse). If the hit list frame is selected, all the documents listed in the hit list will be printed (up to 25 documents). In general users will wish to click on the document frame in order print all links contained in the text they are currently consulting.

Be aware that if the option “All frames individually” is selected along with “Print all linked documents”, the HTML links contained in all the frames will be printed.

### 7.1.2

#### Printing hit lists


In order to print a hit list, click on the hit list frame with your mouse and then select print.

Note that the hit list window contains no more than 25 hits at a time. If you need to print out a hit list as a single document, you may copy and paste the hit list frames into a document or text file.

### 7.2

#### Printing PDF files

With the electronic edition of the European Pharmacopoeia, you can easily print replica pages of texts from the 4th Edition and its supplements. It suffices to go to the top of the text you want to

print and click on the Acrobat icon . This action opens a replica of the most recent version of the text (for more information see above under [PDF document links](#)).

In order to print, chose “Print” from the Acrobat File Menu.

When you print PDF files from the 4th Edition or one of its subsequent supplements, be aware that they may be preceded or followed by other texts which have been updated more recently. It is therefore very important to always print or view each PDF file by selecting the icon found at the top of the corresponding monograph.

# Chapter 8

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## Getting technical support

For technical support, please contact the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines at:

Address    European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines  
              Council of Europe  
              226 avenue de Colmar – BP 907  
              F-67029 Strasbourg Cedex 1, France

E-mail     [cdromtech@pheur.org](mailto:cdromtech@pheur.org)

Tel.        +(33) 3 88 41 20 36

Fax        +(33) 3 88 41 27 71