SLiMS

Panduan Akses eResources

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM BANDUNG
PERPUSTAKAAN

UPT PERPUSTAKAAN
2022

CARA AKSES eResources UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

SLiMS

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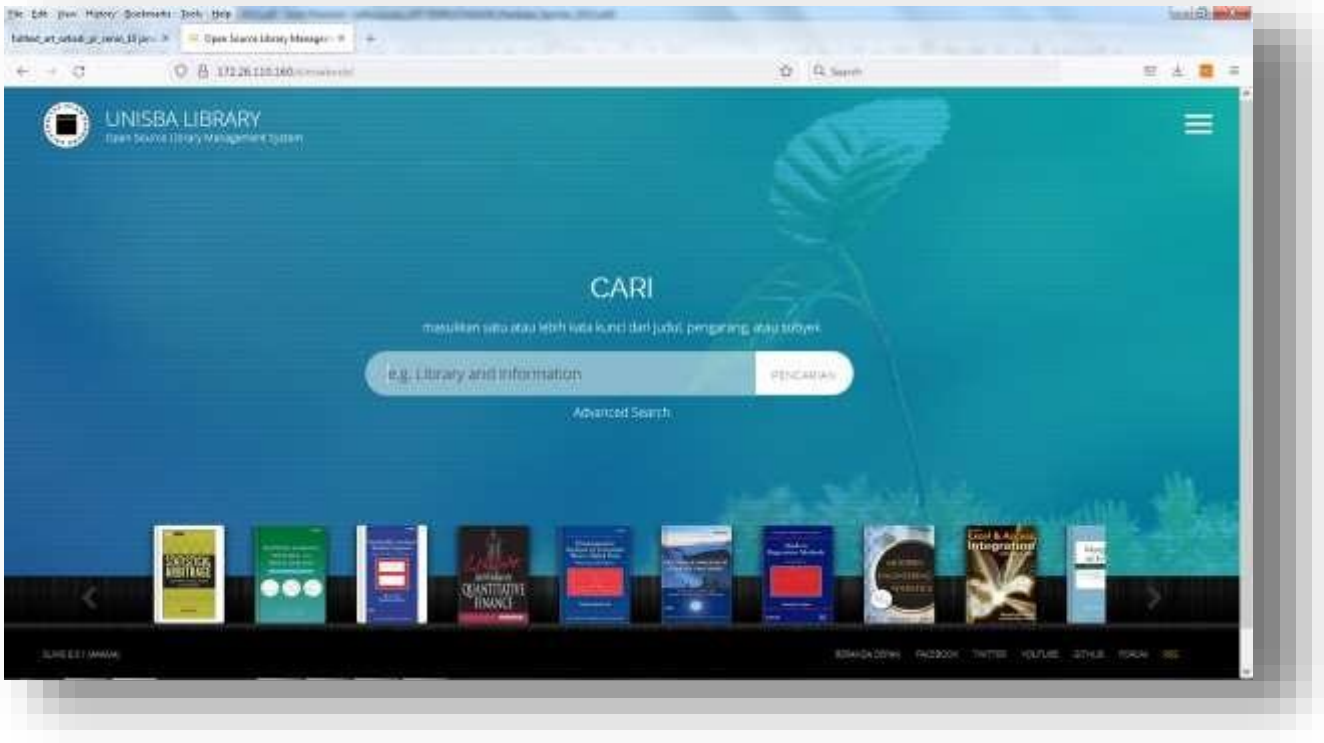
A. Cara Mengakses SLiMS UNISBA

