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**MEDLARS
UPDATE**

**SPECIAL
ISSUE**

Introduction

This is the annual Special Issue of the *Technical Bulletin* prepared to update the MEDLARS searcher. It includes information on changes to databases, systems, software, and the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) vocabulary.

This year the issue replaces the regular January-February issue. Most of the articles were prepared with the MEDLARS command-language searcher in mind. However, some items will also be of interest to GRATEFUL MED searchers.

In preparing the materials, considerable information has been derived from the materials provided to the NLM indexers during their annual orientation to the 1991 MeSH vocabulary. Materials in this issue complement information presented in the September-October 1990 and November-December 1990 issues of the *Technical Bulletin*. Many NLM staff and others contributed information from their area of expertise and, because of the large number of contributors, a variety of writing styles and search techniques may be observed. Certain topics such as EXPLODE ALL were covered in detail in past articles and are not discussed again in this issue.

Continued on page 5



MEDLARS DATABASE	TOTAL RECORDS	DATES COVERED	DATE LAST UPDATED	LATEST UPDATE TAG
ELHILL COMPUTER				
AIDSDRUGS	106		28 MAR 91	
AIDSLINE**™	49,458	JAN 80-JUN 91	13 APR 91	9106(EM)
AIDSTRIALS	321		06 APR 91	
AVLINE®	21,860	THROUGH 1991	12 APR 91	
BIOETHICS®	31,702	JAN 73-FEB 91	23 FEB 91	9102(EM)
CANCERLIT®	792,843	JAN 63-APR 91	11 APR 91	9104(EM)
CATLINE®	675,710	THROUGH 1991	12 APR 91	
CHEMID	183,665		28 JUL 90	
CHEMLINE®	1,030,033		09 FEB 91	9102(EM)
DENTALPROJ	778		02 MAR 90	
DIRLINE®	18,166		09 MAR 91	
DOCUSER®	12,381		09 MAR 91	
HEALTH	546,355	JAN 75-MAY 91	06 APR 91	9105(EM)
HISTLINE®	98,494		06 APR 91	9104(EM)
MEDLINE*®	714,716	JAN 89-JUN 91	13 APR 91	9106(EM)
MED86	1,006,310	JAN 86-DEC 88	30 MAR 91	
MED83	891,731	JAN 83-DEC 85	02 MAR 91	
MED80	803,637	JAN 80-DEC 82	24 JAN 91	
MED77	776,341	JAN 77-DEC 79	16 MAR 91	
MED72	1,176,075	JAN 72-DEC 76	13 APR 91	
MED66	1,312,337	JAN 66-DEC 71	26 JAN 91	
MESH VOC®	76,250	1991	13 APR 91	
NAME AUTH®	358,358		06 APR 91	
PDQ®		THRU APR 91	01 APR 91	
POPLINE™	181,398	1970-MAR 91	02 MAR 91	9103(EM)
SDILINE®	39,959	MAR 91	30 MAR 91	9105(EM)
SERLINE®	76,445	1991	10 APR 91	
TOXLINE®	900,023	1981-1991	09 FEB 91	9102(EM)
TOXLINE65	707,374	PRE 1965-1980	31 MAR 90	
TOXLIT™	899,012	1981-1991	09 FEB 91	9102(EM)
TOXLIT65	586,405	1965-1980	01 SEP 87	

*N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 1 OF 4.

**N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 1 OF 5.

TOXNET COMPUTER

CCRIS	2,509		20 FEB 91	
DART™	6,769		22 FEB 91	
DBIR™	1,626		05 FEB 91	
EMICBACK	71,871		08 JUL 90	
ETICBACK	49,597		08 JUL 90	
GENE-TOX	4,408		30 JAN 91	
HSDB®	4,308		13 FEB 91	
IRIS	451		06 FEB 91	
RTECS®	106,575		21 FEB 91	
TRI87	77,474		26 OCT 90	
TRI88	83,216		27 NOV 90	

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Introduction

Continued from page 1

This *Technical Bulletin* is being mailed to over 30,000 searchers, both those who are command-language experts and those who prefer to use the capabilities of GRATEFUL MED. In the last Special Issue (February 1990) we announced a new publication, *Gratefully Yours*, geared to health professionals who do their own searching, largely using GRATEFUL MED. You may be interested to know that over 1/3 of the searches entered against NLM databases are now done using GRATEFUL MED software. In the last Special Issue we also announced that we were going to a bimonthly publication schedule, with the *Technical Bulletin* and *Gratefully Yours* produced in an alternating pattern. Some 3,500 libraries and individuals have sent back the cards indicating that they wish to continue receiving the *Technical Bulletin*. Unless you indicate to us that you wish to continue, this will be your last *Technical Bulletin*. We are pleased that many of you wish to continue to receive this publication and are delighted too with the response to *Gratefully Yours*.

Some of the exciting improvements that were implemented this year include: the two new ADULT and CHILD pre-explodes, new fields such as Publication Type and Gene Symbol, Title Word Fragments to cut down on the need for stringsearching titles, and MeSH Heading Fragments that allow the individual words embedded in the MeSH headings to be retrieved. For example, entering the word "heart" on the subject line of GRATEFUL MED now allows you to retrieve the term PULMONARY HEART DISEASE and any other MeSH heading with the word HEART, even though HEART is not the first word in the heading.

I hope you find this Special Issue enlightening; any feedback or suggestions for future *Technical Bulletin* materials is welcome.

Carolyn B. Tilley
 Head
 MEDLARS Management Section

Beginning Sunday March 31, 1991 and on all subsequent Sundays through April 14, 1991, the NLM computer will not be available from approximately 9:00 AM ET until 5:00 PM ET. In addition, it is possible that access may be interrupted on both Saturdays and Sundays from April 20 through May 19, 1991.

This down time is necessary to test the conversion of ELHILL to operate under VTAM (Virtual Terminal Access Method). We regret any inconvenience caused by this conversion.

GRATEFUL MED IBM Version 5.0 Upgraded to 5.05!

For the first time, the National Library of Medicine will be sending out an interim upgrade for GRATEFUL MED. This February the program, **UpdateGM**, was shipped to all registered GRATEFUL MED users free of charge.

This program will only update Version 5.0. Users of earlier versions should contact NTIS (703-487-4660) to arrange for shipment of Version 5.0. All future shipments of Version 5.0 will come complete with the **UpdateGM** program to convert them to Version 5.05.

This update is designed to make several changes to Version 5.0 that are necessary for optimal performance with the NLM computer (ELHILL System). Annual Year-End Processing changes on the NLM computer went into effect December 17 (see page 9 of the September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*). The changes to GRATEFUL MED, in addition to keeping the software current, are designed to increase searching efficiency and reduce costs.

Here are the changes made by the **UpdateGM** program:

- * MeSH is updated with 1991 terms. Users of either the Standard or Abridged GRATEFUL MED MeSH files can update the vocabulary with new terms added and changed terms for 1991. This includes the new subheading pre-explosions and publication types.
- * MEDLINE and the year ranges for the first backfile have been changed. MEDLINE now covers 1989-1991 and MED86 covers 1986-1988.
- * Option to de-install AMA/Net is offered. In GRATEFUL MED 5.0., the PC-AMANET option on the Action menu provided a gateway into the

AMA/Net-PC software. This update offers the option to remove the menu item, since AMA/Net has ceased operations.

- * Title words are searched more efficiently. GRATEFUL MED Version 5.05 searches words entered on the Title line using the new TF (Title Field Text Words) search parameter.

- * GRATEFUL MED 5.05 will take advantage of a new system feature, "textextracting" of MeSH headings. This means that the component words from MeSH headings as well as words from titles and abstracts will be retrieved when GRATEFUL MED searches single words entered on a subject line.

Note: Terms selected using the F10 MeSH Display are not affected by the new system feature and will be searched as efficiently as before.

- * Terms used in GRATEFUL MED'S automatic mapping feature (GMTERMS.SYN file) have been updated to reflect new searching techniques and vocabulary.

- * "Comments" information (CM field), if present on the citation in the database, will now be displayed automatically for AIDSLINE, CANCERLIT and HEALTH references retrieved.

- * Help screens for the Subject lines and MeSH display have been revised to reflect the above changes.

- * The version number on the first screen is changed from 5.0 to 5.05.

The update packets come with complete documentation and instructions on running the **UpdateGM** program. The program needs to be run only once, and does not require the user to re-enter the User ID code, phone numbers, etc., in the Setup program. We recommend that the Update disks be saved; if it becomes necessary to re-install GRATEFUL MED, the **UpdateGM** program would need to be run for the new installation.

GRATEFUL MED Macintosh

Version 1.5 - An Overview

A new version of GRATEFUL MED for the Macintosh will be released by the National Library of Medicine this Spring. This update has many improvements including its expanded use of the Macintosh interface.

All of GRATEFUL MED's new features are described in this article. However, some of the more important improvements are highlighted below.

- * Multifinder compatibility. For example, you can now download references in the background and type a memo in another application at the same time.
- * Streamlined processes with fewer dialog boxes.
- * Uninterrupted downloading. You can set Preferences to request continuous downloading of references without being asked "Do you want more?" by GRATEFUL MED.
- * Automatic inclusion of more specific subject terms when selecting terms tagged by a plus sign (+) in the MeSH display.
- * Four new databases: AIDSDRUGS, AIDSTRIALS, ChemID, and SERLINE.

* Request a specific number of references to be downloaded. By clicking on the Reference Nos button, you can tell GRATEFUL MED the exact number of references you want to download.

This article describes the enhancements that make version 1.5 of GRATEFUL MED easier and more powerful. Detailed explanations of these features can be found in the User's Guide, the GRATEFUL MED Demo Disk, and by pressing Command-I for Help with the Current Line. Along with the program enhancements, the technical requirements have changed somewhat and these are explained in a following section, Technical Details for GRATEFUL MED 1.5.

New Services, Easier Setup

You now have direct access to PDQ, TOXNET and the GRATEFUL MED Bulletin Board (BBS). In order to use these services you must first enter the requested information (i.e., phone numbers, User ID code, etc.) in Setup. When you first load GRATEFUL MED, the Setup window will automatically appear. If you want to change any of the information later, just select Setup... from the EDIT menu.

Each service has its own separate and distinct Setup with MEDLINE as the "main" setup. See Figure 1. A pop-up menu containing the name of each service allows you to switch between services easily and you'll see that phone numbers carry over from one service to another, so you only need to enter them once.

Setup Communications Parameters			
Service:	MEDLINE	User ID:	abc01
		Password:	sun
Networks to be called:		Phone Number:	Baud Rate:
First:	NONE	Primary:	9,222-555-1212
	TELENET	Alternate:	9,222-555-1212
Second:	TYMNET	Primary:	
	INFONET	Alternate:	
	COMPUERUE	Primary:	
Third:	CANADA_TELENET	Alternate:	
	CANADA_TYMNET	Primary:	
	WASH DC	Alternate:	
Grateful Med Bulletin Board (GM-BBS):		9,1-800-525-5756	1200
Modem connected to:			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Modem Port <input type="radio"/> Printer Port		<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

Figure 1 - SETUP

Two-Way Communications

GRATEFUL MED will send your search and tell you its progress at the same time. A status line has been included at the top of the Communications window to let you know what is happening throughout the online interaction.

The Communications window is also more flexible by allowing you to close the window, resize it or place it out of the way on your screen while a search is running. Use

of the scroll bar, the page up or page down keys allow you to see earlier parts of the online interaction while GRATEFUL MED is downloading.

A new dialog box will alert you when there are more than 50 references to download. GRATEFUL MED will stop downloading references until you answer the dialog box question "Do you want more?". See Figure 2. You have the ability to disable this feature by selecting Preferences... from the EDIT menu and clicking on the box labeled "Uninterrupted transfer of references". See Figure 3.

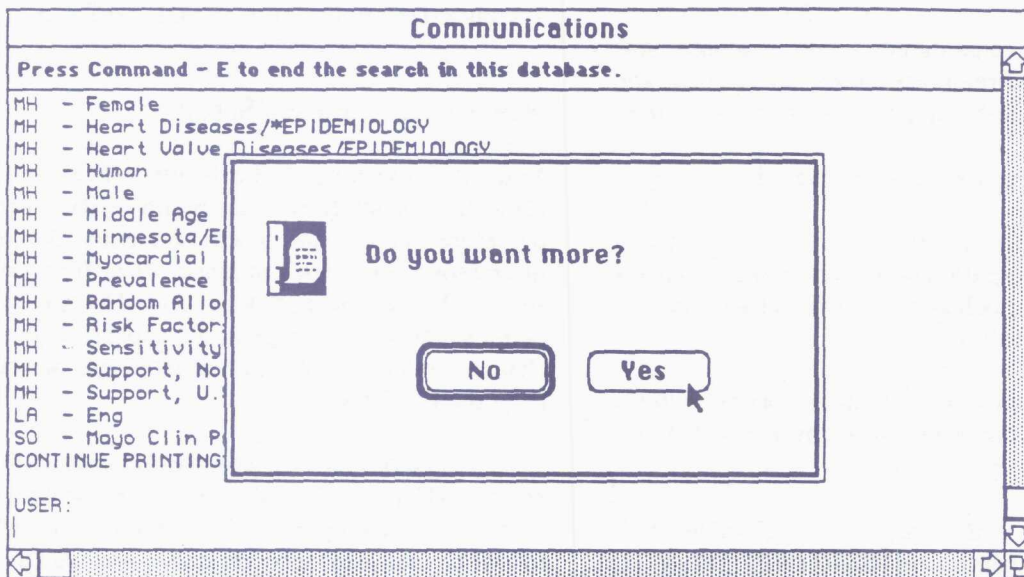


Figure 2

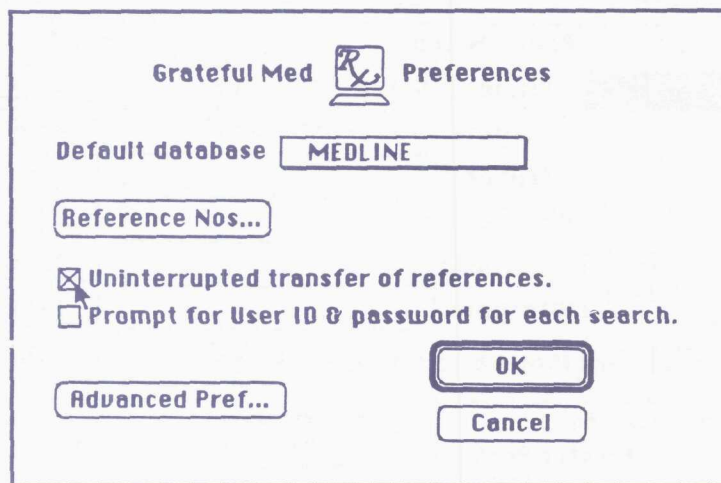


Figure 3 - Preferences

Set Your Preferences

Select **Preferences...** from the **EDIT** menu and you can customize **GRATEFUL MED** to your specifications. The following are some of the choices available to you:

1. Uninterrupted transfer of references
2. Prompt for User ID & password for each search
3. Select a default database - this will automatically be the database to be searched when you start **GRATEFUL MED** or select **New Search** from the **File** menu. The default is **MEDLINE**.
4. Set the number of references to be downloaded in each search.

Choose your Database

In addition to **MEDLINE**, you can search 14 other databases using the friendly **Search Window**. Just click on the pop-up menu that contains the database names to select the one you want to search. Four additional databases have been included in this list: **AIDSTRIALS**, **AIDSDRUGS**, **ChemID**, and **SERLINE**. You can also change your database by choosing **Select Database** from the **ACTION** menu. For information on each database press the option key and click on the database name.

Copy & Paste

These Macintosh functions are now activated in **GRATEFUL MED**. You can use the keyboard combinations (**Command-C**, **Command-V**), function keys (**F3**, **F4**) or select **Copy** or **Paste** from the **EDIT** menu. You can use these functions to copy data from a **GRATEFUL MED** window and paste it into a **Search Window**. For example, you may copy a journal abbreviation from the **Help** window to the **JOURNAL ABBREV** line in a **Search Window**. Or, you may copy **MeSH** terms from the **Relevancy Feedback** area at the bottom of a **Results** window onto a **Subject** line for a new search.

Ending Your Search

Pressing **Command-E** (or selecting **End Search** from the **ACTION** menu) provides a quick and easy way to tell **GRATEFUL MED** that you'd like to stop downloading references. The status line in the **Communications** window will alert you that **GRATEFUL MED** will be

ending your search after the next "Continue Printing?" prompt.

Control the Action

The **ACTION** menu, which replaces the **Search** menu, provides access to powerful commands and preferences. **Direct Connection** gives you the opportunity to do your own command language searching in over 30 **MEDLARS** databases including the **TOXNET** files. **PDQ** and the **GRATEFUL MED-BBS** require no knowledge of command language and can also be reached through this menu selection.

End Search and **Direct Search** are commands used during the online interaction, giving you control over the downloading process. If you've seen enough of your retrieved references and you wish to stop the downloading process, select **End Search** from the **ACTION** menu (or press **Command-E**), and the downloading will stop at the next "Continue Printing?" prompt. Selecting **Direct Search** during the online interaction stops the downloading of references and allows you to continue searching, however, you must be familiar with the **MEDLARS** command language.

BBS Download is used for file transfers from the **GRATEFUL MED-BBS**. Generally, these files contain information of interest to **GRATEFUL MED** users, and possibly, updates and custom features. Information on available files can be found on the **Bulletin Board** itself.

More MeSH

One of the first things you'll notice about your new **GRATEFUL MED 1.5** is that it comes on two 3 1/2" disks. One of the main reasons for this extra disk is that there are now two **MeSH** files available: the **Standard MeSH** and the **Abridged MeSH**.

The **Standard MeSH** file is the preferred version, if your computer has sufficient memory to accommodate it. It contains extra cross references and permutations as well as providing you with over 30,000 distinct access points that will make your selection of an accurate **MeSH** term easier. **Standard MeSH** can be used with a hard disk system or a floppy disk system using 1.46 MB high density disks.

The **Abridged MeSH** file is about half the size (318K) of the **Standard MeSH** (657K). This **MeSH** will accommodate those with limited hard disk space, or those using 800K floppy disks. It is similar in size to the

MeSH used in Version 1.01 of GRATEFUL MED, only updated for 1991.

No matter which MeSH file you choose, you will be able to take advantage of the enhancements which make choosing the appropriate MeSH term easier:

- A redesigned MeSH display, with new buttons available.
- The ability to select up to 10 terms on a subject line without going back to the Search Window.
- The ability to select and deselect a term if you change your mind.
- Terms tagged with a plus sign (+) will automatically include the more specific terms.
- The ability to go to other parts of the MeSH display by typing the new term and clicking on the Find MeSH Term button.

More Windows

The new Windows menu allows you to move between open windows in GRATEFUL MED. You now have a variety of options for the window you want to see up front:

- Access to the Communications Window to watch a current search or to assess a previous search interaction.
- Access to context sensitive Help. Once this window is open, it will provide information about the search line you are on.
- Access to the MeSH vocabulary.
- Access to a Search Window.
- Access to previous or current search Results.
- Access to Search Postings from a previous or current Search.

Save, Save, Save

GRATEFUL MED now offers you the chance to save any results file to another folder within GRATEFUL MED. You may create a separate folder for your search strategies and results within the GRATEFUL MED folder, and when you begin to save your work, be sure to select the new folder. This feature can assist you in keeping your work files separate from the GRATEFUL MED program files.

You can also save your Communications window instead of the Output file to retain the field abbreviations (i.e.,

AU, TI, SO) that are necessary for use in many bibliographic management software programs. Just select Communications from the WINDOWS menu and then select Save As... from the FILE menu.

GRATEFUL MED will no longer ask you if you want to save any changes made to the Search Window until you attempt to close the window. If you want to save a particular strategy, remember to select Save from the FILE menu.

Efficient Searching

GRATEFUL MED has changed the way it searches the words entered in the Title Words line to take advantage of ELHILL system changes. This means that GRATEFUL MED will more quickly and easily find the title you are looking for, saving you time and money.

The way GRATEFUL MED searches single words entered on a subject line has not changed from searching both MeSH (MH) or Text Words (TW) fields. However, since MeSH terms can now be searched using Text Words, this search method may retrieve more references than you might expect. Terms selected using the MeSH display will be searched as efficiently as before.

When There are Problems...

A whole new Troubleshooting section has been added to the User's Guide to address any problems you might encounter while using GRATEFUL MED. Check here first for easy solutions to common problems. You can also message the MEDLARS Management Section at the National Library of Medicine through the Bulletin Board and we will address any problems or concerns you might have about GRATEFUL MED.

Demo Disk Too!

Learn about all the new features or practice using GRATEFUL MED 1.5 for the first time by running the Demo Disk included with the software. This demo reflects all the changes made to the previous version of GRATEFUL MED and provides an excellent way to become familiar with this new version. It has an automatic mode for use in exhibit areas or for use as a teaching tool.

User Feedback

Many of the improvements made to GRATEFUL MED 1.5 were a result of suggestions from users. The National Library of Medicine encourages everyone to

share comments, ideas or suggestions. Send us a letter or message us through the Bulletin Board. We're already beginning work on Version 2.0!

GRATEFUL MED Macintosh

Version 1.5 - New

Commands and Menus

New Menus

ACTION Menu

This menu takes the place of the Search menu from the previous version and groups together the following commands and preferences:

Run Search

Duplicates the button on the Search window which will begin sending a search typed into the Search Window. The keyboard equivalent is Command-R.

Direct Connection

Allows you to do your own searching if you know the MEDLARS command language. Three new services have been added: TOXNET, PDQ and the BBS (GRATEFUL MED Bulletin Board). PDQ and the BBS are menu driven and do not require the knowledge of command language.

Select Database

Select one of 14 databases to search using the friendly Search Window.

Older Material...

Permits searching of older files after or at the same time as current files. This feature is active for MEDLINE and its Backfiles, TOXLINE & TOXLINE65, and TOXLIT & TOXLIT65. This menu selection duplicates the new button **Older Material...** on the Search Window.

Reference Nos...

Set the number of references you want to download during the next search using the Search Window. This is also a duplicate command to the button **Reference Nos** on the Search Window. This option is useful for retrieving the rest of your references if you have been disconnected from a search.

End Search

Select **End Search** from the **ACTION** menu or press Command-E to stop the downloading of references. GRATEFUL MED will stop the online interaction at the next "Continue Printing?" prompt.

Direct Search

Breaks the online interaction to do your own searching if you are familiar with the MEDLARS command language. Pressing Command-D during the online interaction has the same effect.

BBS Download

Request the transfer of a file while online with the BBS. The keyboard equivalent is Command-C.

WINDOWS Menu

A completely new menu which allows selection of any open window in GRATEFUL MED. The following briefly describes your choices:

The **Communications** window contains the interaction between GRATEFUL MED and the NLM computer. This window is automatically opened when GRATEFUL MED begins to run a search.

Specific **Help** is available with every line of GRATEFUL MED by selecting **Help With Current Line** from the **WINDOWS** menu. The keyboard equivalent is Command-I. You can also get a more general explanation of how GRATEFUL MED works by selecting **Overview**.

Find MeSH Term... opens the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) window. You can select your subject from any one of these 15,000+ terms from the controlled vocabulary. This option works the same way if you click the **Find MeSH Term...** button on the Search Window or press Command-M.

To find out how many references were retrieved for each search line, select **Search Postings** from the **WINDOWS** menu. This information is useful in understanding your retrieval and how your search worked.

You can also select any open Results file created from references saved in a previous search. The default name for this file is **Untitled-1 Results**, but you can save it under any name for future use.

An open Search Window can be selected from the **WINDOWS** menu. The default name for this window is **Untitled-1**, but it can also be saved under any name.

WINDOW Changes

Search Window

Most of the Search Window has retained its previous format. A different arrangement of click boxes at the bottom of the Window make your choices more obvious. The click boxes allow you to limit to English language or review articles or to include abstracts or MeSH headings. See Figure 4.

Two buttons have remained the same: **Run Search** and **Find MeSH Term**. The **Older Material...** button was

renamed from **Search Backfiles** and provides a similar function with an added feature. This time it allows you to run a search in both the current file and older files at the same time. This feature is active for MEDLINE and its Backfiles, TOXLINE and TOXLINE65, and TOXLIT and TOXLIT65.

Clicking the **Reference Nos...** button or selecting **Reference Nos...** from the **ACTION** menu allows you to preselect the maximum number of references you want to download for the current search. You can also use this to rerun a search and download references starting at a specified number. You can set a default number of references to download for every search. This number can be determined by selecting **Preferences...** from the **EDIT** menu.

Enter your **MEDLINE** database search.

AUTHOR/NAME

TITLE WORDS

SUBJECT WORDS

2ND SUBJECT

3RD SUBJECT

4TH SUBJECT

JOURNAL ABBREU

Limit to: English Language Review Articles

Include: Abstracts MEDLINE References MeSH

Run Search Find MeSH Term Reference Nos... Older Material...

Figure 4 - Search Window

MeSH Display

A new box with the button **Find MeSH Term** has been added to the MeSH display. When you type a new word in this box and click on the button, GRATEFUL MED will take you to a new part of the MeSH display. You can continue selecting up to 10 terms for one line without having to return to the Search Window.

New buttons have been added: **Select**, **Done** and **Cancel**. Once you select a term, the **Select** button turns to **Deselect** so you can change your mind and deselect it. When you are finished selecting terms, you must now click on the **Done** button to get back to the Search Window. You can also choose not to select a MeSH term and click on the **Cancel** button to return to the Search Window. See Figure 5.

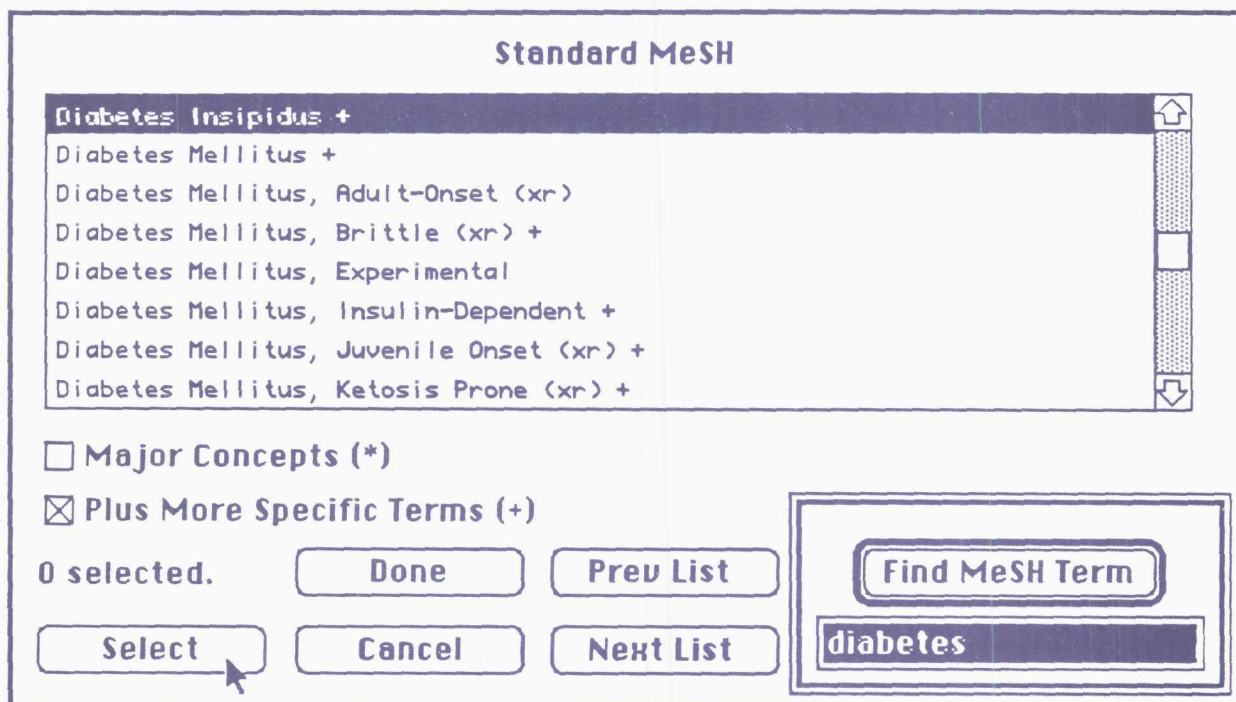


Figure 5 - MeSH Display

Communications Window

A status line has been added to the top of the Communications Window so that GRATEFUL MED can inform you of its progress through the online interaction. This window now follows all Macintosh interface protocols by allowing you to close it, resize it and move it on your screen without interrupting GRATEFUL MED. You can also use the scroll bar, and the page up or page down keys to see an earlier part of the online interaction.

Name Changes

The Search Window now has the default name **Untitled-1** and the Results window is automatically called **Untitled-1 Results**. These names can be changed by using **Save** or **Save as...** from the File menu.

New Databases

AIDSTRIALS is a listing of clinical trials currently being studied for the treatment of AIDS. The trials involve investigational products and treatment protocols. The Centers for Disease Control, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), and the National Library of Medicine (NLM) have coordinated their efforts and resources to make this information available.

AIDSDRUGS contains descriptive information about the agents being tested in clinical trials. As new trials are added to **AIDSTRIALS**, information is compiled about the agents and the appropriate records added to **AIDSDRUGS**.

ChemID is a Chemical Identification File containing over 180,000 chemical substance records. The records give basic information about chemicals including

Registry Numbers, molecular formulas, systematic names, generic names, synonyms, mixture names, and MeSH headings to name only a few.

SERLINE contains over 75,000 records representing all serials and numbered congresses which are on order, in process, or currently in the NLM collection. When you enter your search in the **SERLINE** Search Window, **GRATEFUL MED** will automatically limit your search to those journals included in **MEDLINE**.

Options and Commands Removed or Changed

The **Change Databases** button has been replaced with the pop-up menu at the top of the Search Window which contains the name of the database to be searched. You can also change the database you want to search by choosing **Select Database** from the **ACTION** menu.

Direct Connection will connect you to three more services: **TOXNET**, **PDQ**, and the **BBS**. It will also directly connect you to any single database in the **MEDLARS** system.

Search Backfiles button has been replaced by the **Older Material...** button. This button allows searching of the current file and older files (you specify which ones) at the same time for **MEDLINE**, **TOXLINE** and **TOXLIT**.

You will no longer be prompted to save your search strategy each time you run a search. If this is an important search, be sure to take the extra step of selecting **Save** from the **FILE** menu.

You'll notice that the **Search** menu is no longer available. Most of the items within that menu have been moved to the **ACTION** menu. The only exception is the **Set Parameters** choice. This has been moved to the **EDIT** menu and has been renamed as **Setup...**

GRATEFUL MED Macintosh

Version 1.5 - Technical

Details

Because the GRATEFUL MED program has been greatly enhanced with new features, some of the technical details have changed as well. A summary of important items users should know about follows below.

Hardware and Memory Requirements

GRATEFUL MED now requires a Macintosh Plus, Macintosh SE or any one of the Macintosh II family with 1MB of RAM. This eliminates the 512K enhanced Macintoshes. GRATEFUL MED will run on the new "low cost" Macs which have just recently been released by Apple. These include the Macintosh Classic, the Macintosh LC and the Macintosh IIsi.

Disks

The number of disks has increased from one program disk to two program disks and one Demo disk. Program disk two contains the larger Standard MeSH. The Demo disk is for teaching and demonstration purposes.

Installation Notes

1. GRATEFUL MED now offers two versions of MeSH, a Standard MeSH and an Abridged MeSH. Due to the size of the Standard MeSH file, you must have a Macintosh with a hard disk or use high density (1.46MB) 3.5" floppy disks. If you have 800K 3.5" disks, you must use the Abridged MeSH.
2. Do NOT attempt to copy the new version of GRATEFUL MED over the previous version. If there are searches that you have saved in GRATEFUL MED 1.01 that you want to run again using the new GRATEFUL MED 1.5, you can move those searches to your new GRATEFUL MED folder and use them with GRATEFUL MED 1.5.

Read Me File Included

A small Read Me file is available describing additions or changes that took place after the final version of the User's Guide was printed. These items are important to read in order to have the most up to date information on your new GRATEFUL MED. All you have to do is

select **Open** from the **FILE** menu and then choose the **Read Me** file from the list of choices.

Setup...

Previously known as **Set Parameters**, this part of GRATEFUL MED has benefitted from two important changes:

1. You will now find **Setup...** as a choice in the **EDIT** menu. In Version 1.01, it was an option called **Set Parameters** and was selected from the **Search** menu.

2. You must complete **Setup** for each service you are planning to use:

MEDLINE, TOXNET, PDQ, and the BBS. The first time you start GRATEFUL MED, you will automatically be placed in the MEDLINE Setup. To setup another service, click on the pop-up menu at the top of the window that says MEDLINE and select another service. Many of the values you enter in the MEDLINE Setup will appear as part of the PDQ and TOXNET Setups. If you need a "9" before dialing numbers to get an outside line, be sure to add "9," in front of the numbers you enter in Setup. The BBS has its own 800 number, which you may need to modify slightly (e.g., precede the number with "9,").

Shiva Modems

GRATEFUL MED will connect to a shared modem using the Shiva Net software. Previously, GRATEFUL MED required a dedicated modem and phone line.

Troubleshooting

1. The User's Guide accompanying GRATEFUL MED includes a new section to deal with problems you might encounter.
2. Access to the BBS provides a way to communicate problems to the MEDLARS Management Section at the National Library of Medicine.

Updating GRATEFUL MED

Included in the folder **Other Goodies...** are two programs to assist you in updating your GRATEFUL

MED should that be necessary during the year. Updates, if they are necessary, will be distributed through the BBS and will be in compressed format.

The Stuffit[®] program will decompress the files and the PUP[®] Decryptor program will incorporate the change into your GRATEFUL MED.

Loansome Doc Update

At the NLM Online Users Meeting in Detroit on May 22, 1990, NLM staff introduced **Loansome Doc**, the new document ordering feature of GRATEFUL MED which will be released in phases in 1991, and then incorporated with Version 6.0 of GRATEFUL MED due for release in January 1992. A full feature article on Loansome Doc with a schematic diagram appeared in the July-August 1990 issue of the *Technical Bulletin* (pg. 15). Final program adjustments were completed by July, and in the ensuing months NLM and RML Region 7 staff at the UCLA Biomedical Library participated in the Loansome Doc Pilot Project which ran from September to December 1990.

Loansome Doc Pilot Test

On September 5, 1990, Loansome Doc software, an enhancement to DOCLINE and GRATEFUL MED Version 5.0, was mailed to 600 GRATEFUL MED users in the states of Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada and specific zip

codes in California including Irvine, Sacramento, Loma Linda and Davis. Users were sent a package which included a letter of introduction with an invitation to be a beta tester, program disks, a Pilot Project Guide and three comment cards to be returned to NLM. Fifty-eight (58) health sciences libraries in those states agreed to serve as beta test libraries and were provided with documentation for both Loansome Doc and related DOCLINE changes. By the end of the test period, 60 GRATEFUL MED users affiliated with a library had registered and 16 unaffiliated users were referred to a participating library for registration. The following charts were compiled from DOCLINE usage reports and reflect the total use of the document ordering function from September 13, 1990 through January 10, 1991. Of the 58 libraries who agreed to participate, 34 actually received requests for orders through Loansome Doc. In total, 59 different GRATEFUL MED users placed orders using Loansome Doc at least once, and received a total of 419 articles, with an additional 218 requests in process.

<u>Completed Requests</u>	<u>No. Libraries</u>	<u>Orders Placed</u>	<u>Users</u>
1-10	20	1	18
11-20	6	2	17
21-40	4	3	8
41-60	0	4	4
61-80	1	5	1
81-100	1	6	3
101-120	1	7	1
121-140	1	> 7	8

Figure 1 - Loansome Doc Usage

In looking at Figure 1, it is important to remember that one order can contain as many as 192 requests, though none ever went that high. The most requests completed by any one library in the four month beta-test period was 140.

The most common method selected for document delivery was PICKUP. Interestingly, this might lead to the conclusion that users who already had ready access to material were pleased to have another method for requesting documents.

Delivery Method Requested:

PICKUP	333	47%
MAIL	313	45%
FAX	57	8%

Completion Status:

Filled by Primary Library	419	60%
Not Filled by Primary Library, Transferred to DOCLINE	218	31%
Not Filled by Primary Library, Not Transferred	66	9%

Overall use of the program for the four month period was light. We attribute that to several factors. First, not all the potential libraries in the four state area agreed to participate. This meant that if a GRATEFUL MED user wanted to use Loansome Doc and his/her library was not part of the beta test, he/she would have to register as an unaffiliated user with another library and perhaps incur a charge for document delivery that he would not otherwise have to pay. Secondly, not all the recipients of the package had installed GRATEFUL MED Version 5.0 on their machines. Loansome Doc only works with GM Version 5.0 or higher. Several users indicated they had no hard disk, and Loansome Doc is not available for use on the floppy disk version of GRATEFUL MED. A number of users misinterpreted the accompanying documentation and thought that all the document delivery service during the pilot would be provided by the Region 7 Regional Medical Library at UCLA. This information was ascertained from follow-up calls and comment cards received from health professionals.

A few other common misunderstandings may have contributed to overall low use. It was evident that many users thought that there would always be a cost associated with documents provided via Loansome Doc. This is not necessarily true. All costs are set by the primary library. Users affiliated with a library often incur no costs for document delivery. Charges to unaffiliated users are established at the time the user registers with a library, so that no user should be surprised by the bill received from the primary library. Some users assumed that the program (Loansome Doc or DOCLINE) controlled the speed of delivery, whereas most often the greatest expenditure of time in the document delivery process is with the U.S. mail or at the lending library where the document must be located and photocopied.

Pilot Project Conclusions

While overall use of the Loansome Doc feature of GRATEFUL MED was less than anticipated, the pilot project proved that the program works well, and showed that most users found it easy to use. Suggestions for improvement were minor.

On January 14-15, 1991, Regional Medical Library Associate Directors and DOCLINE coordinators from all seven regions met with NLM staff from the Regional Medical Library Office, Public Services Division, MEDLARS Management Section and the Office of Computers and Communications Systems to discuss the beta test, several policy and administrative issues, and the implementation of Loansome Doc throughout the U.S. in the coming year.

Phased Implementation - 1991

It is NLM's intention to implement Loansome Doc in phases throughout the country. In May 1991, program disks will be sent to all GRATEFUL MED Version 5.05 users in Regions 6 and 7. (GRATEFUL MED users in those regions who have not yet obtained the latest version may do so from NTIS). The Loansome Doc enhancement may be installed over GRATEFUL MED Versions 5.0 (1990), 5.05 (1991 MeSH) or Version 5.1 (beta test). By August, it is expected that the planning for the implementation of Loansome Doc in other regions will be nearing completion. Each Regional Medical Library will make the final determination on

the timing of the implementation for their region. Prior to the mailing to health professionals, the Regional Medical Libraries in all regions will be contacting network libraries to explain Loansome Doc and to encourage full participation on the part of all DOCLINE libraries.

Loansome Doc will be fully incorporated into Version 6.0 of GRATEFUL MED scheduled for release in January 1992.

NLM Offers Clinical Alerts Online

NLM has begun a new clinical alert service to expedite the release of significant findings from NIH-funded clinical trials where such release could affect morbidity and mortality. This release will often precede the availability of this information through the peer reviewed literature. Each clinical alert consists of three parts: a brief sentence describing the clinical application, a 30-70 line summary of the finding, background information which most health professionals will want to examine and a source of additional information. Currently, only the first two parts are available online.

The clinical alert temporarily replaces the online News and the two-line broadcast received at login points you to the clinical alert rather than the online News. The online News was the only place immediately available to broadcast the clinical alerts. The News is being maintained behind-the-scenes and we will be bringing the News online, whenever there is no current clinical alert to be broadcast. Clinical alerts will remain online for one month and will then be replaced with another clinical alert if one is available or with the online News.

In the meantime, users who depend on the News for current file counts are reminded they can refer to the inside front cover of the latest *Technical Bulletin* or call the Service Desk for that information. NLM recognizes the usefulness of having the regular news items readily available online; however, the speedy dissemination of clinical alerts may save lives and it was determined that they should take priority. We anticipate system improvements which will allow both the clinical alerts and the news to be made available online at the same time. Watch the *Technical Bulletin* for updates on the clinical alerts and the online News.

On January 18, the Library transmitted its first NIH clinical alert over the MEDLARS network. The first alert was issued by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development regarding the efficacy of a drug used to treat HIV-infected children. On February 26, a new clinical alert, on the benefit of carotid endarterectomy for patients with high-grade stenosis of the internal carotid artery, replaced the first one. A third clinical alert will have been announced by the time this publication goes to press.

How It Began

At a January 15th conference entitled "Clinical trials results: exploring the dissemination process", sponsored by NIH's Office of Medical Applications of Research and the National Library of Medicine, major players in the scientific research and publication processes agreed that NIH should announce significant findings immediately, with publications in the peer-reviewed scientific literature to follow. Under the new procedures, clinical trial findings identified by an Institute Director and appropriate advisory groups as having significant impact on morbidity and mortality are announced immediately through a variety of mechanisms. NLM announces the significant finding through a summary "clinical alert" message on its online system, faxes or electronically disseminates all three parts of the "clinical alert" to the 138 resource libraries and mails the three parts to more than 3,000 Regional Medical Library Network members, including libraries in hospitals nationwide. These libraries in turn disseminate the "clinical alert" to health professionals and often to other clinical care facilities, research centers and professional groups in their geographic areas. NIH has received positive feedback on these new procedures, which were first used in January to announce the effectiveness of intravenous immunoglobulin in reducing bacterial infections and hospitalizations in children with HIV infection.

Further Dissemination

All users who want a more complete summary of the current clinical alert should call the MEDLARS service desk at 1-800-638-8480, unless otherwise instructed. GRATEFUL MED searchers should consult the January-February 1991 *Gratefully Yours* for more information on how to access clinical alerts using GRATEFUL MED.

Technical Bulletin readers are invited to send comments about their experiences with the new feature to NLM's Associate Director of Library Operations, Lois Ann Colaianni.

Expanded Text Word (TW) Searching

As announced in the September-October issue of the 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, Text Word (TW) searching has been expanded in MEDLINE, the Backfiles, AIDSLINE, AVLINE, BIOETHICS, CANCERLIT, CATLINE, HEALTH, and TOXLINE. A Text Word search now includes the new MeSH Heading Fragments (MHF) field (which allows you to search individual words within a MeSH heading, even if the TW is not the first word in the MeSH heading) and the existing Name Fragments (NF) field, as well as the Title (TI) and Abstract (AB) fields.

MeSH Heading Fragments (MHF)

The MeSH (MH) field has been "textextracted" so that individual words from the MeSH headings are searchable using the (MHF) qualifier. For example, the

precoordinated MeSH heading ABDOMINAL PAIN has been textextracted into its various parts:

(MHF) ABDOMINAL
(MHF) PAIN

Thus, searching on (MHF) ABDOMINAL will retrieve all records indexed with any MeSH headings that contain the word ABDOMINAL, such as PREGNANCY, ABDOMINAL; as well as records indexed to ABDOMINAL PAIN. These MeSH Heading Fragments are also included in a Text Word (TW) search. That is, ABDOMINAL (TW) will include records indexed with any MeSH heading containing the word ABDOMINAL, even though the title and abstract may not contain that word. See Figure 1 for an example of searching using (MHF).

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
*smoking or *tobacco smoke pollution

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (2202)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and exp hospitals

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (38)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
2 and not veterans (MHF)

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (33)

To check to see what citations were eliminated, do the following:

SS 4 /C?
USER:
2 and not 3

PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (5)

SS 5 /C?
USER:
prt ti, mh

PROG:

1
TI - A 12-year comparison of hospitalized veterans' attitudes toward
smoking and smoking cessation.
MH - *Attitude to Health ; Hospitals, Veterans ; Human ; Male ;
Middle Age ; Smoking/PSYCHOLOGY/*THERAPY ; Veterans/*PSYCHOLOGY
    
```

- Limit this search on smoking to all kinds of hospitals with EXP HOSPITALS.
- The searcher had previously done a search on smoking and veterans hospitals. You can use (MHF) VETERANS to get rid of all citations with MeSH headings containing the word VETERANS in them.
- Here is an example of what was eliminated. Be sure to check the Permuted under Veterans to make sure that you do not eliminate headings you want.

Figure 1 - Smoking in Hospitals and not Veterans (MHF)

Name Fragments (NF)

A TW search also now includes the Name Fragments (NF) field. Name Fragments (NF) are individual words or strings derived from the Name of Substance (NM) field which is one searchable portion of the CAS Registry/E.C. Number (RN) field. The routine for generating valid occurrences of the NF field (Manual 7.3.21) differs from the Text Word Term Generation Rules (Manual 4.8.1) used to create the MeSH Heading Fragments field - additional strings are created to

describe chemicals. Here is what the RN field looks like:

RN - 1609-47-8 (Diethyl Pyrocarbonate)

(TW) Pyrocarbonate will retrieve records that include the fragment Pyrocarbonate. Figure 2 illustrates enhanced retrieval because a Text Word search includes retrieval from the Name Fragments field.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
*obsessive-compulsive disorder and fluvoxamine (tw)

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (20)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt ti, mh, rn, ui 1

PROG:

1
TI - Treatment of obsessive compulsive disorder: psychotherapies,
    drugs, and other somatic treatment.
MH - Antidepressive Agents/*THERAPEUTIC USE
MH - *Behavior Therapy
MH - Clinical Trials
MH - Combined Modality Therapy
MH - Human
MH - Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder/DRUG THERAPY/*THERAPY
MH - Oximes/THERAPEUTIC USE
MH - Psychosurgery
MH - Serotonin Antagonists/*THERAPEUTIC USE
RN - 61718-82-9 (fluvoxamine)
UI - 90337931
    
```

- When the 20 records are examined, fluvoxamine appears in various fields: abstract, title and in this record, in the RN field - the only field that had an occurrence of the Text Word fluvoxamine.

Figure 2 - TW Retrieves from Name Fragments in the RN field

Text Word searches and ALL

If you are in the habit of using the instruction ALL when doing a subject search, e.g., ALL KIDNEY:, you should break this habit now. As shown in Figure 4, by using the NEIGHBOR (abbreviated NBR) command, ALL KIDNEY: will retrieve everything in the index that begins with the string kidney, including the (MHF) set. This is redundant and costly searching because the MHF set is already part of the TW set as is the TF set. Also, you may get additional retrieval that you did not want to include. As shown in Figure 5A, ALL KIDNEY: costs \$0.25 and used 118 work units. Instead, type ALL KIDNEY: (TW) as seen in Figure 5B. This costs \$0.14 and used 52 work units. If what you want is all MeSH

headings that include the word KIDNEY, use KIDNEY (MHF). Or, if you were substituting ALL for EXP, you should instead type EXP KIDNEY as shown in Figure 5C (not ALL KIDNEY:) because EXPLODE will retrieve all articles indexed with KIDNEY as well articles indexed with any of the headings indented under KIDNEY in the tree structures. Figure 3 shows the terms that will be retrieved using EXPLODE KIDNEY. Figure 4 demonstrates the use of the NEIGHBOR command to show a listing of the terms would be retrieved with ALL KIDNEY. Figures 5A-5C illustrate the differences in retrieval and costs in a search using ALL or ALL (TW) or EXPLODE.

<p>TREE FOR KIDNEY</p> <p>Urinary Tract A5.810 Kidney A5.810.453 Kidney Cortex A5.810.453.324 Kidney Medulla A5.810.453.466 Kidney Pelvis A5.810.453.537 Kidney Calices A5.810.453.537.503 Nephrons A5.810.453.736 Kidney Glomerulus A5.810.453.736.520 Glomerular Mesangium A5.810.453.736.520.380 Juxtaglomerular Apparatus A5.810.453.736.520.520 Kidney Tubules A5.810.453.736.560 Kidney Tubules, Collecting A5.810.453.736.560.510 Kidney Tubules, Distal A5.810.453.736.560.540 Kidney Tubules, Proximal A5.810.453.736.560.570 Loop of Henle A5.810.453.736.560.610</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Here is what you get with EXP KIDNEY. The bolded headings would be missed with ALL KIDNEY.
---	--

Figure 3 - MeSH Headings Retrieved with EXP KIDNEY


```

USER:
nbr kidney
PROG:

SELECT # POSTINGS TERM
16      1      KIDNAPPINGS (TW)
17      1      KIDNER PH (AU)
18     8484     KIDNEY (MH)
19     3047     KIDNEY (TF)
20      616     KIDNEY (AD)
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.
USER:
10

PROG:

SELECT # POSTINGS TERM
21     18684    KIDNEY (MHF)
22     21868    KIDNEY (TW)
23      7      KIDNEY (NF)
24      616    KIDNEY CALCULI (MH)
25      55     KIDNEY CALICES (MH)
26      90     KIDNEY CONCENTRATING ABILITY (MH)
27     582     KIDNEY CORTEX (MH)
28      10     KIDNEY CORTEX NECROSIS (MH)
29     1940    KIDNEY DISEASES (MH)
30     999     KIDNEY FAILURE, ACUTE (MH)
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.
.
.
.
    
```

- To show the terms that would be retrieved by ALL KIDNEY: the NEIGHBOR (NBR) command is used

Figure 4 - Retrieval with ALL KIDNEY:

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
all kidney:

PROG:
TIME OVFLW: CONT? (Y/N)

USER:
y

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (23165)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
show cost d1 reset

PROG:
THE ESTIMATED TOTAL ONLINE COST FOR THIS 0 MINUTE MEDLINE SESSION IS $
0.33.
YOU HAVE ENTERED 3 INTERACTIONS AND 1 SEARCH STATEMENTS.
0 CITATIONS WERE PRINTED AND 211 CHARACTERS WERE SENT TO YOUR
TERMINAL.
0 OF THE DISPLAYED CITATIONS WERE BROWSED.
THE COMPUTER HAS USED 118 WORK UNITS IN PERFORMING YOUR
INTERACTIONS.
    
```

- This retrieves all entries in the index that begin with kidney. Figure 4 shows a partial list of terms.

- Reset will set the computer clock back to zero.

Figure 5A - Cost of a Search using ALL KIDNEY:

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(tw) all kidney:

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (22496)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
show cost d1 reset
                                ● ALL KIDNEY: costs more than
                                (TW) ALL KIDNEY:

PROG:
THE ESTIMATED TOTAL ONLINE COST FOR THIS 0 MINUTE MEDLINE SESSION IS $
0.21.
YOU HAVE ENTERED 2 INTERACTIONS AND 1 SEARCH STATEMENTS.
0 CITATIONS WERE PRINTED AND 164 CHARACTERS WERE SENT TO YOUR
TERMINAL.
0 OF THE DISPLAYED CITATIONS WERE BROWSED.
THE COMPUTER HAS USED 52 WORK UNITS IN PERFORMING YOUR INTERACTIONS.
    
```

Figure 5B - Cost of a Search using (TW) ALL KIDNEY:

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
exp kidney

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (11,545)
                                ● Use EXP KIDNEY to retrieval
                                articles that discuss KIDNEY
                                and headings indented under it.
                                DO NOT use ALL KIDNEY:.

SS 2 /C?
USER:
show cost d1 reset
                                ● EXPLODing is the least costly
                                way to search.

PROG:
THE ESTIMATED TOTAL ONLINE COST FOR THIS 0 MINUTE MEDLINE SESSION IS $
0.19.
YOU HAVE ENTERED 2 INTERACTIONS AND 1 SEARCH STATEMENTS.
0 CITATIONS WERE RINTED AND 164 CHARACTERS WERE SENT TO YOUR
TERMINAL.
0 OF THE DISPLAYED CITATIONS WERE BROWSED.
THE COMPUTER HAS USED 47 WORK UNITS IN PERFORMING YOUR INTERACTIONS.
    
```

Figure 5C - Cost of a Search Using EXPLODE KIDNEY

Title Field Text Word (TF) Searching

The Title (TI) field in MEDLINE, its Backfiles, AIDSLINE, BIOETHICS, CANCERLIT, HEALTH, SDILINE, and TOXLINE are searchable using the Title Field Text Words (TF) field. POPLINE will have this capability available in April 1991. Searchers can limit retrieval to records that contain specific words from the title field in one step. No more STRINGSEARCHing

the TI field after a TW search! Figure 1 illustrates combining a MeSH heading with a title word. In Figures 2 and 3, compare the savings obtained with the new TF feature. It costs much less to do a Title Fragment search than to STRINGSEARCH the title field after a TW search.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(mh) *cocaine and crack (tf)

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (54)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt 3 ti

PROG:

1
TI - Crack abuse and asthma: a fatal combination.

2
TI - The public health consequences of crack cocaine.

3
TI - Crack cocaine: ripples of a rock in a pond.
    
```

Figure 1 - Title Fragment Searching

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(mh) *cocaine and crack (tf)

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (54)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
show cost d1 reset          • Reset will set the computer clock back
                             to zero.

PROG:
THE ESTIMATED TOTAL ONLINE COST FOR THIS 0 MINUTE MEDLINE SESSION IS $
0.11.
YOU HAVE ENTERED 2 INTERACTIONS AND 1 SEARCH STATEMENTS.
0 CITATIONS WERE PRINTED AND 197 CHARACTERS WERE SENT TO YOUR
TERMINAL.
0 OF THE DISPLAYED CITATIONS WERE BROWSED.
THE COMPUTER HAS USED 22 WORK UNITS IN PERFORMING YOUR INTERACTIONS.
    
```

Figure 2 - Cost of a Search Using the (TF) Field

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(mh) *cocaine and crack (tw)

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (68)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
ts (ti) :crack:

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (54)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
show cost d1 reset

PROG:
THE ESTIMATED TOTAL ONLINE COST FOR THIS 0 MINUTE MEDLINE SESSION IS $
0.26.
YOU HAVE ENTERED 3 INTERACTIONS AND 2 SEARCH STATEMENTS.
0 CITATIONS WERE PRINTED AND 247 CHARACTERS WERE SENT TO YOUR
TERMINAL.
0 OF THE DISPLAYED CITATIONS WERE BROWSED.
THE COMPUTER HAS USED 98 WORK UNITS IN PERFORMING YOUR INTERACTIONS.
    
```

Figure 3 - Cost of a Search STRINGSEARCHing the Title

Online EXPLAINS Updated

MEDLARS searchers have always been encouraged to enter FILE INFORM to read the online EXPLAINS that are available for information pertaining to system commands, databases, program messages, etc. It is best to enter FILE INFORM before reading the EXPLAINS because users are not charged for characters transmitted while connected to FILE INFORM. Some EXPLAINS are quite lengthy.

This year, several online EXPLAINS were revised to reflect changes introduced with the 1991 search system as follows:

1. EXPLAIN PRE-EXPLOSION (alias EXPLAIN PX)

A list of all available Pre-explosions has been updated to include a discussion about the new subheading Pre-explosion feature. The subheading PX groupings are also contained in this EXPLAIN.

2. EXPLAIN SUB-HEADINGS

A list of available subheadings with their 2-letter abbreviations, has been revised to include a referral to EXPLAIN PX for a discussion about subheading Pre-explosions.

3. EXPLAIN SUBHEADINGS

A discussion of the various subheading commands such as SUBS APPLY, has also been revised to refer searchers to EXPLAIN PX for a discussion about subheading Pre-explosions. Note that the only difference in the name of this EXPLAIN from the preceding one is the lack of the hyphen in the word subheading.

4. EXPLAIN MEDLINE

This message has been revised to include reference to new data elements (Publication Type (PT) and Gene Symbol (GS)) and new search features (MeSH Heading Fragments (MHF), Title Field Text Words (TF), and Address Field Text Word searching using (AD)). The table of data elements has been revised to reflect that PT prints with a PRINT FULL command, while GS only prints with PRINT DETAILED (PRT DL).

Address (AD) Field in MEDLINE, AIDSLINE, and HEALTH Now Searchable

With the completion of Year-End Processing in mid-December 1990 the Address (AD) field in MEDLINE became searchable using the qualifier (AD). There are several important points to remember.

1. Address information has only been retained in MEDLINE since 1988 (8801 (EM)). Records from earlier years that entered the system after 8801 (EM) and have since been "re-leveled" back into the appropriate Backfiles will of course have address information. Therefore, there will be a limited number of records in MEDLINE's Backfiles that may be retrieved with (AD) searching. However, the majority of Backfile records will be without address information. (Note: 1988 citations which do contain address information moved into the MED86 file in mid-December.)
2. Text Word term generation rules (Manual 4.8.1) are being applied to the Address field to create the searchable words. The qualifier (AD) was chosen to isolate these Text Words from the AD field for searching purposes; these words are not also posted to the general Text Word (TW) field. Information for the AD field is taken mainly "as is" from the journal article if apparent to the indexer. If it is not apparent in the article, address information is not included. The AD field is really the author's affiliation rather than a

complete mailing address. U.S. ZIP codes are included (if provided in the journal article), but street addresses are not. However, users will not be able to search on ZIP codes with the new AD qualifier because ZIP codes are strictly numeric strings and do not qualify as candidate Text Word terms. It will still be necessary to STRINGSEARCH the AD field in order to search for ZIP codes.

3. There are no attempts to standardize the data format within the Address field. Therefore, remember to account for variations in wording in this field, e.g., Connecticut or Conn or CT.
4. Address information is included for most citations but not all. As always, author affiliations will still not be available in citations having any of the following rubrics in the TI (Title) field: [editorial], [letter], [interview], [news], or [classical article].
5. The AD field prints automatically only with the PRT DETAILED (DL) command. If you are searching the AD field with the new feature, you may wish to add the field when printing by using the INCLUDE option, for example: PRT INCLUDE AD or PRT AR, AD.
6. The Address field is not searchable using GRATEFUL MED; however, all print commands within GRATEFUL MED include the AD field.

The example in Figure 1 illustrates a search for records with the AD field containing the state of Connecticut or the abbreviation Conn or the postal abbreviation CT using the qualifier (AD) in MEDLINE. It also shows a search by institutional name, in this case Yale.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
file medline
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
*neoplasms (px)
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (75372)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
(ad) conn or ct or connecticut
PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (4111)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
1 and 2
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (339)
    
```

Figure 1 - Searching by State in the Address Field

SS 4 /C?

USER:
prt 10 ad
PROG:

1
AD - Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Yale University
School of Medicine, New Haven, CT 06510.

2
AD - Department of Medicine, New Britain General Hospital, CT 06050.

3
AD - Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Hartford
Hospital, Connecticut 06115-0729.

.

10
AD - Department of Dermatology, Yale University School of Medicine,
New Haven, Conn. 06510.

SS 4 /C?

USER:
1 and Yale (ad)
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (220)

SS 4 /C?

USER:
prt 3 compr include ad
PROG:

1
UI - 91067553
AU - Knobf MT ; Kalm D
TI - Enhanced hyperpigmentation with combination chemotherapy.
AD - Yale New Haven Hospital, CT.
SO - Oncol Nurs Forum 1990 Sep-Oct;17(5):762

2
UI - 91062557
AU - Morton JD ; Porter E ; Yabuki H ; Nath R ; Rockwell S
TI - Effects of a perfluorochemical emulsion on the response of BA1112
rat rhabdomyosarcomas to continuous low-dose-rate irradiation.
AD - Department of Therapeutic Radiology, Yale University School of
Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut 06510-8040.
SO - Radiat Res 1990 Nov;124(2):178-82

3
UI - 91059328
AU - Vukasin AP ; Ballantyne GH ; Flannery JT ; Lerner E ; Modlin IM
TI - Increasing incidence of cecal and sigmoid carcinoma. Data from
the Connecticut Tumor Registry.
AD - Department of Surgery, Yale University School of Medicine, West
Haven, Connecticut.
SO - Cancer 1990 Dec 1;66(11):2442-9

Figure 1 Cont. - Searching by Institution in the (AD) Field

Sorting Records in TOXNET's TRI Files: Part I

Sorting of database records results in their orderly arrangement according to parameters specified by the user. TRI records may be sorted online numerically or alphabetically, in ascending or descending sequence, by many of TRI's data elements. This article will cover the basics of the SORT command while an article in the March-April 1991 *Technical Bulletin* will describe advanced features.

The Basic SORT Command

A search must be performed and a retrieval set obtained before any sorting can be done. Sorting should be performed before the PRINT command. The syntax for a basic SORT is:

```
SORT [mnemonic(s)]
```

Your retrieval set is sorted on whatever data element mnemonics you specify. A simple one-level sort might be:

```
SORT FST
```

The retrieved records will be ordered in ascending alphabetical sequence by the Facility State code. The sort is alphabetical because FST is alphabetical, and ascending is always the default value when descending is not specified.

SORT may not be used on categories or headers. This article describes SORT only on non-repeating data fields and subfields (see the listing below). A description of SORT with repeating data fields and subfields will appear in the March-April 1991 *Technical Bulletin* article and is currently available in the online file by typing EXPLAIN SORT.

Listing of Sortable Fields and Subfields (non-repeating)

TGIN, SUBN, YR, DATE, FACN, EPAR, FCOV, FNM, FAD, FCTY, FST, FZIP, FCO, FIPS, LAT, LONG, CLAT, CLONG, PNM, PDBN, RN, NAME, SEC, TSNM, MAX, AIRNR, AIRNB, AIRPR, AIRPB, AIRT, WT, UINJT, LANDT, EREL, MOD, MINCY, MINPY, MINPC, MINDX, MINA, POTWT, OLOCT

The TOXNET Response

While the computer is sorting the records, it will display:

```
...SORT PROCESSING...
```

As shown, three dots always precede the message. The number of trailing dots, which appear at regular intervals, however, will depend on the time it takes to perform the SORT. There is a direct relationship between the number of records sorted and the length of time required to perform the SORT. When the SORT has finished, the following message will appear:

```
...SORT COMPLETED ON [X] RECORDS
```

This tells you the SORT is complete and indicates the total number of records [X] sorted.

Printing a SORTED Set

In order to view the records in the SORT sequence specified, issue a PRINT command. You will not see the data element by which you sorted, unless it is specified in your PRINT command. Consider the example in Figure 1.

One can scan this display and easily note the data element (FST) sorted on. However, if the PRINT command was, instead, PRT WT, the SORTED set would still be the same but the facility states would not display, and the type of SORT performed would not be readily apparent from scanning the records.

[TRI88] SS 1 /cf?
 USER:
 (rstr) missouri and
 greater than 10000 (wt)
 Search in Progress
 SS (1) PSTG (6)

[searches for
 facilities releasing
 more than 10,000 lbs
 of any TRI88
 chemical into the
 Missouri River]

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
 USER:
 sort fst
 ... SORT PROCESSING
 ... SORT COMPLETED ON 6 RECORDS

[SORT requested on
 facility state]

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
 USER:
 prt fst wt only

[facility state and
 total water release
 fields printed based
 on SORT above]

1 - TRI88
 FST - IA
 WT - 140,000 lbs./rep yr - 1988

2 - TRI88
 FST - IA
 WT - 19,600 lbs./rep yr - 1988

3 - TRI88
 FST - MO
 WT - 16,732 lbs./rep yr - 1988

4 - TRI88
 FST - MO
 WT - 28,700 lbs./rep yr - 1988

5 - TRI88
 FST - NE
 WT - 22,000 lbs./rep yr - 1988

6 - TRI88
 FST - NE
 WT - 11,000 lbs./rep yr - 1988

Figure 1 - SORT and PRINT Example

Multi-Level SORTING

An example of a multi-level SORT would be:

SORT FST FCTY WT

This is termed a three-level sort because three levels of data elements are being sorted. One can also think of this as a main SORT and two sub-sorts. This SORT is processed from left to right. The retrieved records are

sorted first by facility state alphabetically, then within each state by city alphabetically, and within each city by total water release numerically, all in ascending order. Up to 6 non-repeating data element mnemonics (i.e., a six-level sort), separated by spaces or commas, may be included in a SORT statement. Let's stick with the same retrieval set of 6 records that resulted from the search above, and see how a multi-level SORT would work in Figure 2.

```

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
sort fst fcty wt
... SORT PROCESSING
... SORT COMPLETED ON 6 RECORDS

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
prt fst fcty wt only

1 - TRI88
FST - IA
FCTY - COUNCIL BLUFFS
WT - 19,600 lbs./rep yr - 1988

2 - TRI88
FST - IA
FCTY - SERGEANT BLUFF
WT - 140,000 lbs./rep yr - 1988

3 - TRI88
FST - MO
FCTY - KANSAS CITY
WT - 28,700 lbs./rep yr - 1988

4 - TRI88
FST - MO
FCTY - ROCK PORT
WT - 16,732 lbs./rp yr - 1988

5 - TRI88
FST - NE
FCTY - LAPLATTE
WT - 11,000 lbs./rep yr - 1988

6 - TRI88
FST - NE
FCTY - LAPLATTE
WT - 22,000 lbs./rep yr - 1988
    
```

Figure 2 - Multi-Level SORT and PRINT

Sorting Top Values

Although there is a 500 posting limit for ONLINE sorting, you can perform a SORT on less than the full retrieval set, to get a user-specified number of "top" values. Let's say you have retrieved 327 postings and are interested only in getting a list of those records with the 50 highest total air releases. Your SORT command would be SORT 50 AIRT DESCENDING. However, the computer must still SORT all 327 records to find "top" 50; so this option does not save time or money compared to just printing the first 50 records. Nonetheless, it is a useful option for narrowing down a large retrieval into a smaller, sortable set. The DESCENDING option orders numeric values from highest to lowest. Users are advised to always first eliminate records containing either 0 or no value in the data elements to be sorted. This can be accomplished by combining your search with the statement GREATER THAN 0 (mnemonic) before sorting.

SORT Order

In an ascending SORT, fields with no data, i.e., empty fields, will sort first, followed by blanks, then numbers, and finally alphabetic characters. The reverse order holds for a descending SORT. For SORT purposes,

lowercase and uppercase characters are treated alike and all punctuation characters are treated as spaces; thus, "abc" and "ABC" sort together, and "AT&T" will sort as though it were "AT T".

SORTING Previous Search Statements

Sorting is performed on the most recent retrieval set, unless otherwise specified. To SORT a retrieval set from an earlier Search Statement, include the Search Statement number as part of the SORT command. For example, if you were at SS 6 and wanted to SORT the results of SS 3, your command could be: SORT SS 3 FST FCTY NAME.

DISPLAY SORT

The same retrieval set may be sorted several times. Each new sorted set is assigned a SORT NUMBER and each of these sets is saved. To review your search statements and the SORTs performed, use the DISPLAY SORT command (see Figure 3). Sorted sets cannot be subsequently unsorted and once sorted, a retrieval set cannot be printed in unsorted order.

```
[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
display sort
```

SS#	S#	Search/Sort Statement (SS)	Postings	Occurrences
1		(RSTR) MISSOURI AND GREATER THAN 10000 (WT)	6	
	TRI88 1	SORT FST	** 6 records	**
	TRI88 2	SORT FST FCTY WT	** 6 records	**

Figure 3 - DISPLAY SORT

Printing from Previous SORT Statements

Although the same retrieval set may be sorted more than once, a PRINT command will operate on the most recent sorted set unless another set is specified. Thus, if you wanted to print from the first of the two sorts of Search Statement 1 above, your PRINT command could be: PRT FST ERELT BY 1.

Finally

At this time only ONLINE sorting is available for TRI. OFFLINE sorting is being developed. However, you

can perform an ONLINE sort and request an OFFLINE print of your sorted sets. This article is intended to give you enough information to perform a fairly straightforward SORT on one or more data elements. Part 2 to be published in the March-April 1991 *Technical Bulletin* will describe: the SORT EVERY feature, which allows you to sort repeating data elements; SORT in the TRI CROSSFILE environment; and SORTING in conjunction with PRT COMPUTE, which allows the calculation of subtotals.

MEDLINE and its Backfiles

FILE SEGMENTATION

During Year-End Processing in mid-December, the citations with 1988 publication dates were moved from the MEDLINE file into the MED86 file. There was no

change in the names of the MEDLINE Backfiles, only in their coverage. The 1991 configuration of MEDLINE and its Backfiles is shown in Figure 1.

<u>Database Name</u>	<u>Database Alias</u>	<u>Dates of Coverage</u>	<u>Approximate Number of Records</u>
MEDLINE	MED	1989-91	613,708 (12/31/90)
MED86	M86, BACK86, B86	1986-88	1,006,319
MED83	M83, BACK83, B83	1983-85	891,747
MED80	M80, BACK80, B80	1980-82	803,637
MED77	M77, BACK77, B77	1977-79	776,364
MED72	M72, BACK72, B72	1972-76	1,176,125
MED66	M66, BACK66, B66	1966-71	1,312,417

Figure 1 - 1991 Configuration of MEDLINE and Backfiles

UPDATE SCHEDULE

MEDLINE itself is updated weekly at NLM. The update schedule is republished in Appendix A. These frequent updates mean that the data are online for your use more quickly. SDILINE remains on a monthly update schedule (Appendix B) as do the SDILINE Automatic SDIs. For the most current data, you'll want to search MEDLINE. If you need to limit your search to those records entered in a single weekly update, there are search hints provided at the end of the MEDLINE Update Schedule in Appendix A.

YEARS OF COVERAGE

As part of Year-End Processing activities, NLM moved citations from MEDLINE into the appropriate backfile based on the Year of publication (YR) of the cited article. Throughout the indexing year, though, NLM continues to index journal issues that were previously missed or delayed for various reasons. These citations

are added to MEDLINE regardless of their year of publication. Each December, NLM "re-levels" MEDLINE and moves the citations into the correct Backfile according to the year of publication. The advantages of "re-leveling" include:

1. Files are oriented by publication year (not year of indexing); and
2. When you need to find or verify a citation, you have the ability to pinpoint the file to search by year of publication.

A side effect of "re-leveling" is that newer MeSH headings will often find retrieval in older Backfiles. This situation results when older publications are received, indexed with current MeSH, and then moved to the appropriate Backfile in December. For example, NEONATAL SCREENING was not introduced as a MeSH heading until 1990. Yet, in Figure 2, an interaction shows retrieval with the term NEONATAL SCREENING in file MED86 (1986-88).

However, searcher beware! While it is true that this one citation is indexed to NEONATAL SCREENING and is relevant, there are undoubtedly more citations in this Backfile on this subject. This is because most of the citations in MED86 were indexed in 1986, 1987 and 1988 when NEONATAL SCREENING was not an available

MeSH heading. Therefore, it is a good idea to research the terminology for your subject and note the year the MeSH headings came into use. Adjust your strategy to include the headings used prior to the introduction of current headings. These precursor headings can be found in the PI (Previous Indexing) field in the MeSH Vocabulary File. See Figure 3.

```

USER:
file b86

PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE BACK86 (1986 - 88) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
neonatal screening

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt compr include em

PROG:

1
UI - 90084720
AU - Bani:cevi:c M ; Suboti:c Z ; Kurt N
TI - [Clinical and laboratory characteristics of congenital hypothyroidism
in neonates detected in a screening program]
EM - 9003
SO - Srp Arh Celok Lek 1987 Jul;115(7):677-97
    
```

Figure 2 - Retrieval in File MED86 with NEONATAL SCREENING

In this case, the PI headings are INFANT, NEWBORN and MASS SCREENING. The search shown in Figure 4 illustrates the much larger retrieval using the headings used for indexing this concept during the earlier years. If this search strategy results in too much non-related

retrieval, you may want to 'AND' some appropriate Title Field Text Words (TF) with the set. The intent here is to let you realize some of the subtleties and sophisticated techniques that may be useful in online searching.

```

USER:
file mesh

PROG:

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MESH VOCABULARY (1991) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
neonatal screening

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt include pi, hn, ol, dx

PROG:

1
MH - Neonatal Screening
DC - 1
MN - E1.223.563
MN - E1.563.816
MN - E5.318.308.250.580.580
MN - G3.850.520.308.250.580.580
MN - G3.850.780.825.580
MN - N1.224.458.527.816
MN - N2.421.143.827.233.443.816
PI - Infant, Newborn (66-89)
PI - Mass Screening (66-89)
HN - 90
DX - 900101
    
```

- HN is the History Note field showing when the term was introduced and traces changes in the term and its cross references.
- OL is the Online Note field; it is not present in every record. It is not in this record.
- DX is the field showing the exact date the term, in any form, entered the system.

Figure 3 - Entry for NEONATAL SCREENING in File MeSH

One Final Word

The grand total of files in the MEDLINE family continues to be seven. This still exceeds the number of databases that can be searched in one OFFSEARCH, which is six. The following options are available to you if you need to search all seven files with one command language strategy:

1. Use the MFSEARCH command to conduct a MultiFile Search.
2. Consider using SAVE or SAVESEARCH to record your strategy; then access each file, run the search name, and print the results.
3. Execute an OFFSEARCH while connected to the MEDLINE file, specifying only the Backfile names for the FILES? question. Finish the OFFSEARCH and then order an offline print or print online for the MEDLINE retrieval.
4. Do two OFFSEARCHes and divide up the file names. Recommended only if your strategy is simple.

```

USER:
file b86

PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE BACK86 (1986 - 88) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
infant, newborn and mass screening

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (341)
    
```

Figure 4 - Retrieval with MeSH headings from the PI field

AIDSLINE Update

CATLINE citations added to AIDSLINE

AIDSLINE coverage has been expanded to include books! On December 13, 1990, 802 CATLINE-derived citations were added to AIDSLINE. This means that books as well as journals and abstracts from the Fifth and Sixth International Conference on AIDS are covered in the AIDSLINE file. These citations all have a Secondary Source Identifier (SI) of CAT/unique identifier. AIDSLINE is now composed of subfiles from MEDLINE, the HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION file (HEALTH), CANCERLIT, CATLINE, and the meeting abstracts from the Fifth and Sixth International Conferences on AIDS. The file source is designated by the alphabetic characters in the SI field. Below is a chart of the mnemonics used in the SI field and the file (or in the case of the International AIDS Conference, the input source) it represents.

MNEMONIC	SOURCE
AHA	HEALTH
CAT	CATLINE
ICA	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS
ICDB	CANCERLIT
MED	MEDLINE

The addition of these CATLINE citations not only increased the coverage of AIDSLINE, it also changed the database's structure. The CATLINE record structure is substantially different from that of other AIDSLINE records. Many changes have been made to make these CATLINE-derived records as 'AIDSLINE-like' as possible both in appearance and searchability. A summary of these changes follows:

1. CATLINE Personal Name (PN) has been converted to Author (AU) while Personal Name as Subject (PS) remains as Personal Name as Subject in AIDSLINE. The format of both of these data elements has been changed to the AIDSLINE AU/PS format; therefore a book with a PN or PS of "KOOP, C. EVERETT (CHARLES EVERETT) 1916-" will now be searched in AIDSLINE as an AU (or PS) of "KOOP CE".
2. All CATLINE Item Types (IT) have become Publication Types (PT). These additional PTs are searched by using the fully spelled out version of the PT just as any other PT on AIDSLINE is searched. A list of

these additional values and their former CATLINE values is shown below:

CATLINE IT	AIDSLINE PT
A	ANALYTIC
B	BOOK IN PARTS
C	COLLECTIVE
D	DOCUMENT
H	THESIS
M	MONOGRAPH
P	PAMPHLET
S	SERIAL
X	MANUSCRIPT
Z	MONOGRAPHIC SERIES

3. The CATLINE Title (TI) field which can be multiply occurring in CATLINE becomes singly occurring on AIDSLINE, so only the first TI occurrence from CATLINE was kept. The CATLINE Title Continuation (TC) was added to the end of the TI on these CATLINE-derived records. Data from three other CATLINE fields may also be part of the TI on CATLINE-derived AIDSLINE records. These are the CATLINE Edition (ED), the CATLINE First/Last Issue (FL), and the CATLINE General Material Designation (GMD). Data from any of these fields may appear in the TI of these CATLINE-derived citations and will follow the Title Continuation if one exists. All pieces of this composite TI field are both Text Word (TW) and Title Field Text Word (TF) searchable.
4. The CATLINE Primary Language (LP) was converted to Language (LA).
5. Initial Year (Y1) has been moved into the CATLINE Year (CAYR) field and is now searchable just as any other year is on AIDSLINE, e.g., 90 (YR).
6. The CATLINE General Notes (GN) field has moved into AIDSLINE and can be multiply occurring. In addition to containing data from CATLINE's GN, this field may contain data from CATLINE's Bibliography Note (BN) and History Note (HN). This field is not searchable.
7. The CATLINE Series Title (SE) field has moved into AIDSLINE and can be multiply occurring. In addition to containing data from CATLINE's SE this field may contain data from CATLINE's Personal Name Series Title (PE) and Corporate Name Series Title (CE). This field is searchable both directly and using Text Words (TW).

8. An Entry Month was created for all of these CATLINE-derived citations by dropping the last 2 digits of the CATLINE Date of Entry (DA) and incrementing the month by two for synchrony with the update cycle and the Automatic SDI Program. For example, an EM of 9101 was created from a DA of 901121.

9. As with other AIDSLINE citations, the Source (SO) of these CATLINE-derived citations is a composite one. The SO for these records is composed of the Imprint (IM), Collation (CO), and Series Title (SE).

The updated AIDSLINE unit record chart is shown in Figure 1. New data elements derived from CATLINE are in bold face type.

CATEGORY QUALIFIER	ELEMENT NAME	SEARCH STATUS	PRINT	PRINT FULL	PRINT DETAILED
AA	ABSTRACT AUTHOR	*	N	N	Y
AB	ABSTRACT	TW	N	N	Y
AD	ADDRESS		N	N	Y
AU	AUTHOR	*	Y	Y	Y
BN	ISBN	*	N	N	Y
CA	CALL NUMBER	*	N	Y	Y
CG	CANCERGRAM IDENTIFIER	*	N	N	Y
CM	COMMENTS	*	Y	Y	Y
CN	CORPORATE NAME	*,TW	Y	Y	Y
CNA	CONFERENCE NAME	*,TW	Y	Y	Y
CO	COLLATION		N	N	Y
DA	DATE OF ENTRY	*,R	N	N	Y
DP	DATE OF PUBLICATION	*	N	N	Y
EA	ENGLISH ABSTRACT INDICATOR		N	N	Y
EM	ENTRY MONTH	*	N	N	Y
GMD	GEN MATERIAL DESIGNATION		N	N	Y
GN	GENERAL NOTES		N	N	Y
ID	ID NUMBER	*	N	N	Y
IP	ISSUE/PART/SUPPLEMENT		N	N	Y
IS	ISSN	*	N	N	Y
JC	JOURNAL TITLE CODE	*	N	N	Y
LA	LANGUAGE	*	N	Y	Y
LI	SPECIAL LIST INDICATOR	*	N	N	Y
LR	LAST REVISION DATE	*	N	N	Y
ME	MEDIA	*	N	N	Y
MH	MESH HEADINGS	*	N	Y	Y
MN	MESH TREE NUMBER	*	N	N	N
NI	NO-AUTHOR INDICATOR		N	N	Y
NM	NAME OF SUBSTANCE	*,NF	N	Y	Y
PG	PAGINATION		N	N	Y
PS	PERSONAL NAME AS SUBJECT	*	N	N	Y
PT	PUBLICATION TYPE	*	N	N	Y
RF	NUMBER OF REFERENCES		Y	Y	Y
RN	CAS REGISTRY NUMBER	*	N	Y	Y
RO	RECORD ORIGINATOR		N	N	Y
SB	JOURNAL SUBSET	*	N	N	Y
SE	SERIES TITLE	*,TW	N	Y	Y
SH	SUBHEADINGS	*	N	Y	Y
SI	SECONDARY SOURCE ID	*	Y	Y	Y
SO	SOURCE		Y	Y	Y
TA	TITLE ABBREVIATION	*	N	N	Y
TI	TITLE	TW,TF	Y	Y	Y
TT	TRANSLIT/VERNAC TITLE		N	N	Y
UI	UNIQUE IDENTIFIER	*,R	N	N	Y
VI	VOLUME ISSUE		N	N	Y
YR	YEAR	*	N	N	N
ZN	MESH Z TREE NUMBER	*	N	N	Y

NOTES: PRINT AR IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR THIS FILE. IT PRINTS SI, AU, TI, AB, RF, CM, SO.
 PRE-EXPLOSIONS (PX) MAY BE USED IN THIS DATABASE.
 * = DIRECTLY SEARCHABLE N = NO
 TW = TEXT WORD SEARCHABLE Y = YES
 NF = NAME FRAGMENT SEARCHABLE R = RANGEABLE
 TF = TITLE FRAGMENT SEARCHABLE

Figure 1 - AIDS Unit Record

When searching AIDSLINE you will need to be aware of some other differences in these CATLINE-derived citations.

1. Catalogers do not use the age group or pregnancy check tags when indexing CATLINE records; they use subheadings in place of these check tags. These subheadings were kept on the CATLINE-derived AIDSLINE records and are searched just as they would be on CATLINE. These subheadings and their abbreviations are listed below:

SUBHEADING	ABBREVIATION
in adolescence	AO
in adulthood	AU
in infancy & childhood	IC
in middle age	MY
in old age	OA
in pregnancy	PR

To do a comprehensive search for the concept of HIV infections in the elderly you would need to 'OR' together the check tag AGED and the cataloging form subheading "in old age". If

you don't include the subheading, you would miss a good book entitled AIDS in an Aging Society.

2. Catalogers do not use the check tag 'HUMAN' when indexing books for CATLINE. If you use 'HUMAN' in your search strategy you will not retrieve any books from the CATLINE-derived portion of AIDSLINE. Ninety-three percent of all other AIDSLINE citations are indexed to 'HUMAN' so searching with this check tag is not really necessary.

Two sample searches follow. The search in Figure 2 demonstrates the variety of materials that are included and can be retrieved in the single file AIDSLINE. The search in Figure 3 illustrates the need to use both the MEDLINE and CATLINE subheadings for age groups in order to insure complete retrieval.

Figure 2 is an AIDSLINE search looking for anything written by author Anthony Fauci. The search retrieves a variety of citations, including monographs, journal articles and abstract references from the Sixth International Conference on AIDS. Sample citations have been selected from the search to illustrate these various materials and are shown below.

```

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE AIDSLINE (1980 FORWARD) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
a)) fauci a:

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (187)

SI - CAT/8500303
AU - Gallin JI ; Fauci AS
TI - Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
SO - New York ::Raven Press,:c1985 x, 178 p. ::i11 (Advances in host
    defense mechanisms ;:v. 5)

SI - MED/82229076
AU - Fauci AS
TI - The syndrome of Kaposi's sarcoma and opportunistic infections: an
    epidemiologically restricted disorder of immunoregulation
    [editorial]
SO - Ann Intern Med. 1982 Jun;96(6 Pt 1):777-9.

SI - MED/90351055
AU - Schnittman SM ; Greenhouse JJ ; Psallidopoulos MC ; Baseler M ;
    Salzman NP ; Fauci AS ; Lane HC
TI - Increasing viral burden in CD4+ T cells from patients with human
    immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection reflects rapidly
    progressive immunosuppression and clinical disease.
SO - Ann Intern Med. 1990 Sep 15;113(6):438-43.

SI - AHA/88142411
AU - Fauci A
TI - Balancing today's patients and tomorrow data [interview]
SO - Med World News. 1988 Feb 8;29(3):76-80, 85-91.

SI - ICA6/10002290
AU - Davey V ; Cefali F ; Metcalf JA ; Masur H ; Fauci AS ; Lane HC
TI - A randomized trial comparing zidovudine, alpha interferon, or the
    combination in early HIV infection.
SO - Int Conf AIDS. 1990 Jun 20-23;6(1):139 (abstract no. Th.B.22).
    
```

Figure 2 - Author Search in AIDSLINE

When doing a search on recent citations concerning the pediatric aspects of AIDS you will need to search on the concept of child using both the MeSH heading CHILD (as a pre-explosion) and the CATLINE subheading "in infancy & childhood" in order to insure complete retrieval. Using CHILD (px) in your strategy will also include ADOLESCENCE as a search term in the MEDLINE file, but the concept of adolescence will not be searched in the CATLINE file unless you add the

CATLINE subheading 'in adolescence' to your strategy as well. Remember that it is not necessary to include AIDS as a search term, because the whole file is already restricted to AIDS-related information.

As in Figure 2, references to various kinds of materials are retrieved in the search including references to abstracts from the Sixth International Conference on AIDS, books and journal articles. Sample citations have been culled from the retrieval and are shown in Figure 3.

```

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE AIDSLINE (1980 FORWARD) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
child (px)
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (3800)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
in infancy & childhood (sh)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (15)
    • These 15 monograph citations from
      CATLINE would not be found without
      searching on the subheading
      'in infancy & childhood'.

SS 3 /C?
USER:
1 OR 2

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (3815)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
1 and 91 (yr) or 1 and 90 (yr)

PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (674)

SI - CAT/9007512
AU - Pizzo PA ; Wilfert C
TI - Pediatric AIDS : the challenge of HIV infection in infants,
    children, and adolescents.
SO - Baltimore ::Williams & Wilkins,:c1991

SI - MED/90370293
AU - Jenkins JE
TI - Caring for boarder babies [letter]
SO - Nursing. 1990 Sep;20(9):4.

SI - AHA/90284842
AU - Teschke DA
TI - Day care center helps manage pediatric AIDS cases.
SO - Healthc Financ Manage. 1990 Jul;44(7):92.

SI - ICDB/90068120
AU - Rogers M
TI - PERINATAL HIV-1 INFECTION
SO - The Epidemiology of AIDS: Expression, Occurrence, and Control of
    Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Infection. Kaslow RA and
    Francis DP, eds. New York, Oxford University Press, p. 231-41,
    1989..

SI - ICA6/40400590
AU - Faden R ; Geller G ; Powers GM ; Acuff K ; Allen A ; Areen J ;
    Hutton N ; Johnson TR ; Kass NE ; King P ; et al
TI - AIDS and the next generation: towards a morally acceptable public
    policy on HIV testing of pregnant women and newborns
SO - Int Conf AIDS. 1990 Jun 20-23;6(2):455 (abstract no. 4005).
    
