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November 01, 2010 [posted]

**OLDMEDLINE is Another Year Older with the Addition of the 1946 CLML Citations**

More historical journal citations are now in MEDLINE®/PubMed® with the addition of over 48,000 citations from the 1946 Current List of Medical Literature (CLML). The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) has been converting information from older print indexes that were the precursors to Index Medicus. When the original MEDLINE database made its debut in 1971, it contained citations to journal articles published from approximately 1966 forward. The 1946 CLML represents the 20th year going back in time to enhance access to the older biomedical literature. With the addition of the 1946 CLML citations, the OLDMEDLINE subset contains over two million citations.

NLM also continues the work of mapping the original keywords assigned to these older references so that current MeSH® terms (Medical Subject Headings) are added to the records and available for searching in PubMed.

Additional information about the OLDMEDLINE data project is available.

*OLDMEDLINE is Another Year Older with the Addition of the 1946 CLML Citations. NLM Tech Bull. 2010 Nov–Dec;(377):e1.*
November 01, 2010 [posted]

PubMed® Author ID Project

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) is developing a system that will address the problem of ambiguous author names within PubMed and facilitate accurate search and retrieval of a participating author's works. The specifics of PubMed Author ID, as the system is now known, are still evolving. It is currently envisioned that authors (or their designees) would register for the service through My NCBI and identify their research articles in PubMed using provided tools; this identification of articles will allow NCBI to link alternate names/spellings associated with an individual. The anticipated launch for PubMed Author ID is in mid-2011.

NLM has already laid the foundation for the system by developing a process for NIH-funded authors to identify their articles for grant reporting purposes. NLM expects to make PubMed Author ID interoperable with multiple external author ID systems, such as those developed by publisher groups, non-profit organizations, and other countries. NLM has not yet identified external author ID systems that it will incorporate in PubMed Author ID, but will work with outside groups as systems are developed in this rapidly evolving area.

November 02, 2010 [posted]
December 03, 2010 [Editor's note added]

**UMLS® 2010AB Release Available**

The 2010AB release of the Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS) Knowledge Sources is available for download as of November 1, 2010. In the new UMLS Release there are:

- More than 2.3 million concepts and 8.5 million unique concept names from 158 source vocabularies; the full Metathesaurus subset requires 21.5 GB
- Two new sources
  - International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM)
  - Traditional Korean Medical Terms (TKMT)
- One new mapping file
  - Revised SNOMED CT to ICD-9-CM Mapping
- Thirty-one updated English sources and nine updated translation sources including MeSH®, MedDRA (Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities), RxNorm, and SNOMED CT® (English and Spanish)
- RxNorm data now include a new term type MIN (Multiple Ingredient Name)

For more information about the release, see the What's New and Updated Sources sections of the Release Documentation. Additional release statistics are published on the UMLS Web site.

To access the UMLS Release files, you must have an active UMLS Metathesaurus® license and a valid UMLSKS account. You will be prompted for your UMLSKS Login ID and Password when downloading the files.

[Editor's note added December 3, 2010: The UTS beta version was implemented on December 2, 2010. For more information, see UMLS Terminology Services (UTS) Beta Launch.]

Another access option for these data will be via the soon-to-be-released UMLS Terminology Services (UTS), the next generation replacement for the UMLSKS. UMLS licensees will receive an e-mail with beta launch details about the forthcoming UTS.

Additional information regarding the UMLS is available on the UMLS homepage. New users are encouraged to take the UMLS Basics Tutorial and to explore the training materials and other information on the New Users' homepage.

**DVDs**

As always, the production and mailing of the UMLS DVDs occur about four weeks after the release is made available.
for download.

**Users must have an active UMLS Terminology Services (UTS) account to request a 2010AB DVD.** To request or cancel a DVD: Sign in to the forthcoming UTS and edit your UTS profile to select or deselect the DVD option. This option will be available once the UTS is launched.

**Source Release Documentation**
2010AB Source Release Documentation Web pages will be published following the release.

**By Victoria Wilder**
**MEDLARS Management Section**

November 02, 2010 [posted]

50th Anniversary Medical Subject Headings (MeSH®) Event

On November 18, 2010, the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) marks the 50th anniversary of MeSH with a talk by Robert Braude, PhD. The talk entitled "MeSH at 50 – 50th Anniversary of Medical Subject Headings" will be videocast with captioning at http://videocast.nih.gov/. The event is scheduled from 2:00 pm – 3:30 pm ET.

MeSH was first published in 1960; in 2010 we observe 50 years of this subject control authority. The seeds of MeSH were planted in December 1947. The Army Medical Library, the NLM predecessor, sponsored a Symposium on Medical Subject Headings in 1947. Participants, who included Seymour Taine, Thelma Charen, and Eugene Garfield, considered the challenges of the bibliographical control of publications. It was noted that the increasing complexity of scientific literature necessitated increasingly sophisticated approaches to organization and access. The participants recognized that the issue of a subject authority was not an academic exercise. Rather, subject cataloging and the subject indexing of journal articles were acknowledged as the essence of bibliographic control. The needs of the user of scientific information is to be always at the forefront in creating a set of medical subject headings that were made equally for subject description of books and for indexing of journal articles.

That first edition of MeSH represented a departure from the then usual library practice. MeSH contained 4,300 descriptors, and it was designed to be used for both indexing and cataloging. It is likely the first vocabulary engineered for use in an automated environment for production and retrieval. MeSH continues to evolve and grow. The 2011 edition contains more than 26,000 subject headings in an eleven-level hierarchy and eighty-three subheadings. Annual revision and updating are ongoing to assure that MeSH remains useful as a way to categorize medical knowledge and knowledge in allied and related disciplines for retrieval of key information. MeSH is 50 years old and new each year.

The speaker: Robert M. Braude received his Masters of Library Science in 1964 from UCLA. In 1965, he attended MEDLARS® training at NLM and his talk reflects on his forty-five years of life with MeSH. In 1987 he received a Ph.D. in Higher Education Administration from the University of Nebraska. His career included director of three academic health science libraries and he has served on many NLM Committees and Panels such as IAMS Review Committees, the Planning Panels on Medical Informatics and NLM Outreach Programs, and the Biomedical Library Review Committee. He is a past Janet Doe Lecturer, a Fellow of the Medical Library Association and Fellow of the American College of Medical Informatics.

The talk is co-sponsored by the Division of the History of Medicine and the Medical Subject Headings Section, NLM.

By Jacque-Lynne Schulman
MeSH Section

Comings and Goings for PubMed® Limits

[Editor's note added November 18, 2010: These changes were implemented in PubMed on November 17, 2010.]

The following changes will be made to the PubMed Limits screen in November 2010.

Subsets
Two subsets will be added:

- **Dietary Supplements**: This subject subset was announced in the recent article, *Dietary Supplements — A New PubMed® Subset.*
- **Veterinary Science**: This subject subset was added to the Special Queries page in 2007 (see *Veterinary Search Added to PubMed® Special Queries*). The strategy was originally called Veterinary Medicine/Animal Health.

The Space Life Sciences and PubMed Central® subsets will be removed from Limits; however, they will still be available for direct searching using space [sb] and pubmed pmc [sb] respectively. They will also remain available as My NCBI filters for PubMed.

At the same time, the labels on the subsets menu (Journal Groups, Topics, and More Subsets) will be removed and the subsets will be listed in alphabetical order.

Publication Types
Two new Publication Types will be added to the Limits menu, Type of Article, in preparation for changes to MeSH® vocabulary for 2011 (see upcoming article: *What's New for 2011 MeSH*).

- Autobiography
- Video-Audio Media

Header change
The header over the selections Male and Female will change from “Gender” to "Sex."

