New AdisInsight

Table of Contents

• Registering an account on AdisInsight
• Log In
• AdisInsight Subscription Access
• Basic Search
• Advanced Search
• Refine Your Search
• Viewing a DRUG Profile Record
• Viewing a TRIAL Profile Record
• Viewing a SAFETY Profile Record
• Viewing a DEAL Profile Record
• Chemical Structure Search
• Exporting Data
• Exporting Results (CSV)
• Exporting Data Table
• Export BizInt
• How to use BizInt Charting Tool
• Saving Searches
• Setting up Email Alerts
• How to provide Feedback
• Who to contact
Registering an account on AdisInsight

Creating an account with a username and password allows you to personalize your experience, including setting up saved searches and up email alerts. To register:

• Visit http://AdisInsight.Springer.com

• Click the “Sign up/Log in” link in the upper right hand corner
Registering an account on AdisInsight

- Complete the form under the heading “Don’t have an account?”
- If your institution has IP authenticated access you will be able to access the content straight away.
- If you’re not accessing from a registered IP range, your institution’s Administrator will need to associate your account to enable access.
Once you have registered for an account, you can then access the log in screen by clicking on the “Sign up/Log in” link in the upper right hand corner and entering your email address and password.

Click the “Forgotten password?” link if you need help.
AdisInsight Subscription Access

- AdisInsight allows you access to all the content sets to which you subscribe. If you subscribe to all content: DRUGS, TRIALS, SAFETY, DEALS you will be able to seamlessly move from tab to tab.
- If you only subscribe to one content set (e.g. DRUGS) you will have access to all content for the DRUGS tab, but only a restricted view for the other content sets.

Report Country: USA

Interested in a subscription?
To learn more about AdisInsight or to find out how to get access, please click here
Getting Started: Using ‘Search’ or ‘Advanced Search’

- From the home page, begin your quick search by selecting Drug Name, Indication, Mechanism of Action, Drug Class, Adverse Event, OR Full text from the drop down menu and ENTER your SEARCH TERM
- OR, to create an advanced query, click the ADVANCED SEARCH link
Basic Search

- From the home page, you can immediately begin searching using the quick search options included in the dropdown menu:
  - Drug Name
  - Indication
  - Mechanism
  - Drug Class
  - Adverse Event
  - All Text

- Once you have made a selection, start typing your query into the search box
- The autosuggest list will offer matching search terms, select from the list or continue typing
- Click on the blue search button (magnifying glass) or hit enter to retrieve search results
Advanced Search

• To conduct an advanced search query, click on ‘Advanced Search’ on the home page

• This will bring you to a page allowing you to build a complex query choosing from a wide selection of parameters
Advanced Search

• The Advanced Search Query Builder allows you to create a simple or complex search query that returns the most relevant and precise results.

• To create your search, start by selecting a search term from ‘Frequently Searched’ or ‘All Search Criteria’
**Advanced Search**

- Once your term is selected, you can see an approximate count for the results you will receive.
- You can add as many search terms to your query as you would like clicking “Show Results”.

![Advanced Search Interface](image.png)

**Your query where**

- Mechanism of Action
  - Beta-blockers

**Result Count**

- will result in approximately 115 Drugs, 368 Trials, 2,066 Safety Reports and 33 Deals.
Refine Your Search

• From the search results page, you can further refine your search using the filters on the left-hand menu.
• Filters on the left show you at-a-glance, the top 5 counts for each criteria are shown.
• You can apply as many filters as you choose OR click the \( \times \) to remove filters.
• The added criteria will appear in orange for easy identification.
Viewing a Drug Profile Record

- From the search results page, you can click the Drug Name to view the full record.
DRUG Profile record includes:

- Table of Contents for easy navigation
- Drug name and synonyms
- Chemical Structure
- At a glance section
- Development Overview
- Drug Properties & Chemical Synopsis
- Trial Landscape
- Development Status
- Commercial Information
- Related Safety Reports
- Scientific Summary section
- Development history table
- Reference section
TRIAL Profile record includes:

- Table of Contents for easy navigation
- At a glance section
- Trial Overview
- Trial Details
- Interventions
- Results
- Authors
- Trial Centres
- Trial History Table
- Reference section

A Phase 2/3, Placebo-Controlled, Efficacy and Safety Study of Once-Weekly, Subcutaneous LY2189265 Compared to Sitagliptin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus on Metformin.