```

Figure 3 - Using MeSH subheading and CATLINE form subheading

REBUILDING

AIDSLINE was rebuilt with 1991 MeSH and made available on February 4, 1991. With this regeneration the entire file, containing about 46,000 citations and made up of subfiles from MEDLINE, the HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION file (HEALTH), CANCERLIT, CATLINE, and the meeting abstracts from both the Fifth and Sixth International Conferences on AIDS, is searchable with the 1991 MeSH Vocabulary.

As in MEDLINE, expanded Text Word (TW) searching is now available. Text Word (TW) searching has been expanded and now includes the new MeSH Heading Fragment (MHF) field and the existing Name Fragment (NF) field, as well as words from the Title (TI) and

Abstract (AB). The Address (AD) field is now searchable using the qualifier (AD). Title Field Text Word (TF) searching has been available in AIDSLINE since the file was rebuilt in 1990. Please refer to the article on page 27 of this issue where these new features are more fully discussed.

The search strategy used to rebuild AIDSLINE was expanded to include new 1991 AIDS-related MeSH headings and an additional Journal Title Abbreviation (TA). The current AIDSLINE strategy used for 1991 updates is reproduced in Figure 4.

The search strategy used for 1991 updates of AIDSLINE is reproduced below.

- SS1 = EXPLODE HTLV VIRUSES OR EXPLODE SIMIAN RETROVIRUSES OR
EXPLODE HTLV ANTIBODIES OR EXPLODE HTLV ANTIGENS OR
EXPLODE HTLV INFECTIONS OR EXPLODE RECEPTORS, HIV OR
AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS OR GENE PRODUCTS, NEF OR GENE PRODUCTS, REV OR
GENES, NEF OR GENES, REV OR HIV SEROPREVALENCE
- SS2 = GENE PRODUCTS, RAP OR GENE PRODUCTS, REX OR GENE PRODUCTS, TAX OR
GENE PRODUCTS, VIF OR GENE PRODUCTS, VPU OR GENES, PX OR
GENES, VIF OR GENES, VPU
- SS3 = SIMIAN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME OR
BOVINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY-LIKE SYNDROME OR
BOVINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY-LIKE VIRUS OR
FELINE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME OR
FELINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS OR
MURINE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
- SS4 = EXPLODE HIV LONG TERMINAL REPEAT OR HIV PROTEASE
- SS5 = (TW) FAIDS OR FTLV OR FELINE AND AIDS OR SRV-1 OR SRV-2 OR
SRV-3 OR SRV-4 OR SRV-5 OR SAIDS AND
NOT EXP ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS (MH) OR SIMIAN AND
AIDS OR STLV OR MAIDS AND IMMUNOLOGIC DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES
- SS6 = (TW) HIV OR HTLV AND III OR LYMPHADENOPATHY AND ASSOCIATED AND
VIRUS OR AIDS AND RELATED AND COMPLEX OR LAV OR HUMAN AND
IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND VIRUS OR HUMAN AND T AND CELL AND
LYMPHOTROPIC AND VIRUS AND III OR AIDS AND ALL RETROVIR: OR
ARV OR HUMAN AND T AND CELL AND LEUKEMIA AND VIRUS AND III OR
HIV AND I OR HIV AND II OR HIV1 OR HIV2 OR HIVI OR HIVII OR
HIV-1 OR HIV-2
- SS7 = (TA) AIDS RES HUM RETROVIRUSES OR AIDS OR AIDS RES OR
AIDS EDUC PREV OR J ACQUIR IMMUNE DEFIC SYNDR
- SS8 = GENE PRODUCTS, TAT OR GENES, TAT OR SARCOMA, KAPOSI'S OR
EXPLODE ANTIVIRAL AGENTS OR PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII OR
PNEUMONIA, PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII OR NF-KAPPA B OR
CONTACT TRACING OR TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR, SP1
- SS9 = (TW) AIDS OR ACQUIRED AND IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND SYNDROME OR
ACQUIRED AND IMMUNE AND DEFICIENCY AND SYNDROME
- SS10 = 8 AND 9
- SS11 = 1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 10

Figure 4 - 1991 Search Strategy for AIDSLINE Updates

OVERVIEW

AIDSLINE is currently composed of subfiles from MEDLINE, the HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION file (HEALTH), CANCERLIT, CATLINE, and the meeting abstracts from both the Fifth and Sixth International Conferences on AIDS.

AIDSLINE is charged at MEDLINE rates.

GRATEFUL MED Version 5.0 includes AIDSLINE as a separate INPUT form screen. Choose 'OTHER - Search other databases' from the ACTION screen and then select AIDSLINE from the subsequent menu.

GRATEFUL MED for the Macintosh also includes AIDSLINE as a separate INPUT form screen. Click on MEDLINE in the Untitled Search Screen to pull down the databases menu, and select AIDSLINE from the menu by clicking on it.

AIDSLINE is updated weekly with MEDLINE citations and once a month with citations from HEALTH, CANCERLIT, and CATLINE; about 900 citations are added each month.

Automatic SDI current awareness service has been available on AIDSLINE since the 9008 entry month (EM) in July 1989.

FUTURE PLANS

The National Library of Medicine will continue to add the meeting abstracts from the International Conference on AIDS each year. The meeting abstracts from the 1990 Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models for AIDS and AIDS-related abstracts from the 1990 Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology will be added to AIDSLINE in 1991 as will abstracts from future meetings of these groups in subsequent years.

NLM also plans to enhance AIDSLINE with AIDS-related citations from AVLINE, BIOETHICSLINE, and POPLINE. These citations will be included in AIDSLINE following a phased implementation plan, adding relevant citations from one file at a time.

NLM will continue to evaluate other sources of published literature for possible inclusion in AIDSLINE.

AIDSTRIALS and AIDS DRUGS Update

In 1989 NLM responded to legislation passed by Congress (PL 100-607) by making available, in cooperation with other agencies of the Public Health Service, information about AIDS-related clinical trials. The information is provided by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, which funds a significant proportion of the clinical trials, and the Food and Drug Administration, which is the regulatory agency for all clinical trials.

AIDSTRIALS and AIDS DRUGS are two databases that contain information describing these clinical trials and the agents being tested in these trials. There are currently more than 300 records in AIDSTRIALS and 100 in AIDS DRUGS. All aspects of AIDS and HIV disease are covered in the AIDSTRIALS database including HIV infection, opportunistic infections, Kaposi's sarcoma, dementia, nutrition, and prevention (vaccine studies). The information contained in the database includes the name or title of the trial, the agent(s) being studied, patient inclusion and exclusion criteria, locations at which the study is taking place, and whether new patients are still being accepted into the study. Details about the drug regimen are also available in some trial records.

AIDS DRUGS is a companion database to AIDSTRIALS and contains information about the various agents being tested in the clinical trials included in AIDSTRIALS. The descriptive information in AIDS DRUGS includes the names by which the agents are known such as acronyms, trade names, chemical names, and alternate names; pharmacology; contraindications; adverse reactions; chemical/physical properties; and manufacturer. As new clinical trial records are added to AIDSTRIALS, information about the agents being tested is compiled and added to AIDS DRUGS.

There are several key ways to search AIDSTRIALS. Trial categories (TCAT) were added to facilitate identification of important types of trials that may be difficult to retrieve in any other way. These categories include trials for children (birth-12 years old), trials for pregnant women, trials using healthy volunteers, and trials for HIV positive, but asymptomatic individuals. The Trial categories field also permits the user to distinguish between trials for agents being tested for treatment of the HIV infection itself versus trials for HIV positive individuals that are testing agents against

an opportunistic infection. Users may also identify trials which are available anywhere in the United States. There are two types of trials that may be retrieved by using the Trial Category, Nationwide Access: studies that allow access to an experimental therapy on an individual basis through a local physician, and trials being conducted at the National Institutes of Health. In both cases information about eligibility and contacts is included in the description. A complete listing with descriptions of the trials categories may be found in the November-December 1990 *Technical Bulletin*. AIDSTRIALS may also be searched using MeSH terms and subheadings.

Another important avenue of access to clinical trial information is the location of the trial. AIDSTRIALS may be searched directly for a state (STS) or city (CITY) to retrieve trials conducted at specific locations. A feature added to AIDSTRIALS during the past year allows users to selectively print trial locations. By prefacing the postal abbreviation for each state with the two characters "ST" (e.g., STNY), users can limit the display of trial location information to individual states. All trial locations for U.S. territories (Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands) and other countries are displayed by printing the field called Other (STOT). Users who wish to display all locations associated with a trial may still specify PRINT SITE. (For a detailed description see the November-December 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, pages 19-23.) Searching will be simplified by the addition of input form screens in GRATEFUL MED IBM Version 6.0. GRATEFUL MED Macintosh Version 1.5 has input form screens available now for AIDS DRUGS and AIDSTRIALS.

It is easy to switch between AIDSTRIALS and AIDS DRUGS. In addition to the Protocol Number (PNS) and the Drug Identification Number (SID in AIDSTRIALS; UI in AIDS DRUGS), which can be searched unqualified in both databases, there are other easy ways to access drug information. Any name, abbreviation or acronym for a drug or agent can be searched in AIDS DRUGS and the generic name or identification number can be found for use in searching AIDSTRIALS. Users desiring additional information about treatments for AIDS, HIV infection and the associated opportunistic infections, as well as basic research in this area may search AIDSLINE for citations to the literature. A complete description of AIDSTRIALS and AIDS DRUGS may be found on pages 17-27 of the July 1989 *Technical Bulletin*.

AVLINE Update

The complete AVLINE Update article was published in the November-December 1990 *Technical Bulletin* on page 24. Highlights of the new features include:

Sorting is now possible on the date value in the Year of Publication (Y1) element.

Topical subheadings are now searchable by means of their two-letter mnemonics.

For the complete update, please review the original article.

CATLINE Update

The complete CATLINE Update article was published in the November-December 1990 *Technical Bulletin* on page 25. Highlights of the new features include:

Introduction of two new searchable elements Publication Type (PT) and Comments (CM).

Topical Subheadings that are searchable by their two letter mnemonics.

Sorting is possible on the date value in the Year of Publication (Y1) field.

For the complete update, please review the original article.

SERLINE Update

The complete SERLINE Update article was published in the November-December 1990 *Technical Bulletin* on page 26. Highlights of the new features include:

New Fields

A General Material Designation (GMD) field indicating the medium of a non-print serial.

An OLDTA (OTA) field containing former title abbreviations used for indexed journals in NLM databases.

An OLDJC (OJC) field containing the old journal title code that corresponds to the OLDTA.

Permanent Paper Data

Serials that are known to be printed on acid-free paper are now so designated in SERLINE. The specific print commands to display the fields containing this data are **PRINT DETAILED**, **PRINT PP**, and **PRINT PRES**.

For the complete update, please review the original article.

Access to SERLINE

SERLINE is now available as a menu choice on **GRATEFUL MED** Macintosh Version 1.5. Simply click on **MEDLINE** to pull down the database menu and click on **SERLINE**. **GRATEFUL MED** IBM Version 5.05 offers access to SERLINE only through the **DIRECT** search option on the **ACTION** screen.

BIOETHICSLINE Update

As of the end of 1990, the BIOETHICS file contains over 31,000 citations to articles, books, legal documents, and other materials dealing with ethical and related public policy issues in health care and biomedical research. The file is still being updated on a bimonthly schedule in February, April, June, August, October, and December.

New Keywords

A new edition of the Bioethics Thesaurus is published annually in November. The 1990 Bioethics Thesaurus is available for \$5 from:

Kennedy Institute of Ethics, Room 210
 Georgetown University
 Washington, DC 20057
 202-687-6738 or 1-800-MED-ETHX
 Fax: 202-687-6770

Orders for the new volume of the BIOETHICS print counterpart, the Bibliography of Bioethics (Volume 16, 1990, \$45; \$50 overseas), should also be sent to this address, as should document delivery orders for BIOETHICS citations.

The current Thesaurus (1990 edition) incorporates the new Keywords listed in Figures 1A and 1B. As always, Keywords must be searched with the qualifier (KW).

Key to Thesaurus Abbreviations

SN=Scope Note
 UF=Used For
 BT=Broader Term
 NT=Narrower Term
 RT=Related Term

New Keywords

ACCOUNTABILITY
 (1990; MeSH map = Social responsibility)
 SN The state of being held responsible for explaining or justifying one's conduct
 RT Obligations to society

COSMETIC SURGERY
 (1990; MeSH map = Plastic surgery)
 SN Plastic surgery for improving the outward appearance of parts of the body
 UF Plastic surgery
 BT Surgery

DIRECTED DONATION
 (1990; MeSH map = Tissue donors)
 SN Tissue or organ donation intended for the benefit of a designated recipient
 BT Blood donation
 Organ donation
 Tissue donation

FAMILY PRACTICE
 (1990; MeSH map = same)
 SN The branch of medicine concerned with the provision of continuing, comprehensive health care for the entire family
 UF General practice
 BT Medicine

Figure 1A - New BIOETHICS Keywords

GIFT (GAMETE INTRAFALLOPIAN TRANSFER)

(1990; MeSH map = Gamete intrafallopian transfer)

SN A technique of assisted in vivo conception in which oocytes produced by hormonal stimulation of the ovaries are aspirated and transferred, together with semen, into the Fallopian tubes

BT Reproductive technologies

HOME CARE

(1990; MeSH map = Home care services)

SN Care of a patient at home, by family members and/or health personnel

BT Health care
Patient care

PATIENT COMPLIANCE

(1990; MeSH map = same)

SN Cooperation of the patient in following a prescribed regimen

NT Treatment refusal

RT Self induced illness

PATIENT TRANSFER

(1990; MeSH map = same)

SN Interfacility transfer of patients, usually for economic reasons

RT Patient admission
Selection for treatment

PRIMATES

(1990; MeSH map = same)

RT Animal experimentation

QUALITY ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS

(1990; MeSH map = Quality of life)

SN A measurement index derived from a modification of standard life-table procedures and designed to take account of the quality as well as the duration of survival; this index can be used in assessing the outcome of health care procedures or services

UF QALYs

RT Quality of life

REHABILITATION

(1990; MeSH map = same)

SN Restoration of function, to the maximum degree possible, of persons suffering from disease or injury

BT Medicine
Patient care

RT Chronically ill
Handicapped

TRANSGENIC ANIMALS

(1990; MeSH map = Animals, Transgenic)

SN Animals, or their offspring, into which foreign DNA sequences have been transferred during fertilization or during the early stages of embryonic development; the foreign DNA is present in the reproductive cells of such animals and can therefore be passed on to their progeny

BT Genetic intervention

RT Hybrids
Recombinant DNA research

Figure 1B - New BIOETHICS Keywords

For your information, BIOETHICS indexers are permitted to put proposed subject keywords (as well as the names of persons, places, organizations, court cases, etc.) in the Keywords field, prior to their inclusion in the Thesaurus. Therefore, searchers should take advantage of the fact that Keywords are Text Word searchable to try to retrieve relevant titles and then print and examine their Keywords. Two examples of proposed keywords that are currently being used in indexing are:

PREIMPLANTATION DIAGNOSIS
UNCERTAINTY.

Global Keyword Changes in the Offing

Later in the year, for the first time, a number of BIOETHICS Keywords are going to be changed in a special file maintenance procedure. One purpose of the planned changes is to bring the BIOETHICS indexing vocabulary more into accord with MeSH terminology and/or current parlance. For example, the current Keyword HOST MOTHERS, which was added to the Bioethics Thesaurus way back in 1975, will be changed to SURROGATE MOTHERS.

In addition, Keywords that have been dropped from the Thesaurus but remain on old records will be changed to the current Keyword. For example, after REVIEW ARTICLE changes to REVIEW, searchers will no longer have to "or" together both variants of the term to retrieve older records.

Some fairly complex retrospective indexing strategies have also been developed to add important new Keywords to older records.

Keyword changes that will have a significant impact on searching will be announced in the *Technical Bulletin* at the time the global changes are implemented.

For Further Information...

Questions about BIOETHICSLINE indexing and search strategies may be directed to Joy Kahn, Cecily Orr, or Frances Abramson at the Kennedy Institute of Bioethics, 202-687-3885 or 1-800-MED-ETHX.

[Editors Note: Of course, questions about search strategies may also be called into the MEDLARS Service Desk 1-800-638-8480.]

Chemical Information Update

New File - ChemID

The debut of ChemID on ELHILL early last spring was the culmination of NLM's long-standing efforts to provide a chemical directory file that is free of royalty charges. Unlike CHEMLINE, which makes extensive use of royalty-based data from the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), the new file is built entirely with publicly available sources. This fact is the basis for some of the differences between the two databases. Other differences represent improvements in searching capabilities or features.

Both CHEMLINE and ChemID are directory files, designed to assist the user in searching bibliographic and data files of NLM for information about chemical substances. As such their similarities are more apparent than their differences. From its inception, the major

feature of CHEMLINE has been the extensive collection of chemical synonyms, which makes its records readily accessible by most names likely to be known to the user. Once the chemical record of interest is retrieved, the record provides identifying information such as the Registry Number, systematic name, and generic names, all of which can be used as search terms in subsequent searches of other NLM databases. The CHEMLINE record also directs the user to those NLM databases in which the chemical is cited, via the Locator (LO) field.

ChemID shares all of the above features with CHEMLINE. A comparison of the data elements from CHEMLINE and ChemID, shown in Figure 1, further illustrates their similarities; the differences are indicated on the shaded lines. Many of the key data elements are common to both databases, and hence a user accustomed to doing routine searches in CHEMLINE will find ChemID just as easy to use. There are, however, some differences that are important to the user. They are discussed in the following paragraphs.

SUMMARY OF DATA ELEMENTS			
DATA ELEMENTS	MNEM	CHEMLINE	ChemID
CAS Registry Number	RN	Y	Y
Other Registry Number(s)	ON	Y	Y
Related Registry Number(s)	RR	Y	-
ID Number	ID	-	Y
Molecular Formula	MF	Y	Y
Molecular Formula Fragments	FF	Y	Y
Systematic Name(s)	N1	Y	Y
Name of Substance	NM	-	Y
Synonyms	SY	Y	Y
Mixture Name(s)	MX	-	Y
MeSH Heading	MH	-	Y
Name Fragments	NF	Y	Y
Classification Code(s)	CC	Y	Y
Note	NO	Y	Y
Ring Data . . .		Y	-
List Locator	LLO	-	Y
Locator	LO	Y	Y
Entry Month	EM	Y	Y

Figure 1 - Comparison of Data Elements in CHEMLINE & ChemID

Registry Numbers and Unique Identifiers

The Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number is undoubtedly the most important identifier of chemical substances and, therefore, the RN field is the key data element in both databases. Every CHEMLINE record, without exception, provides an RN. Some ChemID records do not, either because the RN cannot be readily identified, or because the substance is not subject to the assignment of an RN. "Cadmium Compounds" and "Wood Dust" are examples of the latter. For ChemID records in this category, unique identifiers are assigned and given in the ID field. There are over 20,000 records from RTECS which are present only in ChemID because they do not have an RN.

Name Fields

Systematic Name (N1)

The Systematic Name (N1) is also an important identifier because it is the unique description of the chemical structure. However, because of its complexity, the usefulness of a systematic name as a search term is sometimes limited. What is more significant is that systematic names are readily available in both ChemID and CHEMLINE. Every CHEMLINE record, without exception, contains the latest index name from the Chemical Abstracts Service. Systematic Names in ChemID are gathered from a variety of sources. For this reason, the N1 field in some ChemID records contain more than one systematic name, derived according to several different nomenclature conventions. For example, some are inverted while others are not. In addition in some ChemID records, an N1 name may not be available at all. Despite these variations, all names appearing in the N1 field are systematic names, and as such should allow reconstruction of the structure.

Other Name Fields

The Name of Substance (NM), Mixture Names (MX), and MeSH Heading (MH) fields are unique to ChemID. However, their contents are common to both databases. In ChemID, the official generic names or primary names, which are usually the most useful terms in searching free text databases, are placed "upfront" in the NM field. In CHEMLINE, these names appear together with other synonyms in the Synonym field, tagged with an asterisk. However, these asterisk tags

tend to "hide" in a crowded Synonym field. Similarly, in CHEMLINE, MeSH Headings appear also in the Synonym field, tagged with an asterisk. In ChemID, there is a separate MH field for MeSH Headings. Likewise, there is a separate MX field for mixture names in ChemID. All mixture names in CHEMLINE appear in the Synonym field, sorted at the end of the field, with each mixture name preceded by the term "[component of]". CHEMLINE also contains some data elements that are unique to it. They are the Related Registry Number (RR) and Ring Data fields, which are probably used only by more advanced searchers.

SUPERLIST

An important feature that is unique to ChemID is SUPERLIST. SUPERLIST is the term used in ChemID to designate a collection of LISTS of chemical substances maintained by key Federal and State regulatory agencies as well as by selected scientific organizations concerned with health and environmental hazards of chemical substances. ChemID provides "directory assistance" to these LISTS. Currently 16 such LISTS are included in SUPERLIST. The names and definitions of each LIST are available online. Further information about each LIST is also available online by typing EXPLAIN Unit Record. Many chemicals appear on more than one LIST, and the sizes of individual LISTS vary. However, the 16 LISTS collectively encompass a set of chemicals totaling more than 5,600 unique substances. To each of the over 5,600 ChemID records corresponding to this group of substances, the data derived from SUPERLIST have been added. This enhancement was completed last summer.

Specifically, the SUPERLIST data provide, for a given ChemID record in this category, the name(s) of the LISTS on which the substance appears and the chemical name(s) used by the individual LISTS. For example, the ChemID record for the pesticide, DDT, gathers in one place not only the names of various Federal and State regulatory LISTS concerned with DDT, but also the actual chemical names, spelled and punctuated as used by the LISTS. These data appear together with other identifying information such as the systematic name, Registry Number, molecular formula, generic names, and Locators, the data normally present in a ChemID record. A ChemID record containing the SUPERLIST data is displayed in Figure 2.

The last entry in the Name (NM) field in Figure 2, within the area shaded for emphasis, shows that "Diflubenzuron" is a [LIST] name and that it appears on FIFR (EPA Pesticide List) and on MA (Massachusetts Substance List). The shaded area also shows the LLO (List Locator) field pointing to FIFR and MA. The last entry in the LO field also points to SUPERLIST.

ChemID or CHEMLINE?

Thus, the user now has the option of two similar databases, each with distinct advantages and disadvantages. CHEMLINE would be the choice if the consistency of data such as systematic name and molecular formula is the primary concern. The other advantage of CHEMLINE is its scope (over one million records vs. about 180,000 for ChemID). If a chemical is cited only in TOXLIT or TOXLIT65 (two royalty-based bibliographic databases), a record for that substance is contained only in CHEMLINE, not in ChemID.

CHEMLINE is also the only source for Locators pointing to EINECS, the European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances. On the other hand, the online charges for ChemID, which are the same as for MEDLINE, may well override its disadvantages for many users. In addition, users interested in regulatory aspects of chemical substances will find ChemID more useful because of the SUPERLIST data.

Future Plans

In 1991, both CHEMLINE and ChemID will be further enhanced. A plan is already in place for ChemID to add data from the MeSH Vocabulary File's Pharmacological Action (PA) field to the Classification Code (CC) field, and descriptive data from the MeSH Scope Note (MS) field to the Note (NO) field. We would welcome user suggestions and comments to help guide us in the long term project of augmenting the capabilities of these files.

ChemID Record for Dimilin (Shaded Areas Show SUPERLIST Data)	
1	
RN	- 35367-38-5
ON	- 51026-04-1 [TSCA]
ON	- 53026-03-2 [TSCA]
ON	- 66594-18-1 [TSCA]
ON	- 104790-81-0 [TSCA]
N1	- Benzamide, N-(((4-chlorophenyl)amino)carbonyl)-2,6-difluoro- [TSCA]
N1	- UREA, 1-(p-CHLOROPHENYL)-3-(2,6-DIFLUOROBENZOYL)- [RTECS]
NM	- Diflubenzuron [ANSI:BSI:ISO] [NLM]
NM	- Dimilin [MESH]
NM	- [LIST] Diflubenzuron [FIFR:MA]
LLO	- FIFR
LLO	- MA
LO	- TOXLIT
LO	- TOXLINE
LO	- TOXLIT65
LO	- TOXLINE65
LO	- MEDLINE
LO	- MED86
LO	- MED83
LO	- MED80
LO	- MED77
LO	- MESH
LC	- CANCERLIT
LO	- TSCAINV
LO	- RTECS
LO	- ETICBACK
LO	- SUPERLIST

Figure 2 - ChemID Record for Dimilin

DIRLINE Update

DIRLINE (Directory of Information Resources Online) is NLM's national health information referral database. It contains descriptions of over 17,000 organizations willing to provide information and respond to inquiries in their subject areas. DIRLINE provides the name, address and telephone number of the organization, as well as a summary of interests, activities and services. Organizations fall into many categories, including federal, state and local government agencies, information and referral centers, professional societies, voluntary health organizations, self-help and support groups, poison control centers, AIDS resources, maternal and child health groups, academic and health institutions, biotechnology resources and medical technology assessment. This directory information is not generally available in bibliographic databases. It is updated quarterly.

DIRLINE Components

DIRLINE contains over 17,000 records merged from the following independent subfile producers:

National Referral Center Database (NRC)

The National Referral Center of the Library of Congress was established more than twenty years ago to respond to inquiries from the public on all subject areas. This database contains references to over 12,000 organizations involved in all types of activities. Although NLM is mainly interested in organizations in health-related fields, the entire database has been included at this time.

ODPHP National Health Information Center Database (HR)

This database is produced by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). It contains over 1,000 government agencies, advocacy groups, professional societies and other organizations that provide information on specific health topics.

Poison Control Centers List (PCC)

This list of accredited centers is compiled from the directory of the American Association of Poison Control Centers (AAPCC). The AAPCC has developed criteria to assure that the PCC's listed meet certain minimum

performance standards. Many are state-designated regional poison control centers.

Drug Abuse Communications Network (DRA)

This subfile is maintained by the National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, National Institute on Drug Abuse, HHS. It contains information on state-authorized drug abuse information clearinghouses.

History of Medicine (HMD)

This small subfile is produced by the History of Medicine Division, National Library of Medicine. It lists libraries that have extensive collections in the history of medicine and provide services to medical historians.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

This database is produced by the National Center for Education in Maternal and Child Health. This Center provides technical assistance, information services, and educational materials. A subset of the national, regional and state organizations has been included in DIRLINE.

AIDS (AIDS)

The National AIDS Information Clearinghouse (NAIC) was established by the Centers for Disease Control, HHS as an information service for health professionals and the general public. The NAIC provides the National Library of Medicine (NLM) with a subset of its larger database which includes federally-funded organizations as well as national and international organizations involved in AIDS-related activities.

Directory of Biotechnology Information Resources (DBIR)

This database was developed by the Bioinformatics Department of the American Type Culture Collection under contract to the National Library of Medicine. It contains information on resources including organizations, databases, various animal and cell culture collections, publications and nomenclature committees.

Self-Help Clearinghouses (SHC)

This subfile was produced through collaboration with the Surgeon General's Initiative in Self-Help and Public

Health. These clearinghouses are regional organizations that serve as pointers to the approximately 500,000 local self-help or mutual support groups throughout the United States.

NIH Research Resources (NIHRES)

This database is supported by the various institutes, centers and divisions of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). It lists biomedical resources supported by NIH funds which are available to researchers, including electron microscopy facilities, primate colonies, cell culture collections and specialized laboratories.

Technology Assessment (HCTA)

This subfile was originally produced by the Institute of Medicine, National Academy of Sciences. It includes organizations that carry out health care technology assessments or distribute information relating to this field, including medical societies, scientific organizations and industry associations.

DIRLINE Use

Reference departments in medical, public and academic libraries can search DIRLINE to direct patrons to organizations that provide information in specialized subjects. DIRLINE is also a valuable source of information for health care providers, who are frequently asked by their patients to provide information explaining diseases, therapies or diagnoses in a non-technical manner. DIRLINE can be used to provide referrals to support groups and information clearinghouses.

Searching DIRLINE

DIRLINE can be searched in a variety of ways. Geographic searching by city, standard two-letter state abbreviations, and zip or other postal codes, allows the retrieval of organizations within a specific region. Users may search directly by Name (NA); names and acronyms are also Text Word (TW) or Name Word (NW) searchable. If a term is entered without qualification, the computer will search on the Name Word field. Searchers may use Text Words to search for organizations on a specific subject, but the most efficient way is to use MeSH. This search capability was added in January 1990. The indexing in DIRLINE differs from that in other NLM databases since only main headings (i.e., no subheadings) are used. Searchers can use many of the MeSH searching capabilities including EXPLODE, the asterisk to indicate the main subject and the MeSH Heading Fragment (MHF).

DIRLINE Access

DIRLINE is available on the NLM computer facility 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and may be accessed via direct telephone line or the nationwide telecommunications networks. It is also available through GRATEFUL MED.

In 1990 a new DIRLINE Self-Instructional Guide was published to assist searchers in retrieving information from DIRLINE. It is available from:

Specialized Information Services
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION Update

At the close of 1990, the HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION database (HEALTH), produced cooperatively by the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and the American Hospital Association (AHA) Resource Center, contained 529,750 citations to worldwide literature concerned with all aspects of health care delivery. The file is updated monthly, one week following the final MEDLINE weekly update.

Vocabulary

The new 1991 Medical Subject Headings that are particularly relevant in searching HEALTH are listed below:

ADVANCE DIRECTIVES
ANTITRUST LAWS
BANKRUPTCY
CLINICAL PHARMACY INFORMATION
SYSTEMS
CONFLICT OF INTEREST
DRUG TREATMENT CENTERS
GROUP HOMES
HOME PARENTERAL NUTRITION
HOSPITALS, PRIVATE
INFECTION CONTROL PRACTITIONERS
LIABILITY, LEGAL
LIVING WILLS
MEDICAL RECORDS SYSTEMS,
COMPUTERIZED
MEDICARE PART A
MEDICARE PART B
ORGANIZATIONAL POLICY
OUTLIERS, DRG
REFUSAL TO TREAT
RESUSCITATION ORDERS
TREATMENT REFUSAL
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR HEALTH
CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH
WOMEN'S HEALTH

In addition, MeSH has changed MEDICARE and MEDICAID to main headings, and kept the former main headings as 'see references' to them, as follows:

MEDICARE
X HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AGED AND
DISABLED, TITLE 18

MEDICAID
X MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, TITLE 19

Coverage

Each issue of the *Technical Bulletin* contains a 'Serials Update' section that lists title additions, changes, and deletions for indexed journals. Journal titles indexed only for HEALTH (Special List Health) are preceded by 'HLI'. These journals are also listed in NLM's annual publication, List of Serials Indexed for Online Users (LSIOU), marked with the letter 'H' to the right of the NLM call number on the last line of the entry. Since December 1989, there have been the following changes in Special List Health: 12 new titles, 7 title changes, and 58 titles that either were deselected or ceased publication.

Publications Update

The Hospital Literature Index, produced from HEALTH and published quarterly by the AHA Resource Center, completed its 46th consecutive year of publication in 1990. In addition to Subject, Name, and Journal Sections derived from HEALTH, each issue lists the books, audiovisuals, theses, and new journals acquired by the Resource Center, grouped by Medical Subject Headings. The cumulative issue for 1990, Volume 46, contains 14,280 citations to journal literature. In 1990, the first author's affiliation was added to the Name Section in all issues. Also in 1990, comments were added to the Subject Section in the cumulative issue. A 1991 subscription is available for \$185 to AHA members and \$230 to non-members.

The 1990 brochure on HEALTH is still available from AHA. An 8-page booklet, it is available in lots of 50 to AHA members for \$10 and to non-members for \$15, AHA Catalog No. C-121051.

The AHA Resource Center continues to offer bibliographies on relevant health administration topics. They are announced in the National Library of Medicine News, and are available free of charge from the Resource Center. To request copies, call 312/280-6263, or send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with your request to:

AHA Resource Center
840 North Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60611

Bibliographies produced in 1990 include:

Canadian Health Care (January)
 Health Facility Directories March)
 Medical/Hazardous Waste Management (April)
 Medical Indigency (April)
 Trends in U.S. Health Care (May)
 Physician Incentives (July)
 Medical Indigency (August)
 Issues in Antitrust (September)
 Risk Management (October)
 Hospital Security (December)
 Health Care Position Descriptions (December)

The Monthly Search Hint in the April 1990 *Technical Bulletin* explained how to search online for articles on entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship is under consideration as a MeSH term for 1992.

Changes in Search/PRINT Capabilities in 1990

The Comments (CM) field, introduced with 1989 publications, was created to provide a link between an article and subsequent comments about the article when both are from the same journal. (See the November 1989 *Technical Bulletin*, pages 7-9, for an in-depth explanation of the policy on comments and the criteria for selection and handling.) During 1990, linkages were added to HEALTH for comments in journals with a publication date of 1989 onward.

Beginning with 1991 MeSH, subheading pre-explosions are available for searching. (See the September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, pages 17-18.) The pre-exploded subheadings are combined with MeSH headings and pre-exploded MeSH headings in a Boolean statement to retrieve 'free-floating' subheadings.

The pre-explosion of /organization & administration is particularly relevant in searching HEALTH and is shown in the next column.

Terms included in the pre-explode OG& are:

organization & administration
 economics
 legislation & jurisprudence
 manpower
 standards
 supply & distribution
 trends
 utilization

The subheading organization & administration is most easily searched as a pre-explosion by using the two-letter mnemonic followed by the ampersand, combined with another term, for example:

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENTS AND OG& (PX).

A new data element, Publication Type (PT), was added to HEALTH in 1991. It characterizes the format of information being conveyed, e.g. news, letter, guideline, etc. Values to be entered in this field are discussed in detail in the September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, pp. 21-24. They are also listed with their scope notes in the Introduction to Annotated MeSH 1991, pp. I-17 to I-21. The PT field is also printable.

Several innovations new to Text Word searching in MEDLINE and related databases, are available to HEALTH in 1991. The Text Word search is expanded to include the new MeSH Heading Fragments (MHF) field. This makes individual words from MeSH headings searchable using the (MHF) qualifier, for example, CARE (MHF). Also, each word in the Title (TI) field is searchable using the (TF) Title Field Text Words field. This allows searchers to limit retrieval to records that contain specific words from the Title Field in one step.

In 1991, the Address (AD) field is searchable in HEALTH, using the qualifier (AD). The Address field first appeared in HEALTH with 8712 (EM) MEDLINE citations. It was extended to all indexed titles, including Special List Health, in 1990, for all journals having a publication date of 1990. The AD field is also printable.

PDQ, CANCERLIT and CLINPROT Update

CLINPROT to be Discontinued

Effective March 1, 1991, the CLINPROT database was discontinued. Produced by the National Cancer Institute (NCI) since 1974, CLINPROT contained summaries of clinical trials submitted from investigators throughout the world. Both protocols currently accepting patients (active protocols) and those no longer accepting patients (closed protocols) were included. With the addition of foreign and closed protocols to the NCI's PDQ database, the NCI decided to dismantle CLINPROT and focus its efforts on making PDQ its principal resource for cancer treatment protocols.

PDQ contains almost all the protocol information CLINPROT did, but the summaries have been enhanced in several ways. Protocols can be selected by patient age, which CLINPROT would not allow. In addition, detailed dosage modification information for toxicities is included in PDQ for most studies expected to accrue large numbers of patients. The PDQ summaries also include a matrix of participating investigators and institutions, which can be used to select protocols that are accepting patients in a particular state or city.

In addition to protocol information, PDQ contains a cancer information file and a directory file. The cancer information file consists of treatment statements written for health professionals and companion statements written for patients and the public. The directory file contains listings of over 15,000 physicians who spend a major portion of their practice treating cancer patients, and about 2,000 organizations with organized cancer care programs.

PDQ on MEDLARS is searched through user-friendly menus and can be readily searched using GRATEFUL MED (see the GRATEFUL MED User Guide for specific instructions on setting up PDQ).

Enhancements to PDQ

Print limits removed in the protocol file

The limits on the number of protocols that can be displayed using the various display options have been removed. The system now pauses after a set number of protocols have been displayed, allowing the user to

continue displaying protocols or type "back" to return to the previous menu. Any number of protocols may now be displayed using any of the display formats.

Patient information file rewritten

Most of the patient statements in the cancer information file have been rewritten over the past year to be more helpful to patients and their families. Two new sections have been added to the statements, one explaining what PDQ is and how to use it and another detailing additional resources patients can consult for more information.

PDQ User Group

A PDQ User Group, now in its third year, is open to anyone interested in receiving regular updated information about PDQ, including training and meeting opportunities, enhancements to the system, and other important information. You may join this free service for users by sending your name and address to:

PDQ User Group
National Cancer Institute
Building 82, Room 200
Bethesda, MD 20892
or FAX (301) 480-8105.

User Guide published

The PDQ User Guide, the primary resource for searching PDQ on MEDLARS, is available from the National Technical Information Service, Order No. PB90-214909. From the U.S., Canada and Mexico, the cost is \$34.95 plus \$3.00 for handling (add \$7.50 if using a purchase order). From all other addresses the cost is \$69.90 plus \$4.00 for handling. To order from NTIS, call (703) 487-4650 or FAX (703) 321-8547 (credit card or purchase order only); an NTIS order form is included on pages 25-26 of Enclosure 1. A complimentary PDQ Quick Reference Guide is also available from the NCI by writing to:

PDQ Quick
Building 82, Room 200,
Bethesda, MD 20892
FAX (301) 480-8105.

CANCERLIT

CANCERLIT contains more than 775,000 citations (most with abstracts) of published literature covering all aspects of cancer since the mid-1970's. Many changes that have taken place for MEDLINE this year have also

occurred for CANCERLIT (e.g., new publication types, expanded text word searching, searchable address field, gene symbol, etc.). These changes were discussed in the September-October 1990 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*. CANCERLIT is available using GRATEFUL MED.

POPLINE Update

DATABASE UPDATE

The POPLINE database contained 172,830 citations at the close of 1990. This has been a year of many changes for POPLINE. The database has seen several improvements and continues its quality control efforts to facilitate searching throughout the next year. The following article describes these changes.

POPLINE Contributors

Due to financial constraints at Johns Hopkins University, the contract with the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to contribute citations to the POPLINE database has been terminated. They ceased their contributions on October 31, 1990 and the last entry month to carry their documents was the 9101 Entry Month. Another contributor, the Center for Population and Family Health (CPFH) at Columbia University, will also cease contributions to POPLINE. This took effect on February 28, 1991 with the 9104 Entry Month being the last entry month to carry CPFH documents. The two remaining contributors, the Population Information Program (PIP) at Johns Hopkins University and Population Index (IND) at Princeton University, will continue to contribute citations covering population related materials.

New Thesaurus

POPLINE's keywords have had major revisions. In order to accommodate new vocabulary in the population field and to establish meaningful relationships among them, the keywords have been arranged in entirely new hierarchies. This will make keyword searching more thorough and accurate.

Searchers currently using the POPLINE Thesaurus will need to obtain a copy of the greatly enhanced, easy to use, revised POPLINE vocabulary listing called A User's Guide to POPLINE Keywords due for

distribution in April 1991. The POPLINE keywords have always been the best way to search the database, so access to the new User's Guide is a must. To cover printing costs, the Population Information Program at The Johns Hopkins University is charging a nominal fee of \$35.00 for the purchase of this publication. You can order your copy of the User's Guide in advance by sending your name and address to the address below. Do NOT send payment at this time. You will be billed when a User's Guide is distributed.

Send to:

A User's Guide to POPLINE Keywords
Population Information Program
Johns Hopkins University
527 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, MD 21202

The keywords from the new User's Guide are being used effective with the 9101 Entry Month. As part of the 1991 reloading of POPLINE (now expected in May 1991) all older records will have corrections made to their keywords to reflect the new hierarchies, so the User's Guide should be consulted for the best searching results. MeSH Headings are also added to POPLINE records through a MeSH/keyword mapping function. Due to the differences between the POPLINE vocabulary and MeSH, the MeSH terms are broader in meaning than the POPLINE keywords. Therefore, searchers using the MeSH vocabulary will find their retrieval to be less precise than a search using keywords. Also, the addition, deletion, and redefinition of POPLINE keywords will not take effect in time to update the 1991 MeSH mappings to POPLINE keywords. Therefore, using MeSH terms to search POPLINE may result in unpredictable retrieval until 1992 when the new and changed "mappings" will be effective. Please be aware that POPLINE unlike other MEDLARS files will not be implementing the new MeSH Heading Fragment (MHF) search feature for 1991.

TOXLINE Update

The rebuilding of the TOXLINE file in April 1991 will involve replacement of only a few subfiles, with the basic structure of the TOXLINE files remaining the same. TOXLINE will continue to cover literature and reports published from 1981 to the present, while the Backfile, TOXLINE65, will cover literature and reports from pre-1965 through 1980. The TOXLIT and TOXLIT65 files, which consist entirely of information from Chemical Abstracts Service, will not be rebuilt this year.

TOXBIB Subfile Changes

Most of the changes occurring with the rebuilding of the file will take place in the TOXBIB subfile, which is extracted from MEDLINE using an extensive toxicology-related search profile. In addition to replacing this entire subfile with updated records containing 1991 MeSH vocabulary, several other changes will be made to this subfile as well:

- The data element, Title Abbreviation (TA), will be added to the TOXBIB records. This will make it possible to search in TOXLINE using the standard abbreviation of a journal title as given by NLM. This field will be directly searchable qualified by the mnemonic (TA). This data element will also appear in the new DART subfile when it is added to TOXLINE sometime shortly after the rebuilding of TOXLINE.

- The Publication Type (PT) data element, which already occurs in some subfiles of TOXLINE, will be present on TOXBIB subfile records after the regeneration, following the changes made to MEDLINE records. Thus, in the TOXBIB subfile, Publication Type (PT) will be a separate, searchable, multiply-occurring field, identifying the type of document referenced.

- The newly defined Gene Symbol (GS) data element will be carried on TOXBIB records.

- The Name of Substance data element will be added to the TOXBIB subfile of TOXLINE and the TOXBIB subfile of TOXLINE will also display CAS Registry Number (RN) and Name of Substance (NM) just as MEDLINE does. This linkage of RN and Name of Substance will also appear in the new DART subfile when it is added to TOXLINE. For example, a record having information on formaldehyde would include the following field:

RN - 50-00-0 (Formaldehyde)

where the CAS Registry Number would be searchable as (RN) and the portion of the field indicating the name would be searchable as '(NM) formaldehyde'. Name of Substance (NM) is not defined as a separately printable field, but rather prints automatically as part of the RN field.

- MeSH heading Pre-explosions and Subheading Pre-explosions are now available in TOXLINE.

- MeSH headings will be "textextracted" in TOXLINE in the same manner as has just been introduced for MEDLINE; that is, a new MeSH Heading Fragments (MHF) field will be created from fragmentation of the MeSH Headings. Since these MeSH Heading Fragments will be included in the Text Words (TW) field, it will no longer be necessary to put the MeSH Headings in the Keyword (KW) field for TOXBIB records in order to have the individual terms Text Word searchable. Instead, the MeSH Headings which previously appeared in both the MH and KW fields will now appear only in the MH field, MeSH Heading Fragments will be generated from the MeSH terms, and these terms will also be searchable as Text Words (TW). In addition, the MeSH Headings will now print in TOXLINE with a print detailed print option, rather than the full option.

Other TOXLINE File Changes

In addition to the above changes to the TOXBIB subfile for the 1991 TOXLINE rebuilding, a few other changes will be made that affect all of TOXLINE and TOXLINE65. These changes will not be made to TOXLIT or TOXLIT65, because these databases are not being rebuilt at this time. These changes are:

- The Address (AD) field will be redefined as a searchable field in TOXLINE, and will be searchable as defined for MEDLINE, using individual words with the (AD) qualifier.

- The Title (TI) field in TOXLINE will be indexed so that title words will be searchable with (TF), the Title Field Text Words qualifier, as well as with Text Words (TW).

TOXLINE Subfile Updates/Replacements

Finally, the 1991 rebuilding of TOXLINE will include the replacement or updating of several subfiles (in addition to TOXBIB, which is always replaced at rebuilding to provide updated MeSH vocabulary):

- All of the EMIC and ETIC records in TOXLINE will be replaced with corrected records from the TOXNET system, where this data is presented as separate files.

- The TSCATS subfile will be replaced, allowing the addition of significantly more records with abstracts.

- The CRISP subfile will be replaced for Fiscal Year 1989 (October 1988-September 1989) using an updated version with complete project abstract information. In addition, Fiscal Year 1990 records will be added in their preliminary form, which includes some

projects without abstract information. Fiscal Year 1988 records will be carried forward after the rebuilding just as they exist now in TOXLINE. Fiscal Year 1987 records will be dropped from TOXLINE, following our policy of including only the most recent three years of coverage on these research project reports.

- That portion of the BIOSIS subfile that contains Biological Abstracts Concept Codes and Biosystematic Codes and the MeSH headings derived from them will have these MeSH Headings updated with 1991 MeSH.

- FEDRIP, the new subfile on Federally-funded research projects related to toxicology, will be temporarily removed from TOXLINE in order that an updated (and hopefully cleaner) version may be substituted shortly after the rebuilding of TOXLINE.

We hope that these changes to TOXLINE for 1991 will help to provide more efficient and effective searching of the varied toxicological literature and reports gathered together in the TOXLINE and TOXLINE65 databases.

TOXNET Update

In 1990, 3 new databases were added to TOXNET, thus bringing to 10 its total number of files. Also, searching was improved in a number of significant ways. The system continues to experience record levels of usage and is proving itself an invaluable resource to the growing scientific, regulatory, and lay communities needing information about the health and other effects of hazardous chemicals.

New Files

IRIS (Integrated Risk Information System)

In March 1990, the IRIS file, developed and maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), became available on TOXNET. IRIS contains EPA health risk and regulatory information on some 450 chemicals and is updated monthly. IRIS risk assessments are prepared for both carcinogens and noncarcinogens, via the oral and inhalation routes, and undergo a high level of internal EPA scientific review. The file also contains information in such areas as drinking water health advisories and exposure standards and regulations. The IRIS Reference Guide was completed and is available to users at no charge. You may obtain this guide by writing to:

TOXNET Representative
Toxicology Information Program
Division of Specialized Information Services
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

TRI88 (1988 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory)

TRI88 joins TRI87 as the second in the TRI series of files, representing data collected from industrial facilities around the country by the EPA. Data is provided on quantities of toxic chemicals released to the air, water, and soil and amounts transferred to waste sites. TRI89 data is expected to be available by the Spring of 1991. A TRI Demo Disk has been developed and is available at no charge from NLM from the same address and phone number listed above. Enhancements to the menu mode of searching TRI files were completed in early 1991 and downloading capability will be available later in the year.

DART (Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology)

DART is a new bibliographic database containing citations to published literature on birth defects and other aspects of reproductive and developmental toxicology. DART's coverage spans 1989 to the present. It continues the ETICBACK database, which covers 1950-1988. DART includes bibliographic citations, abstracts (if available), NLM's Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) and Chemical Abstract Service's Registry Numbers (RN).

GENETOX

GENETOX is an online database created by the EPA containing genetic toxicology (mutagenicity) data on over 4,000 chemicals. The data bank is the result of reviews of various mutagenicity assays published in the open scientific literature, by work panels of experts.

Enhancements to Existing Files

HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)

The EMT (Emergency Medical Treatment) field, along with its subfields (Life Support, Clinical Effects, Laboratory, Treatment Overview, and Range of Toxicity), was added to HSDB. These data are derived from the POISINDEX file, through an agreement with MICROMEDEX, Inc. A series of Concept Menus to allow users untrained in the TOXNET command language to undertake complex HSDB searching will be available in 1991.

RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)

Two new data elements were added to RTECS. Other Registry Number (ORN) is a multiply-occurring field which lists superseded Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers (RN) previously used by RTECS. The NIOSH Exposure Survey (NEXP) data element is used for presenting data from NIOSH surveys, such as the National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES) and the National Occupational Hazard Survey (NOHS). Routine updating of various fields under Exposure Standards and Regulations also occurred.

CCRIS (Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System)

Tumor inhibition data have been recently added to CCRIS. The Tumor Inhibition Studies (ISTU) field includes: species, strain, sex, number of animals in the study, routes of inhibitors, carcinogens and promoters, if present, as well as end points.

Upcoming Files

The following files are expected to join TOXNET in 1991:

TOXPROFS - the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's (ATSDR) Toxicological Profiles

TRIFACTS - the EPA's adaptation of the New Jersey Fact Sheets for TRI chemicals

EMIC - the Environmental Mutagenesis Information Center Database, a bibliographic file to continue EMICBACK coverage

TRI89 - representing the 1989 data for EPA's Toxic Chemical Release Inventory.

These new files will continue to expand significantly the scope and coverage of toxicological information on TOXNET.

Major New Features

CROSSFILE Searching

The CROSSFILE feature, allowing the simultaneous searching or printing of data from multiple files within select groups of TOXNET files, was made available. CROSSFILE currently operates on 1) the HSDB-RTECS-CCRIS-IRIS group, in which records are linked by the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (RN) and 2) the TRI group in which records are linked by a Facility Number (FACN)/Substance Name (NAME) combination. Within either of these groups, users may connect to any combination of files and search across them simultaneously. Alternately, users may be connected to and search one or more files of a group and PRINT information on linked records from other files to which they are not directly connected.

SORTing

Online and offline SORTing became available for the TRI series of files. Please see the article on page 32-36 of this issue. The SORT command allows users to arrange records within a retrieval set, alphabetically or numerically, in ascending or descending sequence, according to specified data elements. One may perform as high as a six-level SORT. SORT may also be used in conjunction with PRT COMPUTE to calculate subtotals within a retrieval set. SORTing of selected data elements in other TOXNET files will be implemented in 1991.

Enhancements to TRI Menus

Changes to the TRI Menus now streamline searching for novices. Also, the following options for refining searches (already operational in direct searching) are now available in the TRI Menus: CROSSFILE Searching, SORTing, and Calculations.

Upcoming 1991 Attractions

Software Changes

TOXNET will undergo a conversion of data management systems, from MediTech's Interpretive Information System (MIIS) to the Massachusetts General Hospital Utility Multi-Programming System (MUMPS). Although transparent to users, this change will increase searching efficiency. It will also permit TOXNET to be operated on a wide variety of less costly and more technologically sophisticated hardware, such as the PC-networked cluster discussed below.

Hardware Changes

Once TOXNET is implemented in a MUMPS environment, it will be able to be run on a variety of hardware platforms from PC microcomputers up to large mainframes. This will allow the Library several alternatives for eventually bringing TOXNET into NLM. TOXNET's first hardware shift in 1991 will be to move from the minicomputer environment to a PC-cluster network, consisting of a series of linked 386-class PCs. This new approach is more cost effective and has the further advantages of improved modularity and expandability. It also offers a better balance of the work load across processors.

Concept Menus

Concept Menus will be introduced for the HSDB file. They will permit users to extract specific subject information on chemicals without prior training in

TOXNET command syntax or knowledge of HSDB's unit record. Concept menus for other TOXNET files will follow.

NLM Training Program Changes

With the release of the 1991 summer training schedule (see Appendix C), NLM is announcing several changes to the NLM Online Services Training Program. These changes were determined after much discussion between NLM and the Regional Medical Libraries on how the training program might better serve MEDLARS users and be implemented more effectively.

The NLM Online Services Training Program will consist of the 3-day "Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" class focusing on MEDLINE, MeSH, and ELHILL commands; and eight Specialized Modules covering many of the other MEDLARS Databases. The "Follow-Up to the Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" class consisting of the same six modules each time will no longer exist in its present form. In place of the Follow-Up class, users will now take the Specialized Modules of their choice when offered by the online training centers. The Specialized Modules that will be offered are as follows:

Enhanced Skills in Searching MEDLINE, MeSH, and HEALTH

This one-day module will provide a refresher of the technical ELHILL commands as well as new techniques used in searching MEDLINE. The HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION file and the online MeSH Vocabulary file will also be discussed.

Chemical/Toxicological Databases

This one-day module includes ChemID, CHEMLINE, TOXLINE, and TOXLIT.

TOXNET Searching

This one-day module will cover the various databases that constitute the TOXNET system.

Cancer Databases

This half-day module includes CANCERLIT and PDQ.

POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE

This 3-hour module will cover these three specialized databases.

Technical Services Databases

This one-day module will include the techniques necessary to search the CATLINE, NAME AUTHORITY file, AVLINE and SERLINE databases.

AIDS Databases

This half-day module will include AIDSLINE, AIDSTRIALS, AIDSDRUGS and will be offered beginning in 1992.

Biotechnology Databases

This 3-hour module will include the new file BIOTECHSEEK and will be offered beginning in 1992.

Both the "Fundamentals" and the Specialized Modules concentrate on command language searching and thus are not necessarily recommended for GRATEFUL MED searchers. Training in the use of GRATEFUL MED is frequently provided by medical librarians throughout the country or by your Regional Medical Library.

The "Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" class will be offered at no charge by all online training centers. The Specialized Modules will be offered by the three regional online training centers on a cost-recovery basis as determined by the regional training centers. For the next several months the MEDLARS Management Section at NLM will continue to register and schedule users for all training classes. If a class requires payment, the Regional Training Center will collect that payment after registration. The registration and scheduling process will also undergo changes that will be discussed in an upcoming *Technical Bulletin*.

Every attempt will be made to place training applicants in the class requested. If a class is filled, you will be registered for the class of your second choice, and also automatically placed on a waiting list for your first choice. If you are registered for training, approximately one month prior to the class you will receive a packet with information about hotels, local site arrangements and the agenda.

HOW TO APPLY

To apply for either the 3-day "Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" or any of the Specialized Modules, interested searchers should complete the "Request for NLM Online Training" (found on the verso of Appendix C).

Keep the following points in mind, when applying for these classes:

1. The same form is used for applying for either the Fundamentals or any of the Specialized Modules; however, only one applicant per form.
2. You must have a MEDLARS User ID code in order to attend any of the classes.

3. Please specify the class dates and sites on your form. Remember, some classes fill rapidly; therefore, it's a good idea to list a second choice to expedite scheduling.

4. All classes/modules are considered "tentative" pending sufficient enrollment (a minimum of 12 attendees) by approximately one month before the class.

There is no prerequisite for the Specialized Modules. However, it is recommended that you have previous experience/training or prior knowledge of the ELHILL command language before attending.

Special Code Programs

In addition to regular MEDLARS User ID codes for online searching, NLM makes several special code programs available. They are described briefly below.

Temporary Non-billed Codes

1. Demonstration Codes

To assist online searchers in publicizing MEDLARS search services, a limited number of non-billed User ID codes/passwords are made available to use when demonstrating the MEDLARS databases. A demonstration code may be requested for short demonstrations to show someone how the system works, in-house staff and student orientations, etc., by calling the MMS Service Desk (1-800-638-8480) during business hours.

Searchers requesting a demonstration code will be asked to provide the following information about themselves and the upcoming demonstration: their regular MEDLARS User ID code; the purpose of the demonstration; the make-up of the audience (e.g., physicians, nurses, medical students); and the anticipated size of the audience. Demonstration codes are not intended to be used for training of in-house staff or other training related activities. (See the next item for information about training codes.) However, these codes are made available for limited practice on new ELHILL command features.

2. Training Codes

Non-billed online training codes are available to instructors teaching a course on searching MEDLARS databases. Non-billed codes are also available for their students. These codes are limited to 6 hours over a time period not to exceed three weeks.

3. GRATEFUL MED Training Codes

Trainers may obtain non-billed codes for use when teaching online searching using GRATEFUL MED. These codes should be requested using the form in Appendix D, "Request for Online Training Codes." This form may be mailed or FAXed to the MEDLARS Management Section. A code may be used by the trainer for a few hours to prepare for the actual training. Codes may be provided to the students for practice during or after the class.

4. Basics of Searching Medline Training Codes

Non-billed training codes are also available upon request for trainers and participants in the course "The Basics of Searching MEDLINE". The course provides an introduction to the basic command language searching of MEDLINE. The form in Appendix D "Request for Online Training Codes" may be used to obtain these codes. Trainers teaching the Basics should continue to complete "Profile of Participants" forms (Appendix E) at the conclusion of their training class. One form should be completed for each participant.

The training manual The Basics of Searching MEDLINE may be purchased and used as a self-instructional workbook to learn to search MEDLINE. Individuals using this workbook may also request a non-billed code using the form on Appendix D. The workbook must be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (Order No. PB89-146179/GBB. From the U.S., Canada, and Mexico the price is \$20.50 + \$3.00 handling per order; from all other addresses the price is \$41.00 plus \$4.00 handling).

Student Code Program

This program is designed to encourage the use of MEDLARS databases by students. Individual students may apply or educational institutions may apply on behalf of students. The major benefit of the student codes is reduced rates for MEDLARS computer system usage (about half of regular charges).

Students codes are available to individual students from undergraduate level through residency and fellowship programs, regardless of the discipline of study (medicine, information/library science, chemistry, etc.). Individuals requesting a student code are billed at the reduced rates for a non-renewable period of two years. After the two year period, an individual student code is automatically converted to a regular billed code.

Educational institutions may obtain student codes for various courses from the high-school level through online search training at any advanced level. Institutional student codes may be "capped" or limited to a specified number of connect hours for six-month intervals.

Master Accounts for MEDLARS Billing

Multiple User ID codes may be "mapped" (i.e., billed) to one Master account. The codes can either be existing codes or new codes. This feature allows users greater flexibility in handling their MEDLARS accounts. Three examples on when Master accounts might be useful are as follows:

a. Your office regularly searches for different clients and SHOW COST logs are used to charge back the MEDLARS online costs to the proper company.

SOLUTION: A separate code for each client that is "mapped" to a Master code (account) for billing.

b. There are several searchers in your company and you (or your billing department) receive multiple invoices each month.

SOLUTION: Instruct NLM to "map" all the codes to a Master account to receive one invoice. Choose the User ID Code you want as the "Master".

c. There are several searchers in your institution searching on a single code and it is impossible to track the search costs for each individual.

SOLUTION: Apply for a separate code for each searcher and have them "mapped" so there is still only one invoice to pay each month.

A Master account will generate one summary invoice (or statement of account if you have an NTIS deposit account) for any month during which any one of the "sub account" codes has usage. However, all transaction detail by database for each code (connect time, interactions, characters, etc.) will continue to be provided so that individual code usage may be tracked if desired.

The registered user for a code will continue to receive a separate invoice showing any outstanding balances for an existing code which has been added to a Master account until the outstanding balance is paid in full. All charges incurred on the code after it has been added to the Master account will be invoiced to the Master Code. Therefore, two invoices for that code will be received until any outstanding balance is paid.

A sample page from a bill received for a Master account with a code mapped to it is shown in Figure 1. The Master account appears in the upper left corner of each section and the User ID code that generated the search charges heads the right column. An request form for a Master Account is included in Appendix F. If you have any questions, please contact the MEDLARS Management Service Desk at 1-800-638-8480 from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET, M-F.

Revised MEDLARS Pricing Schedule

Enclosed with this issue, is the revised MEDLARS Pricing Schedule. Most of the changes are those previously announced that were effective February 1, 1991, e.g., the online algorithm MEDLARS rates, the offline MEDLARS rates, the 1991 online CHEMLINE and TOXLIT royalty rates, and the new algorithm for tape licensees. In addition, the tape license fees for some MEDLARS files have been changed or newly

announced, e.g., the weekly MEDLINE update (1991 fee previously announced via letter to existing licensees), AIDSLINE becoming a flat-rate fee, and the new AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS combined license availability. No changes have been made with regard to the CD-ROM pricing, since NLM has announced an implementation delay until June 1, 1991.

1991 Annotated MeSH - Highlights

Introduction

The following paragraphs are intended to highlight some of the changes that have been introduced in indexing and subject heading assignments for 1991. The material followed by page numbers here can be found in the introductory pages of the Annotated Mesh and readers are urged to look at those pages for comprehensive coverage and explanations.

Related Concept Indicators (extracted from page I-8)

Related concept indicators are provided to suggest other headings in MeSH that relate to the subject and that may be useful in searching a particular topic. There are two kinds of related-concept references: *see related* and *consider also*.

The *see related* references indicate the existence of other headings that relate to the topic conceptually, e.g., SPORTS MEDICINE *see related* ATHLETIC INJURIES. They generally point the searcher from the broader term to a narrower one. The logic used is that those interested in the topic of SPORTS MEDICINE might also be interested in material on ATHLETIC INJURIES, but those interested in ATHLETIC INJURIES might be less interested in expanding their search to include SPORTS MEDICINE.

The *consider also* reference was added in 1991. This notation, primarily carried on anatomical headings, indicates the presence of other headings that relate to the topic linguistically, e.g.,

LIVER
consider also terms at HEPAT-.

Please note that the *consider also* reference is to groups of headings beginning with a common stem rather than to a single heading and the entries suggested are generally those beginning with a Greek or Latin linguistic root for the concept.

The *consider also* references are printed in both the Annotated MeSH and the Black and White (or Index Medicus) MeSH and in Index Medicus itself. They appear directly beneath the term as the first piece of

information on the entry, as shown in the example below. The *consider also* references also appear in the CX (Consider Also Cross Reference) field of the online MeSH Vocabulary file.

HEART
consider also terms at CARDI- and MYOCARDI-
A7.541+

.....

As an example, listed below is small sampling of the MeSH Headings found at CARDI- and MYOCARDI- in the Annotated MeSH. A searcher may wish to consider these and other terms found at CARDI- and MYOCARDI- depending upon the search topic.

CARDIOLOGY
CARDIOMYOPATHY, RESTRICTIVE
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
MYOCARDIAL DISEASES
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION
MYOCARDITIS
etc...

The *consider also* terms will be carried in the F10 array in the GRATEFUL MED IBM Version 5.0 update and in the Mac Version 1.5, to assist users in-identifying potentially useful terms.

The phrase "consider also", is occasionally used within the body of an annotation; it is not to be confused with the *consider also* reference which always occurs indented directly under the heading and is followed by the Greek or Latin stem.

Allowable Qualifiers Lists (pages I-107 - I-117)

The lists on these pages are an array of 63 subject categories and the subheadings assigned to those categories. The general arrangement follows the patterns of earlier years; however, of the 60 lists of 1990, 16 were renamed and three new lists were created. In Figure 1, the old name appears on the left and the new name on the right; the three new lists show up in bold face type.

1990 LIST	1991 LIST
A11	CELLS LIST SUBCELLULAR ELEMENTS LIST
A15	deleted; = A LIST
C4	NEOPLASMS LIST
C4.557.337	LEUKEMIA LIST
D1.268, D1.496	ELEMENTS LIST
D6, D9-13, D24	ENDOGENOUS LIST
D8	ENZYMES LIST
---	PEPTIDES LIST
---	PROTEINS LIST
D12.776.124	BLOOD PROTEINS LIST
E LIST	no change
---	LABORATORY LIST
E1.145, E1.236	-OGRAPHIES LIST (e.g., RADIOGRAPHY)
G8.520.769	PREGNANCY LIST
L1.300, L1.453	LIBRARY LIST
M1.194, M1.438, M1.471	CENSUS LIST

Figure 1 - Changes in the Allowable Qualifiers List

Subheadings (Allowable Qualifiers) in Annotations

Over 14,000 annotations have been written for the 16,000+ descriptors in the Annotated MeSH. The subheading permissions and restrictions figure heavily in most of the annotations. When the Allowable Topical Qualifier Lists (AQ Lists) were created in 1990 in the online MeSH file, the subheadings were supplied by the computer and then reviewed to add to the subheadings made available or to delete subheadings from possible use. As a rule, the effect of these actions was to increase the numbers of subheadings permitted to be used with many MeSH headings.

However, the expansion of the subheadings permitted led to the following situation in the Annotated MeSH. When an annotation said "only" followed by a set of subheadings, it could now mean one of two things. Either that "only" the subheadings listed were permitted or it could mean that only the subheadings listed were likely to be found (because now there were other subheadings that were also allowed to be used with that term). For the 1991 MeSH, an attempt was made to make as many subheading strings in the annotations in agreement with the AQ Lists in the following areas:

1. When the AQ List said Null List (meaning no subheadings permitted for that MeSH heading) the annotation was changed to say "no qualif". Conversely, if the annotations states "no qualif" the AQ List was changed to say Null List.

2. In 551 instances "only" was replaced by "only likely qualif are". This was done when a group of similar MeSH headings said "only" but the AQ List for the group was more permissive or where a MeSH record was revised for any reason. However, many MeSH headings still read "only" in the annotation, when in fact the use of subheadings in that category has been expanded to permit additional subheadings. Changes will continue to be made to the annotations throughout this year in anticipation of the 1992 MeSH.

Searchers are cautioned to check the AQ field in the online MeSH file as the final authority for what qualifiers are allowed with a particular heading. To see what subheadings are actually used in the file in which you are searching use the NBRDET command. See Figures 2 and 3.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
file mesh
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MESH VOCABULARY (1991) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
advertising
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt mh, an, aq
PROG:

1
MH - Advertising
AN - only /econ /hist /legis /methods /stand /trends /util (if by MeSH
      definition)
AQ - CL EC HI LJ MT SN ST TD UT
    
```

Figure 2 - Checking MeSH File for Allowable Qualifiers (AQ)

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
 USER:
 nbrdet advertising
 PROG:

SELECT #	POSTINGS	TERM
1	1	ADVERTISERS (TF)
2	5	ADVERTISERS (TW)
3	369	ADVERTISING (MH)
4	108	ADVERTISING (TF)
5	1	ADVERTISING (AD)

UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

USER:
 down
 PROG:

SELECT #	POSTINGS	TERM
6	369	ADVERTISING (MHF)
7	413	ADVERTISING (TW)
8	20	ADVERTISING/EC (MH)
9	3	ADVERTISING/HI (MH)
10	33	ADVERTISING/LJ (MH)

DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

● Note that even though CL is listed as an AQ in file MeSH, Figure 2, there are no UP N OR postings for ADVERTISING/CL.

USER:
 down
 PROG:

SELECT #	POSTINGS	TERM
11	24	ADVERTISING/MT (MH)
12	3	ADVERTISING/SN (MH)
13	28	ADVERTISING/ST (MH)
14	26	ADVERTISING/TD (MH)
15	1	ADVERTISING/UT (MH)

UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

● Note that there are postings for ADVERTISING/SN which is allowed but not mentioned in the MeSH annotation.

USER:
 down
 PROG:

SELECT #	POSTINGS	TERM
16	256	*ADVERTISING (MH)
17	5	*ADVERTISING/EC (MH)
18	1	*ADVERTISING/HI (MH)
19	20	*ADVERTISING/LJ (MH)
20	21	*ADVERTISING/MT (MH)

UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

● Note that all the non-asterisked heading/sh combinations are listed first. Then the asterisked heading/sh's follow.

Figure 3 - Using NBRDET to see the AQ actually used

ENGLISH ABSTRACT (MH)

The MeSH heading, ENGLISH ABSTRACT, was inadvertently left out of the 1991 edition of the Medical Subject Headings - Annotated Alphabetic List. The entry as it should appear is found to the right; please insert it on page 288. ENGLISH ABSTRACT is still a MeSH heading for 1991.

ENGLISH ABSTRACT

check tag only for Eng Abst of foreign articles only; do not confuse with author abstracts (Field 22); policy: Manual 17.6+ CATALOG: do not use: for indexers only

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Expanded Subheadings

New Subheadings for 1991

Three new subheadings have been added to MeSH for 1991:

/chemistry
 /contraindications
 /ultrasonography.

A brief explanation and sample searches follow for these three new subheadings. The September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, pages 16-17 has additional relevant information.

/chemistry /ch

This subheading is available for use with anatomical terms, chemicals and drugs, and various solid tumors. It is used to identify articles relating to the composition, structure, chemical characterization, and properties of

drugs and chemicals, as well as the chemical composition or content of organs, tissues, bodily fluids, and tumors.

/contraindications /ct

This subheading is used with drugs, chemicals, and various diagnostic, surgical, therapeutic, and other procedures to identify information relating to conditions when the use of the drugs or procedures is inadvisable, improper, or undesirable.

/ultrasonography /us

This subheading is used for the ultrasonic imaging of organs and body regions and for the ultrasonic diagnosis of diseases.

Sample searches using the new subheadings follow in Figures 1-3.

```

USER:
myocardium/ch

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (24)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt ti

PROG:

1
TI - Identification and purification of calpactins from cardiac
muscle and their effect on Na+/Ca2+ exchange activity.

2
TI - Direct measurement of free radical generation in isolated
rat heart by electron paramagnetic resonance spectroscopy: effect
of trimetazidine.

3
TI - Molecular cloning and functional expression of the cardiac
sarcolemmal Na(+)-Ca2+ exchanger.

4
TI - Effects of taurine depletion on excitable tissues: recent
studies.

.
.
.
    
```

Figure 1 - Searching Using /chemistry Subheading

```

USER:
estrogens/ct

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (3)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt ti

PROG:

1
TI - Estrogen therapy during menopause and the treatment of osteoporosis.

2
TI - Estrogen replacement therapy.

3
TI - Management of menopause when estrogen cannot be used.
    
```

Figure 2 - Searching Using /contraindications Subheading

```

USER:
exp eye diseases/us

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (11)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt ti

PROG:

1
TI - Micrococcus endophthalmitis [letter]

2
TI - Spontaneous involution of a choroidal osteoma [letter]

3
TI - Ultrasonography with nonophthalmic equipment [letter]

.
.
.
    
```

Figure 3 - Searching Using /ultrasonography Subheading

Subheading Pre-Explosions

Subheading pre-explosions were implemented in December 1990 with Year-End Processing. As explained in the September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, pages 17-18, these new pre-explosions were created on the same philosophical basis as MeSH pre-explosions. However, subheading pre-explosions do not exist in formally numbered tree categories as do MeSH headings. The explode-like capability for certain subheadings was created by grouping "like" subheadings together. A listing of these subheading groupings is republished in Appendix G. Not all subheadings are included in these groupings - some just do not fit. Subheading pre-explosions are indicated with the symbol " ▶ " in the Annotated MeSH. They are not

included in the Trees, because they have no tree numbers.

Searching with Subheading Pre-Explodes

MeSH subheading pre-explosions may be used by entering either the full subheading or the two-letter mnemonic; in both cases, a trailing ampersand (&) must be appended as well as the qualifier (PX) to distinguish the pre-exploded subheading from an individual subheading. For 1991, pre-exploded subheadings may be combined with MeSH headings and pre-exploded MeSH headings only in a Boolean statement (sometimes referred to as "free-floating" subheadings). In other words, pre-exploded subheadings **cannot** be directly attached to a MeSH heading as you do regular subheadings. A sample search follows in Figure 4.

```

kidney calculi

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (616)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and di& (px)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (156)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
prt ti

PROG:
1
TI - [Clinical study of asymptomatic microhematuria]

2
TI - Treatment of renal failure in the primary hyperoxalurias [editorial]

3
TI - [A case of medullary sponge disease associated with horseshoe kidney]

4
TI - [CT findings complicating percutaneous nephrostomy, lithotomy and
lithotripsy]

5
TI - Renal scintigraphy in the diagnosis and surgical management of a
patient with caliceal colic: a case report.
.
.
.

o kidney calculi/di& (px)
is NOT allowed
    
```

Figure 4 - Searching using /diagnosis& pre-explosion

Subheading - Print Abbreviations

As you know, when you print MeSH headings, the subheadings also appear attached to the headings. The convention has been to display MeSH headings in upper and lower case, and the subheadings in all upper case

(see Figure 1). None of this has changed. However, NLM has changed the way six (6) of the subheadings are abbreviated for online and offline display purposes in 1991 as shown in Figure 2.

```
MH - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/*PREVENTION & CONTROL/TRANSMISSION
MH - Counseling
MH - HIV Seropositivity/DIAGNOSIS
MH - Malpractice/LEGISLATION & JURISPRUD
MH - Specimen Handling/ECONOMICS/*STANDARDS
```

Figure 1 - Online Display of MeSH Headings/Subheadings

1991	1990
/ANTAGONISTS & INHIB	/ANTAGONISTS & INHIBITORS
/CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS	/CHEM SYNTHESIS
/ISOLATION & PURIF	/ISOLATION & PURIFICATION
/LEGISLATION & JURISPRUD	/LEGISLATION & JURISPRUD.
/ORGANIZATION & ADMIN	/ORGANIZATION & ADMIN.
/STATISTICS & NUMER DATA	/STATISTICS & NUMER. DATA

Figure 2 - List of Subheading Abbreviation Changes

In general, these changes removed periods or shortened the longer, compound subheading name by abbreviating the second part.

Most of you probably use the 2-letter searching abbreviations for subheading searching; these 2-letter codes remain unchanged. But if you prefer using the fuller form of the subheading, you need to be aware of these six changes when you attach the subheading directly to a MeSH Heading. See the summary chart of 1991 subheading searching techniques in Figure 3.

It is an oddity that you must use the official phrase abbreviation for the subheading when searching it

attached to a MeSH Heading, but the fully spelled out subheading when searching it "free-floating." Doing just the opposite results in No Postings messages even though data exist indexed to the search request. Most subheadings are short enough that the fully spelled out version is the only longer version available for searching (either as attached or as free-floating subheadings). But the five listed above (not counting CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS which went from an abbreviation to fully spelled out format) are so long that an abbreviation for online and offline printing purposes was established. That print version can affect your searching as indicated. So you may want to play it safe and stick to the 2-letter abbreviations for all searching.

<u>Attached Directly to MeSH Heading</u>	<u>Free-Floating</u>
CORRECT:	CORRECT:
malpractice/lj	lj (sh)
malpractice/legislation & jurisprud	legislation & jurisprudence (sh)
WRONG:	WRONG:
malpractice/legislation & jurisprudence	legislation & jurisprud (sh)
malpractice/legislation & jurisprud.	legislation & jurisprud. (sh)

Figure 3 - 1991 Subheading Searching

Minor Descriptors Discontinued in 1991

[Editor's Note: This article is a reprint from pages 18-19 of the September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*. Please read the following paragraphs carefully and note the specific meaning of minor descriptors in the context of the MEDLINE-related databases in the ELHILL system. Minor descriptor does not simply mean the unstarred MeSH heading, as it may in other retrieval systems.]

Minor descriptors, or "see under" headings, have existed in MeSH since 1963. They appeared in the Black and White (or Index Medicus) MeSH in small type as they did in both Index Medicus and Current Catalog. Because minor descriptors represented more specific subdivisions of a concept than was generally thought useful for looking up information in the hardcopy of these products, users were instructed to "see under" the broader major descriptors to locate relevant citations.

When the ELHILL3 retrieval system came into existence in 1975, it became possible to provide greater depth and specificity in online searching and indexes were free to use minor descriptors (starred or unstarred) to describe the subject content of articles to be cited in MEDLINE. The ability to retrieve information more precisely became especially important not only because it was felt that users of the online system were more research oriented, but because several years of citations were available at one time in the database, with a concomitant expansion in the potential volume of retrieved data. The Annotated MeSH, which began in 1975 as well, therefore printed minor descriptors in the same large type as major descriptors in order to make it easier for users to

identify their presence. Mapping programs automatically added the major descriptor to which the see under heading referred for printing citations in Index Medicus.

Through the years, however, the steady growth in the volume of literature covered for NLM publications and databases, as well as the increased depth of knowledge in many areas (e.g., molecular biology and immunology), made re-examination of this policy a necessity. In addition, catalogers have been required to supply the appropriate major descriptor whenever a minor descriptor has been used because the minor descriptors are stripped from the cataloging data for tape distribution.

In order to make more consistent the representation of material in all NLM products using MeSH for subject access and to provide for more meaningful division of the subject matter in these products, the designation and use of minor descriptors has been discontinued beginning in 1991. All existing minor descriptors have been converted to major descriptors and no new minor descriptors have been created. Appropriate History Notes (HN) have been supplied for the 3,281 elevated minor descriptors indicating the major descriptor(s) to which they have been mapped in earlier years.

Indexing and searching in MEDLINE and related databases are NOT affected by this change, but users of Index Medicus, Current Catalog, and CATLINE data distributed via tape to outside institutions will now be able to have access to the full array of MeSH headings for subject description.

Data Form Abbreviations

DF's or Data Form Abbreviations are short forms of headings found in the indexing annotation. Searchers may use these data forms in searching, e.g.: entering breast neopl rather than breast neoplasms or pregn compl rather than pregnancy complications. Two basic rules guide the structure and use of DF's. These are:

1. There is no punctuation in a DF.
2. If a main heading or cross-reference contains more than one word that can be shortened by any rule of programming, they must all be shortened.

Keeping these rules in mind there are two basic types of DF's created. They are:

1. Popular and frequently recurrent main headings.
2. A short form for any main heading containing a word or derivative existing as a subheading abbreviation.

With the 1991 MeSH vocabulary, a new set of useful short forms or DF's available to main headings, see references and non-print entry terms was implemented. These are listed below in order of frequency of occurrence, rather than alphabetically.

MED

Except for the main heading MEDICINE, every occurrence of MEDICINE, MEDICAL and MEDICALLY has been processed to permit MED as the short form, i.e., FORENSIC MED; LIBRARIES MED; MED UNDERSERVED AREAS.

DENT

Except for the main heading DENTISTRY, every occurrence of DENTISTRY and DENTAL has been

processed to permit DENT as the short form, i.e., DENT AMALGAM; GERIATRIC DENT.

RELAT

Every occurrence of the words relation, relations, relationship, related and relative has been shortened to RELAT, i.e., MOTHER CHILD RELAT.

This does not include: Relatives, as in the non-print entry term Friends and Relatives, or Relativism, as in the non-print entry term Ethical Relativism.

INJECT

Every occurrence of the words injection, injections, or injectable were shortened to INJECT, i.e., INJECT EPIDURAL.

ACAD

All occurrences of academy and academic now permit the use of ACAD, i.e., ACAD MED CENTERS.

GRAD

All occurrences of graduate and graduates allow the short form GRAD, i.e., EDUC MED GRAD.

UNIV

All occurrences of university or universities have been reduced to UNIV, i.e., MED CENTERS UNIV.

As an additional point of interest it may be noted that it was MeSH policy in the past that there would be no printed designation short forms for HOSP or NURS headings in the MeSH annotation because there were so many occurrences of these terms. However, with 1991 this policy has changed and the short form will appear in the annotation for HOSP, NURS, MED, DENT, and PHARM.

"SPEC" in MeSH Annotations

The short form SPEC for "specialty" appears in MeSH heading annotations in two ways: alone as SPEC, or as SPEC: SPEC qualif. Figure 1, taken from page 619 of the 1991 Annotated MeSH shows an example of this notation.

<p>OBSTETRICS G2.403.810.450 SPEC: SPEC qualif; do not use for "obstetric diseases" (= probably PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS, etc.) see related PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS</p>

Figure 1 - SPEC Annotation

Both notations refer to the Allowable Qualifiers (AQ) list entitled SPECIALTIES LIST which makes available to indexers, catalogers, and searchers these subheadings:

- /classification
- /economics
- /education
- /history
- /instrumentation
- /legislation & jurisprudence
- /manpower
- /methods
- /organization & administration
- /standards
- /statistics & numerical data
- /trends

When standing alone, SPEC is used to identify both what is considered a specialty in common parlance and what MeSH wishes to consider a "specialty" in order to make available the main headings which lend themselves to pairing with the aforementioned subheadings. Although a distinction was originally made, when the annotations were invented, between SPEC and SPEC: SPEC qualif, at present the subtlety is not worth continuing and an attempt to make these uniform is being made gradually.

What is important, however, is the definition of the word "specialty" and what SPEC and the SPECIALTIES LIST cover.

A specialty is defined by Webster as "something in which one specializes or of which one has special knowledge,

as ... a branch of knowledge, art or business to which one devotes oneself whether as an avocation or a profession." It is this broad application that is meant or intended by the SPEC of the annotation and of the AQ name.

A perusal of MeSH scope notes discloses a wealth of synonyms to which NLM applies SPEC: a specialty, the branch of, the science, the study of, the field of science, a subspecialty of, the discipline, the medical science that, and an interdisciplinary.

Category G2 contains the main headings SPECIALTIES, MEDICAL; SPECIALTIES, SURGICAL; SPECIALTIES, NURSING; SPECIALTIES, DENTAL; and a collection of additional specialties labelled SPECIALTIES, OTHER (NON MESH). Under each of these are what MeSH recognizes as "specialties", whether or not approved as board specialties by the American Medical Association. Under MEDICINE is an additional string of "disciplines" or "fields" which NLM deems "specialties" by the Webster definition. Category E6 also contains numerous dental specialties in addition to those under DENTISTRY in G2.

Aside from the great concentration of "specialty" headings in G2 and E6, the idea of "fields" runs throughout the rest of MeSH; all of the biological sciences in G1 are considered "specialties." In Category H, CHEMISTRY and most of the fields of chemistry are all specialties in NLM's sense of the word, as are PHYSICS and the other disciplines or fields of SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY.

In other words, a re-alignment of a pre-conceived or narrow idea of what is a specialty is required to understand or accept the broader meaning of SPEC in the annotations.

Keep in mind that SPEC in an annotation is a shorthand way of saying "Use almost all of the subheadings listed above for the heading in question." These are by and large historically useful and correct with the main heading showing SPEC in an annotation. This is another way of saying that although the heading itself may not be the conventional specialty, for indexing, cataloging, and searching purposes the SPEC subheadings are useful.

Name of Substance (NM)

Errata

As part of its normal Year-End Processing changes, the NLM changed the names of many MeSH Heading Category D chemicals to reflect current terminology. In all cases, the changes were properly made to the MeSH Heading (MH) field for the 1991 system. However, the corresponding name changes needed for the Name of Substance (NM) portion of the RN (CAS Registry/EC Number) field were overlooked. The 36 chemicals involved occur in the MEDLINE files back through MED77, ranging from about 300 citations affected in MED77 to over 9,000 citations affected in MED86. The NLM decided not to fix these NM errors now, but to wait until next year's Year-End Processing. The MeSH heading values are accurate as are the Registry numbers themselves (except in two cases noted), so complete retrieval can be obtained through an MH or RN search.

Searching on the NM (Name of Substance) values, however, will yield incomplete retrieval unless the old name (for pre-1991 data) and the new name (for 1991 data) are ORed together. A list of the NM values (and two RN values) involved is in Appendix H for your ready reference throughout the year. NLM thinks that most searchers prefer using the MH for a chemical search when the chemical is a main heading, so they will not be affected by these errors. Only searches using an NM from Appendix H (or the two marked RNs) are affected. Remember that these errors may also appear in other MEDLARS files that have MEDLINE-derived data such as AIDSLINE, CANCERLIT, and TOXLINE after they have been Class Maintained for 1991.

The sample search in Figure 1 uses a chemical from Appendix H to show the correct ways to obtain complete retrieval in 1991:

SS 1 /C? USER: CALCIMYCIN	● Unqualified search term gets MeSH by default.
PROG: SS (1) PSTG (1121)	
SS 2 /C? USER: 52665-69-7 (RN)	● Registry number search gets same, complete result.
PROG: SS (2) PSTG (1121)	
SS 3 /C? USER: A-23187 (NM)	● Old NM name gets only pre-1991 data.
PROG: SS (3) PSTG (1017)	
SS 4 /C? USER: CALCIMYCIN (NM)	● New NM name gets only 1991 data.
PROG: SS (4) PSTG (104)	
SS 5 /C? USER: 3 OR 4	● Combination of old and new NM names gets results identical to those in SS 1 and SS 2.
PROG: SS (5) PSTG (1121)	

Figure 1 - Searching a Chemical by MH, RN and NM

Indexing Policy Change for Organisms Causing Infection

For over twenty years the MeSH policy for indexing organisms causing infections was to make the disease caused by the organism 'IM' (Index Medicus) and the causative agent or organism, 'NIM' (non-Index Medicus). Making a heading IM or starring it (*), means the reference will appear in the printed Index Medicus under the heading. If a heading is NIM or not starred, the reference will not be published under that heading. For example, the article "Acute rheumatic fever following streptococcal wound infection," appeared

in Index Medicus under the heading RHEUMATIC FEVER but not under the causative organism, in this case, STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE because the former heading was IM and the latter was not.

In recent years more attention has been paid to specific species of infecting organisms. Therefore, beginning with 1991 indexing, the policy has changed so that now the causative agent or organism will also be IM (or starred) and hence these references will also print under the organism name in the Index Medicus.

New 1991 MeSH Headings

The new MeSH headings are listed alphabetically on pages I-22 through I-61 of the 1991 Annotated MeSH. They are arranged by subcategory (i.e., B3, C4, etc.) on pages I-62 through I-69. The new headings are also listed alphabetically together with the previously-indexed-under heading on pages I-70 through I-87. Your attention is also called to the article on pages 14-16 of the September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, highlighting new MeSH terms in the areas of AIDS, Molecular Biology, Library and Information Science, and Sociology and Bioethics. The above notwithstanding, what follows is a grab-bag listing of other new terms of interest, many of them not transparently biomedical in their coverage. You are referred to the Annotated MeSH for complete information on the terms listed to the right.

ANTITRUST LAWS
BANKRUPTCY
COMMERCE
CONSCIOUS SEDATION
CONTACT TRACING
HOSPITALS, PRIVATE
LIABILITY, LEGAL
MARTIAL ARTS
MEDICARE PART A
MEDICARE PART B
MOON
PLANETS
SOLAR SYSTEM
TOOTH LOSS
WALKING

Clinical Trials - Current Indexing Practices

Over the years there has been some criticism from MEDLARS users about NLM's indexing of clinical trials. Recently with the arrival in 1991 of the new Publication Type (PT) field, the clinical trials indexing policy has been clarified. The following is the definition of the Publication Type, Clinical Trial:

Pre-planned, usually controlled, clinical study of the safety, efficacy, or optimum dosage schedule of one or more diagnostic, therapeutic, or prophylactic drugs, devices, or techniques in humans selected according to predetermined criteria of eligibility and observed for predefined evidence of favorable and unfavorable effects. While most clinical trials concern humans, this publication type may be used for clinical veterinary articles meeting the requisites for humans.

Here are some recently indexed titles which have been assigned the Publication Type of Clinical Trial:

TI - Ticlopidine treatment reduces the progression of nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy. The TIMAD Study Group.

TI - Detection of primary colorectal cancer with indium 111 monoclonal antibody B72.3.

TI - Three-year outcomes for maintenance therapies in recurrent depression.

TI - A random double-blind trial of the combination of nebulized atropine methylnitrate and albuterol in nocturnal asthma.

TI - The Western Washington Myocardial Infarction Registry and Emergency Department Tissue Plasminogen Activator Treatment Trial.

A sample search using CLINICAL TRIAL (PT) follows in Figure 1.

```

USER:
melanoma

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (2084)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and clinical trial (pt)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (63)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
prt 4 ti

PROG:

1
TI - A randomized study of methanol-extraction residue of
      bacille Calmette-Guerin as postsurgical adjuvant therapy of
      uveal melanoma.

2
TI - Phase II study of recombinant alpha-interferon in malignant
      melanoma.

3
TI - Report on a Workshop of the UICC Project on Evaluation of
      Screening for Cancer.

4
TI - Interleukin 2 and lymphokine-activated killer cell therapy:
      analysis of a bolus interleukin 2 and a continuous infusion
      interleukin 2 regimen.
    
```

Figure 1 - Searching Using CLINICAL TRIAL (PT)

Secondary Source ID (SI) Field

In support of NLM's biotechnology effort, NLM has been adding the SI (Secondary Source ID) field to the MEDLINE unit record where appropriate since 1988. The SI field contains a linkage from a cited MEDLINE article to a record (or records) in a molecular biology database. The SI field includes the name of the database, such as GenBank, and the accession number added to the corresponding record. During the indexing process the SI field is added only if this information appears in the printed journal article.

The following is the format used for the SI field:

Databank abbreviation/Accession number

For example:

SI - GENBANK/V0078

In addition, as described on page 4 of the March 1990 *Technical Bulletin*, NLM retrospectively has added the SI (Secondary Source ID) field to older MEDLINE records (back to 1966) once a year. This was first done in the summer of 1988 and then again during Year-End Processing in 1989 and 1990. In these cases, NLM receives machine-readable SI data from databank

producers which is matched to the relevant MEDLINE Unique Identifiers (UI). The retrospective SI data has been from either the Human Gene Mapping Library (HGML) or GenBank. Therefore, the printed journal article may or may not have a specific accession number listed in the article. The presence of an SI means that more information may always be found in the cited databank, but may not necessarily be found in the cited article.

During 1991 Year-End Processing in December 1990, NLM retrospectively added SI data from GenBank to MEDLINE records with a 1989 date of publication. SI data will be added to MEDLINE records with a 1990 date of publication in summer 1991.

The MeSH Heading MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA is automatically added to MEDLINE records as they are indexed whenever the SI field is added to the record. It is important to note however that **MOLECULAR SEQUENCE DATA is not added to records which have the SI field added retrospectively as part of Year-End Processing.**

The July 1988 issue of the *Technical Bulletin* contained a list of the databanks that register molecular sequences. This list is reprinted in this issue as Appendix I.

Tree Changes

As in previous years, MeSH has improved the position of individual terms on various branches or twigs of Trees. "Trees" refers to the hierarchical arrangement of MeSH headings into one or more of 15 major subject categories. These changes in the Trees seldom affect indexers; searchers should probably study them more carefully.

As is usually the case, there are many Tree changes in the usual way for the usual reasons: repositions required because of the addition of the new terms, because of the deletion of some terms, and because of the reindentation of still more terms.

Only a summary of the major Tree changes is given here. It is suggested that you routinely check the printed Tree Structures or use the TREE command online in order to view the categories of indentions.

Major Tree Changes 1991

Category B2 - RODENTIA

Under RODENTIA, minor re-treeing was occasioned by the deletion of the heading CRICETIDAE and the introduction of the new HESPEROMYINAE and MICROTINAE.

Category B4 - RETROVIRIDAE

Under RETROVIRIDAE, minor re-treeing was occasioned by the introduction of the new LENTIVIRINAE, ONCOVIRUSES, TYPE D and SPUMAVIRINAE. The re-treeing will show their position and those of the eight new RNA virus headings indented under them.

Category C2

SLOW VIRUS DISEASES grew from six specific diseases to 15 by the addition of four new slow virus diseases and 11 old ones.

LENTIVIRUS INFECTIONS is a new twig on the RETROVIRUS INFECTIONS branch. Please examine it.

Category C16 - NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS

Under NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS, minor re-treeing was occasioned by the change of STATUS DYSRAPHICUS to SPINAL DYSRAPHISM and SPINA BIFIDA to SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA and by the addition of SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA.

Category C17 - SKIN DISEASES, VESICOBULLOUS

SKIN DISEASES, BULLOUS was changed to SKIN DISEASES, VESICOBULLOUS but the indentions were left intact. EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA, however, now shows four specific types under it: EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA ACQUISITA, EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA DYSTROPHICA, EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA, JUNCTIONAL and EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA SIMPLEX.

Category C23 - FISTULA

The 1990 and earlier trees showed nothing indented under FISTULA. For 1991, the see related references under FISTULA in the alphabetical MeSH were deleted and most of the pre-coordinated fistula headings were grouped nicely under four newly created (NON MeSH) terms:

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM FISTULA (NON MeSH)
ORAL FISTULA (NON MeSH)
RESPIRATORY TRACT FISTULA (NON MeSH)
VASCULAR FISTULA (NON MeSH)

Category C23 - PROLAPSE

The 1990 and earlier trees showed nothing indented under PROLAPSE. For 1991, the PROLAPSE headings listed in the annotation under PROLAPSE were deleted from the annotation and were indented instead under PROLAPSE in C23.

The new prolapse term, HEART VALVE PROLAPSE, listed among the new terms for 1991, was created to gather the three prolapsed valve terms already in MeSH: AORTIC VALVE PROLAPSE, MITRAL VALVE PROLAPSE and TRICUSPID VALVE PROLAPSE.

Note that INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT, sometimes referred to as "prolapsed disk", is not among them since it is not a true prolapse by the accepted definition of this word.

Category D24 - CYTOKINES

Introduction of the 1991 CYTOKINES required the re-treesing of the interleukins, interferons, lymphokines and assorted cytokines already in MeSH. Please examine the CYTOKINES branch carefully.

Category E1 - ENDOSCOPY, DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

This is a new heading entering MeSH with another tree headed by the term ENDOSCOPY, GASTROINTESTINAL indented under it.

Category E2 - IMMUNOTHERAPY

With the introduction of the new IMMUNOTHERAPY, ADOPTIVE and IMMUNOTHERAPY, ACTIVE, the 1990 IMMUNIZATION branch of the tree was changed to IMMUNOTHERAPY for 1991. Please examine it.

Category G7 - AGING

One of our users in exploring physiological AGING in G7 found to his dismay that he retrieved much so-called aging material completely irrelevant to what both he and MeSH considered AGING, i.e., the aging process. He felt that articles on age factors and sex characteristics, for example, had little to do with the aging process as physiology. MeSH agreed entirely.

AGING as the aging process was examined with regard to the suitability of the 1990 indentions going,

instead, to G8 where they already existed under REPRODUCTION.

The 1991 G7 AGING shows a single relevant indention, LONGEVITY. AGE FACTORS was removed from G8 and left in G3 and N1. All other 1990 AGING indentions went, as was said before, to REPRODUCTION in G8.

Category L - MEDICAL INFORMATICS COMPUTING and LIBRARY SCIENCE

Sixteen new main headings were added to this tree for 1991. The computer terms necessitated re-treesing at MEDICAL INFORMATICS COMPUTING and the library terms required changes at LIBRARY SCIENCE. It is interesting to note that since LIBRARY SERVICES refers to services offered to the public, LIBRARY TECHNICAL SERVICES had to be removed since those are services rendered within the library and to the staff.

Category M - CHILD

A pre-explosion of child headings was requested by our users. The request covered the inclusion of ADOLESCENCE (ages 13 through 18) as an indention under CHILD. The 1991 pre-explosion for CHILD now includes everything in the 1990 tree with the addition of ADOLESCENCE, ADOLESCENT, HOSPITALIZED and ADOLESCENT, INSTITUTIONALIZED.

Category M - ADULT

Also requested by our users was a pre-explosion of ADULT, which includes ADULT, MIDDLE AGE, AGED, and AGED, 80 AND OVER. No re-treesing was involved.

The NLM Technical Bulletin and Gratefully Yours

Introduction

MEDLARS has grown from 25 users in 1971 to a user base of over 32,000 users throughout the world. Searchers now have a wide diversity of backgrounds and varying levels of sophistication concerning online searching. The largest growing population of users are the health professionals and it is expected that this pattern of growth will continue. In 1987, Congress encouraged NLM to develop an outreach program aimed at alerting health professionals, particularly those in rural and underserved areas, to the computerized medical resources available to them. Congress even modified NLM's mandate by requiring the Library to publicize its products and services. There are now two publications to help the Library accomplish this mission.

The NLM Technical Bulletin

The National Library of Medicine publishes the *Technical Bulletin* bimonthly, as the primary method of communicating changes to and additions of files to the system, to direct, command language searchers of the Library's computerized literature retrieval system. The *Technical Bulletin* will continue to be the major vehicle for communicating command language information and introducing new databases and changes to existing databases. In 1990, the decision was made that the *Technical Bulletin* would continue to be issued free of charge to all registered users of the MEDLARS system, but they had to respond positively to a request to remain on the mailing list. Two notices were issued, one in the September-October 1990 issue and one in the

November-December 1990 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*. At this time, if you have not returned one of these notices and you wish to continue receiving this publication, please call the MEDLARS Service Desk at 1-800-638-8480, and request to remain on the mailing list for the *Technical Bulletin*. Please have your User ID code available to give us.

Gratefully Yours

As part of this outreach effort, the Library added a general newsletter, *Gratefully Yours*, geared toward health professionals who do their own searching using GRATEFUL MED. It is issued bimonthly and sent to all members of the MEDLARS online network. *Gratefully Yours* includes such regular features as: Hands-On GRATEFUL MED, a column with practical tips for searching using GRATEFUL MED and NLM exhibits, a calendar of NLM exhibits, tutorials and seminars. The *Technical Bulletin* is issued on alternating months with *Gratefully Yours*.

New Subscribers

New subscribers to the MEDLARS databases will receive both publications initially for a period of six months and then they will be asked to decide if they wish to continue receiving the *Technical Bulletin*. Searchers may request reinstatement into the mailing list at any time; please provide your User ID code with all such requests.

NLM Publications

The following NLM publications may now be ordered:

List of Serials Indexed for Online Users, 1991 (LSIOU)

The List of Serials Indexed for Online Users, 1991 (LSIOU) may now be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). This publication is designed to provide complete bibliographic information on serials and congress proceedings cited in four MEDLARS files: MEDLINE: (including the backfiles), BIOTECHSEEK (abbreviated BIOSEEK) HEALTH, and POPLINE. Ordering information is given below:

Publication number: PB91-127084/GBB

Hardcopy price: \$22.00 U.S./Canada/Mexico
(\$44.00 all other locations)

Microfiche price: \$12.00 U.S./Canada/Mexico
(\$24.00 all other locations)

There is a \$3.00 (U.S./Canada/Mexico) shipping and handling charge required for each order (\$4.00 all other locations).

Please send remittance with orders to:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
800-553-NTIS or
703-487-4650 (for telephone orders with deposit account or credit card)

1990 Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM)

The 1990 Cumulated Index Medicus (CIM) may now be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office. This publication is a 16-volume cumulation of the citations appearing in the Index Medicus for 1990. Ordering information is given below:

Stock number: S/N 617-052-00292-9

Price: \$301.00 (U.S.)
\$376.25 (non-U.S.)

Please include the title, price and stock number when placing an order. Orders should be sent to:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402-9322
202-783-3238

1991 Index Medicus Subscription Price Announced

The Superintendent of Documents has announced the 1991 annual subscription rate for Index Medicus (1991): \$319.00 (\$398.75 non-U.S.); GPO Code: IM91. The price includes twelve monthly issues, plus Medical Subject Headings ("Black and White" MeSH) and the List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus (LJI) which are automatically included with the January issue. Information for ordering separate copies of these titles appears below. Order from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (address and phone number given above). The price for a single copy of a monthly issue of Index Medicus is \$47.00, (\$58.75 non-U.S.).

Black and White MeSH

Medical Subject Headings, 1991 ("Black and White" MeSH). The price is \$37.00 (\$46.25 non-U.S.) if ordered separately; GPO Code: IM91 (Medical Subject Headings). This publication is for use with the printed Index Medicus. Online searchers should use the Medical Subject Headings--Annotated Alphabetic List, 1991 instead. (Ordering information for the Annotated MeSH from NTIS was provided in the July-August 1990 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*.)

LJI

List of Journals Indexed in Index Medicus, 1991 (LJI). The price is \$12.00 (\$15.00 non-U.S.). If ordered separately; GPO Code: IM91 (List of Journals Indexed). MMS suggests that online searchers may want to use the List of Serials Indexed for Online Users, a more comprehensive list of all titles indexed over time for several MEDLARS files. The LJI contains only currently indexed titles for Index Medicus.

The PDQ User Guide - A Comprehensive Tool

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) now has available a new PDQ User Guide - the most comprehensive tool developed for searching PDQ, the NCI's cancer treatment information database, on the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) MEDLARS system. PDQ is available to command language searchers by directly logging into the PDQ database and PDQ is available to GRATEFUL MED searchers as a choice on the ACTION screen.

The user guide includes detailed instructions to search the Cancer Information, Protocol, and Physician and Organization files efficiently, as well as chapters devoted to Additional PDQ Search Techniques, and Hints for Information Professionals. PDQ ACCESS software, which simplifies log-in procedures to the NLM and features automated searching of CANCERLIT, NCI's bibliographic database, is included with the user guide.

Following is an excerpt from the PDQ User Guide, of search and display hints for the Protocol File:

10.5 Protocol File - Clinical Trials

Clinical Trials (also referred to as protocols) are "coded" or indexed in PDQ based on the same 75-80 clinical diagnoses used in the Cancer Information File. In the Protocol File, however, the diagnoses are coded to a much finer level of specificity including cellular classification and/or stage. This means you can actually search on a much more specific set of diagnosis parameters in the Protocol File.

10.5.1 Search Hints

Start your search profile with as specific a diagnosis as possible including stage and/or cell type. (The diagnosis may be carried over from the Cancer Information File.)

Use the Geographic Region option to limit your search profile to protocols that are conveniently located for the patient. Start with the patient's home state and two or three neighboring states.

If your search profile still retrieves too many protocols to display, consider the following methods for narrowing your profile.

If you began at a clinical diagnosis or higher level, narrow the diagnosis by selecting the Cancer Diagnosis option a second time or by typing the command NARROW.

Limit the Geographic Region to the patient's home state.

Limit to Phase III and Phase II protocols. If you still have too many, consider limiting to just Phase III protocols.

If your initial search profile retrieves too few protocols, consider the following methods for broadening your profile.

Broaden the diagnosis by selecting the Cancer Diagnosis option a second time or by typing the command BROADER.

Expand the Geographic Region to include additional states. If you still have too few protocols, you may need to eliminate this restriction entirely.

The following limiting factor should be used with caution.

Key Word in Title -- The word you choose may not be in the protocol title or it may be represented by a synonym (especially drug names).

10.5.2 Display Hints

Always display the protocol Entry Criteria. The Entry Criteria contain many parameters that are vital in determining a protocol's applicability to a particular patient, e.g., prior treatment history or pre-/post-menopausal status. The Entry Criteria parameters are not searchable. Be sure your requestor understands that these must be reviewed carefully.

Dose Modification refers to the dosage adjustments necessary to cope with the toxic side effects of therapy. Dose Modification information is included only in Phase III clinical trials and standard therapy protocols. This data is not searchable. Use the MODS or CUSTOM display formats to obtain the Dose Modification information.

Order Information

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) is handling customer orders for the NCI. To receive your personal copy of the PDQ User Guide, call 800-553-NTIS or 703-487-4650, and mention order number PB 90-214909. The price is \$34.95 U.S./ Canada/ Mexico (\$69.90 all other locations) with a handling fee of \$3.00

U.S./Canada/Mexico (\$4.00 all other locations) added to your total order to cover postage. For your convenience, NTIS is taking American Express, VISA, Mastercard, checks, and purchase orders. You will be billed an additional \$7.50 if you use a purchase order.