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

November 10, 2010 [posted]

**MedlinePlus® Connect: Linking Electronic Health Records to Consumer Health Information**

In November 2010, NLM® introduced MedlinePlus Connect, a free service that allows any electronic health record (EHR) system to link to relevant, authoritative and up-to-date health information from MedlinePlus. By incorporating MedlinePlus content into EHR systems, MedlinePlus Connect delivers information about conditions and disorders, health and wellness, and prescription and over-the-counter medications to patients, families, and health care providers when it is needed.

MedlinePlus Connect works by accepting specific requests from EHR systems and providing links to relevant MedlinePlus information in response. To facilitate this connection, NLM mapped all MedlinePlus health topic pages to two standard diagnostic coding systems used in EHRs:

- SNOMED CT® CORE Problem List Subset (Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine, Clinical Terms, CORE Problem List Subset)

When an EHR system submits a problem or diagnosis code request to MedlinePlus Connect, the service returns the closest matching MedlinePlus health topic(s) as a response. MedlinePlus Connect will return up to three MedlinePlus topics for each requested problem code. On the MedlinePlus Connect response page, the following elements are included for each health topic listed (see Figure 1).

- Topic name linked to the topic page on MedlinePlus
- Synonyms for the topic name, shown as “Also called” (when applicable)
- Topic image
- Abbreviated version of the topic summary linked to the full topic page
- Links to patient handouts (when available)

The response page also identifies the ICD-9-CM or SNOMED CT CORE Problem List Subset code that MedlinePlus Connect matched to the topic(s). MedlinePlus Connect responds to problem code requests in either English or Spanish. The API for using this service conforms to the HL7 Context-Aware Knowledge Retrieval (Infobutton) Knowledge Request URL-Based Implementation specification which you can [download](#).
MedlinePlus Connect also links to medication information written especially for patients. When EHR systems send MedlinePlus Connect a request containing a standardized medication code, the service returns links to the most appropriate drug information for prescription and over-the-counter medicines (see Figure 2). For medication requests, MedlinePlus Connect supports the following code systems:

- RXCUI (RxNorm Concept Unique Identifier)
- NDC (National Drug Code)

MedlinePlus drug information is the *AHFS® Consumer Medication Information* and is licensed for use on MedlinePlus from the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists (ASHP), Inc. Currently, MedlinePlus Connect only responds in English to drug information requests.
To see how MedlinePlus Connect responds to specific problem code and drug code requests, visit the demonstration page (see Figure 3).

If you are interested in learning how to implement MedlinePlus Connect in your EHR system, visit the overview and technical details pages. In the future, NLM will provide information for laboratory tests through MedlinePlus Connect. Additionally, NLM will add an XML-based Web service as an alternative method to the HL7 Infobutton standard. To stay up-to-date on developments with MedlinePlus Connect or to talk to other organizations that are using it, join the MedlinePlus Connect email discussion list. Send the MedlinePlus Team any questions or feedback via the Contact Us link.

By Stephanie Dennis, Naomi Miller, and Sarena Burgess
Public Services Division

NLM® Catalog and Journals Databases Merge

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) Catalog will soon be redesigned to provide users with a streamlined interface and enhanced search and display of the 1.4 million bibliographic records in the NLM database. The NLM Catalog will contain detailed MEDLINE indexing information about the journals in PubMed® and other National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) databases. The Journals Database will be retired.

What is new in the NLM Catalog

- Additional searchable fields
- Enhancements to the Limits page
- New Journal display option and expanded Full display
- Additional filters
- Searching for Journals
- Launching PubMed searches from the NLM Catalog
- Effect on EUtilities

Additional searchable fields
New search tags will be added to limit searches to a specific field. Some of the new search tags are: Broad Subject Term(s), Current Format Status, Current Indexing Status, Version Indexed, ISSN, and PubMed Central® Holdings. See the full list of Search Field Descriptions and Tags in the NLM Catalog Help

Enhancements to the Limits page
A new category of Limits will be added called Journal Subsets. Users are able to limit searches to journals referenced in the NCBI databases, only PubMed journals, journals currently (or previously) indexed for MEDLINE®, PubMed Central journals, and PubMed Central forthcoming journals. Users can also limit searches to journals published in electronic-only format.

A new Images Material Type (images from the History of Medicine database) and three new Publication Types, Portraits, Postcards, and Posters, will also be added.

New Journal format display option and expanded Full display
A Journal display will be added to the Display Options in the NLM Catalog. This display includes fields of interest to those searching for information about journals, including MEDLINE indexing information. The Full display will also
be expanded to include all available fields where applicable.

**Additional filters**
The following new filters have been created: Journals in the NCBI databases, Journals Currently Indexed in MEDLINE, and PubMed Only Journals. Users can view all available filters by browsing the index on the Advanced Search page. For more information about changing My NCBI filter preferences, please see the My NCBI Help.

**Searching for Journals**
The NLM Catalog will contain detailed MEDLINE indexing information about the journals in PubMed and other NCBI databases. Users can limit NLM Catalog searches to journals in the NCBI databases by using the Journals in NCBI Databases link on the NLM Catalog homepage or the Limits page (see Figure 1).

*[Editor’s note: Figure 1 was replaced on December 1, 2010.]*

![Figure 1: NLM Catalog homepage](image)

Enter a topic, journal title or abbreviation, or ISSN into the search box and click Search. Automatic suggestions will display as you type your search terms (see Figure 2).
Figure 2: Journals referenced in the NCBI Databases

On the Summary display, click the journal title or select Journal or Full from the Display Settings menu to view additional information. Note that the limit is activated and can be changed or removed by clicking the appropriate links (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Summary Display with Limits Activated

Users can also visit the Limits page to limit a search to various journal subsets. The NLM Catalog will apply an AND Boolean operator when the Journals referenced in the NCBI databases limit is selected with a Journal Subset limit. A notice appears at the top of your search results indicating that limits have been activated.

Launching PubMed searches from the NLM Catalog
To build a PubMed search for journals from the NLM Catalog, run a search using Limits and use the check boxes to...
select journals. Click "Add to search builder" in the PubMed search builder porlet, and the journal title abbreviation(s) will be sent to the search builder box (see Figure 4). If a book or a non-PubMed journal is sent to the PubMed search builder, an error message will warn the user that the PubMed search builder only retrieves citations for PubMed journals. Continue searching the NLM Catalog and adding journals to the PubMed search builder using the Add to search builder button. The search builder will apply an OR Boolean operator if multiple journals are added to the search box. When you are finished, click Search PubMed to view the citations from the selected journal(s) in PubMed.

Figure 4: Using PubMed search builder

Effect on EUtilities
ESearch URLs for db=journals will automatically map to db=nlmcatalog. ESummary and EFetch will retrieve NLM Catalog XML.

By Sarah Torre
National Center for Biotechnology Information

November 22, 2010 [posted]

Cataloging News — 2011

MeSH® 2011 - Implications for LocatorPlus®, NLM® Catalog, and the NLM Classification


Accordingly, MeSH subject headings in LocatorPlus were changed to reflect the 2011 MeSH vocabulary and appear in that form as of November 22, 2010.

When year-end processing (YEP) activities are completed in mid-December, the NLM Catalog’s MeSH data and translation tables will be updated to reflect 2011 MeSH. Until then, note that there will be a hiatus in the addition of new and edited bibliographic records to the NLM Catalog. The Index to the NLM Classification will not reflect 2011 MeSH changes until Spring 2011.

MeSH 2011 Changes in NLM Bibliographic Records

In general, the Cataloging Section implemented the vocabulary changes in NLM bibliographic records for books, serials, and other materials, as they were applied for citations in MEDLINE.

