



NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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Last updated: 29 June 2006



New Version of the NLM Gateway Includes Two New Resources

May 01, 2006 [posted]

On May 1, 2006, NLM released a new version of the Gateway that includes access to two additional NLM resources. Users are now able to search the Household Products Database and the Bookshelf, a growing collection of full text biomedical books.

NLM is pleased to provide simultaneous searching and access to the data in these collections in addition to those in the 20 collections that the NLM Gateway also searches. For more information see [What's New on the Gateway's features bar](#).

If you have any questions or comments, please contact us at gateway@nlm.nih.gov

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Updated Training Manuals Available

May 08, 2006 [posted]

Recently updated editions of the PubMed®, NLM Gateway, and ClinicalTrials.gov training workbooks are now available for download from the NLM Web site. The current edition of the PubMed workbook reflects changes since August 2005 including the redesigned Limits page and My NCBI collections. The current edition of the Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov workbook reflects changes through April 2006. The manuals are available for downloading in Portable Document Format (PDF) and Microsoft® (MS) Word formats. These materials correspond to the NLM's National Training Center and Clearinghouse training courses described at: <http://nmlm.gov/mar/online/description.html>. Feel free to use any part of the workbooks - you may customize parts for training programs, demonstrations, or workshops you conduct. These workbooks are not copyrighted.

Training materials used in training on Toxicology and Environmental Health Web Resources, the Unified Medical Language System® (UMLS®), and Molecular Biology Information Resources are also available from the NLM Training Manuals and Resources site.

New Instructional Resource on MeSH®

May 09, 2006 [posted]

The Basics of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) is designed to help you understand more about the Medical Subject Headings.

Learn about:

- the structure of the MeSH hierarchy
- how indexers select terms when indexing articles for MEDLINE®
- how to use MeSH to search PubMed®
- treatment of chemical and drug terms

The Basics of Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) is accessible from the NLM's PubMed Online Training page and the Distance Education page.

We welcome comments and suggestions on both the content and presentation.

PubMed® Tutorial Updated

May 16, 2006 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine® is pleased to announce recent updates to the PubMed Tutorial. As always, the tutorial is available from the PubMed sidebar.

The updated sections incorporate major changes to PubMed through April 2006 including the enhanced Limits page, My NCBI Collections, and the Send to Printer option. Please see PubMed's New/Noteworthy to view a list of recent changes.

WISER Version 2.2 Available for Download

May 16, 2006 [posted]

[Editor's Note: This Technical Note 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.]

WISER version 2.2 is now available for download. This release includes:

- Updated data for existing chemicals
- 15 new substances (listed below), including all that have been suggested by users
- The "Help Identify" feature of WISER for Windows now allows searching by NFPA 704 placard. This feature will also be coming soon in the PDA and WebWISER applications, and will include more comprehensive data.

New WISER substances include:

- Acetic Acid (64-19-7)
- Acetonitrile (75-05-8)
- Chloroacetic Acid (91-11-8)
- Dimethyl Sulfoxide (67-68-5)
- Glutaraldehyde (111-30-8)
- Methly Isobutyl Ketone (108-10-1)
- Phosphoric Acid (7664-38-2)
- Potassium Hydroxide (1310-58-3)
- 1,2-Propanediol Dinitrate (6423-43-4)
- Sodium Hydrosulfide (16721-80-5)
- Stoddard Solvent (8052-41-3)
- Sulfur (7704-34-9)
- Amosite Asbestos (12172-73-5)
- Chrysotile Asbestos (12001-29-5)
- Tremolite Asbestos (14567-73-8)

Download this new release from the WISER Web site, or try WebWISER, the on-line version of WISER.

We are eager to hear your suggestions and feedback...they drive our priorities and make WISER a better tool.

Thanks for your help!

Papers of Cardiologist Edward D. Freis Added to Profiles in Science®

June 01, 2006 [posted]

The papers of cardiologist Edward D. Freis are the most recent collection added to the NLM Profiles in Science Web site, dedicated to the lives and works of prominent 20th century biomedical scientists.

This online Exhibit is designed to introduce you to the various phases of Freis' scientific career and professional life. It

is divided into sections that focus on Freis' life and major scientific contributions to public health.

Edward David Freis (1912-2005) was an American cardiologist who made key contributions to clinical and scientific understanding of cardiovascular disease. He is best known as the father of the first double-blind, multi-institutional controlled clinical trial of cardiovascular drugs, the Veterans Administration Cooperative Study on Antihypertensive Agents. This landmark study demonstrated that treating high blood pressure--hypertension with medication could dramatically reduce disability and death from stroke, congestive heart failure, and other cardiovascular diseases. Freis received a Lasker Award in 1971 in recognition of this work. The study provided the impetus for the establishment of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in 1972, and launched an era of preventive cardiology.

As part of its Profiles in Science project, the National Library of Medicine is digitizing and making available over the World Wide Web a selection of the Edward D. Freis Papers, for use by educators and researchers. This Web site provides access to the portions of the Edward D. Freis Papers that are now publicly available. Individuals interested in conducting research in the Edward D. Freis Papers are invited to contact the National Library of Medicine.

The collection can be accessed from the Profiles in Science Web site.

RSS Feeds for PubMed's® New/Noteworthy

June 07, 2006 [posted]

NCBI is now offering RSS 2.0 (Really Simple Syndication) feeds for PubMed's New/Noteworthy. Instructions for setting up the feed are available from the newly redesigned New/Noteworthy Web site.

RSS is a Web standard for sharing and distributing news and other frequently updated content provided by Web sites. The New/Noteworthy feed will alert you when there is a change or update to PubMed, Journals, or the MeSH databases.

RSS feeds are also available for PubMed searches.