PC User Aids

In the Summer of 1990 the National Library of Medicine released ELHILL LEARN, a microcomputer-based tutorial for the ELHILL Search and Retrieval System. It serves as a precursor to the CHEMLEARN, TOXLEARN, and MEDTUTOR microcomputer-based tutorials. ELHILL LEARN is intended primarily for new users unfamiliar with the ELHILL software. However its menu-driven structure allows it to also be used as a quick reference tool to reinforce or recall previously learned search techniques. It may be used in place of formal training, as a precursor to or as a refresher following formal training, or for review of a particular concept.

New versions of both TOXLEARN and MEDTUTOR, microcomputer-based tutorials for TOXLINE and MEDLINE respectively, were also released in the Summer of 1990. They reflect 1990 MeSH and any other changes to the respective databases. Additionally, a new version of CHEMLEARN, a microcomputer-based tutorial for CHEMLINE and ChemID, was released in the Winter of 1990. The new version of CHEMLEARN includes updates to CHEMLINE and expands its scope to include the new royalty-free file ChemID. The similarities and differences in the content and structure of the two databases are thoroughly covered.

CHEMLEARN, TOXLEARN, MEDTUTOR, and ELHILL LEARN are all developed under PILOTplus using the NLM LEARN Programmer. They run on IBM-PC, PC-XT, PC-AT, PS/2, and fully compatible computers. They require 512 KB RAM memory, one disk drive, and DOS 2.0 or higher. They support most monochrome, colorgraphics, enhanced color graphics, and visual graphics displays. While no extra peripherals are necessary, a printer is desirable.

NLM is pleased to announce the availability of the NLM Microcomputer-Based Tutorials, CHEMLEARN, TOXLEARN, MEDTUTOR, and ELHILL LEARN, as a complete set that can be purchased from NTIS for \$50.

The set comes packaged in its own binder and slipcase, similar to GRATEFUL MED, on both 3-1/2 and 5-1/4 inch disks. The Product Number is PB 90-780438. Please include it with your order; NTIS requests that the Product Number accompany all orders. The package includes CHEMLEARN, Version 3.0, a microcomputer-based tutorial for the CHEMLINE and ChemID databases; TOXLEARN, Version 2.0, for the TOXLINE and TOXLIT databases; MEDTUTOR, Version 2.0, for the MEDLINE database; and ELHILL LEARN for the ELHILL software. The later three were previously available separately. It is anticipated that updates to the NLM Microcomputer-Based Tutorials will be issued on a yearly basis in the Summer. Information on the updates will be provided in the *Technical Bulletin* and the NLM News.

The address and phone number for NTIS are:

National Technical Information Service
U.S. Department of Commerce
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
Phone: 703-487-4650 or
800-553-NTIS

Please direct any questions or comments regarding CHEMLEARN, TOXLEARN, or ELHILL LEARN to:

Miriam Perkins
Specialized Information Services
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD 20894
Phone: 301-496-1131

Please direct any questions or comments regarding MEDTUTOR to:

MEDLARS Management Service Desk
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD 20894
Phone: 800-638-8480

National Library of Medicine - Reference Bibliography Series

The Reference Section of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) produces two bibliographic series to increase awareness of the literature among all health professionals.

AIDS Bibliography

The AIDS Bibliography is a monthly listing recent references to journal articles, books, and audiovisual materials. The bibliography contains citations to all preclinical, epidemiologic, diagnostic, and prevention areas added to NLM's AIDSLINE database. AIDS is available on either a subscription, Stock Number: S/N 717-128-00000-1, \$59 (\$73.75 foreign) or an individual title \$5 (\$6.25 foreign) basis from the Superintendent of Documents.

Current Bibliographies in Medicine

Each publication in this series is compiled from searches of the literature contained in a variety of online databases. A unique product of NLM, these bibliographies represent a considerable investment of

time and online resources. NLM databases utilized include: MEDLINE, AIDSLINE, BIOETHICSLINE, CATLINE, HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION, and TOXLINE, among others. For the time periods and languages covered, they are exhaustive in scope. Citations are reviewed for relevance, edited to a uniform citation style and organized by subject. The Bibliographies are on topics of current popular interest in medicine and include all bibliographies prepared in support of the National Institutes of Health Consensus Development Conferences. A MEDLINE search strategy is included so that the contents of the bibliography could be updated by others.

Published topics in 1990 included Surgery for epilepsy, Sleep disorders of older people, Cocaine, pregnancy and the newborn, and Prison health care. The CBM's are available on either a subscription, Stock number: S/N 817-006-00000-1, \$52 U.S. (\$65 non-U.S.) or an individual title \$3 U.S. (\$3.75 non-U.S.) basis from:

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402-9322
Phone: 202-783-3238.

NLM Data on Optical Disk (CD-ROM)

The NLM leases MEDLINE and other databases on magnetic tape to many licensees, both domestic and abroad. Most of these licensees, such as universities, use the tapes to mount the database on a local online search system. Other licensees, such as commercial vendors, mount the data on an online search system which is searched by users around the U.S. and abroad. There are other licensees, including some of the online vendors, who use NLM databases to create CD-ROM

products. The NLM itself does not produce CD-ROM products. The NLM license to lease databases permits licensees to produce such products under certain conditions which are part of the license.

The following is a list of those licensees who, at the time of this writing, have produced CD-ROM products using leased NLM data. We suggest you contact these licensees for information about their products.

Aries Systems Corporation
1 Dundee Park
Andover, MA 01810
508-475-7200

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
7200 Wisconsin Avenue, 6th floor
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-961-6700

CD-PLUS, Inc.
333 Seventh Avenue, 6th floor
New York, NY 10025
212-932-1481

DIALOG Information Services
3460 Hillview Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304
415-858-4058

EBSCO Electronic Information
P.O. Box 325
447 Old Boston Road, Suite 10
Topsfield, MA 01983
508-887-6667; 800-888-3272

Health Care Information, Inc.
335 American River Drive
Suite 307
Sacramento, CA 95825
916-648-8075; 800-468-1128

Medical Publishing Group
Massachusetts Medical Society
1440 Main Street
Waltham, MA 02254-0803
617-893-3800

SilverPlatter Information
One Newton Executive Park
New Lower Falls, MA 02162-1449
617-969-2332; 800-343-0064

Fact Sheets

The following information sheets on National Library of Medicine divisions, programs and resources are available upon request from:

Office of Public Information
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

Access to Audiovisual Materials	June 1990
Acid Free Paper for Biomedical Literature	December 1989
AIDS Information Resources	December 1990
AIDSLINE	September 1990
AIDSTRIALS and AIDS DRUGS	Spring 1990
ANSWER	September 1989
Assistance for Research Investigators	June 1989
The Audio Knowledge Acquisition Tool	December 1990
Bibliographic Services Division	November 1990
BIOETHICSLINE	September 1985
CCRIS (Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System)	February 1988
CHEMID (Chemical Dictionary Online)	March 1990
CHEMLEARN	July 1988
CHEMLINE (Chemical Dictionary Online)	July 1989
Collection Development	January 1991
Computer Science Branch	November 1989
DART (Developmental & Reproductive Toxicology Database)	April 1990
DBIR (Directory of Biotechnology Information Resources)	Summer 1989
DIRLINE (Directory of Information Resources Online)	March 1990
DOCLINE	June 1990
Electronic Document Storage and Retrieval	November 1988
EMIC (Environmental Mutagen Information Center Database)	May 1989
Errata, Retraction, and Comment Policy	June 1989
E.T. Net (Educational Technology Network)	September 1989
Expert Systems Program	November 1990
Grant Programs	May 1989
GRATEFUL MED Version 5.0	April 1990
HISTLINE (History of Medicine Online)	May 1989
Historical Prints & Photographs Videodisc	April 1985
History of Medicine Division	June 1990
HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank)	September 1989

Interlibrary Loan Policy	May 1989
IRIS (Integrated Risk Info. System)	April 1990
The Learning Center for Interactive Technology	November 1989
Learning Resource Center	May 1990
Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications	April 1990
Machine Learning Project	November 1990
Medical Informatics, Training in	July 1990
Medical Subject Headings	May 1990
MedIndEx Project	November 1990
MEDLINE on CD-ROM	October 1990
MEDLINE Use by Physicians, Statistical Profile	March 1990
MEDTUTOR (Microcomputer-Based Training for MEDLINE)	(No date)
Microfilm Sales Program	December 1990
National Center for Biotechnology Information	March 1990
Natural Language Systems Project	November 1990
The National Library of Medicine	January 1991
NLM Chemical & Toxicological Files Cost Sheet	June 1989
NLM International MEDLARS Centers	August 1989
NLM Online Data Bases and Databanks	April 1990
NLM Online Services Program Policy Statement	January 1990
NLM Policy on Database Pricing	December 1989
NLM Publication Grant Program	October 1989
NLM Research Training Program in Medical Informatics; Training Directors	NO DATE
NLM Resources in Veterinary Medicine	June 1990
Online Indexing System	June 1989
Preservation Program	September 1990
Public Services Division	October 1989
Regional Medical Libraries	October 1990
Regional Medical Library Network Membership Program	November 1990
Resource Grants	NO DATE
Information Access Grants	
Information Systems Grants	
Resources for the History of Nursing in the National Library of Medicine, History of Medicine Division	July 1988
RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)	August 1990

SERHOLD	June 1990
The Special Foreign Currency Program	October 1988
Technical Services Division	May 1990
The TIME Project (Technical Innovations in Medical Education)	November 1988
TIP Files Demo Disk	NO DATE
Toxicology Information Program	March 1990
TOXLEARN (Microcomputer-Based Training for TOXLINE)	NO DATE
TOXLINE (Toxicology Information Online)	March 1989
TOXNET (Toxicology Data Network)	March 1990
TRI (Toxic Chemical Release Inventory)	July 1989
Unified Medical Language System	November 1990
UMLS Metathesaurus	November 1990
UMLS Semantic Network	November 1990
Videodisk Projects Lister Hill Center	April 1990

Serials Update

INDEXED TITLES UPDATE, NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1990

The following titles cited in MEDLINE, HEALTH, and POPLINE have recently been selected for indexing, undergone a title change, or ceased publication. This list is not cumulative; the information provided is only for titles whose status has changed since the last UPDATE.

More detailed information may be found in SERLINE. For further information, please contact MMS or Ms. Esther Baldinger, (301) 496-1276, Technical Services Division, NLM.

TITLES SELECTED FOR INDEXING, NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1990

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>IDL AICHI-GAKUIN DENTAL SCIENCE
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AICHI-GAKUIN SOCIETY OF DENTAL SCIENCE
NAGOYA JAPAN
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1,1988.
ON ORDER
SR0069974 JC: AZQ</p> | <p>IM CELL GROWTH AND DIFFERENTIATION
CELL GROWTH DIFFER
I1N1,JAN 1990--
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CANCER RESEARCH
BALTIMORE MD UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,JAN 1990.
W1 CE128KP 1044-9523
SR0066032 JC: AYH</p> |
| <p>IM AIDS CLINICAL REVIEW
AIDS CLIN REV
1989--
MARCEL DEKKER
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH 1989.
W1 AI696CHJ
SR0065291 JC: AYD</p> | <p>IM CLINICAL ONCOLOGY
CLIN ONCOL (R COLL RADIOL)
I1N1,SEP 1989--
SPRINGER-INTERNATIONAL
LONDON ENGLAND
A JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
RADIOLOGISTS. VOL 1 (1989) COMPLETE IN 2
ISSUES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,SEP 1989.
W1 CL538 0936-6555
SR0066708 JC: AYI</p> |
| <p>IM ANALYTICAL CELLULAR PATHOLOGY
ANAL CELL PATHOL
I1N1,FEB 1989--
ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHERS
AMSTERDAM NETHERLANDS
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR
ANALYTICAL CELLULAR PATHOLOGY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,FEB 1989.
W1 AN1915M 0921-8912
SR0063347 JC: AYE</p> | <p>IM CLINICAL TRANSPLANTS
CLIN TRANSPL
1986--
UCLA TISSUE TYPING LABORATORY
LOS ANGELES CA UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: CLINICAL KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH 1986.
W1 CL797KM 0890-9016
SR0059026 JC: AYJ</p> |
| <p>IM ANNALS OF ONCOLOGY
ANN ONCOL
I1N1,1990--
KLUWER
DORDRECHT NETHERLANDS
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY
FOR MEDICAL ONCOLOGY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,1990.
W1 AN617D 0923-7534
SR0066282 JC: AYF</p> | <p>IM FRONTIERS OF MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL
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I1N1,1988--
VSP
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INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,1988.
W1 FR946GN 0921-3775
SR0066690 JC: AYK</p> |
| <p>IM CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS AND THERAPY
CARDIOVASC DRUGS THER
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KLUWER ACADEMIC FOR THE INTERNATIONAL
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NORWELL MA UNITED STATES
SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF
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INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,1987.
W1 CA77VK 0920-3206
SR0057256 JC: AYG</p> | <p>IM GENE GEOGRAPHY
GENE GEOGR
I1N1,APR 1987--
TOR VERGATA UNIVERSITY OF ROME
ROME ITALY
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,APR 1987.
W1 GE184PH 0394-249X
SR0067019 JC: AYL
UNIVERSITA TOR VERGATA ROMA, GENE
GEOGRAPHY, C/O BANCO SANTO SPIRITO,
TESORERIA UNIVERSITA, VIA O. RAIMONDO,
00173 ROMA ITALY</p> |

- IM GENES, CHROMOSOMES AND CANCER
GENES CHROMOSOM CANCER
1N1,SEP 1989--
WILEY-LISS
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
VOL. 1 (1989-90) COMPLETE IN FOUR ISSUES.
PUBLISHER VARIES: ALAN LISS, VOLS 1N1-3
(1989); WILEY-LISS, VOL. 1N4 (1990)-
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,SEP 1989.
W1 GE274L 1045-2257
SR0066049 JC: AYW
- IM INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL
MACROMOLECULES
INT J BIOL MACROMOL
1N1,APR 1979--
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W1 IN76553 0141-8130
I26370000 JC: AY6
JOURNALS FULFILMENT DEPARTMENT,BUTTERWORT
HS,80 MONTVALE AVE.,STONEHAM MA 02180
- HLI HEALTHCARE TRENDS AND TRANSITION
HEALTHC TRENDS TRANSIT
1N1,DEC 1989--
NEX INC
SALISBURY MD UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,DEC 1989.
IN PROCESS 1047-7276
SR0069707 JC: AZY
- IM JOURNAL OF BIOMATERIALS SCIENCE, POLYMER
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J BIOMATER SCI POLYM ED
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W1 J0564KT 0920-5063
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EUROPEAN BOOK SERVICE PBD,STRIJKVIERTEL
63,3454 PK DE MEEM,NETHERLANDS
- HLI HOSPITAL ETHICS
HOSP ETHICS
1,1985--
AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO IL UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V7N1,JAN-FEB 1991.
W1 H0774J 8756-8519
SR0053736 JC: AZW
- IM JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGICAL SCIENCE
J DERMATOL SCI
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ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHING
AMSTERDAM NETHERLANDS
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W1 J0619EK 0923-1811
SR0065829 JC: AY9
- IM HPB SURGERY
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CHUR SWITZERLAND
A WORLD JOURNAL OF HEPATIC, PANCREATIC AND
BILARY SURGERY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,SEP 1988.
W1 HP986 0894-8569
SR0063022 JC: AYP
HARWOOD,BOX 197 COOPER STATION,NEW YORK
NY 10276
- IM JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE SURGERY
J INVEST SURG
1N1,1988--
TAYLOR AND FRANCIS
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE ACADEMY OF SURGICAL
RESEARCH
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1988.
W1 J073D 0894-1939
SR0060829 JC: AZA
TAYLOR AND FRANCIS,3 EAST 44TH
STREET,NEW YORK NY 10017
- IM HUMAN CELL
HUM CELL
1N1,1988--
HITO SAIBO KENKYUKAI
TOKYOTO JAPAN
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN CELL RESEARCH
SOCIETY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1988.
W1 HU444WL 0914-7470
SR0063538 JC: AY1
- IM JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR GRAPHICS
J MOL GRAPH
1N1,MAR 1983--
BUTTERWORTH-HEINEMANN
STONEHAM MA UNITED STATES
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BUTTERWORTH SCIENTIFIC, VOLS. -8N1
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INDEXING BEGAN WITH V7N1,MAR 1989.
W1 M0773Q 0263-7855
SR0052859 JC: AZB
- IM INTERNATIONAL IMMUNOLOGY
INT IMMUNOL
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OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
OXFORD ENGLAND
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1989; MONTHLY, 1990-
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1989.
W1 IN7652BR 0953-8178
SR0065970 JC: AY5
JOURNALS SUBSCRIPTIONS DEPARTMENT,OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS,PINKHILL
HOUSE,SOUTHFIELD ROAD,EYNHAM,OXFORD OX8
1JJ,UK

- IM KISAENGCHUNGHAK CHAPCHI [KOREAN JOURNAL OF PARASITOLOGY]
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1,1964--
TAEHAN KISAENGCHUNG HAKHOE
SEOUL KOREA
CONTINUES: TAEHAN KISAENGCHUNG HAKHOE.
INCLUDES PROCEEDINGS OF THE 6TH- ANNUAL
MEETING OF THE KOREAN SOCIETY FOR
PARASITOLOGY. FREQUENCY VARIES:
SEMIANNUAL, VOLS. -25 (-1987);
QUARTERLY, VOL. 26 (1988)- .
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W1 KI839 0023-4001
K06000000 JC: AZD
TAEHAN KISAENGCHUNG HAKHOE, DEPARTMENT
OF PARASITOLOGY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL 120, KOREA
- IM KOREAN JOURNAL OF INTERNAL MEDICINE
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W1 K0608D
SR0058155 JC: AZI
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MEDICINE,THE KOREAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
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SAN KU,P.O. BOX 2062,SEOUL,KOREA
- IM LENS AND EYE TOXICITY RESEARCH
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MARCEL DEKKER
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: LENS RESEARCH. INCLUDES AS
SPECIAL ISSUES THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1ST-
CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF
OCULAR TOXICOLOGY. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF:
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF OCULAR TOXICOLOGY
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V6N1-2,1989.
W1 LE829 1042-6922
SR0065171 JC: AZF
MARCEL DEKKER INC.,270 MADISON
AVENUE,NEW YORK NY 10016
- IM NEW BIOLOGIST
NEW BIOL
1N1,OCT 1989--
W.B. SAUNDERS
PHILADELPHIA PA UNITED STATES
VOL. 1 (1989) COMPLETE IN THREE ISSUES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,OCT 1989.
W1 NE3683 1043-4674
SR0065658 JC: AZH
- IM OPHTHALMIC PLASTIC AND RECONSTRUCTIVE
SURGERY
OPHTHAL PLAST RECONSTR SURG
1N1,1985--
RAVEN PRESS
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
VOL. 1 NO. 1 (1985) PRECEDED BY AN
UNNUMBERED PREVIEW ISSUE DATED 1984.
PUBLISHER VARIES: MASSON, PREVIEW ISSUE
(1984); RAVEN PRESS, VOL. 1 NO. 1 (1985)-
INDEXING BEGAN WITH PREVIEW ISSUE, 1984.
W1 OP236 0740-9303
O07827000 JC: AY2
- HLI PERSPECTIVES IN HEALTHCARE RISK MANAGEMENT
PERSPECT HEATLHC RISK MANAGE
7N1,WINTER 1987--
AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION
CHICAGO IL UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: PERSPECTIVES IN HOSPITAL RISK
MANAGEMENT, WHICH IS NOT IN THE NLM
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SOCIETY FOR HEALTHCARE RISK MANAGEMENT,
SUMMER 1988?- .
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V11N1,WINTER 1991.
W1 PE871ANN 0899-1073
SR0063080 JC: AZX
- IDL REALITES CLINIQUES
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1N1,JAN 1990--
SOCIETE EDITRICE DE LA REVUE
PARIS FRANCE
EACH ISSUE ALSO HAS A DISTINCTIVE TITLE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,JAN 1990
W1 RE105FM 0999-5021
SR0068783 JC: AYA
- IM REFRACTIVE AND CORNEAL SURGERY
REFRACT CORNEAL SURG
5N1,JAN-FEB 1989--
SLACK
THOROFARE NJ UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF REFRACTIVE SURGERY.
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIETY OF REFRACTIVE KERATOPLASTY AND THE
EUROPEAN REFRACTIVE SURGERY SOCIETY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V5N1,JAN-FEB 1989.
W1 RE717XJ 1042-962X
SR0064864 JC: AYO
- IM REGIONAL ANESTHESIA
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1,OCT/DEC,1976--
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RICHMOND VA UNITED STATES
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INDEXING BEGAN WITH V14N1,JAN-FEB 1989.
W1 RE173BI 0146-521X
R09040000 JC: AYZ
- IM REVIEWS OF OCULOMOTOR RESEARCH
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1,1985--
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INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1,1985.
W1 RE253JNM 0168-8375
SR0054571 JC: AYY
- IM SCHIZOPHRENIA RESEARCH
SCHIZOPHR RES
1N1,JAN-FEB 1988--
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AMSTERDAM NETHERLANDS
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,JAN-FEB 1988.
W1 SC17F 0920-9964
SR0060843 JC: AYG

TM SPATIAL VISION
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 AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL,
 PERCEPTUAL AND COGNITIVE RESEARCH ON THE
 VISUAL PROCESSING OF SPATIAL INFORMATION.
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 W1 SP26R 0169-1015
 SR0052518 JC: AYM
 VSP BV,BOX 346,3700 AH ZEIST,THE
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IM VISUAL NEUROSCIENCE
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 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
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 FREQUENCY VARIES: QUARTERLY, VOL. 1
 (1988); MONTHLY, VOL. 2 (1989)-
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 W1 VI911E 0952-5238
 SR0061201 JC: AYS
 CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS,THE EDINBURGH
 BUILDING,SHAFTESBURY ROAD,CAMBRIDGE CB2
 2RU,ENGLAND

IM THYROIDOLOGY
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 IN1,APR 1989--
 PACINI
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 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V0N1,APR 1988.
 W1 TH97
 SR0066285 JC: AYU
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 EXPERIMENTAL,C/O PACINI EDITORE,VIA
 GHERARDESCA,56014 OSPEDALETTO
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 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V8N1,1989.
 W1 WE329D 0189-160X
 W03190000 JC: AYQ
 WEST AFRICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, 6
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 2023, YABA, LAGOS, NIGERIA

IM VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS
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 IN1,SPRING 1986--
 SPRINGER
 NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,SPRING 1986.
 W1 VI762H 0886-6708
 SR0054841 JC: AYT

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IM ARCHIVIO UROLOGIA NEFROLOGIA
 ARCH UROL NEFROL
 63,1991--
 MASSON ITALIA PERIODICI
 MILANO ITALY
 CONTINUES: ARCHIVIO ITALIANO DI UROLOGIA,
 NEFROLOGIA, ANDROLOGIA.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V63,1991.
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 SR0070136 JC: AZ5

IM EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOGENETICS
 EUR J IMMUNOGEN
 18,1991--
 BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS
 OXFORD ENGLAND
 CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOGENETICS.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V18,1991.
 ON ORDER 0960-7420
 SR0070138 JC: AZ6

IM ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND THROMBOSIS
 ARTERIOSCLER THROMB
 11N1,JAN-FEB 1991--
 AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION
 DALLAS TX UNITED STATES
 CONTINUES: ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.
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 SR0070068 JC: AZ1

IM EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PEDIATRIC SURGERY
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 IN1,1991--
 HIPPOKRATES
 STUTTGART GERMANY
 CONTINUES: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR
 KINDERCHIRURGIE, AND: CHIRURGIE PEDIATRIQUE.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,FEB 1991.
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 SR0069963 JC: AZO

IDL DEUTSCHE STOMATOLOGIE
 DTSCH STOMATOL
 40N9,1990--
 VERLAG GESUNDHEIT
 BERLIN GERMANY, WEST
 CONTINUES: STOMATOLOGIE DER DDR.
 W1 DE835 0863-4904
 SR0069929 JC: AZL

HLI HOSPITAL PATIENT RELATIONS REPORT
 HOSP PATIENT RELAT REP
 4N11,NOV 1989--
 BUSINESS PUBLISHERS
 SILVER SPRING MD UNITED STATES
 CONTINUES: HOSPITAL GUEST RELATIONS REPORT.
 W1 H0862 1048-4477
 SR0067001 JC: AX7

- IM INTEGRATIVE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE
INTEGR PHYSIOL BEHAV SCI
26,1991--
TRANSACTION PUBLISHERS
NEW BRUNSWICK NJ UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: PAVLOVIAN JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PAVLOVIAN SOCIETY.
ON ORDER
SR0069696 JC: AX0
- IM PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
PHYSIOL RES
40,1991--
ACADEMIA SCIENCIARUM BOHEMOSLOVACA
PRAGUE CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CONTINUES: PHYSIOLOGIA BOHEMOSLOVACA.
ON ORDER 0369-9463
SR0070139 JC: AZ7
- IM INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEGAL MEDICINE
INT J LEGAL MED
104,1991--
SPRINGER VERLAG
BERLIN GERMANY
CONTINUES: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR RECHTSMEDIZIN. JOURNAL OF LEGAL MEDICINE.
ON ORDER 0937-9827
SR0069712 JC: AX1
- IDL REVISTA ADM
REV ADM
45N1, JAN-FEB 1988--
ASOCIACION DENTAL MEXICANA, A.C.
MEXICO MEXICO
CONTINUES: ADM.
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SR0069917 JC: AZN
- IDL INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY
INT J PAEDIATR DENT
7,1991--
BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS
OXFORD ENGLAND
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY.
ON ORDER 0960-7439
SR0070130 JC: AZ2
- IM REVISTA DE IGIENA, MEDICINA MUNCII, MEDICINA SOCIALA, BACTERIOLOGIE, VIRUSOLOGIE, PARAZITOLOGIE, EPIDEMIOLOGIE, PNEUMOFTIZIOLOGIE. PNEUMOFTIZIOLOGIE.
REV IG MED MUNCII MED SOC BACTERIOL VIRUSOL
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39N1, JAN/MAR 1990--
SOCIETATEA DE PNEUMOFTIZIOLOGIE
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CONTINUES: REVISTA DE IGIENA, BACTERIOLOGIE, VIRUSOLOGIE, PARAZITOLOGIE, EPIDEMIOLOGIE, PNEUMOFTIZIOLOGIE.
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W1 RE402B
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- IDL JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY
J CLIN PEDIATR DENT
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W1 J05896H 1053-4628
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- IM ZENTRALBLATT FUR PATHOLOGIE
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137,1991--
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CONTINUES: ZENTRALBLATT FUR ALLGEMEINE PATHOLOGIE UND PATHOLOGISCHE ANATOMIE.
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SR0070134 JC: AZ3
- IM JOURNAL OF IMMUNOTHERAPY
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10,1991--
RAVEN PRESS
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SR0070067 JC: AZ0
- IM JOURNAL OF STEROID BIOCHEMISTRY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
J STEROID BIOCHEM MOL BIOL
37N1, SEP 1990--
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W1 J0904S 0960-0760
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7,1956--
LIBRAIRIE FUERY LAMY
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W1 AN679 0301-4495
A35760000 JC: 6DA
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CESK OTOLARYNGOL
1,1952--
AVICENUM
PRAHA CZECHOSLOVAKIA
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W1 CE899 0009-0603
C13300000 JC: CVQ
- IM ANNUAL REVIEW OF GERONTOLOGY AND GERIATRICS
ANN REV GERONTOL GERIATR
1,1980--
SPRINGER
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W1 AN772 0198-8794
A54112000 JC: ALN
- IM ANNUAL REVIEW OF GERONTOLOGY AND GERIATRICS
CESK RADIOL
18,1964--
AVICENUM
PRAHA CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CONTINUES CESKOSLOVENSKA RENTGENOLOGIE
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W1 CE903 0069-2344
C13420000 JC: CX6
- IM ARCHIV FUR GESCHWULSTFORSCHUNG
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1,1949--
VERLAG THEODOR STEINKOPFF
DRESDEN GERMANY
INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH V20N3,1963 AND CEASED WITH V60N6,1990.
W1 AR218 0003-911X
A59760000 JC: 746
- IM ARCHIV FUR GESCHWULSTFORSCHUNG
CHIR NARZADOW RUCHU I ORTOPEDIA POLSKA
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1,1928-54,1989
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W1 CH8263 0009-479X
C19320000 JC: D4E
- IM BEITRAGE ZUR KLINISCHEN NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE
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49,1981-55,1990
VEB GEORG THIEME LEIPZIG
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CONTINUES: SAMMLUNG ZWANGLOSER ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DEM GEBIETE DER PSYCHIATRIE UND NEUROLOGIE.
W1 BE35TH 0138-5097
B03436000 JC: 9M9
- HLI DAEDALUS
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86,1955--
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BOSTON MA UNITED STATES
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W1 DA229 0011-5266
D00080000 JC: EAE
- IM BEITRAGE ZUR SEXUALFORSCHUNG
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N1,1952--
FERDINAND ENKE VERLAG
STUTTGART GERMANY
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W1 BE459 0067-5210
B03780000 JC: 908
- IM BEITRAGE ZUR SEXUALFORSCHUNG
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155,1969--
JOHANN AMBROSIVS BARTH
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CONTINUES DERMATOLOGISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT.
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W1 DE502N 0011-9083
D05860000 JC: E2J
- IM BULLETIN DES SOCIETES D OPHTALMOLOGIE DE FRANCE
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1949--
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INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH 64N5,MAY-JUN 1964 AND CEASED WITH V90N12,DEC 1990.
W1 BU612 0081-1270
B55780000 JC: C40
- IM BULLETIN DES SOCIETES D OPHTALMOLOGIE DE FRANCE
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AULENDORF GERMANY
CONTINUES: BERUFS-DERMATOSEN.
INDEXING CEASED WITH V38N6,NOV-DEC 1990.
W1 DE509L 0343-2432
D06020000 JC: EBW

- IM EKSPERIMENTALNAIA ONKOLOGIIA
EKSP ONKOL
1979--
R.E. KAVETSKY INSTITUTE FOR ONCOLOGY
PROBLEMS
KIEV USSR
CALLED ALSO: EXPERIMENTAL ONCOLOGY. AT
HEAD OF CAPTION TITLE: AKADEMIIA NAUK SSSR,
OTDELENIE FIZIOLOGII; AKADEMIIA NAUK
UKRAINSKOI SSR, OTDELENIE BIOKHMII,
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M1 EK482G 0204-3564
E04530000 JC: EEC
- IM FOLIA HAEMATOLOGICA. INTERNATIONALES
MAGAZIN FUR KLINISCHE UND MORPHOLOGISCHE
BLUTFORSCHUNG
FOLIA HAEMATOL (LEIPZ)
1,1904-117,1990
AKADEMISCHE VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT GEEST AND
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AND T. 2, ZENTRALORGAN. SUBTITLE VARIES.
SUPPLEMENTS ACCOMPANY SOME NUMBERS.
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16,1964.
M1 F0179 0323-4347
F08340000 JC: FOF
- IM GAN NO RINSHO. JAPANESE JOURNAL OF CANCER
CLINICS
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1,1954--
SHINOHARA PUBLISHERS
TOKYO JAPAN
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1972. INDEXING RESUMED WITH V28N1,1982 AND
CEASED WITH V36N15,DEC 1990.
M1 GA41E 0021-4949
G01240000 JC: KIF
- IM GEOGRAPHIA MEDICA
GEOGR MED
1,1969/70--
SEMMELEWEIS ORVOSTORTENETI
BUDAPEST HUNGARY
SUPERSEDES GEOGRAPHIA MEDICA HUNGARICA.
ISSUED BY THE SECTION MEDICO-GEOGRAPHICA
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CONSILIIUM GEOGRAPHIA MEDICA UNIONIS
INTERNATIONALIS GEOGRAPHIAE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V9,1979 AND CEASED WITH
V20,1990.
M1 GE359S 0300-807X
G05100000 JC: FN9
- IM GEOGRAPHIA MEDICA. SUPPLEMENT
GEOGR MED SUPPL
1,1988--
MEDICO-GEOGRAPHICAL SECTION OF THE
HUNGARIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ON BEHALF OF
WORKING GROUP ON GEOGRAPHY OF HEALTH OF THE
INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL UNION
BUDAPEST HUNGARY
SUPPLEMENT TO: GEOGRAPHIA MEDICA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1,1988 AND CEASED IN
1990.
M1 GE359SA 0300-807X
SR0068879 JC: AUN
- IM GIORNALE ITALIANO DI DERMATOLOGIA E
VENEREOLOGIA
G ITAL DERMATOL VENEREOL
115N1-2,GEN/FEB 1980--
EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA
TORINO ITALY
CONTINUES: GIORNALE ITALIANO DI
DERMATOLOGIA. MINERVA DERMATOLOGICA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V117N1,1982 AND CEASED
WITH V125N12,DEC 1990.
M1 GI777A 0026-4741
G08670000 JC: GID
- IM GIORNALE ITALIANO DI ONCOLOGIA
G ITAL ONCOL
IN1,GEN/MAR 1981--
CIC EDIZIONI INTERNAZIONALI
ROME ITALY
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V7N1,1987 AND CEASED
WITH V10N4,OCT-DEC 1990.
M1 GI812F 0392-128X
SR0051180 JC: GIO
- IM HAMATOLOGIE UND BLUTTRANSFUSION
HAMATOL BLUTTRANSFUS
1,1962--
SPRINGER VERLAG
BERLIN GERMANY
SUPPLEMENT TO BLUT. VOLS. WITH THE
COMPLETE TEXT IN ENGLISH HAVE TITLE:
HAEMATOLOGY AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION. SOME
VOLS. CONSTITUTE SUBSERIES: MODERN TRENDS
IN HUMAN LEUKEMIA.
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M1 HA1655 0440-0607
H00778000 JC: FXV
- HLI HEALTH VALUES
HEALTH VALUES
1,1977--
CHARLES B SLACK
THOROFARE NJ UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, JAN-FEB 1977 AND
CEASED WITH V14N3,MAY-JUN 1990.
M1 HE602 0147-0353
H08860000 JC: FX6
- IM INDIAN JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY
INDIAN J DERMATOL
1,1955--
DERMATOLOGICAL SOCIETY INDIA
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M1 IN2075 0019-5154
I09320000 JC: GIL

- IM IYO DENSHI TO SEITAI KOGAKU
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1,1963--
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W1 IY585 0021-3292
I41840000 JC: KLA
- IM JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN OPTOMETRIC
ASSOCIATION
J AM OPTOM ASSOC
2,1930--
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ST. LOUIS MO UNITED STATES
CONTINUES AOA ORGANIZER.
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W1 JO909Y 0003-0244
J11960000 JC: H82
- IM JOURNAL OF GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY
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1,1967--
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
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W1 JO669N 0022-1414
J22140000 JC: IA7
- HLI JOURNAL OF SOCIAL POLICY
J SOC POLICY
1,1972--
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON ENGLAND
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ASSOCIATION
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W1 JO888M 0047-2794
J38560000 JC: J80
- HLI MANAGEMENT REVIEW
MANAGE REV
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AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATIONS
SARANAC LAKE NY UNITED STATES
CONTINUES AMERICAN MANAGEMENT REVIEW.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V66N12,DEC 1977 AND
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W1 MA58 0025-1895
M03560000 JC: LGK
- IM MEDICINA CUTANEA IBERO-LATINO-AMERICANA
MED CUTAN IBERO LAT AM
1,1973--
COLEGIO IBERO-LATINO-AMERICANO
LISBOA PORTUGAL
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CONSTITUTE VOL. 1. FORMED BY THE UNION OF
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MEDICINA CUTANEA. COVER OF VOL. 18 NO. 2
(1990) MISNUMBERED VOL. 17 NO. 2 (1990).
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1,1974 AND CEASED WITH
V18N6,1990.
W1 ME575CI 0210-5187
M20700000 JC: LVS
- IDL MODERN DENTAL PRACTICE
MOD DENT PRACT
1,1988
WILLIAMS AND WILKINS
BALTIMORE MD UNITED STATES
EACH ISSUE HAS ALSO A DISTINCTIVE TITLE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,JAN 1988.
W1 MO126U 0894-7953
SR0060833 JC: MDP
- IM NIPPON GAN CHIRYO GAKKAI SHI. JOURNAL OF
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1,1966--
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W1 NI895E 0021-4671
N24740000 JC: IPB
- IM NIPPON HIFUKA GAKKAI ZASSHI. JAPANESE
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INDEXING BEGAN WITH V82N3,1972 AND INDEXING
CEASED WITH V100N14,DEC 1990.
W1 NI902E 0021-499X
N25040000 JC: KJE
- IM NOWOTHORY
NOWOTHORY
1,1950--
PANSTWOWY ZAKLAD WYDAWNICTW LEKARSKICH
WARSZAWA POLAND
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V15N2,APR-JUN 1965 AND CEASED WITH
V40N4,1990.
W1 NO979 0029-540X
N32860000 JC: O86

- IM OFTALMOLOGICHESKII ZHURNAL
OFTALMOL ZH
1,1946--
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ODESSA USSR
INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH
V20N3,1965 AND CEASED WITH N8,1990.
W1 OF892 0030-0675
005100000 JC: O68
- IM RADIOLOGIA DIAGNOSTICA
RADIOL DIAGN (BERL)
1,1960--
VERLAG VOLK UND GESUNDHEIT
BERLIN GERMANY
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V6N3,1965 AND CEASED WITH V31N6,1990.
W1 RA294 0033-8354
R01400000 JC: QQ9
- IM ONKOLOGIE
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IN1,FEB 1978--
KARGER
BASEL SWITZERLAND
SUPERSEDES OSTERREICHISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR
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W1 ON167 0378-584X
007020000 JC: OHR
- IM RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNICAL BULLETIN
RECOMB DNA TECH BULL
SUMMER 1977--
U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
BETHESDA MD UNITED STATES
CONTINUES NUCLEIC ACID RECOMBINANT
SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA. PREPARED BY THE
OFFICE OF RECOMBINANT DNA ACTIVITIES,
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SCIENCES.
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CEASED WITH V13N4,DEC 1990.
W1 RE1109I 0196-0229
R07120000 JC: RAT
- IM OPHTALMOLOGIE
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IN1,JAN-MAR 1987--
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CEASED WITH V4,DEC 1990.
W1 OP17 0989-3105
SR0062127 JC: OPH
- IM RESEARCH ON AGING
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1,MAR 1979--
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BEVERLY HILLS CA UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V6N1,1984 AND CEASED
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W1 RE232L 0164-0275
R23030000 JC: R6C
- IM PRZEGLAD DERMATOLOGICZNY
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1,1905--
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PUBLICATION SUSPENDED JUNE? 1939-1947.
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1951-57. TOMY 38-45 CALLED ALSO T. 1-8.
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INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH
V52N3,MAY-JUN 1965 AND CEASED WITH
V77N6,NOV-DEC 1990.
W1 PR925 0033-2526
P51920000 JC: Q8G
- IM RINSHO HOSHASEN. JAPANESE JOURNAL OF
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W1 RI2163K 0009-9252
R49340000 JC: KIZ
- IM SARCOIDOSIS
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W1 SA9428T 0393-1447
SR0050580 JC: SAR
- IM RADIOISOTOPES
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195?--
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W1 RA265 0033-8303
R01220000 JC: RBE

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 INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH
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 W1 VE821 0042-4609
 V04320000 JC: X9U

IM ZEITSCHRIFT FUR HAUTKRANKHEITEN
 Z HAUTKR
 48N13, JUL 1 1973--
 GROSSE VERLAG GMBH
 BERLIN GERMANY
 CONTINUES ZEITSCHRIFT FUR HAUT- UND
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 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V48N13, JUL 1 1973 AND
 CEASED WITH V65N12, DEC 1990.
 W1 ZE361H 0301-0481
 Z03540000 JC: XVK

IDL ZAHNTECHNIK
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 1,1960-31,1990
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 BERLIN GERMANY
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V8N6, NOV 1967.
 W1 ZA737 0513-7926
 Z00480000 JC: Y45

IM ZEITSCHRIFT FUR UROLOGIE UND NEPHROLOGIE
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 57,1964-83,1990
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 INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH
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 W1 ZE63L 0044-3611
 Z06020000 JC: Y1W

IM ZDRAVOTNICKE AKTUALITY
 ZDRAV AKTUAL
 N1,1946-N219,1988?
 AVICENUM
 PRAHA CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH N158, 1964 AND CEASED
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 W1 ZD862
 Z02040000 JC: Y4D

ACCESS PROCEDURES FOR MEDLARS ELHILL (MEDLINE) SYSTEM
 (See footnotes next page)

KEY: → = Your response
 <CR> = Carriage Return

COMPUERVE
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR>

05DCF

Host Name:

→ NLM <CR> 2

Connected to 02NLM

→ /login <CR>

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD OR LOGON
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

INFONET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR>

#

→ c <CR> 2

PORT: 56
 CENTER:

→ n1 <CR>

COMMUNICATION
 ESTABLISHED

→ /login <CR>

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD OR LOGON
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

TELENET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR> 3

TELENET
 202 19B
 TERMINAL=

→ d1 <CR> 2

(Type your correct terminal
 identifier, see footnote.)

@

→ c 301 20 <CR>

301 20 CONNECTED

→ /login <CR>

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD OR LOGON
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

TYMNET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

xx:@<xxx@:xx:@xxx@<
 xxx:@<xx 3

→ a 2

(Type your correct terminal
 identifier; see footnote.)

-2544-021-
 please log in:

→ nimmenu <CR>

WELCOME TO NATIONAL
 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S
 COMPUTER SERVICES

NLM Main Menu
 (menu of choices will follow)
 Please select a service
 number >>

→ 1 <CR>

+
 NLM: call connected

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD OR LOGON
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

DIRECT DIAL
Half Duplex Only

This option is for the
 Washington, D.C. area only.

Dial:

480-3150 300/1200 bps
 480-4360 2400 bps

Connect phone & terminal

→ p <CR>

PLEASE ENTER /LOGIN

→ /login <CR>

PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD OR LOGON
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCESSING MEDLARS ELHILL (MEDLINE) SYSTEM

1 Half Duplex Instructions:

COMPUSERVE: at the Host Name: prompt, type 'NLM <CR> Proceed with the above instructions.

INFONET: at the COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED prompt, type Ctrl P. At the * prompt, type set 2:0 <CR> Proceed with the above instructions.

TELENET: at the @ prompt, type half <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

TYMNET: at the please log in: prompt, type Ctrl H followed by nimmenu <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

(a Ctrl key sequence means that you depress and hold down the Ctrl key, press the letter key and then release both keys)

2 Use the appropriate terminal identifier for your equipment.

COMPUSERVE: Most computer users do not need to specify a terminal ID. Thermal printer users, however, may want to type nlm*n, where "n" identifies a thermal printer.

INFONET: The c is a terminal recognition character.

TELENET: Any computer and most terminals use d1 <CR>.

TYMNET: Any computer and most terminals use the letter a without a <CR>.

3 TELENET, 2400 bps: type @ <CR> in place of <CR> <CR>.

TYMNET, 2400 bps: the first response received from the network will be a blank screen instead of the nonsense characters. Just proceed with the instructions.

ACCESS PROCEDURES FOR MEDLARS PDQ SYSTEM

(See footnotes next page)

KEY: → = Your response
<CR> = Carriage Return

COMPU SERVE

Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR>

INFONET

Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR>

#

→ c <CR> 3

PORT: 49
CENTER:

→ n1 <CR> 2

05DCF

Host Name:

→ NL M <CR> 2

Connected to 02NLM

→ logon <CR>

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
(Type your Code & PDQ
Password.)

TELENET

Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR> 3

TELENET
202 19B
TERMINAL=

→ d1 <CR> 2

(Type your correct terminal
identifier; see footnote.)

@

→ c 301 20 <CR>

301 20 CONNECTED

→ logon <CR>

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
(Type your Code & PDQ
Password.)

TYMNET

Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
Connect phone & terminal

xx:@<xxx@:xx:@<xxx@<
xxx:@<xx 3

→ a 2

(Type your correct terminal
identifier; see footnote.)

-2544-021-

PLEASE LOGIN:

→ n1menu <CR>

WELCOME TO NATIONAL
LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S
COMPUTER SERVICES

NLM Main Menu
(Menu choices will follow)
Please select a service
number >>

→ 3 <CR>

+

NLM: call connected

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
(Type your Code & PDQ
Password.)

DIRECT DIAL

Half Duplex Only

This option is for the
Washington, D.C. area only.

Dial:

480-3150 300/1200 bps
480-4360 2400 bps

Connect phone & terminal

→ p <CR>

PLEASE ENTER /LOGIN

→ logon <CR>

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
(Type your Code & PDQ
Password.)

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCESSING MEDLARS PDQ SYSTEM

- 1 Half Duplex Instructions:
- | | |
|--|---|
| COMPUSERVE: at the Host Name: prompt, type 'NLM <CR> Proceed with the above instructions. | INFONET: at the COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED prompt, type Ctrl P. At the * prompt, type set 2:0 <CR> Proceed with the above instructions. |
| TELENET: at the @ prompt, type half <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions. | TYMNET: at the please log in: prompt, type Ctrl H followed by nimmenu <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions. |
- (a Ctrl key sequence means that you depress and hold down the Ctrl key, press the letter key and then release both keys)
- 2 Use the appropriate terminal identifier for your equipment.
- COMPUSERVE:** Most computer users do not need to specify a terminal ID. Thermal printer users, however, may want to type **nIm*n**, where "n" identifies a thermal printer.
- INFONET:** The c is a terminal recognition character.
- TELENET:** Any computer and most terminals use **d1 <CR>**.
- TYMNET:** Any computer and most terminals use the letter **a** without a <CR>.
- 3 **TELENET, 2400 bps:** type **@ <CR>** in place of **<CR> <CR>**.
- TYMNET, 2400 bps:** the first response received from the network will be a blank screen instead of the nonsense characters. Just proceed with the instructions.

ACCESS PROCEDURES FOR MEDLARS TOXNET SYSTEM

(See footnotes next page)

KEY: → = Your response
 <CR> = Carriage Return

COMPUERVE Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR>

05DCF
 Host Name:

→ TOXNET <CR>

Connected to 02TOXNET

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

INFONET Full Duplex Only

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR>

#

→ c <CR> 2

PORT: 56
 CENTER:

→ tn <CR>

COMMUNICATION
 ESTABLISHED

→ logon <CR>

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

TELENET Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR> 3

TELENET
 202 19B
 TERMINAL=

→ d1 <CR> 2
 (Type your correct terminal
 identifier; see footnote.)

@

→ c toxnet <CR>

TOXNET CONNECTED
 CONNECTION FROM
 31102020011103

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET).
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

TYMNET Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

xx:@<xxx@:xx:@xxx@<
 xxx:@<xx 3

→ a 2

(Type your correct terminal
 identifier; see footnote.)

-2544-021-
 please long in:

→ toxnet <CR>

P 16
 TOX IS ON LINE

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

DIRECT DIAL Half Duplex Only

This option is for the
 Washington, D.C. area only.
 Dial: 946-1184

Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR>

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 #####

→ xyz01/sun <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCESSING MEDLARS TOXNET SYSTEM

1 Half Duplex Instructions:

COMPUERVE: at the Host Name: prompt, type 'TOXNET <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

TELENET: at the @ prompt, type half <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

TYMNET: at the please log in: prompt, type Ctrl H followed by toxnet <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

(a Ctrl key sequence means that you depress and hold down the Ctrl key, press the letter key and then release both keys)

2 Use the appropriate terminal identifier for your equipment.

INFONET: The c is a terminal recognition character.

TELENET: Any computer and most terminals use dl <CR>.

TYMNET: Any computer and most terminals use the letter a without a <CR>.

3 **TELENET, 2400 bps:** type @ <CR> in place of <CR> <CR>.

TYMNET, 2400 bps: the first response received from the network will be a blank screen instead of the nonsense characters. Just proceed with the instructions.

Change of Address - U.S. users only

User ID code:

--	--	--	--	--

Must be included.

Searcher information:

Billing Information, if different:

Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Daytime Phone:	Daytime Phone:

Check here if you purchased GRATEFUL MED. The new address information will be forwarded to NTIS.

Return to:

**MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD 20894
FAX 301-496-0822**

The NLM

Technical Bulletin

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No. 259

GENE-TOX on TOXNET[®]

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Dorothy Stroup, Ph.D.

Specialized Information Services, NLM

GENE-TOX is TOXNET's newest online data bank. The file is created by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and contains genetic toxicology (mutagenicity) data on over 4,000 chemicals. These data are peer reviewed and referenced.

Background

The Gene-Tox Program at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is a multi-phase effort to review and evaluate the existing literature and assay systems available in the field of genetic toxicology. Phase I of the program was devoted to the selection of assays to be evaluated and to the review of the pertinent scientific literature by work groups of experts in each test system. In Phase II, a database of chemicals and test data evaluated by the expert work groups was established and analysis of that database was initiated. Phase III (ongoing efforts) is devoted to the continued evaluation of certain assays, the review of new assay systems, and the updating of the database, now publicly available on the TOXNET system.

Continued on page 7



MEDLARS [®] DATABASE	TOTAL RECORDS	DATES COVERED	DATE LAST UPDATED	LATEST UPDATE TAG
ELHILL COMPUTER				
AIDSDRUGS	112		15 MAY 91	
AIDSLINE** [™]	50,553	JAN 80-JUL 91	18 MAY 91	9107(EM)
AIDSTRIALS	331		15 MAY 91	
AVLINE [®]	22,076	THROUGH 1991	17 MAY 91	
BIOETHICS [®]	32,102	JAN 73-APR 91	20 APR 91	9104(EM)
CANCERLIT [®]	798,652	JAN 63-MAY 91	08 MAY 91	9105(EM)
CATLINE [®]	677,873	THROUGH 1991	17 MAY 91	
CHEMID	183,665		28 JUL 90	
CHEMLINE [®]	1,030,033		09 FEB 91	9102(EM)
DENTALPROJ	778		02 MAR 91	
DIRLINE [®]	18,166		09 MAR 91	
DOCUSER	12,512		15 MAY 91	
HEALTH	550,623	JAN 75-JUN 91	04 MAY 91	9106(EM)
HISTLINE [®]	98,713		13 MAY 91	9105(EM)
MEDLINE* [®]	752,204	JAN 89-JUL 91	18 MAY 91	9107(EM)
MED86	1,006,310	JAN 86-DEC 88	30 MAR 91	
MED83	891,731	JAN 83-DEC 85	02 MAR 91	
MED80	803,636	JAN 80-DEC 82	18 MAY 91	
MED77	776,340	JAN 77-DEC 79	11 MAY 91	
MED72	1,176,075	JAN 72-DEC 76	13 APR 91	
MED66	1,312,337	JAN 66-DEC 71	04 MAY 91	
MESH VOC [®]	76,796	1991	18 MAY 91	
NAME AUTH [®]	360,149		18 MAY 91	
PDQ [®]		THRU MAY 91	30 APR 91	
POPLINE [™]	181,940	1970-MAY 91	11 MAY 91	9105(EM)
SDILINE [®]	29,265	APR 91	27 APR 91	9106(EM)
SERLINE [®]	76,728	1991	07 MAY 91	
TOXLINE [®]	927,839	1981-1991	18 MAY 91	9105(EM)
TOXLINE65	681,326	PRE 1965-1980	11 MAY 90	
TOXLIT [™]	906,520	1981-1991	18 MAY 91	9105(EM)
TOXLIT65	586,405	1965-1980	01 SEP 87	

*N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 3 OF 4.

**N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 3 OF 5.

TOXNET COMPUTER

CCRIS	2,553		14 MAY 91
DART [™]	6,768		22 FEB 91
DBIR [™]	1,626		05 FEB 91
EMICBACK	71,871		08 JUL 90
ETICBACK	49,593		08 JUL 90
GENE-TOX	2,873		30 JAN 91
HSDB [®]	4,308		08 MAY 91
IRIS	475		08 MAY 91
RTECS [®]	106,575		21 FEB 91
TRI87	77,474		26 OCT 90
TRI88	83,216		27 NOV 90

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 Bldg., 38A, Rm. 4N421
 Bethesda, Maryland 20894

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The NLM Technical Bulletin is an administrative document sent to formal members of NLM's MEDLARS Online Network.

Technical Notes

Whenever applicable, the heading of each Technical Note includes a reference to the section of the Online Services Reference Manual, 1988, that is considered most relevant to the item being discussed, e.g., (Manual 4.7.2). Users should keep in mind that the item may pertain to other sections as well.

MEMORIAL DAY HOLIDAY SCHEDULE MONDAY, MAY 27, OBSERVED

System	Rates/Status
ELHILL	non-prime; non-guaranteed
TOXNET	non-prime; guaranteed
DOCLINE	not available

Service Desks

MMS	not staffed
DOCLINE	not staffed

THURSDAY, MAY 30 (ACTUAL HOLIDAY)

System	Rates/Status
ELHILL	regular; guaranteed
TOXNET	regular; guaranteed
DOCLINE	not applicable; guaranteed

Service Desks

MMS	staffed
DOCLINE	staffed

NLM ONLINE USERS' MEETING AND LOANSOME DOC/DOCLINE MEETINGS AT MLA

The NLM Online Users' Meeting will be held on Monday, June 3 from 12:00 noon to 12:45 pm at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association in San Francisco, CA. The meeting will be held in the Imperial A Ballroom of the San Francisco Hilton. Users will be updated on MEDLARS developments.

There will be a combined LOANSOME DOC/DOCLINE sharing meeting on Tuesday, June 4 from 7:00 am - 9:00 am. Because this is an informal meeting it will not appear in the official MLA program.

A PDQ User Group Meeting will not be held this year; however, there will be an MLA continuing education course titled "Using the PDQ database". See below for more information.

NLM UPDATE AT MLA

The NLM Update will be held on Monday, June 3 from 9:15 am - 10:45 am in the Continental Ballroom of the San Francisco Hilton. This meeting will feature presentations by the Director and other senior staff of the Library.

MLA CE COURSES

Library Operations and the National Center for Biotechnology Information are jointly presenting a continuing education class, "Biotechnology: The Emerging Databases" at MLA on Sunday, June 2 from 8:00 am - 12 noon. This course is designed to introduce librarians to the biotechnology databases available at NLM and from other sources.

The National Cancer Institute is offering a continuing education class at MLA titled "Using the PDQ Database" on Sunday, June 2 from 8:00 am - 12 noon. Become familiar with the organization and content of PDQ and fundamental search techniques. Learn to search the PDQ database with confidence.

The cost for each course is \$100 members/\$150 non-members. Please contact MLA for registration details.

CLINPROT DISCONTINUED

As announced in the January-February 1991 *Technical Bulletin*, effective March 1, 1991 the CLINPROT database was discontinued. With the addition of foreign and closed protocols to the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) PDQ database, the NCI decided to dismantle CLINPROT and focus its efforts on making PDQ its principal resource for cancer treatment protocols. PDQ contains almost all the protocol information CLINPROT did, but the summaries have been enhanced in several ways. In addition to protocol information, PDQ contains a cancer information file and a directory file. Refer to the January-February 1991 issue of the *Technical Bulletin* on page 59 for more details.

NEW NTIS TOLL-FREE PHONE NUMBER

The National Technical Information Service (NTIS) distributes many NLM publications and software products and is NLM's billing agent. NTIS now has a new toll-free telephone number for ordering publications (including RUSH orders) or for non-billing related customer service: 1-800-553-NTIS. The old telephone number for RUSH orders has been discontinued. This new toll-free number may be used by U.S. callers in all states except Virginia. From other countries and Virginia use the Virginia NTIS number: 703-487-4650. Also, orders for publications and software may be placed by FAX on: 703-321-8547.

Callers with questions regarding billing, deposit accounts, or purchase orders should continue to call the NTIS billing office on 1-800-423-9255 (U.S. callers including Virginia) or 703-487-4774 (other countries).

TOXLINE REGENERATION

The regenerated TOXLINE and TOXLINE65 files were made available in May 1991. During the rebuilding, four subfiles, in addition to TOXBIB and the MeSH-indexed portion of BIOSIS, were replaced. These four subfiles are EMIC, ETIC, CRISP, and TSCATS. Refer

to the January-February 1991 issue of the *Technical Bulletin* on pages 62-63 for details.

Because no regular TOXLINE updates were conducted in either March or April, searchers conducting their own SDI's should wait until the May TOXLINE update before conducting their routine searches. The May TOXLINE update will have the Entry Month value of 9105. Automatic SDI's will be run as usual against the update file, before it is incorporated into TOXLINE. Because the May TOXLINE update will include three months' worth of material, searchers should expect larger than usual retrieval from their routine searches.

TOXNET AVAILABLE ON MUMPS; INFONET ACCESS DISCONTINUED

Effective May 6, 1991, TOXNET was made available on a new MUMPS and microprocessor-based system. This new system provides greater processing power and faster response time at a lower cost to the Government.

One of the casualties of this new TOXNET implementation is the cessation of INFONET access to the TOXNET system of files. It is no longer cost effective for TOXNET to carry INFONET access any longer. An online TOXNEWS Bulletin was issued alerting users that effective May INFONET access to TOXNET is terminated; less than one percent of all TOXNET usage over the past year came via INFONET so this change should not have a serious impact on ELHILL users.

GRATEFUL MED ACCESS TO TOXNET

GRATEFUL MED users who have selected an INFONET number to access TOXNET need to correct their SETUP screens. Access to TOXNET via INFONET has been discontinued (see above). Delete the INFONET number and substitute another network. If you need help with this procedure, call the MEDLARS service desk 1-800-638-8480, 8:30-5:00, Monday-Friday ET.

Please note that INFONET phone numbers may still be used to access the MEDLARS files (MEDLINE, etc.) and PDQ; only TOXNET access has been discontinued.

REVISED TOXNET REFERENCE GUIDE

The revised Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET) Reference Guide, dated February 1991, is now available. It provides a description of TOXNET commands, and login/logoff procedures. To request a free copy, please send a self-addressed mailing label to:

TOXNET Representative
Division of Specialized Information Services
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

GRATEFUL MED FOR THE MACINTOSH, VERSION 1.5

A new version of GRATEFUL MED for the Macintosh, Version 1.5 was released by the National Library of Medicine in April. This update has many improvements including its expanded use of the Macintosh interface. Version 1.5 was mailed free of charge to all who purchased Version 1.0. Contact the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) on 1-800-553-NTIS if you purchased Version 1.0 for the Macintosh but have not received Version 1.5. All new GRATEFUL MED Macintosh orders are now being filled with Version 1.5.

GRATEFUL MED FOR THE MACINTOSH VERSION 1.5 DEMO DISK

A GRATEFUL MED for the Macintosh Version 1.5 Demo disk is available free of charge. It reflects all the changes made to GRATEFUL MED for Version 1.5. This brief program demonstrates a MEDLINE search using GRATEFUL MED and can be used to show how GRATEFUL MED works. It has an automatic mode for use in exhibit areas or it can be used as a teaching tool. To use the Macintosh Version 1.5 demonstration, you must have Hypercard on your Macintosh. Look for this demo disk in your Version 1.5 package.

UpdateGM FOR THE PC GRATEFUL MED, VERSION 5.0

For the first time, the National Library of Medicine sent out an interim upgrade for GRATEFUL MED for the IBM. In February, the program, UpdateGM, was shipped to all registered GRATEFUL MED IBM users free of charge. This program updates Version 5.0 with the 1991 MeSH and new search features so the software will work properly with changes made to the NLM computer for 1991.

UpdateGM will only work for Version 5.0. Users of earlier versions should contact NTIS (1-800-553-NTIS) to arrange for shipment of Version 5.0. All future shipments of Version 5.0 will come complete with the UpdateGM program.

ONCOLOGY OVERVIEWS

The International Cancer Information Center of the National Cancer Institute announces the availability of five new clinical ONCOLOGY OVERVIEWS. ONCOLOGY OVERVIEWS are specialized bibliographies with abstracts, each referencing 200-600 recent publications on a cancer topic of high current interest, drawn from over 4,000 sources. Leading researchers in the field covered by each OVERVIEW review and select the most relevant and significant abstracts for each topic, resulting in a tightly focused, quick reference to the most recent cancer literature.

These ONCOLOGY OVERVIEWS are available for purchase individually from the Superintendent of Documents. Appendix A of this issue contains ordering information.

THESAURUS BIOMEDICAL FRANCAIS/ANGLAIS

The 1990 edition of the bilingual French/English Biomedical Thesaurus of Medical Subject Headings

(MeSH) and their correspondence with PASCAL descriptors used in the CNRS databases is now available. The three-volume publication has been jointly produced by the IMA documentation center at INSERM (Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale) and by INIST (Institut de l'Information Scientifique et Technique).

The Thesaurus is issued in three volumes:

- Volume 1 - an alphabetic list of French MeSH descriptors and subheadings
- Volume 2 - an English-French index of MeSH descriptors plus a French-language index of MeSH terms and the corresponding PASCAL terms
- Volume 3 - the French version of MeSH tree structures and permuted terms

Prices are 1150 French francs for Volume 1, 800 francs each for Volumes 2 and 3, or 2400 francs for the complete set. Orders may be addressed to either INSERM or INIST; payment must accompany each order.

Les Editions INSERM
 101, Rue de Tolbiac
 75654 Paris 13
 France

Tel: (1) 45.85.68.56
 FAX: (1) 45.85.68.56

INIST DIFFUSION
 2, Allee du Parc de Brabois
 F-54514 Vandoeuvre-les-Nancy
 France

Tel: 33.83.50.46.64
 FAX: 33.83.50.46.66

GENE-TOX on TOXNET

Continued from page 1

Unit Record and File Structure

GENE-TOX is organized by chemical and contains one record for each unique chemical. Information is hierarchically organized into 3 categories (indicated by ** in Figure 1): one for Administrative Information and two subject categories. Refer to Figure 1 for the unit record structure and to the toluene record in Figure 2A for a complete sample GENE-TOX record.

The Substance Identification (ID) category contains data fields for Chemical Name (NAME), CAS Registry Number (RN) and Synonyms (SY). In addition, a Chemical Classification Category (CCAT) allows for retrieval based on selected chemical functional groups, such as benzene rings, azo groups, halides, etc. For example, to search for nitriles, enter the following at the "USER:" prompt:

(CCAT) nitriles

The mutagenicity test results are organized into 2 data fields (GENA and GENB) in the MUTAGENICITY STUDIES (MSTU) category. (See the GENE-TOX

Unit Record in Figure 1 for field names and mnemonics.) The data are divided according to the dates when the assay systems were selected by EPA for review. Within each data field, information is further arranged in data tabs, indicated by brackets ([]) in Figure 1. The data tabs link together associated study results but do not themselves have mnemonics and are not, therefore, individually searchable or printable.

Data tabs for REFERENCE and for PANEL REPORT contain a 5-digit EMIC/EMICBACK Reference Number and a brief bibliographic citation. The REFERENCE citation is for an original scientific paper that describes the assay system methodology and results. The PANEL REPORT citation identifies the official report of the GENE-TOX panel that evaluated the specific test system; this report is always published in the "Reviews in Genetic Toxicology" section of Mutation Research. Users wishing to see the complete bibliographic citations for these assays can transfer into EMICBACK, for example, with a FILE EMICBACK command and search for the 5 digit number using the (SI) qualifier. Figure 2A shows first searching by chemical name in GENE-TOX and Figure 2B illustrates retrieving one of the bibliographic citations cited in PANEL REPORT with (SI) qualifier EMICBACK .

0.	**	ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
GTN		GENE-TOX Record Number
DATE		Last Revision Date
UPDT		Update History
RLEN		Record Length
1.	ID	** SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION
NAME		Name of Substance
RN		CAS Registry Number
SY		Synonyms
CCAT		Chemical Classification Category
2.	MSTU	** MUTAGENICITY STUDIES
GENB		GENE-TOX Evaluation B (post-1980)
		[Species/Cell Type:]
		[Sex:]
		[Assay Type:]
		[Assay Code:]
		[Results:]
		[Activation:]
		[Dose Response:]
		[Panel Report:]
		[Reference:]
GENA		GENE-TOX Evaluation A (pre-1980)
		[Species/Cell Type:]
		[Sex:]
		[Assay Type:]
		[Assay Code:]
		[Results:]
		[Activation:]
		[Dose Response:]
		[Panel Report:]
		[Reference:]

Figure 1 - The GENE-TOX Unit Record

What genetic toxicology tests have been evaluated by EPA's Gene-Tox Program for toluene?

[GENETOX] SS 1 /cf?

USER:
(NAME) toluene
Search in progress
SS (2) PSTG (1)

[GENETOX] SS 2 /cf?

USER:
prt d1 indented continuous

```

1 - GENETOX
GENE-TOX NUMBER          950
LAST REVISION DATE      910130
UPDATE HISTORY           Complete update on 01/30/91, 5 fields
                           added/edited/deleted.
RECORD LENGTH            664
NAME OF SUBSTANCE        TOLUENE
CAS REGISTRY NUMBER      108-88-3
GENE-TOX EVALUATION B (POST-1980)
o SPECIES/CELL TYPE      : Mammalian polychromatic erythrocytes
                           all species
o ASSAY TYPE              : Micronucleus test
o ASSAY CODE              : MNT+
o RESULTS                 : Positive
o REFERENCE               : EMIC/64826; J BACTERIOL 161:767-
                           768,1985
                           **PEER REVIEWED**

GENE-TOX EVALUATION A (PRE-1980)
o SPECIES/CELL TYPE      : SA7/SHE cells (Syrian hamster embryo
                           cells)
o ASSAY TYPE              : Cell transformation
o ASSAY CODE              : CT7-
o RESULTS                 : Negative
o PANEL REPORT           : EMIC/50076; MUTAT RES 114:283-385,1983
                           **PEER REVIEWED**

GENE-TOX EVALUATION A (PRE-1980)
o SPECIES/CELL TYPE      : Escherichia coli polA (W3110 vs P3478)
o ASSAY TYPE              : Rec-assay, without S9 metabolic
                           activation
o ASSAY CODE              : RE1T
o RESULTS                 : No conclusion
o ACTIVATION              : Without S9 metabolic activation
o PANEL REPORT           : EMIC/45048; MUTAT RES 87:211-297,1981
                           **PEER REVIEWED**

GENE-TOX EVALUATION A (PRE-1980)
o SPECIES/CELL TYPE      : Human
o ASSAY TYPE              : Sister-chromatid exchange (SCE) in
                           vitro
o ASSAY CODE              : SC1-
o RESULTS                 : Negative
o PANEL REPORT           : EMIC/41613; MUTAT RES 87:17-62,1981
                           **PEER REVIEWED**

GENE-TOX EVALUATION A (PRE-1980)
o SPECIES/CELL TYPE      : Mouse
o SEX                     : Male
o ASSAY TYPE              : Sperm morphology
o ASSAY CODE              : SPI-
o RESULTS                 : Negative
o PANEL REPORT           : EMIC/50126; MUTAT RES 115:1-72,1983
                           **PEER REVIEWED**
    
```

Figure 2A - Searching by Chemical Name in GENE-TOX

```

[GENETOX] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
file emicback                                [Transfer to EMICBACK]

You are now connected to the following file:
    EMICBACK

[EMICBACK] SS 1 /cf?                          [Searches SI field in EMICBACK
USER:                                          for the Panel Report from the
(si) 50126                                    mouse study in Figure 2A]

    Search in progress
SS (1) PSTG (1)

[EMICBACK] SS 2 /cf?                          [Prints bibliographic citation
USER:                                          for the GENE-TOX Panel Report]
prt only bib compressed

1 - EMICBACK
SI - 50126
AU - WYROBEK, ANDREW J. ; GORDON, LAURIE A. ; BURKHART, JAMES G. ;
    FRANCIS, MARY W. ; KAPP, ROBERT W.JR. ; LETZ, GIDEON ; MALLING,
    HEINRICH V. ; TOPHAM, JOHN C. ; WHORTON, M.DONALD
TI - AN EVALUATION OF THE MOUSE SPERM MORPHOLOGY TEST AND OTHER
    SPERM TESTS IN NONHUMAN MAMMALS: A REPORT OF THE U.S.
    ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY GENE-TOX PROGRAM
SO - MUTAT RES 115:1-72,1983
    
```

Figure 2B - Searching EMICBACK for a Citation from GENE-TOX

Searching GENE-TOX

Users interested in comprehensive data retrieval, without regard to the dates when EPA selected the assays for review, are advised to search and print with the MSTU category mnemonic, as the examples in this article illustrate (see Figure 3). This approach will also facilitate CROSSFILE searching with RTECS and CCRIS, two other TOXNET files containing mutagenicity data in their own MSTU data fields (see Figure 4). Despite the absence of a field specifically

devoted to mutagenicity in HSDB, this file also contains related information in the HUMAN TOXICITY and NON HUMAN TOXICITY fields. GENE-TOX and its peer-reviewed data significantly expand TOXNET's coverage in the field of genetic toxicology.

Note: "GENE-TOX" is not an abbreviation, but the official and full name of this file. To access it online, drop the hyphen and type FILE GENETOX or simply FILE GENE.

What chemicals have tested positive in genetic toxicology tests using human lymphocytes?

[GENETOX] SS 2 /cf?

USER:

same (MSTU) Human and lymphocytes and positive
Search in progress

67 OCCURRENCES IN 54 RECORDS

SS (3) PSTG (54)

[The SAME command
retrieves studies
where these search
terms appear in the
same occurrence.]

[GENETOX] SS 3 /cf?

USER:

prt only name 1:5

1 - GENETOX
NAME - BENZENE

2 - GENETOX
NAME - CAFFEINE

3 - GENETOX
NAME - EPICHLORHYDRIN

4 - GENETOX
NAME - UREA

5 - GENETOX
NAME - VINYL CHLORIDE

Figure 3 - Searching Broadly for Mutagenicity Studies

What are some mutagenicity studies with Escherichia coli as the test organism? (crossfile search with CCRIS and GENE-TOX.)

[GENETOX] SS 3 /cf?

USER:
file CCRIS GENETOX
You are now cross-file connected to the following files:
CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS RESEARCH INFO SYSTEM
GENE-TOX
The mutagenicity data in this file has been peer reviewed.

[Note the unhyphenated format of GENETOX is used with the FILE command]

[CCRIS,GENETOX] SS 3 /cf?

USER:
(MSTU) coli
Search in progress
SS (4) PSTG (510)

[One file uses E. coli; the other uses Escherichia coli. For best results search on species (coli) alone.]

[CCRIS,GENETOX] SS 4 /cf?

USER:
prt hits 1 cont

[prints the first set of linked CCRIS and GENETOX records]

```

-----
1 - CCRIS
NAME - ANFT
RN - 38514-71-5
MSTU -
o TEST SYSTEM : E. COLI WP2
o STRAIN/INDICATOR : WP2
o METABOLIC ACTIVATION : NONE
o METHOD : SPOT
o DOSE RANGE : 10 UG
o RESULTS : POSITIVE
o REFERENCE : [BRUSICK,DJ, SIMMON,VF, ROSENKRANZ,HS,
RAY,VA AND STAFFORD,RS;
AN EVALUATION OF THE ESCHERICHIA COLI
WP2
AND WP2UVRA REVERSE MUTATION ASSAY;
MUTAT. RES. 76:169-190, 1980 ]
o REFERENCE : [MCCALLA,DR AND VOUTSINOS,D;
ON THE MUTAGENICITY OF NITROFURANS;
MUTAT. RES. 26:3-16, 1974 ]

1 - GENETOX
GTN - 3693
NAME - 4-(5-NITRO-2-FURANYL)-2-THIAZOLAMINE
RN - 38514-71-5
GENA -
o SPECIES/CELL TYPE : Escherichia coli WP2 UVRA
o ASSAY TYPE : Tryptophan reverse mutation
o ASSAY CODE : WPU-
o RESULTS : Negative
o PANEL REPORT : EMIC/37490; MUTAT RES 76:169-190,1980
**PEER REVIEWED**

GENA -
o SPECIES/CELL TYPE : Escherichia coli WP2
o ASSAY TYPE : Tryptophan reverse mutation
o ASSAY CODE : WP2+
o RESULTS : Positive
o PANEL REPORT : EMIC/37490; MUTAT RES 76:169-190,1980
**PEER REVIEWED**
    
```

Figure 4 - CROSSFILE Search in CCRIS and GENE-TOX

AIDSLINE Update

Additional Meeting Abstracts in AIDSLINE

In May 1991, 123 meeting abstracts from the Eighth Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models of AIDS and 58 AIDS-related meeting abstracts from the 90th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology were added to AIDSLINE. These abstracts were added directly to AIDSLINE rather than via a pull from another MEDLARS database. The abstracts from the Eighth Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models of AIDS all have a Secondary Source Identifier (SI) of "PRIM8/unique identifier" and the abstracts from the 90th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology all have a Secondary Source Identifier (SI) of "ASM90/unique identifier". All of these citations contain a Publication Type (PT) of "MEETING ABSTRACT" and are in English.

NLM will include these meeting abstracts in the AIDSLINE Automatic SDIs. As with previous meeting abstracts, all the information available in the published abstract volume is included in the online citation; requesting an interlibrary loan will not supply any additional information.

AVLINE-Derived Citations Added to AIDSLINE

On March 7, 1991, 209 AVLINE-derived citations were added to AIDSLINE. These citations all have a

Secondary Source Identifier (SI) of "AV/unique identifier". AVLINE citations will be added to AIDSLINE on a monthly basis in conjunction with the HEALTH, CANCERLIT, and CATLINE citations. The structure of these AVLINE-derived citations is similar to that of the CATLINE-derived records in AIDSLINE. See the AIDSLINE article beginning on page 41 of the January-February 1991 issue of the *Technical Bulletin* for CATLINE record details.

AIDSLINE Strategy Update

The strategy used to update AIDSLINE has been revised to include the three journal titles listed below that have recently been selected for indexing:

JOURNAL NAME	JOURNAL TITLE ABBREVIATION (TA)
1. AIDS Care	AIDS Care (TA)
2. AIDS Clinical Review	AIDS Clin Rev (TA)
3. International Journal of STD and AIDS	Int J STD AIDS (TA)

This addition, effective for the 9106 (EM), increases the number of journals included in the AIDSLINE strategy to eight. The previous AIDSLINE strategy was published on page 45 of the January-February 1991 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*. The revised strategy is shown in Figure 1. To see the revised strategy online, type "DISPLAY MEDLARS.AIDS".

The search strategy used for 1991 updates of AIDSLINE is reproduced below.

- SS1 = EXPLODE HTLV VIRUSES OR EXPLODE SIMIAN RETROVIRUSES OR
EXPLODE HTLV ANTIBODIES OR EXPLODE HTLV ANTIGENS OR
EXPLODE HTLV INFECTIONS OR EXPLODE RECEPTORS, HIV OR
AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS OR GENE PRODUCTS, NEF OR GENE PRODUCTS, REV OR
GENES, NEF OR GENES, REV OR HIV SEROPREVALENCE
- SS2 = GENE PRODUCTS, RAP OR GENE PRODUCTS, REX OR GENE PRODUCTS, TAX OR
GENE PRODUCTS, VIF OR GENE PRODUCTS, VPU OR GENES, PX OR
GENES, VIF OR GENES, VPU
- SS3 = SIMIAN ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME OR
BOVINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY-LIKE SYNDROME OR
BOVINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY-LIKE VIRUS OR
FELINE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME OR
FELINE IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS OR
MURINE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
- SS4 = EXPLODE HIV LONG TERMINAL REPEAT OR HIV PROTEASE
- SS5 = (TW) FAIDS OR FTLV OR FELINE AND AIDS OR SRV-1 OR SRV-2 OR
SRV-3 OR SRV-4 OR SRV-5 OR SAIDS AND
NOT EXP ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS (MH) OR SIMIAN AND
AIDS OR STLV OR MAIDS AND IMMUNOLOGIC DEFICIENCY SYNDROMES
- SS6 = (TW) HIV OR HTLV AND III OR LYMPHADENOPATHY AND ASSOCIATED AND
VIRUS OR AIDS AND RELATED AND COMPLEX OR LAV OR HUMAN AND
IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND VIRUS OR HUMAN AND T AND CELL AND
LYMPHOTROPIC AND VIRUS AND III OR AIDS AND ALL RETROVIR: OR
ARV OR HUMAN AND T AND CELL AND LEUKEMIA AND VIRUS AND III OR
HIV AND I OR HIV AND II OR HIV1 OR HIV2 OR HIVI OR HIVII OR
HIV-1 OR HIV-2
- SS7 = (TA) AIDS RES HUM RETROVIRUSES OR AIDS OR AIDS RES OR
AIDS EDUC PREV OR J ACQUIR IMMUNE DEFIC SYNDR OR
AIDS CLIN REV OR AIDS CARE OR INT J STD AIDS
- SS8 = GENE PRODUCTS, TAT OR GENES, TAT OR SARCOMA, KAPOSI'S OR
EXPLODE ANTIVIRAL AGENTS OR PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII OR
PNEUMONIA, PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII OR NF-KAPPA B OR
CONTACT TRACING OR TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR, SP1
- SS9 = (TW) AIDS OR ACQUIRED AND IMMUNODEFICIENCY AND SYNDROME OR
ACQUIRED AND IMMUNE AND DEFICIENCY AND SYNDROME
- SS10 = 8 AND 9
- SS11 = 1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 10

Figure 1 Search Strategy Used for 1991 AIDSLINE Updates

(Revised April 1991)

Searching for Disallowed Subheadings in the MEDLINE and HEALTH Databases

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American Hospital Association Resource Center

Background

Starting in 1990, the way subheadings are assigned to main headings was changed in order to promote increased logic and greater consistency in their use. Previously, specific subheadings were assigned to broad categories, but beginning in 1990 they have been assigned at a tree-by-tree level and, within a tree, on a heading-by-heading basis. This is implemented through the addition of a new field, called Allowable Qualifiers (AQ) to the MeSH vocabulary database (File MESH) for each main heading record. The AQ entry lists all qualifiers (another name for subheadings) that can be used with individual main headings.

The introduction to Medical Subject Headings--Annotated Alphabetic List, 1991 (Annotated MeSH) contains on pages I-107 through I-117 a section entitled, "Topical Subheadings by Allowable Category" (topical lists), which shows the breakdown of subcategories and their subheadings. One preliminary paragraph is particularly important:

"It should be noted, however, that these lists are provided as general guidelines only. Each MeSH heading has been assigned a set of allowable subheadings that makes sense for that heading; when a named list contains a subheading that does not fit well with the heading, that subheading is rejected as an allowable qualifier. Conversely, when a useful subheading lies outside a particular named list assigned to a heading, the list is amplified to make the subheading available."

In addition, it should be noted that the annotations provided with main headings in Annotated MeSH do not always reflect either these lists or the AQ field. The AQ field is the authority, and searchers will find it in File MESH. The net effect of this change, beginning with citations added to MEDLINE and HEALTH during the January 1990 Entry Month (EM) is that during the indexing process, only the subheadings in the AQ field for a main heading may be assigned to it. Consequently,

for searchers, only the subheadings in the AQ field for a main heading will retrieve citations added from 9001 (EM) forward. Prior to January 1990, only subheadings permitted to a category could be paired with a heading in that category.

The Impact on Searching

The discussion above explains discrepancies you may have found while searching MEDLINE and HEALTH: a particular main heading/subheading combination retrieves pre-1990 citations, but does not retrieve recent ones; or it retrieves pre-1990 and 1991 citations, but not 1990 citations. You are confused because the annotation permits it, or the new topical lists permit it, or you have searched with the combination in the past and consistently retrieved citations. You suspect that the combination was or is currently disallowed. How do you locate articles on that particular aspect of that topic during the period when it was disallowed - articles entered in HEALTH or MEDLINE since 1989 or just during 1990?

The Solution

In general, try this procedure when searching online in HEALTH or MEDLINE for the particular aspect of a topic for which a MeSH subheading is available.

- Use a main heading/subheading combination that the annotation allows, that the topical lists allow, that you have used successfully in the past, or that seems logical to you.
- Examine your retrieval for citation currency. If the citations are all pre-1990, or if there are citations entered in 1991, but none in 1990, the combination is probably disallowed now or was disallowed during 1990.
- If the citations' dates of publication lead you to suspect the subheading was not allowed during 1990 or 1991, and the subheading is also a main heading, coordinate that main heading with your topic for that time period.
- In addition, use some ingenuity to find other main headings or Text Words close in meaning to the aspect you want, and coordinate them with your topic for that time period.

If you are searching Index Medicus or Hospital Literature Index (or other MEDLARS-produced recurring bibliographies that use MeSH terminology) for

a disallowed main heading/subheading combination, look for relevant citations "up front" under the main heading. That is, they will be listed directly under the main heading, before the subheadings begin.

Examples

The examples below give some online search strategies for disallowed combinations that searchers have brought to the attention of MEDLARS Management Section/NLM or the American Hospital Association Resource Center. They are all topics for which a consistent retrieval over time would be expected. All searches were performed after the February 1991 update; examples 1 and 3 were performed on MEDLINE, while all others were performed on HEALTH. While search strategies for all examples would be similarly applicable to both databases, the choice of MEDLINE or HEALTH depends on whether the topic is clinical or administrative in nature. Dates ranging from 891027 to 901227 (DA) locate citations

entered between December 1989 and February 1991, while dates ranging from 891027 to 901026 (DA) locate citations entered just during 1990. (One caution: Due to initial problems in implementing the AQ field for 1990, a disallowed combination may occasionally be found in MEDLINE or HEALTH in the 9001 update.)

1. How to retrieve citations on Critical Care Nursing (CRITICAL CARE/NU is currently not permitted.)

NURSING is also a main heading. In 1990, /NU was disallowed with most of the 19 main headings under GENERAL PATIENT CARE (NON MESH) in the E2 Category (Therapeutics). One of the main headings listed is CRITICAL CARE. To retrieve recent aspects of critical care nursing, numerous "nursing" main headings can be coordinated with CRITICAL CARE. See Figure 1. There is also a strong probability that any citation in which /NU has been assigned to any main heading is relevant, although some false drops may occur.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
critical care/nu
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (67)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and from 891027 to 901227 (da)

*NONE-
(Note: Indicates combination was disallowed in 1990.)
SS 2 /C?
USER:
critical care

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (1409)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
2 and exp nurses or 2 and exp nursing or
CNT 3
2 and exp nursing care or 2 and nu (sh)

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (384)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
3 and from 891027 to 901227 (da)

PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (271)

```

Figure 1 - Retrieving Citations on Critical Care Nursing

Lack of retrieval from the first SS 2 indicates that you must use other search strategies to retrieve recent citations. Sample citations from the citations retrieved in SS 4 include:

- Education for critical care nursing. Annu Rev Nurs Res 1990;8:161-76.
- Implementation of standards for nursing care of the critically ill. J Nurs Qual Assur 1990 May;4(3):53-9.
- Aging, immunity, and critical care nursing. Crit Care Nurs Clin North Am 1989 Dec;1(4):787-95.

2. How to retrieve citations on Peer Review - Legal Issues

(PEER REVIEW/LJ is currently not permitted.)

LEGISLATION as well as JURISPRUDENCE are also main headings. Coordinate these main headings with main headings that express your topic when /LJ is disallowed. See Figure 2. Also, the probability is high that any citation in which /LJ has been assigned to any main heading is relevant, but again some false drops may occur.

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
peer review/lj

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (147)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and from 891027 to 901227 (da)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (1)
(Note: Citation has 9001 Entry Month. Indicates
combination was disallowed in 1990.)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
peer review

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (2227)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
3 and legislation or 3 and jurisprudence or 3 and lj (sh)

PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (396)

SS 5 /C?
USER:
4 and from 891027 to 901227 (da)

PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (54)
(Note: This will logically include the citation from SS 2.)
```

Figure 2 - Retrieving Citations on Peer Review-Legal Issues

Citations retrieved in SS 2 indicate that you must use alternative search techniques to retrieve recent citations. Sample citations from the 54 retrieved include:

- Protecting hospitals from judicial narrowing of state peer review statutes. Healthspan 1990 Oct;7(9):8-11.
- New peer review reporting and disclosure requirements-- Part I. Tex Med 1990 Feb;86(2):55-60.
- Peer review, privileges: MDs fear legal tangles. Hospitals 1989 Dec 5;63(23):28-9, 31, 33.

3. How to retrieve citations on Lymphocyte Subsets for 1990

(LYMPHOCYTES/CL was not permitted in 1990; LYMPHOCYTES SUBSETS was introduced in 1991.)

CLASSIFICATION is also a main heading. From 1980 through 1989, /CL was allowed with the A11 Category (Cells). LYMPHOCYTES is listed in this Category. During this period, lymphocyte subsets were indexed as LYMPHOCYTES/CL. The search below indicates how to search A11 Category main headings for recent aspects of "classification". Since LYMPHOCYTE SUBSETS is a new MeSH heading in 1991, the relevant period for searching the disallowed qualifier in this case is 1990. See Figure'3.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
exp lymphocytes/cl

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (927)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and from 891027 to 901227 (da)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (1)
(Note: Citation has 9001 Entry Month. Indicates
combination was disallowed in 1990.)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
exp lymphocytes

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (17155)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
3 and classification

*NONE-
SS 4 /C?
USER:
3 and all subset:(tw)

PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (1710)

SS 5 /C?
USER:
4 and from 891027 to 901026 (da)

PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (1112)

SS 6 /C?
USER:
lymphocyte subsets

PROG:
SS (6) PSTG (74)
(Note: Citations are 9101, 9102, and 9103 Entry Months.)

```

Figure 3 - Retrieving Citations on Lymphocyte Subsets

Retrieval from SS 2 indicates that you must use other search methods to locate recent citations. Because coordination of EXP LYMPHOCYTES with CLASSIFICATION fails to retrieve citations, Text Words must be used, in this case, variations of "subsets". Sample titles from citations retrieved in SS 5 include:

- Allo-activated CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocyte subsets: new ultrastructural findings based on computer-assisted image analysis. Eur J Haematol 1990 Mar;44(3):179-85.
- Inflammatory cells in chronic middle ear disease. Value of lymphocyte subset determination in ear surgery. Acta Otolaryngol (Stockh) 1990 Jan-Feb;109(1-2):124-9.

- Unusual lymphocyte subset distribution in some depressed patients. J Clin Psychiatry 1990 Feb;51(2):51-2.

4. How to retrieve citations on Methods of Health Services Research

(HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH/MT was not permitted in 1990.)

Prior to 1990 MeSH, /MT was allowed with the N2-4 Categories (Health Care) in the Tree Structures. Beginning in 1990, the topical lists allow it only with the N2 Category. METHODS also is a main heading. In addition, there are a variety of terms that are equivalents of 'methods' in different contexts. See Figure 4.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
health services research/mt

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (268)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and from 891027 to 901227 (da)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (18)
(Note: Citations have 9101 and 9102 Entry Months.
Indicates combination was disallowed in 1990, but allowed
in 1991.)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
health services research

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (3763)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
3 and methods
PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (53)

```

Figure 4 - Searching for Methods of Health Services Research

Figure 4 continues on p.19


```

SS 5 /C?
USER:
3 and research design or 3 and models, statistical or
CNT 5
3 and models, theoretical or 3 and cost benefit anal or
CNT 5
3 and costs a#d cost analysis

PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (640)

SS 6 /C?
USER:
4 or 5

PROG:
SS (6) PSTG (678)

SS 7 /C?
USER:
6 and from 891027 to 901026 (da)

PROG:
SS (7) PSTG (97)

```

Figure 4 Continued - Methods of Health Services Research

Retrieval from SS 2 indicates that you must use alternative search techniques to retrieve citations entered in 1990. While the 53 citations retrieved by SS 4 are all relevant, SS 5 expands the retrieval considerably by coordinating with main headings that either are or imply "methods" in the context of research methods. Sample citations from those retrieved in SS 7 include:

- Using administrative diagnostic data to assess the quality of hospital care. Pitfalls and potential of ICD-9-CM. *Int J Technol Assess Health Care* 1990;6(2):272-81.
- Ethical issues in administrative continuous improvement. Applying the concept of prior notification to the conduct of firm trials. *Med Care* 1990 Sep;28(9):822-33.
- Using health indicators in calculating the AAPCC (adjusted average per capita cost). *Adv Health Econ Health Serv Res* 1989;10:75-109.

5. How to retrieve citations on hospital medical staff organization

(MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL/OG was not permitted in 1990.)

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION also is a main heading. In addition, organizational aspects comprise most of the N4 Category (Health Services Administration), and can be searched with the pre-explosion:

ORGANIZATION A#D ADMINISTRATION (PX).

See Figure 5. While /OG was previously allowed with all of the N2 Category (Health Facilities, Manpower and Services), in 1990 it was disallowed with most of the HEALTH MANPOWER main headings.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
medical staff, hospital/og

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (3763)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
1 and from 891027 to 901227 (da)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (6)
(Note: 1 citation has 9001 Entry Month; 5 citations have
9101 or 9102 Entry Months. Indicates combination was
disallowed in 1990, but allowed in 1991.)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
medical staff, hospital

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (4961)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
3 and organization a#d administration (px)

PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (2640)

SS 5 /C?
USER:
4 and from 891027 to 901026 (da)

PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (240)

Figure 5 - Searching Organization of Hospital Medical Staff

Retrieval from SS 2 indicates that you must use other search strategies to retrieve citations entered in 1990. Sample titles from the 240 retrieved in SS 5 include:

- Physician contracting. Healthc Forum J 1990 Sep-Oct; 33(5):19-22.
- The medical staff development plan. Top Health Care Financ 1990 Spring;16(3):77-82.
- Medical staff: realigning the power. Trustee 1990 Jul; 43(7):26.

Summary

NLM's Index and MeSH Sections have worked together to reinstate or to add many disallowed combinations for 1991 MeSH. Also, many annotations have been changed to reflect the AQ field more accurately. To restate what you have seen in the above searches, some of the combinations described above are allowed again in 1991, notably:

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH/MT
TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT,
BIOMEDICAL/MT
MEDICAL STAFF, HOSPITAL/OG

But NLM will not reindex the citations created during 1990, so you must adjust your strategy to retrieve pertinent citations from that time period using the hints presented in this article.

If you consider a disallowed subheading to be an aspect of the topic you are searching that has received and will continue to receive considerable attention, communicate with the MeSH Section at NLM as follows to request that the subheading be allowed with that main heading.

Medical Subject Headings Section
National Library of Medicine
Bldg. 38A, Rm. B2E17
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894
Telephone: 301-496-1495

This also applies to any discrepancies you may find in Annotated MeSH regarding allowed subheadings. If you inform the MeSH Section about the discrepancy, every attempt will be made to resolve it. This is an ongoing process and many corrections were made for 1991. Both NLM and the AHA Resource Center aim to provide timely access to topics appropriate to health care administration and clinical medicine in the HEALTH and MEDLINE databases and they want to help you locate that information efficiently and profitably.

Gold Standard Search

Now you have another chance to match wits against the NLM experts. This is the third in a series of search strategies developed by an expert searcher here at NLM. These searches are usually based on actual requests; but the strategies are developed at NLM with no interaction between the requester and the searcher. However, in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the MEDLARS Management Section, this month's search topic was developed at NLM on the subject of computerized information retrieval. The size and nature of the intermediate results influenced the final search strategy of the searcher. If very few citations were retrieved, the strategy was broadened. If over 100 citations were retrieved (a number that was arbitrarily defined as too many to scan for relevance), the strategy was refined to increase precision.

If you mail us a copy of your search strategy with a printout of citations and abstracts and your strategy is selected for publication in this column, you could win either a copy of GRATEFUL MED or one hour of free search time. Limit your retrieval to 50 or fewer citations. In cases of multiple submissions of identical winning strategies, the first one to arrive across the editor's desk is the prizewinner. Relevancy determinations will be made here at NLM and all decisions of the judges will be final.

The search request for this contest is:

The role of the National Library of Medicine in the development of user-friendly computerized information retrieval systems.

Search hints for direct searchers:

Select your database carefully. Limit your retrieval to English-language citations. Think about different ways to capture the concept of end-user, and consider alternative MeSH headings for information retrieval systems.

Search hints for GRATEFUL MED users:

Select your database with care. Remember to use the F10 key to look at MeSH headings. Limit retrieval to English.

There are no exact answers or absolutely correct strategies, only best approximations, just like real life. Good luck!

Please send a copy of your search strategy with the retrieval, including printed abstracts and an indication of the search mode used (i.e., GRATEFUL MED or searching the database directly) to:

Gold Standard Searches
MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

Search Hint: Prequalification Needed for Search Terms That Are Also ELHILL Commands

Prequalification, i.e., entering the search qualifier in front of the term being searched rather than following it, is necessary when you enter a search term in the ELHILL system at the beginning of a search line when the term is also an ELHILL command. For example, enter **(pt) comment** rather than **comment (pt)**. If you do not prequalify, the ELHILL software will act upon the term as the command rather than search for the term.

The reason is that the ELHILL software matches up what it finds beginning in the first position of the search line against the ELHILL command list. If there is a match, the term is interpreted as a command. The

list of ELHILL commands is shown in Table 1 on page 25 following this article. You can type EXPLAIN COMMANDS while online in ELHILL to display this list.

As an example, COMMENT is an ELHILL command which enables you to send questions or remarks to the MEDLARS Management Section staff. "Comment" is also one of the new Publication Types for the 1991 system described in an article on pages 21-24 of the September-October 1990 *Technical Bulletin*. As the example in Figure 1 shows, if you enter **comment (pt)** at the beginning of the search line you will be thrown into the COMMENT command rather than searching on the value "comment" in the PT field as intended.

```
SS 1 /C?  
USER:  
comment (pt)  
PROG:  
DOES YOUR COMMENT REQUIRE A RESPONSE FROM NLM? (YES/NO)  
n  
PROG:  
CONTINUE WITH YOUR COMMENT OR TYPE THE WORD FINISHED.  
  
USER:  
finished  
PROG:  
  
SS 1 /C?  
USER:
```

Figure 1 - Attempting to Search on Comment (PT)

In order to "get out" of the COMMENT command without leaving a message, answer "n" to the first prompt and then type the word "finished".