Publication Types (PTs):

- Of the four new publication types, Cataloging will only use Photographs
- Cataloging updated headings on bibliographic records to reflect the changed publications types:
  - Instruction is now Instructional Films and Videos
  - Personal Narratives is now Autobiography (Personal Narratives is now an entry term to Autobiography. The MeSH scope note remains the same. Note that Autobiography as Topic is also available)

New MeSH descriptors not used by catalogers for current materials:

- Algal Proteins
- DNA, Algal
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Catalogers will use heading from Name Authority File

Other pertinent articles:

MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing Activities
2011 MeSH Now Available
Cataloging News 2011
MEDLINE Data Changes — 2010
PubMed Notes — 2011
(NAF))

- RNA, Algal
- United States Department of Defense (Catalogers will use NAF heading)

### Additional Database Change

#### Current Publisher Displays

- The Latest Publisher field, which has not been available in the NLM Catalog since June 14, 2010 (see Current Publisher Displays in the NLM® Catalog) will again be available after YEP activities are completed in mid-December.

### Resource Description and Access Testing

NLM is participating in the US National RDA (Resource Description and Access) testing. From October-December 2010, selected catalogers are creating records using the proposed new RDA cataloging rules, so you may encounter records that look somewhat different. RDA records may be identified in the MARC view of LocatorPlus by the presence of a 040 $e RDA. NLM does not plan to create any additional RDA records after the testing period until a final decision on implementation is made.

By Diane Boehr and Sharon Willis

Cataloging Section

November 23, 2010 [posted]

**Books with New Looks: The Bookshelf Redesign**

The books in Bookshelf have been given a new look as part of a redesign that is taking place in several stages. The Bookshelf redesign goes beyond cosmetic enhancements; it includes infrastructural improvements to facilitate the discovery of information at the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI).

The first (and completed) stage is the redesign that improves how all book pages are displayed. The table of contents page of every book now displays the book's bibliographic data, such as the book title, author, publisher, and copyright information. A thumbnail display of the book cover shows prominently and an abstract or excerpt from the book is displayed above the table of contents. On the right side of the page, related PubMed® citations and history of recent activity may display (see Figure 1). Where available, links to other NCBI resources, such as Gene and OMIM, may also display. These new panels mark the ongoing work to create rich links between NCBI resources and to maximize discoverability of related materials.
In common with PubMed, the blue NCBI header and search bar are displayed at the top of all pages, and at the bottom of each page the standard NCBI footer links to many NCBI resources. Click on “Bookshelf” (upper left on any page) to return to the homepage.

Once inside a book, all pages have been given a more balanced and clean layout. The text of the page is more readable through improved page layout, typography, and standardized headings. Figures can be quickly previewed: a large version of the image pops up over the page when you mouseover the thumbnail (see Figure 2). Clicking on the thumbnail opens the image in a new window and allows you to see the title and caption for the figure.
Echocardiography

This is the investigation of the heart during systole (contraction) and diastole (relaxation) as well as examining ventricular and valvular function.

Blood tests

The measurement of renin, aldosterone, and other blood tests can help to establish the diagnosis of hyperaldosteronism. The renin level should be less than 0.5 ng/ml (normal range 0.3–1.5 ng/ml) and aldosterone level should be less than 95 ng/dl (normal range 10–60 ng/dl) in the supine position. The potassium level is altered by many of the therapeutic agents and should be kept in the mid to high normal range (4.25–5 mmol/L) to minimize the risk of arrhythmia. If the pulse is of full volume, investigative blood tests for anemia and thyroid function should be carried out. If echo suggests restrictive cardiomyopathy, further tests can be carried out for iron storage disease, amyloidosis, or sarcoidosis.

Figure 2: Preview of a large version of a thumbnail image.

From the interior pages of a book, searching within the book is the default, however, you can expand the search to the whole Bookshelf, or search any of the other NCBI resources by choosing a different option from the dropdown menu next to the search box (see Figure 3).
One of the main goals of the redesign was to improve navigation, and this has been achieved in a number of ways.

On every book page, brief bibliographic information is available, and you can click on the "Table of Contents Page" link or the image of the book cover to return to the first page of the book (see Figure 4).

Use the "Go to" menu to access links to other sections within the page. The titles of sections within the page are also listed on the right (see Figure 5). Each section also has a top link to quickly take you to the top of the page.
There are several ways to access the Table of Contents Page from within the book (see Figure 6):

1. Click on "Contents" for a preview of the table of contents.
2. Click on the "Table of Contents Page" link.
3. Click on the image of the book cover or the "Table of Contents Page" link that appears below it.

Figure 5: Navigation within the page.
Next and Previous buttons at the top and bottom of every page allow you to quickly move forward or backwards through the book (see Figure 7).

The URL for each book or book unit, such as a chapter, includes an accession identifier. Links to books created using the previous URL format will be preserved through redirection.

A copyright link at the bottom of each page takes you to a copyright page that links to all the publishers' copyright information pages.
The next steps for Bookshelf include a new homepage and a redesigned search interface; a new browse tool; and new pages highlighting new and featured content. Stay tuned for more information!

Bookshelf has added many new titles in the last year. Be sure to sign up for the Bookshelf RSS feed, to stay in the loop about design updates and the new books and resources available in Bookshelf.

By Laura Dean, Rebecca Orris, and Marilu Hoeppner
Bookshelf, Electronic Literature Services
National Center for Biotechnology Information

A New Look and Feel for the PubMed Central® Public Access Page

The PubMed Central (PMC) Public Access & PMC page, available from the sidebar on the About PMC page, was recently updated to provide greater clarity and usability. Two new features were added:

1. Top-of-the-page links to navigate page content
2. A table for locating article reference numbers

New Location for Navigation Links

The Public Access & PMC page was reorganized and links to the page content are now at the top of the page (see Figure 1). The new design makes it easy to see what the page contains and how to find the answers to your Public Access-related questions.

Public Access & PMC

- What is the connection between PMC and the NIH Public Access Policy?
- How are NIH-funded articles submitted to PMC?
- What is the relationship among the following article reference numbers: PMCID, NIHMSID, and PMID?
- How can I find a PMCID, NIHMSID, and PMID?
- Is there a way to add funding information to a manuscript or final, published article?
- What is the difference between the PMC Journal list and the NIH Public Access Policy Journal list?
- How can I, as a publisher, ensure that my journal title is on the NIH Public Access Policy Journal list?
- When will my journal appear on the NIH Public Access Policy Journal list?

Figure 1: New links.
We've Got Your Numbers
Additionally, a new table (see Figure 2) demonstrates all the ways to locate the identification number of an article or manuscript — whether you’re looking for a PubMed identifier (PMID), NIH Manuscript Submission identifier (NIHMSID), or perhaps most important, the PMC identifier (PMCID), which is the identification number that must be cited by recipients of NIH funding to demonstrate compliance with the NIH Public Access Policy. As seen in the table below, you can find these numbers through viewing the PubMed abstract; a PMC search result; and in the PMC display for the final, published article or the author manuscript. To reach this table click on the question, "How can I find a PMCID, NIHMSID, and PMID?"

Figure 2: Table for finding article identification numbers.

To see where the article identification numbers appear in each of the four images, you may either hover over or click on the particular image. If you point your cursor on the image, you’ll get a pop-up window as shown in Figure 3 for the Author Manuscript selection.
Figure 3: View of the PMCID and NIHMSID in an author manuscript.

If you choose to click on one of the images, then you will get a different but equally informative view, as in Figure 4 below showing the PMC search result selection.
So, sit back and enjoy the view — and learn more about Public Access!

To learn about PMC developments as they happen, subscribe to the PMC mailing list.

By Marla Fogelman
National Center for Biotechnology Information

November 30, 2010 [posted]

New Look for NLM® and the New York Academy of Medicine Resource Guide Web Site

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on NLM-Tox-Enviro-Health-L, an e-mail announcement list available from the NLM Division of Specialized Information Services. To subscribe to this list, please see the NLM-TOX-ENVIRO-HEALTH-L Join, Leave, or Change Options page.]


The Resource Guide was first developed by the New York Academy of Medicine Library in 2002 with funding from the National Library of Medicine® (NLM) National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology (NICHSR). The Guide is now jointly funded by NICHSR and DIMRC. The Guide continues to provide access to no-cost Web materials on public health preparedness topics for the public health workforce.