RSS News Feed and Quick Tour Now Available from the NLM Division of Specialized Information Services

June 07, 2006 [posted]

[Editor's Note: This Technical Note 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 National Library of Medicine Division of Specialized Information Services (SIS) now offers RSS (Really Simple Syndication) feeds of its News page. RSS is a Web standard for sharing and distributing news and other frequently

updated content provided by Web sites. The SIS feed address is <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/rss/sisnewsfeed.rss>.

The SIS News feed will keep you informed about new resources, such as LactMed, updates to NLM/SIS databases, and alert you to scientific meetings at which SIS will have exhibits, presentations, or classes.

An RSS reader, also called an aggregator, is required to use this service on your computer. There are many RSS readers from which to choose and many are available to download free from the Web. They offer a variety of functions; each has its own advantages. Instructions for adding the Division of SIS News RSS feed to your reader are available at <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/sirsfeed.html>.

Now you can learn about NLM environmental health and toxicology resources via a four minute "Quick Tour." The tour provides an overview of resources including Tox Town, the Household Products database, TOXNET, TOXMAP, and ChemIDplus. It is available from the Environmental Health and Toxicology portal. Macromedia Flash Player is required.

NCBI Toolbar No Longer Supported

June 14, 2006 [posted]

The link for the NCBI Toolbar, as announced in the Nov-Dec 2005 issue of the *Technical Bulletin*, has been removed from PubMed's blue sidebar. We regret that we will no longer be able to provide technical support for the NCBI Toolbar. It has been increasingly difficult to maintain this product in the face of more pressing demands for NCBI databases and services. You may continue to use your current version of the NCBI Toolbar, but we will not be able to provide technical assistance or updates.

Try New Features in PubMed®

June 21, 2006 [posted]

NCBI and other NLM® Divisions are working to make the wealth of information in the Entrez databases more accessible to PubMed users. In upcoming months, searchers may encounter options designed to lead them to additional Entrez resources. Currently, searchers can find a link on the Abstract display that will take them to a new version of that format. We hope PubMed users will try this and future enhancements and let us know if they lead to useful information.

NLM® Adds Interactive Body Maps to MedlinePlus®

June 29, 2006 [posted]

On May 11th, NLM released several enhancements to its Web-based consumer health resource, MedlinePlus. The Health Topics homepage now showcases new graphical elements and an expanded color palette. Links to frequently requested topics and special resources are also featured prominently. Fourteen clickable, illustrated body maps were added to provide an interactive way to navigate to MedlinePlus health topics. Each of the Body Locations/Systems on the Health Topics homepage links to an interactive body map and a listing of related health topics. All of these enhancements are available in both English and Spanish.

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May 09, 2006 [posted]

Order of Authors in MEDLINE®/PubMed® Citations

H ighlights

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) treatment of corporate authors has varied over the years as follows:

Corporate Authors		
Year Citation Created	PubMed Display	How to Search PubMed
1966-1999	Corporate author(s) placed at end of article title. (See Figure 1.)	lansoprazole helicobacter study group [ti]
2000-2006 April	Corporate author(s) entered in separate field and always displayed last in the list of authors. (See Figure 2.)	nisc comparative sequencing program [cn]
2006 May forward	Corporate author(s) entered in separate field and displayed in the order found in the byline of the published article. (See Figure 3.)	nisc comparative sequencing program [cn]

Background

In the past, the NLM recorded **personal** author names in bibliographic citations in the order in which the names appear in the byline of the published article. However, **corporate** authors (also known as group authors or collective authors/names) were placed at the end of the article title field in the citation as there was no separate field for corporate authors in the MEDLINE database (see Figure 1).

Misiewicz JJ, Harris AW, Bardhan KD, Levi S, O'Morain C, Cooper BT, Kerr GD, Dixon MF, Langworthy H, Piper D.
One week triple therapy for Helicobacter pylori: a multicentre comparative study. **Lansoprazole Helicobacter Study Group.**
Gut. 1997 Dec;41(6):735-9.
PMID: 9462204 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Figure 1: PubMed Summary display of Personal and Corporate Authors in citations created prior to 2000.

When NLM reinvented its systems and moved its databases from the mainframe computer environment to newer relational database technology on servers, it redefined and reorganized some data. One improvement around the year 2000 was the introduction of the <CollectiveName> XML (eXtended Markup Language) element specifically for corporate or group authors as part of the <AuthorList> set of elements in MEDLINE/PubMed. NLM had observed that group authorship was becoming more prevalent as a result of group and multicenter studies.

The new data element was effective for newly created MEDLINE/PubMed citations only. NLM made the decision to place these collective names for prospective citations at the end of the list of personal authors using semicolon punctuation to separate them from personal authors (see Figure 2). Existing citations with corporate authors in the article title element were not changed. NLM attempted to isolate the corporate authors at the end of the article titles in retrospective citations to move them to the new data element, but the risk of corrupting the data was too great. Many titles consist of delineated pieces such as a main title followed by a subtitle and it was not possible to distinguish accurately between subtitles and corporate authors given the resources available at that time.

Margulies EH, Maduro VV, Thomas PJ, Tomkins JP, Amemiya CT, Luo M, Green ED; NISC Comparative Sequencing Program.
Comparative sequencing provides insights about the structure and conservation of marsupial and monotreme genomes.
Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2005 Mar 1;102(9):3354-9. Epub 2005 Feb 17.
PMID: 15718282 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Figure 2: PubMed Summary display of Personal and Corporate Authors in citations created from about 2000 until May 2006.

New PubMed Displays of Author Names

The Summary, Abstract, and Citation Displays in PubMed now show the authors, regardless of whether they are personal or corporate authors, in the order in which they appear in the byline in the published article. A mixture of punctuation to separate the authors is used with personal authors still separated by a "comma space" and corporate authors preceded by a "semicolon space." The complete author list still ends with a period (see a mocked-up version of an old citation in Figure 3).

