

ETODOLAC

A MEDICAL DICTIONARY, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE TO
INTERNET REFERENCES



JAMES N. PARKER, M.D.
AND PHILIP M. PARKER, PH.D., EDITORS

ICON Health Publications
ICON Group International, Inc.
4370 La Jolla Village Drive, 4th Floor
San Diego, CA 92122 USA

Copyright ©2004 by ICON Group International, Inc.

Copyright ©2004 by ICON Group International, Inc. All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the publisher.

Printed in the United States of America.

Last digit indicates print number: 10 9 8 7 6 4 5 3 2 1

Publisher, Health Care: Philip Parker, Ph.D.
Editor(s): James Parker, M.D., Philip Parker, Ph.D.

Publisher's note: The ideas, procedures, and suggestions contained in this book are not intended for the diagnosis or treatment of a health problem. As new medical or scientific information becomes available from academic and clinical research, recommended treatments and drug therapies may undergo changes. The authors, editors, and publisher have attempted to make the information in this book up to date and accurate in accord with accepted standards at the time of publication. The authors, editors, and publisher are not responsible for errors or omissions or for consequences from application of the book, and make no warranty, expressed or implied, in regard to the contents of this book. Any practice described in this book should be applied by the reader in accordance with professional standards of care used in regard to the unique circumstances that may apply in each situation. The reader is advised to always check product information (package inserts) for changes and new information regarding dosage and contraindications before prescribing any drug or pharmacological product. Caution is especially urged when using new or infrequently ordered drugs, herbal remedies, vitamins and supplements, alternative therapies, complementary therapies and medicines, and integrative medical treatments.

Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Parker, James N., 1961-
Parker, Philip M., 1960-

Etodolac: A Medical Dictionary, Bibliography, and Annotated Research Guide to Internet References / James N. Parker and Philip M. Parker, editors

p. cm.

Includes bibliographical references, glossary, and index.

ISBN: 0-497-00425-9

1. Etodolac-Popular works. I. Title.

Disclaimer

This publication is not intended to be used for the diagnosis or treatment of a health problem. It is sold with the understanding that the publisher, editors, and authors are not engaging in the rendering of medical, psychological, financial, legal, or other professional services.

References to any entity, product, service, or source of information that may be contained in this publication should not be considered an endorsement, either direct or implied, by the publisher, editors, or authors. ICON Group International, Inc., the editors, and the authors are not responsible for the content of any Web pages or publications referenced in this publication.

Copyright Notice

If a physician wishes to copy limited passages from this book for patient use, this right is automatically granted without written permission from ICON Group International, Inc. (ICON Group). However, all of ICON Group publications have copyrights. With exception to the above, copying our publications in whole or in part, for whatever reason, is a violation of copyright laws and can lead to penalties and fines. Should you want to copy tables, graphs, or other materials, please contact us to request permission (E-mail: iconedit@san.rr.com). ICON Group often grants permission for very limited reproduction of our publications for internal use, press releases, and academic research. Such reproduction requires confirmed permission from ICON Group International, Inc. **The disclaimer above must accompany all reproductions, in whole or in part, of this book.**

Acknowledgements

The collective knowledge generated from academic and applied research summarized in various references has been critical in the creation of this book which is best viewed as a comprehensive compilation and collection of information prepared by various official agencies which produce publications on etodolac. Books in this series draw from various agencies and institutions associated with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and in particular, the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (OS), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Administration on Aging (AOA), the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Healthcare Financing Administration (HCFA), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), the institutions of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Program Support Center (PSC), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In addition to these sources, information gathered from the National Library of Medicine, the United States Patent Office, the European Union, and their related organizations has been invaluable in the creation of this book. Some of the work represented was financially supported by the Research and Development Committee at INSEAD. This support is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, special thanks are owed to Tiffany Freeman for her excellent editorial support.

About the Editors

James N. Parker, M.D.

Dr. James N. Parker received his Bachelor of Science degree in Psychobiology from the University of California, Riverside and his M.D. from the University of California, San Diego. In addition to authoring numerous research publications, he has lectured at various academic institutions. Dr. Parker is the medical editor for health books by ICON Health Publications.