Recently, this database and Web site moved to NLM and the content continues to be maintained by the New York Academy of Medicine Library. Previous Web addresses will automatically take the user to the new Web address. Comments and questions about the Resource Guide may be sent to tehip@teh.nlm.nih.gov.

MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2011

At this time each year the *NLM Technical Bulletin* traditionally includes information about changes made to MEDLINE during annual National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) maintenance known as Year-End Processing (YEP). This article collects, in one place, the notable data changes for 2011. Some topics may be linked to another article where details will be found. For information about how this maintenance affects the NLM schedule for adding indexed MEDLINE citations to PubMed®, see the article, *MEDLINE® /PubMed® Year-End Processing Activities.*

Two additional resources, Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Impact on Searching During Fall 2010 and Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information, include examples of typical changes that take place in MEDLINE citations during YEP.

**MeSH® Vocabulary Updated for 2011**

The MeSH Browser currently includes a link to the 2011 MeSH vocabulary. Searchers should consult the Browser to find MeSH headings of interest and their relationships to other headings. The Browser contains MeSH Heading records that may include scope notes, annotations, entry terms, history notes, allowable qualifiers (subheadings), previous headings and other information. It also includes Subheading records and Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs) for substances that are not MeSH Headings, and, for the first time for 2011 MeSH, for diseases that are not MeSH Headings.

The MeSH Section homepage provides a link under "All About MeSH" to the Introduction of 2011 MeSH and under "Obtaining MeSH" to download electronic versions.

The MeSH Tree Structures are also available online in both PDF and HTML formats with all indented terms showing.

For highlights about 2011 MeSH see *What's New for 2011 MeSH.*

The PubMed MeSH database and translation tables will also be updated to reflect 2011 MeSH in mid-December when YEP activities are complete and the newly maintained MEDLINE data are available in PubMed.

**Updated MeSH in MEDLINE Citations**

MEDLINE records with updated MeSH will be in PubMed in mid-December 2010. See Changing Saved Searches for details on revising My NCBI saved searches.
The MeSH Section homepage provides links to descriptions of MeSH maintenance. The About Updates link under the "MEDLINE Citation Maintenance" section explains how NLM prepares the changes in a machine-readable form for others to use. To access the XML files for the tasks processed for this maintenance, click on the "Download XML Files" link under this same section; the 2011 changes should be available sometime in January 2011. This information is helpful for those individuals or organizations using MeSH headings in their own application (such as indexing curricula guides) and want to update those applications with the new version of MeSH.

**New MeSH Headings**

573 new MeSH Headings were added to MeSH in 2011.

Typically, NLM does not retrospectively re-index MEDLINE citations with new MeSH Heading concepts. Therefore, searching PubMed for a new MeSH term tagged with [mh] or [majr] effectively limits retrieval to citations indexed after the term was introduced. PubMed Automatic Term Mapping (ATM) expands an untagged subject search to include both MeSH Terms and All Fields index terms and may retrieve relevant citations indexed before the introduction of a new MeSH term. Searchers may consult the MeSH Browser or the MeSH database to see the Previous Indexing terms most likely used for a particular concept before the new MeSH Heading was introduced.

**Brand New Concepts**

Examples of new MeSH headings of special interest to searchers are highlighted below by Category. You can browse all of the new 2011 concepts on the MeSH New Descriptors Web page.

**Category A - Anatomy**
- Animal Fins
- Arthropod Antennae
- Chromosomal Puffs
- Chromosomes, Insect
- Nematocyst
- Neural Stem Cells
- Polytene Chromosome
- Sensilla

**Category B - Organisms**
- Aquatic Organisms
- Hermaphroditic Organisms
- Influenza A Virus, H10N7 Subtype
- Influenza A Virus, H7N1 Subtype
- Influenza A Virus, H7N2 Subtype
- Influenza A Virus, H7N3 Subtype
- Introduced Species
- Livestock
- Mice, 129 Strain
- Pets

**Category C - Diseases**
- Acute Kidney Injury
- Anastomotic Leak
- Asymptomatic Diseases
- Asymptomatic Infections
- Conducted Energy Weapon Injuries
- Diabetic Cardiomyopathies
- Digital Dermatitis
- Intraoperative Awareness
Neglected Diseases  
Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest  
Peripheral Arterial Disease  
Post-Exercise Hypotension

**Category D - Chemicals and Drugs**  
Antibodies, Monoclonal, Murine-Derived  
Asymptomatic Diseases  
Asymptomatic Infections  
Bleaching Agents  
Calcimimetic Agents  
Cerumenolytic Agents  
Counterfeit Drugs  
Hair Bleaching Agents  
Hygroscopic Agents  
Iridoid Glucosides  
Iridoid Glycosides  
Lipid Regulating Agents  
Nonsteroidal Anti-Androgens  
Plasma Gases  
Peptidomimetics

**Category E - Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment**  
Argon Plasma Coagulation  
Bloodless Medical and Surgical Procedures  
Diagnostic Self Evaluation  
DNA Contamination  
Drug Repositioning  
Drug Substitution  
Enzyme Therapy  
Fiducial Markers  
Inappropriate Prescribing  
Ischemic Postconditioning  
Lost to Follow-Up  
Medication Reconciliation  
Mesotherapy  
Molecular Targeted Therapy  
Natural Orifice Endoscopic Surgery  
Operative Blood Salvage  
Opiate Substitution Treatment  
Perioperative Period  
Self Report  
Serum Bactericidal Antibody Assay  
Sex Reassignment Procedures  
Sex Reassignment Surgery

**Category F - Psychiatry and Psychology**  
Bullying  
Catastrophization  
Drug-Seeking Behavior

**Category G - Biological Sciences**  
Bacterial Load  
Bacterial Secretion Systems  
Carbon Cycle  
Carbon Footprint  
Catabolite Repression
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<tr>
<td>Not-For-Profit Insurance Plans</td>
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Changes to MeSH Headings
This year 71 MeSH Headings were either changed or deleted and replaced with more up-to-date terminology. During YEP, NLM updates MeSH headings on MEDLINE citations.

Changes of particular interest include:

- The Algae tree was disassembled because it was determined that the MeSH Heading "Algae" was not a useful concept in a taxonomic-based hierarchy. For 2011 MeSH, Algae is being deleted and its children distributed among the appropriate eukaryotic trees.

Specific 'algae' are retained as Entry Terms (ET) for the following descriptors:

Treed under Plants and coordinated as appropriate with Plant DNA; Plant RNA; or Plant Proteins:

- Chlorophyta
  - ET: Algae, Green
- Rhodophyta
  - ET: Algae, Red

Treed under Eukaryota and coordinated as appropriate with DNA; RNA; or Proteins:

- Phaeophyta
  - ET: Algae, Brown
- Chrysophyta
  - ET: Algae, Golden-Brown

The following MeSH Headings will no longer be used for indexing, in light of the Algae tree being disassembled:

- Algal Proteins
- Algal DNA
- Algal RNA

- Livestock and Pets are now separate descriptors treed under Animals, Domestic. Note that Livestock excludes Poultry.
- Hermaphroditism and Pseudohermaphroditism are replaced with the MeSH Heading: Disorders of Sex Development. Hermaphroditism and Pseudohermaphroditism are Entry Terms for this heading.
- Hermaphroditism, True was replaced with the heading Ovotesticular Disorders of Sex Development. Hermaphroditism, True is an Entry Term for this heading.

In addition to changes and deletions of MeSH terms on MEDLINE citations, YEP includes other adjustments to reflect...
2011 MeSH vocabulary and to enhance search retrieval. These follow-on adjustments are largely the adding of more MeSH Headings or Supplementary Concept Record Names of Substances (NM) for chemicals to citations to help searchers refine retrieval. In some cases, the changes clarify areas where a single concept existed before, but it is now represented by two or more specific concepts. An example for 2011 MeSH is the changing of Disorders of Sex Development to Sex Determination Processes on appropriate citations.