Prequalify the search term as shown below to avoid being thrown into the COMMENT command.

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
(pt) comment
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (220)
```

Here comment (pt) is searched as a Publication Type; 220 records are retrieved with the value "comment" in the PT field. A similar situation occurs when wanting to search for NEWS as a publication type. Enter (pt) news rather than news (pt). The latter will be interpreted as the NEWS command.

Note that prequalification is necessary only if the search term is entered at the beginning of the search line. As explained above, the ELHILL software matches up what it finds beginning in the first position of the search line against an ELHILL command list. In the example below, prequalification is not necessary because comment (pt) is not entered at the beginning of the search line.

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
n engl j med (ta) and comment (pt)
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (27)
```

Remember, any search term that is also an ELHILL command must be prequalified if it is entered at the beginning of the search line. Additional examples are shown below:

1. A search for articles from the journal "News and Views":

The Title Abbreviation is "news views". The ELHILL software interprets "news" to be a command rather than

a search term. The solution here again is to prequalify the search term.

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
news views (ta)
PROG:
```

```
ILLEGAL NEWS COMMAND;
FOR TEXT WORD SEARCHING, USE
PREQUALIFICATION.
```

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
(ta) news views
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (3)
```

2. A search for the word display as a text word (TW).

The ELHILL software attempts to execute the DISPLAY command rather than search for "display" as a Text Word. It tries to DISPLAY a stored search with the name of (TW) and cannot. Again, prequalification is the solution to retrieve records containing "display" as a Text Word.

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
display (tw)
PROG:
STORED SEARCH 'TW' CANNOT BE FOUND.
```

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
(tw) display
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (2,474)
```

If you enter a search term at the beginning of the search line and receive a strange programming message, try prequalifying the term(s). It's likely you've chosen an ELHILL command word for your search strategy and prequalification will retrieve citations and eliminate the unexpected programming message.

SS 1 /C?

USER:

explain commands

PROG:

ELHILL 3 HAS A TOTAL OF 38 COMMANDS. THEIR NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS ARE:

COMMENT	
DIAGRAM	DIAG
DISPLAY	DISP
ELEMENTS	ELEMS
ERASEALL	ERSLL
ERASEBACK	ERSBK, BACKUP
EXPLAIN	EX
FILE	
FIND	FD
HELP	
KEEPSELECT	KEEPSEL
LISTSELECT	LISTSEL
MESHNO	MNO
MFSEARCH	MFS
NEIGHBOR	NBR
NEIGHBORDET	NBRDET, NBRD
NEWS	
NEXTFILE	NEXT
OFFSEARCH	
PRINT	PRT
PROFILE	PROF
PURGESEARCH	
PURGESELECT	PURGESEL
RENAME _____ TO _____	RNM _____ TO _____
RESTACK	RSTK, KEEP
RESTART	RST
RETURN	
SAVE	
SAVESEARCH	
SELECT	SEL
SHOW COST	
STOP	
STORESEARCH	
SUBHEADINGS	SUBS
SUPERPRINT	SPRINT
TFILE	
TREE	
USERS	
VERSION	

Table 1 - List of ELHILL Commands

Sorting Records in TOXNET's TRI Files: Part II

Philip Wexler

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Basic features of the SORT command in TRI were covered in the January-February 1991 *Technical Bulletin* on pages 32-36. This article deals with more advanced aspects of sorting.

SORT EVERY

The basic SORT command operates only on non-repeating fields. If you need to sort records by repeating

fields, the EVERY option must be used. While up to six mnemonics can be used with the basic SORT, SORT EVERY permits the sorting of only one mnemonic at a time. When a SORT EVERY set is printed, multiple displays of the same record are possible, one display for each occurrence of the field sorted on. The example in Figure 1 shows SORT EVERY being used on a single record, to provide an alphabetical listing of other off-site location states.

```

[TRI88] SS 1 /cf?
USER:
25015dpntb901we (facn)
  Search in progress
SS (1) PSTG (1)
[The search is
performed on a
unique Facility
Number (FACN).]

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
sort every ost
... SORT PROCESSING.
... SORT COMPLETED ON 10 OCCURRENCES
[Because Off-Site State
(OST) is a repeating
alphabetical field, SORT
EVERY is used,
after which the
ten retrieved
occurrences are each
displayed in separate]
records.]

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
prt ost onm only
[A display of only
the OSTs and ONMs
is requested.]

1 - TRI88
OLOCI-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: CWM (EMELLE) WASTE MANAGEMENT, INC.
o OST - STATE : AL

2 - TRI88
OLOCI-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: ENSCO, INC.
o OST - STATE : AR

3 - TRI88
OLOCI-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: CWM (CHICAGO) CHEMICAL SERVICES,
o OST - STATE : IL INC.

4 - TRI88
OLOCI-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: TRADE WASTE INCINERATION, INC.
o OST - STATE : IL

```

Figure 1 - SORT EVERY Alphabetically Lists Off-Site States

Figure 1 continues on p.27


```

5 - TRI88
OLOCi-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: DU PONT PONTCHARTRAIN WORKS
o OST - STATE : LA

6 - TRI88
OLOCi-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: DU PONT CHAMBERS WORKS
o OST - STATE : NJ

7 - TRI88
OLOCi-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: CWM (MODEL CITY) CHEMICAL SERVICES,
o OST - STATE : NY INC.

8 - TRI88
OLOCi-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: ROSS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
o OST - STATE : OH

9 - TRI88
OLOCi-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: SOLVENT RESOURCE RECOVERY, INC.
o OST - STATE : OH

10 - TRI88
OLOCi-
o ONM - OFF-SITE NAME: GSX CORPORATION
o OST - STATE : SC

```

Figure 1 Cont. - SORT EVERY

The above ten occurrences all derive from the single record retrieved in SS 1. The PRINT command results in one display of the record for each sorted OST occurrence.

The REPEATING fields/subfields to be used with SORT EVERY are: SIC, FDBN, EPAN, NPDES, UIC, MUSE, PUSE, OUSE, AIRNR, AIRNB, AIRPR, AIRPB, RSTR, WR, WB, SPER, UINJR, UINJB, LANDM, LANDR, LANDB, GWST, TRM, INFLC, SEQT, TREFF, TRB, TWNM, TWCTY, TWST, TWZIP, TWCO, TWTR, TWB, OEPAN,

ONM, OCTY, OST, OZIP, OCO, OCTL, OTR, OB, and OTM.

SORT IN CROSSFILE

SORTing may be performed on TRI CROSSFILE retrieval sets. The typical CROSSFILE linkages, however, are undone and retrieved records are re-numbered and displayed strictly in SORT order. Study the following search example, involving plastics industry chemical releases in Houston, in the [TRI87,TRI88] CROSSFILE mode.

[TRI87,TRI88] SS 1 /cf?
 USER:
 (sic) plastics and tx/houston (fstcy)
 SS (1) PSTG (28)

[TRI87,TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
 USER:
 sort erelt d
 ... SORT PROCESSING
 ... SORT COMPLETED ON 34 RECORDS

[TRI87,TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
 USER:
 prt erelt 1:5 cont

[Because 28 postings were retrieved, there could have been between 28 and 56 (28x2) individual records. SORT results show there were actually 34 individual records.]

1 - TRI87
 FNM - REEF INDUSTRIES
 NAME - 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
 EREL T - 80,300 lbs./rep yr - 1987

2 - TRI88
 FNM - REEF INDUSTRIES
 NAME - 1,2-DICHLOROETHANE
 EREL T - 80,300 lbs./rep yr - 1988

[Records are displayed by EREL T in descending order.]

3 - TRI87
 FNM - HOBAS USA
 NAME - ACETONE
 EREL T - 45,000 lbs./rep yr - 1987

4 - TRI88
 FNM - JUNIPER ENTERPRISES
 NAME - ACETONE
 EREL T - 22,827 lbs./rep yr - 1988

[Note that records from the TRI87 and TRI88 files are interspersed to conform with the SORT.]

5 - TRI87
 FNM - GERARD INDUSTRIES INC.
 NAME - DICHLOROMETHANE
 EREL T - 20,000 lbs./rep yr - 1987

6 - TRI87
 FNM - ENDURO FIBERGLASS SYSTEMS
 NAME - ACETONE
 EREL T - 20,000 lbs./rep yr - 1987

7 - TRI88
 FNM - GIRARD INDUSTRIES INC.
 NAME - DICHLOROMETHANE
 EREL T - 16,100 lbs./rep yr 1988

8 - TRI87
 FNM - E.R. CARPENTER CO. INC.
 NAME - 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE
 EREL T - 12,320 lbs./rep yr - 1987

9 - TRI87
 FNM - REEF INDUSTRIES, INC.
 NAME - TOLUENE
 EREL T - 8,000 lbs./rep yr - 1987

10 - TRI88
 FNM - JUNIPER ENTERPRISES
 NAME - STYRENE
 EREL T - 7,230 lbs./rep yr - 1988

Figure 2 - Sorting Search Results on the EREL T Field

SORTING and PRINT COMPUTE

Used in conjunction with the PRINT COMPUTE command, SORTING allows for the calculation of subtotals of numeric values within a retrieval set for each sorted group.

Let's say you retrieve 37 records in searching for benzene releases in California in 1988. A basic SORT command such as SORT FCTY would sort the records alphabetically by city in ascending order. A separate

PRT COMPUTE command, such as PRT AIRT ONLY COMPUTE (SUM) OF AIRT, could be used to list the total air releases (AIRT) for each record followed by the grand total of all AIRTs for the 37 records.

However, with a simple modification to the PRT COMPUTE command, i.e., the BREAK ON option, you can get subtotals of the AIRTs by city. Consider the following strategy and display in Figure 3.

```

[TRI88] SS 1 /cf?
USER:
(name) benzene and ca (fst)          [Search for releases of
SS (1) PSTG (37)                    benzene in California.]

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
sort fcty                            [Sorted by Facility City
...SORT PROCESSING                  in ascending sequence.]
...SORT COMPLETED ON 37 RECORDS

[TRI88] SS 2 /cf?
USER:
prt only fcty name airt compute (sum) of airt break on fcty

1   - TRI88                          [Displays the sorted
FCTY - ARROYO GRANDE                alphabetical list by
NAME - BENZENE                      city. The BREAK ON
AIRT - 250 lbs./rep yr - 1988       option creates subtotals
  FCTY = ARROYO GRANDE              for AIRT by city. Prints
  ** SUM(AIRT) - 250                FCTY, NAME, AIRT and
                                    subtotals for AIRT. The
3   - TRI88                          total AIRT for all 37
FCTY - BAKERSFIELD                 records is displayed at
NAME - BENZENE                     the end of the retrieval
AIRT - 500 lbs./rep yr - 1988       set.]

4   - TRI88
FCTY - BAKERSFIELD
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 3,250 lbs./rep yr - 1988

5   - TRI88
FCTY - BAKERSFIELD
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 100 lbs./rep yr - 1988
  FCTY = BAKERSFIELD
  ** SUM(AIRT) - 3850              [Subtotal of benzene
                                    releases in Bakersfield.]

6   - TRI88
FCTY - BENICIA
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 12,000 lbs./rep yr - 1988

```

Figure 3 - Modifying PRINT COMPUTE with BREAK ON Command

Figure 3 continues on p.30

```

6   - TRI88
FCTY - BENICIA
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 2,340 lbs./rep yr - 1988
    FCTY = BENICIA
    ** SUM (AIRT) - 14340           [Subtotal of benzene
                                   releases in Benicia.]
.
.
.
32  - TRI88
FCTY - WILMINGTON
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 4,744 lbs./rep yr - 1988

33  - TRI88
FCTY - WILMINGTON
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 1,810 lbs./rep yr - 1988

34  - TRI88
FCTY - WILMINGTON
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 2,062 lbs./rep yr - 1988

35  - TRI88
FCTY - WILMINGTON
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 0 lbs./rep yr - 1988

36  - TRI88
FCTY - WILMINGTON
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 4,350 lbs./rep yr - 1988

37  - TRI88
FCTY - WILMINGTON
NAME - BENZENE
AIRT - 1,760 lbs./rep yr - 1988
    FCTY = WILMINGTON
    ** SUM(AIRT) -14726           [Subtotal of benzene
                                   releases in
                                   Wilmington and grand
                                   total for all 37
                                   retrieved records.]
    *** TOTAL SUM (AIRT) - 279674

```

Figure 3 Cont. - Modifying PRINT COMPUTE with BREAK ON

The generalized format for the PRT COMPUTE...BREAK ON command is:

PRT [option] COMPUTE (function) OF [mnemonic-A]
BREAK ON [mnemonic-B]

** [option] indicates what is to be printed.

** [function] refers to the computations to be performed. That is, not only subtotals, but other intermediate results can be obtained. e.g. average, maximum.

** [mnemonic-A] identifies the data element on which the computation is to be performed. In the above example, [mnemonic-A] was AIRT, the data element that we wanted to subtotal.

** [mnemonic-B] is the data element on which the SORT was performed. In the above example, [mnemonic-B] was FCTY, the data element on which we initially sorted. Note that simply "ON" may be used in place of "BREAK ON".

Consider the following SORT and PRT COMPUTE pairs, each example presupposing an existing retrieval set:

Example 1:

SORT FST
PRINT FST ERELTS COMPUTE (SUM) OF
ERELTS BREAK ON FST

The SORT command sorts the retrieval set by Facility State (FST). The PRT COMPUTE command displays FSTs and ERELTS for all records, subtotals of ERELTS by State, and the grand total of all these ERELTS for the retrieval set.

Example 2:

SORT NAME
PRT NAME COMPUTE (AVG) OF AIRT
COMPUTE (SUM) OF AIRT ON NAME

The SORT command sorts the retrieval set by Chemical Name (NAME). The PRT COMPUTE command displays NAMES for all records, average and subtotal AIRTs for each chemical, grand total of all the AIRTs, and average of all the AIRTs.

Example 3:

Let's say the initial search was:

wi (fst) and greater than 10000 (wr)

SORT EVERY RSTR
PRT OFFLINE HITS COMPLETE COMPUTE
(SUM) OF WR BREAK ON RSTR

The SORT EVERY command sorts the retrieval set on receiving stream (RSTR), a repeating field. The PRT OFFLINE COMPUTE command issues an offline print that will display the HITS on WR and all linked subfields (i.e., RSTR, WB, and SPER), subtotals of WRs for each receiving stream, and the grand total of all the WRs.

SORT OFFLINE

Offline sorting is especially useful when large numbers of records need to be sorted. A maximum of 3000 records can be sorted and printed offline. Other than this, the capabilities of online and offline sorting are identical. The basic format of the command is:

PRT OFFLINE [option] SORT [mnemonic]

** [option] stands for the data elements to be printed, along with any special PRT options (e.g., COMPUTE, INDENTED).

** [mnemonic] stands for the data elements to be sorted, along with any special SORT options (e.g., EVERY).

Following are some examples of SORT OFFLINE commands:

Example 1:

PRT OFFLINE FST FNM ERELTS ONLY SORT
FST FNM ERELTS

This command first sorts the retrieval set by FST (Facility State), within FST by FNM (Facility Name), and within FNM by ERELTS (Total Environmental Release). It then prints offline only the data elements FST, FNM, and ERELTS as ordered in the SORT.

Example 2:

```
PRT OFFLINE ONM OTR ONLY COMPUTE
(SUM) OF OTR BREAK ON ONM SORT
EVERY ONM
```

This command first sorts the retrieval set by EVERY ONM (Other Off-site Location Name). The PRT OFFLINE COMPUTE option then requests a display of only ONMs and OTRs (Off-site Locations Transfer), subtotals of the OTRs for each ONM, and finally a grand total of all the OTRs.

CONCLUSION

Trying to replicate the above examples and experimenting with a variety of SORT options should make these commands less intimidating than they appear at first sight. Advanced SORTing is relatively complex compared to the rest of TOXNET's command vocabulary. Nonetheless, it is a powerful capability rarely found in an online system and provides TRI users with an invaluable tool for managing data.

Where Do MEDLINE Articles Come From?

Patrons often ask us how many articles are written in languages other than English, or originate outside of the United States. The following information was recently summarized in response to special requests. However, we urge readers of the *Technical Bulletin* to remember that these data are indicative of only the number of articles and journal issues that happened to be indexed for the database in a given period.

At the end of the 1990 indexing year, English-language articles comprised 83 percent of MEDLINE, but only 80 percent of the records in MED80, and 63 percent of the records in the MED66 database. See Table 1. Five percent of MEDLINE articles are in Russian, four percent in German, and three percent in French. In MED66, twelve percent were German, while French and Russian each represented nine percent of the database. The percentage of articles written in Japanese has alternated, over the years, between three and four percent, whereas the number of articles written in Chinese has risen from 0.01 percent in MED66 to nearly 1.0 percent in MEDLINE. These numbers do not represent the entire range of non-English language articles found in MEDLINE, nor do they necessarily represent the frequency of these languages in the world's biomedical literature. Rather, they reflect the languages used by the journals included in MEDLINE.

Table 1 - Language Representation in MEDLINE

Language	% of MEDLINE (current file)	% of MED66
English	83	63
Russian	5	9
German	4	12
French	3	9

The United States was the source of 43.88 percent of the articles in MEDLINE at the beginning of 1991. See Table 2 for a listing of the top 10 countries contributing to the MEDLINE database in this time period (determined by the place of publication of the journals).

Table 2 - Country Representation in MEDLINE

Country	% of MEDLINE (current file)
United States	43.88
England	14.64
Germany (East and West)	7.49
Netherlands	5.05
USSR	4.46
Japan	4.19
France	2.68
Switzerland	2.63
Italy	1.85
Canada	1.09
India	0.57

Ten countries are the source of 88.53% of the database. All other countries contribute to the remaining 11.47% of the database. Not all countries were represented in MEDLINE. For example, 35 African countries; 22 countries from the Americas; 18 Asian countries; and 11 European countries had no articles in the MEDLINE database. Three articles did, however, originate in Guatemala, and three in Iceland, the countries supplying the fewest MEDLINE articles.

Serials Update

INDEXED TITLES UPDATE, JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1991

The following titles cited in MEDLINE, HEALTH, and POPLINE have recently been selected for indexing, undergone a title change, or ceased publication. This list is not cumulative; the information provided is only for titles whose status has changed since the last UPDATE.

More detailed information may be found in SERLINE. For further information, please contact MMS or Ms. Esther Baldinger, (301) 496-1276, Technical Services Division, NLM.

TITLES SELECTED FOR INDEXING, JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1991

- INI ARTHRITIS CARE AND RESEARCH
 ARTHRITIS CARE RES
 IN1,MAR 1988--
 ELSEVIER
 NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V2N1,1989.
 W1 AR953D 0893-7524
 SR0060845 JC: A1B
- INI CANADIAN JOURNAL OF NURSING ADMINISTRATION
 CAN J NURS ADM
 IN1,MAR-APR 1988--
 HEALTH MEDIA
 TORONTO CANADA
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,MARCH-APRIL 1988.
 W1 CA596M 0838-2948
 SR0067251 JC: AOK
- INI GASTROENTEROLOGY NURSING
 GASTROENTEROL NURS
 11N4,SPRING 1989--
 WILLIAMS AND WILKINS
 BALTIMORE MD UNITED STATES
 OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF
 GASTROENTEROLOGY NURSES AND ASSOCIATES.
 CONTINUES: SGA JOURNAL.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V12N1,SUMMER 1989.
 W1 GA458KH 1042-895X
 SR0066038 JC: A1I

- INI NURSE ANESTHESIA
 NURSE ANESTH
 IN1,MAR 1990--
 APPLETON AND LANGE
 EAST NORWALK CT UNITED STATES
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,1990.
 W1 NU551 0897-7437
 SR0064635 JC: A1A
 APPLETON AND LANGE,25 VAN ZANT ST.,E.
 NORWALK CT 06855
- INI PATIENT EDUCATION AND COUNSELING
 PATIENT EDUC COUNS
 5N1,1983--
 ELSEVIER
 LIMERICK IRELAND
 CONTINUES: PATIENT COUNSELING AND HEALTH
 EDUCATION. ABSORBED: PATIENT EDUCATION
 NEWSLETTER, 1986.
 INDEXED SELECTIVELY FOR HEALTH
 V5N1,1983-V14N3,DEC 1989. INDEXING FOR INI
 BEGAN WITH V15N1,FEB 1990.
 W1 PA9632E 0738-3991
 P05225000 JC: PEC

TITLE CHANGES, JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1991

- IM AKTUELLE RADIOLOGIE
 AKTUELLE RADIOL
 IN1,1991--
 GEORG THIEME VERLAG
 STUTTGART GERMANY
 CONTINUES: RONTGEN-BLATTER.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,JAN 1991.
 W1 AK9955K 0939-267X
 SR0070072 JC: A08
- IM ARCHIVIO UROLOGIA NEFROLOGIA
 ARCH UROL NEFROL
 63,1991--
 MASSON ITALIA PERIODICI
 MILANO ITALY
 CONTINUES: ARCHIVIO ITALIANO DI UROLOGIA,
 NEFROLOGIA, ANDROLOGIA.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V63,1991.
 ON ORDER
 SR0070136 JC: AZ5

- IM BIOLOGICAL MASS SPECTROMETRY
 BIOL MASS SPECTROM
 20,1991--
 JOHN WILEY AND SONS
 CHICHESTER ENGLAND
 MONTHLY. CONTINUES: BIOMEDICAL &
 ENVIRONMENTAL MASS SPECTROMETRY.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V20N1, 1991.
 W1 BI671QL 1052-9306
 SR0070473 JC: A02
- IM CLEFT PALATE-CRANIOFACIAL JOURNAL
 IDL
 CLEFT PALATE CRANIOFAC J
 28,1991--
 AMERICAN CLEFT PALATE-CRANIOFACIAL
 ASSOCIATION
 PITTSBURGH PA UNITED STATES
 CONTINUES: CLEFT PALATE JOURNAL.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH 28N1,JAN 1991.
 W1 CL146 0009-8701
 SR0070391 JC: A0R

- IM EUROPEAN ARCHIVES OF PSYCHIATRY AND CLINICAL NEUROSCIENCE
EUR ARCH PSYCHIATRY CLIN NEUROSCI
240N1,SEP 1990--
SPRINGER INTERNATIONAL
BERLIN GERMANY
SIX NO. A YEAR. CONTINUES: EUROPEAN ARCHIVES OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGICAL SCIENCES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V240N1,SEP 1990.
W1 EU576U 0175-758X
SR0070476 JC: A04
- IM EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF IMMUNOGENETICS
EUR J IMMUNOGEN
18,1991--
BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS
OXFORD ENGLAND
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOGENETICS.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V18,1991.
ON ORDER 0960-7420
SR0070138 JC: AZ6
- IM GESNERUS. SUPPLEMENT
GESNERUS SUPPL
41,1990--
VERLAG SAUERLANDER
AARAU SWITZERLAND
CONTINUES: VEROFFENTLICHUNGEN DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT FUR GESCHICHTE DER MEDIZIN UND DER NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V41,1990.
W1 GE8231
SR0070233 JC: A0E
- IDL HARVARD DENTAL BULLETIN
HARV DENT BULL
1N1,WINTER 1990/91--
HARVARD SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE
BOSTON MA UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: HARVARD DENTAL ALUMNI BULLETIN.
IN PROCESS
SR0070474 JC: A07
- HLI HEALTH SYSTEMS REVIEW
HEALTH SYST REV
24,1991--
FAHS REVIEW
LITTLE ROCK AR UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: REVIEW - FEDERATION OF AMERICAN HEALTH SYSTEMS.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V24N1, 1991.
IN PROCESS
SR0070400 JC: A0T
- IDL INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY
INT J PAEDIATR DENT
7,1991--
BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS
OXFORD ENGLAND
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V7,1991.
ON ORDER 0960-7439
SR0070130 JC: AZ2
- IM JOURNAL OF ADDICTIVE DISEASES
J ADDICT DIS
10N1/2,1991--
HAWORTH PRESS
BINGHAMTON NY UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: ADVANCES IN ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V10N1-2, 1991.
ON ORDER
SR0070442 JC: A0Y
- IM JOURNAL OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH
J ADOLESC HEALTH
12N1,JAN 1991--
ELSEVIER SCIENCE PUBLISHING
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH CARE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V12N1,JAN 1991.
W1 J0533RS 1054-139X
SR0070303 JC: A0J
- IM JOURNAL OF BASIC AND CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY
J BASIC CLIN PHYSIOL PHARMACOL
1N1/4,JAN/DEC 1990--
FREUND PUBLISHING HOUSE
LONDON ENGLAND
CONTINUES: REVIEWS IN CLINICAL AND BASIC PHARMACOLOGY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1,1990.
W1 J0552T 0334-1534
SR0070174 JC: AZ9
- IM JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL SCIENCE
J EXP ANIM SCI
34N1,1991--
GUSTAV FISCHER VERLAG
JENA GERMANY
CONTINUES: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR VERSUCHSTIERKUNDE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V34N1, 1991.
W1 J0644GM
SR0070491 JC: A09
- INI HLI JOURNAL OF HEALTH EDUCATION
J HEALTH EDUC
22N1,JAN/FEB 1991--
AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND DANCE
RESTON VA UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: HEALTH EDUCATION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH 22N1,1991.
W1 J067BIG
SR0070310 JC: A0M
- IM JOURNAL OF HEART AND LUNG TRANSPLANTATION
J HEART LUNG TRANSPLANT
10N1 PART 1,JAN-FEB 1991--
MOSBY-YEARBOOK
ST. LOUIS MO UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF HEART TRANSPLANTATION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V10N1 PT1,1991.
W1 J067BS 1053-2498
SR0070389 JC: A0Q

- IM JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIONAL ALLERGOLOGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY
J INVEST ALLERGOL CLIN IMMUNOL
19,1991--
J.R. PROUS
BARCELONA SPAIN
CONTINUES: ALLERGOLOGIA ET IMMUNOPATHOLOGIA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V19,1991.
ON ORDER SR0070439 JC: A0V
- IM JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROSCIENCE
J PSYCHIATRY NEUROSCI
16N1,MAR 1991--
JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROSCIENCE EDITORIAL OFFICE
OTTAWA CANADA
CONTINUES: PSYCHIATRIC JOURNAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. REVUE DE PSYCHIATRIE DE L UNIVERSITE D OTTAWA
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V16,1991.
ON ORDER SR0070231 JC: A0C
- HLI NAHAM MANAGEMENT JOURNAL
NAHAM MANAGE J
16N3,WINTER 1991--
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEALTHCARE ACCESS MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON DC UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: ADMITTING MANAGEMENT JOURNAL. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEALTHCARE ACCESS MANAGEMENT.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V16N3,WINTER 1991.
W1 NA1157N 0894-1068
SR0070288 JC: A0I
- IM OFTALMOLOGIA
OFTALMOLOGIA
34,1990--
UNIUNEA SOCIETATILOR STINTE MEDICALE BUCURESTI ROMANIA
CONTINUES: REVISTA DE CHIRURGIE, ONCOLOGIE, RADIOLOGIE, O.R.L., OFTALMOLOGIE, STOMATOLOGIE. SERIA: OFTALMOLOGIE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V34,1990.
IN PROCESS SR0070147 JC: AZ8
- IM PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH
PHYSIOL RES
40,1991--
ACADEMIA SCIENCIARUM BOHEMOSLOVACA PRAGUE CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CONTINUES: PHYSIOLOGIA BOHEMOSLOVACA. INDEXING BEGAN WITH V40,1991.
ON ORDER 0369-9463
SR0070139 JC: AZ7
- INI TENNESSEE NURSE
TENN NURSE
53N6,DEC 1990--
TENNESSEE NURSES ASSOCIATION
NASHVILLE TN UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: BULLETIN - TENNESSEE NURSES ASSOCIATION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V53N6,DEC 1990.
W1 TE417AG 0040-3342
SR0070361 JC: A00
- IM ZENTRALBLATT FUR PATHOLOGIE
ZENTRALBL PATHOL
137,1991--
GUSTAV FISCHER VERLAG
JENA GERMANY
CONTINUES: ZENTRALBLATT FUR ALLGEMEINE PATHOLOGIE UND PATHOLOGISCHE ANATOMIE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V137,1991.
ON ORDER 0863-4106
SR0070134 JC: AZ3

TITLES NO LONGER INDEXED AS OF JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1991

IM BEITRAGE ZUR ORTHOPADIE UND TRAUMATOLOGIE
BEITR ORTHOP TRAUMATOL
7,1960-37,1990
V E B VERLAG VOLK UND GESUNDHEIT
BERLIN GERMANY
CONTINUES BEITRAGE AUS DEM GESAMTE
ARBEITSBEREICH DER ORTHOPADIE UND
CHIRURGISCH-MEDIZINISCHEN TECHNIK.
W1 BE163 0005-8149
B03530000 JC: 9N4

HLI CONSULTING-SPECIFYING ENGINEER
CONSULT SPECIF ENG
1,1987--
CAHNERS PUBLISHING COMPANY
DENVER CO UNITED STATES
MERGER OF: CONSULTING ENGINEER; AND:
SPECIFYING ENGINEER. THIS TITLE IS NOT IN
THE NLM COLLECTION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, JAN 1987 AND
CEASED WITH V8N6, DEC 1990.
AHA 0892-5046
SR0059017 JC: CSE

HLI CURRENT CONCEPTS IN HOSPITAL PHARMACY
MANAGEMENT
CURR CONCEPTS HOSP PHARM MANAGE
1,1978-11,1989
PUBLISHING DIVISION, SIEBER AND MCINTYRE
CHICAGO IL UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V3N1, SPRING 1981.
W1 CU7876C 0164-7857
C55250000 JC: C8J

IM DIGITALE BILDDIAGNOSTIK
DIGITALE BILDDIAGN
4N1, MAR 1984-10N3/4, SEP-DEC 1990
GEORG THIEME VERLAG
STUTTGART GERMANY
CONTINUES: COMPUTERTOMOGRAPHIE.
W1 DI582 0724-7591
D10836000 JC: DIG

HLI DRG MONITOR
DRG MONIT
1N1, SEP 1983-8N1, SEP 1990
DRG MONITOR
CHERRY HILL NJ UNITED STATES
VOL. 4 NO. 4 (DEC. 1986) MISNUMBERED VOL. 4
NO 6; VOL. 4 NO 5. (JAN. 1987) MISNUMBERED
VOL. 4 NO. 4.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V6N1, SEP 1988.
W1 DR3588 0741-6512
SR0054696 JC: ABY

IM FOLIA HAEMATOLOGICA. INTERNATIONALES
MAGAZIN FUR KLINISCHE UND MORPHOLOGISCHE
BLUTFORSCHUNG
FOLIA HAEMATOL (LEIPZ)
1,1904-117,1990
AKADEMISCHE VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT GEEST AND
PORTIG KG
LEIPZIG GERMANY
ISSUED 1910-24 IN TWO PARTS: T. 1, ARCHIV
AND T. 2, ZENTRALORGAN. SUBTITLE VARIES.
SUPPLEMENTS ACCOMPANY SOME NUMBERS.
INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH
16,1964.
W1 FO179 0323-4347
F08340000 JC: FOF

HLI GROUP PRACTICE JOURNAL
GROUP PRACT J
29,1980--
AMERICAN GROUP PRACTICE ASSN
ALEXANDRIA VA UNITED STATES
CONTINUES GROUP PRACTICE. JOURNAL OF THE
AMERICAN GROUP PRACTICE ASSOCIATION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V29N4, APR 1980 AND
CEASED WITH V39N6, NOV-DEC 1990.
W1 GR8586F 0199-5103
G12045000 JC: ET9

HLI HEALTH VALUES
HEALTH VALUES
1,1977--
CHARLES B SLACK
THOROFARE NJ UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, JAN-FEB 1977 AND
CEASED WITH V14N6, NOV-DEC 1990.
W1 HE602 0147-0353
H08860000 JC: FX6

HLI JOURNAL OF MEDICAL HUMANITIES
J MED HUMANIT
10N1, SPRING-SUMMER 1989--
HUMAN SCIENCES PRESS
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF MEDICAL HUMANITIES
AND BIOETHICS.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V10N2, FALL-WINTER 1989
AND CEASED WITH V11N4, WINTER 1990.
W1 JO75NJ 1041-3545
SR0066665 JC: AIN

IM NEUROFIBROMATOSIS
NEUROFIBROMATOSIS
1N1, JAN/FEB 1988-2N5/6, 1989
KARGER
BASEL SWITZERLAND
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, 1988.
W1 NE328G 1010-5662
SR0061494 JC: AOG

HLI NEW JERSEY HEALTHCARE
N J HEALTHC
1N1, JAN/FEB 1988-3N3, FALL 1990
CENTER FOR HEALTH AFFAIRS
PRINCETON NJ UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: NJHA REPORTER, WHICH IS NOT IN
THE NLM COLLECTION. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE NEW JERSEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, 1988.

INI PIELEGNIARKA I POLOZNA
PILEG POLOZNA
1958-1989
ZWIAZKU ZAWODEGO PRACOWNIKOW SLUZBY ZDROWIA
WARSAW POLAND
FORMED BY THE MERGER OF PIELEGNIARKA POLSKA
AND POLOZNA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH N1, 1966.
W1 PI151 0048-4148
P15840000 JC: P8L

IM REVISTA QUIRURGICA ESPANOLA
 REV QUIR ESP
 1,1974?-15,1988
 EDICIONES DOYMA
 BARCELONA SPAIN
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V15N1, JAN-FEB 1988.
 W1 RE722 0210-2196
 R39425000 JC: AVU

INI SAIRAANHOIDON VUOSIKIRJA
 SAIRAANH VUOSIK
 1,1958-24,1988
 SAIRAANHOITAJIEN KOULUTUSSAATIO
 HELSINKI FINLAND
 CALLED ALSO THE YEARBOOK OF NURSING.
 INDEXING CEASED WITH V15, 1978 AND RESUMED
 WITH V22, 1986.
 W1 SA245 0301-0651
 S01640000 JC: U72

HLI VOLUNTARY ACTION LEADERSHIP
 VOLUNT ACTION LEADERSH
 197?--
 NATIONAL CENTER FOR VOLUNTARY ACTION
 WASHINGTON DC UNITED STATES
 CONTINUES VOLUNTARY ACTION NEWS. THIS
 TITLE IS NOT IN THE NLM COLLECTION.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH WINTER 1978 AND CEASED
 WITH FALL 1990.
 AHA 0149-6492
 V10790000 JC: XHP

IM ZEITSCHRIFT FUR UROLOGIE UND NEPHROLOGIE
 Z UROL NEPHROL
 57,1964-83,1990
 GEORG THIEME VERLAG
 LEIPZIG GERMANY
 CONTINUES ZEITSCHRIFT FUR UROLOGIE.
 V79N5, MAY 1986 MISNUMBERED V79N5, APR 1986.
 INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH
 V58N4, APR 1965.
 W1 ZE63L 0044-3611
 Z06020000 JC: YIW

Change of Address - U.S. users only

User ID code:

--	--	--	--	--

Must be included.

Searcher information:

Billing Information, if different:

Name:

Address:

Name:

Address:

Daytime Phone:

Daytime Phone:

Check here if you purchased GRATEFUL MED. The new address information will be forwarded to NTIS.

Return to:

MEDLARS Management Section
 National Library of Medicine
 Bethesda, MD 20894
 FAX 301-496-0822

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No. 260

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NLM Transition from TCAM to VTAM

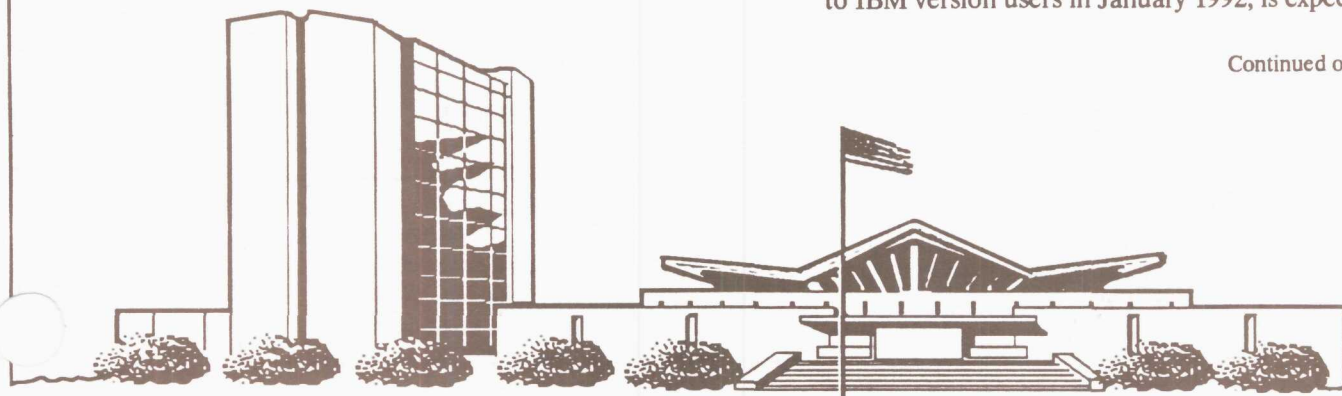
Background

This spring, NLM staff made and tested the changes necessary to switch the MEDLARS[®] system from the Telecommunications Access Method (TCAM) to the Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM). This was done for two reasons. The first is because VTAM is the newer, IBM-supported technology and the second is the preparation for eventual linking of MEDLARS to INTERNET. The change-over took place on the evening of June 27 for MEDLARS ELHILL[®] access, PDQ[®] and DOCLINE[®]. No change is expected for now for TOXNET[®] access procedures. The change is essentially transparent. Some searchers may have to adjust telecommunications software scripts for slightly changed access messages sent by the NLM computer system.

GRATEFUL MED[®]

The change from TCAM to VTAM does not affect GRATEFUL MED users. The software for both the IBM and Macintosh versions has been tested and remains unaffected. Version 6, planned for release to IBM version users in January 1992, is expected to

Continued on page 5



MEDLARS [®] DATABASE	TOTAL RECORDS	DATES COVERED	DATE LAST UPDATED	LATEST UPDATE TAG
[®] ELHILL COMPUTER				
AIDSDRUGS	115		01 JUN 91	
AIDSLINE** [™]	52,127	JAN 80-AUG 91	29 JUN 91	9108(EM)
AIDSTRIALS	334		22 JUN 91	
AVLINE [®]	22,236	THROUGH 1991	27 JUN 91	
BIOETHICS [®]	32,602	JAN 73-JUN 91	08 JUN 91	9106(EM)
CANCERLIT [®]	806,157	JAN 63-JUN 91	01 JUN 91	9106(EM)
CATLINE [®]	680,053	THROUGH 1991	27 JUN 91	
CHEMID	183,665		28 JUL 90	
CHEMLINE [®]	1,030,033		09 FEB 91	9102(EM)
DENTALPROJ	778		02 MAR 91	
DIRLINE [®]	18,166		09 MAR 91	
DOCUSER	12,512		15 MAY 91	
HEALTH	554,264	JAN 75-JUL 91	01 JUN 91	9107(EM)
HISTLINE [®]	99,372		25 MAY 91	9105(EM)
MEDLINE* [®]	795,732	JAN 89-AUG 91	29 JUN 91	9108(EM)
MED86	1,006,310	JAN 86-DEC 88	25 MAY 91	
MED83	891,731	JAN 83-DEC 85	24 MAY 91	
MED80	803,636	JAN 80-DEC 82	25 MAY 91	
MED77	776,340	JAN 77-DEC 79	24 MAY 91	
MED72	1,176,075	JAN 72-DEC 76	13 APR 91	
MED66	1,312,241	JAN 66-DEC 71	15 JUN 91	
MESH VOC [®]	77,326	1991	29 JUN 91	
NAME AUTH [®]	361,819		29 JUN 91	
PDQ [®]		THRU JUN 91	01 JUN 91	
POPLINE [™]	182,700	1970-JUN 91	08 JUN 91	9106(EM)
SDILINE [®]	33,549	JUN 91	29 JUN 91	9108(EM)
SERLINE [®]	76,891	1991	04 JUN 91	
TOXLINE [®]	934,787	1981-1991	08 JUN 91	9106(EM)
TOXLINE65	681,326	PRE 1965-1980	11 MAY 90	
TOXLIT [™]	930,825	1981-1991	11 JUN 91	9106(EM)
TOXLIT65	586,405	1965-1980	01 SEP 87	

*N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 5 OF 5.

**N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 5 OF 6.

[®]
TOXNET COMPUTER

CCRIS	2,631		14 MAY 91	
DART [™]	8,201		18 JUN 91	
DBIR [™]	1,649		14 JUN 91	
EMICBACK	71,871		08 JUL 90	
ETICBACK	49,593		08 JUL 90	
GENE-TOX	2,873		30 JAN 91	
HSDB [®]	4,307		28 JUN 91	
IRIS	479		17 JUN 91	
RTECS [®]	106,911		10 JUN 91	
TRI87	77,451		25 JUN 90	
TRI88	83,216		27 NOV 90	
TRI89	82,514		18 JUN 91	

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 (800) 638-8480

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 Bethesda, Maryland 20894

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The NLM Technical Bulletin is an administrative document sent to formal members of NLM's MEDLARS Online Network.

Technical Notes

Whenever applicable, the heading of each Technical Note includes a reference to the section of the Online Services Reference Manual, 1988, that is considered most relevant to the item being discussed, e.g., (Manual 4.7.2). Users should keep in mind that the item may pertain to other sections as well.

INDEPENDENCE DAY HOLIDAY SCHEDULE

The following is the MEDLARS computer schedule for Independence Day, Thursday, July 4.

System	Rates/Status
ELHILL	non-prime/ non-guaranteed
TOXNET	non-prime/ guaranteed
DOCLINE	not available

Service Desks

MMS	not staffed
DOCLINE	not staffed

MULTI-FILE SEARCH (MFS) HINTS

When performing Multi-File Search (MFS), searchers sometimes receive time overflow messages while their search progresses through one or more files. Searchers should always respond **Y** to this prompt until the MFS is completed. When searchers do not respond **Y** the computer may give them a WELCOME TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE message, which signals a "restart" of the search session. If a searcher ever receives this message after the initial login, we encourage you to call the MMS Service Desk for help in diagnosing the cause. Do not repeat the

sequence of events leading to the restart message because ELHILL will simply generate another restart message.

The correct prompt/response sequence should be:

```

PROG:
TIME OVFLW: CONT? (Y/N)
USER:
Y
    
```

If you really want to stop the MFS, simply type FINISHED CANCEL at the USER: prompt.

Also, searchers should not STRINGSEARCH within a Multi-File Search. Rather than doing a TS for ENG or HUMAN, search these terms directly. A STRINGSEARCH is cost-effective and computer efficient only when the retrieval to be STRINGSEARCHed is about 300 postings or fewer. Because it is hard to predict retrieval results accurately within Multi-File, it is usually more cost-effective and definitely more computer-efficient to construct such searches with direct Boolean AND logic, i.e.:

Recommended in MFS

```

*STS* SS 4 /C?
USER:
3 and HUMAN
    
```

Not Recommended in MFS

```

*STS* SS 4 /C?
USER:
TS (MH) :HUMAN:
    
```

Following these steps should provide users with an uninterrupted Multi-File Search session.

TOXNET ACCESS NEWS

Effective May 31, TOXNET access through Telenet (which is now called SprintNet) is only available using the spelled-out host address:

@

c TOXNET

rather than c 301 633.

**ADDITION OF UI/SI TO AUTOMATIC SDI
PRINT FORMATS (Manual 5.2.4.2)**

In response to a number of user requests, the UI (Unique Identifier) or SI (Secondary Source Identifier) has been added to the print formats defined for Automatic SDIs run from stored searches as follows:

Database	Element Added	Stored Search Range	Entry Month
SDILINE	UI	S401-600 S601-700	9106 (EM)
HEALTH	SI	H401-600	9106 (EM)
CANCERLIT	SI	C601-700	9105 (EM)

This change means that an extra line will be printed for each citation retrieved. Therefore, it is possible that an extra page or two may be added to the offprint.

Automatic SDI service subscribers who do not wish the UI or SI to print as discussed above should complete a revised NLM Automatic SDI Service Request Form. This form is printed on page 21 of Enclosure 1 of the

January-February 1991 *Technical Bulletin*, or may be requested by calling the MEDLARS Management Service Desk at 800-638-8480.

HEALTH HOTLINES UPDATE

On page 30 of the January 1990 Health Hotlines, under the entry for:

Occupational Hearing Service
Dial a Hearing Screen Test

remove the telephone number (800) 345-3277 (within Pennsylvania). The other number listed (800) 222-3277 is now accessible from within Pennsylvania.

TRI89 AVAILABLE

TRI89 became available on TOXNET on June 17, 1991.

Continued from page 1

have the capability for access via INTERNET, as well as the existing communications networks (Telenet, TYMNET, CompuServe, InfoNet). INTERNET access for the Mac version is expected in a future update.

Slight Changes in Access for Some Searchers

The only two changes to NLM mainframe messages are:

1. Replacement of the / with a space in the PLEASE ENTER /LOGIN message and
2. Elimination of the OR LOGON message from PLEASE ENTER USERID/PASSWORD area.

See the diagram on page 6. Searchers may continue to type in /LOGIN or they can switch and type in LOGIN instead. To access either PDQ or DOCLINE, searchers must enter LOGON at the PLEASE ENTER LOGIN message (many already do) and then enter their User ID code and special PDQ password for PDQ or their special password for DOCLINE when prompted.

The changes will have several benefits, the most exciting of which will be the paving of the way for eventual access via the INTERNET. INTERNET is the term used for the high-speed linking of computers and networks across the country, primarily now used by universities, but expected to include commercial applications. INTERNET may eventually become the backbone for the NREN--National Research and Education Network-

-which is to facilitate high-speed computer-to-computer communications on "a national network of information highways".

New Message

You may get the message COMMAND UNRECOGNIZED. This may be the result of sending two carriage returns (CR) (CR) or Cntrl P (CR). If you see this message, type LOGIN to get into the ELHILL files or LOGON to get to PDQ or DOCLINE. If you press the CR again, without having typed LOGIN or LOGON, this will cause the COMMAND UNRECOGNIZED message to repeat.

Telecommunications Access Software

To facilitate any changes you may need to make to telecommunications software scripts, we have reproduced some examples of these in an article titled, Scripts for Accessing MEDLARS with Microcomputers, beginning on page 7 of this issue. GRATEFUL MED uses its own telecommunications software and its scripts work as well with VTAM as they did formerly with TCAM. Many scripts/macros used by searchers will continue to work well regardless of the NLM changes; however, it may be necessary to change certain characters or words in your scripts. Since many other searchers do not use scripts, we have also reproduced the step-by-step access procedures using the various networks (see Appendix A).

New Login Procedures

User input in italics

Formerly (TCAM)

PLEASE ENTER /LOGIN

/login

PLEASE ENTER USERID/PASSWORD OR LOGON

\$

Now (VTAM)

(ELHILL access to MEDLINE, CATLINE, TOXLINE, etc.)

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN

login

PLEASE ENTER USERID/PASSWORD

\$

• Enter your UserID and password as you would normally.

PDQ and DOCLINE users:

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN

logon

• You must enter 'logon' at this prompt.

IKJ### # ENTER USERID--

xyz99/password

• Enter your UserID code/password as you would normally.

If you get the message 'COMMAND UNRECOGNIZED' enter
LOGIN or LOGON as appropriate.

Scripts for Accessing MEDLARS with Microcomputers

Carolyn B. Tilley
Head, MEDLARS Management Section, NLM

Background

All microcomputer users who engage in online searching must use some kind of telecommunications software. As many online searchers know, a variety of software is available for use with microcomputers for asynchronous telecommunications access to online services. Some of these include PROCOMM and PROCOMM PLUS, Smartcom II, Smartcom III, Qmodem, Crosstalk XVI, Crosstalk Mk.4, Crosstalk for Windows, PC-Talk, Bitcom Deluxe, and Red Ryder. Telecommunications software packages are designed for use either with IBM PCs and compatibles or with Macintosh computers. Such software essentially allows a microcomputer to emulate a teletype terminal (TTY) and with the use of a modem and telephone line permits automatic dialing and connection to online services. Many MEDLARS command-language searchers use such software packages to access MEDLARS.

Parameters and Settings

Searchers frequently try to access MEDLARS using the software's default settings or with settings that work for other systems (such as Bulletin Board Systems). If you've had difficulty in accessing the NLM computer systems, or if the search commands you've entered have been misinterpreted while using a micro, it is well worth reviewing the settings shown on pages 9 - 11. Some information is provided here concerning parameters and settings for accessing MEDLARS. These settings are known to work in various telecommunications software packages.

Scripts as Models

Some scripts for telecommunications software packages were written for access to MEDLARS and were published in the August 1988 *Technical Bulletin*. With the change-over from the TCAM operating system to VTAM for the ELHILL databases (MEDLINE, etc.), PDQ, and DOCLINE and because many of the old

scripts were based on sending messages to the NLM mainframe in terms of "timing," newer scripts are printed beginning on page 12. The scripts included here cover accessing NLM systems only. They do not include uploading or downloading searches or templates for actual online searches. Scripts are sometimes called command files or macros in the various software user guides.

All of the scripts published here have been tested several times. They are constructed to provide access via VTAM and will not work with TCAM. You may want or need to make some changes to the scripts shown here. There are many ways to write script files; no one way is best. Sample scripts for accessing TOXNET are included even though its implementation under VTAM is not expected to occur this summer (so these are not significantly different from those published several years ago).

Scripts are included for four telecommunications software packages: Smartcom II for the IBM PC, Crosstalk XVI for the IBM PC, PROCOMM PLUS for the IBM PC, and Smartcom II for the Mac. Again, there is no one best way to write such scripts; you may customize or change them as you wish. These scripts may even be used as models to help construct scripts for other software packages. For security purposes, you may not want to include your User ID code or password as part of such script files. The scripts are for 1200 baud access only. For 2400 baud you may need to change the scripts slightly for some of the networks (e.g., Telenet 2400 bps users initially must send an @ and a carriage return instead of the two carriage returns required for Telenet 1200 bps). Users accessing at speeds other than 1200 bps are referred to the LOGIN Procedures for the access steps (Appendix A).

GRATEFUL MED Doesn't Need This . . .

GRATEFUL MED contains its own pre-set communications software; therefore, GRATEFUL MED users need not worry about using other telecommunications software packages with or without such scripts.

Caveats

Your current settings and scripts in your telecommunications package may continue to work fine with VTAM. If they don't, you may want to consider changes based on the models included here. Also, you should always read the user guide for your particular

software package. The documentation may assist you in writing scripts. Furthermore, you may be using a different version of a software package from the ones used at NLM to develop the sample scripts shown. The scripts are only provided as models and as examples.

The inclusion of these scripts does not constitute recommendation of particular telecommunications software packages by the NLM. Reasonable care and testing have been undertaken in the construction of each script but no warranty or guarantee as to their performance is made.

PARAMETER	SETTING
Data bits	7
Stop bits	1
Parity	Even
Automatic Line Feed	Off
Emulate	TTY (TeleTYpewriter) (Some telecommunications software defaults to this; some would be set for NONE because TTY is not a choice. VT100 emulation requires additional modification or may not be compatible. It may be necessary to create an "emulation profile" from scratch rather than choosing a default setting from a list.)
Baud rates	300, 1200, 2400 or 9600* (All the devices - terminal emulation, modem and printer - should be set at the same baud rate.) Note: For the printer to keep up with the transmission of data while online, its actual throughput must match its baud rate setting or have sufficient buffer (holding space) to store the incoming data until it can be printed. Flow control procedures help overcome the limitations of slower printers.
Control codes	These should be stripped. Most software packages do this automatically or can be set to do this; e.g., in Crosstalk: INFILTER - ON; SHOW CONTROL CODES - NO. For example in PC-Talk, the user must specify which codes are to be stripped (the three are: 127, 017, 019).
Other settings	When in doubt, turn off.

***9600 bps access:**

In the published Phones List for MEDLARS access you will find 9600 bps numbers in many major cities. 9600 bps dial access with error correction (important for data integrity at higher dial-in speeds) is available through Telenet, TYMNET, and CompuServe. If you plan to use a 9600 bps number to access NLM databases, be sure that the communications protocol of your modem matches that of the network. For example, if your 9600 bps modem uses V.32 protocol, select a number from the Phones List that is compatible with that of the network. Direct dial (Washington, D.C. metropolitan area) access to NLM databases is limited to 300, 1200, or 2400 baud, with no error correction protocol.

OTHER MEDLARS TELECOMMUNICATIONS TIDBITS

END OF LINE CHARACTER: DC1 or X-ON or Control Q or Decimal 17. These 4 names are synonyms for the same character. NLM sends various special characters (DC1, DC3, CR, LF) at the end of each line. For users who are creating automatic login scripts or macros, DC1 is often used as the macro prompt symbol once you reach the NLM host computer messages.

FLOW CONTROL: The NLM host computer does not support flow control signals (X-ON, X-OFF or DC1, DC3) sent from the user's personal computer/terminal. However, the networks will perform some flow control if instructed by the user to do so after logging into the NLM's databases. The actual procedure is different for each network; see instructions on reverse.

FILES PROTOCOL: The NLM computer does not support the sending of "files" in block mode. Microcomputers with telecommunications software packages may have this option which is not valid for online access to MEDLARS, an interactive system of line-by-line transmission.

BASIC RULE OF THUMB

If in doubt about a setting, turn it "off!"

FLOW CONTROL

Flow control signals allow the personal computer or terminal to prevent further receipt of data until its buffer has emptied and is capable of storing more data. This capability is often important for hardcopy terminals and microcomputer set-ups that may have slow print speed and small buffers which may result in lost data.

The NLM computer itself does not support X-ON, X-OFF (or DC1, DC3); however, the telecommunications networks will perform the flow control if instructed to do so. This involves setting the ITI (Interactive Terminal Interface) parameter 12 to 1; which means switching 12 to "on". The procedures are different for each network.

Once the flow control condition has been established, the user may send a Control S (to stop the flow of information), and Control Q (to resume the flow) manually or may rely on the terminal to send the data control signals.

NOTE: The X-ON, X-OFF capability must be enabled in the terminal to automatically send these signals.

The following is a list of flow control procedures:

1. Direct Dial - The NLM computer does not support X-ON, X-OFF (or DC1, DC3); no flow control capability is possible.
2. Telenet - User has to set the ITI parameter 12 from 0 (the default) to 1. To do this, the user has to login into the network and go all the way to the ELHILL user cue. The user then escapes to the TELENET command level by depressing the @ key followed by pressing the ENTER key or a carriage return (CR). TELENET will respond with another @ cue. User then enters SET 12:1 (CR). TELENET will respond with an @ sign. User can then return to ELHILL by entering CONT (CR). While online searching, Control S will stop the flow, and Control Q will resume the flow of information.
3. TYMNET - After the PLEASE LOGIN prompt from TYMNET, enter Control R for flow control, Control P for parity control, and Control H for half-duplex (DO NOT USE FOR FULL DUPLEX) before typing the host address NLM. While online searching, Control S will stop the flow of information, and Control Q will resume it.
4. CompuServe and InfoNet - Provide X-ON, X-OFF flow control for the user. These are a part of NLM's interface and no user specifications (changes) are required.

Smartcom II Scripts

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Z - Automatic Log-On		Set: C - TOXNET - TELENET
Time-out	Prompt	Data	Send CR
0	0 (off)		YES
0	0 (off)		YES
2	61 ("=")	d1	YES
2	64 ("@")	c toxnet	YES
2	47 ("/")	code/pswd	YES

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Z - Automatic Log-On		Set: D - PDQ - TELENET
Time-out	Prompt	Data	Send CR
0	0 (off)		YES
0	0 (off)		YES
2	61 ("=")	D1	YES
3	64 ("@")	C NLM	YES
3	71 ("G")	logon	YES
3	45 ("-")	code/pswd	YES

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Z - Automatic Log-On		Set: E - direct
Time-out	Prompt	Data	Send CR
1	17 (DC1)		YES
3	17 (DC1)	login	YES
3	17 (DC1)	code/pswd	YES

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Z - Automatic Log-On		Set: I - ELHILL TYMNET NoMenu
Time-out	Prompt	Data	Send CR
2	32 (" ")	A	NO
2	58 (":")	NLM	YES
2	58 (":")	bcn	YES
2	43 ("+")		YES
2	71 ("G")	login	YES
2	47 ("/")	code/pswd	YES

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Smartcom II Scripts

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Time-out	Prompt	Data
Z - Automatic Log-On			Set: J - CompuServe - ELHILL
			Send CR
2	0	(off)	YES
2	58	(":") nlm	YES
3	71	("G") login	YES
3	47	("/") code/pswd	YES

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Time-out	Prompt	Data
Z - Automatic Log-On			Set: K - CompuServe - TOXNET
			Send CR
2	0	(off)	YES
3	58	(":") toxnet	YES
3	47	("/") code/pswd	YES

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Time-out	Prompt	Data
Z - Automatic Log-On			Set: L - CompuServe - PDQ
			Send CR
0	0	(off)	YES
0	58	(":") nlm	YES
3	71	("G") logon	YES
3	45	("-") code/pswd	YES

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Time-out	Prompt	Data
Z - Automatic Log-On			Set: S - InfoNet ELHILL
			Send CR
0	0	(off)	YES
0	0	(off)	YES
0	0	(off)	YES
3	35	("#") c	YES
3	67	("C") nl	YES
3	71	("G") login	YES
3	47	("/") code/pswd	YES

MACRO DEFINITION			Press F2 For Help
Name Of Macro:	Time-out	Prompt	Data
Z - Automatic Log-On			Set: U - Infonet - PDQ
			Send CR
0	0	(off)	YES
0	0	(off)	YES
0	0	(off)	YES
3	35	("#") c	YES
3	67	("C") nl	YES
3	71	("G") logon	YES
3	47	("/") code/pswd	YES

CROSSTALK Script files (continued)

Script for accessing DOCLINE via
InfoNet 1200
(file called DOCINFO.XTS)

docinfo.xts

```

Wait quiet 20
Reply ;
Reply ;
Reply ;
Wait char "#"
Reply c!
Wait string "center"
Reply nl!
Wait string "login"
Reply logon!
Wait char "-"
Reply code/pswd!

```

Script for accessing DOCLINE via
Tymnet 1200
(file called DOCTYM.XTS)

doctym.xts

```

Wait quiet 30
Reply a
wait string "in:"
reply nlm!
wait string "password:"
reply bcn!
WAIT CHAR "+"
reply ;
WAIT STRING "LOGIN"
reply logon!
wait char "-"
reply code/pswd!

```

Script for accessing DOCLINE via
Telenet 1200
(file called DOCTELE.XTS)

doctele.xts

```

wait quiet 20
reply ;
reply ;
wait char "="
reply d!;
wait char "@"
reply c 30120!
wait string "login"
reply logon!
wait char "-"
reply code/pswd!

```

Script for accessing ELHILL via
CompuServe 1200
(file called NLMCS.XTS)

nlmcs.xts

```

wait quiet 20
reply ;
wait char ":"
reply nlm!
wait string "login"
reply logon!
wait string "$$$$$$$$"
reply code/pswd!

```

CROSSTALK Script files (continued)

Script for accessing ELHILL via
InfoNet 1200
(file called NLMINFO.XTS)

nlminfo.xts

```
wait quiet 20
reply ;
reply ;
wait char "#"
reply c;
wait char ":"
reply nl;
wait string "login"
reply login;
wait string "$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$"
reply code/pswd;
```

Script for accessing ELHILL via
Tymnet 1200
(file called NLMTYM.XTS)

nlmtym.xts

```
Wait quiet 30
Reply a
wait string "in:"
reply nlm;
wait string "password:"
reply bcn;
WAIT CHAR "+"
reply ;
WAIT STRING "LOGIN"
reply login;
wait string "password"
reply code/pswd;
```

Script for accessing ELHILL via
Telenet 1200
(file called NLMTELE.XTS)

nlmtele.xts

```
wait quiet 20
reply ;
reply ;
wait char "="
reply d1;
wait char "@"
reply c nlm;
wait string "login"
reply login;
wait string "password"
reply code/pswd;
```

Script for accessing PDQ via
CompuServe 1200
(file called PDQCS.XTS)

pdqcs.xts

```
wait quiet 20
Reply ;
Wait char ":"
Reply nlm;
Wait string "login"
Reply logon;
Wait char "-"
Reply code/pswd;
```


CROSSTALK Script files (continued)

Script for accessing PDQ via
InfoNet 1200
(file called PDQINFO.XTS)

pdqinfo.xts

```
Wait quiet 20
Reply :
Reply :
Reply :
Wait char "#"
Reply c:
Wait string "center"
Reply nl:
Wait string "login"
Reply logon:
Wait char "-"
Reply code/pswd:
```

Script for accessing PDQ via
Tymnet 1200
(file called PDQTYM.XTS)

pdq Tym.xts

```
wait quiet 20
Reply a
Wait char ":"
Reply nlm:
Wait string "password"
Reply bcn:
Wait char "+"
Reply :
Wait string "login"
Reply logon:
Wait char "-"
Reply code/pswd:
```

Script for accessing PDQ via
Telenet 1200
(file called PDQTELE.XTS)

pdqtele.xts

```
Wait quiet 20
Reply :
Reply :
Wait char "="
Reply dl:
Wait char "@"
Reply c nlm:
Wait string "login"
Reply logon:
Wait char "-"
Reply code/pswd:
```

Script for accessing TOXNET via
CompuServe 1200
(file called TOXCS.XTS)

toxcs.xts

```
wait quiet 20
Reply :
Wait string "name:"
Reply toxnet:
Wait string "password"
reply code/pswd:
```

CROSSTALK Script files (continued)

Script for accessing TOXNET via
Telenet 1200
(file called TOXTELE.XTS)

toxtele.xts

```
wait quiet 20
reply ;
reply ;
wait char "="
reply d1;
wait char "@"
reply c toxnet;
wait string "password"
reply code/pswd;
```

Script for accessing TOXNET via
Tymnet 1200
(file called TOXTYM.XTS)

toxtym.xts

```
Wait quiet 30
Reply a
wait string "in:"
Reply toxnet;
wait string "password:"
reply bcn;
WAIT CHAR "+"
reply ;
Wait string "password"
Reply code/pswd;
```

CROSSTALK, CROSSTALK XVI, CROSSTALK Mark 4, and Mk.4 are trademarks of
Microstuf, Inc.

PROCOMM PLUS Scripts

info.asp

```

:
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.
:
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
WAITFOR "^M^J#"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "c^M"
WAITFOR "49^M^JCENTER: "
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "n1^M"
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "login^M"
WAITFOR "#####^S^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"

```

compu.asp

```

:
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.
:
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^JHost Name: "
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "n1m^M"
WAITFOR "^M^J"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "login^M"
WAITFOR "#####^S^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"

```

PROCOMM PLUS Scripts

```
tym.asp
:
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.
:
WAITFOR "xxxx"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "a"
PAUSE 1
WAITFOR "please log in:"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "nlm^M"
PAUSE 1
WAITFOR "password:"
TRANSMIT "bcn^M"
WAITFOR "+"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "login^M"
WAITFOR "^^^^^^^^^S^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

```
tele.asp
:
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.
:
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
WAITFOR "BL ^M^J^M^JTERMINAL="
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "d1^M"
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^J@"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "c nlm^M"
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "login^M"
WAITFOR "^^^^^^^^^S^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

PROCOMM PLUS Scripts

docinfo.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J#"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "c^M"  
WAITFOR "49^M^JCENTER: "  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "n1^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

doccs.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^JHost Name: "  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "n1m^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

PROCOMM PLUS Scripts

doctym.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
WAITFOR "xxxx"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "a"  
WAITFOR "please log in:"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "nlm^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^Jpassword: "  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "bcn^M"  
WAITFOR "+"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

doctele.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "7E ^M^J^M^JTERMINAL="  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "d1^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^J@"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "c nlm^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

PROCOMM PLUS Scripts

toxtele.asp

```
:
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.
:
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
WAITFOR "7L ^M^J^M^JTERMINAL="
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "d1^M"
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^J@"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "c toxnet^M"
WAITFOR "#####^M^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

toxtym.asp

```
:
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.
:
WAITFOR "xxxx"
FAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "a"
PAUSE 1
WAITFOR "please log in:"
TRANSMIT "toxnet^M"
PAUSE 1
WAITFOR "#####^M^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

toxcs.asp

```
:
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.
:
WAITFOR "#####^M^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "^M"
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^JHost Name: "
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "toxnet^M"
WAITFOR "#####^M^Q"
PAUSE 1
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```


PROCOMM PLUS Scripts

pdqinf.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J#"   
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "c^M"  
WAITFOR "49^M^JCENTER: "  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "n1^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

pdqcs.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^JHost Name: "  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "n1m^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

PROCOMM PLUS Scripts

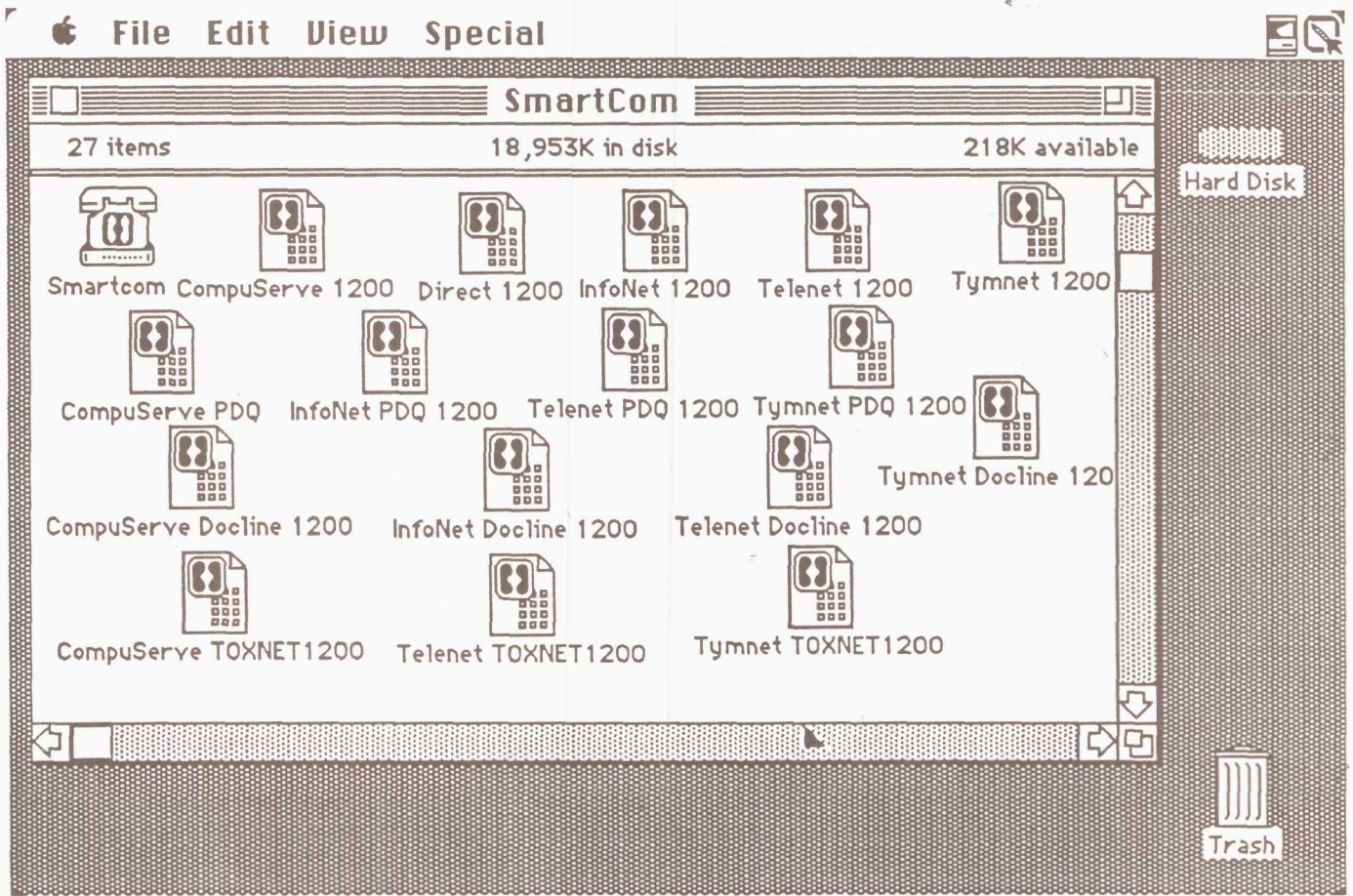
pdqtele.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "7E ^M^J^M^JTERMINAL="  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "d1^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^J@"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "c nlm^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

pdqtym.asp

```
:  
: PROCOMM PLUS generated ASPECT script file - Editing may be required.  
:  
WAITFOR "xxxx"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "a"  
WAITFOR "please log in:"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "nlm^M"  
WAITFOR "^M^J^M^Jpassword: "  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "bcn^M"  
WAITFOR "+"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER LOGIN^S^Q^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "logon^M"  
WAITFOR "ENTER USERID -^M^J"  
PAUSE 1  
TRANSMIT "code/pswd^M"
```

PROCOMM PLUS is a trademark of Datastorm Technologies, Inc.



Smartcom Scripts

CompuServe 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.

Wait for 1 second.

Autotype: (CR)

Look for Host Name:. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: n1m(CR)

Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: login(CR)

Look for password. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Smartcom Scripts



InfoNet 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
Wait for 4 seconds.
Autotype: (CR)
Wait for 5 seconds.
Autotype: (CR)
Look for (CTL)@(CTL)@*. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: c(CR)
Look for (CTL)@(CTL)@CENTER:. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: n(CR)
Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: login(CR)
Look for password. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Telenet 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
Wait for 2 seconds.
Autotype: (CR)(CR)
Look for TERMINAL=. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
Autotype: d1(CR)
Look for @. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
Autotype: c NLM(CR)
Wait for 5 seconds.
Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.
Autotype: login(CR)
Look for password. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Tymnet 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
Wait for 5 seconds.
Autotype: a
Wait for 5 seconds.
Look for please log in:. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: nimmenu(CR)
Look for ase select a service number >>. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: 1(CR)
Wait for 5 seconds.
Look for \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Smartcom Scripts

CompuServe PDQ

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.

Wait for 1 second.

Autotype: (CR)

Look for Host Name:. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: n1m(CR)

Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: logon(CR)

Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

InfoNet PDQ 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results

Wait for 4 seconds.

Autotype: (CR)

Wait for 5 seconds.

Autotype: (CR)

Look for (ETL)@(ETL)@#. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: c(CR)

Look for (ETL)@(ETL)@CENTER:. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: n1(CR)

Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: logon(CR)

Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Telenet PDQ 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.

Wait for 2 seconds.

Autotype: (CR)(CR)

Look for TERMINAL=. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.

Autotype: d1(CR)

Look for @. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.

Autotype: c NLM(CR)

Wait for 5 seconds.

Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: logon(CR)

Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.

Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Smartcom Scripts 🍏

Tymnet PDQ 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
 Wait for 5 seconds.
 Autotype: a
 Wait for 5 seconds.
 Look for please log in:. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
 Autotype: n|mmenu(CR)
 Look for ase select a service number >>. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
 Autotype: 3(CR)
 Wait for 5 seconds.
 Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
 Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

CompuServe Docline 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
 Wait for 1 second.
 Autotype: (CR)
 Look for Host Name:. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.
 Autotype: n|m(CR)
 Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.
 Autotype: logon(CR)
 Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.
 Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Telenet Docline 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
 Wait for 2 seconds.
 Autotype: (CR) (CR)
 Look for TERMINAL=. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
 Autotype: d1 (CR)
 Look for @. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
 Autotype: c NLM(CR)
 Wait for 5 seconds.
 Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.
 Autotype: logon(CR)
 Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
 Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Smartcom Scripts

Tymnet Docline 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.

Wait for 5 seconds.

Autotype: a

Wait for 5 seconds.

Look for please log in:. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: n|mmenu(CR)

Look for ase select a service number >>. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: 5(CR)

Wait for 5 seconds.

Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

InfoNet Docline 1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.

Wait for 4 seconds.

Autotype: (CR)

Wait for 5 seconds.

Autotype: (CR)

Look for ETL@ETL@*. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: c(CR)

Look for ETL@ETL@CENTER:. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: n|(CR)

Look for LOGIN. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: logon(CR)

Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.

Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

CompuServe TOXNET1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.

Wait for 1 second.

Autotype: (CR)

Look for Host Name:. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: toxnet(CR)

Look for toxnet. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Look for password. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.

Autotype: code/pswd(CR)

Smartcom Scripts

Telenet TOXNET1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
Wait for 2 seconds.
Autotype: CR CR
Look for TERMINAL=. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
Autotype: d1 CR
Look for @. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
Autotype: c toxnet CR
Wait for 5 seconds.
Look for toxnet. Continue anyway after 3 idle seconds.
Look for password. Continue anyway after 2 idle seconds.
Autotype: code/pswd CR

Tymnet TOXNET1200

Dial. Cancel Autopilot and hang up if no connection results.
Wait for 5 seconds.
Autotype: a
Wait for 5 seconds.
Look for please log in:. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: toxnet CR
Wait for 5 seconds.
Look for TOXNET: call connected. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Look for USERID. Continue anyway after 10 idle seconds.
Autotype: code/pswd CR

Smartcom and Smartcom II are trademarks of Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc.

Preservation Data Added to CATLINE

The CATLINE file was updated on May 31, 1991 to add notes about NLM's preservation microfilming of print monographs. The Preservation Action Note (PRS) in CATLINE now identifies the brittle monographs in NLM's collection that have been microfilmed for preservation or that are being queued for eventual micropreservation.

Preservation Action Note For Filmed Monographs and the Call Number Field

The Preservation Action Note for monographs that have been filmed carries the information on the date of filming, number of reels and size and characteristics of the microfilm. A special film number assigned to the microfilm to serve as an NLM shelving location appears in the last occurrence of the Call Number (CA) field with a special library symbol "0FNLM" to identify it as an NLM film number. The second record in Figure 1 displays the film number in the CA field.

Preservation Action Note for Queued Monographs

Brittle monographs that have not yet been filmed, but which NLM intends to film are identified with a "queue" note in the Preservation Action Note. The PRS field will also contain the date the queuing decision was made, and if appropriate, the extent of volumes or pieces of the title that will be filmed. When filming is completed, the queue information in the PRS field will be replaced with the microfilm information and the 0FNLM call number added. Future updates to add and replace data in the PRS for monographs in CATLINE

will be scheduled and announced as needed. See Figure 1 for examples of records containing queued information and completed microfilm information.

Searching on the PRS Field and Displaying the PRS Field

To retrieve all items that are currently queued for microfilming use the following strategy:

USER:
all queue: (prs)

Similarly, to retrieve all items that have already been microfilmed for preservation use the following strategy:

USER:
all microfilm: (prs)

The Preservation Action Note displays after the General Notes (GN) field in the Print Full (PRT FU) and Print Detailed (PRT DL) formats in CATLINE. See Figure 1.

Conclusion

In April 1988, NLM began adding film and queue information for serials to SERLINE. (See page 28 of the Serials Update article in the November-December 1990 *Technical Bulletin*.) With the addition of preservation information for monographs to CATLINE, libraries that are planning preservation filming of biomedical materials can now obtain information on what NLM has filmed or intends to film in these two databases.

SS 1 /C?
 USER:
 file cat
 PROG:
 YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE CATLINE FILE.

SS 1 /C?
 USER:
 east, rowland
 PROG:
 SS (1) PSTG (3)

SS 1 /C?
 USER:
 prt 2 fu
 PROG:

- Item that has been queued for microfilming.

1
 KW - 19C
 PN - East, Rowland
 TI - The:functional disorders of women, and their cure by hydropathy/G
 TC - , being a supplement to the Principles and practice of the water
 cure, popularly expounded.
 IM - London,/Allan,/1850.
 CO - xxvi, 88 p.:ill.
PRS - Queued for microfilming.:19890907
 CA - WBF E13f 1850:02NLM
 LP - Eng
 EL - RETROSPECTIVE
 ST - R
 IT - MONOGRAPH
 MT - PERSONAL NAME MAIN ENTRY
 DA - 821218
 UI - 63920960R

- Item that has been microfilmed for preservation.

2
 KW - 19C
 PN - East, Rowland
 TI - The:principles and practice of the water cure popularly
 expounded./G
 IM - London,/Allan,/1850.
 CO - 231 p.:ill.
**PRS - Microfilm.:19910401::Bethesda, Md. : National Library of
 Medicine, 1991. 1 microfilm reel: b.&w. negative; 35mm.**
 BW - Bound with the author's A letter to J. W. Noble. Leicester
 [1851]
 CA - WBF E13p 1850:02NLM
CA - FILM 3890:0FNLM
 LP - Eng
 EL - RETROSPECTIVE
 ST - R
 IT - MONOGRAPH
 MT - PERSONAL NAME MAIN ENTRY
 DA - 821218
 UI - 63920970R

Figure 1 - Searching and Printing the PRS field in CATLINE

NLM Online Training Program - Fall Schedule

As announced in the January-February 1991 *Technical Bulletin*, the NLM Online Services Training Program consists of the 3-day "Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" class focusing on MEDLINE, MeSH, and ELHILL commands; and six Specialized Modules covering many of the other MEDLARS databases. The Specialized Modules that will be offered are described below. The Fall 1991 NLM Online Services Training Schedule and registration form appears in Appendix B of this issue.

Specialized Modules

Enhanced Skills in Searching MEDLINE; MeSH; HEALTH

This ONE-DAY module will provide a refresher of the technical ELHILL commands as well as new techniques used in searching MEDLINE. The HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION file and the online MeSH Vocabulary file will also be discussed.

Chemical/Toxicological Databases

This ONE-DAY module includes ChemID; CHEMLINE; TOXLINE; TOXLIT.

TOXNET Searching

This ONE-DAY module will cover the various databases that constitute the TOXNET system.

Cancer Databases

This HALF-DAY module includes CANCERLIT and PDQ.

POPLINE; BIOETHICS; HISTLINE

This HALF-DAY module will cover these three specialized databases.

Technical Services Databases

This ONE-DAY module will include the techniques necessary to search the CATLINE, NAME AUTHORITY file, AVLINE and SERLINE databases.

Both the "Fundamentals" and the Specialized Modules concentrate on command language searching and thus

are not necessarily recommended for GRATEFUL MED searchers. Training in the use of GRATEFUL MED is frequently provided by medical librarians throughout the country or by the Regional Medical Library in one of the eight geographical regions in the National Network of Libraries of Medicine.

The "Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" class will be offered at NO charge by ALL online training centers. The Specialized Modules will be offered by the three regional online training centers on a cost-recovery basis as determined by the regional training centers. The following is the cost-recovery fee schedule for the Specialized Modules offered by the three regional training centers:

EASTERN ONLINE TRAINING CENTER

ONE-DAY \$85
HALF-DAY \$45

MIDLANDS ONLINE TRAINING CENTER

ONE-DAY \$75
HALF-DAY \$45

WESTERN ONLINE TRAINING CENTER

ONE-DAY \$65
HALF-DAY \$45

For the remainder of 1991, the MEDLARS Management Section at NLM will continue to register and schedule users for all training classes. If a class requires payment, instructions on payment will be sent to you by the training center teaching the module after registration.

Every attempt will be made to place training applicants in the class requested. If a class is filled, you will be registered for the class of your second choice, and also automatically placed on a waiting list for your first choice. If you are registered for training, approximately one month prior to the class you will receive a packet with information about hotels, local site arrangements and the agenda.

HOW TO APPLY

To apply for either the 3-day "Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" or any of the Specialized Modules, interested searchers should complete the "Request for NLM Online Training" which appears on the verso of Appendix B. Return this form to the MEDLARS Management Section.

Keep the following points in mind when applying for these classes:

1. The same form is used for applying for either the Fundamentals or any of the Specialized Modules. Please use a separate form for each applicant.
2. You must have a MEDLARS User ID code in order to attend any of the classes.
3. Please specify the class dates and sites on your form. Remember, some classes fill rapidly; therefore, it's a good idea to list a second choice to expedite scheduling.

4. All classes/modules are considered "tentative" pending sufficient enrollment (a minimum of 12 attendees) by approximately one month before the class.

There is no prerequisite for the Specialized Modules. However, it is recommended that you have previous experience/training or prior knowledge of the ELHILL command language before attending. If you are attending a "Fundamentals" course on the three days immediately preceding a Specialized Module, you will be prepared for the material included in any Specialized Module. Alternatively, you may take a 3-day "Fundamentals" course and then at a later date request and be scheduled for one or more Specialized Modules.

Searching Diacritics in MEDLARS

Foreign languages often use special symbols called diacritics to modify their letters of the alphabet. MEDLARS defines the following diacritics and keys them in separately immediately before the letters they modify:

Diacritic Name	Symbol	Example
Left Cedilla	·	ç
Circumflex	ˆ	ô
Angstrom	°	Å
Umlaut	¨	ä
Tilde	˜	ñ
Accent Grave	`	è
Accent Acute	´	é
Breve	˘	ž
Macron	-	ā

In addition, NLM uses two special characters as follows:

Lower case Polish l	ł
Lower case Swedish o	ø

Other diacritics that exist in various languages are ignored during the creation of MEDLARS data.

Searching Names with Diacritics

The most important thing to remember when searching a name containing a diacritic or special character is:

Ignore all special characters

and enter the name without modifying the letters. Do not add any characters to represent the diacritics. Most standard terminal keyboards do not have a full range of

special characters so for searching purposes the ELHILL software ignores the separate diacritical marks while treating the Swedish o as an English o and the Polish l as an English l.

See Figure 1 for an example of searching on names with special characters or diacritics.

Varieties of Print Representation of Diacritics and Special Characters

There are different printing constraints for an online display (or downloading), an offline print, and the printed Index Medicus. Special punctuation is represented differently in each case as explained below.

1. In an online printout of citations, the diacritics and special characters are indicated by a colon (:). The colon substitutes for the "unprintable" Swedish o or Polish l. The colon also represents all diacritics and is placed in front of the character that is being modified. See Figure 1.

Note: In general, in ELHILL the colon symbol is used to stand in for any character or symbol that has no corresponding print key on a typical ASCII terminal keyboard. (You may have also noticed the colon substituting for a final double quotation mark on ELHILL.)

2. In an offline printout, the diacritics are shown by their actual symbols appearing before (instead of over or under) the character to be modified. The Swedish o and Polish l are represented by their correct characters. See Figure 2.

3. In the printed Index Medicus, diacritics are represented by the actual symbol positioned correctly in relation to the character and the Swedish o and Polish l are represented by their correct characters. Only the printed Index and other MEDLARS-produced printed bibliographies (such as Hospital Literature Index, International Nursing Index, Current Catalog etc.) have the range of fonts and typesets needed for this display. See Figure 3.

WELCOME TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S ELHILL SYSTEM. YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.

SS 1 /C?

USER:
nbr zlomaniec j

PROG:

SELECT #	POSTINGS	TERM
1	14	ZLOKOVIC BV (AU)
2	1	ZLOKOVICH BV (AU)
3	1	ZLOMANIEC J (AU)
4	1	ZLOMKE AM (AU)
5	2	ZLOSKY P (AU)

UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

- Polish l is treated as an English l in the NBR.

USER:
sel 3

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1)

SS 2 /C?

USER:
prt ui, au

PROG:

1
UI - 91112923
AU - Z:omaniec J

- Polish l is treated as an "unprintable character" indicated online by the colon (:) in the displayed citation.

SS 2 /C?

USER:
nbr kvaloy s

PROG:

SELECT #	POSTINGS	TERM
6	1	KVALNES (TW)
7	2	KVALNES-KRICK KL (AU)
8	6	KVALOY S (AU)
9	1	KVALSVIK O (AU)
10	1	KVALVAAG AH (AU)

UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

- Swedish o is treated as an English o in NBR.

USER:
sel 8

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (6)

SS 3 /C?

USER:
prt 1 ui, au

PROG:

1
UI - 91157173
AU - Nome O
AU - Kval:y S
AU - Abrahamsen AF
AU - Giercksky KE
AU - Langholm R

- Swedish o is treated as an "unprintable character" shown online by the colon (:) in the displayed citation.

Figure 1 - Diacritics represented by a colon (:): online

```

SS 3 /C?
USER:
nbr jorgensen c

PROG:

SELECT # POSTINGS TERM
11      10  JORGENSEN B (AU)
12      1   JORGENSEN BR (AU)
13      10  JORGENSEN C (AU)
14      1   JORGENSEN CJ (AU)
15      1   JORGENSEN CK (AU)
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

USER:
se] 13

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (10)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
prt ui, au

PROG:

1
UI - 91103083
AU - Wennergren M
AU - J:orgensen C
AU - Bugge M
AU - Lepore V
AU - Gatzinsky P

2
UI - 90134050
AU - Andolf E
AU - J:orgensen C

3
UI - 90114820
AU - Andolf E
AU - J:rgensen C
AU - Astedt B

.
.
.
8
UI - 89108440
AU - Jorgensen C
AU - Eichwald EJ

.
.
.

```

- NBR entry includes all Jorgensen C - Jorgensen with the Swedish o, Jorgensen with a diacritic, and Jorgensen without special letters/diacritics.

- Jorgensen with a diacritic modifying the o. In this case, the colon (:) stands for an umlaut that would appear over the o in the printed Index Medicus.

- Jorgensen with an "unprintable Swedish o" shown by a colon (:).

- Jorgensen with no special characters or punctuation.

Figure 1 Cont.- Diacritics represented by a colon (:) online

00003451

PAGE 1

SPECIAL CHARACTERS

- 1 UI - 91211182
AU - Crang-Svalenius E ; Jørgensen C
TI - Normal ultrasonic fetal growth ratios evaluated in cases of fetal disproportion.
SO - J Ultrasound Med 1991 Feb;10(2):89-92
- 2 UI - 91157173
AU - Nome O ; Kvaløy S ; Abrahamsen AF ; Giercksky KE ; Langholm R
TI - [Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the gastrointestinal tract]
SO - Tidsskr Nor Lægeforen 1991 Jan 10;111(1):59-60
- 3 UI - 9112923
AU - Ziomanec J
TI - [Roentgenological picture of pancreatic calcinosis and kidney calculi]
SO - Ann Univ Mariae Curie Sklodowska [Med] 1986;41:173-5
- 4 UI - 91103083
AU - Wennengren M ; Jørgensen C ; Bugge M ; Lepore V ; Gatzinsky P
TI - Pneumothorax in pregnancy.
SO - Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand 1990;69(5):441-2
- 5 UI - 90290881
AU - Kaasa S ; Kvaløy S ; Dicato MA ; Ries F ; Huys JV ; Royer E
AU - Carruthers L
TI - A comparison of ondansetron with metoclopramide in the prophylaxis of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting: a randomized, double-blind study. International Emesis Study Group.
SO - Eur J Cancer 1990 Mar;26(3):311-4
- 6 UI - 90134050
AU - Andolf E ; Jørgensen C
TI - A prospective comparison of transabdominal and transvaginal ultrasound with surgical findings in gynecologic disease.
SO - J Ultrasound Med 1990 Feb;9(2):71-5
- 7 UI - 90114820
AU - Andolf E ; Jørgensen C ; Astedt B
TI - Ultrasound examination for detection of ovarian carcinoma in risk groups.
SO - Obstet Gynecol 1990 Jan;75(1):106-9
- 8 UI - 90113515
AU - Jørgensen C ; Buchhave P
TI - [Widespread use of ultrasonic diagnosis requires better training]
SO - Lakartidningen 1989 Dec 27;86(52):4605-6

Figure 2 - Offline Print with Diacritics

Jørgensen C see Andolf E
 Jørgensen C see Crang-Svalenius E
 Jørgensen C, Buchhave P: Ultralyddiagnostikens utbredning
 stiller store krav på ordentlig utbildning.
 Lakartidningen 1989 Dec 27;86(52):4605-6 (Swe)
 Jørgensen C see Stenderup J
 Jørgensen CJ, Dreyfus F, Vaixeler J, Guyomard S, Massiot
 C, Belanger C, Brunet F, Giraud T, Dupuis-Camay P:
 Failure of amphotericin B spray to prevent aspergillosis
 in granulocytopenic patients. Nouv Rev Fr Hematol 1989;
 31(5):327-8
 Jørgensen CR see Poland GA
 Jørgensen D see Henriksen LO
 Jørgensen E see Klement JF
 Jørgensen EB see Aaserud O
 Jørgensen EH: Calculus vesicae urinariae—med usædvanlig
 genese. Ugeskr Laeger 1989 Sep 11;151(37):2376-7 (Eng.
 Abstr.) (Dan)

Kvalheim L see Reiestad F
 Kvalheim OM see Sletten E
 Kvaliashvili IuA see Kutateladze NM
 Kvalnes-Krick KL see Leung HB
 Kvalnes-Krick KL see Meyer SL
 Kvaløy S see Brinch L
 Kvaløy S see Holte H
 Kvaløy S see Kaasa S

Zlokovic BV see Rakic LM
 Zlokovic BV see Segal MB
 Zlokovich BV, Lipovats MN, Ivanovich T, Aniukhovskii EP,
 Rozenshtaukh LV: Proniknovenie antiaritmicheskogo
 preparata étmozina cherez genotoéntsefalicheskii bar'er
 perfuziruemogo in situ mozga morskoi svinki.
 Kardiologiya 1990 Jan;30(1):69-72 (Eng. Abstr.) (Rus)
 Zlomaniec J see Bryc S
 Zlomke AM see Wiegmann TB
 Zlotikamien B, Kusniec J, Strasberg B, Erdman S, Sclarovsky
 S, Agmon J: Torsades de pointes as a complication of
 bradyarrhythmias. Isr J Med Sci 1990 Feb;26(2):102-5
 Zlotikamien B see Strasberg B

Figure 3 - Examples of Diacritics from Index Medicus

Search Hint: Searching for Gene Symbols with Embedded Semi-colons

When searching the Gene Symbol (GS) field, some users have encountered problems when the symbol contains an embedded semi-colons, e.g., DR&bgr;I. The semi-colon is a special reserved ELHILL symbol

and therefore if the semi-colon is typed in as part of the search, ELHILL does not search for the Gene Symbol correctly. It is necessary to mask the semi-colon with a hash mark (#) when searching. Figure 1 illustrates the problem and two solutions.

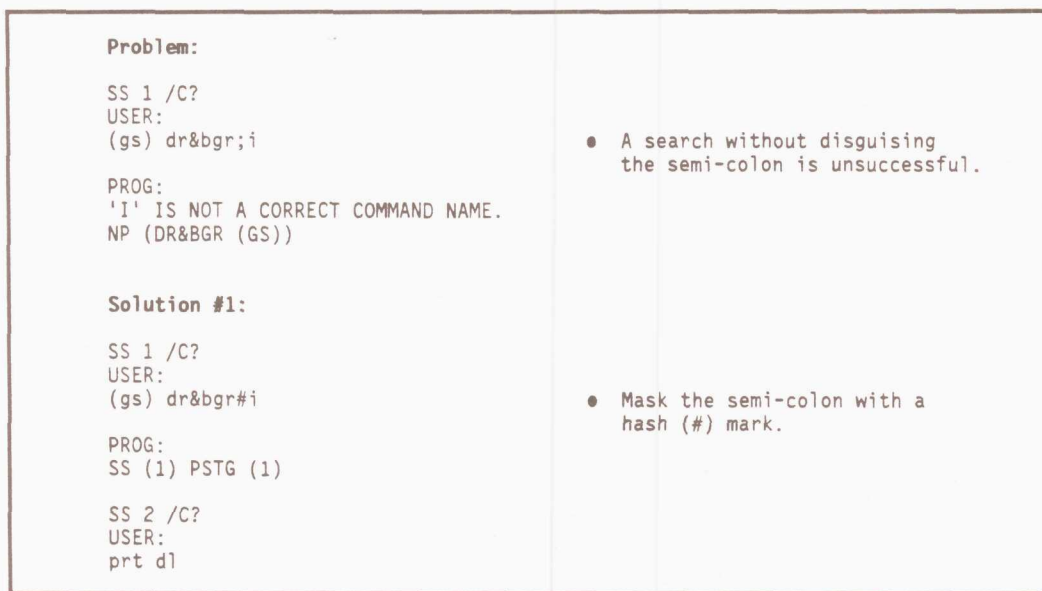


Figure 1 - Searching Gene Symbols with an Embedded Colon (:)

```

PROG:
1
UI - 91037411
AU - Silver J
TI - Evolution of HLA class-II genes and haplotypes.
LA - Eng
MH - Alleles
MH - Amino Acid Sequence
MH - Comparative Study
MH - Evolution
MH - *Genes, Immune Response
MH - Haplotypes/GENETICS
MH - Human
MH - HLA-D Antigens/*GENETICS
MH - Molecular Sequence Data
MH - Polymorphism (Genetics)
MH - Recombination, Genetic
MH - Sequence Homology, Nucleic Acid
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
PT - REVIEW, ACADEMIC
PT - REVIEW
GS - DR&bgr;I
GS - DR&bgr;III
GS - DQ&agr;
GS - DQ&bgr;
DA - 901206
DP - 1990
IS - 0257-277X
TA - Immunol Res
PG - 212-22
SB - M
ZN - Z1.542.883
IP - 3
VI - 9
JC - IMR
EM - 9102
AD - Department of Medicine, North Shore University Hospital,
    Manhasset, N.Y.
RF - REVIEW ARTICLE: 32 REFS.
SO - Immunol Res 1990;9(3):212-22
    
```

Solution #2:

```

SS 1/ C?
USER:
nbr dr&bgr: (gs)
    
```

- NEIGHBOR the term truncating at the semi-colon.

```

PROG:
SELECT # POSTINGS TERM
1 1 DQW7
2 1 DR&AGR;
3 1 DR&BGR;I
4 1 DR&BGR;III
5 1 DRA
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.
    
```

```

USER:
sel 3
    
```

- Then SELECT the term from the NEIGHBOR display. The advantage to this technique is being able to see other GS values in the database which might be pertinent to the search.