Philip M. Parker, Ph.D.

Philip M. Parker is the Eli Lilly Chair Professor of Innovation, Business and Society at INSEAD (Fontainebleau, France and Singapore). Dr. Parker has also been Professor at the University of California, San Diego and has taught courses at Harvard University, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, and UCLA. Dr. Parker is the associate editor for ICON Health Publications.

About ICON Health Publications

To discover more about ICON Health Publications, simply check with your preferred online booksellers, including Barnes&Noble.com and Amazon.com which currently carry all of our titles. Or, feel free to contact us directly for bulk purchases or institutional discounts:

ICON Group International, Inc.
4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Fourth Floor
San Diego, CA 92122 USA
Fax: 858-546-4341
Web site: www.icongrouponline.com/health

Table of Contents

FORWARD	1
CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON ETODOLAC	3
<i>Overview</i>	3
<i>The Combined Health Information Database</i>	3
<i>Federally Funded Research on Etodolac</i>	4
<i>The National Library of Medicine: PubMed</i>	5
CHAPTER 2. NUTRITION AND ETODOLAC	27
<i>Overview</i>	27
<i>Finding Nutrition Studies on Etodolac</i>	27
<i>Federal Resources on Nutrition</i>	31
<i>Additional Web Resources</i>	32
CHAPTER 3. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AND ETODOLAC	33
<i>Overview</i>	33
<i>National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine</i>	33
<i>Additional Web Resources</i>	35
<i>General References</i>	36
CHAPTER 4. PATENTS ON ETODOLAC	37
<i>Overview</i>	37
<i>Patents on Etodolac</i>	37
<i>Patent Applications on Etodolac</i>	45
<i>Keeping Current</i>	47
CHAPTER 5. PERIODICALS AND NEWS ON ETODOLAC	49
<i>Overview</i>	49
<i>News Services and Press Releases</i>	49
<i>Academic Periodicals covering Etodolac</i>	51
CHAPTER 6. RESEARCHING MEDICATIONS	53
<i>Overview</i>	53
<i>U.S. Pharmacopeia</i>	53
<i>Commercial Databases</i>	54
APPENDIX A. PHYSICIAN RESOURCES	59
<i>Overview</i>	59
<i>NIH Guidelines</i>	59
<i>NIH Databases</i>	61
<i>Other Commercial Databases</i>	63
APPENDIX B. PATIENT RESOURCES	65
<i>Overview</i>	65
<i>Patient Guideline Sources</i>	65
<i>Finding Associations</i>	67
APPENDIX C. FINDING MEDICAL LIBRARIES	69
<i>Overview</i>	69
<i>Preparation</i>	69
<i>Finding a Local Medical Library</i>	69
<i>Medical Libraries in the U.S. and Canada</i>	69
ONLINE GLOSSARIES	75
<i>Online Dictionary Directories</i>	75
ETODOLAC DICTIONARY	77
INDEX	105

FORWARD

In March 2001, the National Institutes of Health issued the following warning: "The number of Web sites offering health-related resources grows every day. Many sites provide valuable information, while others may have information that is unreliable or misleading."¹ Furthermore, because of the rapid increase in Internet-based information, many hours can be wasted searching, selecting, and printing. Since only the smallest fraction of information dealing with etodolac is indexed in search engines, such as **www.google.com** or others, a non-systematic approach to Internet research can be not only time consuming, but also incomplete. This book was created for medical professionals, students, and members of the general public who want to know as much as possible about etodolac, using the most advanced research tools available and spending the least amount of time doing so.

