NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

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Last updated: 16 March 2007

MEDLINE®/PubMed® Data Element Descriptions Available

November 04, 2005 [posted]

Detailed descriptions of the major fields in the MEDLINE display format for PubMed MEDLINE records are in a new document entitled MEDLINE® /PubMed® Data Element Descriptions, available at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/mms/medlineelements.html. This document may be useful to anyone seeking information regarding the data in MEDLINE/PubMed records. The document reflects the 2005 fields, and will be maintained and updated as the data changes. Some of the fields on this list are searchable in PubMed. For searching instructions or more information, see the Search Field Descriptions and Tags section of PubMed Help.

Licensees' Research Use of MEDLINE®/PubMed® Data

November 23, 2005 [posted]

NLM® has created a freely accessible Web site containing summary-level information submitted by NLM's registered licensees about their MEDLINE/PubMed-related research projects. The site includes a brief description and summary of the licensee's research; citations and Web addresses of papers or related sites; and contact information, if permitted. The pages are organized alphabetically by licensees' organization or institution; personal name; country; and by research categories. The site is accessible at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/licensee/reports/index.html.

The overall purpose of the site is to assist in the advancement of science by enabling researchers to 1) be aware of research projects and results from use of NLM's MEDLINE/PubMed data and, 2) contact those who are willing to provide additional information and/or share outcomes of their research.

Technical Notes

The Web site is updated at the discretion of NLM based on volume of submissions (licensees are not required to permit their information to be posted on the Web) and feedback.

Information about licensing MEDLINE/PubMed is available.

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New Resource: MEDLINE®/PubMed® Baseline Repository (MBR)

November 23, 2005 [posted]

A freely accessible Web site, the MEDLINE/PubMed Baseline Repository (MBR), developed by staff in NLM's Lister Hill Center is now available. The MBR, at http://mbr.nlm.nih.gov/, contains various resources derived from or pertaining to the MEDLINE/PubMed baseline files which are produced after the records have undergone annual maintenance. One MBR resource, the MBR Query Tool, is restricted to use by NLM's registered MEDLINE/PubMed licensees. MEDLINE/PubMed licensees may prefer to search the baseline files via this Web-based Query Tool rather than, or in addition to, locally mounting all the baseline files obtained from NLM's ftp server.

Background:

Researchers have expressed interest in having access to MEDLINE citations in the state they were at a given moment in time. The MBR was set up to provide this capability. NLM has stored the end of year baseline MEDLINE/PubMed database for each year maintained with MeSH vocabulary for the upcoming year starting in 2002 along with a selection of the associated MeSH Vocabulary data files. The 2006 baseline files will be available in December 2005.

Resources available via the MBR:

a. MBR Query Tool Database - Baseline databases 2002 and forward are available for searching by MeSH Headings, Subheadings, MeSH Heading/Subheading combinations, Names of Substances (MeSH Supplementary Concept Records), and PMID. Users can limit or filter by Date Created, Date Completed, Date Last Revised, Publication Year, and Status. Citations retrieved are available in both XML format and PubMed's MEDLINE ASCII display format. The Query Tool is open only to NLM's registered licensees. Access to the Query Tool is controlled by IP address, as is access to the leased MEDLINE/PubMed files from NLM's ftp server.

b. Frequency counts - Basic frequency counts are sorted into alphabetical and numerical order for MeSH Headings, Subheadings, for MeSH Heading/Subheading combinations, and Names of Substances (MeSH Supplementary Concept Records).

c. Raw Data Files - Files contain the raw data similar to what was used to create the MBR Query Tool Database for the specific baseline year.

d. Histogram/Summary Files - Files show the number of MeSH Heading (MH) terms assigned to each of the MeSH Tree top-level and top-level + 1 categories and to each of the UMLS Semantic Type Groupings categories during the latest year to see how assignment of terms might vary from year to year.

e. Related MeSH Files - Selected MeSH Vocabulary data files and a copy of their associated DTD files for working with the Baseline XML files.

f. UMLS Semantic Groups File - A coarse-grained set of semantic type groupings designed to reduce the complexity in the UMLS Metathesaurus.

The MBR resources may be of particular interest to researchers. Please explore the resources including documentation available from the main MBR site at http://mbr.nlm.nih.gov/. Only NLM's registered MEDLINE/PubMed licensees may use the Query Tool which is available from a link on the main page. Comments about use of the MBR site are welcome and may be directed to NLMdatadistrib@nlm.nih.gov.

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AHRQ Evidence Reports Added to NCBI Bookshelf

November 25, 2005 [posted]
December 08, 2005 [editor's note added]

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) has recently added two new AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality) Evidence Reports to the HSTAT collection on the Bookshelf. HSTAT, Health Services/ Technology Assessment Text, is a free, Web-based resource of full-text documents that provide health information and support health care decision making.

75. Effect of the Supplemental Use of Antioxidants Vitamin C, Vitamin E, and Coenzyme Q10 for the Prevention and Treatment of Cancer

116. Effects of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Mental Health

[Editor's Note: Two additional AHRQ (Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality) Evidence Reports were added to the HSTAT collection on the Bookshelf.]

117. Effects of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Eye Health

118. Effects of Omega-3 Fatty Acids on Child and Maternal Health

The books in Bookshelf may be searched directly from the Bookshelf site, via links from the Links pull-down menu from relevant PubMed® citations, or through the Entrez cross-database search page.

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New Book Added to NCBI Bookshelf

November 25, 2005 [posted]
December 20, 2005 [editor's note added]

The National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) has recently added a new book to the Bookshelf:

Blood Groups and Red Cell Antigens [Internet].
Dean, Laura
Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), NCBI; 2005.

[Editor's Note: Two additional books were added to the Bookshelf.]

Collective Expert Evaluation Reports.
INSERM Collective Expertise Centre
Paris: Institut National de la Sante et de la Recherche Medicale (INSERM); c2000-2004.
Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi? call=bv.View..ShowTOC&rid=inserm2.TOC&depth=2

Ecology, Epidemiology, and Evolution of Parasitism in Daphnia [Internet].
Ebert, Dieter
Bethesda (MD): National Library of Medicine (US), NCBI; 2005.
Available from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/bv.fcgi? call=bv.View..ShowTOC&rid=daph.TOC&depth=2

The books in Bookshelf may be searched directly from the Bookshelf site, via links from the Links pull-down menu from relevant PubMed® citations, or through the Entrez Global query feature.

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NLM Resource Update: TOXNET

December 08, 2005 [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 http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxListServ.htm http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxListServ.html.]

TOXNET now can dynamically generate specific "multi-database" searches via simple Web links. Information about creating these links can be found in the TOXNET FAQ "How do I create a link to the results when I search all the databases in TOXNET?"

Specific "chemical links" to records in a TOXNET database can also be created. For details, see the TOXNET FAQ "How do I create a link to a record in a TOXNET database?"

TOXNET now can be accessed from a Web browser on a PDA device with a network connection.

TOXNET (TOXicology Data NETwork) is a collection of databases from the National Library of Medicine (NLM) covering toxicology, hazardous chemicals, environmental health and related areas.

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NLM® Announces a New Version of the PubMed® Tutorial

December 08, 2005 [posted]

The National Library of Medicine is pleased to release a new version of the PubMed Tutorial. As always, the tutorial is available from the PubMed sidebar.

This new version incorporates changes to PubMed through October 2005 including full author searching, first author searching, and updated links to PubMed Help on the Bookshelf. Please see PubMed's New/Noteworthy to view a list of recent PubMed changes.

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PubMed® Online Training Page Now Available

December 08, 2005 [posted]

Access to the growing body of online instructional resources for PubMed, including the PubMed Tutorial and Quick Tours, is now available at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/disted/pubmed.html. This page is now available directly from the Tutorials link on the PubMed sidebar.

Comments, suggestions and questions regarding the PubMed Tutorial and Quick Tours are always welcome and may be sent to custserv@nlm.nih.gov.

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NLM's® Household Products Database and HazMap® Updated

December 08, 2005 [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 http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxListServ.htm http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxListServ.html.]

The National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Household Products Database has been updated and now includes 6000 brand name products.

The Household Products Database is a consumer guide that provides information on the potential health effects of chemicals contained in more than 6,000 common household products used inside and around the home. This resource helps scientists and consumers learn about ingredients in brand-name products.

NLM's HazMap has been updated with two new features:

   1. A new disease category "Infection, Travel" has been added. It includes:
         African Trypanosomiasis
         American Trypanosomiasis
         Cholera
         Cyclospora cayetanensis infection

Dengue fever
Entamoeba histolytica infection
Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli infection
Filariasis
Giardiasis
Hepatitis E
Leishmaniasis
Malaria
Onchocerciasis
Poliomyelitis
Schistosomiasis, hepatic and intestinal
Schistosomiasis, urinary
Severe acute respiratory syndrome
Shigellosis

2. Images of skin lesions and X-rays have been added for some diseases:

HazMap Skin Lesion Images:
Plague
Anthrax
Chloracne
Candida paronychia
Sporotrichosis
Atypical mycobacterium skin infections
Herpetic whitlow
Orf (Contagious ecthyma)
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
Lyme disease
Chromomycosis
Leishmaniasis
Cutaneous larva migrans
Echinococcosis
Measles
Mumps
Diphtheria
Smallpox
Dengue fever
American Trypanosomiasis
Filariasis
Boutonneuse fever

HazMap X-ray Images:

    Asbestosis

    Lung cancer

    Mesothelioma, pleural

    Asthma, occupational

    Tuberculosis

    Anthrax

    Histoplasmosis

    Coccidioidomycosis

    Severe acute respiratory syndrome

    Dengue fever

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. Haz-Map links jobs and hazardous tasks with occupational diseases and their symptoms.

Newly Maintained MEDLINE® Now Available in PubMed®

December 13, 2005 [posted]

As of December 12, PubMed's MEDLINE citations, translation tables, and the MeSH® database have been updated to reflect 2006 MeSH. Now that end-of-year activities are complete, MEDLINE via PubMed may be searched using 2006 MeSH vocabulary. See *MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2006. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e7.* and *PubMed® Notes for 2006. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e11.* for details on data changes. These articles include links to other relevant MEDLINE and MeSH-related articles. On December 13, NLM resumed the daily (Tuesday-Saturday) MEDLINE updates to PubMed (including the backlog of citations indexed since November 17 with 2006 MeSH but not yet added to PubMed).

Systematic Reviews Subset Strategy Revised for 2006

December 13, 2005 [posted]

The strategy used to create PubMed®'s systematic reviews subset was revised to address changes to MeSH® vocabulary for 2006. Other subject subset strategies will likely be revised in the coming weeks, notice of which will be published here.

Updated NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov Training Manual Available

December 14, 2005 [posted]

The recently updated edition of the NLM Gateway and ClinicalTrials.gov training workbook is now available for downloading from the NLM Web site. This edition reflects changes since July 2005.

The November 2005 manual is available for downloading in Portable Document Format (PDF) and Microsoft® (MS) Word formats. It is broken down into sections so you can choose the areas of interest to you. The material corresponds to the NLM's National Training Center and Clearinghouse training courses described at: http://nnlm.gov/mar/online/description.html.

Feel free to use any part of the workbook - you may customize parts for training programs, demonstrations, or workshops you conduct. These workbooks are not copyrighted.

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

NLM® WebWISER Makes WISER Available on the Internet

December 19, 2005 [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 http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/enviro/envirolistserv http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/enviro/envirolistserv.html]

WISER is an application designed to assist first responders in hazardous material incidents. It provides a wide range of information on hazardous substances, including chemical identification support, physical characteristics, human health data, and containment and suppression information.

WebWISER provides the WISER functionality via the Internet, without downloading of software or data to the desktop. It has a consistent look and feel of the WISER for Windows desktops/laptops and PDAs. WebWISER supports Web browsers for both PCs and PDAs, including BlackBerry®.

For free downloads of WISER for PDAs and Window PC platforms, a tutorial, and links to other useful information for emergency responders, go to the general WISER Web site.