Margulies EH; NISC Comparative Sequencing Program; Maduro VV, Thomas PJ, Tomkins JP, Amemiya CT, Luo M, Green ED.
Comparative sequencing provides insights about the structure and conservation of marsupial and monotreme genomes.
Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2005 Mar 1;102(9):3354-9. Epub 2005 Feb 17.
PMID: 15718282 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Figure 3: PubMed Summary display of Personal and Corporate Authors in citations created from May 2006 forward (using an old citation for easy comparison with Figure 2).

For Figure 3, the published article lists the group author NISC Comparative Sequencing Program as the second author in the byline, preceded and followed by personal authors.

Note that the corporate author is both preceded by and followed by a "semicolon space" when it occurs inside the list rather than as the first or last author. If the corporate author is the first author, it is followed by a "semicolon space" when additional authors are present. If the corporate author is the only author, it is followed by a period. If the corporate author is the last author, it is preceded by a "semicolon space" and is followed by a period. Sometimes the corporate author is the only entry in the byline but the article, through the use of an asterisk or some other mechanism, will indicate personal authors responsible for the writing of the article. In this case, NLM puts the corporate author first and then lists the personal authors found elsewhere in the article.

The MEDLINE display still shows the authors in a vertical list, each preceded by a mnemonic (AU for personal author, FAU for full name of personal author, and CN for corporate author). Now, however, the CN field may appear interspersed with the AU/FAU fields rather than only at the end of the AU/FAU occurrences.

A mixture of punctuation in the author list follows the guidance of NISO Z39.29-2005 Bibliographic References, is thought to be less disruptive to current users of the MEDLINE/PubMed citation data (including those who base their own citation formats on the NLM style), and provides a way, both visually and mechanically, for the corporate author(s) to be identified in a paragraph-style citation.

Sorting by Authors in PubMed

Sorting by first or last author in PubMed is based only on personal author names, *unless* a citation does not have any personal authors but does have one or more corporate authors, in which case the corporate author is used for the sort.

Effective Date for New Order of Authors

NLM implemented the new order of authors in May 2006. The change is effective for newly created citations only. If NLM is alerted to citations where the order of the author names is not as shown in the published article, NLM will review those citations on a case-by-case basis as time permits for possible changes.

Reasons for the Change

NLM decided to make the change in presentation order for authors for the following reasons:

1. NISO Z39.29-2005 Bibliographic References, the US National Standard for how to cite bibliographic materials, states that authors should be listed in the citation in the order in which the names appear in the byline of the published article.
2. Users of MEDLINE/PubMed have requested that NLM citations reflect the published order of authors, regardless of personal versus group status in the byline.
3. Statistical analysis of the MEDLINE data shows an increasing trend in the occurrence of corporate authorship. See the reports at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/licensee/baselinestats.html> and the summary in Figure 4.

The baseline data prepared near the end of calendar 2005 contain 13,673,101 citations of which:

15,012 citations have only corporate name authors

25,548 citations have both personal author(s) and corporate name author(s)

The majority of these 40,560 citations with corporate authors date from the year 2000 forward when NLM introduced the separate field for MEDLINE. Some, however, especially in the "only corporate name authors" category, are older citations that were converted from the specialty databases (such as the old POPLINE citations which had distinguished between personal and corporate authors earlier). The 40,560 citations have 43,304 occurrences of corporate authors, meaning that some citations have more than one corporate author.

Figure 4: Summary statistics for occurrence of Corporate Authors.

Note in Figure 4 that more citations have a mix of personal and corporate authors than only corporate authors. Many publishers and editors require a personal author in order to identify who is responsible for the integrity of the article. See the Council of Science Editors (CSE) and the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) Web sites for more information about authorship.

By Lou Wave S. Knecht
Bibliographic Services Division

Knecht LS. Order of Authors in MEDLINE®/PubMed® Citations. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 May-Jun;(350):e2.

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May 12, 2006 [posted]

NIH Grant Numbers in PubMed® Citations

National Institutes of Health (NIH) grant numbers can be searched in PubMed as follows (where "hl" in the examples is the letters h and l):

Search PubMed For	Format	Example
Individual NIH grant number	8-character string	hl060133[gr]
Broader search	2-letter code assigned to the institute/agency	hl[gr]
Broadest search	institute/agency abbreviation	nhlbi[gr]

Journal articles often indicate support of the reported research by a funding agency. When the funding support is from the Public Health Service (PHS) agencies of the United States Federal Government, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) has routinely included the grant or contract number(s), as published in the journal article, in the MEDLINE/PubMed citation since 1981.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is part of the PHS; PHS also includes the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control (CDC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) among other agencies.

PHS grant/contract numbers in PubMed consist of three components:

1. the grant/contract number,
2. a 2-letter code for the funding agency, and
3. the abbreviation for the funding agency.

The PubMed Citation and MEDLINE displays show these numbers. Here's an example:

R01 HL60133/HL/NHLBI

Authors and publishers present the grant numbers in a variety of formats. NLM does not attempt to standardize the format of the published grant numbers. The data are only as accurate as the original source. However, additional search access points are generated to facilitate searching in PubMed.

The traditional format for an NIH grant number typically has three main pieces:

1. a prefix, followed by
2. a 7- or 8-character string (now consisting of a 2-letter code for the administering organization and a 5- or 6-digit number), followed by
3. a suffix (usually a hyphen and another numerical or alphanumeric string which may include the year of funding).

Here are some of the ways that the grant number R01 HL060133-01 appears in MEDLINE/PubMed citations:

R01 HL60133	PMID: 15611013	Note 7-character string, not 8.
R01 HL-60133	PMID: 15345532	Note inserted hyphen.
RO1 HL-60133	PMID: 15465866	Note incorrect letter O, not zero, in R01 prefix.
R01 HL60133-01	PMID: 15345581	Note funding year suffix portion.
R01 HL 60133	PMID: 11956246	Note inserted blank space.
RO1-HL-60133-01	PMID: 11701509	Note letter O, not zero, in prefix and inserted hyphens.
RO1 HL60133-01	PMID: 11090548	Note letter O, not zero, in prefix.
HL60133	PMID: 10096885	Note missing prefix.