1. Untuk mengakses SLimS, buka alamat di http://172.26.110.160/slimsebook/

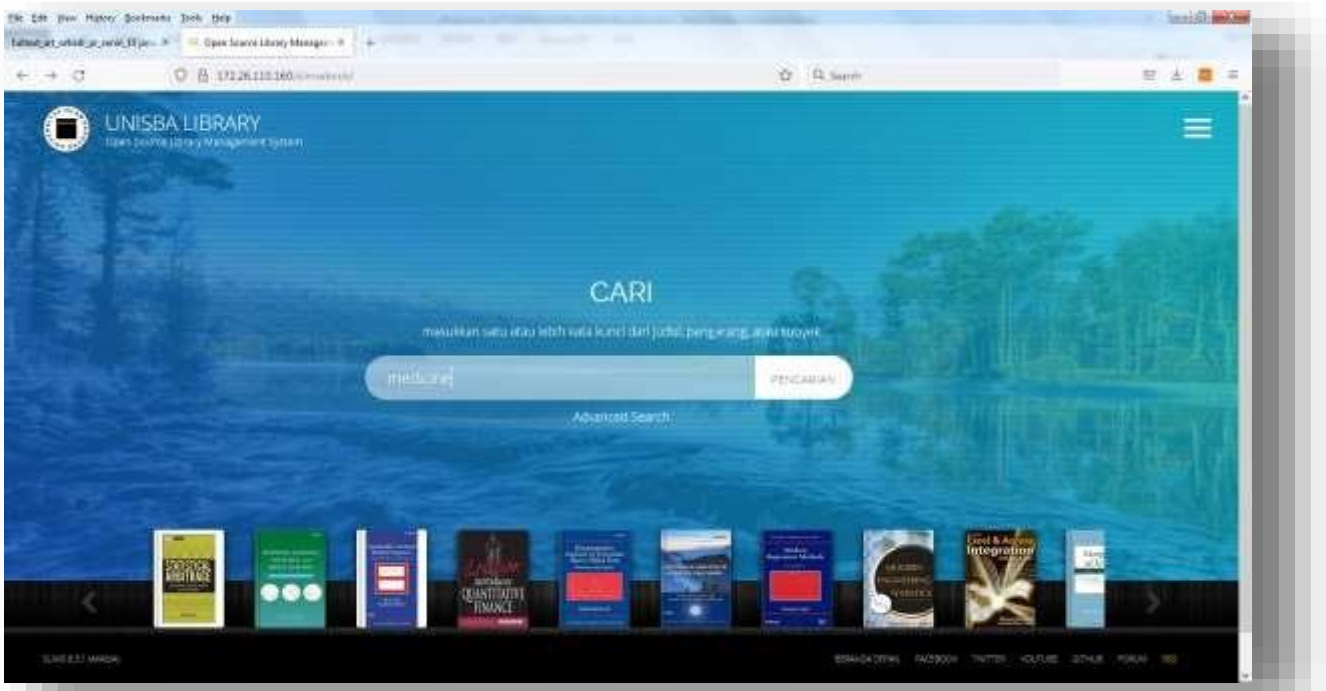


Gambar 1 Tampilan Halaman SLiMS UNISBA

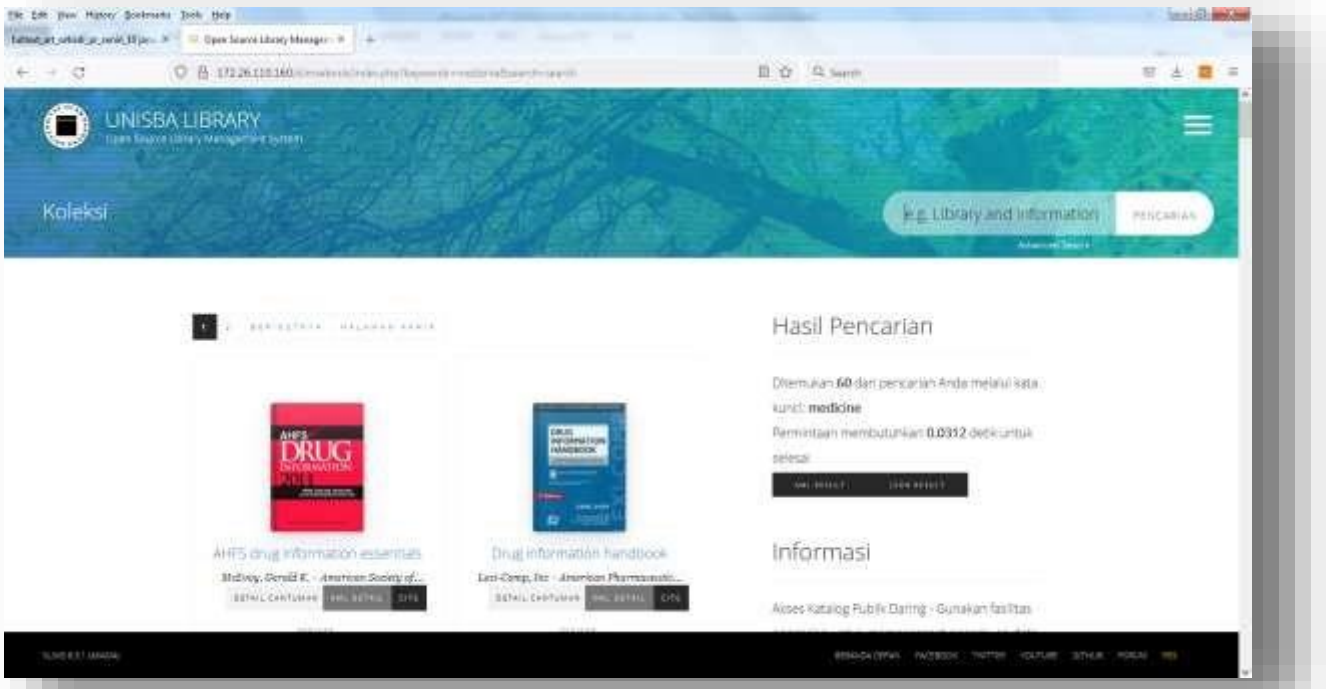
B. Melakukan Penelusuran Koleksi

1. Ketikan kata kunci dalam form penelusuran
2. Misal “Medicine”, klik Pencarian (Gambar 2)
3. Hasil pencarian seperti pada Gambar 3