In addition to offering a structured and comprehensive bibliography, the pages that follow will tell you where and how to find reliable information covering virtually all topics related to etodolac, from the essentials to the most advanced areas of research. Public, academic, government, and peer-reviewed research studies are emphasized. Various abstracts are reproduced to give you some of the latest official information available to date on etodolac. Abundant guidance is given on how to obtain free-of-charge primary research results via the Internet. **While this book focuses on the field of medicine, when some sources provide access to non-medical information relating to etodolac, these are noted in the text.**

E-book and electronic versions of this book are fully interactive with each of the Internet sites mentioned (clicking on a hyperlink automatically opens your browser to the site indicated). If you are using the hard copy version of this book, you can access a cited Web site by typing the provided Web address directly into your Internet browser. You may find it useful to refer to synonyms or related terms when accessing these Internet databases. **NOTE:** At the time of publication, the Web addresses were functional. However, some links may fail due to URL address changes, which is a common occurrence on the Internet.

For readers unfamiliar with the Internet, detailed instructions are offered on how to access electronic resources. For readers unfamiliar with medical terminology, a comprehensive glossary is provided. For readers without access to Internet resources, a directory of medical libraries, that have or can locate references cited here, is given. We hope these resources will prove useful to the widest possible audience seeking information on etodolac.

The Editors

¹ From the NIH, National Cancer Institute (NCI): <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/ten-things-to-know>.

CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON ETODOLAC

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to locate peer-reviewed references and studies on etodolac.

The Combined Health Information Database

The Combined Health Information Database summarizes studies across numerous federal agencies. To limit your investigation to research studies and etodolac, you will need to use the advanced search options. First, go to <http://chid.nih.gov/index.html>. From there, select the "Detailed Search" option (or go directly to that page with the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>). The trick in extracting studies is found in the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Journal Article." At the top of the search form, select the number of records you would like to see (we recommend 100) and check the box to display "whole records." We recommend that you type "etodolac" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. Consider using the option "anywhere in record" to make your search as broad as possible. If you want to limit the search to only a particular field, such as the title of the journal, then select this option in the "Search in these fields" drop box. The following is what you can expect from this type of search:

- **Preventing Gastrointestinal Complications of NSAIDs: Risk Factors, Recent Advances, and Latest Strategies**

Source: Postgraduate Medicine. 109(5): 117-120, 123-128. May 2001.

Contact: Available from McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. (612) 832-7869.

Summary: In the United States, gastrointestinal complications induced by nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) cause more than 100,000 hospitalizations and an estimated 16,500 deaths annually. Because serious gastrointestinal events can occur without warning, prevention measures must not rely on warning signs alone. This article discusses the epidemiology of NSAID induced toxic episodes, reviews the risk factors for these occurrences, and offers strategies for minimizing the risk among long

term NSAID users. Risk factors for toxicity include older age and history of ulcer. To minimize the risk of gastrointestinal complications, prescribers should avoid NSAIDs or use NSAIDs at the lowest effective dose. If long term NSAID therapy is required, prescribers should avoid concomitant use of oral corticosteroids, anticoagulants, or more than one NSAID. In most patients with no risk factors, the effects of gastrointestinal toxicity can be minimized by prescribing the lowest effective dose of ibuprofen, salsalate, **etodolac**, or nabumetone. In patients with two or more risk factors, concomitant misoprostol use is cost effective with long term NSAID therapy. The cost effectiveness for concomitant omeprazole use is not known. Prophylactic omeprazole may be reserved for high risk patients who do not tolerate misoprostol. In other patients, it may be less cost effective. Because ranitidine is inferior to omeprazole in endoscopic studies, it is not recommended for prophylaxis. 6 tables. 26 references.

Federally Funded Research on Etodolac

The U.S. Government supports a variety of research studies relating to etodolac. These studies are tracked by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health.² CRISP (Computerized Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other institutions.

Search the CRISP Web site at http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp_query.generate_screen. You will have the option to perform targeted searches by various criteria, including geography, date, and topics related to etodolac.