NLM® Adds Herbal and Dietary Supplement Information to MedlinePlus®

December 19, 2005 [posted]

On December 13, NLM released another enhancement to its Web-based consumer health resource, MedlinePlus. In addition to information on thousands of prescription and over-the-counter medicines, MedlinePlus now includes over 100 herbal and dietary supplement monographs in English and Spanish from Natural Standard. Natural Standard is an evidence-based, peer-reviewed collection of information on alternative treatments. Each monograph includes a table of uses of the supplement based on scientific evidence. The herbal or supplement receives a grade ranging from A (strong scientific evidence for this use) to F (strong scientific evidence against this use) for diseases or conditions it treats. In addition, each monograph provides information on dosing, safety, interactions, and selected references. Many monographs also contain illustrations.

You can find Natural Standard monographs by choosing Drugs & Supplements from the MedlinePlus homepage. Search results for Natural Standard pages have the label (supplement) following the name of the monograph.

Journals Database Link Modified

December 20, 2005 [posted]

The Journals database currently includes a link on the Summary and Full display from the NLM ID to the NLM LocatorPlus Details display. This link will be changed to go to the NLM Catalog Expanded display. Users may go directly to the LocatorPlus Holdings information from the NLM Catalog by clicking the NLM ID link, by selecting NLM LocatorPlus under the Links menu, or by clicking the NLM Holdings in LocatorPlus button on the Expanded display.

OLDMEDLINE MeSH® Mapping Project

December 20, 2005 [posted]

As explained in *New Feature for OLDMEDLINE. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e1*, NLM® began an OLDMEDLINE Other Term-to-MeSH mapping project. OLDMEDLINE Other Terms are the original subject headings assigned to the citations when they appeared in the print indexes. This project maps those terms to current MeSH vocabulary and will be maintained each year during year end processing. NLM estimates that approximately 92% of the OLDMEDLINE citations now have at least one MeSH term (86% of the Other Terms are mapped). All current MeSH headings added to these records have been added as major MeSH headings. Additional work on this project will continue. See theOLDMEDLINE description for more information about the MeSH Mapping Project and about searching OLDMEDLINE citations using MeSH.

New Enviro-Health Links Resources on Lead

December 27, 2005 [posted]

A new Web page that addresses the relationship between lead and human health has been added to the National Library of Medicine's® (NLM) Enviro-Health Links. This page provides links to selected Web sites on exposure, treatment, and prevention of lead poisoning.

Lead is a naturally-occurring element that can be harmful to humans when ingested or inhaled. Lead poisoning can cause a number of adverse human health effects, but is particularly detrimental to the neurological development of children. People can be exposed to lead through the air, as well as through accidentally or intentionally eating soil or paint chips, and food or water contaminated with lead.

NLM also offers other Enviro-Health Links on topics such as:

- Children's Environmental Health
- Indoor Air Pollution
- Outdoor Air Pollution
- Arsenic
- NLM Enviro-Health Links

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November 04, 2005 [posted]
November 22, 2005 [Editor's note added]

MeSH® Database Adds Link to Search Headings as Major Topic

[Editor's Note: This feature was implemented in PubMed on November 17, 2005.]

A new option on the Links Menu in the Entrez MeSH database allows you to select and retrieve PubMed® citations where the heading has been designated as a major topic of the article (see Figure 1). It is no longer necessary to go to the Full display and create a search using the Send to Search box feature if you simply want to search the term as a major topic. For more information about using the MeSH database, please see the animated tutorials on the MeSH Database homepage and PubMed's Help.
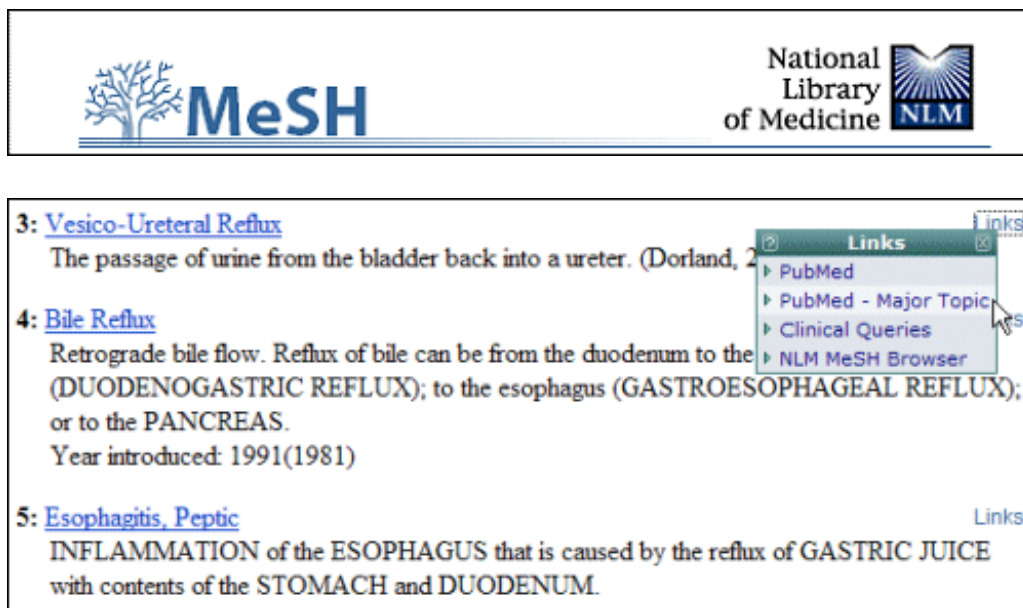
Figure 1: Links Menu in the MeSH Database with Major Topic Option.

By Annette Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

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November 04, 2005 [posted]

Journal Search Links Added to PubMed® Displays

The journal abbreviation displayed on PubMed's Abstract and Citation formats will soon be available as a search link. If you click on a journal abbreviation search link, a menu will display three options (see Figure 1). You can search for this journal in PubMed or in the Journals database.
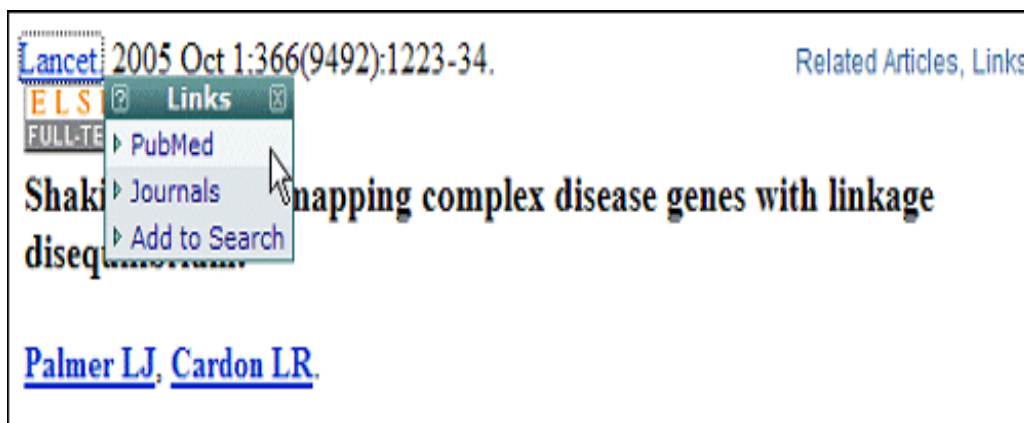

Figure 1: Search menu for the Journal *Lancet*.

The third option adds a search for the journal to the current search strategy (see Figure 2).
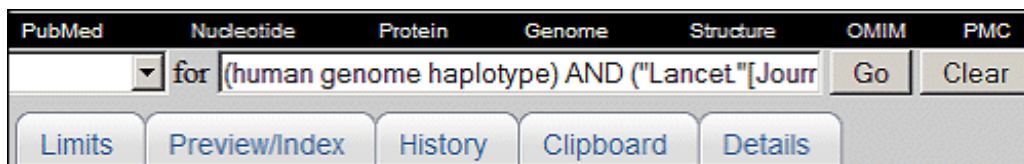
Figure 2: Search with *Lancet* added.

Please note that the search link for a journal abbreviation will retrieve citations only for that journal; additional mappings that sometimes occur with journal searching will be turned off.

See announcements of other search links:
Author Search Links Added to PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 May-Jun;(344):e15.
Search Links Added to PubMed® Displays. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e5.

By Kathi Canese

National Center for Biotechnology Information

NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

November 09, 2005 [posted]

New Authority Index Feature in the NLM Catalog

NLM® is pleased to announce the implementation of a new authority index[1] feature in the NLM Catalog. This new feature provides access to an index of full author names (including dates and name qualifiers), organizations, and conference names, as well as series titles, associated with the bibliographic records in the NLM Catalog.

The authority index also offers added value by incorporating rich cross-reference entries for variant forms of names and titles that lead the user from a raw, initial search to the established form used on bibliographic records in the NLM Catalog. It also supports searching of names that may have changed over time, providing links to other and historical names used by authors or organizations, and to conference names and series titles that have changed numerous times. For series titles, additional information regarding NLM bibliographic treatment of that series is also provided (see Display of Series Information below).

Using the Authority Index

Click on the new "Authority Index" tab that appears to the right of the "Details" tab. Enter the name (which can include personal, corporate or conference names) or series title as an untagged search in the new search box that is displayed. Search personal names by entering "last name, first initial"; search corporate or conference names and titles by entering the first known portion of the name or title. The authority index is not text word searchable. Click the box labeled "Search" to invoke the search of the index (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Search using Authority Index tab.

Optionally, enter a name of a person, organization, conference, or series title into the main search box, tagged by **[ai]**. When this is done, the system automatically invokes the "Authority Index" tab and the search also appears in the authority index search box.

Results of a Search of the Authority Index

A search of the authority index results in an alphabetic display where the established form of a name or title is hyperlinked and appears in blue type. As an example, the search of the name "smith, j" results in the display shown in Figure 2. Here, the name "Smith, J Barker" is the established form of interest and the name is linked; clicking on this link retrieves the bibliographic record(s) associated with that name in the NLM Catalog (see Figure 3).
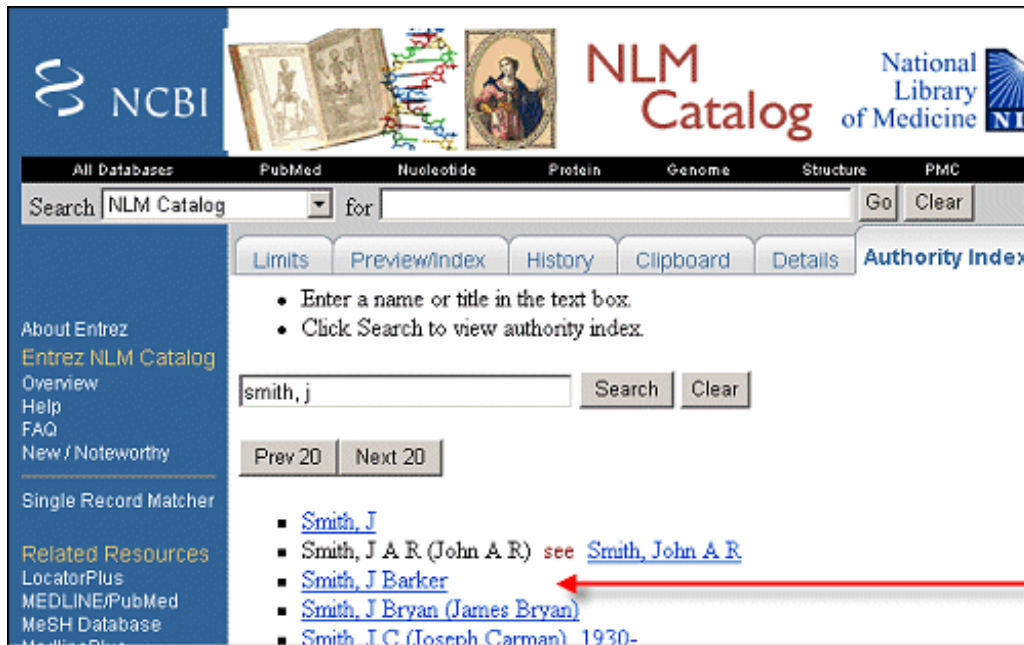

Figure 2: Associated bibliographic record retrieved.

