

References Bibliographic Tools (RBT) v0.4

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Contents

- | | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| 1 | Extract citations from a LaTeX document – <code>excite.pl</code> | 2 |
| 2 | Convert bibliographic records from MEDLINE to BibTeX – <code>medl2bib.pl</code> | 2 |

Introduction

The scripts of the RBT package have been tested on Linux and win32. For installation, copy the perl (.pl) scripts into a directory included in the string assigned to the PATH environment variable. The RBT-scripts require that a perl installation is installed on your system.

1 Extract citations from a LaTeX document – `excite.pl`

Writers insert bibliographic citations into LaTeX documents with `\cite{}` commands. `Excite.pl` processes the following formats of `\cite{}`:

```
\cite{refno1}
\cite[page 1-12]{refno1}
\cite{refno1,refno2,refno3}
\cite[page 1-12]{refno1,refno2,refno3}
```

Instructions for usage are shown if you call `excite.pl` with the ‘-h’ option:

```
Bibliographic tools v0.4
  excite.pl - extract citations from a LaTeX document

Usage:
  excite.pl [-r|-a] -f input-file -o output-file

  -f input-file name
  -o output-file name
  -r replace existing output-file
  -a append to existing output-file
  -h this help

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```

An example (win32):

```
perl -S excite.pl -r -f groot.tex -o out.txt
```

On Linux systems:

```
excite.pl -r -f groot.tex -o out.txt
```

`Excite` extracts citations from the file ‘`groot.tex`’ and writes them into ‘`out.txt`’. If ‘`out.txt`’ already exists, the script overwrites the previous version of this file. If you wish to append citations from another TeX file to ‘`out.txt`’, insert the ‘-a’ option instead of ‘r’.

2 Convert bibliographic records from MEDLINE to BibTeX– `med12bib.pl`

`Med12bib.pl` converts bibliographic records in MEDLINE format into a BibTeX (.bib) file of ‘article’ type.

Instructions for usage:

Bibliographic tools v0.4

medl2bib.pl - convert references from MEDLINE format to BibTeX (.bib)

Usage:

excite.pl [-r|-a] -f input-file -o output-file

-f input-file name
-o output-file name
-r replace existing output-file
-a append to existing output-file
-h this help

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An example of a record in medline format obtained from PubMed (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?DB=pubmed>):

PMID- 15943711
OWN - NLM
STAT- MEDLINE
DA - 20050609
DCOM- 20050901
PUBM- Print
IS - 0958-7578 (Print)
VI - 15
IP - 3
DP - 2005 Jun
TI - Anti-HPA-1a in a case of post-transfusion purpura: binding to antigen-negative platelets detected by adsorption/elution.
PG - 243-7
AB - Post-transfusion purpura (PTP) is a rare transfusion reaction almost exclusively observed in female patients. Affected patients develop severe immune-mediated thrombocytopenia in the course of a strong anamnestic alloimmune reaction against a platelet-specific antigen. The pathophysiology of thrombocytopenia has remained elusive. Immunological analysis in the HPA-1a-alloimmunized patient described in this report revealed an antibody with features considered typical of PTP: not only was anti-HPA-1a detectable in plasma, but it could also be eluted from the patients' (alloantigen negative) platelets, and anti-HPA-1a could be detected in eluates from both antigen positive and negative test platelets, which had been incubated in the patient's serum. This is in contrast to two sera with HPA-1a alloantibodies obtained from mothers of children with neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia which were strictly HPA-1a specific. It is proposed that alloantibodies with HPA-1a-like specificity explain the patient's immune thrombocytopenia. The technique described in this report is proposed for further investigation, as it might be useful for discrimination of alloantibodies in PTP and alloantibodies of transfused thrombocytopenic patients.
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FAU - Kiefel, V
AU - Kiefel V
FAU - Schonberger-Richter, I
AU - Schonberger-Richter I
FAU - Schilf, K
AU - Schilf K
LA - eng
PT - Case Reports
PT - Journal Article
PL - England
TA - Transfus Med
JT - Transfusion medicine (Oxford, England)

```

JID - 9301182
RN - 0 (Antigens, Human Platelet)
RN - 0 (Isoantibodies)
RN - 0 (Isoantigens)
RN - 0 (platelet specific antigen PL(A))
SB - IM
MH - Aged
MH - Antigens, Human Platelet/*immunology
MH - Female
MH - Humans
MH - Isoantibodies/immunology
MH - Isoantigens/immunology
MH - *Platelet Transfusion
MH - Purpura, Thrombocytopenic, Idiopathic/etiology/*immunology
EDAT- 2005/06/10 09:00
MHDA- 2005/09/02 09:00
AID - TME578 [pii]
AID - 10.1111/j.1365-3148.2005.00578.x [doi]
PST - ppublish
SO - Transfus Med 2005 Jun;15(3):243-7.

```

It is converted to BibTeX file out.bib with the command (win32):

```
perl -S medl2bib.pl -f pubmed-result.txt -o out.bib -r
```

On Linux, please call:

```
medl2bib.pl -f pubmed-result.txt -o out.bib -r
```

which results in:

```

@article{15943711,
  author = {Kiefel, V. and Schonberner-Richter, I. and Schilf, K.},
  title = {{Anti-HPA-1a in a case of post-transfusion purpura: binding to
antigen-negative platelets detected by adsorption/elution.}},
  journal = {Transfus Med},
  year = {2005},
  month = jun,
  volume = {15},
  number = {3},
  pages = {243--247},
  abstract = {Post-transfusion purpura (PTP) is a rare transfusion reaction almost
exclusively observed in female patients. Affected patients develop severe
immune-mediated thrombocytopenia in the course of a strong anamnestic
alloimmune reaction against a platelet-specific antigen. The
pathophysiology of thrombocytopenia has remained elusive. Immunological
analysis in the HPA-1a-alloimmunized patient described in this report
revealed an antibody with features considered typical of PTP: not only was
anti-HPA-1a detectable in plasma, but it could also be eluted from the
patients' (alloantigen negative) platelets, and anti-HPA-1a could be
detected in eluates from both antigen positive and negative test
platelets, which had been incubated in the patient's serum. This is in
contrast to two sera with HPA-1a alloantibodies obtained from mothers of
children with neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia which were strictly
HPA-1a specific. It is proposed that alloantibodies with HPA-1a-like
specificity explain the patient's immune thrombocytopenia. The technique
described in this report is proposed for further investigation, as it
might be useful for discrimination of alloantibodies in PTP and
alloantibodies of transfused thrombocytopenic patients.}
}

```

Tag in MEDLINE	Bib $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ field	r, o
PMID	[identifier]	r
AU	author	r
TI	title	r
TA	journal	r
DP	year	r
VI	volume	o
IP	number	o
PG	pages	o
DP	month	o
AB	abstract	o

Table 1: Medl2bib.pl: MEDLINE tags and Bib $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ fields, r: required, o: optional. The abstract field is ignored by most Bib $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ styles

Requirements for the input file:

- MEDLINE records have to be separated by one or more empty lines.
- Within one record, empty lines are not accepted.
- Tags have a length of 6 characters and are of the format: “AU _ _ — _ ”.
- all required MEDLINE tags (AU, TI, TA, DP) must be found. MEDLINE tags and their Bib $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ -equivalents processed by medl2bib.pl are listed in table 1. PMID must be the first tag encountered in a MEDLINE record, it is inserted as key or reference number.

Usually medl2bib.pl should generate syntactically correct Bib $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ records, it will sometimes be necessary to expand the abbreviated form of the journal names.