**Summarisations**

**Original Data**

1.- ['Diabetes Intervention Study. Multi-intervention trial in newly diagnosed NIDDM. OBJECTIVE: In a randomized 5-yr multi-intervention trial, we tested the efficacy of intensified health education (IHE) in improving metabolic control and reducing the level of coronary risk factors and incidence of ischemic heart disease (IHD). RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS: Within the intervention group, the benefit of clofibric acid was evaluated in a double-blind study. One thousand one hundred thirty-nine newly diagnosed middle-aged (30- to 55-yr-old) patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) entered the study. They were classified as diet controlled after a 6-wk screening phase with conventional dietary treatment. During the follow-up, the control group (n = 378) was cared for at different diabetes outpatient clinics with a standardized surveillance. The intervention group (n = 761) had a structured IHE that included dietary advice, antismoking and antialcohol education, and ways to enhance physical activity. RESULTS: Randomly, 379 of the IHE patients received 1.6 g clofibric acid/day, and the others received placebo. IHE resulted in improved glucose control (adjusted fasting blood glucose) levels after 5 yr (control subjects 9.27 mM, IHE group 8.71 mM, and IHE plus clofibric acid group 8.60 mM, P less than 0.01). The better glycemic control was achieved with fewer antidiabetic drugs. After 5 yr, antidiabetic drugs were prescribed to 47% of the control subjects, 28% of the IHE group, and 34% of the IHE plus clofibric acid group (cutoff limit for drug application was postprandial blood glucose of greater than or equal to 13.87 mM). The ratio of polyunsaturated to saturated fatty acids (0.26 vs. 0.40, P less than 0.01) and physical activity (174 vs. 327 scores, P less than 0.01) were increased, and blood pressure, tobacco, and alcohol consumption were significantly reduced by IHE. However, IHE had no effect on calorie intake, percentage of fat in the diet (45%), and body weight. The most important finding was the significant increase of blood cholesterol in all three groups (+0.47, +0.36, and +0.34 mM, respectively). Clofibric acid only prevented the increase of triglyceride levels (+0.56, +0.24, and +0.05 mM, respectively). The incidence rate per 1000 for myocardial infarction was 30.3 for control subjects, 53.6 for the IHE group, and 55.6 for the IHE plus clofibric acid group. The corresponding rates for IHD incidence were 90.9, 97.8, and 98.8, respectively. Men suffered more frequently from myocardial infarction, whereas women developed ECG criteria for IHD more frequently. Among the 35 cases of death, besides cardiovascular diseases, liver cirrhosis and neoplasia were the predominant causes. The death rate per 1000 in control subjects was 46.2, 30.6 in the IHE group, and 27 among patients with IHE plus clofibric acid. CONCLUSIONS: IHE was of substantial benefit for the control of glycemia, significantly diminished the need for antidiabetic drugs, and reduced a cluster of risk factors but had no effect on the control of blood lipids. This could be one major reason for the failure of IHE, effective lowering of blood pressure, and clofibric acid to prevent cardiovascular complications. Clofibric acid was only effective in reducing triglycerides. \n',

2.- "Oxygen transport measurements to evaluate tissue perfusion and titrate therapy: dobutamine and dopamine effects. BACKGROUND: Increased cardiac index, oxygen delivery (DO2), and oxygen consumption (VO2) patterns were shown to characterize the physiologic status of surviving high-risk surgical patients, and indicate increased metabolic needs; relatively normal DO2 and VO2 values were found to characterize the sequential pattern of nonsurvivors who developed an early oxygen debt followed by lethal organ failure. The cardiac index, DO2, and VO2 values empirically determined from survivors' patterns were shown to improve outcome in prospective randomized trials. The present study considers these criteria to evaluate the tissue perfusion status as well as the effects of therapy on tissue perfusion and oxygenation. OBJECTIVE: To summarize new information on the temporal patterns of DO2, VO2, and oxygen debt on outcome and the effects of fluids and inotropes on these patterns in a wide range of clinical, temporal, and physiologic conditions. DESIGN: Descriptive analysis based on data gathered prospectively using a specified protocol. PATIENTS: High-risk patients with accidental or elective surgical trauma, and patients with or without sepsis or septic shock and organ failure. SETTING: University-run county hospital with a large trauma service. INTERVENTIONS: Fluids, dobutamine, and dopamine at various times and at various doses throughout critical illness of postoperative, posttraumatic, septic, and hypovolemic patients with and without lethal and nonlethal organ failure. MEASUREMENTS AND MAIN RESULTS: The pattern of DO2 plotted against the corresponding VO2 values in 437 consecutive critically ill surgical patients showed a wide variability and poor correlation probably because complex clinical conditions may obscure the supply-dependent and supply-independent VO2 relationships observed in normal dogs bled or given bacterial infusions. However, the use of specific therapy by well-defined protocols was shown to provide objective evidence of efficacy. Significant increases in DO2 and VO2 were previously shown after whole blood, packed red cells, and colloid administration, but not after crystalloid administration. Dobutamine administration in 715 circumstances in postoperative, traumatic, septic patients and patients with adult respiratory distress syndrome, renal failure, and multiple organ failure significantly improved DO2 and VO2. Dopamine under comparable conditions produced less improvement in DO2 and VO2 than that of dobutamine; most of the VO2 changes were not significant. CONCLUSIONS: The monitored patterns of cardiac index, DO2, and VO2 may be used to evaluate the adequacy of tissue perfusion as well as the relative effectiveness of alternative therapies. Second, these physiologic criteria may be used to titrate therapy in order to achieve optimal outcome. Third, after colloids optimally expand the plasma volume, dobutamine may be used to enhance flow and the distribution of flow in order to improve tissue oxygenation. Vasodilators may be used when hypertensive episodes occur or there is an inadequate response to inotropic agents. Vasopressors are used as a last resort, usually in the terminal or preterminal state. \n",