For most of the studies, the agencies reporting into CRISP provide summaries or abstracts. As opposed to clinical trial research using patients, many federally funded studies use animals or simulated models to explore etodolac. The following is typical of the type of information found when searching the CRISP database for etodolac:

- **Project Title: REGULATION OF SENESENCE AND APOPTOSIS IN LYMPHOCYTES**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Carson, Dennis A.; Professor; Medicine; University of California San Diego La Jolla, Ca 920930934

Timing: Fiscal Year 2002; Project Start 30-JUN-1976; Project End 31-JAN-2004

Summary: (appended verbatim from investigator's abstract): Abnormalities in the regulation of lymphocyte senescence and apoptosis are fundamental to the pathogenesis of lymphoproliferative diseases, and also play a role in the progression of autoimmune syndromes. The overall goal of this research grant is to identify these abnormalities, and to exploit the information pharmacologically for the development of better treatments for these disabling and often fatal ailments. Experiments supported by this grant since the last competitive review four years ago: (i) have demonstrated that purine deoxynucleosides with anti lymphocyte activity can directly stimulate Apaf 1 dependent caspase activation; (ii) have synthesized and analyzed novel substantiated indanones that induce apoptosis in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) cells without harming

² Healthcare projects are funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH).

normal lymphocytes; (iii) have shown that the non steroidal anti inflammatory drug **etodolac** can depress malignant lymphocyte counts in CLL patients; and (iv) have revealed that both the R and S enantiomers of **etodolac** interfere with mitochondrial respiration in CLL cells, cause rapid degradation of the anti apoptotic protein Mcl 1, and activate the nuclear hormone receptor PPAR γ . Based upon this progress, the specific aims of the renewal application are (1) to study in detail how different purine nucleosides interact with components of the apoptotic machinery in normal and malignant lymphocytes; (2) to clarify the biochemical basis for the selective toxicity of substituted indanones to malignant B cells, emphasizing changes in the cytoskeleton and cell death receptor expression; (3) to analyze the importance of PPAR γ , Mcl 1, and mitochondria in the regulation of cell survival in lymphocytes, using R **etodolac** as a pharmacologic probe; and (4) to test the clinical activity of R **etodolac** in lymphoproliferative diseases and multiple myeloma. The proposed experiments differ from most other studies of apoptosis regulation because of their focus on quiescent cells, their utilization of lymphocytes taken directly from patients, and their aim to translate results quickly to the clinic. When complete, these experiments should enhance current knowledge of the factors that regulate senescence and apoptosis in non dividing lymphocytes, and could lead to less toxic and more effective therapies for lymphoproliferative and possibly autoimmune diseases.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

The National Library of Medicine: PubMed

One of the quickest and most comprehensive ways to find academic studies in both English and other languages is to use PubMed, maintained by the National Library of Medicine.³ The advantage of PubMed over previously mentioned sources is that it covers a greater number of domestic and foreign references. It is also free to use. If the publisher has a Web site that offers full text of its journals, PubMed will provide links to that site, as well as to sites offering other related data. User registration, a subscription fee, or some other type of fee may be required to access the full text of articles in some journals.

To generate your own bibliography of studies dealing with etodolac, simply go to the PubMed Web site at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. Type "etodolac" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click "Go." The following is the type of output you can expect from PubMed for etodolac (hyperlinks lead to article summaries):

- **A comparative study of the efficacy and toxicity of etodolac and naproxen in the treatment of osteoarthritis.**
 Author(s): Chikanza IC, Clarke B, Hopkins R, MacFarlane DG, Bird H, Grahame R.
 Source: Br J Clin Pract. 1994 March-April; 48(2): 67-9.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8024992

³ PubMed was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The PubMed database was developed in conjunction with publishers of biomedical literature as a search tool for accessing literature citations and linking to full-text journal articles at Web sites of participating publishers. Publishers that participate in PubMed supply NLM with their citations electronically prior to or at the time of publication.

