TOXLINE® Special Advanced Searching
TOXLINE® Special is an extensive bibliographic database for toxicology, providing information covering the biochemical, pharmacological, physiological, and toxicological effects of drugs and other chemicals. In this tutorial, we will look at how to search the product using several advanced features, including field-specific searching and searching by date range.
To conduct an advanced search of the TOXLINE® Special collections, start by clicking the TOXLINE® Special Advanced button on the left side of the screen. This brings up a search box allowing you to conduct field-specific searching. The Search Field option allows you to search by “Title”, “Abstract”, “Authors”, “Collection”, or “All” fields. The “All” fields option is initially displayed as it is the default search option. Also present are search boxes allowing you to select a specific date range within which to search.
Welcome to the ToxPlanet System

Our products have been designed to provide fast, easy, and intuitive access to a collection containing millions of documents covering over 1,000,000 unique substances. This page is intended to give you a quick overview of how our system works.

The ToxPlanet products can be searched using seven different Search Modes. Select from the left search panel to switch between Search Modes.

Select the field you would like to search and enter the desired criteria in the corresponding search box(es) (for example, lead in the Title field AND Publication Year from 2010 to 2018), and click the Submit button to execute the search.
Note that by using Boolean operators (e.g., **AND, OR, AND NOT**), you can adjust your searches to be even more specific (for example, *lead AND arsenic* in the **Title** field). For additional information on how to conduct more detailed searches, click on **Search Tips** (located below the search boxes).
After conducting a search, a tabular list of document titles is retrieved based on the established search criteria. In this example, the list includes all documents that contain lead in their title and that have a publication year between 2010 and 2018, inclusive. In addition to Title, this display also provides Author(s), Source, Publication Year, and Collection information, as well as the number of documents and pages in the results list. Results can be sorted in either ascending or descending order by clicking on the corresponding field headings.
You can navigate the results pages using either the paging arrows or the “Go To Page” box.
You can also print results by using the “Print Page” function or by clicking the orange PDF icon.
### TOXLINE® Special Search Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Publication Year</th>
<th>Collection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Nonproduction Area Air and Surface Lead Levels, Employee Blood Lead Levels, and Psychosocial Factors at a Battery Manufacturing Plant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Lead and Isocyanate Exposure in a Maintenance Facility with Small Arms Repair and Vehicle Painting Shops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluation of Lead Exposures at a Bullet Manufacturer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select the Title for which you would like to see more information.
Toxicology Document and Data Depository

Article Title


Author

Harney, J. M.
Musolin, K.
Wiegand, D.
Mueller, C.
Henn, S.

Abstract

The Health Hazard Evaluation Program received a management request from a lead-acid battery manufacturing company who wanted assistance in lowering employees’ blood lead levels. We focused our environmental sampling on nonproduction plant areas and determining if employees were unknowingly carrying lead dust into areas generally regarded as clean. We evaluated air and surface lead concentrations in nonproduction areas that were generally regarded as “clean,” such as the cafeteria, locker rooms, and front office. We reviewed employee blood lead testing results, lead in air sample results, and related company written health and safety programs. We asked employees about their medical and work history, their health concerns about work, and about the lead hazard control program. Surface and hand wipe results and area air sample results showed continued exposure potential in all the nonproduction areas we tested. However, we found only one hand wipe (out of 29) that was positive for lead before the employee exited the plant after the shift; all those employees reported showering and using lead removal soap immediately before exiting. The average blood lead levels of employees’ means were >10 micrograms per deciliter, though the overall blood lead level averages declined over the years for which we reviewed data. Some airborne lead exposures in the past exceeded occupational exposure limits in all production departments. The company had longstanding medical surveillance and exposure assessment programs, employee health and safety training, and was aware of primary exposure control challenges in their production.

The document opens in a new window and you can navigate it using the Menu (≡) in the upper left-hand corner of the screen.
Toxicology Document and Data Depository

Article Title

Author
Harney, J. M.
Musolin, K.
Wiggand, D.
Mueller, C.
Henn, S.

Abstract
The Health Hazard Evaluation Program received a management request from a lead-acid battery manufacturing company who wanted assistance in lowering employees' blood lead levels. We focused our environmental sampling on nonproduction plant areas and determining if employees were unknowingly carrying lead dust into areas generally regarded as clean. We evaluated air and surface lead concentrations in nonproduction areas that were generally regarded as "clean," such as the cafeteria, locker rooms, and front office. We reviewed employee blood lead testing results, lead in air sample results, and related company written health and safety programs. We asked employees about their medical and work history, their health concerns about work, and about the lead hazard control program. Surface and hand wipe results and area air sample results showed continued exposure potential in all the nonproduction areas we tested. However, we found only one hand wipe (out of 29) that was positive for lead before the employee exited the plant after the shift; all these employees reported showering and using lead removal soap immediately before exiting. The average blood lead levels of employees' means were >10 micrograms per deciliter, though the overall blood lead level averages declined over the years for which we reviewed data. Some airborne lead
For more information, visit our website

www.toxplanet.com