These types of changes, along with others documented on the Annual MEDLINE/PubMed Year-End Processing (YEP): Background Information Web page, suggest the importance of routinely using the PubMed Details feature when searching to see how terms are mapped with the new year's vocabulary and then checking the MeSH Browser or the MeSH database for clarification. Additional information is also available in the article, Skill Kit: The Effects of Year End Processing (YEP) on Saved Searches or RSS Feeds.

**New and changed Publication Types (PT) for 2011**

For 2011, indexers will begin using a new Publication Type, Video-Audio Media for MEDLINE citations.

Also in 2011, MeSH changed two other publication types:

Instruction was replaced by Instructional Films and Videos (This PT is not used on MEDLINE citations. It is used only in cataloging)

Personal Narratives was replaced by Autobiography

Related to this Publication Type change above, there was a MeSH Heading change where Autobiography was replaced by Autobiography as Topic. Autobiography was previously used by indexers for both articles about the subject of autobiographies as well as articles that were themselves autobiographies. Following up on this, during Year-End Processing NLM identified citations within the MEDLINE set which were changed to the MeSH Heading Autobiography as Topic that were really the Publication Type meaning. For these citations, the MeSH Heading was deleted and the new Publication Type was added.

While not to be used for indexing or cataloging, searchers will find these two new Publication Types useful to collect all indented PTs in the automatic explosions:

1. Electronic Supplementary Materials
   - Video-Audio Media
     - Interactive Tutorial
     - Webcasts

2. Research Support, U.S. Government
   - Research Support, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
   - Research Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
     - Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S.
   - Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural
   - Research Support, N.I.H., Intramural

**Notable MeSH Changes and Related Impact on Searching**

Acute Kidney Injury is not to be used for traumatic kidney injury which is indexed as Kidney/injuries.

For Counterfeit Drugs, if the meaning of the article is the action of counterfeiting, then indexers will coordinate with the MeSH Heading, Fraud.

Stem Cell Research is used in the sense of a specialty heading (which includes the topics of ethical, legal, moral, social, or religious aspects); it is not to be used routinely for research involving stem cells.

Note the introduction of Supplementary Concept Records (SCR) for diseases. About 3,000 diseases were added as SCRs in addition to 880 existing MeSH Headings that were enhanced with Entry Terms as the NLM MeSH Section incorporated terminology provided by the NIH Office of Rare Diseases. All SCR diseases are mapped to a MeSH Heading, e.g.:

SCR Disease: Anders' syndrome
MeSH Heading map: Adiposis Dolorosa

That is, all citations for articles indexed with Anders' syndrome will also be indexed with the MeSH Heading, Adiposis Dolorosa. See the forthcoming article, *PubMed Notes – 2011*, for PubMed searching and display of Supplementary Concept diseases.

**Entry Combination Revisions**

This year during YEP, NLM will again retrospectively replace certain MeSH heading/subheading combinations, known as Entry Combinations, with the new precoordinated MeSH heading. If you get no retrieval for a MeSH Heading/subheading combination check the heading in the 2011 MeSH Browser to see if the Entry Combination information indicates a different term.

There are 96 new Entry Combinations new for 2011 listed in a separate table.

**Additional Changes to MEDLINE and OLDMEDLINE Data**

1. **Number of References**

   Effective October 1, 2010 NLM discontinued the practice of including the number of bibliographic references listed in articles cited in MEDLINE. NLM had included the number of references (displayed in the PubMed MEDLINE format as RF) for the following Publication Types:

   - Review
   - Consensus Development Conference
   - Consensus Development Conference, NIH
   - Interactive Tutorial
   - Meta-Analysis

   This change in policy is prospective only; we will not remove number of references data from existing citations.

2. **MEDLINE Character Set**

   Effective in September 2010, NLM now accepts for newly created MEDLINE citations any UTF-8 character in the Latin (Roman) and Greek scripts as well as mathematical and other symbols commonly found in biomedical literature. Other scripts such as Chinese, Japanese or Korean are not supported. For more details see the article, *MEDLINE® Character Set Expansion*. 

3. **Structured Abstracts**

With the export of the baseline files after YEP to licensees, the journal citations identified as "Structured Abstracts" will have their author abstracts physically divided into segments. Abstracts not defined as Structured will export as they always have done.

4. **Versioning Information**

In order to accommodate a new model of publishing referred to as *versioning*, whereby multiple versions of the same online article are released in order to support the rapid prototyping of research, NLM will, beginning with the 2011 production year, create an individual citation for each article’s version and associate the versions via new attributes for the MEDLINECitation and PMID elements. This redesign is in anticipation of this new publication model; only a few journals have been identified that may use this model. One example is the journal, *PLoS Currents*.

5. **Disease Supplementary Concept Records**

Currently NLM exports MeSH SCR chemical and drug terms (class 1) and protocol terms (class 2) in the MEDLINE ChemicalList fields. Beginning with 2011 NLM will export Protocol and Disease terms (SCR classes 2 and 3) in the new SupplMeshList fields, leaving only class 1 (true chemical terms) in the ChemicalList.

6. **Geographic MeSH Terms**

Beginning with 2011 NLM will separate out MeSH geographic terms from other MeSH descriptors by use of a Type attribute in the MEDLINE DTD.

7. **Cites Data**

In the fall of 2010 NLM processed files to add new or changed cites data to MEDLINE citations. We added 5.5 million cites. This update added to the initial cites load we received in the fall of 2009. There are now about 32 million cites on about 1,297,000 citations.

Cites data contain PMIDs and source data for items in the bibliography or list of references at the end of an article that is deposited in PubMed Central® (PMC) and whose citation record is in the NLM Data Creation and Maintenance System (DCMS). It is possible for a citation to be present in the list of references and yet the PMID is not included in the Cites list because it is not present in the DCMS.

8. **Article Title Ending Punctuation**

In October 2010 NLM maintained over 4 million citations to bring the ending punctuation for non-English language citation article titles in line with the current bibliographic standard. All non-English citations now end with a period outside the closing bracket in the article title field. No Last Revision Date was added to these citations because of the large number involved.

_by Sara Tybaert_

**MEDLARS Management Section**
Revised Entry Combinations Table — 2011

Return to MEDLINE® Data Changes — 2011 article.

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<th>Replaced-by Heading for 2011</th>
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<td>Receptors, Purinergic P2Y1/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>Purinergic P2Y Receptor Antagonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Purinergic P2Y12/agonists</td>
<td>Purinergic P2Y Receptor Agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Purinergic P2Y12/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>Purinergic P2Y Receptor Antagonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Purinergic P2Y2/agonists</td>
<td>Purinergic P2Y Receptor Agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Purinergic P2Y2/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>Purinergic P2Y Receptor Antagonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT1/agonists</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT1 Receptor Agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT1/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT1 Receptor Antagonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT2/agonists</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT2 Receptor Agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT2/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT2 Receptor Antagonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT3/agonists</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT3 Receptor Agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT3/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT3 Receptor Antagonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT4/agonists</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT4 Receptor Agonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receptors, Serotonin, 5-HT4/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>Serotonin 5-HT4 Receptor Antagonists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterol 14-Demethylase/antagonists &amp; inhibitors</td>
<td>14-alpha Demethylase Inhibitors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

December 02, 2010 [posted]


The UMLS Terminology Services (UTS) beta version is available at https://uts.nlm.nih.gov. The UTS, which will soon replace the UMLSKS, includes a new license request interface and incorporates the browsing and API features of the UMLSKS. To retain access to UMLS-related applications and UMLS resources after the UMLSKS is retired, you will need to enter into a new UMLS Metathesaurus License with the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®).