- **A comparison of etodolac (Ultradol) with acetaminophen plus codeine (Tylenol #3) in controlling post-surgical pain in vasectomy patients.**
Author(s): Casey R, Zadra J, Khonsari H.
Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1997; 13(10): 555-63. Erratum In: Curr Med Res Opin 1997; 14(1): 63.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9327190
- **A comparison of the effects of etodolac and ibuprofen on renal haemodynamics, tubular function, renin, vasopressin and urinary excretion of albumin and alpha-glutathione-S-transferase in healthy subjects: a placebo-controlled cross-over study.**
Author(s): Svendsen KB, Bech JN, Sorensen TB, Pedersen EB.
Source: European Journal of Clinical Pharmacology. 2000 August; 56(5): 383-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11009046
- **A comparison of the efficacy of etodolac SR (Lodine SR) and etodolac (Lodine) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis.**
Author(s): Dreiser RL.
Source: Rheumatology International. 1993; 13(2 Suppl): S13-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8210919
- **A double-blind comparison of etodolac and piroxicam in the treatment of osteoarthritis.**
Author(s): Freitas GG.
Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1990; 12(4): 255-62.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2150187
- **A double-blind gastroscopic evaluation of the effects of etodolac and naproxen on the gastrointestinal mucosa of rheumatic patients.**
Author(s): Bianchi Porro G, Caruso I, Petrillo M, Montrone F, Ardizzone S.
Source: Journal of Internal Medicine. 1991 January; 229(1): 5-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1825323
- **A global safety evaluation of etodolac.**
Author(s): Karbowski A.
Source: Clinical Rheumatology. 1989 March; 8 Suppl 1: 73-9. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2525986
- **A randomized double-blind comparison of placebo, etodolac, and naproxen on gastrointestinal injury and prostaglandin production.**
Author(s): Laine L, Sloane R, Ferretti M, Cominelli F.
Source: Gastrointestinal Endoscopy. 1995 November; 42(5): 428-33.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8566633

- **A review of the antiarthritic efficacy and safety of etodolac.**
 Author(s): Zvaifler N.
 Source: Clinical Rheumatology. 1989 March; 8 Suppl 1: 43-53. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2525982

- **Acute colitis associated with etodolac.**
 Author(s): Wilcox GM, Porensky RS.
 Source: Journal of Clinical Gastroenterology. 1997 July; 25(1): 367-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9412924

- **Agranulocytosis associated with etodolac.**
 Author(s): Cramer RL, Aboko-Cole VC, Gualtieri RJ.
 Source: The Annals of Pharmacotherapy. 1994 April; 28(4): 458-60.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8038466

- **Albumin binding sites for etodolac enantiomers.**
 Author(s): Mignot I, Presle N, Lapicque F, Monot C, Dropsy R, Netter P.
 Source: Chirality. 1996; 8(3): 271-80.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8777148

- **An endoscopic comparison of the effects of etodolac, indomethacin, ibuprofen, naproxen, and placebo on the gastrointestinal mucosa.**
 Author(s): Lanza F, Rack MF, Lynn M, Wolf J, Sanda M.
 Source: The Journal of Rheumatology. 1987 April; 14(2): 338-41.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2955117

- **An endoscopic evaluation of the effects of etodolac and diclofenac on the gastric and duodenal mucosa.**
 Author(s): van Eeden A, Schotborgh RH, Tytgat GN.
 Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1990 November-December; 12(6): 496-502.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2149673

- **An overview of the efficacy of etodolac in arthritic disorders.**
 Author(s): Bacon PA.
 Source: Eur J Rheumatol Inflamm. 1990; 10(1): 22-34.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2146130

- **An updated safety profile of etodolac in several thousand patients.**
 Author(s): Schattenkirchner M.
 Source: Eur J Rheumatol Inflamm. 1990; 10(1): 56-65.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2146132