The authority index provides for more specificity in an NLM Catalog search. As an illustration, compare the focused retrieval where using the authority index by clicking on the desired link results in retrieval of a single bibliographic record associated with the name "Smith, J Barker" (see Figure 3) to a search of the name as an author where twenty-six (26) bibliographic records need to be examined to determine the one desired (see Figure 4). When a search on the desired established form is done, the system automatically enters a number with the search tag for the authority index id **[aiid]** in the main search box.
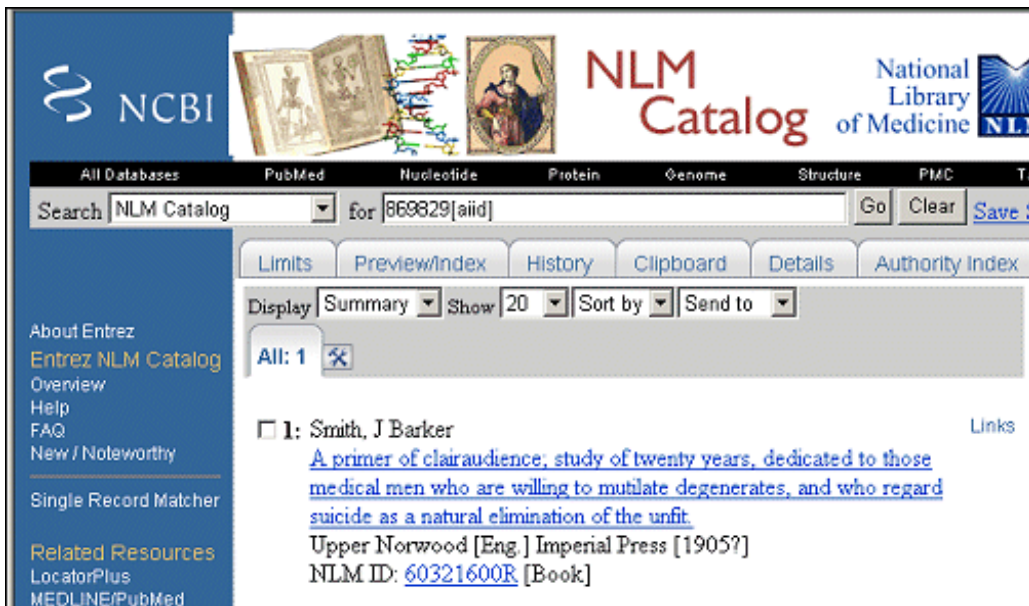
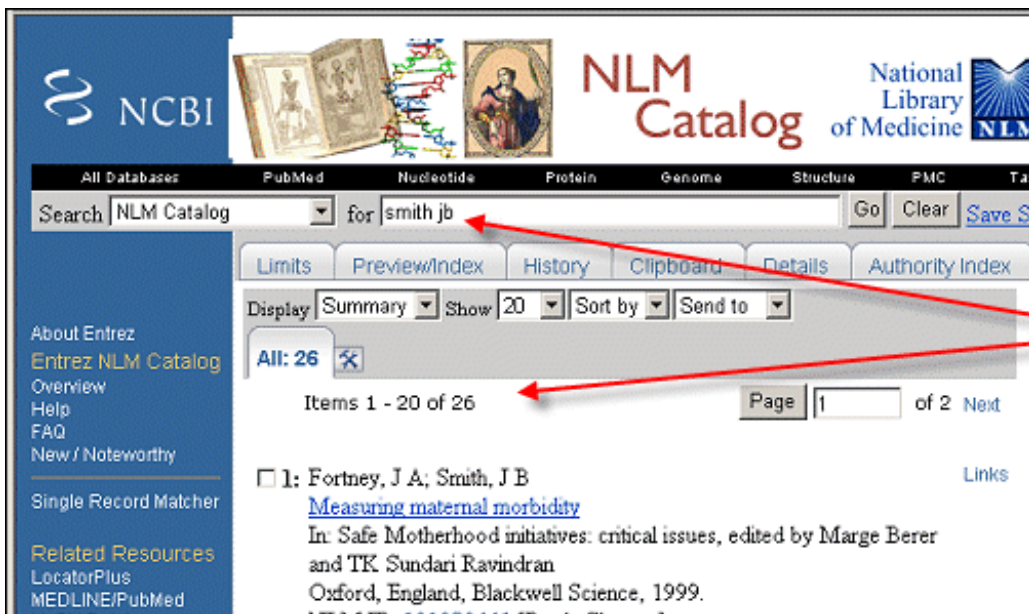**Figure 3: Associated Bibliographic Record Retrieved.**

Figure 4: Comparison to Retrieval Using Author Search.

Using the Power of Cross References in the Authority Index

As previously described, the authority index also provides access to cross-reference entries for variant forms of names and titles that can assist the searcher in identifying the form used in NLM bibliographic records and improve the success and exactness of retrieval. Additionally, links are provided to the different forms of a name or series title that may have changed over time.

Searching Variant Forms

Variant forms appear before the word "**see**," appear in black type, and are not linked. As an example, the authority index display in Figure 2 above includes an index entry for "Smith J A R (John A R)" that **is not** linked, representing a variant form used by the author. The user is led from this other, variant form to the established form of the name

(appearing after the word "see") that **is** linked. In this case, the established form of the name is "Smith, John A R." When a user clicks on the link for the established form, that form appears in the authority index search box and at the top of the authority index (see Figure 5). Clicking once again on the link "Smith, John A R" in the authority index retrieves all bibliographic records associated with that established name.
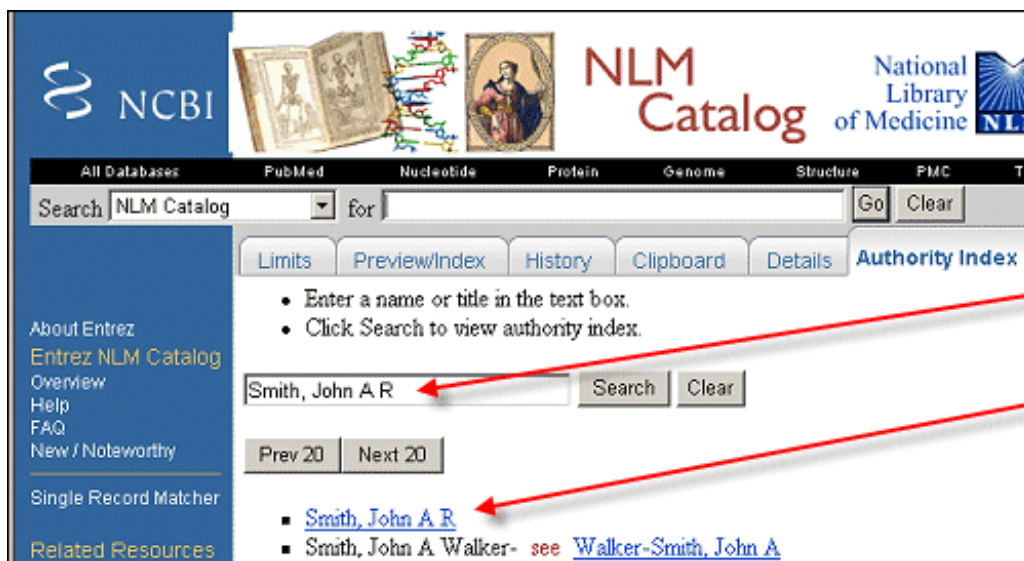

Figure 5: Authority Index Display after clicking on established form.

Using Links to Other Forms
The authority index also provides links to earlier, later, and related forms of names and titles, identified by the label "**see also**." This is particularly useful to searchers, providing links to other names used by persons over time, historical names of organizations, and changes in titles of series.

For example, to search the government name "United States. Dept. of Education," enter that phrase in the authority index search box (see Figure 6). When the authority index is displayed, not only does the name searched appear, but there are also links to other forms used by that organization. All established forms used by the organization appear after the phrase "see also" and are linked. Clicking on these established forms leads the user to the bibliographic records associated with those names.
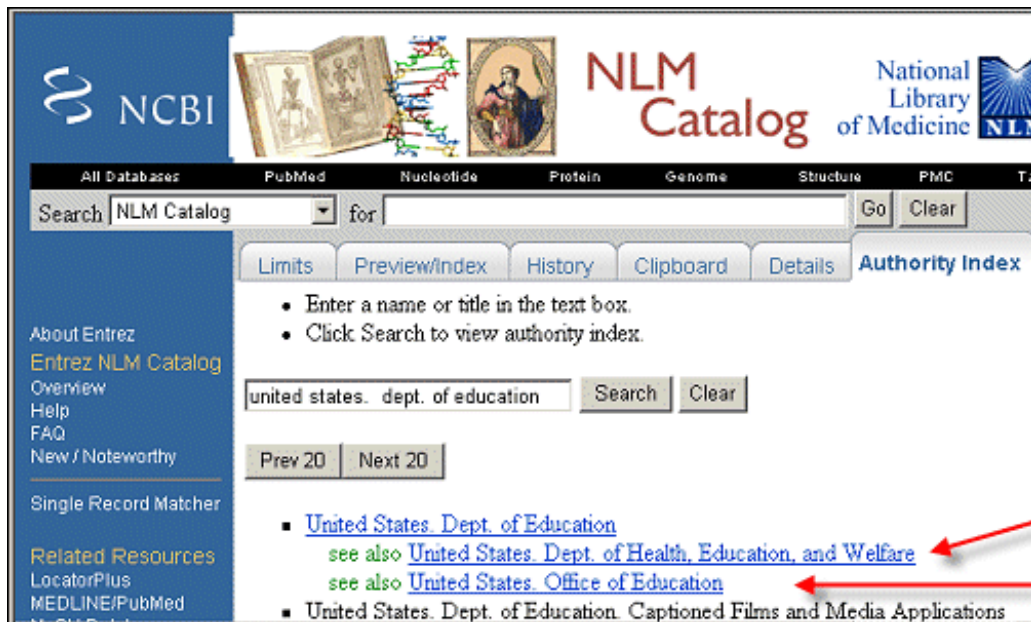
Figure 6: Authority Index Search on Organization Name

Display of Series Information

When a series title is searched in the authority index, the display of the series title is prefaced by a **plus sign** (+) and the label, "Series title: ," with the title of the series appearing alphabetically (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Series Search Results.

Clicking on the plus sign reveals additional information related to the NLM treatment of that series title (see Figure 8). The information provided includes the NLM analysis practice, classification practice, and classification number (when present). These data appear labeled as below:

|	
Analysis Practice:	Identifies whether the series title is analyzed at NLM (i.e., whether a user can expect to find separate bibliographic records in the NLM Catalog for individually titled volumes that are part of a series); parenthetical information related to the analysis practice may also appear.
Classification Practice:	Identifies whether the series title is classified together in one classification number or whether each bibliographic record in that series is given a unique subject-oriented classification; parenthetical information related to the classification practice may also appear.
Classification Number:	Identifies the NLM classification number assigned (when one is available)
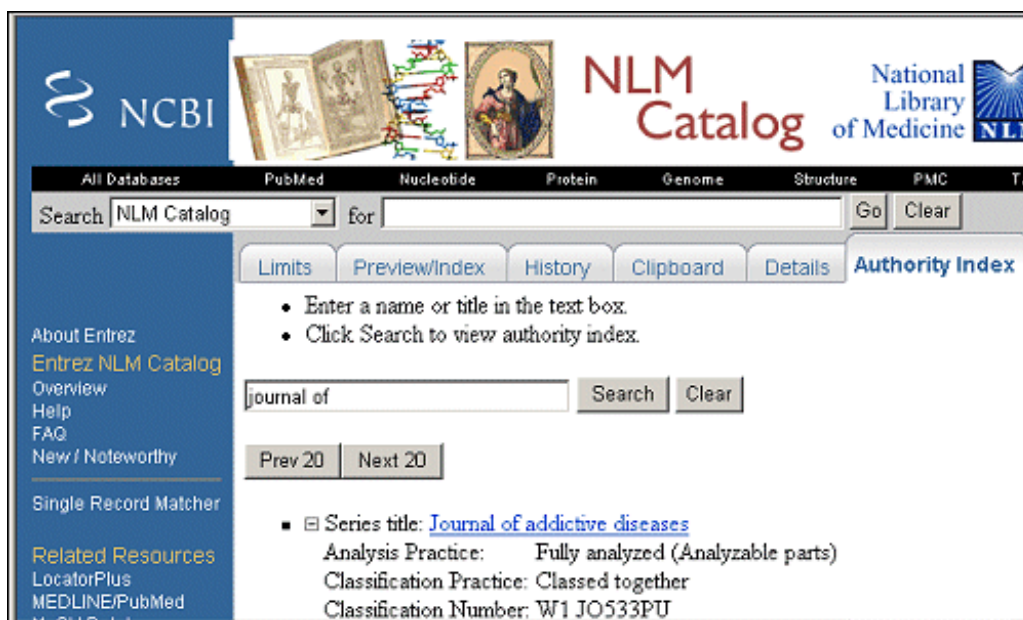
Figure 8: Additional Information for Series.

