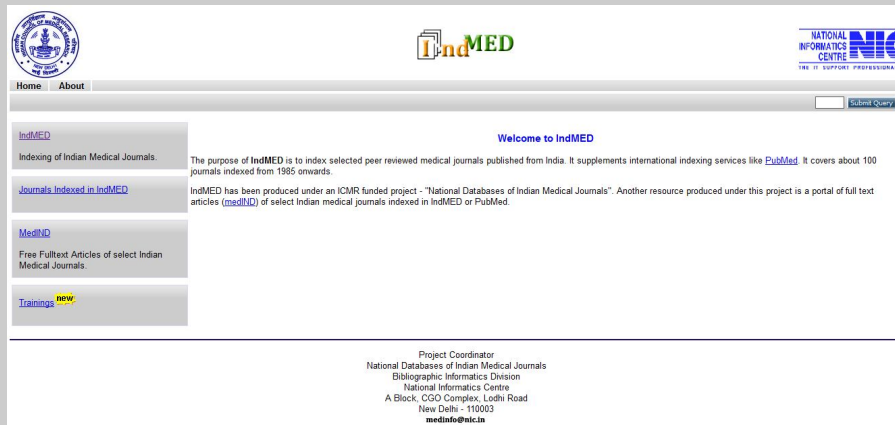


## Home Page



Home About

IndMED

Indexing of Indian Medical Journals.

Journals Indexed in IndMED

MedIND

Free Fulltext Articles of select Indian Medical Journals.

Trainings **new**

Welcome to IndMED

The purpose of IndMED is to index selected peer reviewed medical journals published from India. It supplements international indexing services like PubMed. It covers about 100 journals indexed from 1985 onwards.

IndMED has been produced under an ICMR funded project - "National Databases of Indian Medical Journals". Another resource produced under this project is a portal of full text articles ([medIND](#)) of select Indian medical journals indexed in IndMED or PubMed.

Project Coordinator  
National Databases of Indian Medical Journals  
Bibliographic Informatics Division  
National Informatics Centre  
A Block, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road  
New Delhi - 110003  
[medinfo@nic.in](mailto:medinfo@nic.in)

## Logo



## URL

<http://indmed.nic.in/>

## Subject

Medicine – Periodicals - Bibliography

## Accessibility

Free

## Language

English

## Publisher

Bibliographic Informatics Division, National Informatics Centre

## Brief History

From 1986 to 31st March 2009, National Informatics Centre (NIC) and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had collaborated to setup ICMR-NIC Centre for Biomedical Information. The Centre, known as Indian Medlars Centre, provided information support services to medical research community. It also produced two important resources: i) A bibliographic database - IndMED - by indexing about 100 Indian medical journals and ii) A portal - [medIND](#) - providing free full text access to 62 Indian medical journals. For continuing the maintaining, updating and improvising these two important national resources, ICMR funded a new project (National

## Databases of Indian Medical Journals) in 2010.

### *Scope and Coverage*

IndMED - database covering prominent peer reviewed Indian biomedical journals. Database designed to provide medical professionals/researchers/students and the medical library professional quick and easy access to Indian literature. The purpose of IndMED is to index selected peer reviewed medical journals published from India. It supplements international indexing services like PubMed. It covers about 100 journals indexed from 1985 onwards.

### *Kind of Information*

Under a particular journal name (which are available in IndMED database), tool provides a list of titles (under that particular journal). Each document within list appeared with bibliographic information like title, author(s), abstract, keywords, publishing year, volume and issue number (in which article was published) etc. E.g.:

Under Gujarat Medical Journal, lists are appeared with bibliographic detail.

Re-Display | References in | Citation+Abstract | Format.