The best way to search PubMed for an individual NIH grant number is to use an 8-character string portion with the search tag [gr]. The trick is to remember to use an 8-character string starting with the 2-letter code for the institute and the 6-digit portion with no spaces or hyphens. That 6-digit portion is often published as only a 5-digit portion minus the leading zero which you will have to insert for the most comprehensive retrieval. Using the example above, the recommended search is:

hl060133 [gr]

As of May 8, 2006, this search retrieved 22 citations. The eight variations listed above each retrieved from one to six citations, all of which are retrieved by the recommended search string.

You may also search grant numbers in groups represented by either the 2-letter code for the institute (e.g., HL is a code for the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute) or the agency/institute abbreviation. While many institutes have only one 2-letter code, some have more than one, which means that the agency/institute abbreviation search would be the larger retrieval.

For example, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) currently has seven 2-letter grant codes:

hl [gr] retrieves nearly 183,000 citations
 nhlbi [gr] retrieves over 187,000 citations

All citations from the former search are part of the latter search. The latter search also retrieves citations indicating NHLBI support using one of its other codes (e.g., HV, HB). The list of 2-letter grant codes is found through the Appendices of the PubMed Help or at this URL: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/grant_acronym.html

The NIH Public Access plan enables NLM to associate NIH grant numbers with author manuscripts submitted to PubMed Central®. The grant numbers derived from this process are also included in PubMed citations to the final,

published article. NLM began to add these grant numbers on March 24, 2006. This may result in multiple versions of the same intellectual number on one citation (some from the published article and some from the NIH Public Access submission). For example, the spacing, punctuation, or ending numbers that indicate the funding year may vary.

It's important to note that indexers add MeSH headings based on the information found in the published article. For this reason, the corresponding Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural or Research Support, N.I.H., Intramural headings (or Research Support, U.S. Gov't, P.H.S. heading prior to June 2005 data entry) will not be added to the citations if the grant number is derived only from the NIH Public Access submission process. NLM also does not routinely add a heading before its introduction date. A comprehensive search for NIH-supported research must, therefore, include the 2-letter codes and agency abbreviations as well as the MeSH headings.

The Web page Funding Support - 2006 may be of interest. It explains the relationship between grant numbers and the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) research support terms, and provides the strategy for the 2-letter codes and agency abbreviations ORed with the two NIH-specific MeSH headings.

The article *Wellcome Trust Grant Number Added to MEDLINE®/PubMed® Data. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 May-Jun;(350):e4.* may also be of interest.

By Lou Wave S. Knecht
Bibliographic Services Division

Knecht LS. NIH Grant Numbers in PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 May-Jun;(350):e3.

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May 12, 2006 [posted]

Wellcome Trust Grant Number Added to MEDLINE®/PubMed® Citations

W

ellcome Trust grant numbers can be searched in PubMed as follows:

Search PubMed For	Format	Example
Individual Wellcome Trust grant number	6-digit number/Wellcome Trust	061183/wellcome trust[gr]
All Wellcome Trust grant numbers	Wellcome Trust name	wellcome trust[gr]

In the 2005 May-June issue of the *NLM Technical Bulletin*, NLM® announced the identification of Wellcome Trust as a funding source (see *New Research Support MeSH® Headings Introduced mid-Year to 2005 MeSH. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 May-Jun;(344):e12.*) on PubMed citations. Now NLM also includes the actual Wellcome Trust grant number when that number is published in the article or deposited in PubMed Central® via the NIH Public Access plan.

In PubMed, Wellcome Trust financial support resides in the Grant Support list in the Citation display, in the GR field in the MEDLINE display, and in the GrantList elements of the XML display.

There are now two recommended ways to search PubMed for Wellcome Trust financial support:

1. To retrieve all citations (created since June 2, 2005) indicating Wellcome Trust support:
wellcome trust [gr]
2. To retrieve a specific Wellcome Trust number (on citations created mostly since February 16, 2006; some citations created before that date may also have these grant numbers as they flow through the indexing process and are completed after that date):
061183/wellcome trust [gr]

NLM recommends searching the full string (number plus name) because the Wellcome Trust numbering system uses 6-digit integers that may not be unique without the name.

Some Wellcome Trust numbers may include trailing identification data (accounting information) as seen in this example:

Grant Support:

- 067427/Z/02/Z/Wellcome Trust

In PubMed, two search access points are created for an expanded Wellcome Trust number so that when you search either way, the citation will be retrieved, e.g.:

067427/z/02/z/wellcome trust [gr] **(the expanded number)**

- or -

067427/wellcome trust [gr] **(the basic 6-digit number)**

Grant numbers in the PubMed Citation display have a search link so that you can automatically conduct a search to retrieve citations having the same grant string (see *Search Links Added to PubMed® Displays. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e5.*). The automatic search uses only the 6-digit portion, the base number, so that additional, relevant citations will also be retrieved.

The NIH Public Access plan permits NLM to associate Wellcome Trust grant numbers with author manuscripts submitted to PubMed Central. The grant numbers derived from this process are also included in PubMed citations to the final, published article. NLM began to add these grant numbers on March 24, 2006. This may result in multiple versions of the same intellectual number on one citation (some from the published article and some from the NIH Public Access submission). For example, the basic 6-digit string of the Wellcome Trust number may be followed by characters that indicate varying accounting information.

It's important to note that indexers add MeSH headings based on the information found in the published article. For this reason, the corresponding Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't heading will not be added to the citation if the grant number is derived only from the NIH Public Access submission process. Also, in some cases, Wellcome Trust grant numbers are added to older citations that were indexed prior to the policy for including Wellcome Trust information. Those retrospective citations do not receive the research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't heading either. Therefore, a comprehensive MEDLINE search for non-U.S. Government funded research is:

research support, non-u.s. gov't [mh] OR wellcome trust [gr]

Remember that grant numbers can appear on in process citations, but MeSH headings do not. Neither grant numbers nor MeSH headings appear on out-of-scope citations (those tagged with the [PubMed] label where either the subject matter, the timeframe, or the journal is not MEDLINE).