UTS Terminology Services (UTS) Beta Launch Details

- For instructions on requesting a license and accessing the UTS, see How to License and Access the Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®) Data. License requests must be submitted through the new UTS interface. After NLM approves your license request, your UTS account is established.
- UTS accounts established during the beta launch period will remain active after the UMLSKS is retired (date to be announced).
- The UMLSKS will remain operational during the beta launch period. You may continue to use your current UMLSKS Login ID to browse and download UMLS and related terminology resources in the current UMLSKS.
- Each UTS account equates to only one username. Unlike the current UMLSKS, multiple people are not attached to a single license; each UTS user needs his own license and username.
- The UTS has a My Profile feature that lets you manage your account information.
- Application developers can verify the license status of their users.
  - NLM will provide a RESTful interface that will allow developers to verify that users have an active license code. Application developers must be authorized distributors of UMLS data to use this service.
  - More information is available under Technical in the Documentation menu.
- Online training resources for the UTS are available from the User Education section of the UMLS homepage.

DVD Requests

- You must have an active license through the new UTS interface to receive the UMLS 2010AB release DVD and future DVDs. 2010AB DVDs are expected to be available in mid-December.
- To request or cancel a DVD: Sign in to the UTS, click ‘My Profile.’ Click on ‘Edit Profile,’ check or uncheck
the box, 'I would like to receive a DVD containing the UMLS data.' Click 'Save Profile' to finish.

**Annual Report**

- The 2010 Annual Report will be completed through your UTS account. In December, NLM will e-mail instructions on fulfilling the reporting requirement to all users licensed through the UTS.
- The Annual Report is required per Section 5 of the Metathesaurus License Agreement. If the Annual Report is not completed by the deadline, you forfeit access to the UTS and your license will be terminated.

**Questions and Concerns**

NLM continues work to improve access to UMLS resources. Questions and comments about the UTS beta launch should be sent to NLM Customer Service with the subject line "UTS Beta Launch."

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**By Victoria Wilder**

**MEDLARS Management Section**

December 09, 2010 [posted]

Medical History Comes to Life through First Person Accounts in National Library of Medicine® Digital Oral History Collections

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on December 1, 2010. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

New Web Interface Allows Easier Searching of Text and Audio Content

The National Library of Medicine History of Medicine Division is pleased to announce the release of a new Web interface to its oral history collections, as part of its growing electronic texts program. Content includes digital editions of transcripts and any accompanying audio content when feasible. Users can browse content by title, interviewee name, and subject. Full-text searching is available across all sub-collections, across each sub-collection, and within each transcript.

Currently the site contains 107 interviews in two sub-collections consisting of over 13,000 pages and 80 hours of audio content. These interviews represent the majority of HMD's oral histories conducted by HMD staff during the 1960s when HMD had an active oral history program. HMD still conducts the occasional interview for specific projects, but the majority of our post-1970 holdings consist of interviews that are the product of external researchers or practitioners, or in our capacity as the service point for programs such as that of the Food and Drug Administration History Office.

Some of the topics covered include: the development of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine by "Big Four" members including influential surgeon William Halsted and renowned gynecologist Howard Kelly; Guy Tugwell and George Larrick discussing their roles in the 1938 and 1951 revisions to the Pure Food and Drug Act; the practice of surgery in the United States; and medical economics in the 1930s. There is also a series of 13 interviews with homeopathy physicians, conducted in 1968. There is a separate sub-collection of interviews with primary care physicians (internists) conducted by Fitzhugh Mullan in the 1990s as part of research conducted for his book, *Big Doctoring in America: Profiles in Primary Care*.

Users can also hear Vivien Thomas, the celebrated African American surgical technician, speak about working with surgeon Alfred Blalock to develop procedures to treat blue baby syndrome, US Senator Lister Hill (a key figure in the creation and passage of the National Library of Medicine Act of 1956) discussing his family, life as a politician, and health care legislation, and a short recording of celebrated English nurse Florence Nightingale.

Future content will include interviews conducted as part of the National Information Center on Health Services Research and Health Care Technology (NICHSR) History of Health Services Research project, oral histories from the FDA active oral history program, and the Medical Library Association.
Transcripts are marked up following the Text Encoding Initiative's (TEI) XML encoding level 1 parameters. Audio content is delivered via a custom Flash® player and is downloadable as an MP3. Archival WAV files are available upon request.

December 09, 2010 [posted]

NLM® History of Medicine Division Announces Completion of Project to Catalog Imperial Russian Era Holdings

[Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an announcement published on the NLM Web site on December 3, 2010. To be notified of announcements like this subscribe to NLM-Announces e-mail list.]

Pre-1917 Collection Includes Pamphlets and Dissertations on Spectrum of Medical Topics, Including Some by Future Nobel Laureates

The History of Medicine Division of the National Library of Medicine® is pleased to announce the completion of a five-year project to catalog its Imperial Russian Era (pre-1917) collection of 5,000 pamphlets and dissertations for degrees in medicine, pharmacy and veterinary science.

The core of the NLM collection is over 3,000 medical dissertations submitted to the Imperial Medical-Chirurgical Academy (later, the Imperial Military Medical Academy) in St. Petersburg. Dating from 1849 to 1915, they comprise the most complete run known to exist outside of Russia.

In general, the dissertations present the results of clinical medical research and reflect the common Nineteenth Century concerns of epidemic and war, and changing ideas of hygiene and health care. Pharmacological works investigated the therapeutic effects of drugs and veterinary treatises focused on the diseases of dogs, horses and livestock.

Dissertations became a requirement for medical degrees in 1858, during the widespread medical education reforms that resulted from the defeat of the Imperial Russian Army in the Crimean War (1853-1856). Rampant disease among the troops, rather than actual combat, produced exceedingly high numbers of casualties. Military officials blamed the high mortality rate, and the loss of the war, on the scarcity of military physicians and the poor quality of their training.

The Academy eventually produced a Nobel Laureate. In 1883, Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936) wrote his doctoral thesis on the centrifugal nerves of the heart. His general observations of the physiology of the nervous system laid the groundwork for his later investigations into the role of the nervous system in digestion, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1904.

In the 1870s, the Academy agreed to admit women, due to a military need for female physicians to treat the wives of Muslim Bashkir troops. Syphilis was widespread and, for religious reasons, the women could not be seen by male practitioners.

Varvara Kashevarova-Rudneva (1844?-1899) became the Academy's first female graduate in 1876. A certified midwife, she wrote her dissertation on the pathology of the vagina, and published the first description of vaginal...
sarcoma.

The pamphlets in the NLM collection cover a wide variety of medical topics, including works on alcoholism, anatomy, cholera, cultured milk products, mental or neurological disorders, metabolism, public hygiene, syphilis and tuberculosis.

The oldest item is an 1829 illustrated case report of a congenital heart defect by the eminent Russian anatomist and surgeon, Ilya Vasilevich Buyalski (1789-1866). Credited with being the first Russian surgeon to use anesthesia, Buyalski also invented several surgical instruments and developed an embalming technique to preserve anatomical specimens.

In 1906, Ilia Metchnikov (1845-1916) wrote a pamphlet entitled On Yogurt, which described his observation that yogurt was beneficial for maintaining a proper bacterial balance in the intestines. Metchnikov's pioneering recommendation that yogurt be added to one's daily diet to promote a healthy immune system is a mainstay of modern probiotic diets. In 1908 Metchnikov was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his work on the role of phagocytes in the immune system.

The struggles and triumphs of 19th century women physicians are vividly described in Ekaterina Slanskaia's (1853-1904?) 1894 memoir, House Calls: A Day in the Practice of a Duma Woman Doctor in St. Petersburg, published posthumously in 1904. Female medical graduates were generally hired by cities to attend to the health problems of the lower classes. Cities preferred to hire women, in part, because they would work for lower salaries, and because they were thought to be more effective with women and children, who were often too modest or too scared to seek help from male medical professionals.