- Shah SM; Kapadi MS; Shah DR; Gajjar HR; Shah P; Buha BG  
Anaesthesia for laser surgery of larynx  
Gujarat Medical Journal. 2014 mar; 69(1): 17-20  
[Full Text Available \(PDF File\)](#)
- Pancholi M; Sharma P; Patel G  
Fetus in fetu- in a 5 days old male new born baby presented with right lumbar region mass- A case study and review of literature  
Gujarat Medical Journal. 2014 mar; 69(1): 21-23  
[Full Text Available \(PDF File\)](#)
- Nair PA; Arora TH  
Microneedling using dermaroller a means of collagen induction therapy  
Gujarat Medical Journal. 2014 mar; 69(1): 24-27  
[Full Text Available \(PDF File\)](#)
- Pradyuman V; Mekhla G  
A comparative study of two tocolytic agents for inhibition of preterm labour  
Gujarat Medical Journal. 2014 mar; 69(1): 28-31  
[Full Text Available \(PDF File\)](#)

After, with the clicking option 'detailed reference' (present in right hand side of list) more related information are available.

Pradyuman V; Mekhla G

Pradyuman Vaja, ESIC Model Hospital, Bapunagar, Ahmedabad.

A comparative study of two tocolytic agents for inhibition of preterm labour

Gujarat Medical Journal. 2014 mar; 69(1): 28-31

**ABSTRACT:** Preterm birth means birth of a baby before 37 completed weeks of gestation. It is the top most cause of neonatal deaths. These babies are at a greater risk for short term and long term complications. Terbutaline sulphate and Isoxsuprine hydrochloride both have been used as tocolytic drugs for suppression of preterm labour. Studies have shown both these drugs to be effective. Our study compares the relative efficacy and safety of both of these drugs in relation to each other. This is a study of 60 women conducted at Model Hospital Bapunagar, Ahmedabad. Each of these women having preterm labour was randomly given tocolytics according to our selection criteria. Comparison between the effects of these two drugs in terms of prolongation of labour, fetal and maternal

side effects was evaluated. In our study, oral terbutaline sulfate prolonged pregnancy in 90 percent of women by more than 42 days, intravenous terbutaline sulfate prolonged pregnancy by more than 42 days in 80 percent of women .Oral isoxsuprine hydrochloride prolonged pregnancy by more than 42 days in 50 percent women and intravenous route prolonged pregnancy by more than 42 days in 25 percent women.Regarding the discontinuation of the drugs due to side effects in mother or the fetus, there was a statistically significant difference between isoxsuprine hydrochloride and terbutaline sulfate (p less than 0.05). Isoxsuprine hydrochloride was discontinued in more number of patients thanTerbutaline sulfate. Thus Terbutaline sulfate was foundto be more efficacious in prolonging pregnancy with less maternal and fetal side effects as compared to Isoxsuprine hydrochloride.

**KEYWORDS:**

Obstetric Labor, Premature; Pregnancy; Tocolysis; Premature Birth/PC; Humans

References: 12

Record Identifier: NI248777

***Special Features***

- It links to MedIND, that helps to access free full text articles from Indian medical journals.
- Advance search option available parallelly with simple search.

***Arrangement Pattern***

Lists of journals are arranged here in alphabetic order. From which one can search their documents. e.g:

Amrita Journal of Medicine  
Andhra Pradesh Journal of Psychological Medicine  
Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia  
Annals of the National Academy of Medical Sciences  
Antiseptic: Journal of Medicine and Surgery  
Asian Journal of Transfusion Science  
Aviation Medicine  
Biomedicine  
Bombay Hospital Journal  
[NTI] Bulletin  
Current Science  
Contemporary Clinical Dentistry  
Delhi Psychiatry Journal  
Endodontology  
Gujarat Medical Journal  
Health Administrator  
Health and Population, Perspective and Issues

***Remarks***

IndMED started indexing journals from 1985 onwards. Journals are selected for indexing after a comprehensive review a selection committee from time to time. Selected journals are also reviewed periodically.

***Comparable Tools***

- PubMed (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/>)
- NUCSSI (<http://nucssi.niscair.res.in/>)

***Date of Access***

November 9, 2016