```

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1)
    
```

Figure 1 Cont. - Searching Gene Symbols with an Embedded :

Search Hint: Searching on Chemical Names

For chemicals that became MeSH headings after 1980, it is a good idea to use the NEIGHBOR command to see if the chemical existed previously as a Name of Substance (NM). NM was introduced as a searchable element in 1980. Figure 1 shows how to check the MeSH file to verify when a chemical became a MeSH heading; checking the Annotated MeSH would yield the same information. When you NEIGHBOR, if the postings listed for the MeSH heading (MH) and the Name of Substance (NM) are equal, search using either field. If the postings for Name of Substance and MeSH Heading are different, select the numbers for both fields to insure complete retrieval of relevant citations from the time period before a chemical term became a MeSH Heading. NEIGHBORing is the easiest way to find whether a chemical term existed in the NM field previously and to retrieve those citations. See Figure 1 and Figure 2.

NLM is working toward resolving these differences in chemical name searching. As part of Year-End Processing in preparation for the 1992 system, NLM will begin to add the RN (CAS Registry/EC Number) field to citations indexed with a chemical name in the MeSH Heading field, but lacking the corresponding RN data (number and name of substance). This is a huge undertaking which will require several years to complete. After completion, chemical name searching will be simplified: searching with the (NM) qualifier, for chemicals added to the database after 1980, will always yield comprehensive retrieval. Searching on the MH field for chemicals will be used when you need to apply subheadings directly. For the 1992 Annotated MeSH, NLM has plans to add online searching notes for new MeSH Heading chemicals as well.

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
file mesh
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MESH VOCABULARY (1991) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
interleukin-4 (mh)
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt mh, da, pi, hn
PROG:

1
MH - Interleukin-4
DA - 890525
PI - Interleukins (88-89)
PI - Lymphokines (74-87)
HN - 90

```

- The History Note (HN) field indicates that the term became a MeSH Heading in 1990. You could also determine this by using Annotated MeSH.

Figure 1 - Searching MeSH for History of a Chemical Heading

```

SS 2 /C?
USER:
file med
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
nbr interleukin-4

PROG:

SELECT # POSTINGS TERM
6 1 INTERLEUKIN-2, POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL-MODI (NM)
7 663 INTERLEUKIN-3 (MH)
8 565 INTERLEUKIN-4 (MH)
9 222 INTERLEUKIN-4 (NM)
10 132 INTERLEUKIN-5 (MH)
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

USER: sel 8,9
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (787)

```

- Note that the set retrieved by selecting 8 and 9 is greater than either one separately.

```

SS 2 /C?
USER:
interleukin-4 (nm)

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (222)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
prt 1 ti, em, mh, rn

PROG:

```

- These citations would **not** be retrieved if you only searched on interleukin-4 as a MeSH Heading.
- Note that NM is not shown as a separate field; rather it displays as part of the Registry Number (RN) field.

```

1
TI - Synergistic activation of granulocyte-macrophage
    colony-stimulating factor production by IL-1 and IL-2 in murine
    Th1 cells.
EM - 8912
MH - Animal
MH - Cells, Cultured
MH - Clone Cells/IMMUNOLOGY/METABOLISM
MH - Colony-Stimulating Factors/*BIOSYNTHESIS
MH - Drug Synergism
MH - Growth Substances/*BIOSYNTHESIS
MH - Helper Cells/IMMUNOLOGY/*METABOLISM
MH - Interleukin-1/*PHARMACOLOGY
MH - Interleukin-2/*PHARMACOLOGY
MH - Interleukins/PHARMACOLOGY
MH - *Lymphocyte Transformation
MH - Membrane Proteins/PHARMACOLOGY
MH - Mice
MH - Mice, Inbred BALB C
MH - Mice, Inbred C57BL
MH - Solubility
MH - Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
MH - Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
RN - 0 (Interleukin-4)
RN - 83869-56-1 (Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor)

```

Figure 2 - Using NBR to Retrieve Interleukin-4 in NM field

```

SS 3 /C?
USER:
interleukin-4
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (565)
SS 4 /C?
USER:
prt 1 ti, em, mh, rn
PROG:
1
TI - Differential effects of interferon-gamma and low molecular weight
BCGF on growth of human B lymphocytes; interferon-gamma prolongs
the increased c-MYC mRNA levels after activation.
EM - 9107
MH - Antibodies, Anti-Idiotypic/PHARMACOLOGY
MH - B-Lymphocytes/DRUG EFFECTS/*PHYSIOLOGY
MH - Blotting, Western
MH - Calcium/METABOLISM
MH - Cell Cycle/DRUG EFFECTS/IMMUNOLOGY
MH - Cell Division/DRUG EFFECTS
MH - Cells, Cultured
MH - Comparative Study
MH - Dactinomycin/ANALOGS & DERIVATIVES/METABOLISM
MH - Dose-Response Relationship, Drug
MH - DNA Replication/DRUG EFFECTS
MH - Fluorescent Dyes/METABOLISM
MH - Gene Expression Regulation
MH - Human
MH - IgM
MH - In Vitro
MH - Interferon Type II/*PHARMACOLOGY
MH - Interleukin-4/*PHARMACOLOGY
MH - Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-myc/BIOSYNTHESIS/*GENETICS
MH - Receptors, Transferrin/BIOSYNTHESIS
MH - RNA, Messenger/*DRUG EFFECTS
MH - Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
RN - 50-76-0 (Dactinomycin)
RN - 7240-37-1 (7-aminoactinomycin D)
RN - 7440-70-2 (Calcium)

```

● These are the citations you would retrieve searching for interleukin-4 as a MeSH Heading. No citations from SS 2 are included in this set.

Figure 3 - Searching on Interleukin-4 as a MeSH heading

Check Tags

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Index Section, Bibliographic Services Division, NLM

Check tags are a group of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) which indexers are expected to consider ("check" for) routinely for every article indexed. As subject headings, they are regularly used by searchers to specify the particular aspects of the search topic that are desired. Although check tags are MeSH headings, ten of them do not have tree numbers, and thus are not capable of being part of an EXPLODE in a search statement. These are HUMAN and ANIMAL, MALE

and FEMALE, IN VITRO, CASE REPORT, and COMPARATIVE STUDY, and the support check tags SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T; SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S. and SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S. None of these may ever be starred, that is, identified as a principal concept in the article indexed and therefore designated for use in the printed Index Medicus. The section of the indexing form listing all the check tags is shown below in Figure 1.

20	J <input type="checkbox"/> CATS	V <input type="checkbox"/> HUMAN	f <input type="checkbox"/> 15th CENT
A <input type="checkbox"/> PREGN	K <input type="checkbox"/> CATTLE	W <input type="checkbox"/> MALE	g <input type="checkbox"/> 16th CENT
B <input type="checkbox"/> INF NEW (to 1 mo)	L <input type="checkbox"/> CHICK EMBRYO	X <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE	h <input type="checkbox"/> 17th CENT
C <input type="checkbox"/> INF (1-23 mo)	M <input type="checkbox"/> DOGS	Y <input type="checkbox"/> IN VITRO	i <input type="checkbox"/> 18th CENT
D <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD PRE (2-5)	O <input type="checkbox"/> GUINEA PIGS	Z <input type="checkbox"/> CASE REPT	j <input type="checkbox"/> 19th CENT
E <input type="checkbox"/> CHILD (6-12)	P <input type="checkbox"/> HAMSTERS	b <input type="checkbox"/> COMP STUDY	k <input type="checkbox"/> 20th CENT
F <input type="checkbox"/> ADOLESC (13-18)	Q <input type="checkbox"/> MICE	c <input type="checkbox"/> ANCIENT	l <input type="checkbox"/> NIH/PHS SUP
G <input type="checkbox"/> ADULT (19-44)	S <input type="checkbox"/> RABBITS	d <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIEVAL	m <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER US GOVT SUP
H <input type="checkbox"/> MID AGE (45-64)	T <input type="checkbox"/> RATS	e <input type="checkbox"/> MODERN	n <input type="checkbox"/> NON-US GOVT SUP
I <input type="checkbox"/> AGED (65 +)	U <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL		

Figure 1- Check Tags as Shown on Indexed Citation Form

The following pages are a brief description of each of the check tags in the same order shown on the indexing form.

PREGNANCY

Most articles about normal human pregnancies are indexed with PREGNANCY with a subheading attached, e.g., PREGNANCY /*immunology or PREGNANCY /*ethnology. However, PREGNANCY is added for other articles as a check tag to coordinate with any of the pregnancy complications and with any of

the physiological terms associated with pregnancy such as CORPUS LUTEUM MAINTENANCE, LABOR or UTERINE CONTRACTION. It is also added whenever one or more of the pregnancy trimester terms is used. In this way, by typing in one term PREGNANCY, searchers can retrieve all citations dealing with any aspect of pregnancy without having to "or" together many terms. For animal pregnancies as the point of the article, PREGNANCY, ANIMAL starred with appropriate subheadings. Pregnancy merely mentioned as one aspect of an article in which the ANIMAL check tag is used also takes PREGNANCY as a check tag.

Named Groups By Age

The eight named groups by age are based on human age divisions used by the Census Bureau. They are, in chronological order: INFANT, NEWBORN (from birth to 1 month); INFANT (1 to 23 months); CHILD, PRESCHOOL (2 to 5 years); CHILD (6 to 12 years); ADOLESCENCE (13 to 18 years); ADULT (19 to 44 years); MIDDLE AGE (45 to 64 years); and AGED (65 years and over). Please note that AGED, 80 AND OVER is not a check tag and every record with this MeSH heading also has the check tag AGED. Indexers will add the check tag ages for all persons discussed in the article for whom numerical ages are given. If the author does not specify more than "children" the indexer uses only the check tag CHILD. Similarly, adults with unspecified ages are indexed only as ADULT. This year two new pre-explodes were added for searchers: CHILD (PX) to cover the age range from birth through 18 years, and ADULT (PX) for all persons over age 18. Age group check tags are not used for animals.

Animal Check Tags

Nine types of animals appear in the list of check tags printed on the indexing dataform. They were chosen because they are among the most frequently seen species in experimental studies. They include CATS, CATTLE, CHICK EMBRYO, DOGS, GUINEA PIGS, HAMSTERS, MICE, RABBITS, and RATS. The check tag is added to any article in which one of these animals is used in an experimental study. The resulting MEDLINE citation will have the term unstarred (NIM) and without a subheading. (A citation with a term that is unstarred or NIM will not have an entry in the printed Index Medicus under that term.) Obviously, other animal species are also valuable in experimental studies. If a species not on the check tag list is used, the indexer simply types it in with the other required subject headings, unstarred and without subheadings. SHEEP and SWINE are now frequently used in this way.

There are more specific terms indented under HAMSTERS, MICE, and RATS. Indexers will use the most specific term available in order to provide an accurate reflection of what is in the article. However, they will also add the corresponding check tag so the searcher does not have to EXPLODE the check tag term to ensure retrieving all articles about mice. The retrieval for HAMSTERS (4204 postings) is the same if one asks for EXPLODE HAMSTERS, including all articles which are indexed under CRICETULUS or MESOCRICETUS, as well as those for which the author has only specified HAMSTERS.

Since all of the above animal terms are MeSH descriptors, indexers may also star them as a main point of the article being indexed. In such cases, the indexer will usually add a subheading to the main heading. Check tag animals are starred if the identity of the species itself is important, usually in non-experimental studies.

HUMAN/ANIMAL

Indexers will use HUMAN for any article in which diseases, tissues or organs, physiological processes, substances derived from the human body, psychological processes, or diagnostic or therapeutic techniques are discussed in relation to humankind. The ANIMAL check tag is used for articles in which any of these aspects is applied to any member of the animal kingdom, from protozoa through all invertebrates (Category B1) and vertebrates (Category B2), including all mammals. Articles pertaining to both humans and animals, will carry both check tags.

Note for searchers: You should not combine your search results with AND NOT ANIMAL as this will eliminate all articles indexed with both the HUMAN and ANIMAL check tags.

MALE/FEMALE

For any article that takes either HUMAN or ANIMAL, the indexer will also attempt to supply MALE and/or FEMALE if information is given on the sex of the subjects. The appropriate sexual descriptor is used if an organ which is inherent in one sex is involved. Thus, epididymal fat pads require MALE, and UTERINE CONTRACTION is by definition FEMALE. If the article does not specify the sex, indexers do not make any assumptions, and thus do not add both MALE and FEMALE. Hence patients with liver neoplasms are only HUMAN unless the author gives individual case reports specifying the sex of the subjects. Obviously "rats of both sexes" requires both MALE and FEMALE.

IN VITRO

IN VITRO is used when animal or human tissue is exposed to specified experimental conditions outside the body of the living organism. It is not used for cultured cells, cell lines or tissue culture, which are defined as occurring only in petri dishes, flasks, or other containers. It is also not used for microbiological culture systems of viruses, bacteria, protozoa, algae or fungi. To illustrate

how it is used, consider a study of the effect of a drug on the metabolism of liver enzymes in rats. If the drug is administered to the test animals and the liver is then removed in order to measure enzyme activities in liver slices or homogenates, indexers do not add IN VITRO. However, if the study involves exposing the tissue to the drug after removing the liver from the experimental animal, then IN VITRO is appropriate. It will also be used for "isolated organ" or perfusion studies. Unfortunately, many authors will use the phrase "in vitro" under circumstances which do not fit the scope assigned by NLM.

CASE REPORT

The check tag CASE REPORT is used for any article that contains one or more narrative descriptions of specific cases. It may be used for both human diseases and veterinary case reports. Frequently clinical journals will present an interesting or unusual case, accompanied by a summary of similar cases from the literature. Such articles are indexed with the check tag CASE REPORT and the publication type REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES.

COMPARATIVE STUDY

Indexers use COMPARATIVE STUDY for any article that contains a comparison of two or more factors. This could be a comparison of two different drugs to treat a given disease, of two different methods of diagnosis, of two different means of administering a single drug, of the effect of some treatment on two different species of experimental animals, etc. COMPARATIVE STUDY is generally not used when the experimental approach is only compared with an untreated control.

Chronological HISTORY OF MEDICINE terms

The chronological HISTORY OF MEDICINE terms are also listed on the dataform for use as check tags.

They are used thus when a small note about an item of historical interest is included within an article which has a different, non-historical emphasis as its main point. If the main point of the article is about history, then

HISTORY OF MEDICINE, ANCIENT;
 HISTORY OF MEDICINE, MEDIEVAL;
 HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 15TH CENT.;
 HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 16TH CENT.;
 HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 17TH CENT.;
 HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 18TH CENT.;
 HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 19TH CENT.;
 or
 HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 20TH CENT.

is starred. HISTORY OF MEDICINE, MODERN should not be used as a check tag, since the indexers are expected to check each of the applicable time periods from 1450 through the present.

Source of Financial Support

The final three check tags are those that describe the source of financial support for the work reported in the article being indexed. These are added in response to a footnote which usually appears either on the first page of the article or at the end of the text. Any work that acknowledges support from any division of the National Institutes of Health or the U.S. Public Health Service is tagged SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, P.H.S. Financial support from any other branch of the U.S. government is SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S. This includes the Department of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Veterans Administration and the National Science Foundation, among others. Any other source of financial support is designated SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T. Included in this final category are support by the government of any other country, support from state and local governments, from voluntary health agencies such as the American Cancer Society or the American Heart Association, and support from any private foundation.

NLM Data on Optical Disk

The NLM leases MEDLINE and other databases on magnetic tape to many licensees, both domestic and abroad. Some of these licensees use NLM databases to create CD-ROM products. The NLM itself does not

currently distribute its databases on CD-ROM. The following is a list of those licensees who, at the time of this writing, have produced CD-ROM products using leased NLM data. For information about their products, we suggest you contact these licensees .

Aries Systems Corporation
1 Dundee Park
Andover, MA 01810
508-475-7200

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
7200 Wisconsin Avenue, 6th floor
Bethesda, MD 20814
301-961-6700; 800-843-7751 Ext. 5

CD-Plus, Inc.
333 Seventh Avenue, 6th floor
New York, NY 10001
212-563-3006

DIALOG Information Services
3460 Hillview Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304
415-858-3785; 800-334-2564

EBSCO Electronic Information
P.O. Box 325
447 Old Boston Road, Suite 10
Topsfield, MA 01983
508-887-6667; 800-221-1826

Health Care Information, Inc.
2335 American River Drive, Suite 307
Sacramento, CA 95825
916-648-8075; 800-468-1128

Maxwell Electronic Publishing
124 Mount Auburn Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-661-2955 Ext. 20; 800-342-1338

SilverPlatter Information
One Newton Executive Park
New Lower Falls, MA 02162-1449
617-969-2332; 800-343-0064

Serials Update

INDEXED TITLES UPDATE, MARCH - APRIL 1991

The following titles cited in MEDLINE, HEALTH, and POPLINE have recently been selected for indexing, undergone a title change, or ceased publication. This list is not cumulative; the information provided is only for titles whose status has changed since the last UPDATE.

More detailed information may be found in SERLINE. For further information, please contact MMS or Ms. Esther Baldinger, (301) 496-1276, Technical Services Division, NLM.

TITLES SELECTED FOR INDEXING, MARCH - APRIL 1991

- IM ADVANCES IN PERITONEAL DIALYSIS
ADV PERIT DIAL
5,1989--
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS BULLETIN, INC.
TORONTO CANADA
EARLIER VOLS. PUBLISHED AS: CAPD
CONFERENCE. ADVANCES IN CONTINUOUS
AMBULATORY PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, WHICH ARE
CLASSED SEPARATELY AT NLM.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V5,1989.
W1 C0478
SR0068577 JC: A1P
DR. D.G. OREOPOULOS, DIRECTOR/ PERITONEAL
DIALYSIS UNIT, TORONTO WESTERN
HOSPITAL, 399 BATHURST ST., TORONTO ONT
M5T 2S8, CANADA
- IM AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE MENTAL
HEALTH RESEARCH
AM INDIAN ALSK NATIVE MENT HEALTH RES
IN1, JUN 1987--
NATIONAL CENTER FOR AMERICAN INDIAN AND
ALASKA NATIVE MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH
DENVER CO UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: WHITE CLOUD JOURNAL OF AMERICAN
INDIAN MENTAL HEALTH. EACH VOL. CONSISTS
OF 3 ISSUES PLUS ONE THE ANNUAL MONOGRAPH
EDITION. 3 TIMES A YEAR 1987-1990, FOUR
TIMES A YEAR 1991- .
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, JUN 1987.
W1 AM4355 0893-5394
SR0063305 JC: A24
NATIONAL CENTER FOR AMERICAN INDIAN
AND, ALASKA NATIVE MENTAL HEALTH
RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO HEALTH
SCIENCES CENTER, DEPARTMENT OF
PSYCHIATRY, CAMPUS MAIL C249, 4200 EAST
NINTH AVE, DENVER CO 80262
- IM AGING
AGING (MILANO)
IN1, SEP 1989--
EDITRICE KURTIS S.R.L.
MILANO ITALY
VOL. 1 (1989) COMPLETE IN 2 ISSUES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, SEP 1989.
W1 AG326CH 0394-9532
SR0067870 JC: A1Q
EDITRICE KURTIS S.R.L., VIA LUIGI ZOJA
30, 20153 MILANO, ITALY
- IM APPLIED AND THEORETICAL ELECTROPHORESIS
APPL THEOR ELECTROPHOR
IN1, 1988--
SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL DIVISION, MACMILLAN
PRESS
LONDON ENGLAND
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROPHORESIS SOCIETY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, 1988.
W1 AP511 0954-6642
SR0064570 JC: A1R
JOURNAL CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, MACMILLAN
PRESS, HOUNDMILLS, BASINGSTOKE, HANTS. RG21
2XS, UK
- IM AIDS CARE
AIDS CARE
1, 1989--
CARFAX PUBLISHING
ABINGDON ENGLAND
VOL 1 (1989) COMPLETE IN 3 ISSUES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, 1989.
W1 AI696CHF 0954-0121
SR0064344 JC: A1O
CARFAX PUBLISHING COMPANY, 85 ASH
STREET, HOPKINTON MA 01748
- IM BIOCONJUGATE CHEMISTRY
BIOCONJUG CHEM
IN1, JAN-FEB 1990--
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
WASHINGTON DC UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, JAN-FEB 1990.
W1 BI66L 1043-1802
SR0066367 JC: A1T
AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, 1155 16TH
STREET NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036

- IM BIOTECHNIC AND HISTOCHEMISTRY
BIOTECH HISTOCHEM
66,1991--
WILLIAMS AND WILKINS
BALTIMORE MD UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: STAIN TECHNOLOGY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V66N1,1991.
ON ORDER-TITLECHANGE
SR0070801 JC: A29
WILLIAMS AND WILKINS,428 E. PRESTON
ST.,BALTIMORE MD 21202
- IM CELL REGULATION
CELL REGUL
IN1,NOV 1989--
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY
BETHESDA MD UNITED STATES
VOL. 1, 1989-1990 CONSISTS OF THIRTEEN
ISSUES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,NOV 1989.
W1 CE128W 1044-2030
SR0065616 JC: A1U
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY,9650
ROCKVILLE PIKE,BETHESDA MD 20814
- IM CRITICAL REVIEWS IN ONCOGENESIS
CRIT REV ONCOG
IN1,1989-- -
CRC PRESS
BOCA RATON FL UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1989.
W1 CR216ZE 0893-9675
SR0064652 JC: A1Y
- IM CURRENT OPINION IN ONCOLOGY
CURR OPIN ONCOL
IN1,OCT 1989--
CURRENT SCIENCE
PHILADELPHIA PA UNITED STATES
INCLUDES A SECTION CALLED: BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
THE CURRENT WORLD LITERATURE. VOL. 1 (1989)
COMPLETE IN 2 ISSUES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1989.
W1 CU799GGBL 1040-8746
SR0065279 JC: A1V
CURRENT SCIENCE,20 THIRD
STREET,PHILADELPHIA PA 19106
- IM ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS Y MICROBIOLOGIA
CLINICA
ENFERM INFECC MICROBIOL CLIN
JAN/FEB 1984--
EDICIONES DOYMA
BARCELONA SPAIN
SPINE TITLE: ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS.
CONTINUES: ENFERMEDADES INFECCIOSAS, WHICH
IS NOT IN THE NLM COLLECTION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V7N1,JAN 1989.
W1 EN5899 0213-005X
E07770000 JC: A10
EDICIONES DOYMA,TRAVESERA DE GRACIA
17-21,2 BARCELONA,SPAIN
- IM EPIDEMIOLOGY
EPIDEMIOLOGY
IN1,JAN 1990--
BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC
CAMBRIDGE MA UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,JAN 1990.
W1 EP4520 1044-3983
SR0066406 JC: A2T

- IDL FACTOR ODONTOLOGICO
FACTOR ODONTOL
13,1986?--
INSTITUTO SUPERIOR DE ODONTOLOGIA, A.C.
CHIHUAHUA MEXICO
UNCATALOGED SERIAL RECORD. LA REVISTA DE
PROVINCIA ZONA NOTRE. ALSO CALLED: F.O.,
FALCULTAD DE ODONTOLOGIA. CONTINUES:
REVISTA CIENTIFUCA TECNICA CULTURAL "F.O.",
WHICH IS NOT IN THE NLM COLLECTION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V15N63, 1988.
W1 FO1001F
SR0058066 JC: A3M
- INI HEARTBEAT
HEARTBEAT
IN1,WINTER 1990?--
HENDERSON COMMUNICATIONS
SAN FRANCISCO CA UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, 1990.
W1 HE654P
SR0070671 JC: A2N
- IM HUMAN GENE THERAPY
HUM GENE THER
IN1,SPRING 1990--
MARY ANN LIEBERT
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,SPRING 1990.
W1 HU448B 1043-0342
SR0066193 JC: A12
MARY ANN LIEBERT,1651 THIRD AVE,NEW YORK
NY 10128
- IM IMMUNOLOGY SERIES
IMMUNOL SER
1,1973--
MARCEL DEKKER
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V43,1989.
W1 IM53K 0092-6019
I06240000 JC: A13
MARCEL DEKKER, 270 MADISON AVENUE, NEW
YORK NY 10016
- IDL IMPLANT SOCIETY
IMPLANT SOC
IN1,MAR-APR 1990--
IMPLANT SOCIETY
CAMBRIDGE MA UNITED STATES
ONLY 4 ISSUES PUBLISHED IN 1990. ISSUE FOR
MAR-APR, 1990 LACKS NUMBERING, BUT
CONSTITUTES VOL. 1 NO. 1. NUMBERING BEGINS
WITH VOL. 1, NO. 2, JUN-JUL 1990. VOL. 1
NO. 4 HAS NO MONTHLY DESIGNATION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,MAR-APR 1990.
ON ORDER
SR0070708 JC: A2V
- IM INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF STD AND AIDS
INT J STD AIDS
IN1,JAN 1990--
ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE SERVICES
LONDON ENGLAND
INCLUDES A SECTION CALLED: AIDS LITERATURE
INDEX.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,JAN 1990.
W1 IN791F 0956-4624
SR0066816 JC: A16

- IM INVESTIGACION CLINICA
INVEST CLIN
1,1960--
UNIVERSIDAD DEL ZULIA
MARACAIBO VENEZUELA
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V30N1,1989.
W1 IN993W 0535-5133
I37680000 JC: A18
INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES
CLINICAS,FACULTAD DE
MEDICINA,UNIVERSIDAD DEL ZULIA,APARTADO
POSTAL NO. 1151,MARACAIBO
4001-A,VENEZUELA
- IDL JOURNAL OF CRANIOFACIAL SURGERY
J CRANIOFAC SURG
IN1,JAN 1990--
LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY
BOSTON MA UNITED STATES
PUBLISHER VARIES: B.C. DECKER, VOL 1,
1990; LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY, VOL. 2,
1991- .
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,JAN 1990.
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SR0067024 JC: A3J
- IM JOURNAL OF DIGITAL IMAGING
J DIGIT IMAGING
IN1,NOV 1988--
W. B. SAUNDERS
PHILADELPHIA PA UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS IN RADIOLOGY. VOL. 1 (1988)
COMPLETE IN ONE ISSUE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,NOV 1988.
W1 JO622I 0897-1889
SR0064423 JC: A19
- IDL JOURNAL OF GENERAL ORTHODONTICS
J GEN ORTHOD
IN1,MAR 1990--
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ORTHODONTICS
CHICAGO IL UNITED STATES
RUNNING TITLE: JGO.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,1990.
W1 JO668B 1048-1990
SR0066814 JC: A23
- IM JOURNAL OF NEURAL TRANSPLANTATION
J NEURAL TRANSPLANT
IN1,1989-IN3-4,1989
FREUND PUBLISHING HOUSE
LONDON ENGLAND
CONTINUED BY: JOURNAL OF NEURAL
TRANSPLANTATION AND PLASTICITY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,1989.
W1 JO781K
SR0066649 JC: A2B
- IM JOURNAL OF NEURAL TRANSPLANTATION AND
PLASTICITY
J NEURAL TRANSPLANT PLAST
2N1,1991--
FREUND PUBLISHING HOUSE
LONDON ENGLAND
RUNNING TITLE: JOURNAL OF NEURAL
TRANSPLANTATION. CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF
NEURAL TRANSPLANTATION. NO ISSUES
PUBLISHED IN 1990.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V2N1,1991.
W1 JO781M
SR0070267 JC: A2A
FREUND PUBLISHING HOUSE LTD.,SUITE 500
CHESHAM HOUSE 150 REGENT STREET,LONDON
W1R 5FA,ENGLAND
- IM JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND BIOMEDICAL
ANALYSIS
J PHARM BIOMED ANAL
1,1983--
PERGAMON PRESS
OXFORD ENGLAND
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V7N1,1989.
W1 JO828W 0731-7085
J34330000 JC: A2C
PERGAMON PRESS,FAIRVIEW PARK,ELMFORD NY
10523
- IM JOURNAL OF VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC
INVESTIGATION
J VET DIAGN INVEST
1,1989--
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARY
LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICIANS (AAVLD)
COLUMBIA MO UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,1989.
W1 JO97N 1040-6387
SR0065989 JC: A2D
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF VETERINARY
LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICIANS,P.O. BOX
6023,COLUMBIA MO 65205
- INI NATIONAL MEDICAL-LEGAL JOURNAL
NATL MED LEG J
IN1,1990--
MEDICAL-LEGAL CONSULTING INSTITUTE
HOUSTON TX UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH VIN1,3RD QUARTER 1990.
W1 NA527
SR0069829 JC: A3I
- IM NUTRICION HOSPITALARIA
NUTR HOSP
IN1,1986?--
JARPYO EDITORES
MADRID SPAIN
ORGANO OFICIAL DE LA SOCIEDAD ESPANOLA DE
NUTRICION PARENTERAL Y ENTERAL.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V4N1,1989.
W1 NU839E 0212-1611
SR0068606 JC: A2E
JARPYO EDITORES,L.ANDRES,ANTONIO LOPEZ
AGUADO 4,MADRID,SPAIN

IM PERITONEAL DIALYSIS INTERNATIONAL
 PERIT DIAL INT
 8N1,1988--
 MULTIMED INC.
 DOWNSVIEW, ONTARIO CANADA
 CALLED ALSO: PDI. CONTINUES: PERITONEAL
 DIALYSIS BULLETIN. VOLS. FOR 1988-
 INCLUDE ABSTRACTS OF THE 8TH- ANNUAL CAPD
 CONFERENCE, 1988- . IMPRINT VARIES: NEW
 YORK: PERGAMON TO 10N3, 1990; DOWNSVIEW,
 ONTARIO: MULTIMED INC, 10N4 1990- .
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V9N1,1989.
 W1 PE802 0896-8608
 SR0062081 JC: A2I
 MULTIMED INC.,3995 BATHURST STREET,SUITE
 301,DOWNSVIEW ONT M3H 5V3,CANADA

IM POLISH JOURNAL OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
 POL J OCCUP MED
 1N1,1988--
 POLISH MEDICAL PUBLISHERS
 WARSAW POLAND
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1988.
 W1 PO23L 0860-6536
 SR0066472 JC: A2J
 PUBLISHING SECTION,NOFERS INSTITUTE OF
 OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE,8 TERESY
 STREET,P.O. BOX 199,90-950 LODZ,POLAND

IM RESEARCH QUARTERLY FOR EXERCISE AND SPORT
 RES Q EXERC SPORT
 5I,MAR 1980--
 AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR HEALTH, PHYSICAL
 EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND DANCE
 WASHINGTON DC UNITED STATES
 CONTINUES RESEARCH QUARTERLY.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V5I1N1,MAR 1980, CEASED
 WITH V53N2,1982 AND RESUMED WITH V60N1,MAR
 1989.
 W1 RE234AK 0270-1367
 R24730000 JC: R6Y

IDL RIVISTA ITALIANA DI ODONTOIATRIA INFANTILE
 RIV ITAL ODONTOIATR INFANT
 1,1990--
 MASSON ITALIA PERIODICI
 MILANO ITALY
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, 1990.
 ON ORDER
 SR0070525 JC: AIJ
 MASSON ITALIA PERIODICI S.R.L.,VIA
 STATUTO 2/24,20121 MILANO,ITALY

IM SEMINARS IN THORACIC AND CARDIOVASCULAR
 SURGERY
 SEMIN THORAC CARDIOVASC SURG
 1N1,JUL 1989--
 W.B. SAUNDERS
 PHILADELPHIA PA UNITED STATES
 VOL. 1 (1989) COMPLETE IN 2 ISSUES.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,JUL 1989.
 W1 SE489LW 1043-0679
 SR0065662 JC: A2L

TITLE CHANGES, MARCH - APRIL 1991

IM ANNALS OF HEMATOLOGY
 ANN HEMATOL
 62N1,FEB 1991--
 SPRINGER VERLAG
 BERLIN GERMANY
 CONTINUES: BLUT. ORGAN OF: DEUTSCHE
 GESELLSCHAFT FUR HAMATOLOGIE UND ONKOLOGIE;
 DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR
 TRANSFUSIONSMEDIZIN UND IMMUNHAMATOLOGIE;
 GESELLSCHAFT FUR THROMBOSE- UND
 HAMOSTASEFORSCHUNG; AND: OSTERREICHISCHE
 GESELLSCHAFT FUR HAMATOLOGIE UND ONKOLOGIE.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V62N1,FEB 1991.
 IN PROCESS 0939-5555
 SR0070677 JC: A2P

IM AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
 AUST J PUBLIC HEALTH
 15,1991--
 PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
 CANBERRA AUSTRALIA
 CONTINUES: COMMUNITY HEALTH STUDIES.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V15N1,1991.
 W1 AU618R 1035-7319
 SR0070685 JC: A2X

IM BIOTECHNIC AND HISTOCHEMISTRY
 BIOTECH HISTOCHEM
 66,1991--
 WILLIAMS AND WILKINS
 BALTIMORE MD UNITED STATES
 CONTINUES: STAIN TECHNOLOGY.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V66N1,1991.
 ON ORDER-TITLECHANGE
 SR0070801 JC: A29

IDL ARKANSAS DENTISTRY
 ARK DENT
 62,1991--
 ARKANSAS STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION
 LITTLE ROCK AR UNITED STATES
 CONTINUES: ARKANSAS DENTAL JOURNAL.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V62N1,1991.
 W1 AR805 0004-1769
 SR0070654 JC: AIM

- IM EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BASIC AND APPLIED HISTOCHEMISTRY
EUR J BASIC APPL HISTOCHEM
35N1,1991?--
ITALIAN SOCIETY OF HISTOCHEMISTRY
PAVIA ITALY
CONTINUES: BASIC AND APPLIED HISTOCHEMISTRY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V35N1,1991.
ON ORDER
SR0070731 JC: A22
- IM EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY AND CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY
EUR J CLIN CHEM CLIN BIOCHEM
29,1991--
WALTER DE GRUYTER
BERLIN GERMANY
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF CLINICAL CHEMISTRY AND CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V29N1,1991.
W1 EU72BT 0939-4974
SR0070866 JC: A3C
- IM EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF SURGERY
EUR J SURG
157,1991--
SOCIETY FOR THE PUBLICATION OF ACTA CHIRURGICA SCANDINAVICA
STOCKHOLM SWEDEN
CONTINUES: ACTA CHIRURGICA SCANDINAVICA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V157N1,1991.
W1 EU72HH
SR0070727 JC: A21
- IM HOMEOSTASIS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE
HOMEOST HEALTH DIS
33,1991--
PERGAMON
OXFORD ENGLAND
CONTINUES: ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH 33N1,1965.
ON ORDER-TITLECHANGE
SR0069036 JC: A2Z
- INI JOURNAL OF ET NURSING
J ET NURS
18N3,MAY/JUN 1991?--
ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT CENTER
EVANSTON IL UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF ENTEROSTOMAL THERAPY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V18N3,1991.
ON ORDER-TITLECHANGE
SR0070526 JC: A2Y
- IM JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE
J NUCL BIOL MED
35,1991--
MINERVA MEDICA
TORINO ITALY
CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE AND ALLIED SCIENCES.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V35N1, 1991.
ON ORDER
SR0070656 JC: A1N
- IM JOURNAL OF VETERINARY MEDICAL SCIENCE
J VET MED SCI
53,1991--
JAPANESE SOCIETY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE
TOKYO JAPAN
CONTINUES: NIPPON JUIGAKU ZASSHI. JAPANESE JOURNAL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V53N1,1991.
W1 JO97PB
SR0070799 JC: A27
- IM LYMPHOKINE AND CYTOKINE RESEARCH
LYMPHOKINE CYTOKINE RES
10N1/2,1991--
MARY ANN LIEBERT
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: LYMPHOKINE RESEARCH. BEGINS WITH "SPECIAL DOUBLE ISSUE".
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V10N1,1991.
ON ORDER-TITLECHANGE
SR0070892 JC: A3G
- IM MINERVA GASTROENTEROLOGICA E DIETOLOGICA
MINERVA GASTROENTEROL DIETOL
37,1991--
EDIZIONI MINERVA MEDICA
TORINO ITALY
CONTINUES: MINERVA DIETOLOGICA E GASTROENTEROLOGICA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V37N1,1991.
ON ORDER-TITLECHANGE
SR0070714 JC: A2U
- INI NURSING BC
NURS BC
23,1991--
REGISTERED NURSES ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER CANADA
CONTINUES: RNABC NEWS; REGISTERED NURSES ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V23N1,1991.
W1 NU5858 0048-7104
SR0070796 JC: A26
- IM VIRGINIA MEDICAL QUARTERLY
VA MED Q
117N7,SUMMER 1990--
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND VA UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: VIRGINIA MEDICAL.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V117N7,SUMMER 1990.
W1 VI81I 1052-4231
SR0070612 JC: A1L
- IM VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. SERIES 21, DATA ON NATALITY, MARRIAGE, AND DIVORCE
POP
VITAL HEALTH STAT [21]
N48,OCT 1989--
U.S. NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS
HYATTSVILLE MD UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. SERIES 21, DATA FROM THE NATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS SYSTEM.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH N48, OCT 1989.
W2 A N148VU
SR0070681 JC: A2Q

TITLES NO LONGER INDEXED AS OF MARCH - APRIL 1991

- IM ACUTE CARE
ACUTE CARE
10N1,SEP 1983/84-13,1987
KARGER
BASEL SWITZERLAND
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF: THE INTERNATIONAL
SOCIETY ON BIOTELEMETRY. CONTINUES:
BIOTELEMETRY AND PATIENT MONITORING.
W1 AC999W 0254-0819
A11855000 JC: OY4
- IM APPLIED PATHOLOGY
APPL PATHOL
1N1,JAN/FEB 1983-7N6,NOV/DEC 1989
KARGER
BASEL SWITZERLAND
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ITALIAN DIVISION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF PATHOLOGY.
FREQUENCY VARIES: 6Y, VOLS. 1-2
(1983-1984); 4Y, VOLS. 3-6 (1985-1988); 6Y,
VOL. 7 (1989).
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1983.
W1 AP528KR 0252-1172
A57736000 JC: APP
- IM BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS
BULL NARC
1,1949-41N1/2,1989
UNITED NATIONS, DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
FREQUENCY VARIES: ONE ISSUE NUMBERED 1-2
PUBLISHED FOR VOL. 38,1986; TWO ISSUES
PUBLISHED FOR VOL. 39,1987.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH 23N3,JUL-SEP 1971.
W2 MU5 D4B 0007-523X
B49520000 JC: BQ7
- IDL ENDODONTIC REPORT
ENDOD REP
SPRING/SUMMER 1987-SUMMER/FALL 1990;6N1,1991
ENDODONTIC REPORT, INC.
LOS ANGELES CA UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH SPRING/SUMMER 1987.
W1 EN396UG 0899-8973
SR0061262 JC: EHW
- IDL JOURNAL OF DENTAL PRACTICE ADMINISTRATION
J DENT PRACT ADM
1N1,JAN-MAR 1984-7N4,OCT-DEC 1990
STEVENS PUBLISHING
WACO TX UNITED STATES
PUBLISHER VARIES: J B LIPPINCOTT, VOLS.
-7N1 (-1990); STEVENS PUBLISHING, VOL.
7N2 (1990)-
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1,1984 AND CEASED WITH
V7N4 OCT/DEC 1990.
W1 JO618H 0741-8620
J18650000 JC: JDA
- INI NURSE MANAGERS BOOKSHELF
NURSE MANAGERS BOOKSHELF
1N1,MAR 1989-2N4,DEC 1990
WILLIAMS AND WILKINS
BALTIMORE MD UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,MAR 1989 AND
CEASED WITH V2N4,DEC 1990.
W1 NU553L
SR0068175 JC: AWL
- IM PROGRESS IN HEMATOLOGY
PROG HEMATOL
1,1956-15,1987
GRUNE AND STRATTON
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
ISSUED ALSO IN A GERMAN EDITION WITH TITLE:
FORTSCHRITTE DER HAMATOLOGIE
INDEXING FOR ONLINE FILES BEGAN WITH
V5,1966, AND CEASED WITH V15,1987.
W1 PR67E 0079-6301
P47860000 JC: Q18
- IM PSYCHIATRIC DEVELOPMENTS
PSYCHIATR DEV
1N1,SPRING 1983-7N4,WINTER 1989
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
OXFORD ENGLAND
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1983.
W1 PS256F 0262-9283
P53190000 JC: PSD
- IM VERHANDLUNGEN DER DEUTSCHEN GESELLSCHAFT
FUR RHEUMATOLOGIE
VERH DTSCH GES RHEUMATOL
1,1969-7,1981
DR DIETRICH STEINKOPFF VERLAG
DARMSTADT GERMANY
SUPPLEMENT TO ZEITSCHRIFT FUR
RHEUMAFORSCHUNG 1969-1973; TO ZEITSCHRIFT
FUR RHEUMATOLOGIE, 1974-
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V2,1972 SU 2.
W1 VE483MR 0070-4121
V02120000 JC: X8L
- IM ZEITSCHRIFT FUR EXPERIMENTELLE CHIRURGIE,
TRANSPLANTATION, UND KUNSTLICHE ORGANE
Z EXP CHIR TRANSPLANT KUNSTLICHE ORGANE
16N1,1983-23N4,1990
VEB VERLAG VOLK UND GESUNDHEIT
BERLIN GERMANY
CONTINUES: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR EXPERIMENTELLE
CHIRURGIE.
W1 ZE344D 0232-7295
Z03250000 JC: XU2

KEY: → = Your response
 <CR> = Carriage Return or Enter

ACCESS PROCEDURES FOR MEDLARS ELHILL (MEDLINE) SYSTEM
 (See footnotes next page)

COMPUERVE Full Duplex 1	Dial local number Connect phone & terminal	INFONET Full Duplex 1	Dial local number Connect phone & terminal	TELENET Full Duplex 1	Dial local number Connect phone & terminal	TYMNET Full Duplex 1	Dial local number Connect phone & terminal	DIRECT DIAL Half Duplex Only
→ <CR>	→ <CR> <CR> <CR>	→ <CR> <CR> <CR>	→ <CR> <CR> <CR>	→ <CR> <CR> <CR>	→ <CR> <CR> <CR>	→ a 2 (Type your correct terminal identifier; see footnote.)	→ <CR> <CR> <CR>	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)
05DCF	#	#	TELENET 202 19B TERMINAL=	TELENET 202 19B TERMINAL=	TELENET 202 19B TERMINAL=	-2544-021- please log in:	→ a 2 (Type your correct terminal identifier; see footnote.)	This option is for the Washington, D.C. area only. Dial: 480-3150 300/1200 bps 480-4360 2400 bps
Host Name:	PORT: 56 CENTER:	PORT: 56 CENTER:	→ nl <CR>	→ dl <CR> 2 (Type your correct terminal identifier; see footnote.)	→ dl <CR> 2 (Type your correct terminal identifier; see footnote.)	→ nlmenu <CR>	→ nlmenu <CR>	Connect phone & terminal
→ nlm <CR> 2	→ nl <CR>	→ nl <CR>	COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED	@	@	NLM Main Menu (menu of choices will follow) Please select a service number >>	→ <CR>	
Connected to 02NLM	COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED	COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED	301 20 CONNECTED	→ c nlm <CR>	301 20 CONNECTED	PLEASE ENTER LOGIN number >>	PLEASE ENTER LOGIN	
PLEASE ENTER LOGIN → login <CR>	PLEASE ENTER LOGIN → login <CR>	PLEASE ENTER LOGIN → login <CR>	PLEASE ENTER LOGIN → login <CR>	→ login <CR>	→ login <CR>	→ 1 <CR>	→ login <CR>	
PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	+ NLM: call connected PLEASE ENTER LOGIN PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	PLEASE ENTER USERID/ PASSWORD \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$	
→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)	→ xyz01/pluto <CR> (Type your Code & Password.)

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCESSING MEDLARS ELHILL (MEDLINE) SYSTEM

1. Half Duplex Instructions:

COMPUERVE: at the Host Name: prompt, type 'NLM <CR> Proceed with the above instructions.	INFONET: at the COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED prompt, type Ctrl P. At the * prompt, type set 2:0 <CR> Proceed with the above instructions.
TELENET: at the @ prompt, type half <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.	TYMNET: at the please log in: prompt, type Ctrl H followed by nimmenu <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

(a Ctrl key sequence means that you depress and hold down the Ctrl key, press the letter key and then release both keys)
2. Use the appropriate terminal identifier for your equipment.
COMPUERVE: Most computer users do not need to specify a terminal ID. Thermal printer users, however, may want to type nlm*n, where "n" identifies a thermal printer.
INFONET: The c is a terminal recognition character.
TELENET: Any computer and most terminals use d1 <CR>.
TYMNET: Any computer and most terminals use the letter a without a <CR>.
3. **TELENET, 2400 bps:** type @ <CR> in place of <CR> <CR>.
TYMNET, 2400 bps: the first response received from the network will be a blank screen instead of the nonsense characters. Just proceed with the instructions.

ACCESS PROCEDURES FOR MEDLARS TOXNET SYSTEM

(See footnotes next page)

KEY: → = Your response
 <CR> = Carriage Return or Enter

COMPUERVE
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR>

05DCF
 Host Name:

→ TOXNET <CR>

Connected to 02TOXNET

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

→ xyz01/pluto <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

INFONET
No longer available

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR> 3

TELENET
 202 19B
 TERMINAL=

→ d1 <CR> 2
 (Type your correct terminal
 identifier; see footnote.)

@

→ c toxnet <CR>

TOXNET CONNECTED
 CONNECTION FROM
 311102020011103

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET).
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

→ xyz01/pluto <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

TELENET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

xx:@<xxx@:xx:@xxx@<
 xxx:@<xx 3

→ a 2
 (Type your correct terminal
 identifier; see footnote.)

-2544-021-
 please log in:

→ toxnet <CR>

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

→ xyz01/pluto <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

TYMNET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal
 Dial: 946-1184

Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR>

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

→ xyz01/pluto <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

DIRECT DIAL
Half Duplex Only

This option is for the
 Washington, D.C. area only.
 Dial: 946-1184

Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR>

WELCOME TO THE
 NATIONAL LIBRARY OF
 MEDICINE'S TOXICOLOGY
 DATA NETWORK (TOXNET)
 PLEASE ENTER USERID/
 PASSWORD
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

→ xyz01/pluto <CR>
 (Type your Code & Password.)

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCESSING MEDLARS TOXNET SYSTEM

1. Half Duplex Instructions:

COMPUERVE: at the Host Name: prompt, type 'TOXNET <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

TELENET: at the @ prompt, type **half** <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

TYMNET: at the please log in: prompt, type **Ctrl H** followed by **toxnet** <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

(a Ctrl key sequence means that you depress and hold down the Ctrl key, press the letter key and then release both keys)

2. Use the appropriate terminal identifier for your equipment.

INFONET: The **e** is a terminal recognition character.

TELENET: Any computer and most terminals use **d1** <CR>.

TYMNET: Any computer and most terminals use the letter **a** without a <CR>.

3. **TELENET, 2400 bps:** type @ <CR> in place of <CR> <CR>.

TYMNET, 2400 bps: the first response received from the network will be a blank screen instead of the nonsense characters. Just proceed with the instructions.

ACCESS PROCEDURES FOR MEDLARS PDQ SYSTEM

(See footnotes next page)

KEY: → = Your response
 <CR> = Carriage Return or Enter

COMPUERVE
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR>

INFONET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR> <CR>

TELENET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

→ <CR> <CR> 3

TYMNET
Full Duplex 1

Dial local number
 Connect phone & terminal

xx:@<xxx>:xx:@<xxx><
 xxx:@<xx 3

DIRECT DIAL
Half Duplex Only

This option is for the
 Washington, D.C. area only.

Dial:
 480-3150 300/1200 bps
 480-4360 2400 bps

Connect phone & terminal

05DCF

Host Name:

→ nlm <CR> 2

PORT: 49
 CENTER:
 → c <CR> 3
 → d1 <CR> 2
 (Type your correct terminal
 identifier; see footnote.)

→ nlmnu <CR>

-2544-021-
 PLEASE LOGIN:

WELCOME TO NATIONAL
 LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S
 COMPUTER SERVICES

→ c nlm <CR>

NLM Main Menu
 (Menu choices will follow)
 Please select a service
 number >>

→ <CR>

301 20 CONNECTED

COMMUNICATION
 ESTABLISHED

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN

→ logon <CR>

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN

→ logon <CR>

→ 3 <CR>

PLEASE ENTER LOGIN

→ logon <CR>

Connected to 02NLM
 PLEASE ENTER LOGIN

→ logon <CR>

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
 (Enter your Code & PDQ
 Password.)

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
 (Enter your Code & PDQ
 Password.)

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
 (Enter your Code & PDQ
 Password.)

+
 NLM: call connected

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
 (Enter your Code & PDQ
 Password.)

IKJ56700A ENTER USERID

xyz01/PDQpassword
 (Enter your Code & PDQ
 Password.)

FOOTNOTES FOR ACCESSING MEDLARS PDQ SYSTEM

1. Half Duplex Instructions:

COMPUSERVE: at the Host Name: prompt, type 'NLM <CR> Proceed with the above instructions.

TELENET: at the @ prompt, type **half** <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

INFONET: at the COMMUNICATION ESTABLISHED prompt, type **Ctrl P**. At the * prompt, type **set 2:0 <CR>** Proceed with the above instructions.

TYMNET: at the please log in: prompt, type **Ctrl H** followed by **nimmnu** <CR>. Proceed with the above instructions.

(a Ctrl key sequence means that you depress and hold down the Ctrl key, press the letter key and then release both keys)

2. Use the appropriate terminal identifier for your equipment.

COMPUSERVE: Most computer users do not need to specify a terminal ID. Thermal printer users, however, may want to type **n1m*n**, where "n" identifies a thermal printer.

INFONET: The **c** is a terminal recognition character.

TELENET: Any computer and most terminals use **d1** <CR>.

TYMNET: Any computer and most terminals use the letter **a** without a <CR>.

3. TELENET, 2400 bps: type @ <CR> in place of <CR> <CR>.

TYMNET, 2400 bps: the first response received from the network will be a blank screen instead of the nonsense characters. Just proceed with the instructions.

NLM ONLINE SERVICES TRAINING
FALL 1991 SCHEDULE

APPENDIX B

FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDLARS SEARCHING (3-day class):

SEP 10-12	OMAHA, NE	NOV 4-6	BOSTON, MA
SEP 11-13	NEW YORK, NY	NOV 4-6	MADISON, WI
SEP 23-25	BETHESDA, MD	NOV 18-20	BETHESDA, MD
SEP 30-OCT 2	CINCINNATI, OH	NOV 18-20	HOUSTON, TX
SEP 30-OCT 2	LOS ANGELES, CA		
OCT 21-23	BETHESDA, MD	DEC 9-11	CHAPEL HILL, NC
		DEC 9-11	LOS ANGELES, CA

SPECIALIZED MODULES:

Legend: A.M. - indicates module is taught in the morning
 P.M. - indicates module is taught in the afternoon
 + - indicates module is taught by Eastern Online Training Center
 (one-day module = \$85; half-day module = \$45)
 # - indicates module is taught by Midlands Online Training Center
 (one-day module = \$75; half-day module = \$45)
 * - indicates module is taught by Western Online Training Center
 (one-day module = \$65; half-day module = \$45)

DO NOT SEND PAYMENT WITH REGISTRATION; THE FEE WILL BE PAID UPON CONFIRMATION OF CLASS. INSTRUCTIONS ON PAYMENT WILL BE SENT TO YOU.

SEP 26	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD
SEP 27	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD
OCT 3 (P.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	CINCINNATI, OH (#)
OCT 3	TOXNET	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)
OCT 4 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)
OCT 24 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	BETHESDA, MD
OCT 24 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	BETHESDA, MD
NOV 4	MEDLINE/MESH/HEALTH	BETHESDA, MD
NOV 5 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	BETHESDA, MD
NOV 5 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	BETHESDA, MD
NOV 6	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	BETHESDA, MD
NOV 7	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	BOSTON, MA (+)
NOV 8 (A.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	BOSTON, MA (+)
NOV 21	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD
NOV 21	MEDLINE/MESH/HEALTH	HOUSTON, TX (#)
NOV 22	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD
NOV 22	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	HOUSTON, TX (#)
DEC 12	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	CHAPEL HILL, NC (+)
DEC 12	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)
DEC 13	TOXNET	CHAPEL HILL, NC (+)
DEC 13 (A.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE ANNOUNCES PRICE CHANGES

The National Library of Medicine has recently announced new charges for subsets and CD-ROM products that contain MEDLARS® data. This pricing plan which is consistent with NLM policies that prices recover the access-related costs and be independent of the distribution media, reflects months of discussions with licensees and users. The Library staff appreciates the many constructive comments sent to us.

The new pricing, printed on pages 68-70, describes the changes in data charges and use charges. These new charges go into effect October 1, 1991 for new licensees and at the time of annual renewals for existing licensees.

Please contact me or the MEDLARS Management Section staff if you have any questions about the new pricing.

Lois Ann Colaianni
Associate Director
Library Operations

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S PRICING¹ FOR SUBSETS AND CD-ROMS

POLICY: The Library uses funds received through the appropriation process to create and maintain the MEDLARS databases; users pay only the costs of accessing the data. Costs associated with online access are kept separate from the costs associated with providing MEDLARS data on machine-readable media to licensees.

Licensees are responsible for ensuring that the products they distribute and the services they provide meet the quality standards in the NLM Agreement to License MEDLARS data. For each service or product distributed, the Licensee is responsible for calculating and reporting either annual use or the number of concurrent users.² They are encouraged to report the number of hours of use on each product so that the U.S. Congress can be informed of the total use of the MEDLARS databases throughout the world.

ANNUAL CHARGES:

A. Data charge: There will be a charge for MEDLARS data sent to licensees; and a

B. Use charge: In order to distribute access costs equitably among the users, licensees will be responsible for calculating and paying a use charge for access to the MEDLARS databases they lease from NLM. This access may be to an online system they provide directly and/or to products they distribute. For certain MEDLARS databases such as the MeSH, technical services and AIDS databases, there are no use charges. Licensees may develop their own pricing schedule for their products and services, but the use charge due from them to NLM must be calculated according to the specified NLM charges and disclosed to the users.

¹The amounts shown are for domestic users; there is a 25% surcharge for non-domestic use since these licensees and users have not contributed to database creation costs as have United States taxpayers. These prices go into effect on October 1, 1991 for new users and January 1, 1992 for existing users.

²Concurrent users are defined as the total number of users that can effectively interact with a system without causing significant system performance degradation or saturation. Sometimes these are called simultaneous users. If MEDLINE is mounted on a mainframe, institution-wide, multi-database system and its use can be specifically identified, then concurrent use is defined as the maximum number of concurrent users that have interacted with MEDLINE during the year or reporting period.

July 1, 1991

CATEGORIES OF LICENSEES AND USERS: There are two categories of licensees and users of licensees' products.

A. Vendor: a "vendor" provides access to MEDLARS data to users outside its own organization.

B. Institution: an "institution" limits access to MEDLARS data to its own employees, faculty, and students. In order to encourage outreach an institution will continue to be considered a single entity if no more than 20% of the total annual usage it provides is to users outside its institution.³ If the outside use is more than 20%, all use is calculated at the vendor rate.

Institutions may form consortia to provide access to MEDLARS on a subset or CD-ROM. A consortium will be considered a single institution if 1) the capacity of the system is no more than ten (10) concurrent users; or 2) if the capacity of the system exceeds ten (10) concurrent users, a primary institution is designated and the use by all other members of the consortium does not exceed 20% of the total use by the entire consortium.

CALCULATION OF DATA CHARGES:

Annual Charge

A. MEDLINE Current Year Data

Approximate Number of Records
Received Annually

Monthly Updates	≤ 90,000 ^a	\$1,000
	≤ 180,000 ^b	2,000
	≤ 270,000 ^c	3,000
	≤ 360,000 ^d	4,000
Weekly Updates	360,000 ^e	8,000

B. MEDLINE Older Data

Oldest Year of Publication

All Languages	1986 ^a	\$1,250
	1980 ^b	2,500
	1972 ^c	3,750
	1966 ^d	5,000
English Language Records Only	1986 ^a	1,250
	1977 ^b	2,500
	1966 ^c	3,750

C. Class Maintained Data (sent annually)

Complete replacement of all records sent previously	\$3,000
Changed records only	\$1,000

³For this calculation connect hours are used to measure the system's usage.

- D. Fees for Special Searches and their Class Maintenance (i.e., other than all records or English language only records)

TBA

- ^a Represents no more than 25% of the data.
^b Represents no more than 50% of the data.
^c Represents no more than 75% of the data.
^d Represents 76-100% of the data. English language records for current year with monthly updates falls into this category.
^e Based on 360,000 records added to MEDLINE.
Licensees selecting the weekly update option must receive all records.

Those licensees, for example, receiving all records input monthly from 1986 through the current year who are not vendors, will be charged \$5,250 for data plus a use charge based on concurrent users, and the appropriate Class Maintenance fee of either \$3,000 or \$1,000. MEDLARS Management Section staff will request information concerning the number of concurrent users from appropriate licensees.

CALCULATION OF USE CHARGES:

A. Vendor: use charges are \$1.90 per connect hour and \$0.013 per 1,000 characters transmitted online and \$0.01 per offline citation. (This algorithm was designed to be equivalent to the non-prime rate).

B. Institution: use charges are an annual flat rate of \$100 for a single user system and \$200 per concurrent user for a multiuser system. For a formal state-wide multi-campus educational system under one administrative body, one campus may obtain MEDLARS data and provide online service to the other campuses in the system. In this situation the use charges will be \$200 per concurrent user and \$5,000 for each campus. Institutions under this arrangement may extend access beyond the members of the state-wide multi-campus educational system as long as this use does not exceed 20%.

C. In order to encourage the expansion of CD-ROM technology to individual health professionals, the Library has an annual use charge of \$40 for a single user CD-ROM product distributed to and for the use of an individual health professional. This charge is payable by the licensee.

MULTIPLE SYSTEMS:

A. If a MEDLARS database resides on a system with other databases, the number of concurrent users that can access the entire system will be used to calculate the use charge.

B. If more than one MEDLARS database obtained from a single source is on one system, there is no separate use charge for each database. However, if the databases are from different licensees, use charges must be paid to NLM by each licensee.

C. If MEDLARS databases reside on several systems, the use charges are to be calculated by totaling the number of concurrent users that can access each system on which a MEDLARS database resides.

Change of Address - U.S. users only

User ID code:

--	--	--	--	--

Must be included.

Searcher information:

Billing Information, if different:

Name:	Name:
Address:	Address:
Daytime Phone:	Daytime Phone:

Check here if you purchased GRATEFUL MED. The new address information will be forwarded to NTIS.

Return to:

**MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD 20894
FAX 301-496-0822**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health
National Library of Medicine (#38/4N-421)
8600 Rockville Pike
BETHESDA, MARYLAND 20894

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NLM Online Users' Meeting - MLA 1991: NLM Remarks

[Editor's note: This article contains a summary of a presentation given at the NLM Online Users' Meeting, June 3, 1991 at the annual meeting of the Medical Library Association (MLA) held in San Francisco, California. It is followed by questions and answers from the same meeting.]

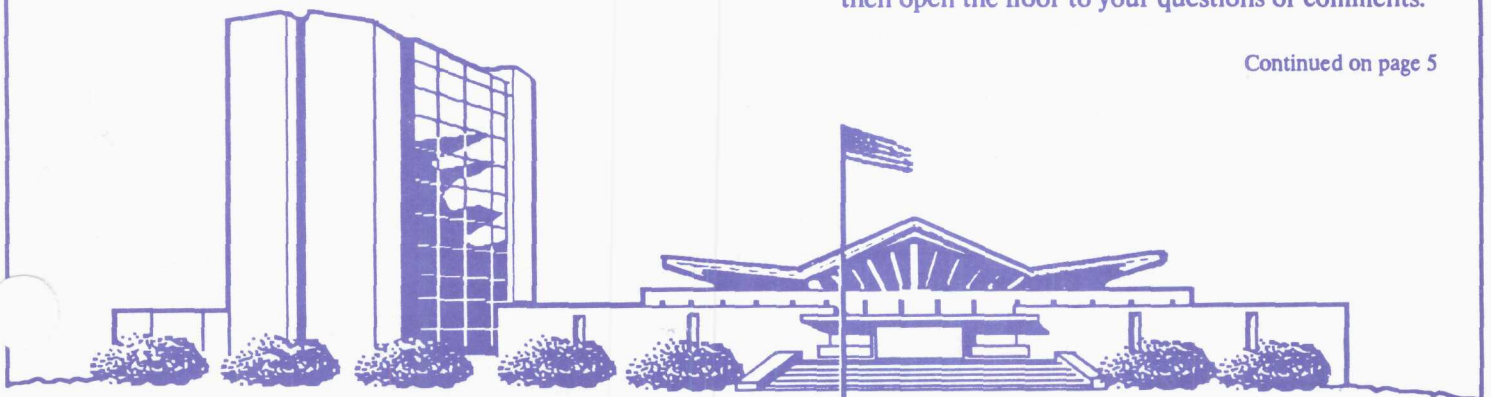
Sheldon Kotzin
Bibliographic Services Division, NLM

Good afternoon. On behalf of the staff who each workday index 1500 articles, keyboard three million characters of data, answer 220 Service Desk calls, speak with representatives of 90 MEDLARS[®] licensees, and help users who conduct five million searches of the MEDLARS[®] databases, thank you once again for making the Online Users' Meeting part of your MLA week.

As usual, this was a busy and exciting year for those of us working with the MEDLARS[®] system. We have seen an expansion of the users and use of NLM data, improved quality assurance measures, and the successful pilot of the LOANSOME DOC feature of GRATEFUL MED.[®]

As is my custom, I will cover selected highlights and then open the floor to your questions or comments.

Continued on page 5



MEDLARS® DATABASE	TOTAL RECORDS	DATES COVERED	DATE LAST UPDATED	LATEST UPDATE TAG
ELHILL® COMPUTER				
AIDSDRUGS	117		20 JUL 91	
AIDSLINE™**	54,597	JAN 80-NOV 91	14 SEP 91	9111(EM)
AIDSTRIALS	349		31 AUG 91	
AVLINE®	22,558	THROUGH 1991	12 SEP 91	
BIOETHICS®	32,602	JAN 73-JUN 91	08 JUN 91	9106(EM)
CANCERLIT®	827,969	JAN 63-SEP 91	07 SEP 91	9109(EM)
CATLINE®	682,739	THROUGH 1991	12 SEP 91	
CHEMID	183,665		28 JUL 90	
CHEMLINE®	1,037,826		17 AUG 91	9102(EM)
DENTALPROJ	778		02 MAR 91	
DIRLINE®	18,294		03 AUG 91	
DOCUSER	12,589		05 SEP 91	
HEALTH	569,190	JAN 75-OCT 91	07 SEP 91	9110(EM)
HISTLINE®	100,638		07 SEP 91	9109(EM)
MEDLINE®*	880,263	JAN 89-NOV 91	14 SEP 91	9111(EM)
MED86	1,006,309	JAN 86-DEC 88	31 AUG 91	
MED83	891,730	JAN 83-DEC 85	28 AUG 91	
MED80	803,636	JAN 80-DEC 82	27 AUG 91	
MED77	776,332	JAN 77-DEC 79	27 AUG 91	
MED72	1,176,072	JAN 72-DEC 76	13 JUL 91	
MED66	1,312,238	JAN 66-DEC 71	20 JUL 91	
MESH VOC®	78,643	1991	14 SEP 91	
NAME AUTH®	364,097		07 SEP 91	
PDQ®		THRU SEP 91	03 SEP 91	
POPLINE	184,605	1970-SEP 91	07 SEP 91	9109(EM)
SDILINE®	41,414	OCT 91	31 AUG 91	9110(EM)
SERLINE®	77,396	1991	14 SEP 91	
TOXLINE®	965,680	1981-1991	14 SEP 91	9109(EM)
TOXLINE65	681,326	PRE 1965-1980	11 MAY 90	
TOXLIT™	963,541	1981-1991	14 SEP 91	9109(EM)
TOXLIT65	586,405	1965-1980	01 SEP 87	

*N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 2 OF 4.

**N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 2 OF 5.

TOXNET® COMPUTER

CCRIS	2,917		26 JUL 91	
DART™	9,170		05 SEP 91	
DBIR™	1,753		09 SEP 91	
EMICBACK	71,871		08 JUL 90	
ETICBACK	49,593		08 JUL 90	
GENE-TOX	2,920		30 AUG 91	
HSDB®	4,307		27 AUG 91	
IRIS	582		30 AUG 91	
RTECS®	109,706		09 AUG 91	
TRI87	79,056		08 JUL 91	
TRI88	84,691		18 JUL 91	
TRI89	82,514		18 JUN 91	

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 Bethesda, Maryland 20894

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The NLM Technical Bulletin is an administrative document sent to formal members of NLM's MEDLARS Online Network.

Technical Notes

Whenever applicable, the heading of each Technical Note includes a reference to the section of the Online Services Reference Manual, 1988 that is considered most relevant to the item being discussed, e.g., (Manual 4.7.2). Users should keep in mind that the item may pertain to other sections as well.

MESH TOOLS, 1992

The following 1992 MeSH tools may now be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Shipment for the following items will take place at the end of October.

Medical Subject Headings -- Annotated Alphabetic List, 1992

PB92-100031
 \$40.00 U.S., Canada, and Mexico
 \$80.00 (other countries)
 \$24.00 microfiche U.S., Canada, and Mexico
 \$48.00 microfiche (other countries)

Medical Subject Headings - Tree Structures, 1992

PB92-100049
 \$35.00 U.S., Canada and Mexico
 \$70.00 (other countries)
 \$18.00 microfiche U.S., Canada, and Mexico
 \$36.00 microfiche (other countries)

Permuted Medical Subject Headings, 1992

PB92-100056
 \$31.00 U.S., Canada and Mexico
 \$62.00 (other countries)
 \$15.00 microfiche U.S., Canada and Mexico
 \$30.00 microfiche (other countries)

Orders should be sent to :

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
 U.S. Department of Commerce
 5285 Port Royal Road
 Springfield, VA 22161
 1-800-553-6847 (for telephone orders from individuals/organizations with an NTIS deposit account or major credit card)

An NTIS order form is included as Appendix C for your convenience. Remittance should be sent with all mail orders. Remember to add \$3.00 (U.S., Canada, Mexico) or \$4.00 (other countries) shipping/handling charge per order, not per item ordered.

TELENET NAME CHANGE

Telenet has had an official name change to SprintNet, owned by the corporation U.S. Sprint. However, U.S. Sprint will continue to use the name Telenet, which is widely used in telecommunications scripts/macros in many software programs including GRATEFUL MED. NLM will likewise continue to use the term Telenet when referring to the SprintNet telecommunications network.

1991 CIM ERRATUM

An error has been reported in Book 1 of the 1990 edition of Cumulated Index Medicus (Volume 31). Book 1 contains the Medical Subject Headings in which pages 691-722 were inadvertently taken from the 1991 edition of Medical Subject Headings rather than from the 1990 edition. If you do not have a 1990 "Black and White MeSH" (the supplement to the January 1990 issue of Index Medicus) from which to obtain the missing pages, NLM will gladly supply photocopies of the correct pages.

Please send your written request to:

Office of Public Information
 Attn: 1990 CIM Erratum
 National Library of Medicine
 Bethesda, MD 20894

TOXNET BRIEF GUIDE ERRATA:

Please correct the following errors in your enclosed August 1991 revision of the TOXNET Brief Guide:

Page 4:

The name of the Environmental Mutagen, Carcinogen and Teratogen Information Program has been changed to the Human Genome and Toxicology Program.

Page 5:

Logon via Telenet. Step 2. "d1" is the terminal identifier which usually works, not "d".

Page 12:

The forward slash (/) key interrupts a PRINT CONTINUOUS command in most, not all cases. If it does not work, you should consult someone in your organization familiar with your computer hardware/software to determine the correct procedure for interrupting a display of data.

Page 27:

IRIS Unit Record. The correct mnemonic for Oral Exposure Carcinogenicity Assessment is CARO, not CAR.

Page 51:

Sample TRI Searches. Search Statement 2 of the strategy for Question 2, should be changed to read: (twst) me or ri or me (ost) or ri (ost).

Continued from page 1

Since our meeting in 1990 we have added more than 10,000 new users. The MEDLARS system is busier than ever; we have grown from 8,000 users just five years ago to over 45,000 users today.

Access to MEDLARS via Internet should begin later this year. GRATEFUL MED users will have access with Version 6.0 which will be available in January 1992. Most of you have lived through a few weekends of minor interruptions in service so NLM could test its new VTAM telecommunications system. This testing was necessary in order to provide Internet access and the Library appreciated your patience.

A lot of work continues to go into the creation and building of MEDLINE. For nearly a year we have successfully updated MEDLINE on a weekly basis. Some of the Library's unsung heroines and heroes like indexers, system analysts, and computer operations staff deserve a lot of credit for this.

Many of you have access to MEDLARS data from NLM licensees. World-wide during the time period from October 1990 through September 1991, more than one million connect hours of searching were performed against the MEDLARS system and the databases mounted by licensees. Flaws in the content or search system of any of these products could adversely affect research or patient care. NLM considers the issue of database integrity to be crucial to its obligation to the public. Last year, nearly all licensees completed the Library's quality assurance self-assessment form. NLM analyzed the results that were, on the whole, quite satisfactory. A few problems were uncovered and we contacted the appropriate licensees to discuss these in detail. The Library intends to continue these quality assurance assessments every other year.

In its first year of existence *Gratefully Yours* has become a useful companion to the *Technical Bulletin*. Both publications seem to have wide appeal. I'd like to thank personally the many librarians who have taken the time to write or call me suggesting stories.

AIDSLINE continues to be enhanced. First CATLINE and AVLINE citations were added. Recently meeting abstracts were added from the 6th International Conference on AIDS, the 8th Symposium on Nonhuman Primate Models of AIDS, and the 90th Annual Meeting of the American Society for Microbiology. Meeting abstracts from the 7th AIDS Conference will be added by this fall. NLM and organizers for the 1992 AIDS

conference have reached an agreement to have the abstracts in AIDSLINE at the time of the meeting.

The debut of the BIOTECHSEEK database, which is designed to complement MEDLINE's biotech coverage, has been delayed because the yield of articles from these biotech journals not indexed for MEDLINE has been lower than expected. Even so, the file has been built and is being updated. It will be available about October 1.

Here are a few changes expected in 1992:

- Eight- and nine-level trees will be introduced enabling greater specificity in the MeSH hierarchies.
- More cross references are being added to the Annotated Mesh to indicate where a compound term is to be used instead of a MeSH heading/subheading combination (e.g., Eye/Abnormalities see Eye Abnormalities).
- Next year the current MEDLINE file on NLM's system will be 1989 through 1992. We hope that having four years of data available in one file will make the file more useful to you.
- NLM will expand its coverage of the literature of Health Services Research, and make citations to it available either as part of the Health Planning database or as a separate file.
- NLM will change its policy on the indexing of letters to the editor. Currently whenever a journal publishes a series of related letters under a single title, NLM indexes them as one anonymous entity with one set of indexing terms. While this practice is not unreasonable, it did not allow searchers to find a specific author or a single letter. Moreover, a letter commenting on another letter could not be identified and linked to its related citation. Beginning with 1992 publication dates, each letter will be indexed separately. Each will be indexed under the title given in the journal, but will have its own author, pagination, and independent indexing terms. Each letter must still meet NLM's guidelines for selection of letters to be indexed. Searchers should be cautioned that each letter will have to be retrieved separately. DOCLINE users should examine the pagination of each letter that they request to reduce the likelihood of submitting multiple requests for one page of a journal. If any of you can anticipate other issues we ought to be aware of, let us know now or at the booth.

Finally, NLM thanks all those who helped redistribute Clinical Alerts to a wide audience. In 1992, Clinical

Alerts will appear in File Inform and at that time, we expect the Online News file to revert back to technical and system news.

NLM Online Users' Meeting - MLA 1991: Questions and Answers

The following are comments and questions from the audience as well as answers from this meeting. Answers may have been expanded by NLM for clarification and to provide additional information.

1. Q: What is the possibility of NLM's indexing book reviews, in the same way that letters and editorials are currently indexed?

A: Since there appears to be some interest in this area, we will look into it. However, indexing of the biomedical journals remains our top priority and with our present resource levels (both staff and money) the indexing of additional materials in the immediate future is not likely.

2. Q: I wrote a letter to NLM asking that NLM consider providing the Consumer Health Information Database (CHID) on MEDLARS because of the value of consumer health and patient education information to the end user, particularly the physician using GRATEFUL MED. People in rural communities have very little access to patient education and consumer health promotion material. The response I received from NLM was that it had been discussed early on in the beginnings of CHID, but because of overlap and file incompatibilities and other considerations the database was not included as a MEDLARS file. Further, it was suggested that physicians in rural areas should use their public libraries for access to CHID which is almost exclusively distributed on BRS. In Alabama, public libraries don't have computers and they don't have access to BRS; it requires a three-week written notification to the capitol to get an electronic search. Public library access to electronic databases is not an alternative. Can I make a plea to you that CHID should be considered for addition to the files available on MEDLARS?

A: As you mentioned in your comment NLM does not usually put up databases that are already mounted on a commercial system, as CHID is.

3. Q: While we are interested in the NLM developments concerning health services research that you've mentioned (see NLM Remarks on page 1), I'd

like to know when NLM might do the same (look at journals, vocabulary) in the area of nursing. Also, is there any interest in having a fugitive literature database. It doesn't need to be indexed, but some form of access would be useful.

A: NLM has worked in close concert for many years with various nursing groups such as the American Nurses' Association (ANA) and others. These organizations have been and continue to be instrumental in providing quality coverage of nursing and suggestions for MeSH vocabulary terms. The ANA sponsors the International Nursing Index published cooperatively by NLM and the American Journal of Nursing Company.

Through the Literature Selection Technical Review Committee (LSTRC), NLM's advisory board for the selection process, there will be a review in 1992 of nursing titles by representatives of different nursing organizations and professional societies. These groups recommend titles based on their usefulness in practice, research and education. These recommendations then go to the LSTRC for final approval.

NLM encourages all users to submit ideas and requests for new vocabulary terms whether in the area of nursing or any other subject area, directly to Peri Schuyler, Head, MeSH Section, NLM. Please provide some evidence of how the terminology is being used in the literature, so staff can properly evaluate the suggestion and can find the supporting documentation necessary to provide definitions and cross references.

There has not been much discussion about a database for fugitive literature such as you describe.

4. Q: If I have a suggestion for or something that needs to be changed in the Annotated MeSH, should we also write or call the MeSH Section?

A: You may write or call. All suggestions are considered. The process for reviewing new headings goes something like this: 1) users submit requests which are distributed among the various MeSH staff; 2) the terms are worked up by searching various databases, not just MEDLINE, but particularly databases in the relevant subject area; and 3) the terms are reviewed first by MeSH staff for internal consistency review and then by other representatives of the NLM staff. If outside subject experts have been involved, terms are sent to them for review as well. This entire process takes roughly 6-8 months. New term submissions should be

received by March 30th. If the terms are received after March 30th, they will be considered for the following year.

Requests for changes (not new terms) as suggested in the question can be handled through the middle of May. In order to accommodate Year-End Processing and maintenance of MEDLINE and other databases to reflect MeSH changes and to incorporate the publication schedule of the MeSH tools, we must finalize all MeSH changes by the end of May.

5A. Q: I have a number of questions about GRATEFUL MED. Will we be able to use Internet to access GRATEFUL MED?

A: Internet access is planned for PC Version 6.0 which is due out in the early part of 1992.

5B. Q: Sometimes, we've called the MEDLARS Service Desk and they tell you things from their Troubleshooting Guide. We don't have the answers that are in the Troubleshooting Guide and I was wondering if you could pull them out and give them to us in advance so that we don't have to call.

A: Troubleshooting Guides are distributed with the updates of GRATEFUL MED. At the Service Desk, we have an enhanced Troubleshooting Guide that is actually a Macintosh HyperCard stack and includes things that have come up since the printed publication was sent out. The stack is modified almost daily with additions and changes that are discovered as GRATEFUL MED is used. Our users have a wide variety of computers and modems and ironing out the resulting bugs and glitches is an ongoing process. Many of the items included in the Troubleshooting stacks are discovered by asking users to read their modem manuals and incorporating the suggested modem commands or settings required for that brand of modem from the modem manual.

The stack doesn't lend itself easily to distribution during the course of the year as it is in continual modification. The stack is merely the record of the solutions that have been tried by the Library (and sometimes by our users in the field) and been found to work.

As staff updates new versions of GRATEFUL MED, relevant troubleshooting items from the hypercard stack find their way into the printed Troubleshooting Guide. However, the printed manuals are updated on a periodic basis and new problems come up and are resolved every week. So there will always be a time lapse, where the

printed Troubleshooting Guide does not have the information available in the HyperCard stack. If you call the Service Desk, the first thing we do is consult with you and possibly refer you to the printed Troubleshooting Guide. If that cannot satisfy your question/problem, we then go to the stack for information specific to the brand of modem and hardware and for other up-to-date information.

5C. Q: We do our installations of GRATEFUL MED and assist the physicians using it at a time when you are closed. A lot of physicians have signed on with BRS or PaperChase or one of the other vendors that they use and they are used to calling an 800 number and getting an answer pretty much 24 hours a day. We haven't had that experience and I was wondering if you're going to extend the service desk hours?

A: We continue to try to answer the service calls these days in a prompt manner. Obviously, with over 45,000 users, we're getting more calls than in past years. They are probably taking a little longer on the average to answer. One of the things we have looked into, and that has been delayed unfortunately, is extending service desk hours until 11:00 PM or 12:00 Midnight Eastern time. That's probably going to be Monday through Friday initially. We hope to begin this fall.

5D. Q: I have a question regarding NTIS orders, getting answers, getting the orders delivered -- people answer the phone, say they are going to help us but they don't.

A: The NTIS 800 number is an important service to our users. NLM will continue to work closely with NTIS staff to ensure that NTIS provides the service that users deserve. Please let us know of specific problems.

5E. Q: Has NLM looked at networking capabilities, particularly for wide-area networks on campus, so that we could load GRATEFUL MED there? We looked at loading it on a Local Area Network, but that would only be available to one person at a time.

A: At this point in the development of GRATEFUL MED Version 6.0, NLM is reworking the communications software so that using GRATEFUL MED on certain local area networks will be possible. PC Version 6.0 will allow the following types of communications access: 1) modem attached to a PC 2) Internet 3) Novell Lan and 4) PBX or modem pool.

6. Q: Since research is usually published first in conference proceedings, is there any thought of building a conference database or adding some of these proceedings to MEDLINE?

A: NLM has not given any serious consideration to including conference proceedings from the general literature. We do include AIDS-related conference proceedings in AIDSLINE and some of the cancer-related conference proceedings are included in CANCERLIT, but nothing beyond that is being planned. The Library has not indexed conference proceedings except in a couple of high priority subject areas because this literature is ultimately published and available in journal articles. Indexing the original papers from the proceedings would result in a lot of redundancy.

7. Q: Could there be a mechanism for identifying those journals that are peer reviewed?

A: This question has come up before. NLM is in the process of determining an adequate definition for peer review, one that is acceptable and understood by most of the community.

8. Q: I'd like to know if there's any way for NLM to change the time MEDLINE goes down at night? Right now MEDLINE goes down at 11 PM Eastern Time for fifteen minutes, which is around eight o'clock, Pacific Coast time. I'm often just getting on then.

A: The MEDLINE system is brought down for a 15-minute period, Monday through Friday and Sunday at 11 PM Eastern Time. During this "window" the MeSH and STORED SEARCH databases are updated. In addition, software and disk changes are made which require the presence of a programmer. The most important reason we take the system down as late as possible is that the day's billing records are collected and date/time stamped. If we took the system down three hours later, the billing records would reflect the wrong day. When you received your billing invoices a month later, you would not be able to reconcile the bill with your logged terminal sessions. Based on the above stated reasons, the NLM is not going to move the "window" to after midnight.

9. Q: I was wondering if there was any chance that NLM would take searcher updates back on the road. I have about three years worth of *Technical Bulletins* in my office unread because I just can't sit down and find the time to plow through all of them.

A: NLM staff have spoken to a number of people at this meeting who have mentioned different update sessions that they have attended in different regions of the country. NLM encourages librarians to take data and provide such a forum. And to the extent possible, NLM will be glad to work with you and get some of this information to you more promptly than it appears in the printed *Technical Bulletin*, if you plan updates of your own. NLM does not have enough resources to send staff to these updates. Also, we'd like to remind everyone that when we finished the last update several years ago, fewer than 20% of our users attended them. And now, perhaps, there would be even fewer persons and a far lower percentage attending.

The Online Regional Training Centers have always taught a workshop, the "Back to the Fundamentals." Recently the workshop has been renamed and undergone some changes. The new name is "MEDLARS: Refresher & Review" ("MEDLARS R&R"). This four-hour workshop includes a brief overview of NLM system capabilities, recent enhancements to the system, and a demonstration of commands/techniques such as TFILE, SPRINT, Multi-File Searching (MFS), and online sorting. It is intended for the experienced searcher who would like a system "refresher" or "update." Perhaps NLM has failed to make this workshop known to users. This workshop is not necessarily a replacement for updates but is a excellent alternative.

Additionally, we hope to include a regular training column feature in the *Technical Bulletin* where NLM will take a more active role in advertising everything that our training centers are going to be offering for the next several months.

[Editor's Note: See "NLM Online Training Program -- 1992 Schedule" in this issue in Appendix A].

10. Q: And speaking of *Technical Bulletins*, we didn't receive our January-February *Bulletin* until sometime in April. I'm not sure if it's just us or the U.S. mail or if there was a publication problem. Will these things be issued on a more timely basis in the future?

A: The problem was not you or the U.S. mail. We were slow in getting that issue out. The January-February issue (Special Issue) was about 140 pages in length. It takes quite a long time for it to go through the routing and editing processes and even the printing process is delayed when the issue gets that large. Staff are working on getting the issues out on time.

The new system features and vocabulary are previewed in the September-October issue, but the new system is not yet "live" so search examples cannot be created. We try to tell you what we know will be happening and carry the theme of the new system features through the November-December issue. MMS staff will be investigating how to streamline the process so that everything does not have to be covered in the Special Issue. Perhaps just the inclusion of the practical search examples (which is only possible after the system is rebuilt in mid-December) to illustrate the new features discussed in the previous issues would be sufficient to guide the searcher.

11. Q: Actually our major concern was not so much the searching information but the listing of journal title changes; we need to have the correct Title Abbreviations for use in the interlibrary loan process. So, if there is an alternative way of getting that information to us, that would be great.

A: The preferred method would be prompt delivery of the *Technical Bulletin*. We will make every attempt to do that. In addition, MMS staff is looking at automating some of the processing of the *Technical Bulletin* before it goes to the printer and converting to a different type of desk top publishing system than our current package which we hope will speed up the process.

12. Q: I heard something about the possibility of indexing books in an earlier NLM presentation this week on health services research. I would be interested in hearing your comments about indexing books (indexing to the level of chapters rather than cataloging only at the author/title level) so that you would be able to retrieve tables of contents for books. Would that be an alternative to the creation of a database of conference proceedings?

A: Those comments were in reference to the table of contents for books related to health services research. We have had a goal on the planning board for sometime in Library Operations to index tables of contents of books to find out whether it does improve access to the monographic literature. The indexing of tables of contents has not been forgotten, but we would like to do some kind of an evaluation to see whether it really is cost effective.

As has been said earlier, there are lots of things that one can put up online, but we would like to know whether they really make a difference in access to information.

So we are still working on an evaluation project for indexing the tables of contents of books.

13. Q: I do think that NLM is to be congratulated for the currency of information that we now have available to us with the weekly updates for the MEDLINE database. I did notice early in the process that the indexing for an entire issue might not go in the same update and I don't know that this is a serious problem, but to those of us who use MEDLINE for citation verification it might be somewhat misleading. And I wanted to know if this is going to keep happening?

A: It is not happening and it is not going to be happening. I don't even think our indexing system will allow it to happen. We index the full issue and then it goes in the update.

14. Q: I just wanted to belabor the updating of searchers issue for one more minute and ask if anyone has considered alternative ways to deliver that update information, such as satellite transmission?

A: We've talked about a number of options for getting information out, not just the update information but training information.

15. Q: I would like to ask if the *Technical Bulletin* could possibly be rewritten to streamline the articles and make them easier for us to understand? I know this has been stated before and I'll say it again: They are difficult to understand. What about using the online NEWS to update users? Perhaps you could explain MFS searching in an online update. I think that would be a way to update people in an easier manner and to communicate this information online. Dialog has its *Chronolog* online and that's something to consider. Perhaps you could make the *Technical Bulletin* available to be searched online, if that's possible.

A: Thank you for your suggestion. NLM will be examining alternate means of distributing information to make the process more timely. Much effort is put into trying to make the information in the *Bulletin* as "digestible" as possible. However, much of the information is of a highly technical nature and does require close attention. The staff on the Service Desk are always available to assist any searcher with a question, especially about new system features and how to implement them. Also special non-billed codes may be requested for practicing and learning to use any new search features.

Title Abbreviation Changes in SERLINE

Title abbreviations (TAs) for 15 serial titles were recently changed, and appeared in the July 3rd update to the SERLINE file. These serial titles and the corresponding TAs are shown in Figure 1. Bibliographic

citations for these titles indexed for inclusion in ELHILL databases after this time will reflect these changes. The 9108 Entry Month update was the first month in which the new TAs appeared in MEDLINE.

Former TA	New TA
AJNR	AJNR Am J Neuroradiol
ANS	ANS Adv Nurs Sci
BZB	BZB Bayer Zahnarztl Mitt Kassenzahnarztl Ver Bayerns
CA	CA Cancer J Clin
DE	DE J Dent Eng
EEG EMG	EEG EMG Z Elektroenzephalogr Elektromyogr Verwandte Geb
JCU	JCU J Clin Ultrasound
JPMA	JPMA J Pak Med Assoc
MCN	MCN Am J Matern Child Nurs
MLR	Mon Labor Rev
MMWR	MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep
OOQ	OOQ Occup Outlook Q
PACE	PACE Pacing Clin Electrophysiol
QRB	QRB Qual Rev Bull
ROFO	ROFO Fortschr Geb Rontgenstr Nuklearmed

Figure 1 - New Title Abbreviations

[Editor's note: Not every title abbreviation listed above will generate retrieval in MEDLINE; some titles have not had an issue indexed since the change of TA occurred.]

All Citations added to ELHILL databases prior to this change will be corrected during Year-End Processing. However, until the end of the year, searchers who use the TA for retrieval must use both the former and current TAs, e.g.,

(TA) AJNR or AJNR Am J Neuroradiol

in order to retrieve ALL citations in a database for any of these titles.

TAs were changed to comply with NLM policy, to establish all title abbreviations in accordance with ANSI Z39.5-1985, and to reflect the title proper in CATLINE. Further details on other SERLINE changes will appear in the September-October 1991 *Technical Bulletin*.

HIV

Search Hint: Searching on Transmission of Infections from and to Health Care Workers and Between Patients

There is considerable interest in the general media about the danger of transmission of HIV infections from health care workers to their patients. Articles concerning this problem are also beginning to be published in the biomedical literature indexed for MEDLINE and other MEDLARS databases.

The National Library of Medicine's Bibliographic Services Division has recently established a policy concerning the indexing of articles on this subject.

Health-Care-Worker-to-Patient Transmission of AIDS

These articles will be indexed to:

*HIV INFECTIONS/transmission
 [or one of the more specific headings such as:
 *ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME/transmission]

AND

*PATIENTS

AND

*the specific health care worker MeSH heading.

Please note that normally you would not use HIV infection terms when searching AIDSLINE. However, in the search shown in Figure 1, the HIV INFECTIONS tree is EXPLODED so that the MeSH heading/subheading combination could be starred. If

the subheading TRANSMISSION (sh) were put in a separate search statement ("free-floated"), the retrieval would include articles where the subheading TRANSMISSION is not a starred concept or might not be attached to an HIV infection heading.

PATIENTS is included in the indexing because the topic covers patients as a class of people who are receiving health care services.

Select the health care worker term either from the HEALTH MANPOWER tree (N2.350) or from the HEALTH OCCUPATIONS tree (G2). Use the specialty term from the G2 tree if a personal term is not available from N2.350.

This policy became effective with 9106 Entry Month (EM). Articles indexed prior to this EM may not be indexed to *PATIENTS. This policy also extends to the indexing of other diseases that can be transmitted from health care workers to patients, such as hepatitis.

A search in AIDSLINE to retrieve articles on this topic is shown in Figure 1.

Patient-to-Health-Care-Worker Transmission of AIDS

The opposite problem, transmission of HIV infections from the patient to the health care worker, continues to be indexed with:

*HIV INFECTIONS/transmission
 [or one of its more specific headings such as:
 *ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME/transmission]

AND

*OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

AND

*the specific health care worker - either from the HEALTH MANPOWER tree (N2.350) or from the HEALTH OCCUPATIONS tree (G2).

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE AIDSLINE (1980 FORWARD) FILE.

SS 1 /C?

USER:
exp *hiv infections/tm
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (2915)

SS 2 /C?

USER:
*patients
PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (60)

SS 3 /C?

USER:
exp *health manpower
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (1568)

o Of course, if you want only dentists, use *DENTISTS.

SS 4 /C?

USER:
exp *health occupations
PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (1089)

SS 5 /C?

USER:
3 or 4
PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (2600)

SS 6 /C?

USER:
1 and 2 and 5
PROG:
SS (6) PSTG (41)

SS 7 /C?

USER:
prt fu
PROG:

Sample citations from this search.

```

.
.
.
3
SI - AHA/91246084
AU - Taravella S
TI - Judge dismisses 2 suits by patients of infected Johns Hopkins
surgeon [news]
LA - Eng
MH - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/*TRANSMISSION
MH - Adult
MH - Baltimore
MH - Breast Neoplasms/SURGERY
MH - Female
MH - Human
MH - Maryland
MH - Medical Staff, Hospital/*LEGISLATION & JURISPRUD
MH - *Patients
PT - NEWS
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
SO - Mod Healthc. 1991 Jun 3;21(22):8.
.
.
6
SI - MED/91259661
TI - From the Centers for Disease Control. Update: transmission of HIV
infection during invasive dental procedures--Florida.
LA - Eng
MH - Case Report
MH - *Dentists
MH - Female
MH - Florida
MH - Human
MH - HIV Infections/*TRANSMISSION
MH - Male
MH - *Patients
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
SO - JAMA. 1991 Jul 3;266(1):23-4.

```

Figure 1 - Health-Care-Worker-to-Patient AIDS Transmission

A search in AIDSLINE to retrieve articles on this topic is shown in Figure 2.

Patient-to-Patient Transmission of AIDS

The transmission of HIV infections from one patient to another continues to be indexed to:

*HIV INFECTIONS/transmission
[or one of its more specific headings such as:
*ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY
SYNDROME/transmission]

AND

*CROSS INFECTION

A search in AIDSLINE to retrieve articles on this topic is shown in Figure 3.

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE AIDSLINE (1980 FORWARD) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
 USER:
 exp *hiv infections/tm
 PROG:
 SS (1) PSTG (2915)

SS 2 /C?
 USER:
 *occupational diseases
 PROG:
 SS (2) PSTG (828)

SS 3 /C?
 USER:
 exp *health manpower
 PROG:
 SS (3) PSTG (1568)

SS 4 /C?
 USER:
 exp *health occupations
 PROG:
 SS (4) PSTG (1089)

SS 5 /C?
 USER:
 3 or 4
 PROG:
 SS (5) PSTG (2600)

SS 6 /C?
 USER:
 1 and 2 and 5
 PROG:
 SS (6) PSTG (172)

SS 7 /C?
 USER:
 prt fu Sample citations from this search.
 PROG:

.
 .
 .
 2
 SI - MED/91290369
 AU - Wears RL
 AU - Vukich DJ
 AU - Winton CN
 AU - Fluskey LL
 AU - MacMath TR
 AU - Li S
 TI - An analysis of emergency physicians' cumulative career risk of HIV infection.
 LA - Eng
 MH - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/*TRANSMISSION
 MH - *Emergency Medicine
 MH - Human
 MH - Models, Theoretical
 MH - Monte Carlo Method
 MH - Occupational Diseases/*ETIOLOGY MH - *Patients
 MH - Risk Factors
 PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
 SO - Ann Emerg Med. 1991 Jul;20(7):749-53. . . .

.
 .
 .
 11
 SI - MED/91215913
 AU - Morris RE
 AU - Turgut E
 TI - Human immunodeficiency virus: quantifying the risk of transmission of HIV to dental health care workers.
 LA - Eng
 MH - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/EPIDEMIOLOGY/*TRANSMISSION
 MH - *Dental Auxiliaries
 MH - *Dentists
 MH - Disease Susceptibility
 MH - Human
 MH - HIV Infections/EPIDEMIOLOGY/*TRANSMISSION
 MH - HIV Seropositivity
 MH - Incidence
 MH - Occupational Diseases/EPIDEMIOLOGY/*ETIOLOGY
 MH - Prevalence
 MH - Probability
 MH - Risk Factors
 MH - United States/EPIDEMIOLOGY
 PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
 SO - Community Dent Oral Epidemiol. 1990 Dec;18(6):294-8.

Figure 2 - Patient-to-Health-Care-Worker AIDS Transmission

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE AIDSLINE (1980 FORWARD) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
 USER:
 exp *hiv infections/tm
 PROG:
 SS (1) PSTG (2915)

SS 2 /C?
 USER:
 *cross infection
 PROG:
 SS (2) PSTG (358)

SS 3 /C?
 USER:
 1 and 2
 PROG:
 SS (3) PSTG (61)

SS 4 /C?
 USER:
 prt fu Sample citations from this search.
 PROG:

.
 .
 .
 13
 SI - AHA/86088771
 AU - Shanson DC
 TI - Problems with Hepatitis B and HTLV III infections in hospital.
 LA - Eng
 MH - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/*TRANSMISSION
 MH - *Carrier State
 MH - Cross Infection/*PREVENTION & CONTROL
 MH - Hepatitis B/*TRANSMISSION
 MH - *Hospitals
 MH - Human
 PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
 SO - J Sterile Serv Manage. 1985 Oct;3(3):29-30.