The pamphlets and dissertations complement the NLM collection of 2,000 book-length monographs from the Imperial Russian Era.

As part of the cataloging project, bibliographic records were created by contract staff from VNS Group in the NLM Catalog or LocatorPlus, and distributed to licensees of NLM bibliographic data.
PubMed® Notes — 2011

The 2011 PubMed system will be available in mid-December. Links to other articles pertinent to the new system are provided to the right.

There are a few changes to PubMed this year:

- Changes to the Limits page were reported in the article, Comings and Goings for PubMed® Limits.

- Users of XML data may want to see additional information including DTD and XML changes for the NLM 2011 production year:

  XML users can keep up to date by subscribing to an announcement mailing list at this site: http://www.nebi.nlm.nih.gov/mailman/listinfo/utilities-announce.

- The Abstract display will be modified to accommodate changes to Supplementary Concept Records in the MeSH® vocabulary (see below).

PubMed Abstract Display Modified for Supplementary Concepts

The MeSH Vocabulary includes nearly 200,000 records known as the Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs). Until recently these were primarily records for drugs and substances plus a small percentage of protocols. Beginning with 2011 MeSH, SCR records will also include disease terms that are not MeSH headings as explained in the forthcoming article, What's New for 2011 MeSH®. [Editor's Note: This article was published on December 10, 2010.]

PubMed will display SCR terms in the expandable section for supplemental information of the Abstract format as follows:

- Chemicals and substances will continue to display under the header, Substances.
- Protocols and disease terms will display under the new header, Supplementary Concepts.

All SCRs will display on the MEDLINE format with the RN field tag.
All SCRs can be searched using these search tags:

[supplementary concept]
[substance name]
[nm]

Example: kindler syndrome [nm]

[Note: The changes described above appeared in PubMed on December 13, 2010. At the same time the link to the Journals Database on the PubMed homepage was replaced with the link, Journals in NCBI Databases which connects to the NLM Catalog (see: NLM Catalog: New Search Features for Journals Cited in Entrez Databases.)]

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

December 10, 2010 [posted]

What's New for 2011 MeSH®

Overview of Vocabulary Development and Changes for 2011 MeSH

- 573 Descriptors added
- 54 Descriptor terms replaced with more up-to-date terminology
- 19 Descriptors deleted

Totals by Type of Terminology

- 26,142 Descriptors
- 83 Qualifiers
- 197,479 Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs)

Helpful Links

Please consult the 2011 online Introduction to MeSH for more details. Lists of new and changed vocabulary are available at these links:

- MeSH Vocabulary Changes
- New Descriptors - 2011
- Changed Descriptors - 2011
- Deleted Descriptors - 2011
- New Descriptors by Tree Subcategory - 2011

In addition, files of MeSH 2011 vocabulary are also available for downloading.

Rare Diseases

MeSH continued the work begun in 2010 of merging the list of rare disease terms maintained by the Office of Rare Diseases Research (ORDR) into the MeSH vocabulary. The rare disease terms that matched existing MeSH descriptors were merged with those MeSH descriptors. The remainder were introduced as Supplementary Concept Records (Class 3) in MeSH 2011.

As with all SCRs, each of these rare disease SCR terms was mapped to ("Heading Mapped to") at least one current MeSH disease term to help searching and indexing. For example, Snyder Robinson Syndrome is a new disease SCR that is mapped to the MeSH descriptor Mental Retardation, X-Linked. Both of these terms will appear in a MEDLINE citation if the SCR is assigned by the indexer.
Because rare diseases are defined as having a prevalence of fewer than 200,000 affected individuals in the United States they traditionally received less attention and are sometimes called orphan diseases. Having these terms available for indexing purposes will enhance a more precise retrieval of the rare disease articles and contribute to their identification.

Algae
Taxonomically algae are polyphyletic and therefore the descriptor Algae no longer easily fits into the MeSH trees. So for 2011 MeSH, the descriptor Algae was deleted and its children distributed among the appropriate eukaryotic trees. Compare the placement for Brown Algae:

2010
Eukaryota [B01]
  Algae [B01.040]
    Algae, Brown [B01.040.050] +
    Algae, Golden-Brown [B01.040.075] +
    Algae, Green [B01.040.080] +
    Algae, Red [B01.040.100] +
    Blood-Borne Pathogens [B01.040.120]
    Characeae [B01.040.150] +
    Cryptophyta [B01.040.160]
    Cyanophora [B01.040.170]
    Diatoms [B01.040.185]
    Lichens [B01.040.500] +
    Oomycetes [B01.040.650] +
    Seaweed [B01.040.750] +

2011
Eukaryota [B01]
  Stramenopiles [B01.750]
    Phaeophyta [B01.750.600] (Brown Algae)
      Ascophyllum [B01.750.600.040]
      Fucus [B01.750.600.212]
      Kelp [B01.750.600.425]
      Laminaria [B01.750.600.450]
      Macrocystis [B01.750.600.480]
      Sargassum [B01.750.600.725]
      Undaria [B01.750.600.800]

Sex Disorders
Based on the updated classification and new nomenclature recommendations put forth by the 2006 International Intersex Consensus Conference1, the Disorders of Sex Development (previously Sex Differentiation Disorders) trees and descriptors were revised and updated.

2010
Sex Differentiation Disorders [C12.706.842]
  Gonadal Dysgenesis [C12.706.842.309] +
  Hermaphroditism [C12.706.842.316] +
  Kallmann Syndrome [C12.706.842.425]
  Klinefelter Syndrome [C12.706.842.454]
2011 Disorders of Sex Development [C12.706.316]
   46, XX Disorders of Sex Development [C12.706.316.064] +
   46, XY Disorders of Sex Development [C12.706.316.096] +
   Adrenogenital Syndrome [C12.706.316.129] +
   Gonadal Dysgenesis [C12.706.316.309] +
   Ovotesticular Disorders of Sex Development [C12.706.316.343]
   Sex Chromosome Disorders of Sex Development [C12.706.316.795] +


By Jacque-Lynne Schulman
MeSH Section

December 14, 2010 [posted]

Newly Maintained MEDLINE® for 2011 MeSH® Now Available in PubMed®

As of December 13, PubMed MEDLINE citations, the MeSH database, and the NLM Catalog were updated to reflect 2011 MeSH. The MeSH translation tables were updated December 14. Now that end-of-year activities are complete, MEDLINE/PubMed may be searched using 2011 MeSH vocabulary. See MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2011 for details on data changes as well as links to other pertinent MEDLINE and MeSH-related articles from the sidebar on the right. On December 14, NLM® resumed daily (Tuesday-Saturday) MEDLINE updates to PubMed (including the backlog of citations indexed since November 18 with 2011 MeSH).

December 14, 2010 [posted]

**NLM Catalog: New Search Features for Journals Cited in Entrez Databases**

On December 13, 2010, NLM launched a redesigned NLM Catalog that implements new search and display options related to journal searching. Most of these options were originally available in the now retired Entrez Journals Database. The new options are available either from Limits or directly in the search box. In addition, NLM Catalog has a new display format available for those journals cited in Entrez databases, called Journal, that will include all the MEDLINE® indexing related data from the old Journals Database Full display as well as some new data. See the article, *NLM® Catalog and Journals Databases Merge*, for additional information.

See Table 1 for a list of new NLM Catalog search options for searching journals in the NCBI databases.