Special Considerations

- New and changed authority information is added to the NLM Catalog on a weekly basis; therefore, search results using the authority index may not be comprehensive.
- When an authority index search is performed using the main search box and the search tag **[ai]**, the system automatically invokes the "Authority Index" tab, so that the search also appears in the authority index search box. As always, when using the main search box, either pressing the enter key or clicking "Go" invokes a search.
- Click the "Search" button when using the authority index search from the "Authority Index" tab (see Figure 1). Pressing the Enter key does not invoke a search on this tab.
- To inactivate the "Authority Index tab," click "Go" next to the main search box.
- When the desired established form is selected from the authority index, the system automatically enters a number with the tag for the authority index id **[aiid]** in the main search box (see Figure 3).

- The "Details" tab contains the authority index number **[aiid]** for the search, not the literal of the name(s) or series title(s) that the user has entered (see Figure 9).
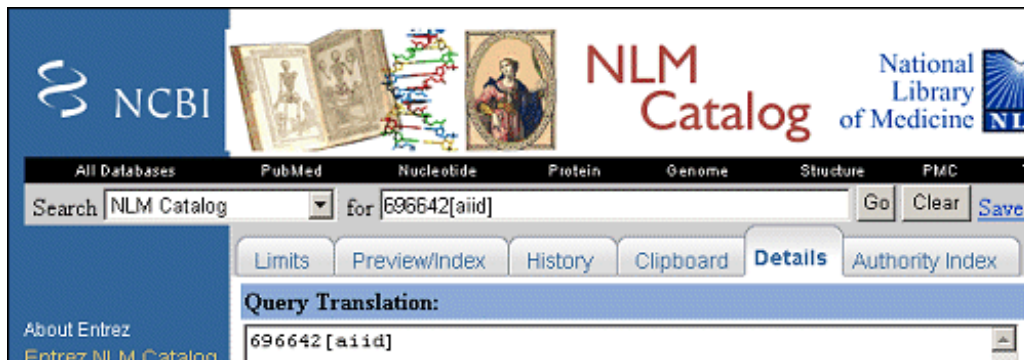

Figure 9: Details Tab after Authority Index Search.

- When searches are done against the authority index, the "History" tab contains the trail of authority index number(s) **[aiid]** retrieved and it is not possible to view the history of the names or series titles searched. As for other searches in the NLM Catalog, the number in the "Results" column refers to the number of bibliographic records associated with that authority index id **[aiid]** (see Figure 10).
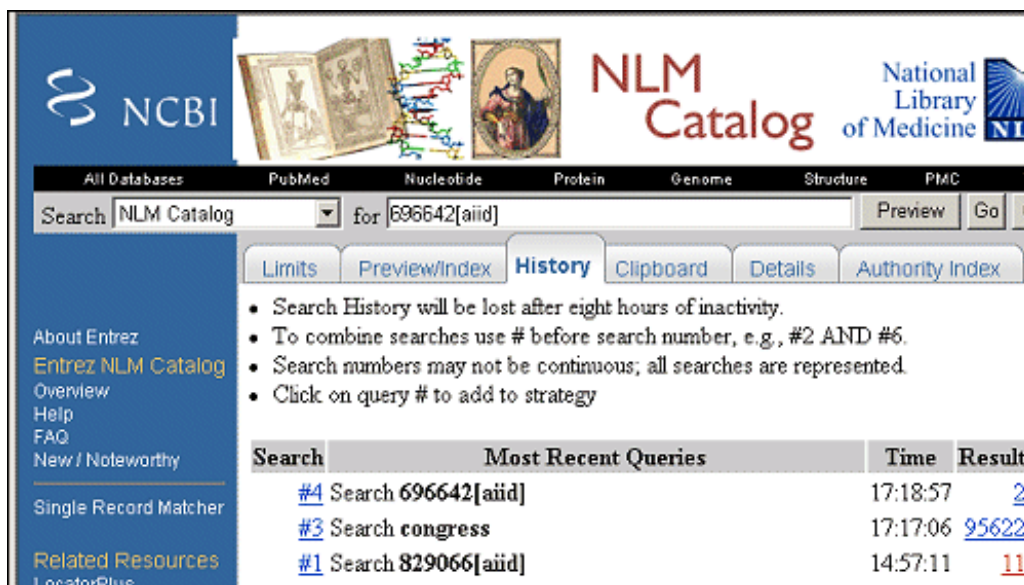

Figure 10: History tab after Authority Index Search.

For additional information, see the Help on the NLM Catalog.

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1 Note: The authority index contains only names and titles that have corresponding bibliographic records in the NLM Catalog; for access to the entire NLM authority file or for access to MARC 21 formatted authority records, use LocatorPlus at www.locatorplus.gov.

By Alice E. Jacobs
Cataloging Section

Jacobs AE. New Authority Index Feature in the NLM Catalog. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e4.

November 09, 2005 [First Edition]
November 22, 2005 [Second Edition]
December 20, 2005 [Third Edition]

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added

New Journals Participating

Cough

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Nov 9, 2005]

The journal *Cough* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC) beginning with issue 2005 Aug;1(1). *Cough* is an open access journal.

Cough
eISSN: 1745-9974
Title Abbreviation: Cough
Publisher: Biomed Central
NLM ID: 101245793
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2005 Aug;1(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=352

Head & Face Medicine

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Nov 9, 2005]

The journal *Head & Face Medicine* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC) beginning with issue 2005 Aug;1(1). *Head & Face Medicine* is an open access journal.

Head & Face Medicine
eISSN: 1746-160X
Title Abbreviation: Head Face Med
Publisher: BioMed Central
NLM ID: 101245792
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2005 Aug;1(1). PMC URL:
http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=353

Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine

The journal *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC) beginning with issue 2005 Jul;1(1). *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine* is an open access journal.

Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine
eISSN: 1746-4269
Title Abbreviation: J Ethnobiol Ethnomedicine
Publisher: Biomed Central
NLM ID: 101245794
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2005 Jul;1(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=351

Plant Methods

The journal *Plant Methods* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC) beginning with issue 2005 Aug;1(1). *Plant Methods* is an open access journal.

Plant Methods
eISSN: 1746-4811
Title Abbreviation: Plant Methods
Publisher: BioMed Central
NLM ID: 101245798
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2005 Aug;1(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=354

Clinical Biochemist Reviews

The journal *Clinical Biochemist Reviews* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC), beginning issue 2005 Feb;26(1).

Clinical Biochemist Reviews
pISSN: 0159-8090
Title Abbreviation: Clin Biochem Rev
Publisher: Australasian Association Of Clinical Biochemists
NLM ID: 8215797
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2005 Feb;26(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=314

Environmental Health Perspectives

The journal *Environmental Health Perspectives* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC), and its back issues are being scanned and digitized as part of the ongoing PMC Back Issue Scanning project for participating PMC publishers. The current coverage *Environmental Health Perspectives* begins with issue 2000 Oct;108(10) to 2005 Jul;113(7).

Environmental Health Perspectives
pISSN: 0091-6765

Title Abbreviation: Environ Health Perspect
Publisher: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NLM ID: 0330411
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2000 Oct;108(10).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=253

Western Journal of Medicine

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Nov 9, 2005]

The journal *Western Journal of Medicine* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC), and its back issues are being scanned and digitized as part of the ongoing PMC Back Issue Scanning project for participating PMC publishers. The current coverage *Western Journal of Medicine* includes issues 1974 Jan;120(1) to 1984 Dec;141(6), 1987 Jul;147(1) to 1995 Jun;162(6), and 2000 Jan;174(1) to 2002 Sep;176(4).

Western Journal of Medicine
pISSN: 0093-0415
Title Abbreviation: West J Med
Publisher: BMJ Pub
NLM ID: 0410504
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 1974 Jan;120(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=183

Immunome Research

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Nov 22, 2005]

The journal *Immunome Research* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC), beginning with issue 2005;1. *Immunome Research* is an open access journal.

Immunome Research
eISSN: 1745-7580
Title Abbreviation: Immunome Res
Publisher: BioMed Central
NLM ID: 101245791
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 2005;1.
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=361

Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec 20, 2005]

The journal *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC), and its back issues are being scanned and digitized as part of the ongoing PMC Back Issue Scanning project for participating PMC publishers. The current coverage for *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior* includes issues 1996 Jul;66(1) to 2005 May;83(3).

Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior
pISSN: 0022-5002
Title Abbreviation: J Exp Anal Behav
Publisher: Society For The Experimental Analysis Of Behavior
NLM ID: 0203727

PMC Full text coverage: begins with 1996 Jul;66(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=299

Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec 20, 2005]

The journal *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is participating in PubMed Central (PMC). PubMed Central (PMC) has completed the back file scanning and the contents for the journal are now completely on-line within PMC, from 1968 Spring;1(1) to 2005 Fall;38(3).

Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis
pISSN: 0021-8855
Title Abbreviation: J Appl Behav Anal
Publisher: Society For The Experimental Analysis Of Behavior
NLM ID: 0174763
PMC Full text coverage: begins with 1968 Spring;1(1).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=309

Western Journal of Medicine

[Posted in *NLM Technical Bulletin* Dec 20, 2005]

PubMed Central (PMC) has completed the back file scanning for the journal *Western Journal of Medicine*. The contents for the journal are now completely on-line within PMC, from 1974 Jan;120(1) to 2002 Sep;176(4).

Western Journal of Medicine
pISSN: 0093-0415
Publication Start Year: 1974
Publication End Year: 2002
Publisher: BMJ Pub.
NLM ID: 0174763
PMC Full text coverage: from 1974 Jan;120(1) to 2002 Sep;176(4).
PMC URL: http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/tocrender.fcgi?action=archive&journal=183

PubMed Central®: New Journals Participating and New Content Added. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e5.

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NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

November 10, 2005 [posted]
June 14, 2006 [Editor's note added]

New Resource: NCBI Search Toolbar

[Editor's Note: This feature was discontinued on June 8, 2006. For additional information see Technical Notes. NLM Tech Bull. 2006 May-Jun;(350):e1.]

"Man is a tool-using Animal. Nowhere do you find him without tools; without tools he is nothing, with tools he is all." Thomas Carlyle

T he NCBI Search Toolbar is now available for download from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/toolbar/

The Toolbar is an optional addition to your Web browser (Internet Explorer or Firefox) that expedites searching the NCBI's resources. It also highlights search results and provides shortcuts to NCBI resources.

Features

The NCBI Search Toolbar has four features:

- searching with the search box
- searching with the right mouse button
- highlighting search results
- shortcuts to NCBI resources

Searching with the Search Box

After installing the Toolbar, a search box will appear at the top of the Web browser (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Search box at the top of the Web browser.