.
 .
 .
 32
 SI - MED/88311783
 AU - Garay SM
 AU - Plottel CS
 TI - Pulmonary effects of AIDS: nosocomial transmission.
 LA - Eng
 MH - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome/PREVENTION & CONTROL/
 *TRANSMISSION
 MH - Cross Infection/PREVENTION & CONTROL/*TRANSMISSION
 MH - Disinfection MH - Health Manpower
 MH - Human
 MH - Occupational Diseases/PREVENTION & CONTROL/TRANSMISSION
 MH - Respiratory Tract Infections/PREVENTION & CONTROL/*TRANSMISSION
 MH - Sterilization
 PT - REVIEW
 PT - REVIEW, TUTORIAL
 PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
 RF - REVIEW ARTICLE: 76 REFS.
 SO - Clin Chest Med. 1988 Sep;9(3):519-33.

Figure 3 - Patient-to-Patient AIDS Transmission

BIOETHICS Indexing Vocabulary Being Updated

Tamar Joy Kahn, Senior Bibliographer
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In a special regeneration of the BIOETHICS file scheduled for late September or early October 1991, significant changes are being made in many Keywords used to search the database. The reasons for these changes, which are being made retrospectively to all BIOETHICS database records, are:

1. To bring some of the older indexing terminology of the Bioethics Thesaurus into conformity with current parlance and/or with newer MeSH terms -- for example, the old Keyword HOST MOTHERS, in use since 1975, will change to SURROGATE MOTHERS (KW);
2. To consolidate older and newer variants of a Keyword into a single term, thus reducing the number of terms that have to be "ORed" together in a search and eliminating the need for many history notes in the Thesaurus -- for example, REVIEW ARTICLE (in use 1977-84) and REVIEW (in use since 1985) will coalesce into the single Keyword REVIEW;
3. To consolidate some infrequently used Keywords into a single term for easier searching -- for example, EUGENICS, NEGATIVE EUGENICS, and POSITIVE EUGENICS will coalesce into EUGENICS (KW); and
4. To introduce some important and frequently discussed bioethical issues as new Keywords in both old and new records -- for example, based on whether the context is a clinical or experimental one, ETHICS COMMITTEES (KW) may become either CLINICAL ETHICS COMMITTEES (KW) or RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEES (KW). The broader term ETHICS COMMITTEES will also be retained, for a group like the ethics committee of a professional organization.

Please note that all Keyword searches must be qualified with (KW) and must use the exact form of the current Keyword.

Following in Figure 1 is a partial list that includes the more important Keyword changes being made.

New Keyword	Old Keyword or Context
AIDS	ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
AIDS SERODIAGNOSIS	Being added to records that discuss AIDS/HIV testing or screening
ARTIFICIAL FEEDING	FOOD (in the context of life-sustaining treatment)
ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION	AID (artificial insemination, donor) OR AIH (artificial insemination, husband)
AUTONOMY	SELF DETERMINATION
CLINICAL ETHICS COMMITTEES	Committees performing ethical review or consultation in a clinical context

Figure 1 - Keyword Changes

New Keyword	Old Keyword or Context
CRYOPRESERVATION DUTY TO WARN	FREEZING Being added to records that discuss a health professional's obligation to breach patient confidentiality to warn third parties of the danger of violence or of contracting a serious infection
ETHICAL THEORY FETAL TISSUE DONATION	NORMATIVE ETHICS Being added to records that discuss (FETUSES or ABORTED FETUSES) and (ORGAN DONATION or TISSUE DONATION)
PATIENT ACCESS TO RECORDS PROPRIETARY HOSPITALS	PATIENT ACCESS PRIVATE HOSPITALS
REFUSAL TO TREAT	Being added to records that discuss refusal by a health professional or a health facility to treat a patient because of bias or fear of infection
RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEES	Committees performing ethical review or consultation in an experimental context
RESUSCITATION ORDERS	RESUSCITATION will be retained for some outcome-oriented discussions where decisions or policies are not at issue
RIGHT TO DIE	Being added to records that discuss refusal of life-sustaining treatment or a request for assistance in dying
SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	MISCONDUCT in the research context
STERILIZATION (SEXUAL)	STERILIZATION
SURROGATE MOTHERS	HOST MOTHERS
TISSUE TRANSPLANTATION	TRANSPLANTATION
TRUTH DISCLOSURE	In the context of communicating bad news to a patient or a patient's family; the term DISCLOSURE alone will be retained in the context of INFORMED CONSENT

Figure 1 Cont. - Keyword Changes

Other new Keywords that are being introduced, either only prospectively or also through retrospective changes to older records, include the following:

ANONYMOUS TESTING
BLOOD SPECIMEN COLLECTION
BURNS
CASUISTRY
DATA BANKS
DNA FINGERPRINTING
EPILEPSY
EVALUATION STUDIES
FORENSIC MEDICINE
FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY
FUTILITY
GERM CELLS
INTERNAL MEDICINE
INTERPROFESSIONAL RELATIONS
LAWYERS
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE
POLICY ANALYSIS
PREIMPLANTATION DIAGNOSIS
PREVALENCE
REGIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEES
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
TWINS
UNCERTAINTY
VENTILATORS

An announcement of the date of implementation of retrospective changes of Keywords will be made on the online news. A 1991 edition of the Bioethics Thesaurus incorporating all of the new Keywords, together with explanatory notes and broader, narrower, and related terms, will be published in the Fall. It will be available for \$5 (add \$2 if not prepaid with the order) from the:

Bioethics Information Retrieval Project
Kennedy Institute of Ethics
Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057-1065
Phone: 202-687-3885 or 800-MED-ETHX
FAX: 202-687-6770

If you have any questions about any of the Keyword changes being implemented, please call 1-800 -MED-ETHX and ask for any of the persons listed below. Or you may reach them at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics using the local numbers shown below.

Joy Kahn at 202-687-6806 or
Cecily Orr at 202-687-6734 or
Frances Abramson at 202-687-6691

BIOTECHSEEK File Available October 1, 1991

As part of its biotechnology information initiative, NLM will be bringing a new database online on or about October 1, 1991. BIOTECHSEEK will contain citations and abstracts to biotechnology journal articles *not* covered in MEDLINE. The structure and searching features of the new database will be identical to those of MEDLINE. Both MEDLINE and BIOSEEK should be searched for biotechnology topics because there will be no overlap in coverage between the two. Journals for this complementary biotechnology file are recommended by NLM's Literature Selection Technical Review Committee. There are currently 23 titles indexed for this database; these journal titles are in

SERLINE with the value **B** in the Special List Indicator (LI) field. Figure 1 displays these titles and the strategy used to retrieve them.

Figure 2 demonstrates a MultiFile Search in BIOTECHSEEK and MEDLINE on isolation techniques for plant glycosides. As stated above, in order to insure complete coverage it is absolutely necessary to search both files, because the two files are complementary and not overlapping. Note that you may use any one of the the following names after the FILE command to access this database: BIOTECHSEEK, BIOSEEK, BIOTECH, or BIOT.

```
SS 1 /C?  
USER:  
file ser  
PROG:  
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE SERLINE FILE.  
  
SS 1 /C?  
USER:  
(li) b  
PROG:  
SS (1) PSTG (23)  
  
SS 2 /C?  
USER:  
prt ti  
PROG:  
  
1  
TI - AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY  
  
2  
TI - AMERICAN BIOTECHNOLOGY LABORATORY  
  
3  
TI - APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY  
  
4  
TI - AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY  
  
5  
TI - BIOPROCESS TECHNOLOGY
```

Figure 1 - Journal Titles in BIOTECHSEEK

- 6
TI - BIO/TECHNOLOGY
- 7
TI - BIOTECHNOLOGY PROGRESS
- 8
TI - CYTOTECNOLOGY
- 9
TI - DEVELOPMENTS IN INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY
- 10
TI - ENZYME AND MICROBIAL TECHNOLOGY
- 11
TI - GENETIC ENGINEERING
- 12
TI - JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY
- 13
TI - JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY
- 14
TI - JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY
- 15
TI - LETTERS IN APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY
- 16
TI - MIKROBIOLOGIJA
- 17
TI - MOLEKULIARNAIA BIOLOGIJA
- 18
TI - PHYTOCHEMISTRY
- 19
TI - PROGRESS IN INDUSTRIAL MICROBIOLOGY
- 20
TI - RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS - INSTITUTE FOR FERMENTATION
- 21
TI - SAAS BULLETIN, BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY
- 22
TI - SANOP MISAENGMUL HAKHOE CHI
- 23
TI - TRENDS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

Figure 1 Cont. - Journal Titles in BIOTECHSEEK

```

WELCOME TO THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S ELHILL SYSTEM. YOU ARE NOW
CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
mfs bioseek, medline mode=auto, sort, comb

PROG:
SEARCH TO BE RUN ALREADY EXISTS. DO YOU WISH TO REPLACE IT? (Y/N)

USER:
y

PROG:
MULTIFILE SESSION ABOUT TO BEGIN
MODE: AUTO SORT COMBINED
SEARCHNAME: &-MFS-& (TO BE INPUT) FILES TO BE SEARCHED:
** BIOTECHSEEK          (1990 FORWARD, MEDLINE SUPPLEMENT)
** MEDLINE              (1989 - 91)
OK? (Y/N/C/LIST)

USER:
y

PROG:
ENTER SEARCH-
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE BIOTECHSEEK (1990 FORWARD, MEDLINE SUPPLEMENT)
FILE.

*STS* SS 1 /C?
USER:
*glycosides/ip

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (5)

*STS* SS 2 /C?
USER:
exp plants

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (69)

*STS* SS 3 /C?
USER:
1 and 2

PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (5)

*STS* SS 4 /C?
USER:
finished

PROG:
SEARCH SET FROM SS 1 FORWARD SAVED AS '&-MFS-&'.
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.
SS (2) PSTG (11)

COMBINED SEARCHES WITH 16 ITEM(S) FROM MORE THAN ONE DATABASE ARE NOW READY
FOR SORTING.

ENTER SORT SPECIFICATIONS, 'SAME', OR 'NONE':

USER:
auti

PROG:
SORT SPECIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN CHECKED FOR VALIDITY AGAINST THE MEDLINE
FILE.
ENTER SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRINTING (E.G., BR, SD, FU, DL), OR 'SAME' (DO NOT
USE THE WORDS 'PRINT' OR 'PRT'):

USER:
fu include ab
    
```

Figure 2 - MultiFile Search in BIOTECHSEEK and MEDLINE

PROG:
PRINT ELEMENTS, IF ANY, WILL BE EVALUATED AGAINST THE MEDLINE FILE.

1 (BIOTECHSEEK)

UI - 90334795
AU - Cali:s I
AU - Ba:saran AA
AU - Saraco:glu I
AU - Sticher O
AU - R:uedi P
TI - Phlinosides A, B and C, three phenylpropanoid glycosides from *Phlomis linearis*.
LA - Eng
MH - Glycosides/*ISOLATION & PURIF
MH - Molecular Structure
MH - Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
MH - Plants/*ANALYSIS
RN - 0 (phlinoside A)
RN - 0 (phlinoside B)
RN - 0 (phlinoside C)
AB - Three new phenylpropanoid glycosides, phlinosides A, B and C were isolated from a methanolic extract of the aerial parts of *Phlomis linearis*. On the basis of chemical and spectral evidence their structures were determined as
3,4-dihydroxy-beta-phenylethoxy-0-beta-D-glucopyranosyl-(1----2)--alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1----3)-4-O-caffeoyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, 3,4-dihydroxy-beta-phenylethoxy-0-beta-D-xylopyranosyl-(1----2)-alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1----3)-4-O-caffeoyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside and 3,4-dihydroxy-beta-phenylethoxy-0-alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1----2)-alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl-(1----3)-4-O-caffeoyl-beta-D-glucopyranoside, respectively.
SO - *Phytochemistry* 1990;29(4):1253-7
CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)

USER:

y

PROG:

2 (MEDLINE)

UI - 90282400
AU - Demetzos C
AU - Mitaku S
AU - Hotellier F
AU - Harvala A
TI - [Polyphenolic glycosides from *Cistus creticus* L. leaves]
LA - Fre
MH - Bioflavonoids/*ISOLATION & PURIF
MH - Chemistry
MH - English Abstract
MH - Glycosides/*ISOLATION & PURIF
MH - Greece
MH - Plant Extracts
MH - *Plants
AB - Five flavonoids: kaempferol 3-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside, quercetin 3-O-beta-D-glucopyranoside, quercetin 3-O-beta-D-rutinoside, myricetin 3-O-alpha-L-rhamnopyranoside, myricetin 3-O-beta-D-galactopyranoside and one coumarin: esculin have been isolated from the leaves of *Cistus creticus*. Their structures have been elucidated on the basis of their spectral data mainly mass spectrometry (DCI) and ¹H NMR.
SO - *Ann Pharm Fr* 1989;47(5):314-8
CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)

USER:

n

PROG:

YOUR LAST SEARCH TO BE PRINTED HAS BEEN PROCESSED.

REPRINT PRIOR SEARCH RESULTS? (Y/N/C/SKIP PLUS OPTIONAL WORD(S)
'PRINTSPECS' AND/OR 'RECORDS' TO REQUEST PROMPTS FOR THESE CHANGES):

USER:

n

PROG:

SUPERPRINT COMPLETED.

Figure 2 Cont. - MultiFile Search in BIOTECHSEEK and MEDLINE

Gold Standard Searches

Thank you to everyone who mailed in search strategies in response to the "Gold Standard Searches" article in the March-April 1991 issue of the Technical Bulletin. This feature offers searchers a chance to match wits with the NLM "experts" on a search strategy. The NLM search strategies are developed here at the Library with no interaction between the requester and the searcher. The search request published in the March-April issue was:

The role of the National Library of Medicine in the development of user-friendly computerized information retrieval systems.

There was one winner. Congratulations go to Julie Smith, Burlew Medical Library, St. Joseph Hospital, Orange, CA, who will receive either a free copy of GRATEFUL MED or one hour of free search time. The winning strategy printed in Figure 2 was selected based on the number of relevant citations retrieved as well as the search terms used. The "Gold Standard" strategy developed by the NLM "expert" is printed in Figure 1. Julie Smith's search is shown in Figure 2.

Both searches were artificially constrained by the 50-citation limit. Both searchers selected the Health Planning & Administration file, but the terms chosen were somewhat different. Neither searcher tried to achieve a comprehensive search. By selecting different but overlapping strategies, the same number of citations (58) was retrieved by each one. However, each search contains 17 unique citations, that is, 17 references that do not appear using the alternative strategy. In the accompanying figures, Figure 1 shows all titles retrieved using its search strategy, with the unique citations indicated with bullets; Figure 2 lists only its unique citations.

The citations have approximately equal relevancy, so if the "best" search were to mean the most comprehensive search, in order to achieve the "best" search, you would need to combine elements from both search strategies. However, within the context of this exercise, that is to find approximately 50 relevant articles on the stated subject, either strategy would work. The Gold Standard

search uses computer time more efficiently with fewer time overflows and is somewhat less expensive to execute. Congratulations to our winner.

The topic for the next Gold Standard Search is:

Pros and cons of hormone replacement therapy for women.

Please keep your retrieval to 50 or fewer citations.

If you mail us a copy of your search strategy with a printout of citations and abstracts and your strategy is selected for publication you could win either a copy of GRATEFUL MED or one hour of free search time. In cases of multiple submissions of identical winning strategies the first one to arrive across the editor's desk is the prize winner. Relevancy determinations will be made here at NLM.

Search hints for direct searchers:

Select your database carefully. Limit your retrieval to English-language citations.

Search hints for GRATEFUL MED users:

Select your database with care. Remember to use the F10 key to look at MeSH headings. Limit retrieval to English.

There are no exact answers or absolutely correct strategies, only best approximations, just like real life. Good luck!

Please send a copy of your search strategy with the retrieval, including printed abstracts and an indication of the search mode used (i.e., GRATEFUL MED or searching the database directly) to :

Gold Standard Searches
MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
file health
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE HEALTH PLANNING & ADMIN (1975 FORWARD)
FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
*national library of medicine (u.s.) or *medlars or *medline
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (410)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
user-computer interface or computer user training or attitude to computers
PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (426)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
1 and 2
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (37)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
(tw) friendly or end and all user#
PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (346)

SS 5 /C?
USER:
1 and 4
PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (42)

SS 6 /C?
USER:
3 or 5 or grateful med
PROG:
SS (6) PSTG (58)

SS 7 /C?
USER:
ts (1a) eng
PROG:
SS (7) PSTG (58)

SS 8 /C?
USER:
prt ti

PROG:

1
TI - Trucking along with Grateful Med.

2
TI - Teaching reprint file management: a hands-on approach. ●

3
TI - CD-ROM MEDLINE training: a survey of medical school libraries. ●

4
TI - The effect of CD-ROM MEDLINE on online end-user and mediated
searching: a follow-up study. ●

5
TI - Problems encountered by clinical end users of MEDLINE and
GRATEFUL MED.

```

Figure 1 - Gold Standard Search

- 6
 TI - How good are clinical MEDLINE searches? A comparative study of clinical end-user and librarian searches.
- 7
 TI - Training end users on CD-ROM MEDLINE: a case study. ●
- 8
 TI - New waves, new problems--use of CD-ROM MEDLINE in the Medical Library of the National University of Singapore. ●
- 9
 TI - New thoughts about medical students as effective searchers of MEDLINE.
- 10
 TI - Computerized literature searching in the ambulatory setting using PaperChase. ●
- 11
 TI - An evaluation of CD-ROM MEDLINE use in Thailand. ●
- 12
 TI - CD-ROM MEDLINE use and users: information transfer in the clinical setting.
- 13
 TI - Computer-assisted instruction in cancer for third-year medical students using the Physician Data Query (PDQ) system.
- 14
 TI - Is PDQ still only a partially developed quantity in cancer education? [editorial]
- 15
 TI - The Physician Data Query (PDQ) cancer information system.
- 16
 TI - PaperChase: a user-friendly program for searching the biomedical literature.
 CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)
- USER:
 y
 PROG:
- 17
 TI - Bibliographic retrieval: a survey of individual users of MEDLINE.
- 18
 TI - The effect of end-user searching on reference services: experience with MEDLINE and current contents [see comments]
- 19
 TI - MEDLINE-for-Medics: an outline searching course for health-care professionals.
- 20
 TI - Grateful Med: getting started [see comments]
- 21
 TI - GRATEFUL MED: a tool for studying searching behavior. ●
- 22
 TI - MELVYL MEDLINE: reference service implications of an end-user search system.
- 23
 TI - Teaching third-year medical students to search MEDLINE.
- 24
 TI - Analysis of non-urban end users' MEDLINE training.

Figure 1 Cont. - Gold Standard Search

- 25
 TI - The effect of CD-ROM MEDLINE on online end user and mediated searching.
- 26
 TI - Teaching MEDLINE to non-urban end users.
- 27
 TI - Evaluating CD-ROM versions of the MEDLINE database: a checklist. ●
- 28
 TI - MEDTUTOR: a microcomputer-based training program for MEDLINE.
- 29
 TI - Clinicians' satisfaction with Grateful Med: an exploratory study. ●
- 30
 TI - GRATEFUL MED searching: a hospital library perspective.
- 31
 TI - BRS Colleague MEDLINE end user training follow-up survey.
- 32
 TI - MEDLINE on CD-ROM: end user searching in a medical school library.
- 33
 TI - Self-service computerized bibliographic retrieval: a comparison of Colleague and PaperChase, programs that search the MEDLINE data base.
- 34
 TI - Teaching medical students to do bibliographic searching.
- 35
 TI - MEDLINE on compact disc: end-user searching on Compact Cambridge. CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)
- USER:
 y
 PROG:
- 36
 TI - An evaluation of four end-user systems for searching MEDLINE.
- 37
 TI - An evaluation of four end-user systems for searching MEDLINE [published erratum appears in Bull Med Libr Assoc 1988 Apr;76(2):following ii]
- 38
 TI - Creating educational programs in libraries: Part 2: Feasibility.
- 39
 TI - Teaching computer searching to health care professionals: why does it take so long?
- 40
 TI - Testing the new technology: MEDLINE on CD-ROM in an academic health sciences library. ●
- 41
 TI - Evaluation of a program to teach health professionals to search MEDLINE. ●
- 42
 TI - Grateful Med.

Figure 1 Cont. - Gold Standard Search

- 43
 TI - The physician data query (PDQ) cancer information system. ●
- 44
 TI - Grateful Med Version 2.0: an overview for searchers.
- 45
 TI - Evolution of an end-user training program.
- 46
 TI - Teaching clinicians to search MEDLINE: description and evaluation of a short course.
- 47
 TI - End-user searching in medicine.
- 48
 TI - Observations of end-user online searching behavior over eleven years.
- 49
 TI - Online information retrieval in pharmacy and related fields. ●
- 50
 TI - End user instructions for searching MEDLARS.
- 51
 TI - The mini MEDLINE SYSTEM: a library-based end-user search system.
- 52
 TI - Making the rough places plain: designing MEDLINE end user training.
- 53
 TI - File maintenance of MeSH headings in MEDLINE. ●
 CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)
- USER:
 y
 PROG:
- 54
 TI - Comments on an experimental end-user training course.
- 55
 TI - The need for end-user studies: IMA's experience.
- 56
 TI - Survey of the information needs of MEDLINE end-users: report of the MEDLINE Workshop working group.
- 57
 TI - The evolution of the training policy at IMA. ●
- 58
 TI - MEDLINE users, usage and economics. ●

Figure 1 Cont. - Gold Standard Search

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
file health
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE HEALTH PLANNING & ADMIN (1975 FORWARD)
FILE.

PROG:

SS 1 /C?
USER:
national library of medicine (u.s.)
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (406)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
exp *information storage a#d retrieval or exp *information systems
PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (8049)

SS 3 /C?
USER:
2 or exp online systems or cd-rom or medical informatics or
PROG:
CNT 3

USER:
exp artificial intelligence
PROG:
SS (3) PSTG (8540)

SS 4 /C?
USER:
1 and 3 or *medlars
PROG:
SS (4) PSTG (434)

SS 5 /C?
USER:
user-computer interface or computer user training or attitude to computers
PROG:
SS (5) PSTG (426)

SS 6 /C?
USER:
(tf) all friend: or end and all user#
PROG:
SS (6) PSTG (431)

SS 7 /C?
USER:
exp health personnel

PROG:
TIME OVFLW: CONT? (Y/N)

USER:
y
.
.
.

```

Figure 2 - Julie Smith

PROG:
SS (7) PSTG (73179)

SS 8 /C?
USER:
5 or 6 or 7
PROG:
STORPSTG OVFLW

SS 8 /C?
USER:
4 and 5 or 4 and 6 or 4 and 7
PROG:
SS (8) PSTG (55)

SS 9 /C?
USER:
8 or grateful med
PROG:
SS (9) PSTG (58)

SS 10 /C?
USER:
prt ti
PROG:

3

TI - Medical students as CD-ROM end-user trainers.

16

TI - Online access to MEDLINE in clinical settings. A study of use and usefulness.

22

TI - Comparative usefulness of MEDLINE searches performed by a drug information pharmacist and by medical librarians.

28

TI - The PDQ database: what the primary care physician needs to know about current treatments for cancer and AIDS.

29

TI - PaperChase: computerized bibliographical retrieval for the physician.

38

TI - Information system linking a medical school with practitioners and hospitals.

39

TI - A user's guide to medical databases.

43

TI - Index Medicus. The JNM struggle for inclusion is far from over.

47

TI - Efficiency of automated literature search mechanisms.

48

TI - Information overload? Let a computer give you a hand.

49

TI - Simultaneous remote search. On-line bibliographic library services for practicing physicians.

Figure 2 Cont. - Julie Smith

- 53
TI - A preliminary research note: on-line information systems: their potential value to the practicing physician.
- 54
TI - The National Library of Medicine and the American medical information system: the physician's perspective.
- 55
TI - Information transfer: past, present and future.
- 56
TI - MEDLINE demand profiles: an analysis of requests for clinical and research information.
- 57
TI - Development of SDI services from a manual current awareness service to SDILINE.
- 58
TI - Information sources for physicians.

Figure 2 Cont. - Julie Smith

CCRIS Update

Patti Dickinson, MLS
Specialized Information Services Division, NLM

The National Cancer Institute (NCI), the sponsoring agency for CCRIS (Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System), made several enhancements to the file. These changes became publicly available to TOXNET searchers on February 11, 1991.

TUMOR INHIBITION STUDIES (ISTU) Added as New Data Field

In order to accommodate data from tumor inhibition studies, a new field has been added, ISTU. This field is similar in structure to the existing fields, CSTU, TSTU and MSTU, which cover carcinogenicity, tumor promotion and mutagenicity studies respectively. Indented under the ISTU field are several data tabs that organize the study data. A listing of the ISTU field with its corresponding data tabs follows:

ISTU Tumor Inhibition Studies
 [Species]
 [Number of Animals Tested]
 [Strain/Sex]
 [Route (inhibitor)]
 [Dose (inhibitor)]
 [Carcinogen]
 [Route (carcinogen)]
 [Dose (carcinogen)]
 [Promoter]
 [Route (promoter)]
 [Dose (promoter)]
 [Target Tissue: Type of Lesion]
 [Endpoint (incidence)]
 [Endpoint (multiplicity)]
 [Endpoint (latency)]
 [Comments]
 [Reference]

Each chemical tested for tumor inhibition activity is identified by a CAS Registry Number and a common or systematic name. This chemical is known as the title chemical or test compound. (Note: the CHEMLINE and ChemID dictionary files give more detailed listings of chemical names along with pointers to chemical names used in CCRIS).

Typically, tumors are initiated or induced by giving the test animal a known chemical carcinogen or "initiator." This chemical, if used, is listed in the Carcinogen data tab. Frequently, initiators must be further potentiated with "promoters" to cause tumor formation and, if present, this chemical is listed in the Promoter data tab. Following this process, the title chemical/test compound is tested for any tumor inhibition activity. The statistical endpoint(s), i.e., Incidence, Multiplicity and/or Latency, present numeric measurements of the test compound's tumor inhibition activity. The Comments data tab presents other information judged to be useful in interpreting the study. The Reference data tab refers to the bibliographic citation for the study. A given reference may be cited in one or more study occurrences.

Prior to including an inhibition study in the CCRIS ISTU field, the study's design is examined carefully by qualified information specialists. In studies selected for CCRIS, sufficient published details confirm that proper controls were used, that adequate numbers of animals to determine statistical significance were used, that adherence to good animal husbandry existed and that selection of appropriate doses to minimize toxicity and achieve satisfactory survival were used. The carcinogen-only treated control group must have responded similarly to historical animal controls. All inhibition studies included in CCRIS must report a confirmed tumor. Studies that report evidence of cancer via biochemical markers or as preneoplastic changes (i.e., hyperplasia, metaplasia) are not included. Studies reported only in reviews and abstracts, i.e., not reported in other forms of published literature, are not included because such reviews and abstracts tend to have inadequate supporting data for the study to be evaluated properly.

A Reminder About Searching CCRIS References

Using the special mnemonic SOURCE (note six letters for the mnemonic), authors' last names, key words, titles or certain journal abbreviations can be searched directly as shown in the examples in Figure 1.

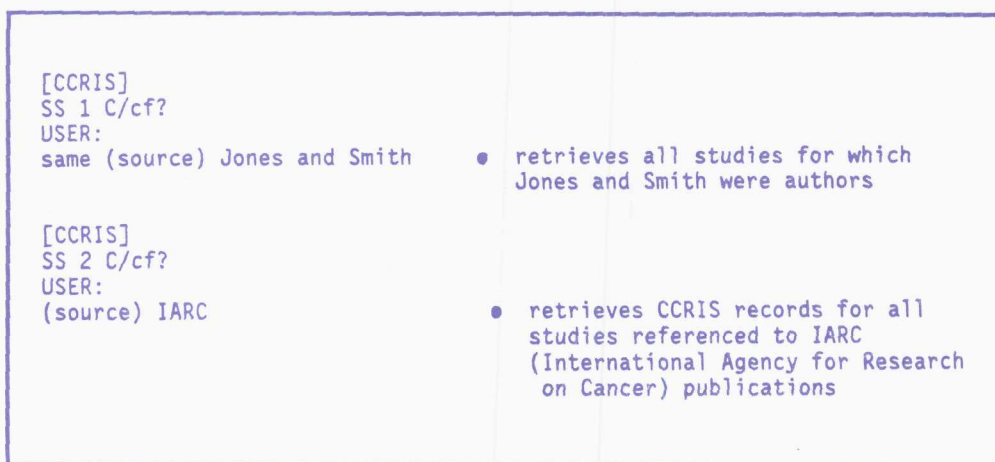


Figure 1 - Searching on SOURCE in CCRIS

Improvements in Online EXPLAINS

The CCRIS database has been enhanced by a large number of online EXPLAINS to define its structure and contents for users. A list of what is EXPLAINable can be obtained by entering EXPLAIN LIST while connected to CCRIS. EXPLAIN UNIT RECORD, for example, displays the entire unit record online. Data Tab names are not individually EXPLAINable; their EXPLAIN narrative is grouped with EXPLAINS for the field under which they are located. Each of the category names and data fields is EXPLAINable individually.

In addition, NCI has added EXPLAINS for various anatomical sites, e.g.: typing EXPLAIN BRAIN leads the user to a listing of tumor types for brain which are found in CCRIS. For a list of EXPLAINable anatomical sites, type EXPLAIN LIST.

Some other EXPLAINS lead the searcher to listings of data appearing in a given part of the record.

EXPLAIN CARCINOGEN - CCRIS leads the user to a listing of known classic carcinogens which are used in tumor promotion and tumor inhibition studies.

EXPLAIN METABOLIC ACTIVATION - CCRIS gives a listing of the metabolic activation systems used in mutagenicity studies.

EXPLAIN PROMOTER - CCRIS lists the chemicals used as promoters for initiators used in tumor inhibition studies.

EXPLAIN ROUTE - CCRIS gives the user a listing of routes used to administer a chemical substance in CSTU, TSTU or ISTU field studies.

EXPLAINS also exist for the following:

EXPLAIN SPECIES - CCRIS
EXPLAIN STRAIN/SEX - CCRIS
EXPLAIN TARGET TISSUE - CCRIS
EXPLAIN TUMOR SITE - CCRIS
EXPLAIN TYPE OF LESION - CCRIS
EXPLAIN TEST SYSTEM - CCRIS
EXPLAIN STRAIN INDICATOR - CCRIS
EXPLAIN METHOD - CCRIS

CCRIS and CROSSFILE

CCRIS may be searched in the CROSSFILE mode along with other TOXNET files containing one record per unique chemical, i.e., HSDB, RTECS, GENE-TOX and IRIS. Records may be PRINTed while in CROSSFILE as well. In the example shown in Figure 2, the searcher is looking both at IRIS, the Integrated Risk Information System, and CCRIS for information on carcinogenicity of hydrazine. The searcher selects two files for searching by typing the "File CCRIS, IRIS" command. Next the named chemical hydrazine is searched and the CSTU field from CCRIS along with the CAREV (Carcinogenicity Evidence) field from IRIS are printed.

Users may also want to consult the CROSSFILE Searching article on page 19 of the June 1990 issue of the Technical Bulletin for a more detailed description of CROSSFILE searching and printing in TOXNET files.

USER:
file ccris, iris

You are now cross-file connected to the following files:
CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS RESEARCH INFO SYSTEM
INTEGRATED RISK INFORMATION SYSTEM

[CCRIS, IRIS] SS 1/cf?

USER:
(name) hydrazine

SS (1) PSTG (1)

[CCRIS, IRIS] SS 2/cf?

USER:
PRT CSTU, CAREV
1 - CCRIS
NAME - HYDRAZINE
RN - 302-01-2
CSTU -

- SPECIES : MOUSE
- ROUTE : INTRAPERITONEAL, ORAL
- TUMOR SITE: TYPE OF LESION : LIVER; LUNG
- RESULTS : POSITIVE
- REFERENCE : [IARC MONOGRAPHS ON THE EVALUATION OF THE CARCINOGENIC RISK OF CHEMICALS TO HUMANS, INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER, LYON, FRANCE, V4 127 Y74]

CSTU -

- SPECIES : MOUSE
- ROUTE : GAVAGE
- TUMOR SITE: TYPE OF LESION : LUNG
- RESULTS : POSITIVE
- REFERENCE : [IARC MONOGRAPHS ON THE EVALUATION OF THE CARCINOGENIC RISK OF CHEMICALS TO HUMANS, INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER, LYON, FRANCE , V4 127 Y74]

1 - IRIS
NAME - Hydrazine/Hydrazine sulfate
RN - 302 -01-2 CAREV

- CLASSIFICATION : B2; probable human carcinogen.
- BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION : Tumors have been induced in mice, rats and hamsters following oral, inhalation or intraperitoneal administration of hydrazine and hydrazine sulfate. Hydrazine is mutagenic in numerous assays.

● HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA :

Inadequate. A letter to the Editor by Roe (1978) is the only available report on effects of hydrazine exposure in humans...

● ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA : Sufficient. Biancifiiori (1970) conducted a multiple-dose study in which hydrazine sulfate was administered by gavage to groups of 24 to 30 8-week-old CBA/CbSe mice of each sex at doses of 0.0, 0.14, 0.28, 0.56 or 1.13 mg/day, 6 days/week for 25 weeks. Animals were observed throughout their lifetimes. Liver carcinomas were induced in a dose-related manner in both sexes and lung metastases were observed in some of the highest dosed mice.... (Record truncated for brevity.)

Figure 2 - CROSSFILE Searching in CCRIS and IRIS

NLM Online Training Program - 1992 Schedule

The schedule of NLM Online Services Training classes has been announced for 1992 and is found in Appendix A. These classes include techniques for searching the MEDLARS databases concentrating on command language searching. The NLM Online Services Training Program consists of a basic module plus eight specialized modules. The basic module is:

Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching - this 3-day class for new searchers focuses on MEDLINE, MeSH, and ELHILL commands.

The eight Specialized Modules cover many of the other MEDLARS databases:

Enhanced Skills in Searching MEDLINE, MeSH, HEALTH - this ONE-DAY module provides a refresher of the technical ELHILL commands as well as new techniques used in searching MEDLINE. The HEALTH PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION file and the online MeSH VOCABULARY FILE are also discussed.

Chemical/Toxicological Databases - this ONE-DAY module includes ChemID, CHEMLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT.

TOXNET Searching - this ONE-DAY module covers the various databases that constitute the TOXNET system.

Cancer Databases - this HALF-DAY module includes CANCERLIT and PDQ.

POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE - this HALF-DAY module covers these three specialized databases.

Technical Services Databases - this ONE-DAY module includes the techniques necessary to search the CATLINE, NAME AUTHORITY FILE, AVLINE, and SERLINE databases.

AIDS Databases - this HALF-DAY module includes searching on AIDSLINE, AIDSDRUGS, and AIDSTRIALS.

Biotechnology Module - this HALF-DAY module includes the new BIOTECHSEEK file as well as biotechnology searching in the MEDLINE file.

Both the "Fundamentals" and the Specialized Modules concentrate on command language searching and are not necessarily recommended for GRATEFUL MED searchers. Training in the use of GRATEFUL MED is frequently provided by medical libraries throughout the country or by your Regional Library.

The "Fundamentals of MEDLARS Searching" class will be offered at NO charge by ALL online training centers. The Specialized Modules will be offered by the three regional online training centers on a cost-recovery basis as determined by these centers. The following is the cost-recovery fee schedule for the Specialized Modules offered by the three regional training centers:

EASTERN ONLINE REGION	ONE-DAY	\$85
	HALF-DAY	\$45
MIDLANDS ONLINE REGION	ONE-DAY	\$75
	HALF-DAY	\$45
WESTERN ONLINE REGION	ONE-DAY	\$65
	HALF-DAY	\$45

How To Apply

Registration for classes to be held in Calendar Year 1992 will be sent to the Training Center conducting the training session. Adjacent to the training site name in the schedule is a symbol indicating to which training center the registration should be sent. Training classes held at NLM in Bethesda, MD, have no symbol indicator and registration should be mailed to the MEDLARS Management Section. Appendix B contains the NEW "Request for NLM Online Training" form. On the reverse side of the registration form are instructions on where to mail or FAX your registration. If a class requires payment, instructions on payment will be sent to you after registration by the Training Center teaching the module.

Every attempt will be made to place training applicants in the class requested. If a class is filled, you will be registered for the class of your second choice, and also automatically placed on a waiting list for your first choice. If you are registered for training, approximately

one month prior to the class you will receive a packet with information about hotels, local site arrangements and the agenda.

Keep the following points in mind when applying for these classes:

1. The same form is used for applying for either the Fundamentals or any of the Specialized Modules. Please use a separate form for each applicant.
2. You must have a MEDLARS User ID code in order to attend any of the classes.
3. Please specify the class dates and sites on your form. Remember, some classes fill rapidly; therefore, it's a good idea to list a second choice to expedite scheduling.
4. All classes/modules are considered "tentative" pending sufficient enrollment (a minimum of 12 attendees) by approximately one month before the class.
5. There is no prerequisite for the Specialized Modules. However, it is recommended that you have previous experience/training or prior knowledge of the ELHILL command language before attending. To become familiar with the NLM toxicology

databases, searchers should attend both toxicology modules. If you are attending a "Fundamentals" course on the three days immediately preceding a Specialized Module, you will be prepared for the material included in any Specialized Module. Alternatively, you may take a 3-day "Fundamentals" course and then at a later date request and be scheduled for one or more Specialized Modules.

The three Regional Online Training Centers additionally have offered a four-hour workshop called "Back to the Fundamentals." This workshop has recently been renamed and undergone some changes. The new name is "MEDLARS: Refresher & Review" with the shorter name being "MEDLARS R&R." This four-hour workshop includes a brief review of NLM system capabilities, a section covering recent enhancements to the system, and a demonstration of commands/techniques such as TFILE, SPRINT, Multi-File Searching (MFS), and online sorting. It is intended for the experienced searcher who would like a system "refresher" or "update." Hands-on sessions are not included. A cost-recovery fee is charged which varies depending on the training center. The following schedule lists the "MEDLARS R&R" workshops planned for the near future. Additional workshops will be publicized in the *Technical Bulletin* and your regional newsletters. Call your Regional Online Training Center if you would like to schedule a "MEDLARS R&R" workshop in your area.

MEDLARS R&R Workshops — Eastern Online Training Center:

October 21, 1991	8:00 AM - 12:00 PM	Jackson, MS
December 5, 1991	8:30 AM - 12:30 PM	New York, NY

Call the Eastern Online Training Center in New York, NY at 212/876-8763 for further information or to register for one of the above workshops.

MEDLARS R&R Workshops — Midlands Online Training Center:

October 3, 1991	8:30 AM - 12:30 PM	Cincinnati, OH
November 7, 1991	8:30 AM - 12:30 PM	Madison, WI
December 9, 1991	8:30 AM - 12:30 PM	Omaha, NE
January 21, 1992	8:30 AM - 12:30 PM	Wichita, KS

Call the Midlands Online Training Center in Omaha, NE at 1-800-633-7654 for further information or to register for one of the above workshops.

MEDLARS R&R Workshops — Western Online Training Center:

October 18, 1991	9:00 AM - 1:00 PM	Sonoma, CA
October 31, 1991	9:00 AM - 1:00 PM	Tucson, AZ

Call the Western Online Training Center in Los Angeles, CA at 213/825-1200 for further information or to register for one of the above workshops.

Serials Update

INDEXED TITLES UPDATED, MAY-JUNE 1991

The following titles cited in MEDLINE, HEALTH, and POPLINE have recently been selected for indexing, undergone a title change, or ceased publication. This list is not cumulative; the information provided is only for titles whose status has changed since the last UPDATE.

More detailed information may be found in SERLINE. For further information, please contact MMS or Ms. Esther Baldinger, (301) 496-1276, Technical Services Division, NLM.

TITLES SELECTED FOR INDEXING, MAY-JUNE 1991

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>IDL BULLETIN OF THE KANAGAWA DENTAL COLLEGE
BULL KANAGAWA DENT COLL
1N1,MAR 1973--
KANAGAWA DENTAL COLLEGE PRESS
KANAGAWA JAPAN
CALLED ALSO: BKDC.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V17N2, SEP 1989.
W1 BU854GF 0385-1443
B46590000 JC: A3N</p> | <p>HLI JOURNAL OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY
J HEALTH SOC POLICY
1,1989--
HAWORTH PRESS
BINGHAMTON NY UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1, 1989.
W1 J067BGC 0897-7186
SR0064634 JC: A4H</p> |
| <p>IDL DDM JOURNAL
DDM J
1N1,1987?--
PHILIPPINE DENTAL FOUNDATION
SAN JUAN PHILIPPINES
ABSORBED: JOURNAL OF THE PHILIPPINE DENTAL
ASSOCIATION. OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
PHILIPPINE DENTAL ASSOCIATION AND THE
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF DENTISTS
(PHILIPPINE SECTION).
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V3,1990.
W1 DD201 0116-6720
SR0071398 JC: A37</p> | <p>HLI KENNEDY INSTITUTE OF ETHICS JOURNAL
KENNEDY INST ETHICS J
1N1,MAR 1991--
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PRESS
BALTIMORE MD UNITED STATES
QUARTERLY. INCLUDES SECTION WITH TITLE:
SCOPE NOTES, ALSO ISSUED SEPARATELY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, MAR 1991.
W1 KE645T 1054-6863
SR0070976 JC: A4E</p> |
| <p>IDL INDIAN JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH
INDIAN J DENT RES
1,1989--
INDIAN SOCIETY FOR DENTAL RESEARCH
AHMEDABAD INDIA
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1989.
ON ORDER
SR0071392 JC: A32</p> | <p>IDL NIHON AGO KANSETSU GAKKAI ZASSHI
NIHON AGO KANSETSU GAKKAI ZASSHI
1N1,JUN 1989--
I.M.S KABUSHIKI KAISHA NIHON AGO KANSETSU
GAKKAI JIMUSHO
NAGOYA JAPAN
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1,1989.
ON ORDER 0915-3004
SR0071180 JC: A3R</p> |
| <p>HLI JOURNAL / ACADEMY OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION
J ACAD HOSP ADM
1N1,1989--
ACADEMY OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION
NEW DELHI INDIA
SEMIANNUAL. RUNNING TITLE: JOURNAL OF
ACADEMY OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION. CALLED
ALSO: JAHA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1, 1989.
W1 J0222K 0970-9542
SR0068640 JC: A4F</p> | <p>INI SANTE MENTALE AU QUEBEC
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1,1976--
COMMUNAUTE ET SANTE MENTAL (COSAME)
MONTREAL CANADA
SERIAL CATALOGING IN PROCESS. CALL NO.
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INDEXING BEGAN WITH V15N1,JUN 1990.
W1 SA826TD 0383-6320
SR0065925 JC: A33</p> |
| <p>HLI JOURNAL OF HEALTH CARE FOR THE POOR AND
UNDERSERVED
J HEALTH CARE POOR UNDERSERVED
1N1,SUMMER 1990--
INSTITUTE ON HEALTH CARE FOR THE POOR AND
UNDERSERVED, MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
NASHVILLE TN UNITED STATES
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V1N1, SUMMER 1990.
W1 J067BGL 1049-2089
SR0069293 JC: A4D</p> | <p>IDL TURK ORTODONTI DERGISI
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1,1988?--
ORTODONTI DERNEGI
ANKARA TURKEY
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V2N1,1989.
ON ORDER
SR0071144 JC: A30</p> |

TITLE CHANGES, MAY-JUNE 1991

- IM ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS AND TOXICOLOGICAL REVIEWS
ADVERSE DRUG REACT TOXICOL REV
10N1, SPRING 1991--
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
OXFORD ENGLAND
CONTINUES: ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS AND ACUTE POISONING REVIEWS.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V10N1, 1991.
IN PROCESS
SR0071488 JC: A4N
- IM ANASTHESIOLOGIE, INTENSIVMEDIZIN, NOTFALLMEDIZIN, SCHMERZTHERAPIE
ANASTHESIOLOG INTENSIVMED NOTFALLMED SCHMERZTHER
26N1, FEB 1991--
THIEME
STUTTGART GERMANY
CONTINUES: ANASTHESIE, INTENSIVTHERAPIE, NOTFALLMEDIZIN.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V26N1, 1991.
IN PROCESS 0939-2661
SR0071457 JC: A4C
- IDL COMPENDIUM. SUPPLEMENT
COMPEND SUPPL
N8, 1987--
DENTAL LEARNING SYSTEMS
NEWTON PA UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: COMPENDIUM OF CONTINUING EDUCATION IN DENTISTRY. SUPPLEMENT, WHICH IS SHELVED AND INDEXED AT W1 C0449M.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH N8, 1987.
IN PROCESS
SR0071471 JC: A4L
- IM CONSENSUS STATEMENT
CONSENS STATEMENT
8N1, JAN 22-24, 1990--
U.S. NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH, OFFICE OF MEDICAL APPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH
BETHESDA MD UNITED STATES
EACH ISSUE HAS ALSO A DISTINCTIVE TITLE.
CONTINUES: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE CONSENSUS STATEMENT.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V8N1, 1990.
W1 C0748F
SR0071171 JC: A3Q
- IM DEUTSCHE ZAHN-, MUND- UND, KIEFERHEILKUNDE MIT ZENTRALBLATT
IDL DTSCH ZAHN MUND KIEFERHEILKD ZENT BL
79, 1991--
BARTH
LEIPZIG GERMANY
CONTINUES: ZAHN-, MUND-, UND KIEFERHEILKUNDE MIT ZENTRALBLATT.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V79N1, 1991.
IN PROCESS
SR0071394 JC: A38
- IM NEUROLOGIA CROATICA
NEUROL CROAT
40, 1991--
DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NEUROPATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE ZAGREB
ZAGREB YUGOSLAVIA
CONTINUES: NEUROLOGIJA. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF YUGOSLAV NEUROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V40N1, 1991.
W1 AS363H 0353-8842
SR0071421 JC: A39
- IM PEDIATRIE
PEDIATRIE
39N2, 1990--
EDITURA MEDICALA
BUCURESTI ROMANIA
CONTINUES: REVISTA DE PEDIATRIE, OBSTETRICA SI GINECOLOGIE. PEDIATRIE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V39N2, 1990.
IN PROCESS
SR0071427 JC: A4B
- IM ROCZNIKI AKADEMII MEDYCZNEJ W BIALYMSTOKU
ROZK AKAD MED BIALYMST
33-34, 1988-1989--
REDAKCJA ROCZNIKOW AMB
BIALYSTOK POLAND
CONTINUES: ROCZNIKI AKADEMII MEDYCZNEJ IM. JULIANA MARCHLEWSKIEGO W BIALYMSTOKU.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V33-34, 1988-1989.
W1 R0221AR 0067-6489
SR0071399 JC: A35

TITLES NO LONGER INDEXED AS OF MAY-JUNE 1991

<p>IM ACTA BELGICA. MEDICA PHYSICA ACTA BELG MED PHYS 6,1983-13,1990 ACTA MEDICA BELGICA BRUXELLES BELGIUM CONTINUES: JOURNAL BELGE DE MEDECINE PHYSIQUE ET DE REHABILITATION. W1 AC494 0771-5684 A04276000 JC: OCN</p>	<p>IDL DENTAL DIENST DENT DIENST 1,1949-31,1979;1980-1990 VERBAND DES DEUTSCHEN DENTAL-MEDIZINISCHEN GROSSHANDELS GERMANY BIELEFELD INDEXING BEGAN WITH 17N2,FEB 1965. W1 DE192 0011-8559 D03900000 JC: E11</p>
<p>IM CLINICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY CLIN PHYSIOL BIOCHEM 1,1983-8,1990 KARGER SWITZERLAND BASEL OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF: THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF CLINICAL BIOCHEMISTRY. INDEXING BEGAN WITH V.1,N.1,1983. W1 CL767I 0252-1164 C26524000 JC: DHS</p>	<p>IDL FUTURE DENTISTRY FUTURE DENT 1N1,1985-4N4,APR 1989;NS1N1,WINTER 1990-1N2,SPRING 1990 FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COSMETIC DENTISTRY UNITED STATES SANTA MARIA CA NLM COLLECTS NS1, WINTER 1990- INDEXING BEGAN WITH VOL. 4N1,JUL 1988. W1 FU608 SR0066939 JC: AJT</p>
<p>IM CLIO MEDICA CLIO MED 1,1965-21,1987/88 EDITIONS RODOPI B.V. AMSTERDAM NETHERLANDS INDEXING BEGAN WITH 6N1,APR 1971. W1 CL933 0045-7183 C27680000 JC: DM6</p>	

NLM ONLINE SERVICES TRAINING
1992 SCHEDULE

FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDLARS SEARCHING (3-day class):

Legend:

- + - indicates module is taught by Eastern Online Training Center
 - # - indicates module is taught by Midlands Online Training Center
 - * - indicates module is taught by Western Online Training Center
- No indicator means class is taught by NLM instructors.

JAN 13-15	BETHESDA, MD	JUL 13-15	BETHESDA, MD
JAN 13-15	CHARLESTON, SC (+)	JUL 14-16	CHICAGO, IL (#)
		JUL 20-22	HANOVER, NH (+)
FEB 3- 5	SEATTLE, WA (*)		
FEB 10-12	NEW YORK, NY (+)	AUG 3- 5	OMAHA, NE (#)
FEB 24-26	BETHESDA, MD	AUG 17-19	BETHESDA, MD
FEB 24-26	HOUSTON, TX (#)	AUG 17-19	NEW YORK, NY (+)
		AUG 24-26	SEATTLE, WA (*)
MAR 2- 4	NEW YORK, NY (+)		
MAR 16-18	BETHESDA, MD	SEP 14-16	BETHESDA, MD
		SEP 14-16	NEW YORK, NY (+)
APR 6- 8	BETHESDA, MD	SEP 21-23	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)
APR 6- 8	BOSTON, MA (+)		
APR 6- 8	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)	OCT 19-21	BETHESDA, MD
APR 6- 8	OMAHA, NE (#)		
NO MAY "FUNDAMENTALS" CLASSES		NOV 16-18	BETHESDA, MD
		NOV 16-18	FARMINGTON, CT (+)
JUN 8-10	BETHESDA, MD	NOV 16-18	HOUSTON, TX (#)
JUN 8-10	HOUSTON, TX (#)	NOV 16-18	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)
JUN 15-17	LOS ANGELES, CA (*)		
JUN 22-24	GAINESVILLE, FL (+)	DEC 1- 3	CHICAGO, IL (#)
		DEC 14-16	CHAPEL HILL, NC (+)

NOTE: ALL "FUNDAMENTALS" CLASSES ARE FREE.

SPECIALIZED MODULES:

Legend:

- A.M. - indicates module is taught in the morning
- P.M. - indicates module is taught in the afternoon
- + - indicates module is taught by Eastern Online Training Center
(one-day module = \$85; half-day module = \$45)
- # - indicates module is taught by Midlands Online Training Center
(one-day module = \$75; half-day module = \$45)
- * - indicates module is taught by Western Online Training Center
(one-day module = \$65; half-day module = \$45)
- No indicator means class is taught by NLM instructors.

DO NOT SEND PAYMENT WITH REGISTRATION; THE FEE WILL BE PAID UPON CONFIRMATION OF CLASS. INSTRUCTIONS ON PAYMENT WILL BE SENT TO YOU.

JAN 16	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
JAN 16	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	CHARLESTON, SC	(+)
JAN 17	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
JAN 17 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	CHARLESTON, SC	(+)
JAN 17 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	CHARLESTON, SC	(+)
JAN 27	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	BETHESDA, MD	
JAN 28 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	BETHESDA, MD	
JAN 28 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	BETHESDA, MD	
JAN 29	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	BETHESDA, MD	
FEB 6	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	SEATTLE, WA	(*)
FEB 7 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	SEATTLE, WA	(*)
FEB 13	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
FEB 14 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
FEB 27	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
FEB 27	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	HOUSTON, TX	(#)
FEB 28	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
FEB 28	TOXNET	HOUSTON, TX	(#)
MAR 5 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
MAR 5 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
MAR 6	TOXNET	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
MAR 17	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	PHOENIX, AZ	(*)
MAR 18	TOXNET	PHOENIX, AZ	(*)
MAR 19	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
MAR 20	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
MAR 23 (P.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	ST. LOUIS, MO	(#)
MAR 24	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	ST. LOUIS, MO	(#)
MAR 25	TOXNET	ST. LOUIS, MO	(#)
APR 9	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
APR 9	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BOSTON, MA	(+)
APR 9	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)
APR 9	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	OMAHA, NE	(#)
APR 10	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
APR 10	TOXNET	BOSTON, MA	(+)
APR 10	TOXNET	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)
APR 10 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	OMAHA, NE	(#)

APR 27	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	BETHESDA, MD	
APR 28 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	BETHESDA, MD	
APR 28 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	BETHESDA, MD	
APR 28	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	CHICAGO, IL	(#)
APR 29	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	BETHESDA, MD	
APR 29	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	CHICAGO, IL	(#)
APR 30 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	BETHESDA, MD	
APR 30	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	CHICAGO, IL	(#)
MAY 1	TOXNET	CHICAGO, IL	(#)
MAY 13	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	ATLANTA, GA	(+)
MAY 14	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	ATLANTA, GA	(+)
MAY 15	TOXNET	ATLANTA, GA	(+)
JUN 11	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
JUN 11 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	HOUSTON, TX	(#)
JUN 11 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	HOUSTON, TX	(#)
JUN 12	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
JUN 12 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	HOUSTON, TX	(#)
JUN 18	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)
JUN 19 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)
JUN 25	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	GAINESVILLE, FL	(+)
JUN 26 (A.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	GAINESVILLE, FL	(+)
JUL 14	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	PORTLAND, OR	(*)
JUL 15	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	PORTLAND, OR	(*)
JUL 16	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
JUL 17	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
JUL 17 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	CHICAGO, IL	(#)
JUL 17 (P.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	CHICAGO, IL	(#)
JUL 23	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	HANOVER, NH	(+)
JUL 24	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	HANOVER, NH	(+)
JUL 27	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	BETHESDA, MD	
JUL 28 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	BETHESDA, MD	
JUL 28 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	BETHESDA, MD	
JUL 29 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	BETHESDA, MD	
JUL 29 (P.M.)	BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE	BETHESDA, MD	
JUL 30	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	BETHESDA, MD	
AUG 6 (A.M.)	BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE	OMAHA, NE	(#)
AUG 6 (P.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	OMAHA, NE	(#)
AUG 20	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
AUG 20	TOXNET	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
AUG 21	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
AUG 21	BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
AUG 27	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	SEATTLE, WA	(*)
AUG 28 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	SEATTLE, WA	(*)
AUG 28 (P.M.)	BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE	SEATTLE, WA	(*)
SEP 17 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	BETHESDA, MD	
SEP 17 (P.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	BETHESDA, MD	
SEP 17	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	NEW YORK, NY	(+)
SEP 24	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)
SEP 25 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)

OCT 22	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
OCT 23	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
NOV 19	ChemID/CHEMLINE/TOXLINE/TOXLIT	BETHESDA, MD	
NOV 19	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	FARMINGTON, CT	(+)
NOV 19 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	HOUSTON, TX	(#)
NOV 19 (P.M.)	BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE	HOUSTON, TX	(#)
NOV 19	TOXNET	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)
NOV 20	TOXNET	BETHESDA, MD	
NOV 20	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	FARMINGTON, CT	(+)
NOV 20 (A.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	LOS ANGELES, CA	(*)
DEC 1	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	BETHESDA, MD	
DEC 2 (A.M.)	CANCERLIT/PDQ	BETHESDA, MD	
DEC 2 (P.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	BETHESDA, MD	
DEC 3 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	BETHESDA, MD	
DEC 3 (P.M.)	BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE	BETHESDA, MD	
DEC 4	TECHNICAL SERVICES DATABASES	BETHESDA, MD	
DEC 4 (A.M.)	POPLINE/BIOETHICS/HISTLINE	CHICAGO, IL	(#)
DEC 9 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	SAN DIEGO, CA	(*)
DEC 17	MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH	CHAPEL HILL, NC	(+)
DEC 18 (A.M.)	AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS	CHAPEL HILL, NC	(+)
DEC 18 (P.M.)	BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE	CHAPEL HILL, NC	(+)

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Omaha, NE 68198-6706

FAX: 402/559-5498

Questions?

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Los Angeles, CA 90024-1798

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INSTRUCTIONS ON PAYMENT WILL BE SENT TO YOU.

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2.						
3.						
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6.						

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8.						
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11.						
12.						
13.						
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The NLM

ISSN 0146-3055

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1991

No. 260

Technical Bulletin

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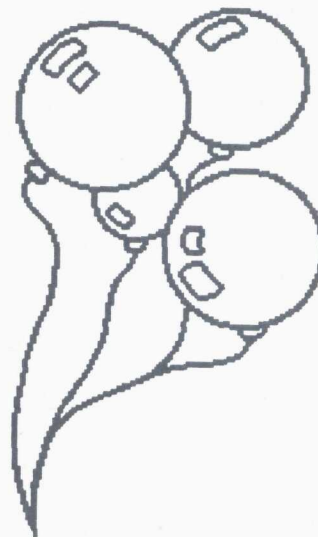
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Happy 20th Birthday
MEDLINE!

...we'd like you to remember
that 20 years ago, October
1971, MEDLINE was first
made available as an online
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National Library of Medicine

MEDLARS® DATABASE	TOTAL RECORDS	DATES COVERED	DATE LAST UPDATED	LATEST UPDATE TAG
ELHILL® COMPUTER				
AIDSDRUGS	119		21 SEP 91	
AIDSLINE™**	56,137	JAN 80-DEC 91	05 NOV 91	9112(EM)
AIDSTRIALS	356		21 SEP 91	
AVLINE®	22,852	THROUGH 1991	07 NOV 91	
BIOETHICS®	32,602	JAN 73-JUN 91	08 JUN 91	9106(EM)
BIOTECHSEEK	1,621	JAN 90-NOV 91	02 NOV 91	9112(EM)
CANCERLIT®	841,205	JAN 63-OCT 91	02 NOV 91	9111(EM)
CATLINE®	685,108	THROUGH 1991	07 NOV 91	
CHEMID	183,665		28 JUL 90	
CHEMLINE®	1,072,879		12 OCT 91	9110(EM)
DENTALPROJ	778		02 MAR 91	
DIRLINE®	18,294		03 AUG 91	
DOCUSER	12,620		21 SEP 91	
HEALTH	577,996	JAN 75-NOV 91	31 NOV 91	9112(EM)
HISTLINE®	101,670		02 NOV 91	9111(EM)
MEDLINE®*	928,901	JAN 89-DEC 91	26 OCT 91	9112(EM)
MED86	1,006,309	JAN 86-DEC 88	21 SEP 91	
MED83	891,730	JAN 83-DEC 85	28 AUG 91	
MED80	803,636	JAN 80-DEC 82	27 AUG 91	
MED77	776,332	JAN 77-DEC 79	27 AUG 91	
MED72	1,176,072	JAN 72-DEC 76	13 JUL 91	
MED66	1,312,238	JAN 66-DEC 71	20 JUL 91	
MESH VOC®	79,236	1991	09 NOV 91	
NAME AUTH®	366,191		02 NOV 91	
PDQ®		THRU OCT 91	31 OCT 91	
POPLINE	186,087	1970-OCT 91	02 NOV 91	9111(EM)
SDILINE®	32,321	DEC 91	26 OCT 91	9112(EM)
SERLINE®	77,707	1991	05 NOV 91	
TOXLINE®	984,653	1981-1991	09 NOV 91	9111(EM)
TOXLINE65	681,326	PRE 1965-1980	11 MAY 90	
TOXLIT™	983,009	1981-1991	09 NOV 91	9111(EM)
TOXLIT65	586,405	1965-1980	01 SEP 87	

*N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 4 OF 4.
 **N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 5 OF 5.

TOXNET® COMPUTER

CCRIS	3,134		06 NOV 91	
DART™	9,898		05 NOV 91	
DBIR™	1,804		07 NOV 91	
EMICBACK	71,871		08 JUL 90	
ETICBACK	49,593		08 JUL 90	
GENE-TOX	2,919		14 OCT 91	
HSDB®	4,307		06 NOV 91	
IRIS	584		05 NOV 91	
RTECS®	109,706		09 AUG 91	
TRI87	79,056		30 SEP 91	
TRI88	84,691		01 OCT 91	
TRI89	82,514		07 NOV 91	

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The NLM Technical Bulletin is an administrative document sent to formal members of NLM's MEDLARS Online Network.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Whenever applicable, the heading of each Technical Note includes a reference to the section of the Online Services Reference Manual, 1988 that is considered most relevant to the item being discussed, e.g. (Manual 4.7.2). Users should keep in mind that the item may pertain to other sections as well.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AIDS

Approximately 3,400 meeting abstracts from the Seventh International Conference on AIDS, which was held in Florence, Italy, in June 1991, will be added to AIDSLINE in November 1991. These abstracts will all have a Secondary Source Identifier (SI) of 'ICA7/unique identifier' and a Publication Type (PT) of 'MEETING ABSTRACT'. As in previous years, these citations will be excluded from AIDSLINE Automatic SDIs. The actual date that these abstracts are available online will be announced in the online news (unless there is a clinical alert in the news) and in an upcoming issue of the *Technical Bulletin*.

DATABASE UPDATE SCHEDULE

The database update schedules are published in Appendices A, B, and C. These lists may be removed from this issue and posted near the searcher's computer.

HOLIDAY SCHEDULE 1992

Appendix H is the NLM computer holiday schedule for 1992. The list is printed on one side so it may be removed easily from the issue and posted near the searcher's computer.

COMPLIMENT/COMPLAINT FORM

Beginning with this issue of the *Technical Bulletin* we will be including a Compliment/Complaint form in each issue of the *Technical Bulletin*. We encourage users to send in their comments. Please tell us what is right and what you would like changed. The form is a self mailer and can be removed and mailed back to us. Beneath the Compliment/Complaint form is a Change of Address form for U.S. users only. For any address changes please fill this out

and return to us. Please be sure to indicate whether or not you purchased Grateful MED so we know to forward this information to NTIS.

PRE-EXPLOSIONS

(Manual 4.7.2)

A list of available pre-explosions for 1992 is in Appendix E. The list is printed on one side so it can be removed from this issue and posted near the searcher's computer. Pre-exploded terms are indicated by a black dot (•) next to the heading in the body of the 1991 Annotated MeSH and the Tree Structures. Note the name changes for the two United States pre-explosions.

Suggestions for new MeSH Heading and subheading pre-explosions are being taken now for 1993. Please remember that a MeSH Heading Pre-explosion is based on the MeSH Tree Structure; all terms must have the same root number in order to part of a pre-explosion. MeSH Headings that are logically related but do not share a common MeSH root number cannot be exploded or pre-exploded. Please send pre-explosion suggestions by March 1, 1992 to:

MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

HOLIDAY SCHEDULE

Appendix H is the NLM computer holiday schedule for 1992. The list is printed on one side so it may be removed easily from the issue and posted near the searcher's computer.

SUBHEADING PRE-EXPLOSIONS AND PUBLICATION TYPES

The new lists of subheading pre-explosions and publication types for 1992 are included in appendices F and G, respectively. These lists are printed on one side so they may be removed easily and posted near the searcher's computer.

YEAR-END PROCESSING

INTRODUCTION

Each year in the summer and fall, the staff of NLM's Office of Computer and Communications Systems and the MEDLARS Management Section make changes to MEDLINE, its BACKFILES, and other databases. This is done to reflect changes in the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) vocabulary. This internal work, called "Year-End Processing," largely goes unnoticed as it proceeds. But it is apparent each year when the databases that use MeSH incorporate the changes in terminology, thus reflecting the dynamic nature of MeSH as it attempts to capture the evolving vocabulary of medicine. NLM also makes other changes as required to database records. Some searchers will have to make changes to their stored searches used for current awareness retrieval in NLM's Automatic SDI program. Generally, Grateful Med users do not have to take any direct action as a result of Year-End Processing. All users may be assured that the annual changes to the vocabulary and other changes made to NLM databases serve to improve search retrieval.

MEDLINE BACKFILE CONFIGURATION-1992

During Year-End Processing in mid-December, pre-1989 references indexed during 1991 (because these earlier journals were received during 1991) are pulled from MEDLINE and placed in the appropriate BACKFILES. There will be no change in the names of the MEDLINE BACKFILES or their coverage this year. MEDLINE will retain 1989 data forward, once again becoming a 3 year-growing-to-4 year file. The primary dates of coverage for MEDLINE and its BACKFILES for 1992 will be as follows:

File	Aliases	Coverage
MEDLINE	MED	1989-1992
MED86	M86, BACK86, B86	1986-1988
MED83	M83, BACK83, B83	1983-1985
MED80	M80, BACK80, B80	1980-1982
MED77	M77, BACK77, B77	1977-1979
MED72	M72, BACK72, B72	1972-1976
MED66	M66, BACK66, B66	1966-1971

1992 MESH

MEDLINE, HEALTH, and BIOSEEK are expected to be available online with January 1992, 9201 Entry Month (EM) data on Monday, December 9, 1991. The CANCERLIT December 1991, 9112 (EM) update will be available online on December 9, 1991 with 1992 MeSH vocabulary. CATLINE and AVLINE are also expected to be updated with 1992 vocabulary on December 9, 1991. At that time, all searches using MeSH should conform to any changes introduced with the Medical Subject Headings, 1992. AIDSLINE is expected to be updated with 1992 vocabulary sometime after December 31, 1991. Other files using MeSH vocabulary (i.e., BIOETHICS, POPLINE, TOXLINE, DENTALPROJ, and AIDSTRIALS) will be maintained for the 1992 vocabulary at later dates. Watch future issues of the *Technical Bulletin* and the online NEWS for announcements.

Changes to the MeSH vocabulary for 1992 are reflected in the various lists contained in the introduction to the Medical Subject Headings—Annotated Alphabetic List, 1992. This publication is available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS); ordering information was provided in the July-August 1991 *Technical Bulletin*.

Current Grateful Med Version 5.05 PC users (users who have installed Loansome Doc will have Version 5.15) will receive Grateful Med Version 6.0 incorporating 1992 MeSH vocabulary in spring 1992; see the Grateful Med Version 6.0 article on page 20 for more information on the new version. Macintosh users of Grateful Med will receive MeSH update disks with the 1992 vocabulary along with a "How To" disk, a new Grateful Med tutorial for the Macintosh. These disks are scheduled to be mailed to Macintosh 1.5 users in December 1991.

STORESEARCHES, AUTOMATIC SDIS, AND SAVED SEARCHES

All stored searches (including Automatic SDI stored searches) and saved searches should be reviewed. Searchers should review these searches for the impact of any changed and new 1992 MeSH head-

ings. Please refer to the Year-End Processing Schedule on pages 7 and 8 of this issue.

SDILINE AUTOMATIC SDI SEARCHES - MEDLINE DATABASE

SDILINE Automatic SDI stored searches requiring revision due to 1992 MeSH vocabulary changes must be deleted and restored by Thursday, November 28, 1991, in order to receive correct retrieval against the January SDILINE (9201 (EM)) database. Automatic SDIs for the 9201 (EM) SDILINE will be processed beginning on or about Saturday, November 30, 1991. Searchers should execute their STORESEARCHes online between November 18, 1991, and November 28, 1991, to examine retrieval. During this time, the December 1991 SDILINE file will contain 1992 MeSH terms so that searchers can run their STORESEARCHes against this revised SDILINE to check correct operation of stored strategies against the new vocabulary. Only SDILINE will have 1992 vocabulary terms on citations during this time period; MEDLINE and other databases will not.

In order to check correct operation of stored searches during this designated period, searchers should:

1. First, record the number of citations retrieved for each stored search as processed by NLM in the Automatic SDI Program for the December 1991 SDILINE (9112 (EM)) with the 1991 vocabulary. (The number of citations retrieved is listed on the front of each SDI printout received. The name of the stored search is the title of the printout.)
2. Beginning November 18, searchers should go online and run each SDILINE stored search against the December SDILINE, which will contain the same number of citations but will then instead reflect the 1992 MeSH vocabulary. (Stored searches may be executed by typing the stored search name online qualified by (SN). Be sure you specify FILE SDILINE.)
3. Compare the postings retrieved with the records

found earlier. If the number of citations (i.e., postings) retrieved is not equal to the number received in the 9112 (EM) SDILINE printouts with 1991 vocabulary, searchers may assume the stored search has been affected by a 1992 vocabulary change.

4. Searchers should also display the strategy. Use the command DISPLAY with the stored search name. Do not use the (SN) qualifier. For example:
DISPLAY S601 HEART DISEASE
5. Check the terms in your strategy against the various lists of new and replaced MeSH headings which are contained in the introductory section of the Medical Subject Headings - Annotated Alphabetic List, 1992. Three of the four lists of new headings ("New Medical Subject Headings with Scope Notes", "New Medical Subject Headings by Subcategory", and "New Medical Subject Headings with Previous Indexing") contain only those headings that were not in the 1991 MeSH. They do not include new forms of existing headings; these appear in the list titled, "Replaced Medical Subject Headings with Replaced-By Headings".

On the list titled "Replaced Medical Subject Headings with Replaced-By Headings - 1992", terms designated as P (Print Entry Term) or N (Non-Print Entry Term) may still be used as search terms and remain in any stored/saved search. Terms designated as C (Supplementary Chemical Term) may remain but must be qualified with (NM). Those terms with no status indicator may not be used as search terms and must be deleted from all stored and/or saved searches.

Tree numbers should be checked in the Medical Subject Headings - Tree Structures, 1992. CAS Registry Numbers and Names of Substances (NM) should be checked in the online NEW MESH database (type FILE NEW MESH). See page 18 for discussion of nine-level tree numbers introduced in 1992 MeSH. If the strategies are not too long, searchers may want to type them in line-by-line and evaluate any No Postings messages to isolate the problem area.

6. Purge searches requiring changes (PURGESEARCH searchname). For example:
PURGESEARCH S601 HEART DISEASE

Then store the revised strategy (STORESEARCH).
For example:
STORESEARCH S601 HEART DISEASE

Note: If you purge and store on the same day, be sure to make the searchname of the new search different. It is sufficient to vary the name of the search by one character (letter or number) to make the new name unique.

7. All revised SDILINE search strategies for Automatic SDILINE processing should be stored by November 28, 1991 to ensure correct processing of 9201 (EM) SDILINE Automatic SDIs.

BILLING OF SDILINE AUTOMATIC SDIS FOR 9201 (EM)

SDILINE Automatic SDIs for 9201 (EM) are scheduled to be processed on or about the last day of the month of November (November 30, 1991). Because SDI processing may continue into December 1, 1991, some SDI subscribers may be billed for 9201 (EM) SDIs on their November invoice; others will be billed for 9201 (EM) SDIs on their December 1991 invoice.

OTHER DATABASES WITH SDI SERVICE

Other files that have Automatic SDI service are HEALTH, CANCERLIT, CATLINE, AVLINE, AIDSLINE, POPLINE, and TOXLINE. These do not have an equivalent of SDILINE; therefore, it is not possible to follow the procedures described above for the SDILINE database. You should carefully review any strategies you may have stored for execution by NLM against these databases for possible vocabulary revisions and restore by the dates listed below.

HEALTH and CANCERLIT SDIs

The HEALTH and CANCERLIT databases are also expected to be updated with 1992 MeSH vocabulary on December 9, 1991. Review and restore any affected searches by December 5. The HEALTH update expected on December 9 is 9201 (EM); the CANCERLIT update expected on December 9 is 9112 (EM). NLM plans to run these Automatic SDIs during the week of December 9.

AIDSLINE SDIs

AIDSLINE is expected to be updated with 1992 vocabulary sometime after December 31, 1991. Changes for Automatic SDIs run against AIDSLINE should be made no later than December 26, 1991.

CATLINE AND AVLINE AUTOMATIC SDIs

The CATLINE and AVLINE databases are also expected to be updated with 1992 vocabulary on December 9, 1991. Automatic SDIs for these databases are scheduled to be processed on or about December 30, 1991. Changes to Automatic SDI stored searches run against these databases should be made no later than December 26, 1991.

POPLINE SDIs

POPLINE SDIs should not be changed yet. Please see future issues of the *Technical Bulletin* and the online NEWS for announcements about the introduction of the 1992 MeSH.

TOXLINE SDIs

TOXLINE contains MeSH vocabulary on the TOXBIB and BIOSIS subfiles. Stored search strategies for TOXLINE that contain MeSH headings should be reviewed for 1992 MeSH vocabulary changes. Any changes to these strategies should be reviewed and restored by December 10, 1991. NLM plans to run TOXLINE/TOXLIT Automatic SDIs against 9112 (EM) data on December 12, 1991.

Beginning with the TOXLINE update in December (9112 (EM)), records added to both the TOXBIB and the BIOSIS subfiles will contain 1992 MeSH. 1991 MeSH terms will remain on TOXBIB and BIOSIS records from earlier entry months until the entire TOXLINE file is regenerated sometime in February or March 1992. Watch the online ELHILL news and the *Technical Bulletin* for the date of the regeneration.

YEAR-END PROCESSING SCHEDULE

- October 26, 1991:** December 1991 MEDLINE/SDILINE 9112 (EM) with 1991 MeSH vocabulary available online.
- November 16-17, 1991:** SDILINE unavailable in order to implement this database with 1992 vocabulary.
- November 18, 1991:** December 1991 SDILINE with 1992 MeSH terms available online. STORESEARCHes should be executed online.
- November 28, 1991:** Last day to revise and restore strategies in time for 9201 (EM) SDILINE automatics. (December 1991 SDILINE available through December 7, 1991).
- November 30, 1991:** SDILINE Automatic SDIs will be processed by NLM against January 1992 (9201 (EM)) data beginning on or about this date.
- December 5, 1991:** HEALTH and CANCERLIT Automatic SDIs with any identified changes should be corrected and restored by this date.
- December 7-8, 1991:** The NLM computer will be unavailable for searching over this weekend so that the 1992 MEDLINE and other databases may be installed. PDQ and DOCLINE will also be down. The TOXNET computer is unaffected.
- Note:** If the installation of the 1992 databases proceeds smoothly, it is possible that the computer will be brought back online early, that is, on either December 7 or 8, with the 1992 databases ready for searching. These dates are provided as guidelines so searching schedules may be planned.
- December 9, 1991:** Class-maintained 9201 (EM) MEDLINE and HEALTH databases available online with January 1992 database updates. 9201 (EM) SDILINE available online. The CANCERLIT database class-maintained and updated through 9112 (EM) should also be available online on this date. These databases and the MEDLINE Backfiles should then be searched using 1992 MeSH vocabulary.

December 9, 1991:

HEALTH Automatic SDIs will be processed by NLM against January 1992 (9201 (EM)) data beginning on this date, followed by CANCERLIT Automatic SDI processing against December 1991 (9112 (EM)) data.

December 10, 1991:

TOXLINE Automatic SDIs with any identified changes should be corrected and restored by this date. The 9112 (EM) TOXLINE/TOXLIT Automatic SDIs are expected to be processed on December 12, 1991.

December 27, 1991:

The SDILINE 9202 (EM) Automatic SDIs and AIDSLINE 9201 (EM) Automatic SDIs will be processed during this week. AIDSLINE Automatic SDIs requiring changes should be corrected and restored by December 26, 1991.

YEAR-END PROCESSING SERIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA IN MEDLINE CITATIONS

Four data elements are involved in Year-End Processing of serial bibliographic data in MEDLINE, its Backfiles, and HEALTH citations:

- Title Abbreviation (TA)
- Journal Title Code (JC)
- International Standard Serial Number, ISSN (IS)
- MeSH Z Tree Number (ZN) for Country of Publication

Although updates are made to these data elements in SERLINE as needed throughout the year, maintenance to the corresponding data elements in most MEDLINE, Backfile, and HEALTH citations must wait until Year-End Processing.

Most of the time, only one data element is changed in each citation, but some citations require maintenance to more than one data element. Most changes fall into one of the categories discussed below.

Title Abbreviation (TA) Changes

1. As mentioned in the July-August 1991 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*, Title Abbreviations (TAs) for fifteen (15) titles were changed so that the title abbreviations reflect the titles. The fifteen titles listed in the July-August issue of the *Technical Bulletin* were previously cited by an acronym or initialism that usually appears as the first part of the title. There are other title abbreviations that will be changed during 1991 Year-End Processing because the current title abbreviation does not reflect the full title. In some cases the new abbreviation is considerably longer than the old one; in other cases only one additional word has been abbreviated.

The exception to the above is the case of titles with parts and series. In those cases NLM policy is to stop abbreviating the title after the distinguishing letter or number of the series, unless the series number or letter alone does not identify the title. For

example, Comptes Rendus de L Academie Des Sciences. Serie III. Sciences de La Vie is abbreviated C R Acad Sci III, but Virchows Archiv A. Pathological Anatomy and Histopathology is abbreviated Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histopathol to distinguish it from Virchows Archiv A. Pathological Anatomy and Histology, which is abbreviated Virchows Arch A Pathol Anat Histol.

2. Some title abbreviations that had previously been qualified by place of publication do not need the added qualifier to make the title abbreviation unique. In those cases, the place of publication in parentheses at the end of the abbreviation has been removed.

3. Unwarranted brackets [] that appeared around parts of some abbreviations were removed.

4. Brackets [] that appeared where parentheses () should have been used were replaced with parentheses.

5. Typographical errors were corrected.

ISSN (IS) Changes

NLM staff have identified citations in MEDLINE, its Backfiles, and HEALTH that either have no ISSN or an ISSN that does not match the ISSN in SERLINE. ISSN's will be replaced during 1991 Year-End Processing in all MEDLINE citations that have non-matching or blank ISSN's. Maintenance to the ISSN in citations in the Backfiles and HEALTH that have non-matching or blank ISSN's will be done in 1991 Year-End Processing only if the title is also currently cited in MEDLINE. Those citations in the BACKFILES and HEALTH that have non-matching or blank ISSN's, but the title is not also cited in MEDLINE, will be maintained in the future.

Journal Title Code (JC) Changes

Journal Title Codes (JCs) have been changed when an independent supplement was incorrectly cited as the main title or a title change occurred after the first issue of the new title was indexed.

Tree Number For Country Of Publication (ZN) Changes

When the Country of Publication (CY) changes, the tree number (ZN) is also changed in SERLINE. A note is added to the General Notes field (GN) in SERLINE explaining when the imprint change took

place. The new ZN will appear only in MEDLINE citations beginning with the first issue with the new imprint. The changes to the ZN that occur during Year-End Processing are for those citations that were tagged with incorrect ZNs because issues with the new imprint were indexed before the ZN was changed in SERLINE.

Lists of changes that will be made during 1991 Year-End Processing by category are printed in Appendix D. Further questions should be addressed to MMS or Esther Baldinger, Serial Records, 301-496-1218.

Coming Attractions - ELHILL Enhancements

The National Library of Medicine has added several new features to make the retrieval of data from the ELHILL databases in 1992 simpler and more efficient. These include the addition of printed see references from the invalid MeSH heading/subheading combination to the preferred, often precoordinated, heading expressing the same concept and the inclusion of the preferred term in MEDLINE and its Backfiles in those citations containing the old MeSH heading/subheading combination. There is new Text Word search capability in the Gene Symbol field. And a new Publication Type PRACTICE GUIDELINE has been added for 1992. These are just the highlights of the new features. Searchers are urged to read the documentation carefully and then try the new capabilities in their searches after the 1992 system becomes available on December 9, 1991.

Retrospective Addition of Precoordinated MeSH Headings (MH)

As part of Year-End Processing for the 1992 sys-

tem, NLM is **adding** precoordinated headings to citations that were previously indexed with a heading/subheading combination (see Figure 1). This is the completion of the effort that was started last year with the precoordinated **transplantation** headings (see Figure 2). In each case, the original heading/subheading combination has been retained on the citation. The precoordinated heading is added to make searching easier. In particular, when the newer precoordinated terms are selected from Grateful Med's MeSH display screen, retrieval will be comprehensive and not only limited to the year(s) following the addition of the precoordinated term. With this NLM work, all users can be assured of comprehensive retrieval when using the precoordinated heading and need not have to include the previous indexing terms in a search strategy. Please note that the precoordinated headings are added with asterisks to designate the main point of an article when appropriate but no subheadings were added retrospectively. Only headings that are exactly one-to-one equivalents were selected for this retrospective addition.

Headings to be added retrospectively this year:

HORMONE ANTAGONISTS
 ENZYME INHIBITORS
 PHOSPHODIESTERASE INHIBITORS
 PLASMINOGEN INACTIVATORS
 PROSTAGLANDIN ANTAGONISTS
 LECITHIN ACYLTRANSFERASE DEFICIENCY
 PYRUVATE CARBOXYLASE DEFICIENCY
 PYRUVATE DEHYDROGENASE COMPLEX DEFICIENCY

ISLETS OF LANGERHANS TRANSPLANTATION
 HEART-LUNG TRANSPLANTATION

ANKLE INJURIES
 BILIARY TRACT SURGERY
 EYE ABNORMALITIES
 INFECTION CONTROL

to citations originally indexed with:

Hormones/ai
 Enzymes/ai
 Phosphodiesterases/ai
 Plasminogen Activators/ai
 Prostaglandins/ai
 Lecithin Acyltransferase/df
 Pyruvate Carboxylase/df
 Pyruvate Dehydrogenase
 Complex/df
 Islets of Langerhans/tr
 Heart/tr and Lung/tr and
 heart (tf) and lung (tf)
 Ankle/in
 Biliary Tract/su
 Eye/ab
 Infection/pc

Figure 1

Headings added retrospectively last year:	to citations originally indexed with:
HEART TRANSPLANTATION	Heart/tr
BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION	Bone Marrow/tr
BONE TRANSPLANTATION	Bone and Bones/tr
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION	Cornea/tr
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION	Kidney/tr
LIVER TRANSPLANTATION	Liver/tr
LUNG TRANSPLANTATION	Lung/tr
PANCREAS TRANSPLANTATION	Pancreas/tr
SKIN TRANSPLANTATION	Skin/tr

Figure 2

Retrospective Addition of Publication Type (PT) Values

Another activity being performed during Year-End Processing for 1992 is the addition of some values for Publication Type (PT) to records older than 1991 Entry Months in MEDLINE, its Backfiles, HEALTH, CANCERLIT, BIOSEEK, and AIDSLINE (see Table 1). Most of the PTs involved (i.e., LETTER, EDITORIAL, NEWS, CLASSICAL ARTICLE, and CORRECTED AND REPUBLISHED ARTICLE) have corresponding rubrics. Rubrics are descriptive words enclosed in

brackets or parentheses added to the titles of published items to identify the type or format of the material, e.g., letter, editorial, or news. The PT values were added as far back as the use of the rubric allowed (as shown in Table 1). For example, searching on LETTER (PT) will yield precise retrieval back through 1977 after December 9. The rubrics themselves are being retained in the records as shown in Figure 3.

Publication Type	Corresponding Rubric Introduction	PT Searchable Since
LETTER	1974	1977
EDITORIAL	1974	1977
NEWS	1979	1979
CLASSICAL ARTICLE	1988	1988
CORRECTED AND REPUBLISHED ARTICLE	1987	1987
COMMENT	1989	1989
JOURNAL ARTICLE	--	1966

This table represents the end of NLM's activities on the retrospective implementation of Publication Types. See the *Technical Bulletin*, 1990 Sep-Oct;256:21-4 for the list of PTs added retrospectively for the 1991 system. All other PT values found in the front of the Annotated Alphabetic MeSH are effective only for data entered in 1991 forward (except PRACTICE GUIDELINE which will be 1992 forward).

Table 1

```

1
UI - 89353207
AU - Golden RN
TI - Diethylpropion, bupropion, and psychoses [letter]
PT - LETTER
SO - Br J Psychiatry 1988 Aug;153:265-6

2
UI - 89345402
AU - Baudot N
AU - Roncato M
AU - Vayssairat M
AU - Fiessinger JN
AU - Aiach M
TI - [Pregnancy in a patient with congenital protein S deficiency.
The value of low molecular weight heparin (letter)]
PT - LETTER
SO - Presse Med 1988 Oct 8;17(34):1761

```

Figure 3

Although the oldest rubrics, LETTER and EDITORIAL, were introduced in 1974, the format of using brackets (or parentheses for foreign language titles) at the end of the title was not standardized until 1977. Also, in even earlier years, a journal's own formatting conventions may have used these words to introduce titles. These citations did not have a Publication Type other than JOURNAL ARTICLE added to them because of the difficulty in precisely identifying each citation (see Figure 4). So searchers need to be aware of this when searching for a letter or an editorial in the early backfiles. Searching only with the PT value of LETTER or EDITORIAL will be precise back through MED77. How-

ever, searchers should include the corresponding TF (Title Field Text Word) for searching in MED66-MED72, e.g.:

```

SS 1: Your Search Strategy
SS 2: (PT) LETTER OR LETTER (TF)
SS 3: 1 AND 2

```

Some false drops may result from using the TF; for example, an article with the title "Following the letter of the law ..." would be retrieved using the above strategy, even though it is not a letter. Figure 4 shows a citation that would be retrieved only if LETTER were searched as a TF.

```

1
UI - 71240724
AU - Hayward JR
TI - Editorial. Change through accreditation.
SO - J Oral Surg 1971 Jun;29(6):388

.
.
8
UI - 76137730
AU - Sanders MG
TI - Letter: The Sparce index.
SO - Can Med Assoc J 1970 May 9;102(9):987

```

Figure 4

COMMENT (PT) was added to all records having a CM (Comments) field beginning with the words "Comment on:".

The Publication Type (PT) of HISTORICAL ARTICLE was added to all citations containing a PT of either CURRENT BIOG-OBIT or HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY.

The Publication Type (PT) of JOURNAL ARTICLE was added to all citations that did not contain one of the following PTs:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| ABSTRACT | MONOGRAPH |
| CONGRESS | NEWS |
| DICTIONARY | OVERALL |
| DIRECTORY | PERIODICAL INDEX |
| EDITORIAL | RETRACTION OF PUBLICATION |
| LEGAL BRIEF | SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY REVIEW |
| LETTER | TECHNICAL REPORT |
| MEETING REPORT | |

The NLM decided to add JOURNAL ARTICLE for consistency so that all citations would have at least one PT value. Please be advised that JOURNAL ARTICLE is the predominant PT value and should not be used casually in searching because of the

high number of postings to it in each file. For example, MED86 has about 1,006,000 citations of which about 946,000, or 94%, are tagged as JOURNAL ARTICLE. Even though using 'AND JOURNAL ARTICLE (PT)' in a strategy may seem simple and straight forward, it is actually extremely costly and inefficient in most cases. A better, more cost-effective approach would be to 'AND NOT' the particular PTs not of interest, e.g.: '1 AND NOT LETTER (PT)' in the MEDLINE front file. NLM's main intent with the introduction of PTs for searching was to provide a direct way to limit searches to a particular publication type of interest. For example, a user may remember reading an important letter that he now needs to locate again. Searching on a key MeSH Heading AND LETTER (PT) should produce a list that can be easily scanned.

Remember, it should be a rare occasion to use JOURNAL ARTICLE (PT) in a search. Often negating the few PTs definitely not wanted will be more useful than attempting to include all the acceptable types. In fact, many searches should not require any kind of Boolean logic with PT values because all material in the file on a topic will be of interest. See Figure 5, which is an excerpt from the MEDLARS Indexing Manual (Section 14, revised 1991), for an explanation of how NLM indexers handle articles identified with rubrics. Editorials, letters, and news can be substantial and of equal value to a user as original journal articles.

14.5.1.12 Use judgment in indexing "articles" with ... rubrics. All rubrics were designed to distinguish for the Index Medicus and MEDLINE user a substantive article from a brief or even opinionated statement on a subject. Non-substantive editorials, letters, news, etc., are not indexed at all, but the editorials, letters, news, etc., which are indexed are identified as such by the rubric device. The rubric itself makes no judgment: it merely identifies to our readers the nature of the subject matter for their information. The readers may use it or reject it. The rubrics must be accompanied by the corresponding publication types.

The indexer must exercise judgment in the depth applied to these items. A four-page editorial which contains substantive matter is not "just" an "editorial" in the sense we are using it to separate indexable matter from transitory material and brief observation. It should be indexed with sufficient depth to convey the substance to the MEDLINE searcher, even though it must be indexed with EDITORIAL (PT).

Similarly, a 3-page letter with documentation, if labeled "letter" or "correspondence" by the editor, must take [letter] and LETTER (PT). The depth of indexing and the number of pages will convey to the user that this is not merely a letter to the editor. In the same way a full two-page presentation with documented references printed in the "news" section of a journal may well be the equal of an "original contribution" from a user's viewpoint. It is labeled [news] and NEWS (PT), but may be indexed in greater depth.

Figure 5

NEW INDEXING POLICY FOR LETTERS

All letters will now be indexed individually. This is a change from previous policy which indexed some letters commenting on a single article or topic as a group. This will provide more comprehensive Author access online. Previously, the authors of letters treated as a group, had the value ANONYMOUS in the Author field. This policy will be implemented beginning with journals published with a 1992 Date of Publication.

As a practical matter, if you are requesting an interlibrary loan for several letters, it would be prudent to check the page number(s) of the items to avoid transmitting several interlibrary loan requests for different letters which were published on the same page.

NEW SEARCH CAPABILITY IN THE GENE SYMBOL FIELD

Searching in the Gene Symbol (GS) field will be

enhanced by the new Text Word capability that is being introduced during Year-End Processing. Now fragments of gene symbols will be searchable without requiring the user to know if the gene symbol contains subscript or superscript or Greek characters. It will be possible to enter just the initial character or characters followed by the qualifier (gs) and find all entries beginning with that character string, regardless of word order in the GS field.

This is analogous to the Text Word search capability that is currently available in the Address (AD) field. Entering a term qualified with (AD) searches the character string as a Text Word occurring only in the AD field.

Figure 1 illustrates the use of the NEIGHBOR (NBR) command and some sample retrieval of titles and GS values to show what would be retrieved by searching the GS field for the character N.

```

nbr n (gs)
PROG:
SELECT #   POSTINGS   TERM
  1         1         M32
  2         1         M4
  3        134         N
  4         1         N&AGR;1
  5         1         N-ETS-1
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.
USER:
10
PROG:
SELECT #   POSTINGS   TERM
  6         74         N-MYC
  7         1         N-MYC-2
  8         45         N-RAS
  9         1         N-RASA
 10         1         N-RASB
 11         1         N-RASC
 12         2         NAC
 13         1         NADA
 14         1         NADC
 15         2         NADI
UP N OR DOWN N OR ENTER A SELECT COMMAND.

```

Figure 1

USER:
sel 3

PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (134)

SS 2 /C?

USER:
sel 4-11

PROG:
SS (2) PSTG (114)

SS 3 /C?

USER:
2 and not 1

PROG:
*NONE-

SS 3 /C?

USER:
prt ss 1 ti,gs

PROG:

1

TI - Role of ultraviolet radiation in the induction of melanocytic tumors in hairless mice following 7,12-dimethylbenz (a)anthracene application and ultraviolet irradiation.

GS - ras
GS - **N-ras**
GS - H-ras

2

TI - Relation between nucleolar size and growth characteristics in small cell lung cancer cell lines.

GS - myc
GS - **N-myc**
GS - c-myc

3

TI - Role of neurogenic genes in establishment of follicle cell fate and oocyte polarity during oogenesis in Drosophila.

GS - **N**
GS - D1
GS - bcd
GS - neu
GS - bib

4

TI - Action of an RNA site at a distance: role of the nut genetic signal in transcription antitermination by phage-lambda N gene product.

GS - nut
GS - qut
GS - nutL44
GS - nus
GS - rrn
GS - nutR
GS - nutL
GS - **N**

* This retrieval represents all the retrieval from SEL 3-11. Because the GS field has been textextracted for 1992, the individual "words" in the GS (as determined by the Text Word Term Generation rules, see OSRM 4.8.1) will be retrievable. The GS values in SEL 4-11 all generate 'N' as a separate word. In this example, it is redundant searching to choose to SEL 3-11. Of course, if you are interested only in gene symbol 'N-ras', you should SEL 8 (or SEL 8-11) directly.

* This *NONE illustrates that search statement #1 did indeed include the subset of search statement #2.

* Sample retrieval from the NBR SELECT retrieval.

Figure 1 cont.

Coming Attractions - MeSH

Enhanced access assistance

Two new features have been incorporated into MeSH for 1992 that provide assistance in locating available MeSH headings. The **main heading/sub-heading combination reference** refers the user from an invalid main heading/subheading combination to the preferred, often precoordinated, heading expressing the equivalent concept. For example, at the entries for the headings ACCIDENTS, AORTA, and ARM, the references read:

ACCIDENTS/prevention & control see
 ACCIDENT PREVENTION
 AORTA/radiography see AORTOGRAPHY
 ARM/injuries see ARM INJURIES

These references will be included in both the printed MeSH (Annotated and Index Medicus or "Black and White") and Index Medicus.

Effective also with the 1992 MeSH, a new feature permitting permutation on selected embedded roots has been implemented in the Permuted MeSH. Each of these roots is listed alphabetically and under each is listed all MeSH headings and cross-references, in alphabetic order, that contain the root anywhere within the heading. The root forms print just preceding complete words beginning with the same stem, e.g.,

-ANGIO-
 ANGIOCARDIOGRAPHY
 ANGIOEDEMA see ANGIONEUROTIC
 EDEMA
 ...
 ...
 CHOLANGIOGRAPHY
 ...
 ...
 FLUORESCENCE ANGIOGRAPHY
 ...

Targeted subject areas for expanded and updated coverage

The terminology of bacteria and bacterial diseases has been significantly revised and expanded for 1992 to reflect the classification elucidated in the latest edition of Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology. This has resulted in the addition of over 100 new terms as well as many more changes in either existing terminology or in tree location. A primary focus of this effort, aside from the desire to provide the most up-to-date representation of the subject, was to provide for more complete coverage at the order and family level so that existing terms at the genus/species level would be more consistently treed.