**Category:**
- Completed
- Phase of Trial: Phase II
- Latest Information Update: 28 Apr 2015

**Therapeutic Efficacy**

After 104 weeks, dulaglutide was more effective than sitagliptin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who were receiving metformin. The reductions from baseline in the proportion of glycated hemoglobin were 0.9%, 0.71%, and 0.32% in the dulaglutide 0.75, 1.5, and 2.0 mg groups, respectively. Dulaglutide (0.75 mg/dose; and dulaglutide (1.5 mg/dose) resulted in significantly greater reductions in glycated hemoglobin over a 104-week period compared with sitagliptin (0.71% and -1.08%, respectively, vs. -0.32%, p=0.001), in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled with metformin alone. Dulaglutide (0.75 mg/dose) and dulaglutide (1.5 mg/dose) were determined as being the most appropriate doses for subsequent phase III testing, based on the composite efficacy and safety endpoint of proportion of glycated hemoglobin (glycosylated hemoglobin in 52-week sitagliptin-adjusted), bodyweight (36-week placebo-adjusted), diastolic blood pressure (26-week placebo-adjusted), and pulse rate (26-week placebo-adjusted). In patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled with metformin alone. Furthermore, there was at least a 2-fold difference in concentration between doses, meeting another selection criteria. For the addition of dulaglutide to metformin was more effective than the addition of sitagliptin in patients with uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus. The changes in the proportion of glycated hemoglobin at 52 weeks (primary endpoint) were -0.8, 0.07, and -1.0 in the sitagliptin and dulaglutide 0.75 and 1.5 mg groups, respectively (p=0.001 for both dulaglutide doses vs sitagliptin). Dulaglutide at dosages of 0.75 or 1.5 mg/week was significantly superior to sitagliptin with respect to the reduction from baseline in the proportion of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) over 1 year (primary endpoint) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus who were also receiving metformin. Dulaglutide was also shown to be statistically superior to sitagliptin for reduction in HbA1c. In metformin-treated patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, both doses of dulaglutide (0.75 and 1.5 mg/week) were associated with significant reductions in HbA1c compared to placebo, with 1.5 mg/week demonstrating a greater reduction in HbA1c than 0.75 mg/week. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was associated with improvements in body weight and blood pressure, with reductions in bodyweight and blood pressure observed with both dulaglutide doses compared to placebo. However, the changes in bodyweight and blood pressure were not statistically significant compared to sitagliptin. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events being injection site reactions, nasopharyngitis, and dyspepsia. The incidence of adverse events was comparable between the dulaglutide and sitagliptin groups, with the exception of injection site reactions, which were more common in the dulaglutide groups. The incidence of gastrointestinal events was also comparable between the groups. The addition of dulaglutide to metformin was generally well tolerated, with the most common adverse events be
SAFETY Profile record includes:

- Drug Name
- Number of cases
- Narrative Summary
- Author Comments
- Country and Language
- Descriptors
- Related Drugs
- Reference Section

### Narrative Summary

A woman and two boys developed redness, itching and oedema at injection site following administration of lidocaine and articaine respectively, one of the boys also developed drowsiness. One more woman developed redness spread all over body and tingling around mouth and lips following administration of lidocaine. The women aged 58 and 20 years received lidocaine and the boys aged 18 and 12 years were administered articaine [doses, routes and indications not stated, not all dosages of treatments to reaction onset stated]. One of the woman and the boys developed redness, itching and oedema at injection site following administration of the drugs. The 58-year-old woman developed the reaction 15 minutes after administration of the drug. The 20-year-old woman developed redness spread all over body and tingling around mouth and lips following administration of lidocaine. The patients underwent intradermal test that was negative. Subcutaneous provocation test with lidocaine was negative and with pilocaine was positive only for one woman. The patients developed urticarial rash, localised redness with itching, headache, nausea or localised urticarial plaque following subcutaneous provocation test with articaine [outcomes not stated].

### Related Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug Name</th>
<th>Highest Phase</th>
<th>Owner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lidocaine - Atrix Laboratories</td>
<td>Discontinued (I)</td>
<td>QLT USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lidocaine - MGI GP</td>
<td>Discontinued (I)</td>
<td>MGI GP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lidocaine - NanoCyte/Ferndale Laboratories</td>
<td>Phase II</td>
<td>NanoCyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lidocaine - Noven Pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>No development reported (III)</td>
<td>Noven Pharmaceuticals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEAL Profile record includes:

- Type of Agreement
- Date of Agreement
- Organizations involved
- Drugs/Indications included
- Narrative about the deal
• From the home page, select the ‘STRUCTURE SEARCH’ link found to the right of the search bar
Chemical Structure Search

- Begin drawing the chemical structure you would like to find
- When you submit, you’ll see the relevant results returned
The relevant results for your Structure search will appear on the results page.