Type a search term and press the Enter key to get the results page from PubMed. Below is an example with "malaria vaccine" as the search term (see Figure 2):
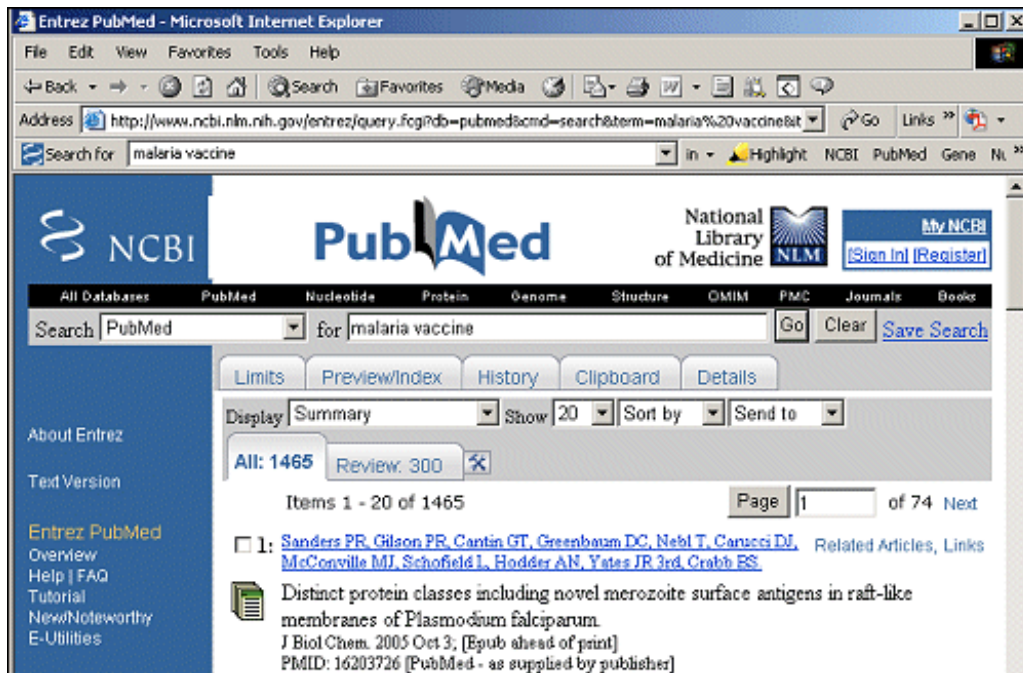
Figure 2: PubMed search results for "malaria vaccine."

The advantage of using the Toolbar is that you can do this search from any Web page. You do not have to be in PubMed to start a PubMed search.

Other NCBI sites are also searchable. Rather than pressing the Enter key, click on the ☒ icon to the right of the toolbar search box. A drop-down list appears with the options "PubMed (default)," "Gene," "Nucleotide" and "All NCBI databases" (see Figure 3).
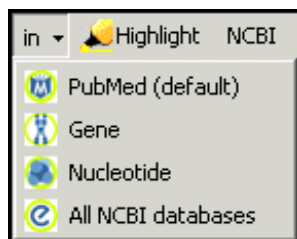

Figure 3: List of searchable NCBI resources.

Selecting any of these runs the search in the corresponding NCBI resource. For example, selecting "Gene" runs a search on "malaria vaccine" in Entrez Gene, while selecting "All NCBI databases" runs an Entrez cross-database search (see Figure 4).
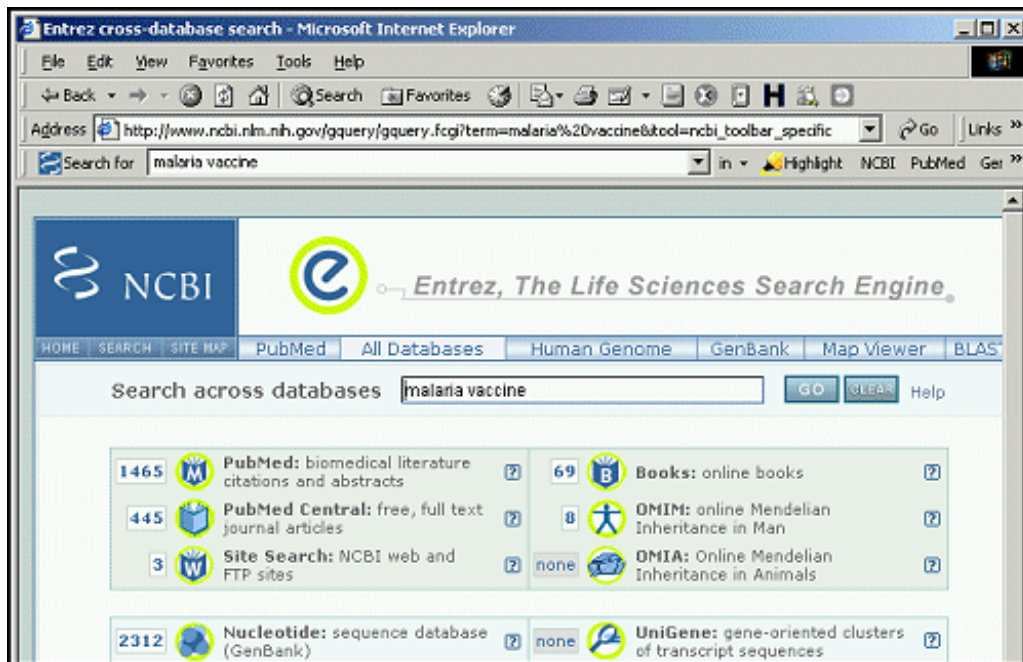
Figure 4: Search results for "malaria vaccine" from all NCBI databases.

Searching with the Right Mouse Button

A more convenient search is available using the right mouse button. Again, on any Web page, not just an NCBI page, use the left mouse button to select the text you are interested in. Then click with the right mouse button and select "NCBI Toolbar search" (see Figure 5).
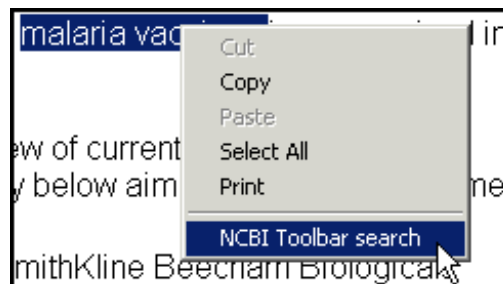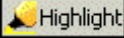

**Figure 5: Select "NCBI Toolbar search"
to run your search through Entrez
cross-database.**

This will run an Entrez cross-database search.

Highlighting Search Results

Clicking on the **Highlight** button highlights any words on the Web page that are currently in the search box. This works in PubMed, other NCBI resources, and any other Web page (see Figure 6).
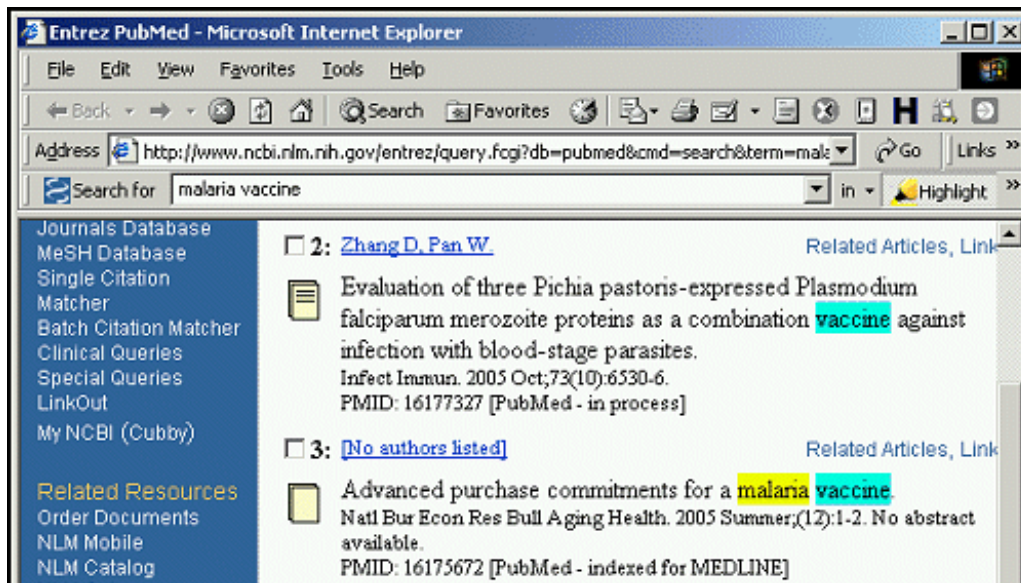
Figure 6: Click the "Highlight" button to highlight the words on the page that you used in your search.

Each word is assigned its own color, depending on its order in the search, but independently of highlighting selections you may have made in My NCBI. In the example above, with "malaria vaccine" as the search term, the first word is blue, the second is yellow, and so on. To switch off highlighting click [Highlight] again.

Shortcuts to NCBI Resources

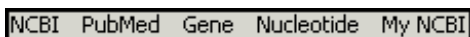To the right of the [Highlight] button there are several shortcuts (see Figure 7):

Figure 7: List of shortcuts to NCBI resources.

Clicking on each takes you to the relevant NCBI Web site. For example, [PubMed] shows the PubMed homepage in your Web browser while [My NCBI] shows the My NCBI homepage.

Installation

The toolbar works on two types of Web browsers. One is Microsoft® Internet Explorer version 5.0 and above on a PC running Microsoft Windows. The other is a Mozilla Firefox on a computer with any operating system that runs Firefox. This includes Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X and Linux. There is no version that works with Internet Explorer on Apple Mac computers.

Microsoft Internet Explorer on a PC running Microsoft Windows:

1. Go to the NCBI Search Toolbar homepage (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/toolbar/).
2. Click on the "Download" link to the right of "PC with Internet Explorer."
3. Follow the instructions to save the file onto your PC.
4. Double-click on the file.

5. Follow the instructions for installation.

Mozilla Firefox on any computer:

1. Go to the NCBI Search Toolbar homepage (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/projects/toolbar/).
2. Click on the "Download" link to the right of "Mozilla Firefox."
3. If this is the first time you have installed a Firefox extension from the NCBI Web site you will see the message:
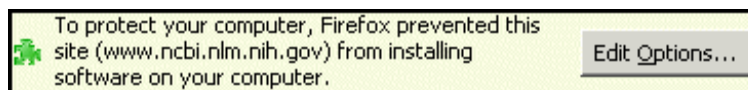
Click on the "Edit Options..." button, then the "Allow" button, and finally the "Close" button. Then click again on the "Download" link to the right of "Mozilla Firefox."
4. Wait for the "Install Now" button to appear, then click it.
5. Restart Firefox.

Uninstalling the NCBI Search Toolbar

Microsoft Internet Explorer on a PC running Microsoft Windows:

1. Click on the Uninstall button to the right of the toolbar.
2. Click on the "OK" button.
3. Restart Internet Explorer.

Mozilla Firefox on any computer:

1. From the "Tools" menu select "Extensions."
2. Click on the "NCBI Search Toolbar."
3. Click the "Uninstall" button.
4. Click the "OK" button.
5. Restart Firefox.

By Mohammad Al-Ubaydli
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Al-Ubaydli M. New Resource: NCBI Search Toolbar. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e6.

November 14, 2005 [posted]
December 27, 2005 [Editor's note added]

MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2006

[Editor's Note: Gathered here are links to other NLM Technical Bulletin articles or technical notes that have supporting detail referred to in this article. Additional links are also embedded in this article at the appropriate places.]

2006 MeSH® Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e1.

MEDLINE® PubMed® End-of-Year Activities. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e4.

2005 MeSH® Changes to Hominidae and the Check Tag Human; Resulting PubMed and NLM Catalog Change to Search for Animals. NLM Tech Bull. 2004 Nov-Dec;(341):e6.

PubMed® Notes 2006. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e11.

Τ his time of year the *NLM Technical Bulletin* traditionally includes information on changes made to MEDLINE during annual National Library of Medicine® (NLM®) maintenance known as Year-End Processing. This article attempts to collect in one place the notable data changes for 2006; mention of a topic may be linked to another article where details will be found. For information on how this maintenance affects NLM's schedule for adding indexed MEDLINE® citations to PubMed® and for two indexing policy changes, see the article, *MEDLINE/PubMed End-of-Year Activities. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e4.*

MeSH® Vocabulary Updated for 2006

The MeSH Browser currently contains a link to the 2006 MeSH vocabulary. Searchers should consult the Browser to find MeSH headings of interest and to see these in relationship to other headings. The Browser displays MeSH records, including the scope notes, annotations, entry terms, history notes, allowable qualifiers (subheadings), previous headings, etc. for MeSH headings along with subheading records and Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs) for substances that are not MeSH headings. It also provides links to relevant sections of the NLM Indexing Manual.

For highlights about 2006 MeSH see the article, *What's New for 2006 MeSH*, coming soon in this issue of the *NLM Technical Bulletin*.

It is expected that PubMed's MeSH database and translation tables will be updated to reflect 2006 MeSH in mid-December when end-of-year activities are complete and the newly maintained MEDLINE data are available in PubMed.