- **Application of a stereospecific high-performance liquid chromatography assay to a pharmacokinetic study of etodolac enantiomers in humans.**
Author(s): Jamali F, Mehvar R, Lemko C, Eradiri O.
Source: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 1988 November; 77(11): 963-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2976091
- **Bioavailability and bioequivalence of two formulations of etodolac (tablets and suppositories).**
Author(s): Molina-Martinez IT, Herrero R, Gutierrez JA, Iglesias JM, Fabregas JL, Martinez-Tobed A, Cadorniga R.
Source: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences. 1993 February; 82(2): 211-3.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8445537
- **Bioavailability studies with etodolac in dogs and man.**
Author(s): Kraml M, Cosyns L, Hicks DR, Simon J, Mullane JF, Dvornik D.
Source: Biopharmaceutics & Drug Disposition. 1984 January-March; 5(1): 63-74.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6231062
- **Capillary electrochromatography-electrospray ionization mass spectrometry for the qualitative investigation of the drug etodolac and its metabolites in biological samples.**
Author(s): Strickmann DB, Blaschke G.
Source: J Chromatogr B Biomed Sci Appl. 2000 October 1; 748(1): 213-9.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11092600
- **Chiral bioequivalence: effect of absorption rate on racemic etodolac.**
Author(s): Boni JR, Korth-Bradley JM, Richards LS, Chiang ST, Hicks DR, Benet LZ.
Source: Clinical Pharmacokinetics. 2000 December; 39(6): 459-69.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=11192477
- **Clinical efficacy and safety profile of etodolac: focus on the elderly.**
Author(s): Bacon PA.
Source: Eur J Rheumatol Inflamm. 1994; 14(1): 1. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7744122
- **Clinical performance of etodolac in patients with osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.**
Author(s): Veys EM.
Source: Eur J Rheumatol Inflamm. 1994; 14(1): 23-7. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7744125

- **Clinical response to etodolac in the management of pain.**
 Author(s): Mizraji M.
 Source: Eur J Rheumatol Inflamm. 1990; 10(1): 35-43.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1699764
- **Clinical use of etodolac for the treatment of lumbar disc herniation.**
 Author(s): Hatori M, Kokubun S.
 Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1999; 15(3): 193-201.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10621926
- **Comparative effects of etodolac, indomethacin, and benoxaprofen on icosanoid biosynthesis.**
 Author(s): Sirois P, Saura C, Salari H, Borgeat P.
 Source: Inflammation. 1984 December; 8(4): 353-64.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6240459
- **Comparative efficacy of etodolac and placebo in rheumatoid arthritic patients.**
 Author(s): Vetter G, Placchi M, Joubert L.
 Source: Int J Clin Pharmacol Ther Toxicol. 1982 May; 20(5): 240-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=6212555
- **Comparison of etodolac and diclofenac in osteoarthritis of the knee.**
 Author(s): Grisanti AM, Vaz AA, Samara AM.
 Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1992 November-December; 14(6): 791-800.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1286486
- **Comparison of etodolac, aspirin and placebo for pain after oral surgery.**
 Author(s): Gaston GW, Mallow RD, Frank JE.
 Source: Pharmacotherapy. 1986 September-October; 6(5): 199-205.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2948162
- **Comparison of etodolac, zomepirac, and placebo for relief of pain after oral surgery.**
 Author(s): Giglio JA, Campbell RL.
 Source: Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery : Official Journal of the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. 1986 October; 44(10): 765-70.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2944997
- **Comparison of the effects of etodolac SR and naproxen on gastro-intestinal blood loss.**
 Author(s): Leese P.
 Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1992; 13(1): 13-20.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1468240

- **Comparison of the efficacy and safety of etodolac and piroxicam in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Etodolac Study 326 Rheumatoid Arthritis Investigators Group.**
Author(s): Lightfoot R.
Source: J Rheumatol Suppl. 1997 February; 47: 10-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9035015
- **Comparison of three radioligands, selenium-75, Iodine-125, and tritium, in the radioimmunoassay of methotrexate.**
Author(s): Paxton JW, Rowell FJ, Cree GM.
Source: Clinical Chemistry. 1978 September; 24(9): 1534-8.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=688614
- **Concomitant etodolac affects neither the unbound clearance nor the pharmacologic effect of warfarin.**
Author(s): Ermer JC, Hicks DR, Wheeler SC, Kraml M, Jusko WJ.
Source: Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. 1994 March; 55(3): 305-16.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8143396
- **Conventional and extended-release etodolac for postsurgical dental pain.**
Author(s): Hersh EV, Levin LM, Cooper SA, Reynolds D, Gallegos LT, McGoldrick K, Appel A.
Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1999 August; 21(8): 1333-42.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=10485505
- **Covalent binding of etodolac acyl glucuronide to albumin in vitro.**
Author(s): Smith PC, Song WQ, Rodriguez RJ.
Source: Drug Metabolism and Disposition: the Biological Fate of Chemicals. 1992 November-December; 20(6): 962-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1362954
- **Disposition and biotransformation of 14C-etodolac in man.**
Author(s): Ferdinandi ES, Sehgal SN, Demerson CA, Dubuc J, Zilber J, Dvornik D, Cayen MN.
Source: Xenobiotica; the Fate of Foreign Compounds in Biological Systems. 1986 February; 16(2): 153-66.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2938343
- **Double blind evaluation of the long-term effects of etodolac versus ibuprofen in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.**
Author(s): Neustadt DH.
Source: J Rheumatol Suppl. 1997 February; 47: 17-22.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9035016