A similar project was undertaken for the protozoa and their diseases, leading to the incorporation of nearly 80 new terms in this area. Primate terminology was reviewed and updated as well. In addition to providing many new terms, an effort was made to provide for consistent cross-references between the taxonomic and common names for these animals.

In an effort to support the growing importance of health services research, over 50 headings relating to the delivery, accessibility, and quality of health care were added. Many of these terms were developed as a result of the work of the NLM/Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) Task Force formed to review the field of health services research and suggest appropriate additions or revisions to MeSH.

Finally, the terminology related to epilepsy was upgraded to reflect the classification used by the International League Against Epilepsy.

History and Online Notes

More information was supplied in History and Online Notes for 1992. New features focus on subheading and chemical history information.

Effective in 1992, the date in **topical** subheadings is followed by a note listing the chronology of category assignments for the subheading from the time it came into the system until the present. This information provides guidance to searchers in developing strategies that may span a broad time frame. For example,

/anatomy & histology

66; used with Category A & B 1966-74; A, B1-2 & B5-6 1975-89; A1-10, A13-14, A16, B1-2 & B6 1990 forward

The note means that anatomy & histology came into the system in 1966 and was permitted with categories A and B from 1966-74. From 1975 onward, more specific category delineations have been made, such that at present, the subheading may generally be used with the subcategories named in the note, but not with A11-12, A15, and B3-5, nor with any other categories in MeSH.

Also for 1992, a history note for new chemical and drug headings that existed previously as Supplemental Chemical Records has been added. The Supplemental Chemical Records form an auxiliary file in MeSH that contains records for chemicals and drugs encountered in the literature indexed for Index Medicus and MEDLINE but not seen frequently enough to warrant creation of a MeSH major descriptor. Should the volume of material on one of these chemicals increase, however, the concept may be elevated from Supplemental Chemical status to full descriptor status.

The History Note for the MeSH heading alerts users to the fact that a chemical concept may have been in the system previously in another format even though it is new as a major descriptor and gives the dates of its earlier incarnation. The associated Online Note indicates search strategy to be used for the concept from the time it entered the system as a Supplemental Chemical up to its elevation to descriptor status.

TERFENADINE

D2.455.426.559.389.115.800 D23.654.432.839

D3.383.621.855

an antihistaminic; do not use /biosyn /defic /physiol
92; was TERFENADINE (NM) 1978-91
use TERFENADINE (NM) to search
TERFENADINE 1978-91

The underlined history note indicates that TERFENADINE, a new major descriptor in 1992, was a Name of Substance (NM) in the Supplementary Chemical Records from 1978-91. The Online Note following indicates that material on TERFENADINE can be searched online using the qualifier (NM) as far back as 1978, since it first came into the system then in that form. Further illustrations are provided in the introduction to the 1992 Annotated Alphabetic List.

New Publication Type

A new Publication Type, PRACTICE GUIDELINE, has been added for 1992. This will be used by indexers and catalogers to identify guidelines published by government agencies, institutions, or other organizations relating to practice paradigms for effective health care. Whenever PRACTICE GUIDELINE is assigned the "parent" Publication Type, GUIDELINE, will also be added to the citation by the input system. Searching on the parent term will retrieve citations tagged with the more specific PRACTICE GUIDELINE as well.

Nine-level trees

Beginning with the 1992 MeSH, it is possible to create nine levels of indentation in the ELHILL tree structures, extending the previous limit of seven levels existing since 1975. Only a few areas actually reflect this enhancement for the coming year, notably the viruses, primates, immunoglobulins, lymphomas, and parts of the brain. Other segments of the trees will be reviewed and retreed as necessary throughout the coming years.

Pre-Explosions (PX) for the United States

Designations for the two pre-explosions associated with the UNITED STATES have been changed for 1992. Beginning December 9, 1991, UNITED STATES (PX) will be used to retrieve citations

indexed with UNITED STATES or specific individual states as subject headings. UNITED STATES PL (PX) will be used to retrieve citations from journals published anywhere in the United States. The chart below illustrates the change.

	<u>OLD</u>	<u>NEW</u>
Citations about U.S. or individual states as subject	UNITED STATES MC (PX)	UNITED STATES (PX)
Citations published in U.S. or individual states	UNITED STATES (PX)	UNITED STATES PL (PX)

Addition to /diagnosis Pre-Explosion

The subheading tree used for pre-exploding /diagnosis has also been changed for 1992 to include /pathology. The 1992 array is as follows:

- /diagnosis
- /pathology
- /radiography
- /radionuclide imaging
- /ultrasonography

New subheading lists

Two new subheading lists have been added for 1992, the Antigen-Antibody List and the Receptors List. Included subheadings for each are listed below.

ANTIGEN-ANTIBODY LIST		RECEPTORS LIST	
AD/admin	HI/hist	AN/anal	HI/hist
AE/adv eff	IM/immunol	AI/antag	IM/immunol
AN/anal	IP/isol	BI/biosyn	IP/isol
BI/biosyn	ME/metab	CH/chem	ME/metab
BL/blood	PH/physiol	CL/class	PH/physiol
CH/chem	PO/pois	DE/drug eff	RE/rad eff
CL/class	RE/rad eff	GE/genet	UL/ultrastruct
CF/csf	TU/ther use		
DU/diag use	TO/tox		
DE/drug eff	UL/ultrastruct		
GE/genet	UR/urine		

Grateful Med - Version 6.0

Version 6.0 of Grateful Med for the PC is scheduled for release in spring 1992. As with earlier versions of Grateful Med, NLM is adding new features and functions to the new release. Here is a list of some of the new things you can expect to see:

New Input Form Screens

New friendly Input Form screens have been added for the following databases:

- **ChemID**

This is a chemical dictionary file, much like CHEMLINE. It is a bit smaller, and less expensive, because it is not a royalty file.

- **Clinical Alerts**

In addition to retrieving the most recent clinical alert when Grateful Med tells you it is available, you can also search the database of clinical alerts stored on the NLM computer. [Editors note: More information will be forthcoming in the November-December issue of the *Technical Bulletin*.]

- **AIDSTRIALS**

This database contains information on NIH-sponsored and FDA-monitored clinical trials for drugs used in treating AIDS.

- **AIDSDRUGS**

This database contains information on the drugs used in NIH-sponsored and FDA-monitored clinical trials for treating AIDS.

- **SERLINE**

This is the place to search when you need to find a journal title abbreviation for searching in MEDLINE. SERLINE contains the full name of all of the journals indexed for MEDLINE, as well as the abbreviation and journal code.

- **TOXNET**

Version 6.0 offers friendly Input Form screens for searching several TOXNET files. These files can

be accessed by selecting TOXNET from the OTHER databases menu; this provides you with the TOXNET databases menu, which has the following options:

HSDB-HTOX	Hazardous Substances Data Bank/Human Toxicity
HSDB-TOXB	Hazardous Substances Data Bank/All Toxicity
HSDB-SAFE	Hazardous Substances Data Bank/Safety and Handling
HSDB-ENEX	Hazardous Substances Data Bank/Environmental Aspects
HSDB-EMMT	Hazardous Substances Data Bank/Emergency Treatment
CCRIS	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
TRIC	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (current year)
TRIA	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (all years)

Communications

Version 6.0 has made a large number of "behind-the-scene" changes, including the following improvements to communications.

Modified SETUP menus

SETUP has been modified to reflect the new communications options available. In fact, there has been a huge number of behind-the-scenes changes made in the way Grateful Med connects to the NLM computer. You should not notice differences in the screens for entering the usual information: phone numbers, User ID code, etc. Furthermore, when you install this new version, it will automatically obtain the SETUP information already entered in your previous version 5.0 software, such as phone numbers, User ID code, passwords, COM port, etc.

In SETUP you'll notice a new menu: COMMUNICATIONS ACCESS METHOD. This menu pro-

vides you with the opportunity to select one of the two new methods for connecting to the NLM computer: INTERNET (TCP/IP) or Novell Networks (NASI). Most users with a PC and a dedicated modem will select the Local Modem/PBX option. There is also a CUSTOM option; this provides a place for future communications methods as they become available.

In addition to SprintNet (Telenet), TYMNET, and CompuServe network availability as in the past, an option to enter FTS 2000 access numbers for the NLM computer will be available for those Federal government users throughout the country accessing NLM over the FTS network.

SETUP available from Action screen

SETUP (the part of Grateful Med that allows you to enter phone numbers, passwords, etc.) has been returned to the Action screen. In Version 5, SETUP was only accessible from a DOS prompt.

Searching Features

F5 to see more specific terms

The most impressive addition to the MeSH display is the ability to view the narrower (more specific) terms included under any term with a + sign. This allows you to see what terms will be included when you use the + sign with a term (EXPLODE capability).

This feature also helps you find the most specific term for your concept (which is always a good way to search). By browsing "down" the levels of more specific terms, you can determine if a more accurate or precise term exists and then select it for searching.

Because you are shown one "level" at a time (the MeSH hierarchies have nine levels in all), the capability to move "up" is included as well, using the F6 key. And to return immediately from anywhere in the more specific terms display to the alphabetic display, use the <Esc> key.

Input Form screen searching features

With Version 6.0 you'll be able to run a search covering MEDLINE as well as material prior to 1989. To do this simply press F3 at anytime while on the MEDLINE Input Form screen. You then have the opportunity to enter a number of years prior to the current file. Press END to save your entry. Grateful Med will include the appropriate Backfile(s) in your search.

You can also specify a range of years from this screen. This is especially useful if you want to retrieve something you know was published in a year before 1989.

New Output Features

Title page

Grateful Med now offers you a chance to print your search strategy. When reviewing your search, press "P" to print. Grateful Med asks you if you want to print a title page. If you answer "yes" you are asked to enter your search title. Then a title page containing your search strategy prints out.

Reviewing results

Grateful Med now allows you to save your files in a format that can be reviewed again in the Grateful Med program. Now when you press "F" to file, you will have a choice of two different formats in which to save your references. One is the MEDLARS Tagged Style containing data element mnemonic labels (AU for author, TI for title, etc.); the second is the Grateful Med Paragraph Style. If you want to see a file again in the Grateful Med review mode select MEDLARS tagged format, which is also the default.

Loansome Doc Ordering Capability

Loansome Doc allows you to order full-text articles for citations retrieved in MEDLINE, its BACKFILES, SDILINE, or HEALTH. Loansome

Doc provides a valuable link between the Grateful Med user and the user's medical library and, if necessary, the resources of the nation's medical libraries including NLM. The user's library serves as the document delivery center and point of contact for information about obtaining documents. Call (800) 338-7657 to be automatically routed to your Regional Medical Library to locate a participating Loansome Doc library close to you.

System Requirements

Version 6.0 is full of improvements and enhancements such as a variety of options for communications, including access through Internet and a new display of MeSH hierarchies. The expanded MeSH display, described briefly earlier, will allow you to view the more specific terms grouped under a more general term. Because of these and other enhancements, Version 6.0 will not run on a floppy disk system. If you do not have a hard disk, you need to consider upgrading your system to run Version 6.0.

Here are the minimum system requirements for Version 6.0 (IBM):

- **512K RAM available; 640K RAM recommended**
- **Hard disk**
1.9 - 2.5Mb of storage (hard disk) space
If you choose not to include the expanded MeSH display, you will need only the 1.9 Mb free storage space. Loading the expanded MeSH will require 2.5Mb. Of course, if you save files, searches etc., then allow for a little more storage space.
- **DOS 2.0 or higher**

Update on Grateful Med for the Mac

The second version of Grateful Med for Macintosh computers, Version 1.5, was made available this past spring. Grateful Med Version 1.5 users will

soon be receiving an update containing the 1992 MeSH and a HOW TO tutorial program. The size of the MeSH update as well as the basic Grateful Med program will mean that a hard disk will be required. Here are the basic system requirements for the Mac version:

- **1Mb minimum RAM and at least one 800K drive**
- **Hard disk**
The 1992 MeSH update expected to be distributed in December 1991 to Version 1.5 users will only be for the Standard MeSH and not the Abridged MeSH. Total space needed on a hard drive for Grateful Med 1.5 and its 1992 MeSH is 1.6Mb.
- **System 4.3 or above**

Additional Requirements for How To

There are additional requirements for the new MAC How To, being distributed in December along with the MeSH update. To run the How To program, your system must have 4Mb of disk space for installation, 2Mb to run after installation, and 1.6Mb of available memory to run. You must also have the standard Macintosh fonts: Geneva, sizes 9, 10, 12; Helvetica, sizes 10,12; Monaco, sizes 9, 12; New York, sizes 10, 12; and Chicago, size 12.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON CHANGES IN BIOETHICSLINE

Tamar Joy Kahn, Senior Bibliographer
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The BIOETHICS file was regenerated in November 1991, bringing into effect a large number of changes in the file's Keyword subject indexing vocabulary. Specific Keyword changes and additions were described in an article, "BIOETHICS Indexing Vocabulary Being Updated," on pages 17-19 of the July-August 1991 *Technical Bulletin*.

As in the past, Keywords should always be searched with the two-letter qualifier (KW). All Keywords, including geographic names, may be asterisked to limit retrieval to records in which the term represents a central concept of the document indexed.

There is a change, however, in the way that Keywords are printed. This change reflects the fact that there are actually three subcategories of Keywords assigned in indexing, and these subcategories have now been separated out on all BIOETHICS records by means of a computer algorithm.

Keyword Subcategories

KWD (Keyword Descriptors)

These are subject terms selected from the controlled vocabulary of the Bioethics Thesaurus. Every BIOETHICS record is indexed with at least one, and usually many, Keyword Descriptors.

KWP (Keyword Proposed Descriptor)

These are subject terms that are currently, or were once, under consideration for inclusion in the Bioethics Thesaurus. A relatively small number of BIOETHICS records are indexed with one, or perhaps two, Keyword Proposed Descriptors.

KWI (Keyword Identifier)

These are proper nouns that are used in subject indexing as needed, even though they are not listed in the Bioethics Thesaurus. Geographic names are examples of Keyword Identifiers, as are the names of persons, organizations, court cases, laws, drugs, etc. Many BIOETHICS records are indexed with one or more Keyword Identifiers.

Please note that, in a few instances, the computer algorithms used in the file regeneration to add new Keywords to existing BIOETHICSLINE records may have added the new term to some inappropriate records. For example, the search strategy:

(KW) *RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEES

will retrieve approximately 30 citations that actually focus on CLINICAL ETHICS COMMITTEES. This, and any other similar problems that may be detected, will be corrected in the future.

PRINT Commands

All subcategories of Keywords will print automatically with the standard PRINT DL command, and the PRINT KIE command, a standard format that displays Keywords, Publication Type, and Kennedy Institute of Ethics Unique Identifier (a number which is useful for ordering copies of documents from the National Reference Center for Bioethics Literature) along with the basic citation.

In tailored printing, it is now necessary to use the appropriate three-letter qualifier to specify which subcategory or subcategories of Keywords are

wanted. Searchers who wish (1) to get a general idea of the subject coverage of documents retrieved, (2) to establish whether records retrieved are germane to their interests, or (3) to examine patterns of controlled vocabulary indexing for relevant titles so as to refine their subject searches, may find it sufficient to print only the Keyword Descriptors, as follows:

PRINT COMPRESSED KWD
(or PRT COMPR KWD)

Searchers who wish to see all of the subcategories of Keywords assigned to a document record, would type:

PRINT COMPRESSED KWD, KWP, KWI
(or PRT COMPR KWD, KWP, KWI)

New Search Features

A new search feature that has been added to BIOETHICS with the recent file regeneration is the capability to limit Text Word retrieval to the Keyword field using a (KF) qualifier. This new Keyword Fragment search qualifier works similarly to the MeSH Heading Fragment qualifier described in the September-October 1990 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*. Title Fragment searching, using a (TF) qualifier to retrieve specific words from the Title field, is also now applicable to BIOETHICSLINE.

An additional search simplification feature that was implemented in the recent BIOETHICS file regeneration was the automatic stripping of final punctuation from those data elements that are put together to form the composite Source (SO) field. As a result, it is no longer necessary to truncate Title of Journal (TJ) to retrieve all citations from a particular journal, or to truncate Date of Publication (DP) to limit retrieval by this data element. The following search strategy:

(TJ) KENNEDY INSTITUTE OF ETHICS
JOURNAL AND 1991 MAR (DP)

will now retrieve the March 1991 issue of the Kennedy Institute of Ethics Journal, without need to truncate terms. All TJ searching must be qualified with (TJ) now.

New Thesaurus

A 1991 edition of the Bioethics Thesaurus incorporating all of the many new and changed Keyword Descriptors, together with their explanatory Scope Notes and cross references to broader, narrower, and related terms, will be published in November. The Thesaurus will be issued both as a separate publication, for \$5, and as part of the forthcoming Volume 17 of the Bibliography of Bioethics, which will cost \$45 in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, and \$50 in other countries. Orders for these publications should be addressed to:

Bioethics Information Retrieval Project
Kennedy Institute of Ethics
Georgetown University
Washington, DC 20057-1065
Phone: 202-687-3885 or 800-MED-ETHX
FAX: 202-687-6770

Questions about changes in BIOETHICS Keywords, or about formulating effective subject search strategies, may be addressed to Joy Kahn (202-687-6806 or 800-MED-ETHX), Cecily Orr (202-687-6734 or 800-MED-ETHX), or Frances Abramson (202-687-6691 or 800-MED-ETHX) at the Kennedy Institute of Ethics.

CHEMLINE Regeneration: New data elements and data

George F. Hazard, Jr., Ph.D.
Specialized Information Services

Introduction

The CHEMLINE file was rebuilt and made available in August with a variety of new data in an easier to use, more friendly format. Information from all CHEMLINE sources was updated and added to the appropriate records, including a complete rebuilding of the Related Registry Number (RR) field. In addition, data are now displayed and searched in the simpler arrangement pioneered by ChemID, and share its ease of use. For instance, important chemical names from the Synonym (SY) field are now separated into a new Name of Substance (NM) field, and the names of drug mixtures containing a given substance are now put into the Mixture Name (MX) field of that substance, rather than at the end of the SY field. A MeSH Heading (MH) field has been added to carry chemical MeSH name data which formerly was tagged [MESH*] in the SY field. Figure 1 shows the record for the drug Ofloxacin (without ring data) annotated to show these new features.

New Data from the MESH file

Two types of data from the MeSH file have been added for the first time to CHEMLINE. Substances that are MeSH Headings and also have a CHEMLINE record have data from the MESH Scope Note (MS) field added to the CHEMLINE Note (NO) field. These data give textual information about the meaning and scope of a given chemical descriptor, in this case a chemical name. The Note field is Text Word searchable using the qualifier (NO). Following is an example for the substance Nifedipine:

NO - 4-(2'-Nitrophenyl)-2,6-dimethyl-1,4-dihydropyridine-3,5-dicarboxylic acid

methyl ester. A potent vasodilator agent with calcium antagonistic action. Useful anti-anginal agent that also lowers blood pressure. [MESH]

Substances that are not MeSH Headings, but have Supplementary chemical records in file MeSH, have data from the MeSH Pharmacological Action (PA) field added to the CHEMLINE Classification Code (CC) field when available. These data augment searching by chemical categories which previously were only supplied by the RTECS file, TSCA, and USAN and the USP Dictionary of Drug Names (USPDDN). Following is an example of these new data, shown in the context of other sources, for the substance Roxatidine acetate hydrochloride:

CC - Antiulcerative [USPDDN]
CC - Drug / Therapeutic Agent [RTECS]
CC - HISTAMINE H2 RECEPTOR BLOCKADERS [MESH]
CC - Reproductive Effect [RTECS]

The new data are merged into the CHEMLINE record in the same format as they are carried in the online MeSH file using the CAS Registry Number (RN) to assure an exact match between the two sources. As in all data in the CC field, this category of data is searchable by the phrase up to the first square bracket, plus it is Text Word searchable by individual words within the phrase using the qualifier (CC).

If a MeSH Heading is available for a given substance, CHEMLINE now carries these data in a new MH field, in the same manner as ChemID. In Figure 1, the MeSH Heading Ofloxacin is shown. This formerly would have been put into the CHEMLINE

SY field with a [MESH*] tag. Only MeSH Headings associated with a CAS RN have been put into CHEMLINE. The field is searchable but must be qualified with (MH) in CHEMLINE.

Name of Substance (NM) field

For several years there has been a variety of ways to identify important names in the CHEMLINE Synonym field. In many cases, an asterisk was appended to the source designation to show that the particular source had designated the name as important. Thus the source [HSDB*] following a name meant that the Hazardous Substances Data Bank had chosen this particular name from many for its NAME field. In other cases, names were tagged as being important names from an official compendium such as a United States - Adopted Name (USAN).

In order to guide users more easily to these names, CHEMLINE now uses its new NM field to separate this type of data from an increasingly voluminous Synonym (SY) field. The rules for placing these names into the NM field are the same as for ChemID. If the source file has designated a name as important by placing it in a primary name field, or if a name is followed by a tag such as [USAN], [INN], etc. which shows that it has been designated as an official name, it is placed in the NM field. This new separation of data allows both more selective printing, and easier selection of data for further searching. The NM field is indexed into the searchable SY field.

Name of Mixture (MX) field

For selected drugs, CHEMLINE has carried the name of multicomponent substances which contain that drug. These data were carried in the SY field prefixed by the phrase "[Component of]" and followed by the source [USPDDN]. Such data are now carried in a new Name of Mixture (MX) field. In Figure 1, the name in the MX field, Ortho-Cyclen, shows that Ofloxacin is a component of the drug mixture Ortho-Cyclen, together with other sub-

stances. Searching for (mx) ortho-cyclen retrieves four records for other sub-stances in CHEMLINE which are part of this drug mixture.

Locator (LO) field

All locators have been updated with the latest values from both ELHILL and TOXNET. The external Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and European Inventory of New or Existing Chemical Substances (EINECS) locators have also been updated with the latest values available from the producers of these products. Please note that these producers (TSCA & EINECS) are not separately available on MEDLARS as are other LO values. The TRI locator has now been split into TRI87 and TRI88. The new file TRI89 was not available in time to be included in the locator field, and will be added later. GENETOX, a new database dealing with genetic toxicology available on the TOXNET system has also been added as a Locator.

Searching Defaults Simplified

Like ChemID, names from the three major name fields, the N1, NM, and SY fields are now all indexed to the searchable SY field. In previous versions of CHEMLINE, there was both an N1 and SY searchable field, a situation which led to a multi-meaning message if the same name appeared in both fields in the same record. Now all names are indexed to the SY field, and users may print to determine what type of name actually retrieved the substance in question. As in the past, the user may type a name in unqualified, and normally expect one posting, as in the following:

```
USER:  
benzene  
SS (1) PSTG (1)
```

Using the NEIGHBOR (NBR) command with benzene will not display any entries in the N1 or NM fields. However, qualifying with any of the N1, NM, or SY qualifiers would still retrieve the same benzene record. ELHILL maps these three name

data elements to the SY search field when searching. We recommend either searching a name unqualified, or qualified as an SY.

Printing

The STANDARD (SD), FULL (FU), and DETAILED (DL) print commands have all been adjusted to reflect the new CHEMLINE data elements. The NM field is included in all three of these print commands. The MH and MX fields print in the FULL and DETAILED print formats. The FULL print command is still the most useful to find

free text search terms in the SY field (for chemicals that lack CAS RNs) before going on to a file such as TOXLINE. The default standard print is more useful than in the past, because it often contains the most important names in the NM field. Just using the command "prt compressed" will print the CAS Registry Number, the Systematic Name and Name of Substance, and has the added advantage of compressing what can sometimes be a long list of Locator values into one or two lines.

```

RN - 82419-36-1
ON - 83380-47-6 (CAS)
ON - 85344-55-4 (CAS)
ON - 83380-47-6 (TOXLINE)
RR - 118120-51-7 (Hydrochloride) <— Regenerated RR field
MF - C18-H20-F-N3-O4
N1 - 7H-Pyrido(1,2,3-de)-1,4-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid, 9-fluoro-
    2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-10-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-7-oxo-, (+-)
    (9CI)
NM - Ofloxacin [MESH] <— New Name of Substance field
NM - Ofloxacin [USAN:INN:BAN] [USPDDN]
SY - (+-)-9-Fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-10-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)
    -7-oxo-7H-pyrido(1,2,3-de)-1,4-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic
    acid [USPDDN]
SY - DL 8280 [CAS:MESH]
SY - DL-8280 [MESH:RTECS:USPDDN]
SY - HOE 280 [CAS:MESH:RTECS:USPDDN]
SY - Oflox [USPDDN]
SY - Ofloxacin [CAS:RTECS]
SY - Ofloxacin [DCIT] [NLM]
SY - Ofloxacin [MESH:RTECS]
SY - Ofloxacin [French] [NLM]
SY - Ofloxacin [Spanish] [NLM]
SY - Ofloxacinum [Latin] [NLM]
SY - Tarivid [MESH:RTECS]
SY - 7H-Pyrido(1,2,3-de)-1,4-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid,
    9-fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-10-(4-methyl-1-
    piperazinyl)-7-oxo-, (+-)- [USPDDN]
MX - Ortho-Cyclen [USPDDN] <— New Name of Mixture field
MH - Ofloxacin <— New MeSH Heading field
  
```

Figure 1 - Ofloxacin Record

CC - Antibacterial [USPDDN]
CC - Drug / Therapeutic Agent [RTECS]
CC - Mutation data [RTECS]
CC - Reproductive Effect [RTECS]
NO - (+/-)-9-Fluoro-2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-10-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-
7-oxo-7H-pyrido(1,2,3-de)-1,4-benzoxazine-6-carboxylic acid.
An orally administered broad-spectrum quinolone antibacterial
drug active against most gram-negative and gram-positive
bacteria. Clinical efficacy has been confirmed in a variety
of systemic infections as well as in acute and chronic urinary tract
infections. [MESH] <—**New data from the MeSH MS field**
LO - TOXLINE
LO - TOXLIT
LO - MEDLINE
LO - MED86
LO - MED83
LO - MED80
LO - MESH
LO - CANCERLIT
LO - AIDSLINE
LO - RTECS
LO - EMICBACK
LO - ETICBACK
LO - DART
EM - 9106

Figure 1 - Ofloxacin Record cont.

SERIALS UPDATE

INDEXED TITLES UPDATED, JULY-AUGUST 1991

The following titles cited in MEDLINE, HEALTH, and POPLINE have recently been selected for indexing, undergone a title change, or ceased publication. This list is not cumulative; the information provided is only for titles whose status has changed since the last UPDATE.

More detailed information may be found in SERLINE. For further information, please contact MMS or Ms. Esther Baldinger, (301) 496-1276, Technical Services Division, NLM.

TITLES SELECTED FOR INDEXING, JULY-AUGUST 1991

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|---|--|
| <p>IM ALIMENTARY PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS
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BLACKWELL SCIENTIFIC
OXFORD ENGLAND
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SR0057930 JC: A5D</p> | <p>IM BIOMEDICAL SCIENCE
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LONDON ENGLAND
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W1 BI856IL 0955-9701
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ROAD,LETCHWORTH,HERTFORDSHIRE SG6
1HN,UNITED KINGDOM</p> |
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120,7 MADRID,SPAIN</p> | <p>IM BLOOD COAGULATION AND FIBRINOLYSIS
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MARCEL DEKKER
NEW YORK NY UNITED STATES
CONTINUES: BIOMATERIALS, ARTIFICIAL CELLS,
AND ARTIFICIAL ORGANS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF
THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR ARTIFICIAL
CELLS AND IMMOBILIZATION BIOTECHNOLOGY.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V19N1,1991.
IN PROCESS
SR0071662 JC: A42
- POP CONTRACEPTION, FERTILITE, SEXUALITE
CONTRACEPT FERTIL SEX
19,1991--
S.A.R.L. CONTRACEPTION-FERTILITE-SEXUALITE
PARIS FRANCE
CONTINUES: FERTILITE, CONTRACEPTION,
SEXUALITE.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V19N1,1991.
IN PROCESS 1157-8181
SR0071747 JC: A5G
- IM DRUG DESIGN AND DISCOVERY
DRUG DES DISCOV
AUG 1991?--
HARWOOD ACADEMIC
READING ENGLAND
CONTINUES: DRUG DESIGN AND DELIVERY.
ON ORDER 1055-9612
SR0071817 JC: A5B
- IM ENDOCRINE REGULATIONS
ENDOCR REGUL
25,1991--
VEDA
BRATISLAVA CZECHOSLOVAKIA
CONTINUES: ENDOCRINOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V25N1/2,1991.
IN PROCESS
SR0072018 JC: A73
- IM INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEMATOLOGY
INT J HEMATOL
54N1,FEB 1991--
ELSEVIER
AMSTERDAM NETHERLANDS
CONTINUES: NIPPON KETSUEKI GAKKAI ZASSHI.
ACTA HAEMATOLOGICA JAPONICA.
INDEXING BEGAN WITH V54N1,1991.
W1 IN768G 0925-5710
SR0070653 JC: A7F

- IM JOURNAL OF VASCULAR RESEARCH
 J VASC RES
 29,1992--
 KARGER
 BASEL SWITZERLAND
 CONTINUES: BLOOD VESSELS.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V29N1,1992.
 ON ORDER 1018-1172
 SR0071766 JC: A46
- HLI NFPA JOURNAL
 NFPA J
 JAN/FEB 1991--
 NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION
 QUINCY MA UNITED STATES
 THIS TITLE IS NOT IN THE NLM COLLECTION.
 CONTINUES: FIRE JOURNAL, WHICH IS NOT IN
 THE NLM COLLECTION.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH JAN/FEB 1991.
 AHA 0015-2617
 SR0071626 JC: A4U
- IM OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE
 OCCUP MED
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 BUTTERWORTH-HEINEMANN
 OXFORD ENGLAND
 CONTINUES: JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF
 OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE.
 ON ORDER 0962-7480
 SR0072043 JC: A79
- IDL OSTERREICHISCHE ZAHNTECHNIKERHANDWERK
 OSTERR ZAHNTECH
 36,1991--
 WIEN AUSTRIA
 CONTINUES: OSTERREICHISCHE ZAHNPROTHETIK.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V36N1,1991.
 ON ORDER
 SR0071772 JC: A5C
- IM ROFO FORTSCHRITTE AUF DEM GEBIETE DER
 RONTGENSTRAHLEN UND DER NEUEN BILDGEBENDEN
 VERFAHREN
 ROFO FORTSCHR GEB RONTGENSTR NEUEN BILDGEB
 VERFAHR
 151N1,JUL 1989--
 GEORG THIEME VERLAG
 STUTTGART GERMANY
 CONTINUES: ROFO FORTSCHRITTE AUF DEM
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 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V151,1989.
 IN PROCESS 0936-6652
 SR0072013 JC: A7R
- IM ROMANIAN JOURNAL OF MORPHOLOGY AND
 EMBRYOLOGY
 ROM J MORPHOL EMBRYOL
 36N2,APR/JUN 1990--
 EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMANE
 BUCURESTI ROMANIA
 CONTINUES: MORPHOLOGIE ET EMBRYOLOGIE.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V36N2,1990.
 IN PROCESS
 SR0072042 JC: A78
- IDL STOMATOLOGIE
 STOMATOLOGIE
 37,1990--
 EDITURA MEDICALA
 BUCURESTI ROMANIA
 CAPTION TITLE: STOMATOLOGIA. CONTINUES:
 REVISTA DE CHIRURGIE, ONCOLOGIE,
 RADIOLOGIE, O. R. L., OFTALMOLOGIE,
 STOMATOLOGIE. SERIA: STOMATOLOGIE.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH V37N1,1990.
 W1 ST6533
 SR0071808 JC: A49

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- IM MEDICINA
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 1,1981-10,1990
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 RIVISTA DELLA ENCICLOPEDIA MEDICA ITALIANA.
 INDEXING BEGAN WITH VOL. 8, NO. 1, 1988.
 W1 ME551HF 0392-6516
 M20210000 JC: MEE
- IM TRANSACTIONS - PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF
 OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLARYNGOLOGY
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 1,1948-42,1990
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 INDEXING BEGAN WITH 18N2,FALL 1965.
 W1 TR228A 0048-3206
 T17720000 JC: WA7

1992 WEEKLY UPDATE SCHEDULE FOR MEDLINE

<u>Entry Month</u>	<u>Updated MEDLINE Available</u>	<u>Date of Entry (DA) Ranges</u>
9201 (EM)	Dec 9	911025-911121*
9202 (EM)	Dec 28	911122-911226
9203 (EM)		
Part 1	Jan 4	911227-920102
Part 2	Jan 11	920103-920109
Part 3	Jan 18	920110-920116
Part 4	Jan 25	920117-920123
9204 (EM)		
Part 1	Feb 1	920124-920130
Part 2	Feb 8	920131-920206
Part 3	Feb 15	920207-920213
Part 4	Feb 22	920214-920220
Part 5	Feb 29	920221-920227
9205 (EM)		
Part 1	Mar 7	920228-920305
Part 2	Mar 14	920306-920312
Part 3	Mar 21	920313-920319
Part 4	Mar 28	920320-920326
9206 (EM)		
Part 1	Apr 4	920327-920402
Part 2	Apr 11	920403-920409
Part 3	Apr 18	920410-920416
Part 4	Apr 25	920417-920423
9207 (EM)		
Part 1	May 2	920424-920430
Part 2	May 9	920501-920507
Part 3	May 16	920508-920514
Part 4	May 23	920515-920521
Part 5	May 30	920522-920528
9208 (EM)		
Part 1	Jun 6	920529-920604
Part 2	Jun 13	920605-920611
Part 3	Jun 20	920612-920618
Part 4	Jun 27	920619-920625

<u>Entry Month</u>	<u>Updated MEDLINE Available</u>	<u>Date of Entry (DA) Ranges</u>
9209 (EM)		
Part 1	Jul 4	920626-920702
Part 2	Jul 11	920706-920709*
Part 3	Jul 18	920710-920716
Part 4	Jul 25	920717-920723
9210 (EM)		
Part 1	Aug 1	920724-920730
Part 2	Aug 8	920731-920806
Part 3	Aug 15	920807-920813
Part 4	Aug 22	920814-920820
Part 5	Aug 29	920821-920827
9211 (EM)		
Part 1	Sep 5	920828-920903
Part 2	Sep 12	920904-920910
Part 3	Sep 19	920911-920917
Part 4	Sep 26	920918-920924
9212 (EM)		
Part 1	Oct 3	920925-921001
Part 2	Oct 10	921002-921008
Part 3	Oct 17	921009-921015
Part 4	Oct 24	921016-921022
Part 5	Oct 31	921023-921029
9301 (EM)	Dec 7	921030-921125*

*Modified because of holiday

Search hint: If a patron wants weekly updates to a search, use the pattern shown below, where SS 1 represents your completed search strategy.

On August 4 - SS 1: ... AND 9210 (EM)

On August 11 - SS 1: ... AND 9210 (EM) AND FROM 920731 TO 920806 (DA)

On August 18 - SS 1: ... AND 9210 (EM) AND FROM 920807 TO 920813 (DA)

On August 25 - SS 1: ... AND 9210 (EM) AND FROM 920814 TO 920820 (DA)

On Sept. 1 - SS 1: ... AND 9210 (EM) AND FROM 920821 TO 920827 (DA)

APPENDIX B

1992 MONTHLY UPDATE SCHEDULE FOR NLM DATABASES

<u>Entry Month</u>	<u>SDILINE Available</u>	<u>HEALTH/ BIOTECHSEEK Available</u>	<u>POPLINE/ CANCERLIT Available</u>	<u>TOXLINE/LIT Available</u>
9201	Dec 9	Dec 9	Jan 4	Jan 11
9202	Dec 28	Jan 4	Feb 1	Feb 8
9203	Jan 25	Feb 1	Mar 7	Mar 14
9204	Feb 29	Mar 7	Apr 4	Apr 11
9205	Mar 28	Apr 4	May 2	May 9
9206	Apr 25	May 2	Jun 6	Jun 13
9207	May 30	Jun 6	Jul 4	Jul 11
9208	Jun 27	Jul 4	Aug 1	Aug 8
9209	Jul 25	Aug 1	Sep 5	Sep 12
9210	Aug 29	Sep 5	Oct 3	Oct 10
9211	Sep 26	Oct 3	Nov 7	Nov 14
9212	Oct 31	Nov 7	Dec 5	Dec 12

December updates for POPLINE, CANCERLIT, AND TOXLINE/TOXLIT are subject to change.

For MEDLINE updates, see the "1992 Weekly Update Schedule for MEDLINE."

For AIDSLINE updates, see the "1992 Update Schedule for AIDSLINE."

1992 UPDATE SCHEDULE FOR AIDSLINE

<u>Entry Month</u>	<u>Updated AIDSLINE Available</u>
9201 (EM)	Dec 31
9202 (EM)	Jan 2
9203 (EM)	
Part 1	Jan 4
Part 2	Jan 11
Part 3	Jan 18
Part 4	Jan 25
Part 5	Feb 4*
9204 (EM)	
Part 1	Feb 1
Part 2	Feb 8
Part 3	Feb 15
Part 4	Feb 22
Part 5	Mar 29
Part 6	Mar 10*
9205 (EM)	
Part 1	Mar 7
Part 2	Mar 14
Part 3	Mar 21
Part 4	Mar 28
Part 5	Apr 7*
9206 (EM)	
Part 1	Apr 4
Part 2	Apr 11
Part 3	Apr 18
Part 4	Apr 25
Part 5	May 5*
9207 (EM)	
Part 1	May 2
Part 2	May 9
Part 3	May 16
Part 4	May 23
Part 5	May 30
Part 6	Jun 9*

<u>Entry Month</u>	<u>Updated AIDSLINE Available</u>
9208 (EM)	
Part 1	Jun 6
Part 2	Jun 13
Part 3	Jun 20
Part 4	Jun 27
Part 5	Jul 7*
9209 (EM)	
Part 1	Jul 4
Part 2	Jul 11
Part 3	Jul 18
Part 4	Jul 25
Part 5	Aug 4*
9210 (EM)	
Part 1	Aug 1
Part 2	Aug 8
Part 3	Aug 15
Part 4	Aug 22
Part 5	Aug 29
Part 6	Sep 8*
9211 (EM)	
Part 1	Sep 5
Part 2	Sep 12
Part 3	Sep 19
Part 4	Sep 26
Part 5	Oct 6*
9212 (EM)	
Part 1	Oct 3
Part 2	Oct 10
Part 3	Oct 17
Part 4	Oct 24
Part 5	Oct 31
Part 6	Nov 10*

* The last update portion includes data derived from HEALTH, CANCERLIT, CATLINE, and AVLINE. The other update portions are the MEDLINE-derived data. Please note that the last update portion to complete the Entry Month routinely occurs about 3 days **after** Part 1 of the next Entry Month is added, e.g., Part 5 of 9203 (EM) is added February 4, after Part 1 of 9204 (EM) which is added on February 1.

**SERIALS CHANGES FOR 1991 YEAR-END PROCESSING
TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991**

TITLE: ACTA BIOTHEORETICA
OLD ABBREV: ACTA BIOTHEOR (LEIDEN)
NEW TA: ACTA BIOTHEOR
UI: A04560000 ISSN: 0001-5342 JC: 0ES

TITLE: ACTA HAEMATOLOGICA
OLD ABBREV: ACTA HAEMATOL (BASEL)
NEW TA: ACTA HAEMATOL
UI: A05715000 ISSN: 0001-5792 JC: 0S8

TITLE: ACTA HISTOCHEMICA
OLD ABBREV: ACTA HISTOCHEM (JENA)
NEW TA: ACTA HISTOCHEM
UI: A05865000 ISSN: 0065-1281 JC: 0UO

TITLE: ACTA HISTOCHEMICA. SUPPLEMENTBAND
OLD ABBREV: ACTA HISTOCHEM SUPPL (JENA)
NEW TA: ACTA HISTOCHEM SUPPL
UI: A05880000 ISSN: 0567-7556 JC: 0U1

TITLE: ACTA HISTORICA SCIENTIARUM NATURALIUM ET MEDICINALIUM
OLD ABBREV: ACTA HIST SCI NAT MED (ODENSE)
NEW TA: ACTA HIST SCI NAT MED
UI: A05940000 ISSN: 0065-1311 JC: 0U2

TITLE: ACTA LEPROLOGICA
OLD ABBREV: ACTA LEPROL (GENEVE)
NEW TA: ACTA LEPROL
UI: A06135000 ISSN: 0001-5938 JC: 1AG

TITLE: ACTA NEUROLOGICA ET PSYCHIATRICA BELGICA
OLD ABBREV: ACTA NEUROL BELG
NEW TA: ACTA NEUROL PSYCHIATR BELG
UI: A07260000 ISSN: 0001-6284 JC: A0P

TITLE: ACTA PAEDIATRICA JAPONICA
OLD ABBREV: ACTA PAEDIATR JPN OVERSEAS ED
NEW TA: ACTA PAEDIATR JPN
UI: A07875000 ISSN: 0374-5600 JC: 1L3

TITLE: ADVANCES IN ENZYMOLOGY AND RELATED AREAS OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY
OLD ABBREV: ADV ENZYMOL RELAT AREAS MOL BIOL
NEW TA: ADV ENZYMOL RELAT AREAS MOL BIOL
UI: A13890000 ISSN: 0065-258X JC: 2LM

TITLE: ADVANCES IN NEPHROLOGY FROM THE NECKER HOSPITAL
OLD ABBREV: ADV NEPHROL
NEW TA: ADV NEPHROL NECKER HOSP
UI: A14595000 ISSN: 0084-5957 JC: 2NV

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ADVANCING CLINICAL CARE
 OLD ABBREV: AD NURSE
 NEW TA: ADV CLIN CARE
 UI: SR0065850 ISSN: 1042-9565 JC: AC8

TITLE: AIDS
 OLD ABBREV: AIDS
 NEW TA: AIDS
 UI: SR0060163 ISSN: 0269-9370 JC: AID

TITLE: AJNR. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NEURORADIOLOGY
 OLD ABBREV: AJNR
 NEW TA: AJNR AM J NEURORADIOL
 UI: A18500000 ISSN: 0195-6108 JC: 3AG

TITLE: ALTERN UND ENTWICKLUNG. AGING AND DEVELOPMENT
 OLD ABBREV: ALTERN ENTWICKL
 NEW TA: ALTERN ENTWICKL AGING DEV
 UI: A22275000 ISSN: 0084-6252 JC: 3B1

TITLE: ALUMNAE MAGAZINE; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY-PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
 OLD ABBREV: ALUMNAE MAG (NY)
 NEW TA: ALUMNAE MAG COLUMBIA UNIV PRESBYT HOSP SCH NURS ALUMNAE ASSOC
 UI: A22335000 ISSN: 0069-634X JC: 3B4

TITLE: ALUMNAE MAGAZINE - JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
 OLD ABBREV: ALUMNAE MAG (BALTIMORE)
 NEW TA: ALUMNAE MAG JOHNS HOPKINS HOSP SCH NURS ALUMNAE ASSOC
 UI: A22350000 ISSN: 0002-6700 JC: 3B2

TITLE: ALUMNI MAGAZINE / COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY-PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
 OLD ABBREV: ALUMNI MAG COLUMBIA UNIV PRESBYT HOSP SCH NURS
 NEW TA: ALUMNI MAG COLUMBIA UNIV PRESBYT HOSP SCH NURS ALUMNI ASSOC
 UI: SR0053891 ISSN: 0898-4093 JC: 3B8

TITLE: ANAIS DE MICROBIOLOGIA
 OLD ABBREV: AN MICROBIOL (RIO DE J)
 NEW TA: AN MICROBIOL (RIO J)
 UI: A27390000 ISSN: 0485-1854 JC: 4JA

TITLE: ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE. INTERNATIONAL ED. IN ENGLISH
 OLD ABBREV: ANGEW CHEM [ENGL]
 NEW TA: ANGEW CHEM INT ED ENGL
 UI: A30510000 ISSN: 0570-0833 JC: 4TF

TITLE: ANNUAL REVIEW OF GERONTOLOGY AND GERIATRICS
 OLD ABBREV: ANN REV GERONTOL GERIATR
 NEW TA: ANNU REV GERONTOL GERIATR
 UI: A54112000 ISSN: 0198-8794 JC: ALN

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ANS. ADVANCES IN NURSING SCIENCE
 OLD ABBREV: ANS
 NEW TA: ANS ADV NURS SCI
 UI: A55330000 ISSN: 0161-9268 JC: 6E9

TITLE: ARCHIVES DES MALADIES DE L APPAREIL DIGESTIF ET DES MALADIES DE LA NUTRITION
 OLD ABBREV: ARCH MAL APPAR DIG
 NEW TA: ARCH MAL APPAR DIG MAL NUTR
 UI: A61365000 ISSN: 0365-4117 JC: 7S0

TITLE: ARCHIVES DES MALADIES DU COEUR ET DES VAISSEAUX
 OLD ABBREV: ARCH MAL COEUR
 NEW TA: ARCH MAL COEUR VAISS
 UI: A61380000 ISSN: 0003-9683 JC: 7SM

TITLE: ARCHIVOS DE ODONTO ESTOMATOLOGIA
 OLD ABBREV: ARCH ODONTOESTOMATOL
 NEW TA: ARCH ODONTO ESTOMATOL
 UI: SR0057842 ISSN: 0213-4144 JC: 7ZD

TITLE: ARKANSAS DENTAL JOURNAL
 OLD ABBREV: ARKANSAS DENT J
 NEW TA: ARK DENT J
 UI: A65715000 ISSN: 0004-1769 JC: 8NH

TITLE: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL [CLINICAL RESEARCH ED.]
 OLD ABBREV: BR MED J [CLIN RES]
 NEW TA: BR MED J (CLIN RES ED)
 UI: B35885000 ISSN: 0267-0623 JC: B4X

TITLE: BZB; BAYERISCHES ZAHNARZTEBLATT, MIT MITTEILUNGEN D. KASSENZAHNARZTLICHEN VEREINIGUNG BAYERN
 OLD ABBREV: BZB
 NEW TA: BZB BAYER ZAHNARZTEBL MITT KASSENZAHNARZTL VER BAYERN
 UI: B59340000 ISSN: 0005-3473 JC: 9KA

TITLE: CA: A CANCER JOURNAL FOR CLINICIANS
 OLD ABBREV: CA
 NEW TA: CA CANCER J CLIN
 UI: C00040000 ISSN: 0007-9235 JC: CB5

TITLE: CDA JOURNAL
 OLD ABBREV: J CALIF DENT ASSOC
 NEW TA: CDA J
 UI: C10380000 ISSN: 0091-4231 JC: CRA

TITLE: CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL
 OLD ABBREV: CHIN MED J [ENGL]
 NEW TA: CHIN MED J (ENGL)
 UI: C18940000 ISSN: 0366-6999 JC: D3B

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: CHUNG-HUA I HSUEH TSA CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL]
 OLD ABBREV: CHIN MED J
 NEW TA: CHUNG HUA I HSUEH TSA CHIH
 UI: C21000000 ISSN: 0376-2491 JC: CDG

TITLE: COMPENDIUM. SUPPLEMENT
 OLD ABBREV: COMPENDIUM
 NEW TA: COMPEND SUPPL
 UI: SR0071471 ISSN: 0734-0338 JC: A4L

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. SERIE III, SCIENCES DE LA VIE
 OLD ABBREV: C R ACAD SCI [IIII]
 NEW TA: C R ACAD SCI III
 UI: SR0053642 ISSN: 0764-4469 JC: CA1

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOMADAIRES DES SEANCES DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES
 OLD ABBREV: C R ACAD SCI [D] (PARIS)
 NEW TA: C R HEBD SEANCES ACAD SCI
 UI: C35100000 ISSN: 0001-4036 JC: A3T

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOMADAIRES DES SEANCES DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. D: SCIENCES NATURELLES
 OLD ABBREV: C R ACAD SCI [D] (PARIS)
 NEW TA: C R ACAD SCI HEBD SEANCES ACAD SCI D
 UI: C35140000 ISSN: 0567-655X JC: C9C

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS DES SEANCES DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. SERIE D, SCIENCES NATURELLES
 OLD ABBREV: C R SEANCES ACAD SCI [D]
 NEW TA: C R SEANCES ACAD SCI D
 UI: C35303000 ISSN: 0567-655X JC: C9E

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS DES SEANCES DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. SERIE III, SCIENCES DE LA VIE
 OLD ABBREV: C R SEANCES ACAD SCI [IIII]
 NEW TA: C R SEANCES ACAD SCI III
 UI: C35310000 ISSN: JC: CA4

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS DES SEANCES DE LA SOCIETE DE BIOLOGIE ET DE SES FILIALES
 OLD ABBREV: C R SOC BIOL (PARIS)
 NEW TA: C R SOC SEANCES SOC BIOL FIL
 UI: C35360000 ISSN: 0037-9026 JC: CA2

TITLE: CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE SUMMARIES / NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
 OLD ABBREV: CONSENS DEV CONF SUMM NATL INST HEALTH
 NEW TA: CONSENS DEV CONF SUMM NATL INST HEALTH
 UI: C45865200 ISSN: 0737-4674 JC: DPR

TITLE: CONSENSUS STATEMENT
 OLD ABBREV: NIH INST HEALTH CONSENSUS DEV CONF CONSENSUS STATEMENT
 NEW TA: CONSENS STATEMENT
 UI: SR0071171 ISSN: JC: A3Q

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL
OLD ABBREV: CURR THER RES
NEW TA: CURR THER RES CLIN EXP
UI: C57460000 ISSN: 0011-393X JC: DMK

TITLE: DE; JOURNAL OF DENTAL ENGINEERING
OLD ABBREV: DE
NEW TA: DE J DENT ENG
UI: D02000000 ISSN: 0385-0129 JC: DZ9

TITLE: DENTAL NEWS
OLD ABBREV: DENT NEWS
NEW TA: DENT NEWS (LOND)
UI: SR0064029 ISSN: JC: E1E

TITLE: EEG-EMG ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ELEKTROENZEPHALOGRAPHIE, ELEKTROMYOGRAPHIE UND VERWANDTE GEBIETE
OLD ABBREV: EEG EMG
NEW TA: EEG EMG Z ELEKTROENZEPHALOGR ELEKTROMYOGR VERWANDTE GEB
UI: E02880000 ISSN: 0012-7590 JC: EED

TITLE: FORTSCHRITTE AUF DEM GEBIETE DER RONTGENSTRAHLEN UND DER NUKLEARMEDIZIN. ERGANZUNGSBAND
OLD ABBREV: FORTSCHR GEB RONTGENSTR NUKLEARMED ERGANZUNGSBAND
NEW TA: FORTSCHR GEB RONTGENSTR NUKLEARMED ERGANZUNGSBD
UI: F12050000 ISSN: 0342-6114 JC: 6R0

TITLE: G.E.N.
OLD ABBREV: GEN
NEW TA: G E N
UI: G03600000 ISSN: 0016-3503 JC: FL2

TITLE: GENETIC ANALYSIS, TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS
OLD ABBREV: GENET ANAL
NEW TA: GENET ANAL TECH APPL
UI: SR0067709 ISSN: 0735-0651 JC: AP4

TITLE: HAEMATOLOGICA
OLD ABBREV: HAEMATOLOGICA (PAVIA)
NEW TA: HAEMATOLOGICA
UI: H00160000 ISSN: 0390-6078 JC: FYB

TITLE: HEALTH EDUCATION
OLD ABBREV: HEALTH EDUC (WASH)
NEW TA: HEALTH EDUC
UI: H04780000 ISSN: 0097-0050 JC: G26

TITLE: HOSPITAL PRACTICE (HOSPITAL EDITION)
OLD ABBREV: HOSP PRACT (HOSP)
NEW TA: HOSP PRACT (HOSP ED)
UI: H19841000 ISSN: 8755-4542 JC: HPH

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: HOSPITAL PRACTICE (OFFICE EDITION)
OLD ABBREV: HOSP PRACT [OFF]
NEW TA: HOSP PRACT (OFF ED)
UI: H19842000 ISSN: 8750-2836 JC: HPO

TITLE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RADIATION BIOLOGY
OLD ABBREV: INT J RADIAT BIOL RELAT STUD PHYS CHEM MED
NEW TA: INT J RADIAT BIOL
UI: SR0063015 ISSN: 0955-3022 JC: IRB

TITLE: JCU; JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ULTRASOUND
OLD ABBREV: JCU
NEW TA: JCU J CLIN ULTRASOUND
UI: J07080000 ISSN: 0091-2751 JC: HTV

TITLE: JOURNAL OF THE CHARLES H. TWEED INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
OLD ABBREV: J CHARLES H. TWEED INT FOUND
NEW TA: J CHARLES H. TWEED INT FOUND
UI: J15610000 ISSN: 0885-3517 JC: IA1

TITLE: JOURNAL OF INHERITED METABOLIC DISEASE
OLD ABBREV: J INHERITED METAB DIS
NEW TA: J INHERIT METAB DIS
UI: J24245000 ISSN: 0141-8955 JC: KY8

TITLE: JOURNAL OF PHOTOCHEMISTRY AND PHOTOBIOLOGY. B, BIOLOGY
OLD ABBREV: J PHOTOCHEM PHOTOBIOLOG [B]
NEW TA: J PHOTOCHEM PHOTOBIOLOG B
UI: SR0061068 ISSN: 1011-1344 JC: JLI

TITLE: JOURNAL OF VOLUNTEER ADMINISTRATION
OLD ABBREV: J VOLUNTEER ADM
NEW TA: J VOLUNT ADM
UI: J41330000 ISSN: 0733-6535 JC: K8R

TITLE: JPMA. JOURNAL OF THE PAKISTAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
OLD ABBREV: JPMA
NEW TA: JPMA J PAK MED ASSOC
UI: J42680000 ISSN: 0030-9982 JC: KGI

TITLE: KRANKENPFLEGE
OLD ABBREV: KRANKENPFL (FRANKFURT)
NEW TA: KRANKENPFLEGE (FRANKF)
UI: K11960000 ISSN: 0002-1008 JC: KXL

TITLE: MCN; AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATERNAL CHILD NURSING
OLD ABBREV: MCN
NEW TA: MCN AM J MATERN CHILD NURS
UI: M08380000 ISSN: 0361-929X JC: MA3

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: METHODS OF INFORMATION IN MEDICINE. SUPPLEMENT
OLD ABBREV: METHODS INF MED
NEW TA: METHODS INF MED SUPPL
UI: M32660000 ISSN: 0580-9525 JC: MVJ

TITLE: MILITARY MEDICINE
OLD ABBREV: MILIT MED
NEW TA: MIL MED
UI: M36140000 ISSN: 0026-4075 JC: N1A

TITLE: MMW. MUNCHENER MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT
OLD ABBREV: MMW
NEW TA: MMW MUNCH MED WOCHENSCHR
UI: M41040000 ISSN: 0341-3098 JC: NMM

TITLE: MMWR. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WEEKLY REPORT
OLD ABBREV: MMWR
NEW TA: MMWR MORB MORTAL WKLY REP
UI: M41060000 ISSN: 0149-2195 JC: NE8

TITLE: MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW
OLD ABBREV: MLR
NEW TA: MON LABOR REV
UI: M40980000 ISSN: 0098-1818 JC: MLR

TITLE: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE CONSENSUS STATEMENT
OLD ABBREV: NATL INST HEALTH CONSENSUS DEV CONF CONSENSUS STATEMENT
NEW TA: NATL INST HEALTH CONSENS DEV CONF CONSENS STATEMENT
UI: SR0050135 ISSN: 1048-566X JC: NIH

TITLE: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE SUMMARIES
OLD ABBREV: NATL INST HEALTH CONSENSUS DEV CONF SUMM
NEW TA: NATL INST HEALTH CONSENS DEV CONF SUMM
UI: N04975000 ISSN: 0195-6213 JC: OBM

TITLE: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE SUMMARY
OLD ABBREV: NATL INST HEALTH CONSENSUS DEV CONF SUMM
NEW TA: NATL INST HEALTH CONSENS DEV CONF SUMM
UI: N04976000 ISSN: JC: NIO

TITLE: NIPPON DENSENBYO GAKKAI ZASSHI
OLD ABBREV: KANSENSHOGAKU ZASSHI
NEW TA: NIPPON DENSENBYO GAKKAI ZASSHI
UI: N24570000 ISSN: 0021-4817 JC: A4S

TITLE: OOQ. OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK QUARTERLY
OLD ABBREV: OOQ
NEW TA: OOQ OCCUP OUTLOOK Q
UI: 007440000 ISSN: 0029-7968 JC: DFN

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: PACE. PACING AND CLINICAL ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY
 OLD ABBREV: PACE
 NEW TA: PACE PACING CLIN ELECTROPHYSIOL
 UI: P00180000 ISSN: 0147-8389 JC: PAB

TITLE: PEDIATRIC PULMONOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT
 OLD ABBREV: PEDIATR PULMONOL
 NEW TA: PEDIATR PULMONOL SUPPL
 UI: SR0069220 ISSN: 1054-187X JC: AMU

TITLE: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
 OLD ABBREV: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY (BERLIN)
 PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIA
 NEW TA: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY (BERL)
 UI: P55660000 ISSN: 0033-3158 JC: QGI

TITLE: QRB. QUALITY REVIEW BULLETIN
 OLD ABBREV: QRB
 NEW TA: QRB QUAL REV BULL
 UI: Q00060000 ISSN: 0097-5990 JC: OKP

TITLE: QUEENSLAND NURSE
 OLD ABBREV: QLD NURS
 NEW TA: QLD NURSE
 UI: Q02935500 ISSN: 0815-936X JC: Q91

TITLE: QUEENSLAND NURSES JOURNAL
 OLD ABBREV: QUEENSL NURSES J
 NEW TA: QLD NURSES J
 UI: Q02940000 ISSN: JC: QLO

TITLE: RESEARCH QUARTERLY FOR EXERCISE AND SPORT
 OLD ABBREV: RES Q
 NEW TA: RES Q EXERC SPORT
 UI: R24730000 ISSN: 0270-1367 JC: R6Y

TITLE: REVISTA DE PEDIATRIE, OBSTETRICA SI GINECOLOGIE. OBSTETRICA SI GINECOLOGIE
 OLD ABBREV: REV PEDIATR OBSTET GINECOL [OBSTET GINECOL]
 NEW TA: REV PEDIATR OBSTET GINECOL OBSTET GINECOL
 UI: R38720000 ISSN: 0377-4961 JC: SZJ

TITLE: REVISTA DE PEDIATRIE, OBSTETRICA SI GINECOLOGIE. PEDIATRIA
 OLD ABBREV: REV PEDIATR OBSTET GINECOL [PEDIATR]
 NEW TA: REV PEDIATR OBSTET GINECOL PEDIATR
 UI: R38740000 ISSN: 0303-8416 JC: SZK

TITLE: ROCZNIKI AKADEMII MEDYCZNEJ IM. JULIANA MARCHLEWSKIEGO W BIALYMSTOKU
 OLD ABBREV: ROCZ AKAD MED BIALYMSTOKU
 NEW TA: ROCZ AKAD MED IM JULIANA MARCHLEWSKIEGO BIALYMST
 UI: R53360000 ISSN: 0067-6489 JC: TXD

TITLE ABBREVIATION CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ROCZNIKI AKADEMII MEDYCZNEJ IM. JULIANA MARCHLEWSKIEGO W BIALYMSTOKU. SUPPLEMENT
OLD ABBREV: ROCZ AKAD MED BIALYMSTOKU SUPPL
NEW TA: ROCZ AKAD MED IM JULIANA MARCHLEWSKIEGO BIALYMST SUPPL
UI: R53380000 ISSN: 0523-1507 JC: TXE

TITLE: ROFO FORTSCHRITTE AUF DEM GEBIETE DER RONTGENSTRAHLEN UND DER NUKLEARMEDIZIN
OLD ABBREV: ROFO
NEW TA: ROFO FORTSCHR GEB RONTGENSTR NUKLEARMED
UI: R53720000 ISSN: 0936-6652 JC: ROF

TITLE: VIATA MEDICALA; REVISTA DE INFORMARE PROFESIONALA SI STIINTIFICA A CADRELOR MEDII SANITARE
OLD ABBREV: VIATA MED [MEDII SANIT]
NEW TA: VIATA MED REV INF PROF STIINT CADRELOR MEDII SANIT
UI: V06280000 ISSN: JC: XC6

TITLE: VIRCHOWS ARCHIV. A. PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY
OLD ABBREV: VIRCHOWS ARCH [PATHOL ANAT]
VIRCHOWS ARCH [PATHOL ANAT]
NEW TA: VIRCHOWS ARCH A PATHOL ANAT HISTOL
UI: V07520000 ISSN: 0340-1227 JC: XD0

TITLE: VIRCHOWS ARCHIV. A, PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY
OLD ABBREV: VIRCHOWS ARCH [A]
J CHARLES H. TWEED INT FOUND
NEW TA: VIRCHOWS ARCH A PATHOL ANAT HISTOPATHOL
UI: V07530000 ISSN: 0174-7398 JC: XD1

TITLE: VIRCHOWS ARCHIV. B. CELL PATHOLOGY
OLD ABBREV: VIRCHOWS ARCH [B]
NEW TA: VIRCHOWS ARCH B CELL PATHOL
UI: V07560000 ISSN: 0340-6075 JC: XD5

TITLE: VIRGINIA MEDICAL QUARTERLY
OLD ABBREV: VA MED
NEW TA: VA MED Q
UI: SR0070612 ISSN: 1052-4231 JC: ALL

TITLE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION MONOGRAPH SERIES
OLD ABBREV: WHO MONOGR SER
NEW TA: WORLD HEALTH ORGAN MONOGR SER
UI: W09520000 ISSN: 0512-3038 JC: XNV

TITLE: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES
OLD ABBREV: WHO TECH REP SER
NEW TA: WORLD HEALTH ORGAN TECH REP SER
UI: W09560000 ISSN: 0512-3054 JC: X05

JOURNAL TITLE CODE CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ACTA HISTOCHEMICA. SUPPLEMENTBAND
ABBREV: ACTA HISTOCHEM SUPPL
OLD JC: MVI
NEW JC: QUI
UI: A05880000 ISSN: 0567-7556

TITLE: ACTA NEUROLOGICA ET PSYCHIATRICA BELGICA
ABBREV: ACTA NEUROL PSYCHIATR BELG
OLD JC: LAK
NEW JC: AOP
UI: A07260000 ISSN: 0001-6284

TITLE: ADVANCING CLINICAL CARE
ABBREV: ADV CLIN CARE
OLD JC: AUR
NEW JC: AC8
UI: SR0065850 ISSN: 1042-9565

TITLE: AMERICAN ANNALS OF THE DEAF
ABBREV: AM ANN DEAF
OLD JC: 2BA
NEW JC: 3BA
UI: A23100000 ISSN: 0002-726X

TITLE: ANNUAL REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGY
ABBREV: ANNU REV PHARMACOL
OLD JC: 61D
NEW JC: 6E3
UI: A54195000 ISSN: 0066-4251

TITLE: ATENEO PARMENSE. ACTA BIO-MEDICA
ABBREV: ATENEO PARMENSE [ACTA BIOMED]
OLD JC: 95N
NEW JC: APA
UI: A70893000 ISSN: 0004-6351

TITLE: CDA JOURNAL
ABBREV: CDA J
OLD JC: JDC
NEW JC: CRA
UI: C10380000 ISSN: 0091-4231

TITLE: CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL
ABBREV: CHIN MED J
OLD JC: D3B
NEW JC: CMJ
UI: SR0000846 ISSN:

TITLE: CHUNG-HUA I HSUEH TSA CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL]
ABBREV: CHUNG HUA I HSUEH TSA CHIH
OLD JC: D3B
NEW JC: CDG
UI: C21000000 ISSN: 0376-2491

JOURNAL TITLE CODE CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: CHUNG-KUO CHUNG YAO TSA CHIH [CHINA JOURNAL OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA]
ABBREV: CHUNG KUO CHUNG YAO TSA CHIH
OLD JC: AUR
NEW JC: AFL
UI: SR0066074 ISSN: 1001-5302

TITLE: COMPENDIUM. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: COMPEND SUPPL
OLD JC: COP
NEW JC: A4L
UI: SR0071471 ISSN: 0734-0338

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOMADAIRES DES SEANCES DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES
ABBREV: C R HEBD SEANCES ACAD SCI
OLD JC: C9C
NIH
NEW JC: A3T
UI: C35100000 ISSN: 0001-4036

TITLE: CONSENSUS STATEMENT
ABBREV: CONSENS STATEMENT
OLD JC: NIH
NEW JC: A3Q
UI: SR0071171 ISSN:

TITLE: EEG-EMG ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ELEKTROENZEPHALOGRAPHIE, ELEKTROMYOGRAPHIE UND VERWANDTE GEBIETE
ABBREV: EEG EMG Z ELEKTROENZEPHALOGR VERWANDTE GEG
OLD JC: JDC
NEW JC: EED
UI: E02880000 ISSN: 0012-7590

TITLE: HEALTH EDUCATION
ABBREV: HEALTH EDUC
OLD JC: R6X
NEW JC: G26
UI: H04780000 ISSN: 0097-0050

TITLE: JOURNAL / AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORD ASSOCIATION
ABBREV: J AM MED REC ASSOC
OLD JC: GJV
NEW JC: GJU
UI: J11895100 ISSN: 0273-9976

TITLE: KRANKENPFLEGE. SOINS INFIRMIERS
ABBREV: KRANKENPFL SOINS INFIRM
OLD JC: KXL
NEW JC: KX7
UI: K11990000 ISSN: 0253-0465

TITLE: METHODS OF INFORMATION IN MEDICINE. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: METHODS INF MED SUPPL
OLD JC: MVI
NEW JC: MVJ
UI: M32660000 ISSN: 0580-9525

JOURNAL TITLE CODE CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: NIPPON DENSENBYO GAKKAI ZASSHI
ABBREV: NIPPON DENSENBYO GAKKAI ZASSHI
OLD JC: IJR
NEW JC: A4S
UI: N24570000 ISSN: 0021-4817

TITLE: NURSING PAPERS
ABBREV: NURS PAP
OLD JC: NPA
NEW JC: O9J
UI: N35140000 ISSN: 0318-1006

TITLE: PEDIATRIC PULMONOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: PEDIATR PULMONOL SUPPL
OLD JC: OWH
NEW JC: AWU
UI: SR0069220 ISSN: 1054-187X

TITLE: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
ABBREV: PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY (BERL)
OLD JC: QGE
NEW JC: QGI
UI: P55660000 ISSN: 0033-3158

TITLE: RESEARCH QUARTERLY FOR EXERCISE AND SPORT
ABBREV: RES Q EXERC SPORT
OLD JC: R6X
NEW JC: R6Y
UI: R24730000 ISSN: 0270-1367

TITLE: VIRCHOWS ARCHIV. A. PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY
ABBREV: VIRCHOWS ARCH A PATHOL ANAT HISTOL
OLD JC: XCZ
NEW JC: XDO
UI: V07520000 ISSN: 0340-1227

TITLE: VIRGINIA MEDICAL QUARTERLY
ABBREV: VA MED Q
OLD JC: X6S
NEW JC: A1L
UI: SR0070612 ISSN: 1052-4231

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ACTA BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA HUNGARICA
 ABBREV: ACTA BIOCHIM BIOPHYS HUNG
 OLD ISSN: 0001-5253
 NEW ISSN: 0237-6261
 UI: SR0058574 JC: OBS

TITLE: ACTA CLINICA ODONTOLOGICA
 ABBREV: ACTA CLIN ODONTOL
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0120-9906
 UI: A05000000 JC: OKZ

TITLE: ACTA HISTOCHEMICA. SUPPLEMENTBAND
 ABBREV: ACTA HISTOCHEM SUPPL
 OLD ISSN: 0026-1270
 NEW ISSN: 0567-7556
 UI: A05880000 JC: QU1

TITLE: ACTA MORPHOLOGICA HUNGARICA
 ABBREV: ACTA MORPHOL HUNG
 OLD ISSN: 0001-6217
 NEW ISSN: 0236-5391
 UI: A07096000 JC: 18C

TITLE: ACTA NEUROLOGICA BELGICA
 ABBREV: ACTA NEUROL BELG
 OLD ISSN: 0300-9008
 NEW ISSN: 0300-9009
 UI: A07215000 JC: 1AK

TITLE: ACTA NEUROLOGICA ET PSYCHIATRICA BELGICA
 ABBREV: ACTA NEUROL PSYCHIATR BELG
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0001-6284
 UI: A07260000 JC: AOP

TITLE: ADMINISTRATION IN SOCIAL WORK
 ABBREV: ADM SOC WORK
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0364-3107
 UI: A12450000 JC: 2H3

TITLE: ADMITTING MANAGEMENT JOURNAL
 ABBREV: ADMIT MANAGE J
 OLD ISSN: 0894-1068
 NEW ISSN:
 UI: SR0063260 JC: AM7

TITLE: ADVANCES IN BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING/BIOTECHNOLOGY
 ABBREV: ADV BIOCHEM ENG BIOTECHNOL
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0724-6145
 UI: A13205000 JC: 2IQ

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ADVANCES IN PHARMACOLOGY
ABBREV: ADV PHARMACOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1054-3589
UI: SR0069318 JC: AXI

TITLE: ADVANCES IN SECOND MESSENGER AND PHOSPHOPROTEIN RESEARCH
ABBREV: ADV SECOND MESSENGER PHOSPHOPROTEIN RES
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1040-7952
UI: SR0062605 JC: AR9

TITLE: ADVANCING CLINICAL CARE
ABBREV: ADV CLIN CARE
OLD ISSN: 0887-2198
NEW ISSN: 1042-9565
UI: SR0065850 JC: AC8

TITLE: AJR. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ROENTGENOLOGY
ABBREV: AJR AM J ROENTGENOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0361-803X
UI: A18540000 JC: 3AE

TITLE: ALLERGY PROCEEDINGS
ABBREV: ALLERGY PROC
OLD ISSN: 1046-9354
NEW ISSN: 1046-9354
UI: SR0064748 JC: FNX

TITLE: ALUMNAE MAGAZINE; COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY-PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
ABBREV: ALUMNAE MAG COLUMBIA UNIV PRESBYT HOSP SCH NURS ALUMNAE ASSOC
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0069-634X
UI: A22335000 JC: 3B4

TITLE: ALUMNAE MAGAZINE - JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF NURSING ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION
ABBREV: ALUMNAE MAG JOHNS HOPKINS HOSP SCH NURS ALUMNAE ASSOC
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0002-6700
UI: A22350000 JC: 3B2

TITLE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL GENETICS. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: AM J MED GENET SUPPL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1040-3787
UI: SR0060065 JC: AJM

TITLE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF REPRODUCTIVE IMMUNOLOGY
ABBREV: AM J REPROD IMMUNOL
OLD ISSN: 8755-8920
NEW ISSN: 1046-7408
UI: SR0065978 JC: AEZ

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE. INTERNATIONAL ED. IN ENGLISH
ABBREV: ANGEW CHEM INT ED ENGL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0570-0833
UI: A30510000 JC: 4TF

TITLE: ANNALI SCLAVO. COLLANA MONOGRAFICA
ABBREV: ANN SCLAVO COLLANA MONOGR
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0003-472X
UI: SR0058811 JC: ASC

TITLE: ANNALS OF OTOLGY, RHINOLOGY, AND LARYNGOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: ANN OTOL RHINOL LARYNGOL SUPPL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0378-7966
UI: 0096-8056
A35295000 JC: 5Q3

TITLE: ANNUAL REVIEW OF PHARMACOLOGY
ABBREV: ANNU REV PHARMACOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0066-4251
UI: A54195000 JC: 6E3

TITLE: ARCHIVES OF HISTOLOGY AND CYTOLOGY
ABBREV: ARCH HISTOL CYTOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0914-9465
UI: SR0062475 JC: ARO

TITLE: ATENEIO PARMENSE. SEZIONE I. ACTA BIO-MEDICA
ABBREV: ATENEIO PARMENSE [I]
OLD ISSN: 0390-7953
NEW ISSN: 0390-7953
UI: A70905000 JC: 95N

TITLE: AUSTRALASIAN NURSES JOURNAL
ABBREV: AUSTRALAS NURSES J
OLD ISSN: 0377-5356
NEW ISSN: 0301-018X
UI: SR0054522 JC: 9IS

TITLE: AVANCES EN PERIODONCIA
ABBREV: AV PERIODONCIA
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1130-1457
UI: SR0066335 JC: ARG

TITLE: BEITRAGE ZUR INFUSIONSTHERAPIE
ABBREV: BEITR INFUSIONTHER
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1011-6974
UI: SR0063715 JC: BZI

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: BIOCHIMIE
 ABBREV: BIOCHIMIE
 OLD ISSN: 0300-9004
 NEW ISSN: 0300-9084
 UI: B15380000 JC: A14

TITLE: BIOLOGICAL STRUCTURES AND MORPHOGENESIS
 ABBREV: BIOL STRUCT MORPHOG
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0989-8972
 UI: SR0062674 JC: A3D

TITLE: BMJ
 ABBREV: BMJ
 OLD ISSN: 0267-0623
 NEW ISSN: 0959-8138
 UI: SR0064581 JC: BMJ

TITLE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PRACTICE. SYMPOSIUM SUPPLEMENT
 ABBREV: BR J CLIN PRACT SYMP SUPPL
 OLD ISSN: 0262-8768
 NEW ISSN: 0262-8767
 UI: B34550000 JC: AVL

TITLE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF GENERAL PRACTICE
 ABBREV: BR J GEN PRACT
 OLD ISSN: 0035-8797
 NEW ISSN: 0960-1643
 UI: SR0067548 JC: ARK

TITLE: BROOKINGS REVIEW
 ABBREV: BROOKINGS REV
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0745-1253
 UI: B36610000 JC: BRR

TITLE: BULLETIN OF THE NINTH DISTRICT DENTAL SOCIETY
 ABBREV: BULL NINTH DIST DENT SOC
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0070-3710
 UI: B50180000 JC: BQF

TITLE: CALCIFIED TISSUE INTERNATIONAL
 ABBREV: CALCIF TISSUE INT
 OLD ISSN: 0171-976X
 NEW ISSN: 0171-967X
 UI: C01910000 JC: CGH

TITLE: CANADIAN FORCES DENTAL SERVICES BULLETIN
 ABBREV: CAN FORCES DENT SERV BULL
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0715-6774
 UI: C03675000 JC: CHR

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: CDA JOURNAL
 ABBREV: CDA J
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0091-4231
 UI: C10380000 JC: CRA

TITLE: CHEN TZU YEN CHIU [ACUPUNCTURE RESEARCH]
 ABBREV: CHEN TZU YEN CHIU
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 1000-0607
 UI: A11804000 JC: DBA

TITLE: CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL
 ABBREV: CHIN MED J (ENGL)
 OLD ISSN: 0300-2578
 NEW ISSN: 0366-6999
 UI: C18940000 JC: D3B

TITLE: CHRISTIAN NURSE INTERNATIONAL
 ABBREV: CHRIST NURSE INT
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 1010-7355
 UI: SR0060463 JC: CNI

TITLE: CHUNG-HUA CHENG HSING SHAO SHANG WAI KO TSA CHIH [CHINESE JOURNAL OF PLASTIC SURGERY AND BURNS]
 ABBREV: CHUNG HUA CHENG HSING SHAO SHANG WAI KO TSA CHIH
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 1000-7806
 UI: SR0054760 JC: CHI

TITLE: CHUNG-HUA I HSUEH TSA CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL]
 ABBREV: CHUNG HUA I HSUEH TSA CHIH
 OLD ISSN: 0300-2578
 NEW ISSN: 0300-2578
 NEW ISSN: 0376-2491
 UI: C21000000 JC: CDG

TITLE: CHUNG-HUA KOU CHIANG I HSUEH TSA CHIH [CHINESE JOURNAL OF STOMATOLOGY]
 ABBREV: CHUNG HUA KOU CHIANG HSUEH TSA CHIH
 OLD ISSN: 0412-4014
 NEW ISSN: 1002-0098
 UI: SR0061000 JC: D7R

TITLE: CHUNG-HUA YEN KO TSA CHIH [CHINESE JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY]
 ABBREV: CHUNG HUA YEN KO TSA CHIH
 OLD ISSN:
 NEW ISSN: 0412-4081
 UI: C21235000 JC: D9K

TITLE: CHUNG-KUO CHUNG YAO TSA CHIH [CHINA JOURNAL OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA]
 ABBREV: CHUNG KUO CHUNG YAO TSA CHIH
 OLD ISSN: 0254-0029
 NEW ISSN: 0887-2198
 NEW ISSN: 1001-5302
 UI: SR0066074 JC: AFL

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: CIRUGIA PEDIATRICA
ABBREV: CIR PEDIATR
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0214-1221
UI: SR0062519 JC: AVE

TITLE: CLEFT PALATE-CRANIOFACIAL JOURNAL
ABBREV: CLEFT PALATE CRANIOFAC J
OLD ISSN: 0009-8701
NEW ISSN: 1055-6656
UI: SR0070391 JC: AOR

TITLE: COMPENDIUM. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: COMPEND SUPPL
OLD ISSN: 0894-1009
NEW ISSN: 0734-0338
UI: SR0071471 JC: A4L

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. SERIE III, SCIENCES DE LA VIE
ABBREV: C R ACAD SCI III
OLD ISSN: 0249-6313
NEW ISSN: 0764-4469
UI: SR0053642 JC: CA1

TITLE: COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOMADAIRES DES SEANCES DE L ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. D: SCIENCES NATURELLES
ABBREV: C R ACAD SCI HEBD SEANCES ACAD SCI D
OLD ISSN: 0001-4036
NEW ISSN: 0567-655X
UI: C35140000 JC: C9C

TITLE: CONSENSUS STATEMENT
ABBREV: CONSENS STATEMENT
OLD ISSN: 1048-566X
NEW ISSN:
UI: SR0071171 JC: A3Q

TITLE: CONTINUUM
ABBREV: CONTINUUM
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0195-6043
UI: C47416000 JC: CRP

TITLE: CONTRACT INTERIORS
ABBREV: CONTRACT INTER
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0148-012X
UI: C47520000 JC: HIE

TITLE: CZECHOSLOVAK MEDICINE
ABBREV: CZECH MED
OLD ISSN: 0034-6497
NEW ISSN: 0139-9179
UI: C59180000 JC: D91

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: DENTAL HISTORIAN
ABBREV: DENT HIST
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0958-6687
UI: SR0061642 JC: DHI

TITLE: DENTAL PRACTICE MANAGEMENT
ABBREV: DENT PRACT MANAGE
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0827-1305
UI: SR0054758 JC: EA3

TITLE: EEG-EMG ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ELEKTROENZEPHALOGRAPHIE, ELEKTROMYOGRAPHIE UND VERWANDTE GEBIETE
ABBREV: EEG EMG Z ELEKTROENZEPHALOGR VERWANDTE GEG
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0012-7590
UI: E02880000 JC: EED

TITLE: ENDODONCIA
ABBREV: ENDODONCIA
OLD ISSN: 0212-4688
NEW ISSN: 0212-4688
UI: SR0069303 JC: AH9

TITLE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ABBREV: EUR J CLIN MICROBIOL INFECT DIS
OLD ISSN: 0722-2211
NEW ISSN: 0934-9723
UI: SR0062107 JC: EM5

TITLE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF DRUG METABOLISM AND PHARMACOKINETICS
ABBREV: EUR J DRUG METAB PHARMACOKINET
OLD ISSN: 0378-7966
NEW ISSN: 0378-7966
NEW ISSN: 0398-7639
UI: E16080000 JC: ENE

TITLE: FAG TIDSSKRIFTET SYKEPLEIEN
ABBREV: FAG TIDSSKR SYKEPLEIEN
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0039-7628
UI: SR0068382 JC: ATF

TITLE: FDA CONSUMER
ABBREV: FDA CONSUM
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0362-1332
UI: F02860000 JC: FOK

TITLE: FNIB INFO
ABBREV: FNIB INFO
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0774-935X
UI: SR0067218 JC: AKR

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: FOLIA MEDICA
ABBREV: FOLIA MED (PLOVDIV)
OLD ISSN: 0430-8638
NEW ISSN: 0204-8043
UI: F08480000 JC: F19

TITLE: FORTSCHRITTE AUF DEM GEBIETE DER RONTGENSTRAHLEN UND DER NUKLEARMEDIZIN. ERGANZUNGSBAND
ABBREV: FORTSCHR GEB RONTGENSTR NUKLEARMED ERGANZUNGSBD
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0342-6114
UI: F12050000 JC: 6R0

TITLE: GACETA SANITARIA
ABBREV: GAC SANIT
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0213-9111
UI: SR0060731 JC: GSZ

TITLE: GIORNALE DI CHIRURGIA
ABBREV: G CHIR
OLD ISSN: 0391-995
NEW ISSN: 0391-9005
UI: SR0051240 JC: AVI

TITLE: GLOBE
ABBREV: GLOBE
OLD ISSN: 0319-0714
NEW ISSN:
UI: SR0055740 JC: KDL

TITLE: HAWAII NURSE
ABBREV: HAWAII NURSE
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1047-4749
UI: SR0065913 JC: AD6

TITLE: HEAD AND NECK
ABBREV: HEAD NECK
OLD ISSN: 0148-6403
NEW ISSN: 1043-3074
UI: SR0064750 JC: G1P

TITLE: HEALTH CARE FINANCING REVIEW
ABBREV: HEALTH CARE FINANC REV
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0195-8631
UI: H04135500 JC: GHX

TITLE: HEALTH LAW IN CANADA
ABBREV: HEALTH LAW CAN
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0226-8841
UI: H06164000 JC: GBB

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: HEALTHCARE MANAGEMENT FORUM
ABBREV: HEALTHC MANAGE FORUM
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0840-4704
UI: SR0062238 JC: HFF

TITLE: HEALTHTEXAS
ABBREV: HEALTHTEXAS
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1048-4167
UI: SR0064837 JC: G2B

TITLE: IMMUNOBIOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: IMMUNOBIOL SUPPL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0722-6365
UI: SR0061850 JC: IMU

TITLE: IMPRESSIONS
ABBREV: IMPRESSIONS (ORANGE)
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0890-8346
UI: I06620100 JC: GMG

TITLE: INTERCOM
ABBREV: INTERCOM (DES MOINES)
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0273-9127
UI: I19090000 JC: INT

TITLE: INTERIORS
ABBREV: INTERIORS
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0164-8470
UI: I19490000 JC: GOU

TITLE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RADIATION BIOLOGY
ABBREV: INT J RADIAT BIOL
OLD ISSN: 0020-7616
NEW ISSN: 0955-3022
UI: SR0063015 JC: IRB

TITLE: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR VITAMIN AND NUTRITION RESEARCH. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: INT J VITAM NUTR RES SUPPL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0373-0883
UI: SR0055680 JC: IJV

TITLE: INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR VITAMIN- UND ERNÄHRUNGSFORSCHUNG. BEIHEFT
ABBREV: INT Z VITAM ERNÄHRUNGSFORSCH BEIH
OLD ISSN: 0373-0883
NEW ISSN: 0375-9075
UI: I35940000 JC: GUZ

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: JAHRESBERICHT / SCHWEIZERISCHE AKADEMIE DER MEDIZINISCHEN WISSENSCHAFTEN
ABBREV: JAHRESBER SCHWEIZ AKAD MED WISS
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1016-1562
UI: SR0066496 JC: AHL

TITLE: JOURNAL / AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORD ASSOCIATION
ABBREV: J AM MED REC ASSOC
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0273-9976
UI: J11895100 JC: GJU

TITLE: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORD ASSOCIATION
ABBREV: J AM MED REC ASSOC
OLD ISSN: 0025-7486
NEW ISSN: 0273-9976
UI: J11896000 JC: GJV

TITLE: JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION
ABBREV: J CALIF DENT ASSOC
OLD ISSN: 1043-2256
NEW ISSN: 0074-6424
UI: SR0065098 JC: JDC

TITLE: JOURNAL OF CARDIOVASCULAR PHARMACOLOGY
ABBREV: J CARDIOVASC PHARMACOL
OLD ISSN: 0160-2446
NEW ISSN: 0160-2246
UI: J15360000 JC: K78

TITLE: JOURNAL OF THE CHARLES H. TWEED INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION
ABBREV: J CHARLES H. TWEED INT FOUND
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0885-3517
UI: J15610000 JC: IA1

TITLE: JOURNAL - CONNECTICUT STATE DENTAL ASSOCIATION
ABBREV: J CONN STATE DENT ASSOC
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0010-6232
UI: J17680000 JC: HVZ

TITLE: JOURNAL OF CONTINUING EDUCATION IN NURSING
ABBREV: J CONTIN EDUC NURS
OLD ISSN: 0022-0125
NEW ISSN: 0022-0124
UI: J17840000 JC: HWD

TITLE: JOURNAL OF DENTAL HYGIENE
ABBREV: J DENT HYG
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1043-254X
UI: SR0064220 JC: JDH

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY
ABBREV: J EXP PATHOL (OXFORD)
OLD ISSN: 0007-1021
NEW ISSN: 0958-4625
UI: SR0067804 JC: AQA

TITLE: JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL ZOOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: J EXP ZOOL SUPPL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0022-104X
UI: SR0067810 JC: AQU

TITLE: JOURNAL OF KOREAN MEDICAL SCIENCE
ABBREV: J KOREAN MED SCI
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1011-8934
UI: SR0058704 JC: AH4

TITLE: JOURNAL / NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HOSPITAL DEVELOPMENT
ABBREV: J NATL ASSOC HOSP DEV
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0196-4933
UI: SR0054299 JC: J7E

TITLE: JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY
ABBREV: J PHARM PHARMACOL
OLD ISSN: 0022-3573
NEW ISSN: 0373-1022
UI: J34620000 JC: JNR

TITLE: JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH
ABBREV: J R SOC HEALTH
OLD ISSN: 0035-9238
NEW ISSN: 0264-0325
UI: J37610000 JC: JX3

TITLE: JOURNAL OF RURAL HEALTH
ABBREV: J RURAL HEALTH
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0890-765X
UI: SR0053627 JC: JX4

TITLE: JOURNAL OF STATE GOVERNMENT
ABBREV: J STATE GOV
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1043-2248
UI: SR0061104 JC: JZG

TITLE: JOURNAL OF VOLUNTEER ADMINISTRATION
ABBREV: J VOLUNT ADM
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0733-6535
UI: J41330000 JC: K8R

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: JOURNALEN SYKEPLEIEN
ABBREV: J SYKEPLEIEN
OLD ISSN:

NEW ISSN: 0802-9776
UI: SR0068381 JC: ATG

TITLE: KANGOGAKU ZASSHI. JAPANESE JOURNAL OF NURSING
ABBREV: KANGOGAKU ZASSHI
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0386-9830
UI: K01740000 JC: KMM

TITLE: KANSENSHOGAKU ZASSHI. JOURNAL OF THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES
ABBREV: KANSENSHOGAKU ZASSHI
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0387-5911
UI: K02440000 JC: IJR

TITLE: KOREAN JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
ABBREV: KOREAN J OPHTHALMOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1011-8942
UI: SR0061168 JC: KJO

TITLE: KRANKENPFLEGE
ABBREV: KRANKENPFLEGE (FRANKF)
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0002-1008
UI: K11960000 JC: KXL

TITLE: KRANKENPFLEGE. SOINS INFIRMIERS
ABBREV: KRANKENPFL SOINS INFIRM
OLD ISSN: 0002-1008
NEW ISSN: 0253-0465
UI: K11990000 JC: KX7

TITLE: LABORATORNOE DELO
ABBREV: LAB DELO
OLD ISSN: 0023-6748
NEW ISSN: 0023-6749
UI: L00700000 JC: KYU

TITLE: MCGILL DENTAL REVIEW
ABBREV: MCGILL DENT REV
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0024-9025
UI: M08140000 JC: LM2

TITLE: MEDICAL TOXICOLOGY AND ADVERSE DRUG EXPERIENCE
ABBREV: MED TOXICOL ADVERSE DRUG EXP
OLD ISSN: 0113-5244
NEW ISSN: 0112-5966
UI: SR0060528 JC: MTD

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: MENTAL HEALTH NURSING
ABBREV: MENT HEALTH NURS
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0957-0780
UI: SR0061626 JC: MHN

TITLE: METHODS OF INFORMATION IN MEDICINE. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: METHODS INF MED SUPPL
OLD ISSN: 0026-1270
NEW ISSN: 0580-9525
UI: M32660000 JC: MVJ

TITLE: MMWR CDC SURVEILLANCE SUMMARIES
ABBREV: MMWR CDC SURVEILL SUMM
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0892-3787
UI: SR0050062 JC: NE9

TITLE: MOLECULAR AND CHEMICAL NEUROPATHOLOGY
ABBREV: MOL CHEM NEUROPATHOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1044-7393
UI: SR0064824 JC: AB3

TITLE: MONOGRAPHS / NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
ABBREV: MONOGR NATL CANCER INST
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1052-6773
UI: SR0068647 JC: ATR

TITLE: NAACOG NEWSLETTER
ABBREV: NAACOG NEWSL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0889-0579
UI: N00025000 JC: NN2

TITLE: NASNEWSLETTER
ABBREV: NASNEWSLETTER
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1047-4757
UI: SR0065454 JC: UIO

TITLE: NATIONAL DENTAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL
ABBREV: NATL DENT ASSOC J
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1050-530X
UI: SR0052001 JC: NDA

TITLE: NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE CONSENSUS STATEMENT
ABBREV: NATL INST HEALTH CONSENS DEV CONF CONSENS STATEMENT
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1048-566X
UI: SR0050135 JC: NIH

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: NATIONAL MEDICAL CARE UTILIZATION AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY. SERIES B, DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
ABBREV: NATL MED CARE UTIL EXPEND SURV B
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0895-2728
UI: SR0059447 JC: AMP

TITLE: NEUROENDOCRINOLOGY
ABBREV: NEUROENDOCRINOLOGY
OLD ISSN: 0028-3825
NEW ISSN: 0028-3835
UI: N12700000 JC: NY8

TITLE: NIDA RESEARCH MONOGRAPH
ABBREV: NIDA RES MONOGR
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1046-9516
UI: SR0063548 JC: NRM

TITLE: NIPPON DENSENBYO GAKKAI ZASSHI
ABBREV: NIPPON DENSENBYO GAKKAI ZASSHI
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0021-4817
UI: N24570000 JC: A4S

TITLE: NURSING STANDARD
ABBREV: NJRS STAND
OLD ISSN: 0029-6579
NEW ISSN: 0029-6570
UI: SR0069015 JC: AWH

TITLE: NUTRITION AND HEALTH
ABBREV: NUTR HEALTH
OLD ISSN: 0260-1061
NEW ISSN: 0260-1060
UI: N35775000 JC: OBI

TITLE: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY
ABBREV: OCCUP HEALTH SAF
OLD ISSN: 0362-4046
NEW ISSN: 0362-4064
UI: 001680000 JC: ODE

TITLE: ODONTOSTOMATOLOGIKE PROODOS
ABBREV: ODONTOSTOMATOL PROODOS
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0029-8506
UI: 003080000 JC: OF4

TITLE: ORTHODONTIKE EPITHEORESE
ABBREV: ORTHOD EPITHEORESE
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN:
UI: SR0068869 JC: AUK

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: OTOLARYNGOLOGY
ABBREV: OTOLARYNGOLOGY
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0161-6439
UI: 013340000 JC: ON5

TITLE: OTOLARYNGOLOGY - HEAD AND NECK SURGERY
ABBREV: OTOLARYNGOL HEAD NECK SURG
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0194-5998
UI: SR0054464 JC: ON8

TITLE: PARODONTOLOGIA E STOMATOLOGIA (NUOVA)
ABBREV: PARODONTOL STOMATOL (NUOVA)
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0301-1429
UI: SR0053076 JC: OR8

TITLE: PEDIATRIC PULMONOLOGY. SUPPLEMENT
ABBREV: PEDIATR PULMONOL SUPPL
OLD ISSN: 8755-6863
NEW ISSN: 1054-187X
UI: SR0069220 JC: AWU

TITLE: PERSPECTIVES
ABBREV: PERSPECTIVES
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0831-7445
UI: SR0051880 JC: OZL

TITLE: PHOTODERMATOLOGY, PHOTOIMMUNOLOGY AND PHOTOMEDICINE
ABBREV: PHOTODERMATOL PHOTOIMMUNOL PHOTOMED
OLD ISSN: 0108-9684
NEW ISSN: 0905-4383
UI: SR0069099 JC: AWP

TITLE: PHYSICIAN EXECUTIVE
ABBREV: PHYSICIAN EXEC
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0898-2759
UI: SR0056745 JC: PBR

TITLE: PHYSIOLOGIE
ABBREV: PHYSIOLOGIE
OLD ISSN: 0035-399X
NEW ISSN: 1011-6206
UI: P15120000 JC: P7P

TITLE: PRAXIS DER KINDERPSYCHOLOGIE UND KINDERPSYCHIATRIE. BEIHEFT
ABBREV: PRAX KINDERPSYCHOL KINDERPSYCHIATR BEIH
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0085-5073
UI: P22820000 JC: PJ5

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: PREVENZIONE E ASSISTENZA DENTALE
ABBREV: PREV ASSIST DENT
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0393-9960
UI: SR0055287 JC: PEA

TITLE: PROFESSIONI INFERMIERISTICHE
ABBREV: PROF INFERM
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0033-0205
UI: P45080000 JC: PZN

TITLE: PSYCHIATRIE, NEUROLOGIE UND MEDIZINISCHE PSYCHOLOGIE. BEIHEFTE
ABBREV: PSYCHIATR NEUROL MED PSYCHOL BEIH
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0555-5469
UI: P53600000 JC: QAT

TITLE: PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS
ABBREV: PUBLIC HEALTH REP
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0033-3549
UI: P57360000 JC: QJA

TITLE: REPORT / GROUP FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
ABBREV: REP GROUP ADV PSYCHIATRY
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0888-3394
UI: SR0052166 JC: RBI

TITLE: RESEARCH QUARTERLY FOR EXERCISE AND SPORT
ABBREV: RES Q EXERC SPORT
OLD ISSN: 0034-5377
NEW ISSN: 0270-1367
UI: R24730000 JC: R6Y

TITLE: RESEARCH REPORT / HEALTH EFFECTS INSTITUTE
ABBREV: RES REP HEALTH EFF INST
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1041-5505
UI: SR0063116 JC: AH8

TITLE: REVISIONES SOBRE BIOLOGIA CELULAR
ABBREV: REVIS BIOL CELULAR
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0213-7119
UI: SR0061149 JC: REI

TITLE: REVISTA EUROPEA DE ODONTO-ESTOMATOLOGIA
ABBREV: REV EUR ODONTOESTOMATOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0214-8668
UI: SR0065536 JC: ABP

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: REVISTA DA FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA FZL
ABBREV: REV FACULDADE ODONTOL FZL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0103-4391
UI: SR0066777 JC: ATQ

TITLE: REVISTA DEL MUSEO DE LA FACULTAD DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BUENOS AIRES
ABBREV: REV MUSEO FAC ODONTOL B AIRES
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0327-2745
UI: SR0058485 JC: RBO

TITLE: REVUE FRANCAISE DE TRANSFUSION ET D HEMOBIOLOGIE
ABBREV: REV FR TRANSFUS HEMOBIOL
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1140-4639
UI: SR0065540 JC: ABM

TITLE: RIVISTA DELL INFERMIERE
ABBREV: RIV INFERM
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1120-3803
UI: R50726000 JC: TJ6

TITLE: ROGERIAN NURSING SCIENCE NEWS
ABBREV: ROGERIAN NURS SCI NEWS
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1050-9089
UI: SR0067753 JC: AP8

TITLE: SCHWEIZER ARCHIV FUR NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE
ABBREV: SCHWEIZ ARCH NEUROL PSYCHIATR
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0258-7661
UI: SR0053764 JC: UEX

TITLE: SERVIR
ABBREV: SERVIR
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0871-2379
UI: SR0054878 JC: U04

TITLE: SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY AND PSYCHIATRIC EPIDEMIOLOGY
ABBREV: SOC PSYCHIATRY PSYCHIATR EPIDEMIOL
OLD ISSN: 0037-7813
NEW ISSN: 0933-7954
UI: SR0062104 JC: UVP

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: SOCIETY FOR NURSING HISTORY GAZETTE
ABBREV: SOC NURS HIST GAZ
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0886-9278
UI: SR0053478 JC: UVS

TITLE: SOINS. PSYCHIATRIE
ABBREV: SOINS PSYCHIATR
OLD ISSN: 0038-0814
NEW ISSN: 0241-6972
UI: S30548000 JC: UUU

TITLE: SOUTH CAROLINA NURSE
ABBREV: S C NURSE
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 1046-7394
UI: SR0065330 JC: AB2

TITLE: SUDHOFFS ARCHIV; ZEITSCHRIFT FUR WISSENSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE. BEIHEFTE
ABBREV: SUDHOFFS ARCH BEIH
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0341-0773
UI: S45760100 JC: V85

TITLE: SURGICAL AND RADIOLOGIC ANATOMY
ABBREV: SURG RADIOL ANAT
OLD ISSN: 0930-312X
NEW ISSN: 0930-1038
UI: SR0057235 JC: VBE

TITLE: SWISS DENT
ABBREV: SWISS DENT
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0251-1657
UI: S49983000 JC: V8H

TITLE: TODAYS FDA
ABBREV: TODAYS FDA
OLD ISSN: 0886-5094
NEW ISSN: 1048-5317
UI: SR0066987 JC: AS1

TITLE: TVZ
ABBREV: TVZ
OLD ISSN: 033--456
NEW ISSN: 0924-7955
UI: SR0066351 JC: AGH

TITLE: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO DENTAL JOURNAL
ABBREV: UNIV TOR DENT J
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0843-5812
UI: SR0061637 JC: EI8

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: VETERINARNI MEDICINA
ABBREV: VET MED (PRAHA)
OLD ISSN: 0590-5214
NEW ISSN: 0375-8427
UI: V05440000 JC: XBP

TITLE: VIATA MEDICALA; REVISTA DE INFORMARE PROFESIONALA SI STIINTIFICA A CADRELOR MEDII SANITARE
ABBREV: VIATA MED REV INF PROF STIINT CADRELOR MEDII SANIT
OLD ISSN: 0042-5036
NEW ISSN:
UI: V06280000 JC: XC6

TITLE: VIRCHOWS ARCHIV. A. PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY
ABBREV: VIRCHOWS ARCH A PATHOL ANAT HISTOL
OLD ISSN: 0042-6423
NEW ISSN: 0340-1227
UI: V07520000 JC: XD0

TITLE: VIRGINIA MEDICAL QUARTERLY
ABBREV: VA MED Q
OLD ISSN: 0146-3616
NEW ISSN: 1052-4231
UI: SR0070612 JC: A1L

TITLE: VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. SERIES 4: DOCUMENTS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS
ABBREV: VITAL HEALTH STAT [4]
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0083-2073
UI: V08780000 JC: XE3

TITLE: VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS. SERIES 5, COMPARATIVE INTERNATIONAL VITAL AND HEALTH STATISTICS REPORTS
ABBREV: VITAL HEALTH STAT 5
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0892-8959
UI: V08785000 JC: AVM

TITLE: WASHINGTON NURSE
ABBREV: WASH NURSE
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0734-5666
UI: W00760000 JC: XMV

TITLE: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR LYMPHOLOGIE. JOURNAL OF LYMPHOLOGY
ABBREV: Z LYMPHOL
OLD ISSN: 0344-8554
NEW ISSN: 0343-8554
UI: Z04320000 JC: XYW

TITLE: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR NATURFORSCHUNG. SECTION C. JOURNAL OF BIOSCIENCES
ABBREV: Z NATURFORSCH [C]
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0341-0382
UI: SR0065768 JC: ACL

ISSN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: ZEITSCHRIFT FUR UNFALLCHIRURGIE, VERSICHERUNGSMEDIZIN UND BERUFSKRANKHEITEN
ABBREV: Z UNFALLCHIR VERSICHERUNGSMED BERUFSKR
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0040-3603
UI: Z05970000 JC: Y1N

TITLE: ZENTRALBLATT FUR BAKTERIOLOGIE, MIKROBIOLOGIE UND HYGIENE. SERIE B, UMWELTHYGIENE,
KRANKENHAUSHYGIENE, ARBEITSHYGIENE, PRAVENTIVE MEDIZIN
ABBREV: ZENTRALBL BAKTERIOL MIKROBIOL HYG [B]
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0932-6073
UI: SR0056755 JC: Y56

TITLE: ZENTRALBLATT FUR VETERINARMEDIZIN. REIHE A
ABBREV: ZENTRALBL VETERINARMED [A]
OLD ISSN:
NEW ISSN: 0721-0981
NEW ISSN: 0931-184X
UI: Z07400000 JC: Y70

ZN CHANGES FOR 1991

TITLE: CARDIOVASCULAR AND INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY
ABBREV: CARDIOVASC INTERVENT RADIOL
OLD ZN: Z1.542.315.570
NEW ZN: Z1.107.567.875
UI: C07570000 ISSN: 0174-1551 JC: COM

TITLE: EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION
ABBREV: EUR J CLIN INVEST
OLD ZN: Z1.542.315.570
NEW ZN: Z1.542.363.300
UI: E16040000 ISSN: 0014-2972 JC: EN3

TITLE: JOURNAL OF MOLECULAR EVOLUTION
ABBREV: J MOL EVOL
OLD ZN: Z1.542.315.570
NEW ZN: Z1.107.567.875
UI: J30380000 ISSN: 0022-2844 JC: J76

TITLE: LUNG
ABBREV: LUNG
OLD ZN: Z1.542.315.570
NEW ZN: Z1.107.567.875
UI: L13460000 ISSN: 0341-2040 JC: LA2

TITLE: MEDICINE AND LAW
ABBREV: MED LAW
OLD ZN: Z1.542.315
NEW ZN: Z1.58.349.843
UI: M22155000 ISSN: 0723-1393 JC: MAL

TITLE: SOCIETY FOR APPLIED BACTERIOLOGY SYMPOSIUM SERIES
ABBREV: SOC APPL BACTERIOL SYMP SER
OLD ZN: Z1.107.567.875
NEW ZN: Z1.542.363.300
UI: S29700000 ISSN: 0300-9610 JC: UTS

1992 MeSH HEADING PRE-EXPLOSIONS

APPENDIX E

<u>Pre-Explosion Name (PX)</u>	<u>Tree Numbers where Included Terms may be Found</u>
ABNORMALITIES	C16.131
ADULT	M1.471.116
ANTIBIOTICS	D20.85
ANTIBODIES	D24.611.125
BACTERIA	B3
BACTERIAL INFECTIONS	C1.252
BEHAVIOR	F1.145
BEHAVIOR A#D BEHAVIOR MECHANISMS	F1
BEHAVIORIAL A#D MENTAL DISORDERS	F3
BIOCHEM PHENOM METAB	G6
BLOOD PROTEINS	D12.776.124
BRAIN	A8.186.211
CARBOHYDRATES	D9.203
CARDIOVASCULAR AGENTS	D18
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES	C14
CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	A7
CELLS	A11
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM	A8.186
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES	C10.228
CHEMISTRY, ANALYTICAL	E5.196; H1.181.278
CHILD	M1.471.392
CIRCULATORY, RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY	G9
DENTISTRY	E6; G2.163
DIAGNOSIS, LABORATORY	E1.223
DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DISEASES	C6
ENZYMES	D8.586
EQUIPMENT A#D SUPPLIES	E7
GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASES	C6.405
GENETICS	G1.273.343; G5
HEALTH FACILITIES	N2.278
HEALTH SERVICES	N2.421
HEART DISEASES	C14.280
HORMONES	D6.472
IMMUNITY	G4.610
IMMUNOLOGIC FACTORS	D24.611
LIPIDS	D10.516
MAMMALS	B2.649
MENTAL DISORDERS	F3.709
METABOLIC DISEASES	C18.452
METALS	D1.552; J1.637.517
MISCELLANEOUS TECHNIC	E5
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASES	C5
NEOPLASMS	C4
NERVOUS SYSTEM	A8
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES	C10
NEUROLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS	C10.597; C23.888.592
ORGANIZATION A#D ADMINISTRATION	N4.452
PHYSIOLOGY, GENERAL	G7
PROTEINS	D12.776
PSYCHOLOGIC PROCESSES PRINCIPLES	F2
REPRODUCTION, UROGENITAL PHYSIOLOGY	G8
RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES	C8
RODENTIA	B2.649.865
SIGNS A#D SYMPTOMS	C23.888
SKIN DISEASES	C17
STEROIDS	D4.808
STOMATOGNATHIC DISEASES	C7
SURGERY, OPERATIVE	E4
UNITED STATES [as a MeSH heading]	Z1.107.567.875
UNITED STATES PL [as a place of publication]	Z1.107.567.875
VASCULAR DISEASES	C14.907
VERTEBRATE VIRUSES	B4.909
VERTEBRATES	B2
VIRUS DISEASES	C2
VIRUSES	B4
WOUNDS A#D INJURIES	C21.866

MeSH Heading Pre-Explosions are searchable only by the Pre-Explosion Name (PX) or *Pre-Explosion Name (PX) and not by the tree number(s).
See also Subheading Pre-explosions.