**Table 1: New Search Options in NLM Catalog for Journals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Search Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Search Tag</th>
<th>How to search:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acid-Free</td>
<td>Journals identified as having some or all of the journal issues printed on acid-free paper and have a notice in the journal to that effect. Field Name: Acid-Free</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>acidfree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Subject Terms</td>
<td>Subject terms are assigned by NLM to MEDLINE journals to describe the journal's overall scope. All of these subject terms are MeSH headings.</td>
<td>[st]</td>
<td>Two methods:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Direct search: nursing [st]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Link to Broad Subject Terms from the NLM Catalog homepage. On the listing of terms assigned to MEDLINE journals, click on a term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Current Format Status | This search retrieves a list of journals that NLM has acquired only in the electronic version. | [cfs] | **Search:**
electronic only [cfs]

**Limits – Journal Subsets:**
"Journals in Electronic only format"

| Version Currently Indexed | Journals identified as being indexed from either the print or electronic version. The value identifies the version of the journal that NLM® currently indexes; for titles no longer indexed the value is the last version used for indexing.
Field Name: Version Indexed. | N.A. | Note: Combine with the search term "currentlyindexed," or select that option from Limits, to restrict to currently indexed journals.

**For journals indexed from Print version:**
currentlyindexedprint

**For journals indexed from Electronic version:**
currentlyindexedelectronic

| Current Indexing Status | A journal that is currently indexed has MeSH terms assigned to citations for articles that are within scope for MEDLINE. A journal that is not currently indexed may be in that status because NLM chose to cease indexing the title; the journal ceased publishing; or the journal's title changed and indexing continued with the new title. | currentlyindexed notcurrentlyindexed |

| Current Subset | This value reflects the MEDLINE subset to which this journal is currently assigned. | js subset? where ? is the citation subset for the journal |

| End Year | Last year of publication of a journal.
Field Name: Publication End Year | [eyr] | 2001 [eyr]
To search a range of years:
1966:2007 [eyr]

| Indexed For Subset | Currently indexed journals with specific journal citation subset(s) assigned.
Field Name: Current Subset | N.A. | js subset? where ? represents the subset value
jsubsetaim - retrieves currently indexed list of Core Clinical journals
jsubsetd - retrieves currently indexed list of Dental journals
jsubsetim - retrieves currently indexed list of Index Medicus® journals
jsubsetk - retrieves currently indexed journals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISO Abbreviation</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization abbreviation.</td>
<td>[iso] jama [iso]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN</td>
<td>International Standard Serial Number.</td>
<td>[is] 2151-464x [is]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN Type</td>
<td>Print or Electronic ISSNs</td>
<td>[is] print [is] electronic [is] linking [is]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Language in which the journal articles are published.</td>
<td>[la] eng [la] english [la]</td>
<td>Note: Language is also available under Limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Publication</td>
<td>Most recent country of publication of the journal.</td>
<td>[pl] greece [pl]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PubMed Central® Holdings</td>
<td>Journals currently in PubMed Central (PMC) and forthcoming PMC journals.</td>
<td>N.A. PubMed Central Journals: journalspmc Includes journals that ceased depositing in PMC.</td>
<td>Note: Also available under Limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Abbreviation</td>
<td>NLM Title Abbreviation</td>
<td>[ta]</td>
<td>lancet [ta]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ISSN Type**
Please be advised that NLM follows the practice of a single bibliographic record when catalogingserials (see *Cataloging Changes for Serials Issued Simultaneously in Print and Online*). Information about all media versions of a journal are in one record. For example, a serial published both in print and online would have both a print ISSN and an electronic ISSN in one NLM catalog record. If the print version subsequently ceases for a journal that was being published both in print and online, then the print ISSN remains in the NLM catalog record, and NLM adds a clarifying note to the 911 MARC field that can be viewed in LocatorPlus®. Any NLM Catalog database searches including the tagged search terms, print [is] or electronic [is], may be affected by this policy. Accurate and current data in the ISSN fields are dependent on the publisher providing the appropriate ISSN for a journal.

**Journal List Searching**
There are various ways to generate journal lists:

1. Choose from the Journal Subsets menu available from the NLM Catalog Limits (see Figure 1). Examples include:
   - PubMed Central Journals
   - Journals indexed from the electronic version
   - Nursing journals

Users can combine these subsets with search terms or other limits, such as, country of publication.
2. Search the Broad Subject Terms from the link on the NLM Catalog homepage under "NLM Catalog Tools." Broad Subject Terms are MeSH headings assigned to indexed journals to give an overall indication of the scope of the journal. For example, click on the Broad Subject Terms link and then click on the entry for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. This will retrieve all journals assigned that subject term. Select the "Currently Indexed for MEDLINE" Limit and rerun the search to restrict the resulting list to currently indexed titles.

3. Search the NLM Catalog using Limits or the search box for a specific journal subset (see Table 2) below.

**Table 2: Creating Journal Lists**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal List</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Enter in Search Box</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journal referenced in NCBI databases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sort Options

There are three sort options (see Figure 2):

- Publication Date
- Title Abbreviation
- Country of Publication

The default is to display results in publication date order.

Figure 2: NLM Catalog sort options.
Journal Display
The new Journal format display in the NLM Catalog, available only for journals cited in Entrez databases, has additional fields that correspond to many of the search options (see Figure 3). These new search options and display fields help to clarify the indexing status of a journal (see Table 1 above).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISSN: 0066-4804 (Print)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1098-6596 (Electronic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0066-4804 (Linking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLM Title Abbreviation: Antimicrob Agents Chemother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Start Year: 1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully Indexed In: Index medicus v1, 1972-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDLINE v1, 1972-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Indexing Status: Currently indexed for MEDLINE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Subset: Index Medicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version Indexed: Electronic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMC Availability: v.1(1972)- Free 4 month(s) after publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publisher: American Society for Microbiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supersedes: Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid-Free: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language: English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of Publication: United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic Links: <a href="http://aac.asm.org/">http://aac.asm.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MeSH: Anti-Bacterial Agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiviral Agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad Subject Term(s): Anti-Bacterial Agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLM ID: 0315061 [Serial]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: Journal format display.

Send a Journal List to PubMed
You can create a journal list in the NLM Catalog and then send it to PubMed to retrieve citations from those journals. Here's how:

1. Run a search in NLM Catalog (example: jsubsetn to retrieve a list of nursing journals).
2. In the "Find related data" feature on the right side of the results page, select PubMed (see Figure 4).
3. Click the "Find items" button to send your search to PubMed and retrieve all citations for the list of journals you searched in the NLM Catalog.

Figure 4: Find Related Data.

Linking from PubMed to Journals in NCBI Databases
In the past PubMed had a link on the homepage under "More Resources" to the Journals Database. The link will change to "Journals in NCBI Databases." The Links Menu option offered when the journal title abbreviation link in the Abstract display is clicked will change from Journals to NLM Catalog.

Additional Information
For more information on the NLM Catalog see:

- NLM Catalog help
- Quick Tours

By Sara Tybaert
MEDLARS Management Section

December 16, 2010 [posted]

**NLM® Classification Poster Updated**

The NLM Classification Poster has been updated with data through 2010. To order the new 18” x 24” poster which outlines the NLM Classification schedules, please contact:

Mary Miller  
Office of Communications and Public Liaison  
National Library of Medicine  
8600 Rockville Pike  
Bethesda, MD 20894  
E-mail: millerm@mail.nlm.nih.gov

Please indicate the name of the poster that you are ordering.

In addition, an 8 ½” x 11” version is also available in PDF for download.

Note: The NLM Classification Poster is updated irregularly.

**By Sharon R. Willis**  
**Cataloging Section, Technical Services Division**

December 21, 2010 [posted]

New Structured Abstracts in MEDLINE® Web Resource Page Available

A new Structured Abstracts resource page is available from the National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) Web site. In August 2010, structured abstracts in PubMed® were reformatted for easier readability. The 2011 NLMMedlineCitationSet DTD and MEDLINE/PubMed XML accommodate structured abstracts in a more granular segmentation as a part of NLM data dissemination so that licensees can also manipulate the display and searching of structured abstracts. This new resource provides NLM guidelines, mapping files for structured abstract labels, and other background information to assist licensees or researchers.

By Lou S. Knecht
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and
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