3.- 'Excision of limbal dermoids. We reviewed the clinical files of 10 patients who had undergone excision of unilateral epibulbar limbal dermoids. Preoperatively, all of the affected eyes had worse visual acuity (P less than .02) and more astigmatism (P less than .01) than the contralateral eyes. Postoperatively, every patient was cosmetically improved. Of the eight patients for whom both preoperative and postoperative visual acuity measurements had been obtained, in six it had changed minimally (less than or equal to 1 line), and in two it had improved (less than or equal to 2 lines). Surgical complications included persistent epithelial defects (40%) and peripheral corneal vascularization and opacity (70%). These complications do not outweigh the cosmetic and visual benefits of dermoid excision in selected patients. \n']

**Rules to Include as Summarization  
  
1.- It does not add new content that is irrelevant to the text**

**2.- It reduces the amount of text and doesn’t just make a copy of it**

**3.- it doesn’t new generate text on top of the original text**

**Personal – Clinical Bert   
  
Notes: keeping half of sentences**

1.- ' 'OBJECTIVE: In a randomized 5-yr multi-intervention trial, we tested the efficacy of intensified health education (IHE) in improving metabolic control and reducing the level of coronary risk factors and incidence of ischemic heart disease (IHD). During the follow-up, the control group (n = 378) was cared for at different diabetes outpatient clinics with a standardized surveillance. RESULTS: Randomly, 379 of the IHE patients received 1.6 g clofibric acid/day, and the others received placebo. IHE resulted in improved glucose control (adjusted fasting blood glucose) levels after 5 yr (control subjects 9.27 mM, IHE group 8.71 mM, and IHE plus clofibric acid group 8.60 mM, P less than 0.01). After 5 yr, antidiabetic drugs were prescribed to 47% of the control subjects, 28% of the IHE group, and 34% of the IHE plus clofibric acid group (cutoff limit for drug application was postprandial blood glucose of greater than or equal to 13.87 mM). However, IHE had no effect on calorie intake, percentage of fat in the diet (45%), and body weight. Clofibric acid only prevented the increase of triglyceride levels (+0.56, +0.24, and +0.05 mM, respectively). The incidence rate per 1000 for myocardial infarction was 30.3 for control subjects, 53.6 for the IHE group, and 55.6 for the IHE plus clofibric acid group. Men suffered more frequently from myocardial infarction, whereas women developed ECG criteria for IHD more frequently. The death rate per 1000 in control subjects was 46.2, 30.6 in the IHE group, and 27 among patients with IHE plus clofibric acid. CONCLUSIONS: IHE was of substantial benefit for the control of glycemia, significantly diminished the need for antidiabetic drugs, and reduced a cluster of risk factors but had no effect on the control of blood lipids. Clofibric acid was only effective in reducing triglycerides.'

2.- "Oxygen transport measurements to evaluate tissue perfusion and titrate therapy: dobutamine and dopamine effects. BACKGROUND: Increased cardiac index, oxygen delivery (DO2), and oxygen consumption (VO2) patterns were shown to characterize the physiologic status of surviving high-risk surgical patients, and indicate increased metabolic needs; relatively normal DO2 and VO2 values were found to characterize the sequential pattern of nonsurvivors who developed an early oxygen debt followed by lethal organ failure. The cardiac index, DO2, and VO2 values empirically determined from survivors' patterns were shown to improve outcome in prospective randomized trials. The present study considers these criteria to evaluate the tissue perfusion status as well as the effects of therapy on tissue perfusion and oxygenation. OBJECTIVE: To summarize new information on the temporal patterns of DO2, VO2, and oxygen debt on outcome and the effects of fluids and inotropes on these patterns in a wide range of clinical, temporal, and physiologic conditions. CONCLUSIONS: The monitored patterns of cardiac index, DO2, and VO2 may be used to evaluate the adequacy of tissue perfusion as well as the relative effectiveness of alternative therapies. Second, these physiologic criteria may be used to titrate therapy in order to achieve optimal outcome. Third, after colloids optimally expand the plasma volume, dobutamine may be used to enhance flow and the distribution of flow in order to improve tissue oxygenation. Vasodilators may be used when hypertensive episodes occur or there is an inadequate response to inotropic agents. Vasopressors are used as a last resort, usually in the terminal or preterminal state."