Updated MeSH in MEDLINE Citations

MEDLINE citations with updated MeSH should be in PubMed in mid-December 2005. See the article, *Hands-On: Revising PubMed Cubby Stored Searches. NLM Tech Bull. 2001 Nov-Dec;(323):e10.* for details on revising My NCBI stored searches to reflect changes in MeSH.

New MeSH Headings

This year 933 new MeSH Headings were added.

Typically, NLM does not retrospectively re-index MEDLINE citations with new MeSH Headings. Therefore, searching for a new MeSH term tagged with [mh] or [majr] effectively limits retrieval to citations indexed after the term was introduced. PubMed's Automatic Term Mapping (ATM) expands an untagged subject search to include both MeSH Term and Text Word(s), and may retrieve relevant citations indexed before the introduction of a new MeSH term. For example, a new MeSH term, Abdominal Fat, has been introduced for 2006 MeSH. A PubMed query on October 3, 2005 for abdominal fat without any search tags yields 5,774 citations, of which 5,573 have already been indexed; none of these 5,573 will have the new MeSH heading added. Searchers may wish to include headings previously used to index these concepts in addition to the text words PubMed may use to supplement a strategy. For Abdominal Fat, the previous indexing was Adipose Tissue (1966-2005), as seen in the 2006 MeSH Browser (seeFigure 1).

MeSH Heading	Abdominal Fat
Tree Number	A10.165.114.160
Scope Note	Fatty tissue in the region of the ABDOMEN. It includes the ABDOMINAL SUBCUTANEOUS FAT and the INTRA-ABDOMINAL FAT.
Entry Term	Adipose Tissue, Abdominal
Entry Term	Abdominal Adipose Tissue
Entry Term	Fat, Abdominal
Allowable Qualifiers	AB AH BS CH CY DE EM EN GD IM IN IR ME MI PA PH PP PS RA RE RI SE SU TR UL US VI
Previous Indexing	Adipose Tissue (1966-2005)
History Note	2006
Unique ID	D050153

Figure 1: Abdominal Fat entry from 2006 MeSH Browser.

Changes to MeSH Headings

This year 188 MeSH Headings were replaced with more up-to-date terminology. During year-end processing, NLM updates MeSH headings on the MEDLINE citations.

For example, this year the old MeSH Heading Fetal Anoxia has been changed to Fetal Hypoxia (see Figure 2). The MeSH term Fetal Anoxia on MEDLINE citations indexed from 1975-2005 will all be changed to Fetal Hypoxia. The old version of the heading has been retained as an entry term to the new heading, so no adjustments to searching are necessary. Notice that the History Note uses a 2-date convention, i.e.: 2006(1975). The first date is when the current preferred value, Fetal Hypoxia, was introduced to MeSH while the second date in parentheses is when the concept was introduced to MeSH. A search using the current value will retrieve citations indexed back through the date in the parentheses (regardless of what the terminology was over the years).

MeSH Heading	Fetal Hypoxia
Tree Number	C13.703.277.390
Tree Number	C16.300.100
Annotation	do not confuse with ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM
Scope Note	Deficient oxygenation of FETAL BLOOD.
Entry Term	Anoxia, Fetal
Entry Term	Fetal Anoxia
See Also	Asphyxia Neonatorum
Allowable Qualifiers	BL CF CI CL DH DI DT EC EH EN EP ET GE HI IM ME MI MO NU PA PC PP PS PX RA RH RI RT SU TH UR US VE VI
Previous Indexing	Fetal Diseases (1966-1974)
History Note	2006 (1975)
Unique ID	D005311

Figure 2: Fetal Hypoxia entry from 2006 MeSH Browser.

Another example is the deletion of the MeSH Heading Antibiotics, Peptide from 2006 MeSH. All occurrences of that term on MEDLINE citations will be replaced by the new MeSH heading Anti-Bacterial Agents. In this case, the old heading has not been retained as an entry term to the new heading, so adjustments to searching and saved searches are needed.

Yet another example of a change is the deletion of the broad term Anti-Allergic and Respiratory System Agents in 2006 MeSH as a result of an extensive review this year of the MeSH D Category. This term is not being replaced by a new term in 2006 MeSH. However, there are no MEDLINE citations indexed to this term so the change will not affect searching retrieval.

In addition to the replaced-by heading changes, year-end processing includes adjustments to MEDLINE citations to reflect 2006 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) 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 of a MeSH heading adjustment for 2006 is the heading Rats which has been redefined more broadly to include species in addition to Rattus norvegicus. A maintenance task is being performed to find those citations not indexed with Rats that now qualify under the new definition. We will add Rats to these citations.

Note also that the mapping of "old" headings and/or entry terms can also change. For example, Gene Fusion was a 2005 MeSH Heading. In 2006 this same term now exists as a different MeSH Vocabulary record because its meaning has changed. All occurrences of Gene Fusion in MEDLINE citations will be replaced with Artificial Gene Fusion. A search of Gene Fusion in 2006 will still retrieve citations, but they are not necessarily the exact equivalent of what was retrieved before. Please read the 2006 definitions of Artificial Gene Fusion and Gene Fusion to determine which heading is now appropriate for your search.

These types of changes suggest the importance of routinely using PubMed's Details feature when searching to see how terms are mapped in the new year's vocabulary and then checking the MeSH Browser or PubMed's MeSH database for clarification.

Other Notable MeSH Changes and Related Impact on Searching

Publication Type Change
Review of Reported Cases [Publication Type] and Review, Multicase [Publication Type] and Review, Tutorial [Publication Type] are deleted in 2006 MeSH and replaced by Review [Publication Type]. All three terms are being retained as entry terms to Review [Publication Type].

This consolidation of the Review publication types is a continuation of work that was begun in 2005 MeSH. Last year both Review, Academic [Publication Type] and Review Literature [Publication Type] became entry terms to Review [Publication Type]. These three additional changes for 2006 MeSH are completing the conversion to the general, multipurpose Review [Publication Type].

Entry Combination Revisions
This year during year-end processing, NLM will again retrospectively replace certain MeSH heading/subheading combinations, known as entry combinations, with the appropriate precoordinated MeSH heading or other MeSH heading/subheading combination in MEDLINE citations (e.g., the combination Hypothyroidism/congenital was changed to Congenital Hypothyroidism and the combination Serotonin Plasma Transport Proteins/antagonists & inhibitors was changed to Serotonin Uptake Inhibitors). Searchers who get zero retrieval for a MeSH Heading/subheading combination may want to check the 2006 MeSH Browser for the heading to see if the subheading has an Entry Combination that can be used for searching. Here is what the 2006 MeSH Browser looks like for the Hypothyroidism example:

MeSH Heading	Hypothyroidism
Entry Combination	congenital: Congenital Hypothyroidism

Here are the 16 Entry Combinations new for 2006:

Previous MeSH Heading/subheading	Replaced Heading for 2006
Carbohydrates/metabolism	Carbohydrate Metabolism
Dihydropteridine Reductase/deficiency	Phenylketonurias
Hypothyroidism/congenital	Congenital Hypothyroidism
Lipids/metabolism	Lipid Metabolism
Skin Diseases, Parasitic/drug therapy	Antiparasitic Agents
Tubulin/antagonists & inhibitors	Tubulin Modulators
Sodium Chloride Symporters/antagonists & inhibitors	Sodium Chloride Symporter Inhibitors
Serotonin Plasma Membrane Transporter Proteins/antagonists & inhibitors	Serotonin Uptake Inhibitors
Complement C1 Inhibitor Protein/deficiency	Angioneurotic Edema
Protoporphyrinogen Oxidase/deficiency	Porphyria, Variegate
Cyclooxygenase 1/antagonists & inhibitors	Cyclooxygenase Inhibitors

Cyclooxygenase 2/antagonists & inhibitors	Cyclooxygenase 2 Inhibitors
Xeroderma Pigmentosum Group A Protein/deficiency	Xeroderma Pigmentosum
Von Hippel-Lindau Tumor Suppressor Protein/deficiency	Hippel-Lindau Disease
Fragile X Mental Retardation Protein/deficiency	Fragile X Syndrome
Lysosomal-Associated Membrane Protein 2/deficiency	Glycogen Storage Disease Type IIb

Heading Mapped-To (HM) Maintenance

This year NLM will again perform maintenance to add the current HM value as a MeSH Heading for every SCR (Supplementary Concept Record) Name of Substance in a MEDLINE citation, whenever that MeSH Heading is absent. For more information on Heading Mapped-to Maintenance, please see the article, *Heading Mapped-to Maintenance: for Supplementary Concept Records' Names of Substance. NLM Tech Bull. 2003 Nov-Dec;(335):e4.*

EC/RN Numbers (RN) and Name of Substance (NM)

Changes in 2006 MeSH also include Enzyme Commission (EC) Nomenclature and Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number data, including Substance Name (NM). These not only affect the MeSH chemical concepts in Category D, but the Supplementary Concept Records as well. The corresponding changes will be made to the MEDLINE citations during year-end processing.

Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs) Elevated to MeSH Headings

For general information on SCRs elevated to MeSH heading status, see the article *Changes in the Treatment of Chemical Data in MEDLINE® Citations. NLM Tech Bull. 2001 Nov-Dec;(323):e7.* Some of the 933 new MeSH headings previously existed as an SCR, e.g., alpha Catenin. Such promotions of an SCR to MeSH Heading status will show a History Note (HN) with two dates. For alpha Catenin, the HN is 2006 (1991). This means the current form of the preferred MeSH Heading was introduced for 2006 MeSH but the concept has been in the MeSH vocabulary since 1991 and the current MeSH Heading will retrieve citations back through 1991 (the period of time during which indexers originally assigned the concept as an SCR).

Pharmacological Action (PA)

As a reminder, NLM policy, effective August 2002, calls for adding Pharmacological Action terms to new or existing Supplementary Concept Records in the MeSH Browser if the following three criteria are met:

- There are more than 20 citations in PubMed discussing the Pharmacological Action being exhibited by that drug;
- There is substantial evidence that the Pharmacological Action is in effect in humans (i.e., the drug is used clinically); and
- A reasonable proportion of the literature (greater than or equal to 10%) on that drug accounts for those effects.

Please see the article *Pharmacologic Action Headings: PubMed. NLM Tech Bull. 2003 Jul-Aug;(333):e6* which describes Pharmacologic Action terms. If you enter a MeSH Term that is also a Pharmacologic Action Term, PubMed will search the term as [MH], [PA], or [TW], e.g., platelet aggregation inhibitors will automatically map to: platelet aggregation inhibitors [mh] OR platelet aggregation inhibitors [pa] OR platelet aggregation inhibitors [tw].

For 2006, Vitamins is a new Pharmacologic Action. This means that most of its children, i.e., the specific vitamin

MeSH headings like Vitamin A or Ascorbic Acid (which is Vitamin C) have been removed from the vitamins MeSH tree. Now when an article discusses Ascorbic Acid as a vitamin, the indexer will choose the MeSH Heading Ascorbic Acid and also coordinate with the MeSH Heading Vitamins to describe that chemical's pharmacologic action. If you want to search for all vitamins in 2006 forward, then be sure to enter Vitamins without a search tag so that you will retrieve the older citations that were not indexed with the MeSH Heading Vitamins in the past (because the specific vitamins were treed under that parent and the parent term was not also added following the policy to index to the most specific concept). Citations indexed prior to 2006 are retrieved by the [pa] portion of the translated search strategy when the search term is not tagged.

Other Changes to MEDLINE and OLDMEDLINE Data

Starting after the new PubMed system comes up mid-December there are several changes to PubMed's display formats. They are as follows:

1. MEDLINE records will include the Full Serial Title and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Abbreviation. The full journal title (taken from NLM's cataloging data following NLM's rules for how to compile a serial name) will be exported and displayed in the XML Title field. In the MEDLINE format, the JT tag is used for display.

The ISO Abbreviation field will be used to export NLM's version of the journal title ISO Abbreviation. These NLM ISO Abbreviations are constructed to assist NCBI in linking GenBank to PubMed and do not necessarily conform to the ISO standard. Less than one-third of the journals covered in MEDLINE carry NLM's NCBI version of the ISO Abbreviation in their catalog record and approximately one-fifth of all journals ever covered in MEDLINE carry it. An example is:

ISOAbbreviation: Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. (note the comma and periods following the abbreviated words) that corresponds to the MEDLINE TA: Am J Physiol Cell Physiol.