Click the drug name to access the profile.

The chemical structure is immediately available in the upper right corner of the profile OR the png and mol files are available to download in the DRUG PROPERTIES & CHEMICAL SYNOPSIS section.
Exporting Data

- The next 7 slides illustrate how users can export content from AdisInsight.
- To export data, select EXPORT in the right-hand corner and select which format you would like to use.
Exporting Data – Exporting Results (CSV)

- Select Exporting Results CSV, and you can immediately export the entire results set for a specific tab OR the first 50 selected drugs
- Click Options to select which Key drug properties you want to export OR choose to export the detailed development status information
Exporting Data – Exporting Data Table

• Select Export Data, and you can choose to create a data table grouped by a single or multiple parameter

• Once you click ‘View Results’ you can drill down to view the profiles for a specific parameter OR you can export into a CSV file
Exporting Data – Export BizInt

• The BizInt Charting Tool provides report templates users can select from
• Select Export Results (BizInt) and choose Export all or selected 50 drugs to BizInt
How to use BizInt Charting Tool

• Through AdisInsight, you are able to download and utilize the BizInt Web Charts software to analyze your information. BizIntWeb Charts presents data in tables – also called charts -, a format that assists rapid analysis and informed decision-making. You can change the format of a chart, add your own data to it, save and print it. You can also update a chart to incorporate data that has changed since you created the chart.

Download BizInt from Results page

• Select Export Results(BizInt)
• Select BizInt export options
• ‘Download BizInt setup’
• Select AdisWebCharts.exe file
• Follow Install Wizard instructions
New AdisInsight

How to use BizInt Charting Tool

1. Select Export
2. Select Export all drugs to BizInt
3. Open file in lower right-hand corner
4. Click ‘OK’ to create a new chart
5. Select a chart template
**BizInt Charting Tool – Export files**

- Once you have created a BizInt Chart, you can export the content to any of the file formats shown below.
- By selecting, Excel – optimized HTML, you are able to share content with colleagues who may not be familiar with, or have access to, AdisInsight.
- Follow the instructions and name your file, and open the excel spreadsheet.
- The excel report allows you to share content with colleagues – the Drug name links directly to the most current profile record for that Drug directly on the AdisInsight platform.

### Choose Export Format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>Web-based with in-line editing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Word processing with in-line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTF</td>
<td>- only supported on Word 2007+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrobat</td>
<td>Can be converted to PDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel</td>
<td>- supports multiple sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel - optimized HTML</td>
<td>- optimized for web browsing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel - CSV</td>
<td>- comma-separated values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel - Tab delimited</td>
<td>- tab-delimited</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Excel spreadsheet showing drug profile](chart.png)
Saving Searches

• Once you have logged in with your User Name and Password (slide 5), you will see the ‘Save & Alert’ button on the search results page
• To save a search, select the 'Save & Alert' button and follow instructions
• Access Saved Searches from ‘My Workspace’
Saving Searches and Setting up Email Alerts

• You can set up an email alert to inform you when information has changed for a specific search
• On the home page, once you are logged in with your user name and password, you will see ‘My Workspace’
• Once you select ‘My Workspace’ you can access Saved Searches and Alerts

• You can ‘Run’ saved searches or Create Alerts
Setting up Email Alerts

To Create an alert from ‘My Workspace:’

1. Select ‘Alerts’
2. Create New
3. Enter a Name for Alert
4. Select the Saved Search you would like to be alerted for
5. Add any additional colleague email
6. Designate Frequency
7. Deselect ‘Advise if no updates’ if you want to receive an email regardless of whether there are updates included
8. Select to Save
Setting up Email Alerts

• When setting up an Alert, you can apply additional filters to limit the content you receive via your email alert.

• If you choose to filter events, you are then able to deselect the DRUG FILTERS and Phase change to ensure you only receive notification for those limited events.
Feedback

• If you would like to ask a question or provide feedback, click the Feedback button located on the left-hand side of each page.

• The Feedback button will open a separate window where you can CONTACT SUPPORT or GIVE FEEDBACK.
Questions?

• Product: [http://AdisInsight.Springer.com](http://AdisInsight.Springer.com)

• Web: [www.springer.com/us/adis](http://www.springer.com/us/adis)

• Email: [Ask-the-Expert-AdisInsight@springer.com](mailto:Ask-the-Expert-AdisInsight@springer.com)