3.- 'Preoperatively, all of the affected eyes had worse visual acuity (P less than .02) and more astigmatism (P less than .01) than the contralateral eyes. Of the eight patients for whom both preoperative and postoperative visual acuity measurements had been obtained, in six it had changed minimally (less than or equal to 1 line), and in two it had improved (less than or equal to 2 lines). Surgical complications included persistent epithelial defects (40%) and peripheral corneal vascularization and opacity (70%). These complications do not outweigh the cosmetic and visual benefits of dermoid excision in selected patients.'

**T5-Small**

**Note: Default parameters, it can only summarise less than 500 tokens**

1.- {'summary\_text': 'multi-intervention trial in newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus . clofibric acid only prevented the increase of triglyceride levels .'}

2.- {'summary\_text': 'BACKGROUND: Increased cardiac index, oxygen delivery (DO2), and oxygen consumption (VO2) patterns were shown to characterize the sequential pattern of nonsurvivors who developed an early oxygen debt followed by lethal organ failure . OBJECTIVE: To summarize new information on the temporal patterns of DO2 and VO2 .'}

3.- {'summary\_text': '10 patients had undergone excision of unilateral epibulbar limbal dermoids . preoperatively, all of the affected eyes had worse visual acuity (P less than .02) and more astigmatism . every patient was cosmetically improved .'}

**facebook/bart-large-cnn**

**Notes: Default parameters**

1.- [{'summary\_text': 'One thousand one hundred thirty-nine newly diagnosed middle-aged (30- to 55-yr-old) patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) entered the study. Randomly, 379 of the IHE patients received 1.6 g clofibric acid/day, and the others received placebo. IHE resulted in improved glucose control (adjusted fasting blood glucose) levels.'},

2.- {'summary\_text': 'Oxygen transport measurements to evaluate tissue perfusion and titrate therapy: dobutamine and dopamine effects. Increased cardiac index, oxygen delivery (DO2), and oxygen consumption (VO2) patterns were shown to characterize the physiologic status of surviving high-risk surgical patients. Dobutamine administration in postoperative, traumatic, septic patients and patients with adult respiratory distress syndrome, renal failure, and multiple organ failure significantly improved DO2 and VO2.'},

3.- {'summary\_text': 'We reviewed the clinical files of 10 patients who had undergone excision of unilateral epibulbar limbal dermoids. All of the affected eyes had worse visual acuity and more astigmatism. Postoperatively, every patient was cosmetically improved. Surgical complications included persistent epithelial defects and peripheral corneal vascularization.'}]

**Falconsai/medical\_summarization**

**Defaut**

[{'summary\_text': 'objectiveto evaluate the efficacy of intensified health education (IHE) in improving metabolic control and reducing the level of coronary risk factors and incidence of ischemic heart disease (IHD).materials and methodsin a randomized 5-yr multi-intervention study, we tested the effectiveness of clofibric acid in reducing coronary risks factors and lowering the risk factors of cardiovascular disease ( iHD).research design and methodsthe intervention group (n = 761) had a structured IHE that included dietary advice, antismoking and antialcohol education, and ways to enhance physical activity.resultsin the intervention group, 379 newly diagnosed middle-aged (30- to 55-yr-old) patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus ( nIDDM) entered the study . a 6-wk screening phase with conventional dietary'},

{'summary\_text': 'objectiveto evaluate the temporal patterns of dobutamine and dopamine therapy in a wide range of clinical, temporal, and physiologic conditions.methodsthe present study considers these criteria to evaluate the tissue perfusion status as well as the effects of fluids and inotropes on these patterns.resultsthe pattern of DO2 plotted against the corresponding VO2 values in 437 consecutive critically ill surgical patients showed a large variability and poor correlation probably because complex clinical conditions may obscure the supply-dependent and supply-independent relationships observed in normal dogs bled or given bacterial infusions . a significant increase in DO2 and vo2 was previously shown after whole blood, packed red cells, and colloid administration in 715 circumstances in postoperative, traumatic, septic, and hypovolemic patients with and without lethal and nonlethal organ failure . the cardiac index'},