The ISO abbreviation will only display in the XML display.

2. OLDMEDLINE citations may contain current MeSH Terms. NLM has begun an OLDMEDLINE keyword-to-MeSH Heading mapping project. OLDMEDLINE keywords are the original subject headings assigned to the citations when they appeared in the print indexes from which the OLDMEDLINE data came. This project maps those terms to the current MeSH vocabulary. When the new PubMed system comes up in mid-December, NLM estimates that approximately 92% of the OLDMEDLINE citations will have at least one MeSH Heading (86% of the keywords will be mapped). Additional work on this project will continue. *[Editor's Note: See the OLDMEDLINE description for more information.]*

3. Republished articles will begin to be cited in 2006. Background: Since 1987, NLM has cited corrected and republished articles. Here is a summary of how this information is treated in PubMed as of 2005:

	Corrected and Republished
Abstract/Citation Displays:	Corrected and republished in: Corrected and republished from:
MEDLINE Display:	RPI RPF
Search phrase:	hasrepublishedin hasrepublishedfrom

XML names:	RepublishedIn RepublishedFrom

"Corrected and republished in:" cites the final, correct version of an article while "Corrected and republished from:" cites the original article that was subsequently republished in corrected form.

Please note that even though some of the element names are in shortened format, these data represent articles that have been corrected in some way and then republished, typically in the same journal.

For journal issues published effective 2006 forward, NLM will be citing articles that are republished in other journals so that users have additional access to the same information (perhaps one indexed journal is not available to a certain user to access, but another indexed journal is). This new policy applies if there is an explicit indication that the article is being republished or reprinted, even if it is being republished in an abridged or different version from the original. This condition is separate and distinct from articles that are corrected and republished.

In order to clarify the difference, changes will be made to the PubMed display and searching of the existing corrected and republished elements as well as introducing the new elements for the republished, but not corrected, articles as follows for 2006:

	Corrected and Republished Article Citations	**Republished Article Citations**
Abstract/ Citation Displays:	Corrected and republished in: Corrected and republished from:	Republished in: Republished from:
MEDLINE Display:	CRI CRF	RPI RPF
Search phrase:	hascorrectedrepublishedin hascorrectedrepublishedfrom	hasrepublishedin hasrepublishedfrom
XML names:	RepublishedIn RepublishedFrom	ReprintIn ReprintFrom

Please note that we are reusing some of the conventions for the new set of elements that had been previously associated with the corrected and republished set of elements.

4. Type of ISSN (Electronic vs. Print) - Beginning with the mid-December system the ISSN field in the MEDLINE display will have a qualifier that follows the ISSN data which will state whether it is for the print or the electronic version ISSN of the journal. This information also appears in the XML format as a qualifier on the ISSN element.

5. Cited Medium (Internet vs. Print) - Cited Medium, a qualifier on the Journal Issue field (only in the XML display) will indicate whether a citation was processed by NLM using the electronic or the print version of the journal.

By Sara Tybaert
MEDLARS Management Section

Tybaert S. MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2006. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e7.

U.S. National Library of Medicine, 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894
National Institutes of Health, Department of Health & Human Services
Copyright, Privacy, Accessibility
Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

November 22, 2005 [posted]
December 09, 2005 [Editor's note added]

What's New for 2006 MeSH®

[Editor's Note: The MeSH Home page has been updated with the 2006 Introduction to MeSH including the New Descriptors - 2006; Changed Descriptors - 2006; Deleted Descriptors - 2006; and New Descriptors by Tree Subcategory - 2006.]

[Editor's Note: Gathered here are links to other NLM Technical Bulletin articles or technical notes that have supporting detail referred to in this article.]

2006 MeSH® Now Available. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e1.

MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2006. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e7.

MEDLINE® PubMed® End-of-Year Activities. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e4.

PubMed® Notes for 2006. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e11.

This article highlights the additions and changes in 2006 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH).

Overview of Vocabulary Development and Changes for 2006 MeSH

- 933 Descriptors were added for 2006 MeSH
- 138 Descriptor terms were replaced with more up-to-date terminology
- 50 Descriptors were deleted

Totals by Type of Terminology

- 23,880 Descriptors including 136 Publication Types
- 83 Subheadings/Qualifiers
- 154,371 Supplementary Concept Records (SCRs)

New 2006 Descriptors by Tree Category

Anatomy [A] - 35
Organisms [B] - 85
Diseases [C] - 58
Chemicals and Drugs [D] - 684

Analytical, Diagnostic and Therapeutic Techniques and Equipment [E] - 23
Psychiatry and Psychology [F] - 2
Biological Sciences [G] - 42
Physical Sciences [H] - 1
Anthropology, Education, Sociology and Social Phenomena [I] - 2
Technology and Food and Beverages [J] - 3
Information Science [L] - 4
Health Care [N] - 2
Publication Characteristics [V] - 6

The total is more than 933 because some descriptors occur in more than one category.

2006 MeSH is available from the Web site and can be searched and seen using the MeSH Browser.

Publication Types

For the first time, Publication Types have been assigned Tree Numbers to create a hierarchical arrangement. New Publication Types were also added:

Publication Components [Publication Type];
Publication Formats [Publication Type]; and
Study Characteristics [Publication Type].

During the last year, Support of Research was added as were Research Support, N.I.H., Extramural and Research Support, N.I.H., Intramural.

Three Publication Types have been deleted for 2006 MeSH. This streamlines the use of vocabulary for review literature.

2006 MeSH
Review [Publication Type]

2005 MeSH
Review [Publication Type]
Review of Reported Cases [Publication Type]
Review, Multicase [Publication Type]
Review, Tutorial [Publication Type]

The three deleted Publication Types have been added as entry terms (see references) to Review [Publication Type] and literature indexed with those descriptors will be maintained to the remaining, more general term.

Organisms

The headings for the phylum Mollusca were revised and expanded. The headings for the order Primates were revised. Many entry terms for specific species and genera of Whales, Dolphins, and Porpoises were promoted into new descriptors. A new subcategory, Mesomycetozoea B8, was created. This is a class of parasitic and saprophytic microorganisms whose origins can be traced to near the animal-fungal divergence.

Drugs and Chemicals

Restructuring continues of the D Subcategory. The following arrays show 2006 and 2005, for comparison.

2006
Inorganic Chemicals [D01]
Organic Chemicals [D02]
Heterocyclic Compounds [D03]
Polycyclic Compounds [D04]
Macromolecular Substances [D05]
Hormones, Hormone Substitutes, and Hormone Antagonists [D06]
Enzymes and Coenzymes [D08]
Carbohydrates [D09]
Lipids [D10]
Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins [D12]
Nucleic Acids, Nucleotides, and Nucleosides [D13]
Complex Mixtures [D20]
Biological Factors [D23]
Biomedical and Dental Materials [D25]
Pharmaceutical Preparations [D26]
Chemical Actions and Uses [D27]

2005
Inorganic Chemicals [D01]
Organic Chemicals [D02]
Heterocyclic Compounds [D03]
Polycyclic Compounds [D04]
Macromolecular Substances [D05]
Hormones, Hormone Substitutes, and Hormone Antagonists [D06]
Reproductive Control Agents [D07]
Enzymes and Coenzymes [D08]
Carbohydrates [D09]
Lipids [D10]
Growth Substances, Pigments, and Vitamins [D11]
Amino Acids, Peptides, and Proteins [D12]
Nucleic Acids, Nucleotides, and Nucleosides [D13]
Neurotransmitters and Neurotransmitter Agents [D14]
Central Nervous System Agents [D15]
Peripheral Nervous System Agents [D16]
Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Antirheumatic Agents, and Inflammation Mediators [D17]
Cardiovascular Agents [D18]
Hematologic, Gastrointestinal, and Renal Agents [D19]
Complex Mixtures [D20]
Anti-Allergic and Respiratory System Agents [D21]
Antineoplastic and Immunosuppressive Agents [D22]
Dermatologic Agents [D23]
Immunologic and Biological Factors [D24]
Biomedical and Dental Materials [D25]
Pharmaceutical Preparations [D26]
Chemical Actions and Uses [D27]

The multi-year effort to restructure descriptors with combined activity and structure meanings was continued for 2006 MeSH. Those descriptors remaining solely in D27 are activity descriptors that are used as Pharmacologic Actions (PA). Structural members of these groups were reviewed for proper placement in structural D trees and made PAs to the appropriate activities.

Biological Fusion

To update the different "fusion" concepts in MeSH, changes related to gene fusion and to membrane fusion have been made. For 2006, some 20 new descriptors were created. These include - Artificial Gene Fusion, Oncogene Fusion, Mutant Chimeric Proteins, and Membrane Fusion Proteins. Major types of Membrane Fusion Proteins were created, the most frequently cited were promoted from SCRs and treed under Membrane Proteins. Then the subconcept structures (splitting, merging) and heading mapping were updated on over 170 SCRs mapping to the appropriate new Membrane Fusion Proteins, Mutants Chimeric Proteins, or the old Recombinant Fusion Proteins.

Non-Placental Animal Reproduction

Several new concepts related to reproduction in non-placental animals were created. These include:

Clutch Size
Oviparity
Ovoviviparity
Viviparity, Nonmammalian.

Pregnancy is used with placental organisms only. Clutch Size is to be used with oviparous or ovoviviparous animals only. Litter Size is used for viviparous animals.

Vitamins Category Change

MeSH has previously indented individual nutrients under Vitamins. As some of these are used chemically for other things, vitamins are now viewed in MeSH as an activity and placed in D27 (Chemical Actions and Uses). Individual vitamin compounds have been retained in their appropriate locations as a chemical such as Ascorbic Acid under Sugar Acids, and each has the Pharmacologic Action (PA) of Vitamins. This supports searches for literature on individual vitamins via the automatic PA explode, when searching "vitamins" in PubMed®.

By Jacque-Lynne Schulman
MeSH Section

NLM Technical Bulletin

National Library of Medicine | National Institutes of Health

November 22, 2005 [posted]
December 01, 2005 [Editor's note added]

Printer Friendly Format Option Added to PubMed®

[Editor's Note: This feature was implemented in PubMed on November 29, 2005.]

PubMed will soon include a new way to print search results. Use the Printer option under the Send to menu on the search results screen (see Figure 1). Choose the items you want to print and the display format before using the Send to Printer option. If you do not make any selections, the "print page" that is created will include the items in the display format currently shown on the search results screen.
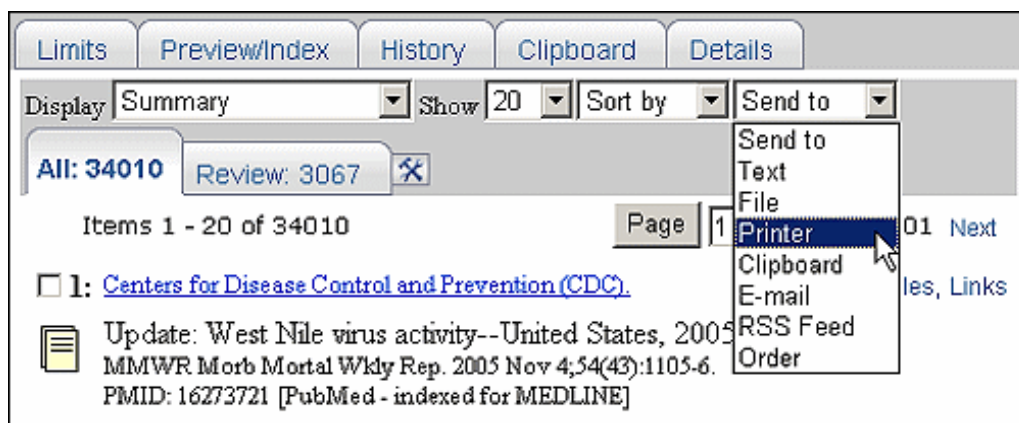
Figure 1: Send to Menu with Printer Option Highlighted.

The Send to Printer option creates a print page (see Figure 2). Click "Print this page." Use the Print Dialog box of your operating system to choose your printer and print. Click "Close this window" to return to your search results after printing.

Figure 2: PubMed Print Page Window.

Note: If your Web browser is set to block pop-ups, you may need to allow pop-ups from NCBI or other NLM Web pages to display the PubMed print page.