The Web page Funding Support - 2006 may be of interest to you. It explains the relationship between grant numbers and the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) support terms.

The article *NIH Grant Numbers in PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull.2006 May-Jun;(350):e3.* may also be of interest.

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PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added

New Journals Participating

Annals of Family Medicine

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Jun 21, 2006]

The journal *Annals of Family Medicine* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2003 May;1(1) to 2005 Nov;3(6).

Annals of Family Medicine

ISSN: 1544-1709 (Print)

ISSN: 1544-1717 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Ann Fam Med

Publisher: Annals of Family Medicine, Inc.

NLM ID: 101167762

PMC Full text coverage: from 2003 May;1(1) to 2005 Nov;3(6).

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=330>

British Journal of General Practice

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* June 4, 2006]

The journal *British Journal of General Practice* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 1990;40(330) to 2005;55(514). Current content is forthcoming and will have a 12-month delay. The journal is part of NLM's collaboration with the Wellcome Trust and the U.K. Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC). The journal is part of PMC's back issue scanning project. While digitization is in progress you may find gaps in the range of available issues/volumes. PMC will make an announcement when the archive is complete.

British Journal of General Practice

ISSN: 0960-1643 (Print)

Title Abbreviation: Br J Gen Pract

Publisher: Royal College of General Practitioners

NLM ID: 9005323

PMC Full text coverage: from 1990;40(330) to 2005;55(514).

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=261>

The Journal of Physiology

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* June 4, 2006]

The Journal of Physiology is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 1913;46(1) to 1997;505(Pt 3). Current content is forthcoming and will have a 12-month delay. The journal is part of NLM's collaboration with the Wellcome Trust and the U.K. Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC). The journal is also part of PMC's back issue scanning project. While digitization is in progress you may find gaps in the range of available issues/volumes. PMC will make an announcement when the archive is complete.

The Journal of Physiology

ISSN: 0022-3751 (Print), 1469-7793 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: J Physiol

Publisher: Cambridge Univ. Press.

NLM ID: 0266262

PMC Full text coverage: from 1913(45(1) to 1997;505(Pt 3).

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=236>

Cell Division

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* May 15, 2006]

The journal *Cell Division* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2006;1. *Cell Division* is an open access journal.

Cell Division

ISSN: 1747-1028 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Cell Div

Publisher: BioMed Central

NLM ID: 101251560

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006;1.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=412>

Diagnostic Pathology

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* May 15, 2006]

The journal *Diagnostic Pathology* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2006;1. *Diagnostic Pathology* is an open access journal.

Diagnostic Pathology

ISSN: 1746-1596 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Diagn Pathol

Publisher: BioMed Central

NLM ID: 101251558

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006;1.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=414>

Geochemical Transactions

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* May 15, 2006]

The journal *Geochemical Transactions* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2006;1. *Geochemical Transactions* is an open access journal.

Geochemical Transactions

ISSN: 1467-4866 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Geochem Trans

Publisher: BioMed Central

NLM ID: 101214741

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006;1.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=407>

Philosophy, Ethics, and Humanities in Medicine

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* May 15, 2006]

The journal *Philosophy, Ethics, and Humanities in Medicine* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2006;1. *Philosophy, Ethics, and Humanities in Medicine* is an open access journal.

Philosophy, Ethics, and Humanities in Medicine

ISSN: 1747-5341 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Philos Ethics Humanit Med

Publisher: BioMed Central

NLM ID: 101258058

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006;1.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=410>

Scoliosis

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* May 15, 2006]

The journal *Scoliosis* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2006;1. *Scoliosis* is an open access journal.

Scoliosis

ISSN: 1748-7161 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: Scoliosis

Publisher: BioMed Central

NLM ID: 101271527

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006;1.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=413>

World Journal of Emergency Surgery

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* May 15, 2006]

The journal *World Journal of Emergency Surgery* is now participating in PubMed Central, beginning with issue 2006;1. *World Journal of Emergency Surgery* is an open access journal.

World Journal of Emergency Surgery

ISSN: 1749-7922 (Electronic)

Title Abbreviation: World J Emerg Surg

Publisher: BioMed Central

NLM ID: 101266603

PMC Full text coverage: from 2006;1.

PMC URL: <http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=411>

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 May-Jun;(350):e5.

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May 18, 2006 [posted]

Information Rx Tool Kit Redesign

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) and the American College of Physicians (ACP) Foundation collaborated to pilot Information Rx, a program that provides tools to assist physicians in referring their patients to MedlinePlus.gov. Since its official launch in April 2004 at the ACP Annual Session, more than 3,500 physicians have signed up to participate in the Information Rx project. Information Rx prescription pads and other promotional items are available free from: informationrx.org.

Following the success of the pilot sites in Georgia, Iowa, and Virginia (see Information Rx project summary), NLM worked with the Virginia pilot sites to develop the Information Rx Tool Kit to assist librarians in promoting Information Rx to physicians, patients and their families, as well as to public libraries and community organizations. The tool kit contains tested promotional materials and suggestions for a variety of activities.

The Information Rx Tool Kit Web site has recently undergone a facelift and reorganization to make it easier to use. The Web site, renamed the Health Sciences Information Rx Tool Kit, was launched in May 2006 and is a step-by-step online guide designed to assist health sciences librarians with project-related outreach activities they may wish to initiate.

Success Stories

Is your library or organization currently using Information Rx or the Tool Kit? If so, please share your success story and have it posted on the Web site. Send your Information Rx success story to Karen Hajarjian, at hajariak@mail.nlm.nih.gov or call 301-402-4277.

Hajarjian K. Information Rx Tool Kit Redesign. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 May-Jun;(350):e6.