APPENDIX F

FAMILIES OF 1992 SUBHEADING PRE-EXPLOSIONS

analysis blood cerebrospinal fluid isolation & purification urine	etiology (cont'd) genetics immunology microbiology parasitology transmission	physiology (cont'd) metabolism (cont'd) blood cerebrospinal fluid deficiency enzymology pharmacokinetics urine
anatomy & histology blood supply cytology pathology ultrastructure embryology abnormalities innervation	organization & admin economics legislation & jurisprudence manpower standards supply & distribution trends utilization	physiopathology secretion
chemistry analogs & derivatives antagonists & inhibitors chemical synthesis	pharmacology administration & dosage adverse effects poisoning toxicity contraindications diagnostic use pharmacokinetics	statistics & numer data epidemiology ethnology mortality
diagnosis pathology radiography radionuclide imaging ultrasonography	physiology genetics growth & development immunology metabolism biosynthesis	therapeutic use administration & dosage adverse effects contraindications poisoning
etiology chemically induced complications secondary congenital embryology		therapy diet therapy drug therapy nursing prevention & control radiotherapy rehabilitation surgery transplantation

ALPHABETIC LIST OF 1992 SUBHEADING PRE-EXPLOSIONS

<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Short Form</u>	<u>Full Name</u>	<u>Short Form</u>
adverse effects&	AE&	etiology&	ET&
analysis&	AN&	metabolism&	ME&
anatomy & histology&	AH&	organization & admin&	OG&
chemistry&	CH&	pharmacology&	PD&
complications&	CO&	physiology&	PH&
cytology&	CY&	statistics & numer data&	SN&
diagnosis&	DI&	surgery&	SU&
embryology&	EM&	therapeutic use&	TU&
epidemiology&	EP&	therapy&	TH&

Final ampersand and the qualifier (PX) are needed to search; either the full name or short form can be used. The * may not be used in front of a subheading pre-explosion.

LIST OF PUBLICATION TYPES - 1992

Below, "also MH" means that a main heading also exists; "MH plural" means that a plural main heading exists.

ABSTRACT	- pub. type only
BIBLIOGRAPHY	- also MH
CLASSICAL ARTICLE	- also a rubric
CLINICAL CONFERENCE	- also a rubric
CLINICAL TRIAL	- MH plural
COMMENT	- also a rubric
CONGRESS	- MH plural
CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE	- MH plural
CONSENSUS DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE, NIH	- MH plural
CORRECTED AND REPUBLISHED ARTICLE	- also a rubric
CURRENT BIOG-OBIT	- pub. type only
DICTIONARY	- MH plural
DIRECTORY	- MH plural
DUPLICATE PUBLICATION	- also MH
EDITORIAL	- also a rubric
FESTSCHRIFT	- pub. type only
GUIDELINE	- pub. type only
HISTORICAL ARTICLE	- pub. type only
HISTORICAL BIOGRAPHY	- pub. type only
JOURNAL ARTICLE	- pub. type only
LEGAL BRIEF	- pub. type only
LETTER	- also a rubric
MEETING REPORT	- pub. type only
MONOGRAPH	- pub. type only
MULTICENTER STUDY	- MH plural
NEWS	- also a rubric
OVERALL	- pub. type only
PERIODICAL INDEX	- pub. type
PRACTICE GUIDELINE	- pub. type only
PUBLISHED ERRATUM	- also a rubric
RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL	- MH plural
RETRACTED PUBLICATION	- also a rubric
RETRACTION OF PUBLICATION	- also MH
REVIEW	- pub. type only
REVIEW LITERATURE	- also MH
REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES	- pub. type only
REVIEW, ACADEMIC	- pub. type only
REVIEW, MULTICASE	- pub. type only
REVIEW, TUTORIAL	- pub. type only
SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY REVIEW	- pub. type only
TECHNICAL REPORT	- pub. type only

1992 COMPUTER HOLIDAY SCHEDULE

Listed below is the computer holiday schedule for the ELHILL system of databases and PDQ for Christmas 1991 as well as the entire calendar year of 1992. The NLM computer is scheduled to be UP on every holiday listed below. The available NLM computer hours are shown as either guaranteed or non-guaranteed. Guaranteed means that the computer center is staffed and in the event of a computer shutdown, the computer will be restarted. Non-guaranteed means that the computer center is not staffed and in the event of an unscheduled computer shutdown the system will not be restarted until 11:00 PM prior to the next NLM workday. "Observed" means U.S. Federal government observance of the holiday. Non-prime rates will be in effect on non-guaranteed. The service desks for DOCLINE and MEDLARS Mangement will not be staffed on the holidays listed below, except for Wenesday, Jauary 15, 1992.

HOLIDAY	DATE	SYSTEM STATUS
Christmas Day 1991	Wed, Dec 25	Non-guaranteed*
New Year's Day	Wed, Jan 1	Non-guaranteed*
Martin Luther King's Birthday (actual)	Wed, Jan 15	Guaranteed**
Martin Luther King's Birthday (observed)	Mon, Jan 20	Non-guaranteed*
President's Day	Mon, Feb 17	Non-guaranteed*
Memorial Day (observed)	Mon, May 25	Non-guaranteed*
Memorial Day (actual)	Sat, May 30	Guaranteed*
Independence Day (observed)	Fri, Jul 3	Non-guaranteed*
Independence Day (actual)	Sat, Jul 4	Guaranteed*
Labor Day	Mon, Sept 7	Non-guaranteed*
Columbus Day	Mon, Oct 12	Non-guaranteed*
Veterans Day	Wed, Nov 11	Non-guaranteed*
Thanksgiving Day	Thurs, Nov 26	Non-guaranteed*
Christmas Day	Fri, Dec 25	Non-guaranteed*

* Non-prime rates are in effect all day.

**Prime rates are in effect from 10 AM - 5 PM ET.

The TOXNET computer status is always guaranteed. Non-prime rates will be in effect on all holidays marked with a single asterisk above DOCLINE will be available (non-guaranteed) on all U.S. Federal government holidays (observed) except Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Labor Day.

Notice of changes to this schedule and/or temporary changes in hours of operation will also appear as soon as any are identified in the online NEWS.

COMPLIMENT/COMPLAINT

NAME:

USER ID CODE:

ADDRESS:

COMMENTS:

We work for you. Please tell us what is right and what you would like to see changed.

Return to: MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD 20894 (FAX 301-496-0822)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS - U.S. USERS ONLY

You MUST include your User ID Code:

Mailing Information:

Address:

Billing Information, if different:

Address:

Daytime Phone:

Daytime Phone:

Check here if you purchased Grateful Med. The new address information will be forwarded to NTIS.

Return to: MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD 20894 (FAX 301-496-0822)

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here

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MEDLARS Management Section
Building 38A, Room 4N421
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

The NLM

Technical Bulletin

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NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1991

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HSDB Concept Menus

Philip Wexler
Bruno M. Vasta
Toxicology Information Program, NLM

Menu searching has come to HSDB (the Hazardous Substances Databank); it has been available since mid-October. Novice or occasional users in awe of command language searching now have available a series of prompts to guide them stepwise through a complete search strategy. In addition, more experienced users may find the CONCEPT MENUS a short-hand way to formulate complex searches, since the system takes over the job of identifying and combining many terms to define a given concept. Users select MENU searching upon LOGIN or switch to it from direct searching by typing MODE MENU at any USER: prompt.

The basic approach in designing the HSDB menus was to divide the subject matter of the file into several broad concepts in which users are likely to

Continued on page 5



MEDLARS® DATABASE	TOTAL RECORDS	DATES COVERED	DATE LAST UPDATED	LATEST UPDATE TAG
ELHILL® COMPUTER				
AIDSDRUGS	126		22 NOV 91	
AIDSLINE™ **	56,137	JAN 80-DEC 91	05 NOV 91	9112(EM)
AIDSTRIALS	370		27 NOV 91	
AVLINE®	22,943	THROUGH 1991	05 DEC 91	
BIOETHICS®	33,399	JAN 73-JUN 91	16 NOV 91	9110(EM)
BIOTECHSEEK	1,652	JAN 90-NOV 91	07 DEC 91	9201(EM)
CANCERLIT®	841,205	JAN 63-OCT 91	02 NOV 91	9111(EM)
CATLINE®	685,643	THROUGH 1991	05 DEC 91	
CHEMID	183,665		28 JUL 90	
CHEMLINE®	1,072,879		12 OCT 91	9110(EM)
DENTALPROJ	778		02 MAR 91	
DIRLINE®	18,294		03 AUG 91	
DOCUSER	12,673		09 NOV 91	
HEALTH	582,154	JAN 75-NOV 91	07 DEC 91	9201(EM)
HISTLINE®	102,012		07 DEC 91	9112(EM)
MEDLINE®*	953,130	JAN 89-DEC 91	07 DEC 91	9201(EM)
MED86	1,009,402	JAN 86-DEC 88	07 DEC 91	
MED83	892,043	JAN 83-DEC 85	07 DEC 91	
MED80	803,688	JAN 80-DEC 82	07 DEC 91	
MED77	776,483	JAN 77-DEC 79	07 DEC 91	
MED72	1,176,277	JAN 72-DEC 76	07 DEC 91	
MED66	1,312,577	JAN 66-DEC 71	07 DEC 91	
MESH VOC®	80,076	1991	07 DEC 91	
NAME AUTH®	366,855		30 NOV 91	
PDQ®		THRU OCT 91	30 NOV 91	
POPLINE	186,087	1970-OCT 91	02 NOV 91	9111(EM)
SDILINE®	28,382	DEC 91	07 DEC 91	9201(EM)
SERLINE®	77,707	1991	05 NOV 91	
TOXLINE®	984,653	1981-1991	09 NOV 91	9111(EM)
TOXLINE65	681,326	PRE 1965-1980	11 MAY 90	
TOXLIT™	983,009	1981-1991	09 NOV 91	9111(EM)
TOXLIT65	586,405	1965-1980	01 SEP 87	

*N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 4 OF 4.
 **N.B. FILE IS UPDATED WEEKLY; THIS IS PART 5 OF 5.

TOXNET® COMPUTER

CCRIS	3,262		04 DEC 91	
DART™	10,037		26 NOV 91	
DBIR™	1,804		07 NOV 91	
EMICBACK	71,871		08 JUL 90	
ETICBACK	49,593		08 JUL 90	
GENE-TOX	2,919		20 NOV 91	
HSDB®	4,307		20 NOV 91	
IRIS	590		02 DEC 91	
RTECS®	109,706		09 AUG 91	
TRI87	79,056		30 SEP 91	
TRI88	84,691		01 OCT 91	
TRI89	82,514		12 NOV 91	

Head, MMS: Carolyn B. Tilley Co-Editor: Toby G. Port Co-Editor: Mary Herron Technical Notes Editor: Sara Tybaert (800) 638-8480	Direct Inquiries to: MEDLARS Management Section National Library of Medicine Bldg., 38A, Rm. 4N421 Bethesda, Maryland 20894
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The NLM Technical Bulletin is an administrative document sent to formal members of NLM's MEDLARS Online Network.

TECHNICAL NOTES

TRAINING SCHEDULE CHANGES

Please note the following changes to the 1992 NLM Online Services Training Program schedule published in the July-August 1991 *Technical Bulletin*.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDLARS

SEARCHING:

<u>Previously Announced:</u>	<u>Replace With:</u>
FEB 3-5	MAR 9-11
Seattle, WA (*)	Seattle, WA (*)

AUG 3-5	AUG 4-6
Omaha, NE (#)	Kansas City, MO (#)

SPECIALIZED MODULES:

MEDLINE/MeSH/HEALTH Module

<u>Previously Announced:</u>	<u>Replace With:</u>
FEB 6	MAR 12
Seattle, WA (*)	Seattle, WA (*)

CANCERLIT/PDQ Module

<u>Previously Announced:</u>	<u>Replace With:</u>
FEB 7 (A.M.)	MAR 13 (A.M.)
Seattle, WA (*)	Seattle, WA (*)

BIOTECHNOLOGY MODULE

<u>Previously Announced:</u>	<u>Replace With:</u>
AUG 6 (A.M.)	AUG 7 (A.M.)
Omaha, NE (#)	Kansas City, MO (#)

AIDSLINE/AIDSDRUGS/AIDSTRIALS

<u>Previously Announced:</u>	<u>Replace With:</u>
AUG 6 (P.M.)	AUG 7 (P.M.)
Omaha, NE (#)	Kansas City, MO (#)

* - indicates module is taught by Western Online Training Center
(one-day module = \$65; half-day module = \$45)

- indicates module is taught by Midlands Online Training Center
(one-day module = \$75; half-day module = \$45)

MEDICAL REFERENCE BOOK ANNOTATIONS (MRB'S) IN CATLINE TO CEASE

As of December 31, 1991, the NLM Reference Section will cease preparing annotations (MRB's) for selected reference books. The annotations have been written and included in the Abstract (AB) field of the CATLINE record since 1973-74. Medical reference works have been tagged with the value "MRB" in the Abstracting and Indexing (AI) field to permit searching and production of the "Medical Reference Works" section of the NLM Current Catalog. The last compilation of the Medical Reference Works will appear in the 1991 annual cumulation of NLM Current Catalog. Starting in 1992, the Medical Reference Works will no longer be published as a separate section of the quarterly or cumulative issues of NLM Current Catalog. In CATLINE, NLM will discontinue tagging Medical Reference Books with the value "MRB" in the Abstracting and Indexing (AI) field and also will no longer add the annotation to the Abstract (AB) field.

A check with reference librarians revealed little use of the annotations. Several excellent sources for identifying reference works exist, such as the Brandon-Hill list, Medical Reference Services Quarterly, the book review section of the Bulletin of the Medical Library Association, Library Journal, etc.

SERLINE CHANGE IN THE AI FIELD

The Abstracting and Indexing Tag (AI) of ICR has been deleted from the SERLINE file effective with the December 1991 update. The tag was eliminated because it flagged exactly the same journals as the tag CXP. The AI tag of CXP will remain and continue to indicate "core" journals indexed for the CANCERLIT file. This change will not affect searchers using the CANCERLIT file and no search strategies need to be altered as a result of eliminating the value ICR from the AI field.

1992 MESH CHEMICAL TOOL

Medical Subject Headings--Supplementary Chemical Records, 1992 may now be ordered from NTIS.

The order number is PB92-102391/GBB. Prices for hardcopy and microfiche are listed below:

Hardcopy \$46.00 (U.S./Canada/Mexico)
\$92.00 (other countries)

Microfiche \$23.00 (U.S./Canada/Mexico)
\$46.00 (other countries)

There is a \$3.00 (U.S./Canada/Mexico) shipping and handling charge required for each order (\$4.00 for other countries). Please send remittance with orders to:

National Technical Information Service (NTIS)
5825 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(703) 487-4650 (for telephone orders with deposit account or credit card).

PHONES LIST

Enclosed with this issue of the *Technical Bulletin* is an updated list of telephone numbers that can be used to access the NLM computers.

ENGLISH ABSTRACT (MH)

The term, ENGLISH ABSTRACT, which is added to MEDLINE citations for non-English articles that have English abstracts, continues to be searchable as:

ENGLISH ABSTRACT (MH)

You may wish to insert this reminder into your 1992 Annotated MeSH on page 307.

ENGLISH ABSTRACT

check tag only for Eng Abst of foreign articles only; do not confuse with author abstracts (Field 22); policy: Manual 17.6+ CATALOG: do not use: for indexers only
69

ERRATUM TO THE SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 1991 TECHNICAL BULLETIN

The issue number on the front cover should read No. 262 not No. 260.

ERRATUM TO THE MEDLARS PRICING SCHEDULE

The MEDLARS Pricing Schedule, enclosed with the September-October 1991 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*, contains an error. The vendor connect hour charge for Non-US Licensees is \$3.35 per hour and not \$3.25 per hour. A replacement page 16 is included in Appendix B; please insert into your copy of the pricing schedule.

REVISED PUBLICATION TYPE DEFINITIONS

A new Publication Type (PT) PRACTICE GUIDELINE is being introduced into the database in 1992. Below in Figure 1 are the definitions for GUIDELINE (introduced in 1991) and PRACTICE GUIDELINE. [Editor's note: You may want to paste these revised definitions into pages I-19 and I-20 of your 1992 Annotated MeSH.]

GUIDELINE

A set of statements, directions, or principles presenting current or future rules or policy. Guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, organizations such as professional societies or governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. The text may be cursive or in outline form, but it is generally a comprehensive guide to problems and approaches in any discipline or activity. This concept relates to the general conduct and administration of health care activities rather than to specific decisions for a particular clinical condition. For that aspect, the publication type PRACTICE GUIDELINE is available.

PRACTICE GUIDELINE

A set of statements, directions, or principles to assist the health care practitioner with patient care decisions about appropriate diagnostic, therapeutic, or other clinical procedures for specific clinical circumstances. Practice guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, organizations such as professional societies or governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. They can provide a foundation for assessing and evaluating the quality and effectiveness of health care in terms of measuring improved health, reduction of variation in services or procedures performed, and reduction of variation in outcomes of health care delivered.

Figure 1 - Revised Publication Type Definitions

Continued from page 1

Search for information. These seven major concepts are:

1. Human Health Effects
2. Emergency Medical Treatment
3. Chemical Safety and Handling
4. Environmental Fate/Exposure Potential
5. Animal Toxicity Studies
6. Regulations and Standards
7. Chemical/Physical Properties

After selecting one of these concepts, the user is prompted for a chemical name, synonym, or other identifying number. Because there is only one record for each HSDB chemical, TOXNET will indicate that one record, with a certain number of occurrences, has been retrieved. HSDB records have multiply occurring fields and each field containing information about the selected concept counts as an occurrence. One may choose to stay with this concept and enter more chemical names. After entering all the chemical names, additional options permit display of the retrieved data, a re-

view of the strategy, or a modification of the search. Modifying a search allows greater specificity. If the main concept, for example, was "Human Health Effects", a modification might be by a particular route of exposure, such as oral or dermal, or by a particular target site, such as liver or kidney. Figure 1 displays the hierarchy of modifying concepts that may be used to narrow the major concepts.

All that you need to do for CONCEPT MENU searching is to make selections as menus are presented. A group of simple commands allows you to maneuver more easily through the screen sequence. The commands are shown in Figure 2.

Menu searching by its very nature precludes the need for detailed instruction. Successful menus should be fairly self-explanatory. The example in Figure 3 illustrates how a typical HSDB CONCEPT MENU search flows, beginning with the selection of the HSDB file. It concerns a search for nervous system effects of the chemical, pyridine. Look over this example and then use your own wings. It's easy.

1. Human Health Effects
 1. Route of Exposure
 1. Oral
 2. Dermal
 3. Inhalation
 4. Eye
 5. Injection/Implant
 2. Carcinogenicity
 3. Mutagenicity
 4. Reproductive Toxicity
 5. Organ/System Effects
 1. Musculoskeletal
 2. Digestive
 3. Respiratory
 4. Urogenital
 5. Endocrine
 6. Cardiovascular
 7. Nervous
 8. Skin and Sensory Organs
 9. Hemato-lymphatic and Immune
 10. Cells/Subcellular
 6. Occupational Health

Figure 1 - HIERARCHY OF MAIN AND MODIFYING HSDB MENU CONCEPTS

2. Emergency Medical Treatment
 1. First Aid
 2. Clinical Effects
 3. Treatment Overview
 4. Laboratory Tests

3. Chemical Safety and Handling
 1. DOT Emergency Guidelines
 2. Flammable/Explosive Properties
 3. Fire Fighting Information
 4. Hazardous Reactions
 5. Safety/Preventive Measures
 6. Storage & Disposal

4. Environmental Fate/Exposure Information
 1. Environmental Fate and Summary
 2. Environmental Transport
 3. Environmental Degradation
 4. Environmental Media Concentrations
 5. Biological Concentrations
 6. Sources of Human Exposure

5. Animal Toxicity Studies
 1. Route of Exposure
 1. Oral
 2. Dermal
 3. Inhalation
 4. Eye
 5. Injection/Implant
 2. Carcinogenicity
 3. Mutagenicity
 4. Reproductive Toxicity
 5. Organ/System Effects
 1. Musculoskeletal
 2. Digestive
 3. Respiratory
 4. Urogenital
 5. Endocrine
 6. Cardiovascular
 7. Nervous
 8. Skin and Sensory Organs
 9. Hemato-lymphatic and Immune
 10. Cells/Subcellular

6. Regulations and Standards
 1. EPA Regulations
 1. TSCA
 2. CAA

Figure 1 cont.

3. CWA
4. FIFRA
5. CERCLA
6. RCRA
2. FDA Regulations
3. Occupational Standards
 1. OSHA Standards
 2. NIOSH Recommendations
 3. Threshold Limit Values
 4. Non-U.S. Guidelines
4. Other Standards
 1. Acceptable Daily Intake
 2. Allowable Tolerances
7. Chemical/Physical Properties

Figure 1 cont.

/CO	=	List all COMMANDS available at a particular prompt
/DB	=	Transfer to DATABASE selection menu
/EX	=	Exit TOXNET
/HE	=	Display HELP message for the current prompt
/MM	=	Transfer to MAIN MENU
/PM	=	Return to the PREVIOUS MENU
/SM	=	Transfer to SEARCH MODE menu
/ST	=	Start a new search
/LI	=	List
/PR	=	Print
/RE	=	Review
/MO	=	Modify
?	=	Display context sensitive help

Note that the /CO command will generate a list of all possible commands at a given prompt.

Figure 2 - HSDB CONCEPT MENU COMMANDS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE'S 10/24/91
DATABASE SELECTION MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

Which TOXNET database(s) would you like to access:

- [1] HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATA BANK - [HSDB]
- [2] REGISTRY OF TOXIC EFFECTS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES - [RTECS]
- [3] CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS RESEARCH INFO SYS - [CCRIS]
- [4] INTEGRATED RISK INFORMATION SYSTEM - [IRIS]
- [5] ENVIRONMENTAL MUTAGEN INFO CENTER BACKFILE - [EMICBACK]
- [6] DEVELOPMENTAL AND REPRODUCTIVE TOXICOLOGY - [DART]
- [7] ENVIRONMENTAL TERATOLOGY INFO CENTER BACKFILE - [ETICBACK]
- [8] DIRECTORY OF BIOTECHNOLOGY INFORMATION RESOURCES - [DBIR]
- [9] GENE-TOX - [GENETOX]
- [10] TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY 1987 - [TRI87]
- [11] TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY 1988 - [TRI88]
- [12] TOXIC CHEMICAL RELEASE INVENTORY 1989 - [TRI89]

Please enter the number(s) or mnemonic(s) of your choice: HSDB/<return>

[Note: By hitting return, the user is choosing the default selection of HSDB.]

Figure 3 - TOXNET DATABASE SELECTION MENU

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
SEARCH MODE SELECTION MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

How would you like to search [HSDB] using:

- [1] Direct Searching?
- [2] Concept menus?

Enter your choice or a command: 2

Figure 3 - SAMPLE HSDB CONCEPT MENU SEARCH

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
TOXNET MAIN MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

Would you like to:

- [1] Search with menus?
- [2] Look at sample searches?
- [3] Display TOXNET news?
- [4] Display TOXNET notes?
- [5] Send a Comment to NLM?
- [6] Obtain information on costs?
- [7] Learn about TOXNET databases?

Enter your choice or a command: 1

[Note: You have a number of options here other than menu searching. You may choose number 2, for instance, to see a variety of sample menu searches.]

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
CONCEPT SELECTION MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

Do you wish to search for information concerning:

- [1] Human Health Effects?
- [2] Emergency Medical Treatment?
- [3] Chemical Safety and Handling?
- [4] Environmental Fate/Exposure Information?
- [5] Animal Toxicity Studies?
- [6] Regulations and Standards?
- [7] Chemical/Physical Properties?

Please enter the number of your choice: 1

[Note: User selects the broad concept of Human Health Effects.]

Figure 3 cont.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
CHEMICAL TERM SELECTION

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

You may search for a chemical by its name or synonyms or by various identification numbers (e.g., Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number, EPA Hazardous Waste Number, Shipping Number, etc.)

/ST - Start a new search; /LI - List

Search Statement #1, Enter term to search chemical by: **pyridine**

[Note: User searches for the chemical name.]

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
CHEMICAL TERM SELECTION

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

**** Your search has now retrieved 1 record and 21 occurrences ****

You may search for a chemical by its name or synonyms or by various identification numbers (e.g., Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number, EPA Hazardous Waste Number, Shipping Number, etc.)

/ST - Start a new search; /LI - List; /PR - Print; /RE - Review; /MO - Modify
Search Statement #2, Enter term to search chemical by: **/mo**

[Note: In the pyridine record, there are 21 occurrences related to Human Health Effects. User chooses not to select a second chemical, but instead to MODIFY (/mo) the search.]

Figure 3 cont.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
MODIFY SEARCH MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)
**** Your search has now retrieved 1 record and 21 occurrences ****

Do you wish to modify the Human Health Effects search by:

- [1] Route of Exposure?
- [2] Carcinogenicity?
- [3] Mutagenicity?
- [4] Reproductive Toxicity?
- [5] Organ/System Effects?
- [6] Occupational Health?

/ST to Start a new search; /PR to Print; /RE to Review
Please enter your choice, or /PR to transfer to the print screen: 5

[Note: User selects to modify by Organ/System Effects.]

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
MODIFY HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)
**** Your search has now retrieved 1 record and 21 occurrences ****

Do you wish to modify the Organ/System Effects to:

- [1] Musculoskeletal?
- [2] Digestive?
- [3] Respiratory?
- [4] Urogenital?
- [5] Endocrine?
- [6] Cardiovascular?
- [7] Nervous?
- [8] Skin & Sensory Organs?
- [9] Hemato-lymphatic and Immune?
- [10] Cells/Subcellular?

/ST to Start a new search; /PR to Print; /RE to Review
Please enter your choice, or /PM to return to the previous menu: 7

[Note: The user is focusing on nervous system effects of pyridine.]

Figure 3 cont.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
MODIFY HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

**** Your search has now retrieved 1 record and 8 occurrences ****

Do you wish to modify the Organ/System Effects to:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| [1] Musculoskeletal? | [6] Cardiovascular? |
| [2] Digestive? | [7] Nervous? |
| [3] Respiratory? | [8] Skin & Sensory Organs? |
| [4] Urogenital? | [9] Hemato-lymphatic and Immune? |
| [5] Endocrine? | [10] Cells/Subcellular? |

/ST to Start a new search; /PR to Print; /RE to Review

Please enter your choice, or /PM to return to the previous menu: /pr

[Note: By narrowing the search to nervous system effects, the retrieval dropped from 21 occurrences to 8 occurrences. The user chooses to display the results with a PRINT (/pr) command.]

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
SEARCH COMPLETION MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

**** Your search has now retrieved 1 record and 8 occurrences ****

Would you like to:

- [1] Print/view results online in 15 line segments?
- [2] Print/view results online continuously?
- [3] Print results offline?
- [4] Print/view complete record(s) online in 15 line segments?
- [5] Print/view complete record(s) online continuously?
- [6] Print complete record(s) offline?

/ST to Start a new search; /RE to Review; /MO to Modify

Enter your choice or a command: 2

Figure 3 cont.

1 - HSDB

NAME OF SUBSTANCE PYRIDINE

CAS REGISTRY NUMBER 110-86-1

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

... AFTER VAPOR INHALATION ... /SRP: CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DEPRESSION/. SMALL ORAL DOSES (2 TO 3 ML) ... PRODUCE MILD ANOREXIA, NAUSEA, FATIGUE, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION ... AFTER PROLONGED DAILY ADMIN HEPATORENAL DAMAGE ... INGESTION OF SEVERAL OUNCES HAS PRODUCED SEVERE VOMITING, DIARRHEA, HYPERTYREXIA, DELIRIUM, & DEATH ... INGESTION OF SEVERAL OUNCES ... PRODUCED ... DEATH IN 43 HOURS; AUTOPSY REVEALED PULMONARY EDEMA AND MEMBRANOUS TRACHEOBRONCHITIS ... [Gosselin, R.E., R.P. Smith, H.C. Hodge. Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products. 5th ed. Baltimore Williams and Wilkins, 1984.

II-408] **PEER REVIEWED**

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

... VERTIGO, MUSCULAR INCOORDINATION; DISTURBANCES IN HEARING; SEVERE PERIPHERAL ... /SRP: NEUROPATHY/. [Arena, J.M. and Drew, R.H. (eds.) Poisoning-Toxicology, Symptoms, Treatments. 5th ed. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas Publisher, 1986. , p. 663] **PEER REVIEWED**

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

PYRIDINE POISONING OBSERVED IN 29-YR-OLD WOMAN BY INHALATION OF VAPORS FOR 15-20 MIN. SYMPTOMS NOT DETECTED UNTIL 10 HR AFTER EXPOSURE. NERVOUS SYSTEM INHIBITION CHARACTERIZED BY SPEECH DISORDERS & DIFFUSE CORTICAL AFFLICTION. NO IRRITATION OF UPPER RESP TRACT. [KUZELOVA M ET AL; PRAC LEK 27 (6): 207-9 (1975)] **PEER REVIEWED**

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

Target organs: central nervous system, liver, kidneys, skin, GI tract. [NIOSH. Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards. 5th Printing/Revision. DHHS (NIOSH) Publ. No. 85-114. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, , p. 203] **PEER REVIEWED**

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

May cause CNS depression, irritation of skin and respiratory tract. Large doses may produce GI disturbances, kidney and liver damage. [The Merck Index. 10th ed. Rahway, New Jersey: Merck Co., Inc., 1983., p. 1150] **PEER REVIEWED**

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

Prolonged exposure to pyridine may result in liver, heart and kidney damage followed by coma and death. [International Labour Office. Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety. Vols. I&II. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1983. , p. 1577]

PEER REVIEWED

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

Using pyridine for human therapy, /it was/ found that 0.83 ml to 2.46 ml was toxic, with one death from liver and kidney damage. ... When ingested, it affects the central nervous system. Large doses act as a heart poison, whereas smaller doses stimulate the bone marrow to increase production of blood platelets. The vapor is irritating to mucous surfaces, causing eye and nasal irritation. ... The most important effect of pyridine inhalation was chronic poisoning, centering in the liver, kidney and bone marrow. Mild symptoms may result from exposure at 10 ppm. ... Chronic poisoning with mild

symptoms of central nervous system injury /were reported/ in a plant where pyridine vapor concentrations ranged from 6 to 12 ppm. Despite relatively great industrial use of pyridine, reports of injurious effects are rare. Transient symptoms of overexposure are nausea, headache, insomnia and nervousness, and low back or abdominal discomfort with urinary frequency. These transient symptoms, without associated evidence of liver or kidney damage, have occurred in individuals exposed to pyridine concentrations averaging 125 ppm, 4 hours a day for 1-2 weeks. [American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices. 5th ed. Cincinnati, OH: , p. 507]

****PEER REVIEWED****

HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

... Central nervous depression; also in man after vapor inhalation. Small oral dose (2 to 3 ml) in man produce mild anorexia, nausea, fatigue, and mental depression, and after prolonged daily administration hepatorenal damage ... The ingestion of several ounces has produced severe vomiting, diarrhea, hyperpyrexia, delirium, and death in 43 hours; autopsy revealed pulmonary edema and membranous tracheobronchitis (due to aspiration). [Gosselin, R.E., R.P. Smith, H.C. Hodge. Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products. 5th ed. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1984. II-408]

****PEER REVIEWED****

Use Q (to Quit this report): q

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91 SEARCH COMPLETION MENU

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

**** Your search has now retrieved 1 record and 8 occurrences ****

Would you like to:

- [1] Print/view results online in 15 line segments?
- [2] Print/view results online continuously?
- [3] Print results offline?
- [4] Print/view complete record(s) online in 15 line segments?
- [5] Print/view complete record(s) online continuously?
- [6] Print complete record(s) offline?

/ST to Start a new search; /RE to Review; /MO to Modify
Enter your choice or a command: /re

[Note: The user decides to see the search strategy formulated by the system, based upon the menu choices, through the REVIEW command (/re).]

Figure 3 cont.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
REVIEW SEARCH

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

Below is a review of your search strategy with number of records for each entered term in parentheses. The final search result is displayed at the end of this review.

For the HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS concept.

Fields= HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS, HUMAN TOXICITY VALUES,
TOXIC HAZARD RATING,
SKIN, EYE AND RESPIRATORY IRRITATIONS,
MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE, POPULATIONS AT SPECIAL RISK,
PROBABLE ROUTES OF HUMAN EXPOSURE, PROBABLE EXPOSURES,
BODY BURDENS, IARC SUMMARY AND EVALUATION,
DRUG WARNINGS

NAME/SYNONYM = PYRIDINE (1)

Enter F to page forward or Q to Quit listing: f

[Note: Data from the fields shown above (Human Toxicity Excerpts, Human Toxicity Values, etc.) would have printed with the Human Health Effects concept. The user, however, chose to modify, or narrow, the search to just the Nervous System effects, as shown on the next screen.]

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK 10/24/91
REVIEW SEARCH

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

Modified by the following:

ORGAN/SYSTEM EFFECT - NERVOUS SYSTEM

Field= HUMAN TOXICITY EXCERPTS

Terms= SPINAL and CORD:, NERVE:, NERVOUS, GANGLIA, NEURON:,
AUTONOMIC, SYMPATHETIC, BRAIN, CEREBELLUM, CEREBRUM,
SYNCOP:, CNS, NEUROTOX:, NEUROPATH:, NEUROLOG:, POLYNEUR:,
NUMB, NUMBNESS, PARKINSON:, ENCEPHALOPATH:, PALSY,
DIZZINESS, CONFUSION, VERTIGO, EPILEPSY, SEIZURE:,
CONVULSION:, DEMENTIA:, ALZHEIM:, MENINGITIS, STUPOR,
TREMOR:, SPASM, PARALYSIS, PARALYT:, DELIRIUM, COMA:,
UNCONSCIOUS:, NEURITIS, NEUROENCEPH:, NEUROMUSC:, SENSORY,
PARASYMPATH:

Enter F to page forward or B to page backward or Q to Quit listing: f

[Note: Since the Human Health Effects search was modified, certain terms were searched only in the Human Toxicity Excerpts field. This screen provides a list, sometimes called a "hedge", of all the terms related to the Nervous System, searched for in this field.]

Figure 3 cont.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK
REVIEW SEARCH

10/24/91

(/CO = Command list, /EX = Exit, /HE = Help)

Total number of records and occurrences retrieved so far for your concept,
after combining the above search statements = 1 record, 8 occurrences.

Enter B to page backward or Q to Quit listing: /ex

[Note: the user exits TOXNET.]

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DATABANK
EXIT INTERFACE

10/24/91

DO YOU WISH TO EXIT TOXNET? (Y/N) y

TIME 0:05:44 NLM TIME 9:50:40

...

GOOD-BYE!

THE ESTIMATED TOTAL TOXNET COST FOR THIS 2 MINUTE TERMINAL SESSION IS \$
1.62.

*** END OF SESSION ***

TOXNET DISCONNECTED 00 A0 00:00:05:56 284 23

Figure 3 cont.

Increase in MEDLARS Service Desk Hours of Operation

Carolyn B. Tilley
Head, MEDLARS Management Section, NLM

With the increase in the number of MEDLARS users throughout the country and our continuing commitment to provide and enhance technical support availability, the NLM will increase the hours of the MEDLARS Service Desk in a phased approach. Phase I will extend the hours of the Service Desk a little later each week day and will provide some hours for help on Saturdays. Phase II, expected later this spring, will provide even more technical support availability.

The Service Desk hours of operation are expected to begin in early January 1992, as follows:

Monday - Friday	until 8:00 pm ET
Saturday	8:30 am - 5:00 pm ET

The Monday - Friday Service Desk hours in the different U.S. time zones will be:

Eastern Time:	8:30 am - 8:00 pm
Central Time:	7:30 am - 7:00 pm
Mountain Time:	6:30 am - 6:00 pm
Pacific Time:	5:30 am - 5:00 pm

The Saturday Service Desk hours will be:

Eastern Time:	8:30 am - 5:00 pm
Central Time:	7:30 am - 4:00 pm
Mountain Time:	6:30 am - 3:00 pm
Pacific Time:	5:30 am - 2:00 pm

This availability excludes Federal government holiday observances (see the holiday schedule in Ap-

pendix H of the September-October 1991 *Technical Bulletin*).

It is expected that by this spring Phase II, providing even more hours of Service Desk operations, will be in effect. Announcements concerning Phase II will be forthcoming as the plans for extended hours are implemented.

For your convenience, a recorder currently takes messages after hours of Service Desk operation and this will continue to be true for any hours that the Service Desk is not staffed. We will attempt to fulfill your request and/or contact you on the first work day following your recorded message. The Grateful Med Bulletin Board System is another effective way to reach the Service Desk. We monitor it constantly and respond as soon as possible to your messages.

All of us here in MEDLARS Management appreciate the excellent efforts of many librarians and information specialists across the country and throughout the world who themselves provide an important role in troubleshooting searcher problems. We recognize the commitment and interest of those who help solve problems and answer questions concerning MEDLARS and Grateful Med searching. Nevertheless, the increased hours of NLM support should be even more helpful to those who need assistance during the hours outside of the normal NLM East Coast business day.

We hope that these improvements are useful and would be glad to hear, at any time, your concerns or any comments about the Service Desk operations.

Gold Standard Searches

Thank you to everyone who mailed in search strategies in response to the "Gold Standard Searches" article in the July-August 1991 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*. This feature offers searchers a chance to match wits with the NLM "experts" on a search strategy formulation. The NLM search strategies are developed here at NLM. The search request published in the July-August issue was:

Pros and cons of hormone replacement therapy for women.

There was one winner. Congratulations go to Julie Kalinowska of Syntex Laboratories, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, who will receive either a free copy of Grateful Med or one hour of free search time. The winning strategy printed in Figure 2 was selected based on the number of relevant citations retrieved as well as the search terms used. The Gold Standard strategy developed by the NLM "expert" is printed in Figure 1. Julie Kalinowska's search is shown in Figure 2.

All searches were done in the MEDLINE file. The Gold Standard search retrieved 6 unique citations (indicated with bullets (•) in Figure 1) not seen in Ms. Kalinowska's search. Her search retrieved 4 unique citations not found in the Gold Standard search. The chief difference in the two retrievals occurs because the Gold Standard search uses Title Field Text Words (TF) for the concepts of risk and benefit and, then, in an attempt to keep retrieval to 50 or fewer citations, eliminates **letter** as a Publication Type (PT).

Many of this contest's entrants used the MeSH heading ESTROGENS combined with various combinations of subheadings, including: adverse effects, prevention & control, and therapeutic use. However, when the citations retrieved with this strategy were closely examined, the retrieval was not highly relevant unless the concepts of ESTROGEN REPLACEMENT THERAPY and "risk" were also there. The additional retrieval was frequently about birth control hormone effects; or, the citations reported particular instances of adverse effects without indicating the probability of occurrence for the reported effect. Although it was not explicitly stated, the underlying concept of "pros and cons" in this search is the evaluation of risk, not merely the

reporting of an adverse effect or a therapeutic use. Therefore, the inclusion of ESTROGENS was not useful in increasing relevant retrieval.

The topic for the next Gold Standard Search is:

Criteria for the allocation of scarce organs (e.g., kidney, heart) for transplantation within the United States.

Please keep your retrieval to 50 or fewer citations. Results will be published in the March-April 1992 *Technical Bulletin*. Entries must be received by February 20, 1992 to be considered.

If you mail us a copy of your search strategy with a printout of citations and abstracts and your strategy is selected for publication you could win either a copy of Grateful Med or one hour of free search time. In cases of multiple submissions of identical winning strategies, the first one to arrive across the editor's desk is the prize winner. Relevancy determinations will be made at NLM.

Search hints for direct searchers:

Select your database carefully. Limit your retrieval to English-language citations.

Search hints for Grateful Med users:

Select your database with care. Remember to use the F10 key to look at MeSH headings in the PC version of Grateful Med or to click on the Find MeSH Term in the Macintosh version of Grateful Med. Limit retrieval to English.

There are no exact answers or absolutely correct strategies, only best approximations just like real life. Good luck!

Please send a copy of your search strategy with the retrieval, including printed abstracts and an indication of the search mode used (i.e., Grateful Med or searching the database directly) to:

Gold Standard Searches
MEDLARS Management Section
National Library of Medicine
8600 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, MD 20894

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.

SS 1 /C?

USER:

*estrogen replacement therapy

PROG:

SS (1) PSTG (312)

SS 2 /C?

USER:

1 and risk factors

PROG:

SS (2) PSTG (58)

SS 3 /C?

USER:

(tf) risk or risks or benefit or benefits

PROG:

SS (3) PSTG (9312)

SS 4 /C?

USER:

1 and 3

PROG:

SS (4) PSTG (29)

SS 5 /C?

USER:

2 or 4

PROG:

SS (5) PSTG (66)

SS 6 /C?

USER:

ts (la) eng

PROG:

SS (6) PSTG (56)

SS 7 /C?

USER:

ts (mh) human

PROG:

SS (7) PSTG (55)

SS 8 /C?

USER:

7 and not letter (pt)

PROG:

SS (8) PSTG (51)

SS 9 /C?

USER:

prt ti

PROG:

1

TI - Uncertainty about postmenopausal estrogen. Time for
action, not debate [editorial; comment]

Figure 1 - Gold Standard Search

- 2
TI - Postmenopausal estrogen therapy and cardiovascular disease. Ten-year follow-up from the nurses' health study [see comments]
- 3
TI - Premenopausal determinants of menopausal estrogen use.
- 4
TI - Estrogen therapy and cardiovascular risk in women.
- 5
TI - Progestagen supplementation of exogenous oestrogens and risk of endometrial cancer.
- 6
TI - The mammographic parenchymal patterns of women on hormonal replacement therapy.
- 7
TI - A prospective study of reproductive history and exogenous estrogens on the risk of colorectal cancer in women.
- 8
TI - Postmenopausal oestrogen and cardioprotection [see comments]
- 9
TI - Risk/benefit considerations of antiestrogen/estrogen therapy in healthy postmenopausal women.
- 10
TI - Antiestrogen chemoprevention of breast cancer: critical issues and research.
- 11
TI - Estrogen replacement therapy and coronary heart disease: a quantitative assessment of the epidemiologic evidence.
- 12
TI - Epidemiologic data on exogenous hormones and hepatocellular carcinoma and selected other cancers.
- 13
TI - A meta-analysis of the effect of estrogen replacement therapy on the risk of breast cancer [published erratum appears in JAMA 1991 Sep 11;266(10):1362]
- 14
TI - Perimenopausal hormone replacement therapy. Review of the literature.
CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)
- USER:
Y
- PROG:
- 15
TI - Use of replacement estrogens and the risk of myocardial infarction.
- 16
TI - Reduction of cardiovascular disease-related mortality among postmenopausal women who use hormones: evidence from a national cohort.

Figure 1 cont.

- 17
TI - The question of estrogen replacement therapy in patients with a prior diagnosis of breast cancer.
- 18
TI - Clinical significance of the androgenicity of progestins in hormonal therapy in women.
- 19
TI - Menopausal estrogen replacement therapy and breast cancer [see comments]
- 20
TI - Falls, fractures and drugs.
- 21
• TI - Hormone replacement therapy acceptability to Nottingham post-menopausal women with a risk factor for osteoporosis [see comments]
- 22
TI - Prospective study of estrogen replacement therapy and risk of breast cancer in postmenopausal women [published erratum appears in JAMA 1991 Apr 10;265(14):1828] [see comments]
- 23
TI - Estrogen therapy and breast cancer.
- 24
TI - A risk-benefit assessment of estrogen therapy in postmenopausal women.
- 25
TI - Hormone replacement therapy and lipoprotein changes during early menopause.
- 26
• TI - Risks of estrogens and progestogens.
- 27
TI - Hormone-replacement therapy and the risk of breast cancer.
- 28
• TI - The risks and benefits of long-term estrogen replacement therapy.
CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)
- USER:
Y
- PROG:
- 29
TI - The role of exogenous hormones in the epidemiology of breast, ovarian and endometrial cancer.
- 30
TI - The role and use of progestogens.
- 31
• TI - Estrogen-progestogen replacement and cancer risk.
- 32
TI - Estrogen-replacement therapy in patients with previous endometrial carcinoma.
- 33
• TI - Hormone replacement therapy at the menopause. The risks and benefits.

Figure 1 cont.

- 34
TI - Oestrogen replacement therapy and cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women. A review.
- 35
TI - The cancer question: an overview of recent epidemiologic and retrospective data.
- 36
TI - Cardiovascular disease, menopause, and the influence of hormone replacement therapy.
- 37
TI - The risks of oral contraceptives and estrogen replacement therapy.
- 38
TI - Smoking, estrogen, and prevention of heart disease in women [comment]
- 39
TI - A simple way to manage menopause.
- 40
TI - Survival in women receiving hormone replacement therapy. A record-linkage study of a large population-based cohort.
- 41
TI - Exogenous sex hormones and the risk of rheumatoid arthritis [see comments]
- 42
• TI - Hormone replacement therapy: risks and benefits.
- 43
TI - Hormone replacement therapy and the risk for first hip fracture. A prospective, population-based cohort study.
CONTINUE PRINTING? (YES/NO)
- USER:
Y
- PROG:
- 44
TI - Therapy of patients at risk.
- 45
TI - Hormone replacement for osteoporosis [letter; comment]
- 46
TI - Advances in the prevention of osteoporosis.
- 47
TI - Breast cancer and hormone replacement therapy [letter; comment]
- 48
TI - Use of oestrogen replacement therapy in high risk groups in the United Kingdom.
- 49
TI - The Rochester Coronary Heart Disease Project: effect of cigarette smoking, hypertension, diabetes, and steroidal estrogen use on coronary heart disease among 40- to 59-year-old women, 1960 through 1982 [see comments]
- 50
TI - The use of hormonal replacement therapy and the risk of stroke and myocardial infarction in women.
- 51
TI - Oral contraceptives, replacement oestrogens and the risk of rheumatoid arthritis.

Figure 1 cont.

YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE MEDLINE (1989 - 91) FILE.

SS 1 /C?

USER:

*estrogen replacement therapy

PROG:

SS (1) PSTG (312)

SS 2 /C?

USER:

1 and risk factors

PROG:

SS (2) PSTG (58)

SS 3 /C?

USER:

ts (1a) eng

PROG:

SS (3) PSTG (49)

SS 4 /C?

USER:

ts (mh) female

PROG:

SS (4) PSTG (49)

SS 5 /C?

USER:

prt ti

(Only the four citations unique to this search are shown below. The other 45 citations are contained within

PROG:

the Gold Standard printout.)

1

TI - Hormone replacement therapy and the menopause [letter]

2

TI - Estrogen replacement therapy and risk of breast cancer [letter; comment]

3

TI - Osteoporosis after 60 [letter; comment]

4

TI - Inhibition of coronary artery atherosclerosis by 17-beta estradiol in ovariectomized monkeys. Lack of an effect of added progesterone.

Figure 2 - Julie Kalinowska's search

Regeneration of AVLINE[®], CATLINE[®], NAF[®]

Alice Jacobs
Cataloging Section, Technical Services Division, NLM

The regeneration of AVLINE, CATLINE, and the Name Authority File (NAF), to be completed in November and December 1991, will consist of data changes, new field values and new data elements. The changes that affect searching in AVLINE and CATLINE are described in Section I below. Those changes that pertain to AVLINE are denoted by [A] and those to CATLINE by [C]. Significant changes made to the NAF are outlined in Section II.

SECTION I AVLINE and CATLINE DATABASE CHANGES

1992 MeSH Headings (MH) — [A], [C]

All records that require 1992 MeSH heading replacements in the MH field were changed.

Library Symbol (LY) — [A], [C]

The library symbol "01HMS" has been changed to "08HMS" to reflect the addition of an eighth region in the configuration of the National Network of Libraries of Medicine.

A new library symbol "FRNLM" has been defined to indicate the former NLM call number for older historical material previously announced in printed catalogs under a document identifier representing the NLM shelving number. When this material is added to CATLINE, the current NLM call number is noted in the occurrence of the call number field identified by the library symbol "02NLM". The previous shelving number is retained in the call number field identified with the library symbol "FRNLM" to assist users of historical printed catalogs who may attempt to locate material using the former shelving number.

The new library symbol values are directly searchable qualified by the mnemonic (LY) and are displayed as part of the Call Number (CA) field. Note that the Call Number (CA) field, with the appropriate library symbol, is included in the display of the standard "Print" command, as well as in the special formats "Print Full", "Print Detailed", "Print Acquisitions", "Print Loan" and "Print Catalog Card".

Shelving Location (SL) — [A]

The NLM Shelving Location (SL) for audiovisuals or software produced prior to 1989 has been modified to reflect the relocation of items from the Learning Resource Center to the General Collection at NLM.

Publication Type (PT) — [A], [C]

A new Publication Type (PT) value "PRACTICE GUIDELINE" has been established. This value will be assigned to all formats (e.g., monographs, serials, and audiovisuals) when appropriate to the item being cataloged.

SECTION II NAF DATABASE CHANGES

The Name Authority File (NAF) contains authority records for personal, corporate, and conference names, uniform titles, and series headings. This file is used in NLM's descriptive cataloging process to establish AACR2 headings for bibliographic records in the CATLINE and AVLINE databases. There are two types of authority record formats: Name records (including uniform titles) and Series Decision records. The NAF contains over 360,000 records (of which 23,000 are Series Decision records). It is updated twice a month.

In November 1991, the content of NLM authority records in the NAF was changed to conform more closely to the requirements of the USMARC Format for Authority Data. Record formats for name and series authority data were changed. In addition, data in certain fields for records created earlier in

the database were converted to USMARC-compatible coded values using computer algorithms. In some instances default values were supplied. Records created after November 1, 1991 are established according to the allowable USMARC coded values as appropriate. Any coding problems due to conversion of retrospective records will be addressed as authority records are used again in cataloging.

A. Changes to Name Unit Records

1. Changes to Data Values by Field

a. Name Type (NT)

The Name Type (NT) values "B—Publisher" and "D—Producer" were deleted. The allowable values in this field now are:

Code	Name Type
p	Personal Name
c	Corporate Name
f	Conference Name
u	Uniform Title
s	Procurement Source

b. Encoding Level (EL)

This field was redefined to provide an indication of the level of establishment of the heading. The searchable code used corresponds to allowable values for USMARC fixed field 008, byte 33, for authority records. The code indicates the extent to which the heading conforms to the rules used for descriptive cataloging specified in the Usage (US) field.

Searchable Code	Display Text
a	Fully established
b	Memorandum
c	Provisional
d	Preliminary

c. Form of Name (FN)

This field indicates the form of the name. The searchable codes generally correspond to USMARC Indicator 1 values for name headings.

Personal Names

Searchable Code	Display Text
0	Forename only
1	Single surname
2	Multiple surname
3	Family name

Corporate or Conference Names

Searchable Code	Display Text
0	Pre-AACR2
1	Jurisdiction
2	Direct order
7	Geographic Name

d. Usage (US)

This field contains a coded value indicating the descriptive cataloging rules used to formulate the heading. The code used corresponds to the values allowed for USMARC fixed field 008, byte 10, for authority records. The searchable code and decoded values are as follows:

Searchable Code	Display Text
a	Earlier rules
b	AACR1
c	AACR2
d	AACR2 compatible
z	Other

2. Data Elements Renamed

Category Qualifier	Old Data Element Name	New Data Element Name
(BX)	Backward Cross References (See & See Also Print &Entry Version)	Cross Reference
(NA)	Name Print Version	Name Heading
(LC)	LC Card Number	LC Control Number

3. Data Elements Deleted

The following fields were removed from the unit record of name authority records in the NAF:

Honorific	(HR)
Language	(LA)
Major Revision Date	(MR)
Name Date	(ND)
Name Entry Version	(NE)
Name Qualifier	(NQ)
Name Surname	(NS)

B. Changes to Series Decision Unit Records

1. New Data Elements

a. Analysis Practice (AP)

This field indicates NLM's current analysis practice for the series named in the heading. The searchable code used corresponds to allowable values for series analysis practice in USMARC tag 644, as follows:

Searchable Code	Display Text
f	Analyzed in full
p	Analyzed in part
n	Not analyzed

b. Series Classification Practice (CC)

This field indicates NLM's current classification practice for the series named in the heading. The searchable codes used correspond to allowable values for series classification practice for USMARC tag 646. The searchable codes used and decoded values are as follows:

Searchable Code	Display Text
c	Classified as a collection
m	Classified with main series
s	Classified separately

c. Series Numbering (NU)

This field contains a code indicating the numbering characteristics of the series represented by the heading. The searchable codes used correspond to allowable values for USMARC fixed field 008, byte 13, for authority records as follows:

Searchable Code	Display Text
a	Numbered
b	Unnumbered
c	Numbering varies
n	Not applicable

Series Decision records created prior to November 1, 1991 generally will be coded with the default value of "n" because it was not possible to determine numbering characteristics from former local coding. Where identified, Series Decision records for monographic series were coded "a" as numbered series in conversion. As older Series Decision records are examined in the cataloging process, this code may be updated.

d. Series Tracing Practice (TR)

This field indicates NLM's current tracing practice for the series named in the heading. The

searchable codes used correspond to allowable values for series tracing practice for USMARC tag 645. The searchable code used and decoded values are as follows:

Searchable Code	Display Text
t	Traced
n	Not traced

2. Changes to Data Values by Field

a. Encoding Level (EL)

The data in this field have been changed as described for name authority records (cf. II.A.1.b above).

b. Series Treatment Code (SM)

The Series Treatment Code (SM) field contains the general coded values corresponding to the series type code for USMARC Fixed field 008, byte 12, for authority records, as follows:

Searchable Code	Display Text
a	Monographic
b	Multi-part item
c	Series-like phrase
n	Not applicable
z	Other

Series Treatment Code (SM) field values used prior to November 1991 have been mapped to appropriate USMARC values, and General Notes (GN) have been made indicating previous NLM coding.

c. Usage (US)

The data in this field have been changed as described for name authority records (cf. II.A.1.d above).

3. Data Elements Renamed

The same data elements were renamed as noted under name unit records (cf. II.A.2 above).

4. Data Elements Deleted

The following fields were removed from the unit record of the series decision records in the NAF:

Entry Version	(EV)
Language	(LA)
Major Revision Date	(MR)

Implications for Searchers

Name Authority Records

The major impact of the changes relates to viewing retrieved Name Authority Records. Legends are combined for personal and corporate/conference names in the display for Form of Name (FN) field. For example, the legend, "MULTIPLE SURNAME OR DIRECT ORDER" is displayed when the Form of Name (FN) field contains a code of "2".

The user who is viewing a name authority record should read the legend displayed for the Form of Name (FN) field in context and in combination with the values in the Name Type (NT) field. For example, the following print display really means "SINGLE SURNAME", because it is an authority record for a personal name.

NA - Osler, William, Sir, 1849-1919
 NT - PERSONAL NAME
 FN - SINGLE SURNAME OR JURISDICTION

In contrast, although the Form of Name (FN) legend displayed in the following example is the same as in the one above, it should be clear from the Name Type (NT) field that the Form of Name (FN) is to be interpreted as "JURISDICTION".

NA - Zambia. Ministry of Health
 NT - CORPORATE NAME
 FN - SINGLE SURNAME OR JURISDICTION

Series Decision Records

The most significant implication of these data element and field value changes for Series Decision

Records relates to the interpretation of NLM series treatment decisions.

The NLM Cataloging Section's treatment of series is coded according to USMARC Standards for Authority Records by the combination of the following fields. The NAF fields are listed with corresponding USMARC field tags to illustrate NLM's conformity to this standard.

As in the illustration in Figure 1, in the sample Series Decision Record resulting from a PRT DL (or PRT FU) command displayed below, the user would interpret NLM's series treatment decision as "monographic, numbered, analyzed in full, traced, and classified as a collection".

NAF Element	USMARC Field Tag
SM (Series Type Code)	008/12
NU (Series Numbering)	008/13
AP (Series Analysis Practice)	644 \$a
TR (Series Tracing Practice)	645 \$a
CC (Series Classification Practice)	646 \$a

SE - Nuclear medicine (New York, N.Y.)
 TY - TITLE
 SM - MONOGRAPHIC
 NU - NUMBERED
 AP - ANALYZED IN FULL
 TR - TRACED
 CC - CLASSIFIED AS A COLLECTION
 NO - NACO new
 SO - Textbook of radiopharmacy, c1990: CIP ser.t.p. (Nuclear medicine)
 SNF - New perspectives in nuclear medicine, v. 2: OCLC record (Monographs in nuclear medicine)
 CA - W1 NU124K
 LC - n86-728706
 RO - O:MSF
 RO - M:KRC
 EL - FULLY ESTABLISHED
 DA - 900608
 LR - 910404
 GN - Converted from NLM SM=3
 US - AACR2
 U - 9009127N

Figure 1 - Series Decision Record

ADDITIONS TO NLM CLASSIFICATION

The following additions have been made to the NLM Classification, 4th ed., rev. 1981. Catalogers and others who own this volume may wish to annotate their copies with the additions listed below.

I. Additions to Table G, NLM Classification

- p. xxxix add: DW5—West Indies
- p. xli add: HZ7—Zimbabwe
- p. xli add: JN4—Nepal
- p. xli add: JS2—Saudi Arabia
- p. xli add: JY4—Yemen
- p. xli add: LA2—Indian Ocean Islands

II. Additions to NLM Classification Schedules

- p. 80 at WC 406 add:

 “Lyme disease” to the heading to read: Borrelia infections. Lyme disease
- p. 108 under WG 141.5 Specific diagnostic methods, A-Z, add:

 .R3 Radionuclide imaging
 .T6 Tomography
- p. 147 under WM 450.5 Special types, A-Z, add:

 .W9 Writing

III. Additions to NLM Classification Index

- p. 254 under Cardiovascular System add:

 Radionuclide imaging
 WG 141.5.R3
 Tomography WG 141.5.T6
- p. 300 under Heart add:

 Radionuclide imaging
 WG 141.5.R3
 Tomography WG 141.5.T6
- p. 321 add: Lyme Disease WC 406
- p. 397 under Writing add:

 In psychotherapy WM 450.5.W9

TSCAINV and EINECS: Chemical Inventories in CHEMLINE and ChemID

Barbara Cassatt
Specialized Information Services Division, NLM

CHEMLINE and ChemID are the two major chemical directory files residing on MEDLARS. As directory files, their primary function is to help the user search free-text databases for information about chemical substances more efficiently. To this end, both files make readily accessible chemical identifiers such as CAS Registry Numbers, systematic names, generic names, and other synonyms. Once accessed, these data can be used not only for identification of a particular chemical, but also as search terms to enhance retrieval in free-text databases such as TOXLINE and TOXLIT. MESH also contains useful information on chemicals; however, its use for help in chemical searching will not be described here.

The other important aspect of the directory functions of CHEMLINE and ChemID is to help the user locate appropriate files to search. Thus, the Locator (LO) field is present in every chemical record to direct the user to the database(s) in which information about a given chemical can be found. Most of these are NLM databases or databases residing at NLM, but there are some exceptions. Thus, locators are provided to the **Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCAINV)** and the **European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**, even though these files do not reside at NLM, because of their relevance to users interested in the regulatory information about chemicals.

TSCAINV

Inquiries often reveal some users trying "file tscainv" at an ELHILL USER: prompt. The user soon finds

that it leads nowhere because the TSCAINV file resides at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The TSCAINV is compiled by EPA under the mandates of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The Inventory compiles "existing" commercial chemical substances in the U.S. From a regulatory perspective, substances that are not found in the Inventory are considered "new" by EPA and, therefore, are subject to the Premanufacture Notification requirements of TSCA. However, there are certain exceptions. The Inventory is not intended to cover all commercial chemical substances. Certain substances such as drugs and pesticides which are regulated by other laws are explicitly excluded. Even at EPA, the Master Inventory File, containing both the confidential and non-confidential portions, is restricted to searching by EPA personnel only for "Persons who have a bona fide intent".

EPA periodically makes available to the public a computer tape of the non-confidential Inventory through the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161. Furthermore, the non-confidential Inventory is available online from a number of commercial chemical information systems. The TSCAINV data found in CHEMLINE and ChemID are derived from this publicly available tape.

The current TSCAINV data, which were added to CHEMLINE in 1990 and will be added to ChemID at the time of its regeneration in early January 1992, are updated with the "1990 Supplement To The 1985 Edition Of The TSCA Inventory". The TSCAINV data are contained in several data fields. Important among them is the LO field. A search of the LO field in CHEMLINE using the simple search strategy, shown below, indicates that over 60,000 chemicals are contained in TSCAINV.

```
SS 1 /C?  
USER:  
(lo) tscainv  
PROG:  
SS (1) PSTG (60223)
```

Similarly, the LO field of any retrieved chemical record would indicate to the user whether or not the substance appears on the Inventory, i.e., the absence of TSCAINV in the LO field would mean that the substance does not appear on the Inventory (as of the time the EPA tape was produced).

TSCAINV is also the source of other types of information. It is an important source of synonyms for both CHEMLINE and ChemID. In addition to synonyms, many systematic names and molecular formulas are derived from TSCAINV for ChemID. The Classification Code and Note fields also contain data derived from TSCAINV. All of these data are appropriately appended with "[TSCAINV]"

wherever they occur. The data in the Classification Codes and Note fields are discussed below.

Classification Codes (CC)

The CC field contains the special codes, referred to as "TSCA Flags," which are used throughout the Inventory to identify the regulatory status of certain chemicals. The TSCA Flags and what they represent are shown in Figure 1. In addition the Inventory uses a special code, "UVCB," to designate "Chemical Substances of Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials." This code is also carried in the CC field.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
E -	Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(e) Consent Order under TSCA. The effect of a Section 5(e) order is to limit the use of a substance. The substances with this flag are being manufactured or imported by the submitters of their respective premanufacture notices under certain restrictions, as specified in their respective Section 5(e) orders.
F -	Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 5(f) Rule under TSCA. The effect of a Section 5 (f) Rule is to limit or ban the use of a substance.
N -	Indicates a polymeric substance containing no free-radical initiator in its Inventory name but considered to cover the designated polymer made with any free-radical initiator regardless of the amount used.
P -	Indicates a commenced Premanufacture Notification substance.
R -	Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 6 Risk Management Rule under TSCA.

Figure 1 - TSCA Flags

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
S	- Indicates a substance that is identified in a proposed or final Significant New Use Rule.
T	- Indicates a substance that is the subject of a Section 4 Test Rule under TSCA.
XU-	Indicates a substance exempt from reporting under the Inventory Update Rule, i.e., Partial Updating of the TSCA Inventory Data Base Production and Site Reports (40 CFR 710(B)).
Y1	- Indicates an exempt polymer that has a number-average molecular weight of 1,000 or greater.
Y2	- Indicates an exempt polymer that is a polyester and is made only from reactants included in a specified list of low concern reactants that comprises one of the eligibility criteria for the exemption rule.

Figure 1 - cont.

The TSCA Flags can help the user identify the regulatory status of certain chemicals that are subject to TSCA regulations. In the search shown in Figure 2, the TSCA Flag, code "T," is used to retrieve all substances that are subject to Section 4

Test Rule under TSCA: [Editor's note: The examples are shown in CHEMLINE; however, ChemID, the less expensive, non-royalty file, can be used for these searches after its regeneration in January 1992.]

```

SS 1 /C?
USER:
file chemline
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE CHEMLINE (ROYALTY) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(cc) t and tscainv
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (92)

```

Figure 2 - Searching for TSCA Flag "T" in the CC field

```
SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt 5 cc
PROG:

1
CC - Mutation data [RTECS]
CC - Skin / Eye Irritant [RTECS]
CC - TSCA Flag: T [TSCAINV]
CC - Tumor data [RTECS]

2
CC - TSCA Flag: T [TSCAINV]
CC - TSCA UVCB [TSCAINV]

3
CC - TSCA Flag: T [TSCAINV]
CC - TSCA UVCB [TSCAINV]

4
CC - TSCA Flag: T [TSCAINV]
CC - TSCA UVCB [TSCAINV]

5
CC - TSCA Flag: T [TSCAINV]
```

Figure 2 - cont.

Note that the individual words inside and outside the enclosures are searchable in the CC field. Also note that combining a TSCA Flag with the search term, "TSCAINV", as shown above, eliminates possible false hits, arising from the fact the letters such as T, P, N, and R are used in different contexts by other source files which also provide data for the CC field.

Because the source tag [TSCAINV] itself is available as a search term, it can be used also to retrieve all substances containing one or more TSCA codes, as shown below in Figure 3:

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
file chemline
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE CHEMLINE (ROYALTY) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(cc) tscainv
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (26753)
```

Figure 3 - Searching for TSCAINV in the CC field

Note (NO) Field

A small number of records contains some data derived from TSCAINV in their NO fields. Like the CC field, the NO field is Text Word searchable and the source tag [TSCAINV] itself is likewise available as a search term. The search presented below in Figure 4 shows the retrieval of all records containing TSCAINV data in the NO field. Also shown below in Figure 4 are the first three retrieved records,

printed by a tailored print option, illustrating the types of TSCAINV data present. The TSCAINV data in the NO field are always preceded by the phrase, "TSCA Definition 1990", and are present only in a small fraction of those substances that are classified as "Chemical Substances of Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex Reaction Products and Biological Materials" (UVCB), i.e., poorly defined chemicals.

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
file chemline
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE CHEMLINE (ROYALTY) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(no) tscainv
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (1995)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt 3 rn, n1, mf, no, cc
PROG:

1
RN - 63231-67-4
N1 - Silica gel
MF - UNKNOWN
NO - TSCA Definition 1990: An adsorbent consisting of
      amorphous silica produced by the reaction of sodium
      silicate with sulfuric acid. [TSCAINV]
CC - TSCA UVCB [TSCAINV]

2
RN - 8012-95-1
N1 - Paraffin oils
MF - UNKNOWN
```

Figure 4 - Searching for TSCAINV in the NO field

NO - TSCA Definition 1990: Liquid hydrocarbons from petroleum. [TSCAINV]
CC - Laxative [USPDDN]
CC - Pharmaceutical aid [solvent] [USPDDN]
CC - Skin / Eye Irritant [RTECS]
CC - TSCA UVCB [TSCAINV]
CC - Tumor data [RTECS]

3

RN - 8002-53-7
N1 - Montan wax
MF - UNKNOWN
NO - TSCA Definition 1990: Wax obtained by extraction of lignite. [TSCAINV]
CC - TSCA UVCB [TSCAINV]

Figure 4 - cont.

The "TSCA Inventory: 1985 Edition" and "1990 Supplement To The 1985 Edition of The TSCA Inventory" are published by:

The United States Environmental
Protection Agency
Office of Toxic Substances
Washington, D.C. 20460

The EPA HOT LINE for information about TSCAINV is: 202-554-1404.

EINECS

EINECS is the European counterpart of TSCAINV. Unlike TSCAINV, however, there is no continual revision to the EINECS. It lists chemical substances that were reported by the Member States to the European Commission as existing on the European Community market between January 1, 1971 and September 18, 1981. The final Inventory which is commonly referred to as "Master Inventory" took full legal effect six months after its publication in June 1990 in the Official Journal of the European Communities (sic). Thereafter, the Inventory became the exclusive point of reference for the identification of substances that are exempt from the premarketing notification requirements of the European Commission directives. EINECS explicitly

excludes certain substances as does TSCAINV. The regenerated ChemID, scheduled for release in early January 1992 will contain the EINECS data for the first time. CHEMLINE contained EINECS data as of 1990.

In both CHEMLINE and ChemID, the presence or absence of EINECS in the LO field of a particular record would indicate whether or not the substance is included on the Inventory. The LO field would also be useful if a user wanted to retrieve all substances appearing on the Inventory. A search for all substances in the Inventory and the 9-11th retrieved records, printed in full, are shown on the next page in Figure 5.

```
SS 1 /C?
USER:
file chemline
PROG:
YOU ARE NOW CONNECTED TO THE CHEMLINE (ROYALTY) FILE.

SS 1 /C?
USER:
(lo) einecs
PROG:
SS (1) PSTG (100004)

SS 2 /C?
USER:
prt 9-11 full
PROG:

9
RN - 72490-01-8
ON - 79127-80-3 (CAS)
ON - 79127-80-3 (TOXLIT)
MF - C17-H19-N-O4
N1 - Carbamic acid, (2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl)-, ethyl
    ester (9CI)
NM - Fenoxycarb [MESH]
NM - Fenoxycarb [ANSI] [NLM]
NM - Fenoxycarb [BSI:ISO] [NLM]
SY - AI3-29460 [NLM]
SY - Carbamic acid, (2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl)-, ethyl
    ester (9CI) [NLM]
SY - Caswell No. 652C [NLM]
SY - EPA Pesticide Chemical Code 125301 [NLM]
SY - Ethyl (2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl)carbamate [NLM]
SY - Ethyl 2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethylcarbamate [NLM]
SY - Ethyl(2-(p-phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl)carbamate [NLM]
SY - Fenoxycarb [CAS:RTECS]
SY - N-(2-(p-Phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl)carbamic acid [NLM]
SY - Ro 13-5223 [CAS:MESH:RTECS]
CC - Agricultural Chemical [RTECS]
CC - Growth regulator / Fertilizer [RTECS]
CC - INSECTICIDES, CARBAMATE [MESH]
LO - TOXLINE
LO - TOXLIT
LO - MEDLINE
LO - MED86
LO - MED83
LO - MESH
LO - RTECS
LO - EINECS
```

Figure 5 - Searching for EINECS in the LO field

10
RN - 68956-68-3
ON - 8008-89-7 (CAS)
ON - 8008-89-7 (TOXLINE) (TOXLINE65) (ETICBACK) (HSDB)
MF - UNKNOWN
N1 - Oils, vegetable
NM - Vegetable Oil [CTFA:HSDB]
SY - HSDB 5154 [HSDB]
SY - Oils, glyceridic, vegetable [CAS]
SY - Oils, Vegetable [CTFA]
SY - Vegetable oils [CAS]
CC - TSCA UVCB [TSCAINV]
LO - TOXLINE
LO - RTECS
LO - TSCAINV
LO - EINECS

11
RN - 68916-91-6
ON - 8008-94-4 (CAS)
ON - 8057-63-4 (CAS)
ON - 85085-44-5 (CAS)
ON - 8057-63-4 (TOXLINE) (TOXLINE65)
ON - 8008-94-4 (TOXLINE) (HSDB)
MF - UNKNOWN
N1 - Licorice, ext.
NM - LICORICE EXTRACT [HSDB]
SY - Glycyrrhiza [HSDB:RTECS]
SY - Glycyrrhizae [Latin] [RTECS]
SY - HSDB 1925 [HSDB]
SY - KANZO [Japanese] [RTECS]
SY - Kanzou [Chinese] [RTECS]
SY - Licorice [HSDB:RTECS]
SY - LICORICE EXTRACT [RTECS]
SY - LICORICE ROOT [HSDB:RTECS]
SY - LICORICE ROOT EXTRACT [HSDB:RTECS]
CC - Drug / Therapeutic Agent [RTECS]
CC - Mutation data [RTECS]
CC - Natural Product [RTECS]
LO - TOXLINE
LO - RTECS
LO - EMICBACK
LO - EINECS

Figure 5 - Searching for EINECS in the LO field - cont.

Of the three records shown in Figure 5, the LO field of only the second record points to both EINECS and TSCAINV. This is the case with many chemicals. In fact, of the total numbers, over 100,000 for EINECS and over 60,000 for TSCAINV, only 34,284 are common to both. Neither CHEMLINE nor ChemID derives any data from EINECS other than for the LO field. The extensive data contained in EINECS are available in various electronic formats. For further information, contact:

Office for Official Publications of the
European Communities
2 rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg
Telex: 1324 PUBOF LU
Fax: (352) 49 00 03/49 57 19

EINECS data include CAS Registry Numbers, EINECS Codes, CA Index Names, Synonyms, Molecular Formulas, UVCB Subset Headings, and Definitions.

Chemicals do not honor international boundaries. They are constantly transported by commerce and natural processes. Thus, users with interests in the regulatory aspect of chemicals will find both TSCAINV and EINECS useful. They provide ready answers to questions such as: Is this chemical "new" to commerce? If it is, is it new in the U.S.? In Europe? Finally, anyone using these data is reminded once again that certain substances such as drugs and pesticides, which are regulated by other laws, are explicitly excluded from the Inventories. Users are reminded also that the Inventories are subject to change. In addition, the appearance of a chemical on either of the Inventories indicates merely that it is an "existing," not a "toxic," chemical.

MEDLARS: Refresher & Review Workshop

This 4-hour workshop includes a brief review of NLM system capabilities, a section covering recent enhancements to the system, and a demonstration of commands/techniques such as TFILE, SPRINT, Multi-File Searching (MFS), and online sorting. This workshop is intended for the experienced searcher who would like a system "refresher" or

"update." Hands-on sessions are not included. A cost recovery fee is charged which varies depending on the training center. The following schedule in Figure 1 lists the MEDLARS R&R workshops planned for the near future. Additional workshops will be publicized in the *Technical Bulletin* and your regional newsletters.

Call your Regional Online Training Center if you would like to schedule a MEDLARS R&R workshop in your area.

Eastern Online Training Center:

January 31, 1992	New York, NY
February 7, 1992	Philadelphia, PA
February 27, 1992	Norfolk, VA

Call the Eastern Online Training Center in New York, NY at 1-800-338-7657 or 212-876-8763 for further information or to register for one of the above workshops.

Midlands Online Training Center:

January 16, 1992	Chicago, IL
January 21, 1992	Wichita, KS
January 24, 1992	Minneapolis, MN
March 23, 1992	St. Louis, MO
April 1, 1992	Indianapolis, IN

Call the Midlands Online Training Center in Omaha, NE at 1-800-338-7657 or 402-559-4326 for further information or to register for one of the above workshops.

Western Online Training Center:

January 30, 1992	Los Angeles, CA
------------------	-----------------

Call the Western Online Training Center in Los Angeles, CA at 1-800-338-7657 or 310-825-1200 for further information or to register for the above workshop.

Figure 1 - MEDLARS R&R Workshops

SERIALS UPDATE

INDEXED TITLES UPDATED, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1991

The following titles cited in MEDLINE, HEALTH, and POPLINE have recently been selected for indexing, undergone a title change, or ceased publication. This list is not cumulative; the information provided is only for titles whose status has changed since the last UPDATE.

More detailed information may be found in SERLINE. For further information, please contact MMS or Ms. Esther Baldinger, (301) 496-1276, Technical Services Division, NLM.

TITLES SELECTED FOR INDEXING, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1991

- INI ABNF JOURNAL
ABNF J
INI, SPRING 1990?--
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

National Institutes of Health
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda MD 20894

November 25, 1991

APPENDIX A

Dear Domestic MEDLARS User:

This is to notify you that on January 1, 1992, the pricing structure of CHEMLINE and the TOXLIT files (TOXLIT and TOXLIT65) will be modified in response to changes in the 1992 royalty rates charged by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS), the supplier of proprietary data for these files.

To accommodate these changes, the NLM Online Pricing Algorithm has been updated in the Connect Charge, Search Statement Charge, and Citation Charge components for CHEMLINE, TOXLIT and TOXLIT65. This year, CAS has again lowered its Connect Charge royalty, and raised its Online Citation Charge and Search Statement Charge royalties. The latter serves as an estimate of the number of Search Terms used.

Please see Table I on the reverse side of this letter for the new NLM rates for the six components of the online algorithm for CHEMLINE, TOXLIT, and TOXLIT65. Additionally, note that offline page charges for these files also have been modified due to changes in royalty charges. The NLM portion of the total charge reflects the rates established in the February 1, 1991 MEDLARS Pricing Structure.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Ann Colaianni
Associate Director
Library Operations

Henry Kissman, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Specialized Information Services

(over)

TABLE I

New NLM Rates for CHEMLINE, TOXLIT, TOXLIT65

EFFECTIVE January, 1992

NLM ONLINE PRICING ALGORITHM CHARGES TO DOMESTIC USERS 1/

Files	Connect Charge (Per Hour)		Search Statement Charge	Online Citation Charge		Interaction Charge (Carriage Returns)	Computer Resources (Disk Accesses) (Per 100)		Online Character Charge (Per 1,000)	
	Non-Prime	Prime		Non-Prime	Prime		Non-Prime	Prime	Non-Prime	Prime
CHEMLINE	\$29.10*	\$31.85*	\$0.72*	\$0.62*	\$0.63*	\$0.01	\$0.07	\$0.14	\$0.08	\$0.12
TOXLIT & TOXLIT65	\$29.10**	\$31.85**	\$0.87**	\$0.62**	\$0.63**	\$0.01	\$0.07	\$0.14	\$0.08	\$0.12

* Includes royalties of \$23.00 per Connect Charge, \$0.70 per Search Statement, \$0.61 Per Online Citation Charge

** Includes royalties of \$23.00 per Connect Charge, \$0.85 per Search Statement, \$0.61 Per Online Citation Charge

NLM OFFLINE CHARGES TO DOMESTIC USERS 1/

	<u>Per Page</u>	
CHEMLINE	\$1.68	(includes \$1.38 royalty charge)
TOXLIT & TOXLIT65	\$1.68	(includes \$1.38 royalty charge)
<u>AUTOMATIC SDI SEARCHES</u>	<u>Per Search</u>	
TOXLIT	\$6.70	Per search (plus page charges; includes \$5.20 royalty charge)

Current online prime time is 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM Eastern Time, Monday through Friday.

All other time is non-prime.

1/ Non-U.S. online users incur charges under the online pricing algorithm and are charged \$3.00 extra on the connect portion (per hour), and \$0.10 extra per offline printed page.

OCTOBER 1, 1991 MEDLARS® PRICING SCHEDULE ERRATUM

D. Licensees redistributing MEDLARS data to 3rd parties in the U.S. pay no data charge to the NLM for the redistributed data.

E. Fees for Special Searches and their Class Maintenance (i.e., other than all records or English language only records)

TBA

^aRepresents no more than 25% of the data.

^bRepresents no more than 50% of the data.

^cRepresents no more than 75% of the data.

^dRepresents 76-100% of the data. English language records for current year with monthly updates falls into this category.

^eBased on 360,000 records added to MEDLINE.

Licensees selecting the weekly update option must receive all records.

Those licensees, for example, receiving all records input monthly from 1986 through the current year who are not vendors, will be charged \$5,250 for data plus a use charge based on concurrent users, and the appropriate Class Maintenance fee of either \$3,000 or \$1,000. This same charge applies for a subscription for data only from 1989 forward. MEDLARS Management Section staff will request information concerning the number of concurrent users from appropriate licensees.

CALCULATION OF USE CHARGES:A. Vendor

	<u>Domestic Licensees</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Licensees*</u>
Connect Hour	\$1.90 per hour	\$3.35 per hour
Characters transmitted online	\$0.013 per 1000 char.	\$0.023 per 1000 char.
Offline print	\$0.01 per citation	\$0.03 per citation

*or domestic licensees providing service to non-U.S. users.

This algorithm was designed to be equivalent to the non-prime rate. See page 9 for TOXNET use charges.

B. Institution

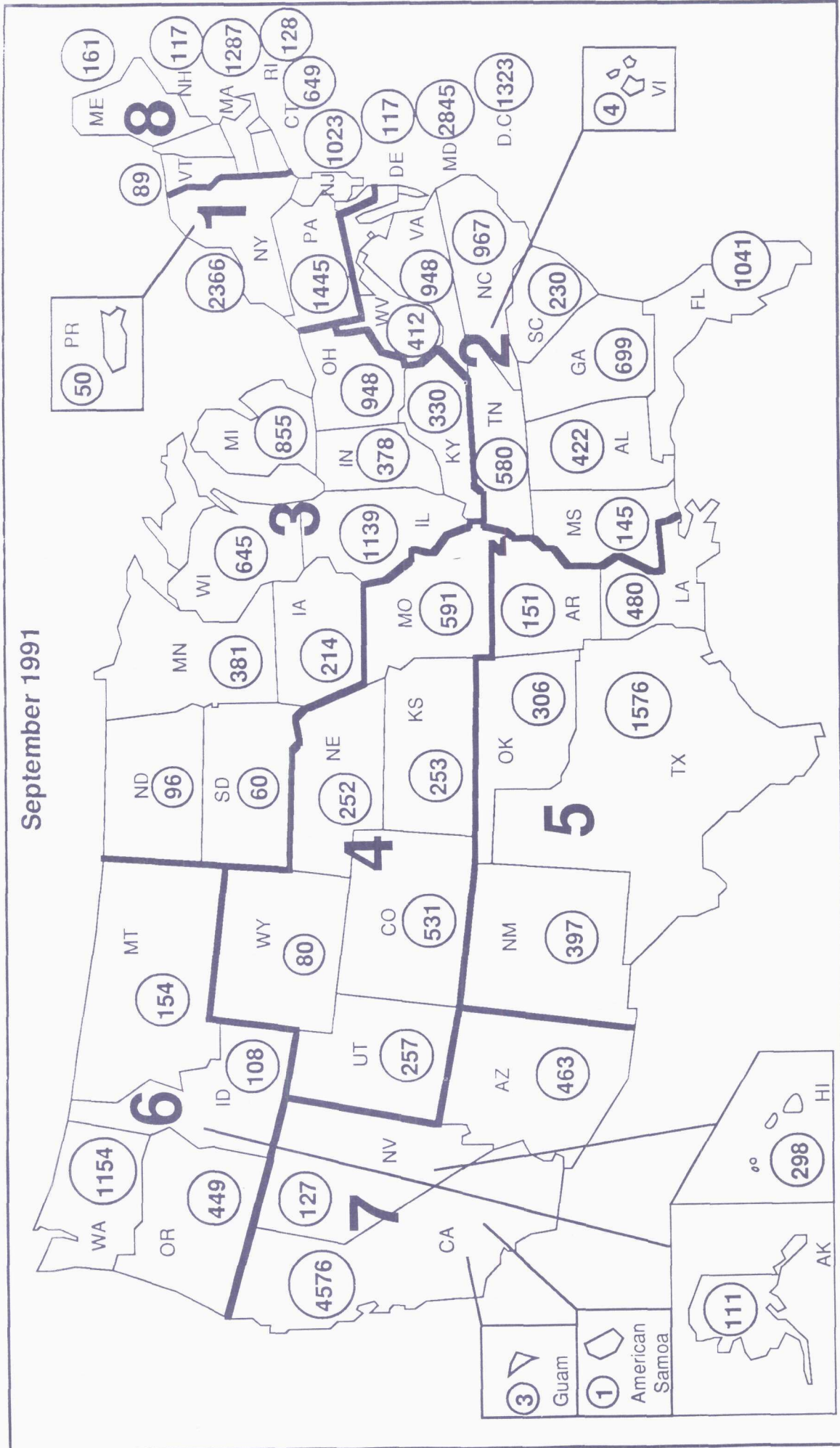
	<u>Domestic Licensees</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Licensees*</u>
Single user system	\$100.00	\$125.00
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