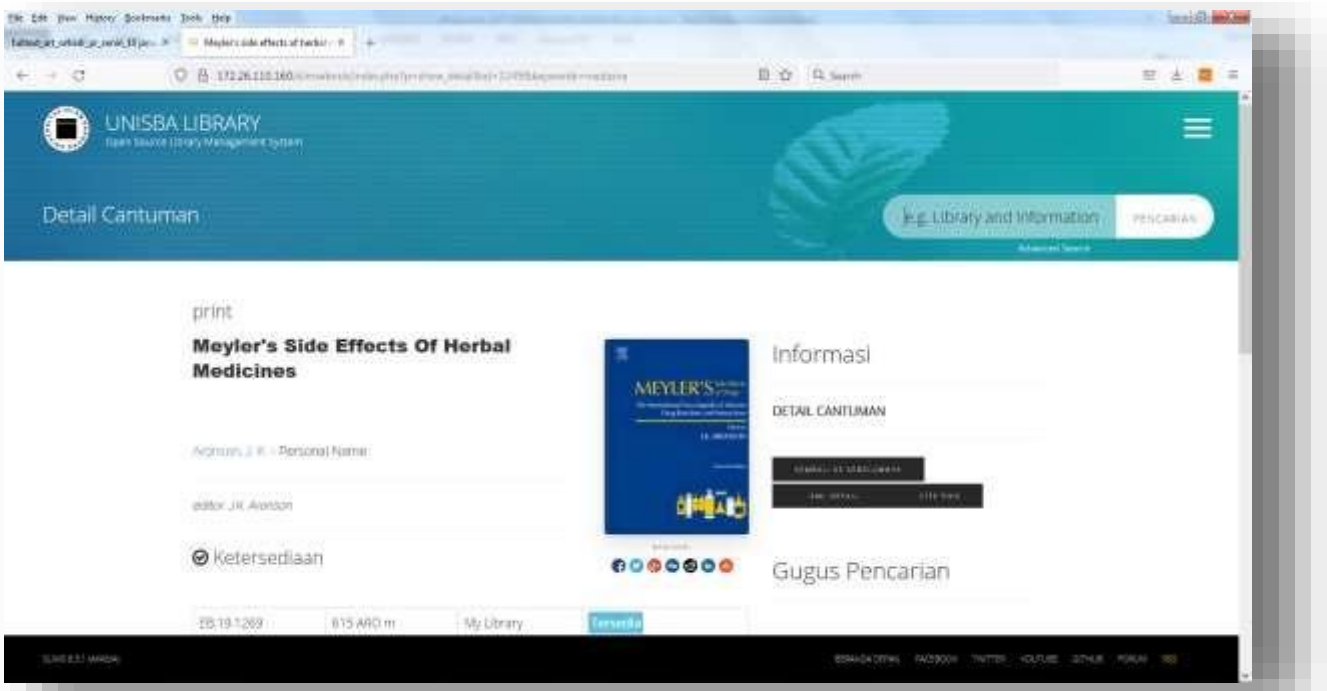
Gambar 2 Penelusuran Koleksi



Gambar 2 Memulai Penelusuran



Gambar 3 Hasil Penelusuran



Gambar 4 Hasil Detil Penelusuran Koleksi

Mechanistic and clinical descriptions of adverse drug effects, adverse drug reactions, and drug interactions

Adverse drug reactions are described in these volumes using two complementary systems, EIDOS and DoTS [1–3]. These two systems are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 and general templates for describing reactions in this way are shown in Figures 3–5. Examples of their use have been discussed elsewhere [4–8].

EIDOS

The EIDOS mechanistic description of adverse drug reactions [3] has five elements:

- the **Extrinsic** species that initiates the reaction (Table 1);
- the **Intrinsic** species that it affects;
- the **Distribution** of these species in the body;
- the (physiological or pathological) **Outcome** (Table 2), which is the adverse effect;
- the **Sequela**, which is the adverse reaction.

These analyses demonstrate the important difference between an adverse drug effect and an adverse drug reaction.