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June 14, 2006 [posted]



Skill Kit: Overview of Resources from the Toxicology and Environmental Health Information Program (TEHIP)

People have always been connected to their environment. Human health depends on the quality of our air, our water, and our earth. Today people are especially aware of ways in which the environment can affect human health and development. Recognizing this important connection between our health and our surroundings, as well as the goal to facilitate and encourage access to and use of high-quality information, the NLM® Toxicology and Environmental Health Information Program (TEHIP) from the Division of Specialized Information Services (SIS) includes a variety of resources, for a wide range of users, available through the Environmental Health and Toxicology Web portal.

This portal is easily accessed through "Environmental Health and Toxicology" link in the left column of the NLM homepage and an introduction can also be viewed online. (Macromedia® Flash Player is required.)

The Environmental Health and Toxicology portal links health professionals, scientists, and the public to many resources produced by NLM and other organizations. To learn about the resources and how they can be used, click on a topic or audience type (see Figure 1 for "Especially for the Public" homepage).

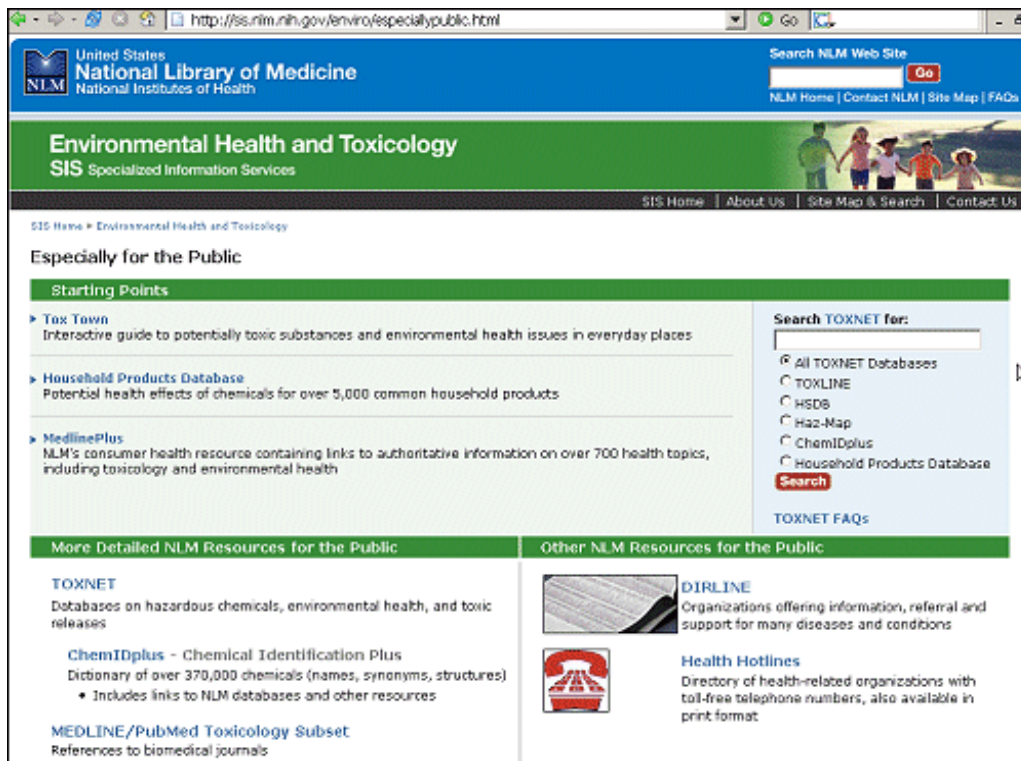


Figure 1: Environmental Health and Toxicology's "Especially for the Public."

For example, clicking on "Especially for the Public" provides suggestions and descriptions of resources that are directed to health care consumers, such as Tox Town, the Household Products Database, and MedlinePlus. Many of these resources can be searched from the blue box on the right side of the page.

Tox Town is an interactive guide to potentially toxic substances and environmental health issues. It explores the environmental issues that may affect homes, schools, offices, parks, and other everyday places. Tox Town provides links to selected resources which can help you learn about keeping drinking water safe (see Figure 2), and about potential hazards in homes or schools.

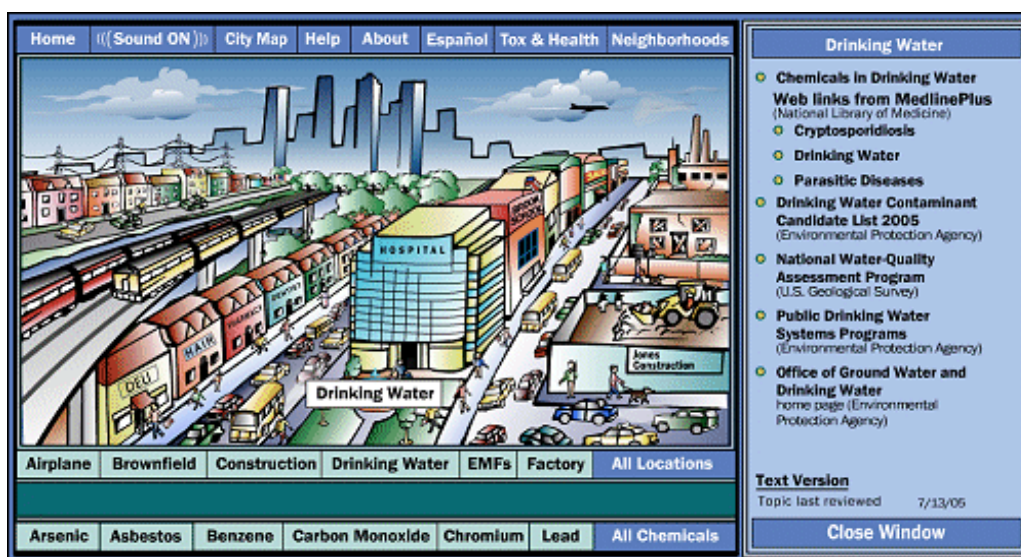


Figure 2: Tox Town: Drinking Water.