- **Double-blind comparison of etodolac and diclofenac in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.**
 Author(s): Lonauer G, Tisscher JR, Lim HG, Bijlsma JW.
 Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1993; 13(2): 70-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8325044
- **Double-blind comparison of etodolac and naproxen in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.**
 Author(s): de Queiros MF.
 Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1991 January-February; 13(1): 38-46.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1827613
- **Double-blind comparison of etodolac and piroxicam in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.**
 Author(s): Schattenkirchner M.
 Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1991; 12(8): 497-506.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1837260
- **Double-blind comparison of etodolac and piroxicam in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.**
 Author(s): Dick WC, Franchimont P, Veys E.
 Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1993 January-February; 15(1): 148-59.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8458044
- **Double-blind comparison of etodolac SR and diclofenac SR in the treatment of patients with degenerative joint disease of the knee.**
 Author(s): Khan FM, Williams PI.
 Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1992; 13(1): 1-12.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1468239
- **Double-blind comparison of the efficacy and safety of etodolac SR 600 mg u.i.d. and of tenoxicam 20 mg u.i.d. in elderly patients with osteoarthritis of the hip and of the knee.**
 Author(s): Perpignano G, Bogliolo A, Puccetti L.
 Source: Int J Clin Pharmacol Res. 1994; 14(5-6): 203-16.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=7672877
- **Double-blind evaluation of etodolac (200 mg, 400 mg) compared with zomepirac (100 mg) and placebo on third molar extraction pain.**
 Author(s): Scott R, Ellis E 3rd, Upton LG.
 Source: Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol. 1986 December; 62(6): 638-42.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2948143

- **Double-blind, parallel comparison of etodolac and indomethacin in patients with osteoarthritis of the knee.**
Author(s): Karbowski A.
Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 1991; 12(5): 309-17.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1825972
- **Double-blind, parallel-group evaluation of etodolac and naproxen in patients with acute sports injuries.**
Author(s): D'Hooghe M.
Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1992 July-August; 14(4): 507-16.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=1388091
- **Double-blind, placebo-controlled comparison of the safety and efficacy of orally administered etodolac and nabumetone in patients with active osteoarthritis of the knee.**
Author(s): Schnitzer TJ, Ballard IM, Constantine G, McDonald P.
Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1995 July-August; 17(4): 602-12.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=8565024
- **Double-blind, randomised, comparative trial of etodolac SR versus diclofenac in the treatment of osteoarthritis of the knee.**
Author(s): Liang TH, Hsu PN.
Source: Current Medical Research and Opinion. 2003; 19(4): 336-41.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=12841927
- **Economic and gastrointestinal safety comparisons of etodolac, nabumetone, and oxaprozin from insurance claims data from patients with arthritis.**
Author(s): Simon LS, Zhao SZ, Arguelles LM, Lefkowitz JB, Dedhiya SD, Fort JG, Johnson KE.
Source: Clinical Therapeutics. 1998 November-December; 20(6): 1218-35; Discussion 1192-3.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=9916614
- **Effect of etodolac in patients with moderate renal impairment compared with normal subjects.**
Author(s): Brater DC, Anderson SA, Brown-Cartwright D, Toto RD, Chen A, Jacob GB.
Source: Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics. 1985 December; 38(6): 674-9.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=pubmed&dopt=Abstract&list_uids=2933206