Adding individual items using article IDs

If searches are not picking up specific articles from a database, you can add them individually. When adding individual items, if possible, it is best to use database identifiers as the following method outlines, rather than manual entry.

Adding an individual journal article:
1. First, find the article or item identifier in one of the databases searched by Elements. See below for more details.
2. Go to “Search settings” under the Menu tab from your Elements homepage.
3. Find the Article ID field and enter the ID # of the article you wish to add. Make sure you click the green plus sign and choose the correct database source from the drop-down menu. You can add as many items as you like this way.
4. When you are done adding item IDs, click the Save button at the bottom of the page. The next time Elements runs your search, it should retrieve these items and automatically add them to your Claimed publications.

Finding IDs in different databases
Each database has a different item identification system.

**Web of Science**: [https://search.library.cmu.edu/link/http://isiknowledge.com/wos](https://search.library.cmu.edu/link/http://isiknowledge.com/wos)
In Web of Science, you will find the identifier in the item record in the “Accession Number” field. It will be a long number preceded by “WOS:”. Do not include the “WOS:” when you enter the identifier into search settings.

**Scopus**: [https://search.library.cmu.edu/link/http://www.scopus.com](https://search.library.cmu.edu/link/http://www.scopus.com)
In Scopus, when you click on an article record, look for the identifier in the URL. It is labeled ‘eid’ within the URL and is usually in the form: 2-s2.0-76249086347. Copy and paste this from a relevant Scopus publication page into the ID field as above.

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You can also use PMIDs—PubMed identifiers—for publications in MEDLINE-indexed journals. These are found below the abstract in PubMed records.

```
mouse models of HHT have led to the proposal that 3 events-heterozygosity, loss of heterozygosity, and angiogenic stimulation—are necessary for arteriovenous malformation formation. Here, we present a novel 3-step model in which pathological vessel caliber and consequent altered blood flow are necessary events for arteriovenous malformation development.
© 2016 American Heart Association, Inc.

KEYWORDS: platelet smooth muscle actin, mouse; arteriovenous malformations; connexin 40; erythrocyte; hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
PMID: 26821948  DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.116.005719
[Indexed for MEDLINE]  Free full text
```

ArXiv shows IDs next to each record in the search results as well as prominently on each individual publication screen. The ArXiv ID is in this form: ####.#####. Do not include ‘arXiv’ in the ID field in Elements.

```
Astrophysics > Astrophysics of Galaxies

Sgr A* and its Environment: Low Mass Star Formation, the Origin of X-ray Gas and Collimated Outflow
(Submitted on 1 Jan 2016)
```

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