The Household Products Database provides information on the potential health effects and safe use of common products in and around homes (see Figure 3). Information is taken from manufacturers' product labels and Material Safety Data Sheets.



Figure 3: The Household Products Database: Product Categories.

The Household Products Database also links to other NLM resources, including TOXNET® and PubMed® to provide more information on household chemicals.

Those interested in the scientific literature can click on either "Especially for Health Professionals" or on "Especially for Researchers" on the Environmental Health and Toxicology portal page and again find descriptions of suggested resources for these audiences.

Haz-Map is an occupational health database designed for health and safety professionals and for consumers seeking information about the health effects of exposure to chemicals and biologicals at work (see Figure 4). Haz-Map links jobs and hazardous tasks with occupational diseases and their symptoms.



Figure 4: Haz-Map: Chemicals and Occupational Diseases.

TOXNET provides access to references, online handbooks, and other databases related to the adverse effects of chemicals and other agents. For example, a search in TOXNET for the effects of TCE (trichloroethylene) on children shows the databases that have information on that topic (see Figure 5).

United States National Library of Medicine
TOXNET
 Toxicology Data Network

SIS Home | About Us | Site Map & Search | Contact Us

Env. Health & Toxicology > TOXNET

TOXNET - Databases on toxicology, hazardous chemicals, environmental health, and toxic releases.

Select Database

- ChemIDplus
- HSDB
- TOXLINE
- CCRIS
- DART
- GENETOX
- IRIS
- ITER
- LactMed
- Multi-Database
- TRI
- Haz-Map
- Household Products
- TOXMAP

Search All Databases

Enter term(s) to search all databases.

TCE children

Search Clear Help

Search Results:

Database	Records found
TOXLINE Special	28
DART Special	5
HSDB	186
IRIS	1
ITER	0
GENETOX	0
CCRIS	0
LactMed	0
TRI	1
CHEMIDplus	1

Env. Health & Toxicology

Portal to environmental health and toxicology resources.

Support Pages

- ▶ Help
- ▶ TOXNET FAQ
- ▶ TOXNET Update Status
- ▶ Fact Sheet
- ▶ Database Description
- ▶ Training Manuals
- ▶ News

Figure 5: TOXNET search.

TOXLINE provides references to the related scientific literature (see Figure 6).

United States National Library of Medicine
TOXNET
 Toxicology Data Network

SIS Home | About Us | Site Map & Search | Contact Us

Env. Health & Toxicology > TOXNET > TOXLINE

TOXLINE Search Results

TCE children Search Clear Limits

For chemicals, add synonyms and CAS numbers to search: Yes No

Items 1 through 20 of 148 Pages: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

References are sorted in Year of Publication order.
 Click on **Sort** to change the order of the retrieved References.

Select Record	Reference
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Children's exposure to volatile organic compounds as determined by longitudinal measurements in blood. Sexton K, Adgate JL, Church TR, Ashley DL, Needham LL, Ramachandran G, Fredrickson AL, Ryan AD, Beston, Ken, Adgate, John L, Church, Timothy R, Ashley, David L, Needham, Larry L, Ramachandran, Gurumurthy, Fredrickson, Ann L, Ryan, Andrew D Environmental health perspectives. 2005, Mar; 112(3):342-9. [PubMed] PubMed Citation
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	An ecological study of the association of environmental chemicals on breast cancer incidence in Texas. Coyle YM, Hynan LS, Euhus DM, Minhajuddin AT, Coyle, Yvonne M, Hynan, Linda S, Euhus, David M, Minhajuddin, Abu T M Breast cancer research and treatment. 2005, Jul; 92(2):107-14. [PubMed] PubMed Citation
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Risks of Trichloroethylene: An Analysis and Critique of the Published Data. Brent R, Kelman B Birth Defects Res Part A Clin Mol Teratol 2004 May;70(5):278 [DART]
<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Personal, indoor, and outdoor VOC exposures in a probability sample of children. Adgate JL, Eberly LE, Stroebel C, Pelizzari ED, Sexton K, Adgate, John L, Eberly, Lynn E, Stroebel, Charles, Pelizzari, Edo D, Sexton, Ken Journal of exposure analysis and environmental epidemiology. 2004; 14 Suppl 1:S4-S13. [PubMed] PubMed Citation

Save Checked Items
 Sort
 Details
 History
 Download
 Modify Search
 Basic Search
 Browse Index
 Help
 TOXNET Home

Figure 6: TOXLINE Search Results.

The Hazardous Substances Data Bank®, or HSDB, contains peer-reviewed excerpts from the published literature in handbook form (see Figure 7).

The screenshot shows the HSDB record for Trichloroethylene. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Next Item', 'Search Results', 'Basic Search', 'Details', 'Other Files', and 'Modify Search'. Below these are 'Download', 'Limits', 'Browse Index', and 'Help'. On the right, there are logos for 'TOXNET Home' and 'NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE', along with the text 'Item 1 of 185'. The main content area is titled 'TRICHLOROETHYLENE' with CASRN: 79-01-6. It includes a 'Contents' sidebar with a tree view of sections like 'FULL RECORD', 'BEST SECTIONS', 'Human Health Effects', 'Emergency Medical Treatment', and 'Animal Toxicity Studies'. The 'Best Sections' section is expanded, showing 'Human Toxicity Excerpts' with a detailed text excerpt about childhood leukemia in Massachusetts, USA, and a reference to IARC monographs.

Figure 7: Hazardous Substances Data Bank Record.

TOXMAP displays maps of the United States with environmental data such as releases of chemicals into the environment and locations of hazardous waste sites (see Figure 8).