{'summary\_text': 'excision of unilateral epibulbar limbal dermoids was performed in 10 patients . preoperatively, all of the affected eyes had worse visual acuity and more astigmatism than the contralateral eyes . postoperatively , every patient was cosmetically improved . of the eight patients for whom both preoperative and postoperative visual measurements had been obtained , in six it had changed minimally (less than or equal to 1 line ) and in two it had improved ; these complications do not outweigh the cosmetic and visual benefits of dermoid excision in selected patients.'}]

**marianna13/flan-t5-base-summarization**

**default**

[{'summary\_text': 'A 5-year multi-intervention trial was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of intensified health education (IHE) in improving metabolic control and reducing the level of coronary risk factors and incidence of ischemic heart disease in newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus. The study included 13,000 newly diagnosed middle-aged (30-55-yr-old) patients who were classified as diet controlled after a 6-wk screening phase with conventional dietary treatment. The control group was cared for at different diabetes outpatient clinics with a standardized surveillance. The intervention group had a structured IHE that included dietary advice, antismoking and antialcohol education, and ways to enhance physical activity. The IHE resulted in improved glucose control after 5 years, with fewer antidiabetic drugs prescribed. The ratio of polyunsaturated to saturated fatty acids and physical activity increased, and blood pressure, tobacco,'},

{'summary\_text': 'Oxygen transport measurements to evaluate tissue perfusion and titrate therapy: dobutamine and dopamine effects. Increased cardiac index, oxygen delivery, and oxygen consumption patterns characterize surviving high-risk surgical patients and indicate increased metabolic needs, while relatively normal DO2 and VO2 values characterize the sequential pattern of nonsurvivors who developed an early oxygen debt followed by lethal organ failure. Fluids and inotropes at various times and doses throughout critical illness of postoperative, posttraumatic, septic, and hypovolemic patients showed a wide variability and poor correlation, but the use of specific therapy by well-defined protocols provided objective evidence of efficacy. Significant increases in DO2, VO2, and oxygen debt were previously shown after whole blood, packed red cells, and colloid administration, but not after crystalloid administration.'},

{'summary\_text': 'The study reviewed the clinical files of 10 patients who underwent unilateral epibulbar limbal dermoids. Preoperatively, all affected eyes had worse visual acuity and more astigmatism than the contralateral eyes. After surgery, every patient was cosmetically improved. Of the eight patients for whom both preoperative and postoperative visual axes were obtained, six had changed minimally and two had improved. Surgical complications included persistent epithelial defects and peripheral corneal vascularization and opacity. The cosmetic and visual benefits of dermoid excision in selected patients are not outweigh the cosmetic and aesthetic benefits.'}]

**abidlabs/GPT-Baker**

1.- The Diabetes Intervention Study was a 5-year multi-intervention trial for newly diagnosed non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM) patients aged 30-55. The study aimed to improve metabolic control, reduce coronary risk factors, and prevent ischemic heart disease (IHD) through intensified health education (IHE). The IHE group received dietary advice, antismoking and antialcohol education, and ways to enhance physical activity. The study found that IHE improved glycemic control, reduced the need for antidiabetic drugs, and decreased blood pressure, tobacco, and alcohol consumption. However, IHE had no effect on blood lipids, and all groups showed an increase in blood cholesterol. Clofibric acid only prevented the increase in triglyceride levels. The incidence rate for myocardial infarction and IHD was higher in the IHE group, and men were more prone to myocardial infarction, while women developed ECG criteria for IHD more frequently. The study concluded that IHE was beneficial for glycemic control and reducing risk factors but failed to prevent cardiovascular complications due to the lack of effect on blood lipids and high blood pressure control. Clofibric acid was only effective in reducing triglycerides.

2.- The text discusses the use of oxygen transport measurements to evaluate tissue perfusion and guide therapy in critically ill patients. It highlights the importance of monitoring cardiac index, oxygen delivery (DO2), and oxygen consumption (VO2) to determine the adequacy of tissue perfusion and the effectiveness of different therapies. The study found that fluids, such as colloids, can improve DO2 and VO2, while dobutamine significantly enhances both parameters in various clinical conditions. Dopamine was less effective than dobutamine in improving DO2 and VO2. The authors suggest that these physiologic criteria can be used to titrate therapy and improve outcomes in critically ill patients. The study also notes that vasodilators may be used to manage hypertensive episodes or inadequate responses to inotropic agents, while vasopressors are reserved for terminal or preterminal states.

3.-   
The text discusses the surgical removal of limbal dermoids in 10 patients. Before the surgery, these patients had worse vision and more astigmatism in the affected eye compared to the healthy eye. After the surgery, all patients had improved cosmetic appearance. Six out of eight patients who had both pre- and post-operative visual acuity measurements showed minimal change, and two patients had an improvement of up to two lines. Complications included persistent epithelial defects in 40% of patients and peripheral corneal vascularization and opacity in 70% of patients. The authors conclude that the benefits of dermoid excision, both cosmetic and visual, outweigh the potential complications in selected patients.