

Resource Summary Report

Generated by SPARC SAWG on Aug 14, 2026

eTBlast

RRID:SCR_008188

Type: Tool

Proper Citation

eTBlast (RRID:SCR_008188)

Resource Information

URL: <http://etest.vbi.vt.edu/etblast3/>

Proper Citation: eTBlast (RRID:SCR_008188)

Description: eTBLAST is a unique search engine for searching biomedical literature. Our service is very different from PubMed. While PubMed searches for keywords, our search engine lets you input an entire paragraph and returns MEDLINE abstracts that are similar to it. This is something like PubMed's Related Articles feature, only better because it runs on your unique set of interests. For example, input the abstract of an unpublished paper or a grant proposal into our engine, and with the touch of a button you'll be able to find every abstract in MEDLINE dealing with your topic. No more guessing whether your set of keywords has found all the right papers. No more sorting through hundreds of papers you don't care about to find the handful you were looking for--our search engine does it for you. When most people use PubMed to search MEDLINE they pick one or two keywords to describe their topic, then browse through a long list of results. When they find a paper that looks interesting they click on its Related Articles, in hopes of finding more papers like that one. If they find another relevant paper, they explore it's related articles--and so on. This process of culling long lists of documents by hand makes literature searching tedious and time consuming. We make it easier for you by providing better results the first time, and then allowing you to automatically combine the papers you care about for a second round. Our Iterate feature allows you to checkmark the abstracts you found interesting in the first round and combine them all to create a new query. It's like rolling several Related Articles lists into one. * We sort our results by relevance, while PubMed sorts by date. * We save you the time and effort of creating a complicated query. * We let you iterate your search over several good papers to narrow your focus. * We provide you the full MEDLINE abstract in our results, and a link to the PubMed page. * We can send your results straight to your email so you never lose a reference or forget where you found it. * This absolutely free service is provided by the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center. No registration necessary!

Abbreviations: eTBlast

Synonyms: eTBLAST: a text-similarity based search engine

Resource Type: data or information resource, database, narrative resource, service resource

Defining Citation: [PMID:16926219](#)

Keywords: biomedical, literature, medline interfaces, paper, publish, search engine, unpublished, journal, bio.tools

Funding: Hudson Foundation ;
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Resource Name: eTBlast

Resource ID: SCR_008188

Alternate IDs: biotools:etblast, nif-0000-21148

Alternate URLs: <https://bio.tools/etblast>

Old URLs: <http://invention.swmed.edu/etblast/index.shtml>

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080246+0000

Record Last Update: 20260814T042750+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for eTBlast.

No alerts have been found for eTBlast.

Data and Source Information

Source: [SciCrunch Registry](#)

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at [SPARC SAWG](#) .

Habibzadeh F, et al. (2023) Plagiarism: A Bird's Eye View. Journal of Korean medical science, 38(45), e373.

Lin YH, et al. (2021) Focusing on long-term complications of mid-urethral slings among women with stress urinary incontinence as a patient safety improvement measure: A protocol for systematic review and meta-analysis. Medicine, 100(24), e26257.

Kinney N, et al. (2021) Estimating the prevalence of text overlap in biomedical conference abstracts. *Research integrity and peer review*, 6(1), 2.

Kannan S, et al. (2014) Redundant publication: expect the unexpected. *Indian journal of pharmacology*, 46(6), 663.

Kim SY, et al. (2013) Plagiarism detection. *Korean journal of family medicine*, 34(6), 371.