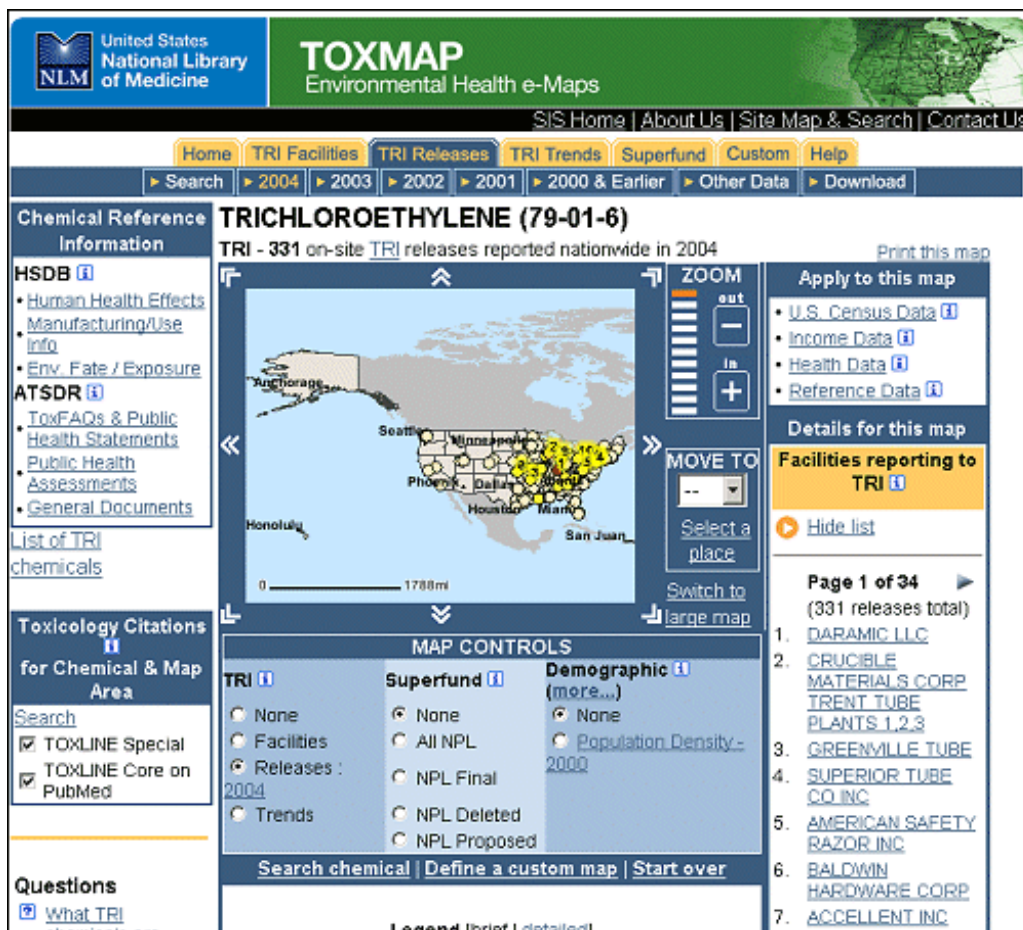


Figure 8: TOXMAP Releases Map.

ChemIDplus, a dictionary of over 370,000 chemicals, can be used for information about chemical names, synonyms and structures. It includes links to NLM databases and other resources (see Figure 9).

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Specialized Information Services

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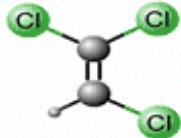
SIS NLM

ChemIDplus Advanced Record

► [Tox. & Env. Health](#) ► [TOXNET](#) ► [Lite](#)
► [Advanced](#)

NAME: Trichloroethylene [INN]
RN: 79-01-6

MW: 131.389
[Enlarge Structure](#)



For more information about this substance, you may select from the the links below.

File Locator

AIDSLINE	<input type="checkbox"/> AIDS Citations from MEDLINE
CANCERLIT	<input type="checkbox"/> CANCER LITERature from Medline
CCRIS	<input type="checkbox"/> NCI Chem Carcino Res Info Sys
DART/ETIC	<input type="checkbox"/> Developmental and Reprod.Tox.
DSL	<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Sub. List of Canada
EINECS	<input type="checkbox"/> EU Inv of Exist. Comm. Chem Sub
EMIC	<input type="checkbox"/> Env. Mutagen Info. Center
GENETOX	<input type="checkbox"/> EPA GENetic TOXicology
HSDB	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Substances Data Bank
Haz-Map	<input type="checkbox"/> Occ. Exposure to Haz. Agents
Household Products	<input type="checkbox"/> Household Products Database
IRIS	<input type="checkbox"/> EPA Integrated Risk Info. System
ITER	<input type="checkbox"/> International Tox. Est. for Risk
MEDLINE	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDical literature onLINE
MESH	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Subject Headings File
MESH HEADING	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical Subject Headings
RTECS	<input type="checkbox"/> Reg. of Toxic Eff. of Chem. Sub.
TOXLINE Core	<input type="checkbox"/> NLM TOXLINE Core from MEDLINE
TOXLINE Special	<input type="checkbox"/> NLM TOXLINE Special on TOXNET
TOXMAP	<input type="checkbox"/> NLM Enviro. Health e-Maps

Basic Information

Full Record

Structure

Names & Synonyms

Formulas

Classification Codes

Registry Numbers

Notes

Toxicity

Physical Properties

Search Navigation

Start New Query

Modify Query

Show Query

Search History

Structure Similarity Search

Transfer Structure

Basic ChemIDplus Search

Figure 9: ChemIDplus Advanced Record.

These are only a few of the many NLM environmental health and toxicology resources that can help us better understand that the environment *is* our health. To explore these and other resources, visit NLM's environmental health and toxicology portal at <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/enviro.html>

Skill Kit: Overview of Resources from the Toxicology and Environmental Health Information Program (TEHIP). NLM Tech Bull. 2006 May-Jun;(350):e7.

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