Extrinsic species This can be the parent compound, an excipient, a contaminant or adulterant, a degradation product, or a derivative of any of these (e.g. a metabolite; for examples see Table 1).

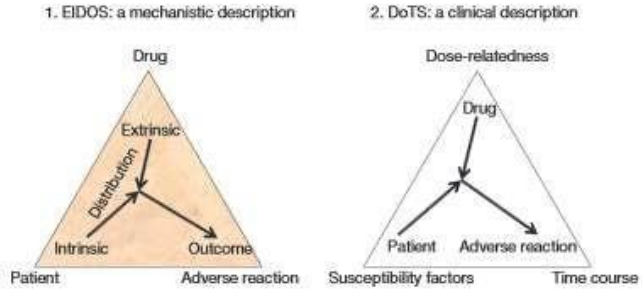


Figure 1 Describing adverse drug reactions—two complementary systems. Note that the triad of drug–patient–adverse reaction appears outside the triangle in EIDOS and inside the triangle in DoTS, leading to Figure 2.

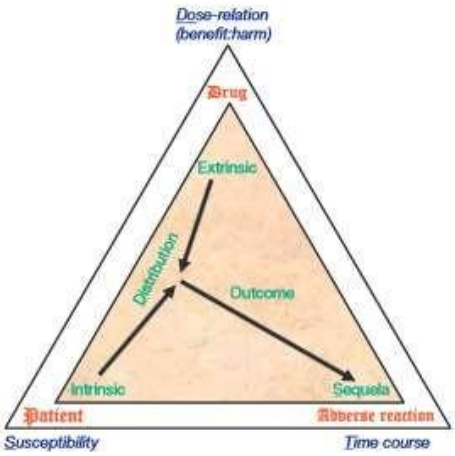


Figure 2 How the EIDOS and DoTS systems relate to each other. Here the two triangles in Figure 1 are superimposed, to show the relation between the two systems. An adverse reaction occurs when a drug is given to a patient (Gothic letters). Adverse reactions can be classified mechanistically (EIDOS; sans-serif letters) by noting that when the *E*xtrinsic (drug) species and an *I*ntrinsic (patient) species, are co-*D*istributed, a pharmacological or other effect (the *O*utcome) occurs and generally (although not always) results in the adverse reaction (the *S*equela). The adverse reaction can be further classified (DoTS; sans-serif italics) by considering its three main features—its *D*ose-relatedness, its *T*ime-course, and individual *S*usceptibility.

Gambar 5 Contoh Fulltext eBook