By Kathi Canese
National Center for Biotechnology Information

Canese K. Printer Friendly Format Option Added to PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e9.

December 01, 2005 [posted]

"Bird Flu" Terminology and Changes to Influenza A Viruses and Related Headings

Background

The phrase "bird flu" has become prevalent in the professional literature and especially in the public print media. Major difficulties with this expression exist, largely because it is ambiguous, and because all influenza A viruses have a host in birds. The expression is not always used consistently by authors: sometimes it (correctly) describes the disease in birds, while other times it refers to a disease and potential pandemic in humans. Therefore the 2006 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH®) have been refined to allow easier and more consistent indexing and search retrieval for this subject area.

MeSH Headings

The MeSH section has created eight new influenza A virus headings and deleted three older ones. The deleted headings are INFLUENZA A VIRUS, AVIAN; INFLUENZA A VIRUS, HUMAN; and INFLUENZA A VIRUS, PORCINE. The new headings describe the most frequently mentioned viral subtypes.

Influenza A virus	B04.820.545.405.400
Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.214
Influenza A Virus, H2N2 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.250
Influenza A Virus, H3N2 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.300
Influenza A Virus, H3N8 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.350
Influenza A Virus, H5N1 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.500
Influenza A Virus, H5N2 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.505
Influenza A Virus, H7N7 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.700
Influenza A Virus, H9N2 Subtype	B04.820.545.405.400.900

Changes have also been made to the corresponding disease headings. INFLUENZA is now called INFLUENZA, HUMAN (entry term = INFLUENZA IN HUMANS) and INFLUENZA, AVIAN is now called INFLUENZA IN BIRDS. Both changes are intended to more explicitly convey the intended meaning of each heading.

Indexing

If an article on "bird flu in humans" refers to the subtype H5N1 (the subtype that is the current source of much attention, and that is generating speculation of a possible pandemic), the indexing will be:
    INFLUENZA, HUMAN + INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H5N1 SUBTYPE + HUMANS

Indexing of articles on "bird flu in birds" with a discussion of the subtype will be similar:
    INFLUENZA IN BIRDS + INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H5N1 SUBTYPE + BIRDS (or specifics)

Some articles with "bird flu" in the title include no discussion of a specific virus at all. Such articles are often about the general probability of an upcoming human influenza pandemic and its prevention and control. Indexing for such articles will include:

INFLUENZA, HUMAN + HUMANS (and possibly DISEASE OUTBREAKS
(entry term = PANDEMICS); QUARANTINE; PATIENT ISOLATION; or
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION; if these concepts are substantively discussed).

Searching PubMed®

The 2006 MeSH translation table in PubMed (used to map phrases in search queries to MeSH headings) will map "bird flu" to both INFLUENZA IN BIRDS and INFLUENZA, HUMAN. This practice is common with ambiguous terms.

Searchers may also consider using

bird flu [tiab]

in their strategy to retrieve articles that are about a potential pandemic in humans, but do not include a substantive discussion of a specific virus or the disease in birds.

By Allan Savage
MeSH Section

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Savage A. "Bird Flu" Terminology and Changes to Influenza A Viruses and Related Headings. 2005 Nov-Dec; (347):e10.

December 02, 2005 [posted]

PubMed® Notes for 2006

The following notes explain how PubMed or searching with PubMed may be affected by changes to MEDLINE or MeSH vocabulary for the 2006 system as described in the following articles:

MEDLINE®/PubMed® End-of-Year Activities. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e4.
MEDLINE® Data Changes - 2006. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e3.
What's New for 2006 MeSH®. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e8.

Searchers are advised to consider any stored strategies, e.g., My NCBI saved searches, URL links to PubMed, and RSS feeds, which may need to be revised.

Publication Types

MeSH Publication Types (PTs) have been incorporated into the MeSH hierarchy as the V Category. The position of a Publication Type in MeSH and its relationship to other Publication Types can be seen on the Full display format in the MeSH database.

Placement in the hierarchy means PTs have the explode capability in searches. To turn off the automatic explosion feature, use the search tag [pt:noexp], e.g., clinical trial [pt:noexp]. PubMed's enhanced Publication Type Mapping will continue to optimize searches when appropriate.

The Publication Type field is now included in a Text Word search, e.g., cases [tw] will retrieve all records with the Publication Type Legal Cases.

The Publication Types "Review of Reported Cases," "Review, Multicase," and "Review, Tutorial," along with their entry terms, have been deleted, but have resurfaced as entry terms to the broad PT Review. This means strategies that include the deleted terms will retrieve citations with the PT Review - which could result in increased or unexpected retrieval.

The MeSH Heading Aged

An NLM policy change effective with 2006 MEDLINE indexing means the MeSH heading "Aged, 80 and over" no longer requires the addition of the heading, "Aged" (65-79 years).

There will be no change in how PubMed's limits for age group and the corresponding My NCBI filters will function. PubMed will continue to offer:

- Aged: 65+ years (This will translate to an explosion of the heading, Aged, which includes two indented terms,

Aged, 80 and over and Frail Elderly.)

- 80 and over: 80+ years (This will search the heading, Aged, 80 and over.)

Vitamins: New Pharmacological Action Term

The MeSH heading "Vitamins" is now a pharmacologic action heading and most of the specific vitamins previously indented under Vitamins in the MeSH hierarchy have been removed. (They are now found in MeSH categories corresponding with their chemical structure.) So the explode function for Vitamins is no longer valuable for retrieving all types of vitamins. To search the heading Vitamins plus all the headings for substances recognized as vitamins, use the pharmacological action search tag [pa], i.e., vitamins [pa]. Searching this term with the MeSH search tags [mh] or [majr] will retrieve only the term, Vitamins ORed with one remaining indented term, Vitamin B Complex. For more information about pharmacologic action searching, see *Pharmacologic Action Headings: PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2003 Jul-Aug;(333):e6.*.

OLDMEDLINE

Although intended to begin with the 2006 system, MeSH vocabulary has already been added to many OLDMEDLINE records and, therefore, may be retrieved by searches that limit to MeSH headings. All current MeSH headings added to OLDMEDLINE records have been added as Major MeSH headings whether or not the concept was actually a major point of the study. Searchers who would like to focus retrieval on recent publications are reminded to use PubMed's Limits or Filters for publication date. See the OLDMEDLINE description for more information.

Changes to Comment/Correction Notations

A new type of Comment/Correction notation has been added to MEDLINE citations to indicate when an article has been republished - possibly as an abridged version. Citations for the republication will display the note, **Republished from** - followed by citation information for the original publication which may or may not be in PubMed. The citation for the original publication - if in PubMed - will have the notation,**Republished in** followed by citation information. Whenever possible, there will be links between the related citations.

The addition of this new data required changes to the search values and the MEDLINE display field tags for two existing notes: **Corrected and republished from** and **Corrected and republished in**. See the chart below for Comment/Correction data and search values effective with the implementation of the 2006 system in mid-December, 2005.

Comment Correction Type	Search as	MEDLINE display field tag
Comment in:	hascommentin	CIN
Comment on:	hascommenton	CON
Erratum in:	haserratumin	EIN
Erratum for:	haserratumfor	EFR
Corrected and republished in:	hascorrectedrepublishedin	CRI
Corrected and republished from:	hascorrectedrepublishedfrom	CRF

Retraction in:	hasretractionin	RIN
Retraction of:	hasretractionof	ROF
Update in:	hasupdatein	UIN
Update of:	hasupdateof	UOF
Summary for patients in:	hassummaryforpatientsin	SPIN
Original Report in:	hasoriginalreportin	ORI
Republished in:	hasrepublishedin	RPI
Republished from:	hasrepublishedfrom	RPF

Journal Titles

Journal titles will be included on the MEDLINE display with the field tag JT. These will be the full titles as established by NLM for its serials publications and displayed in the Journals database. The JT field is not searchable. Journal searching, including using the full title, remains the same. Searchers are reminded that titles can be displayed by using a mouseover on the title abbreviations on the Summary, Abstract, and Citation displays.

ISSN Type

The ISSN field in the MEDLINE display (IS) will include either Print or Electronic after the number to indicate which version of the journal the ISSN represents.

CitedMedium

On XML data only, <CitedMedium> will be added as a child element to <JournalIssue> and will contain a value of either Internet or Print to indicate whether a citation was processed by NLM using the Web or the print version of the journal.

ISOAbbreviation

On XML data only, <ISOAbbreviation> will contain the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Abbreviation which is an alternate journal title abbreviation used by other Entrez databases.

By Annette M. Nahin
MEDLARS Management Section

December 15, 2005 [posted]
March 16, 2007 [Editor's note added]

NLM® DOCLINE® Goes ISO

[Editor's note: On January 25, 2007, NLM discontinued support for the DOCLINE ISO ILL protocol. Further information available at: http://www.
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/jf07/jf07_technote.html#12]

On November 1, 2005, the National Library of Medicine released DOCLINE 2.6, making it compliant with the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) Interlibrary Loan (ILL) Protocol. The ISO ILL Protocol allows users to exchange messages (requests) between proprietary interlibrary loan systems. For more information about the ISO ILL Protocol, see ISO InterLibrary Loan Application Standards. DOCLINE 2.6 is compatible with Atlas-I Atlas-ILLiad, Fretwell-Downing's VDX (Virtual Document eXchange), RLG's ILL Manager, and Relais International.

DOCLINE libraries that are using one of the tested ILL management systems mentioned above are eligible to begin using the ISO ILL Protocol to communicate between their ILL system and the DOCLINE system. These libraries will be able to send, receive, and fill DOCLINE requests without logging into DOCLINE. DOCLINE requests will no longer need to be manually receipted, exported, or imported into the library's local ILL management software. The library will only log into DOCLINE to get more information on the status of requests, update serial holdings, update their institution's record, and to retrieve statistical reports (see Figure 1).
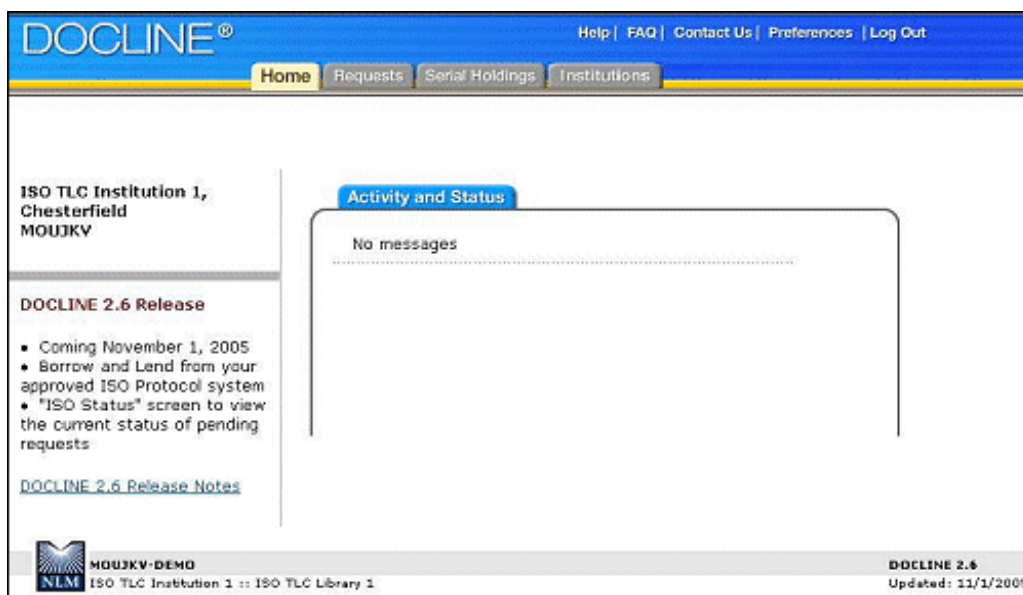

Figure 1: DOCLINE Homepage for ISO ILL Library.

When using an ISO ILL Protocol-compliant system, DOCLINE libraries can include DOCLINE as just one stop in their string of lenders. A lender string can include systems (such as DOCLINE) and individual libraries that use the ISO ILL Protocol.

Borrowing as an ISO DOCLINE Library

The Borrowing function is performed in the library's ILL management system. Requests are sent directly from the ILL system to the DOCLINE server and then processed and routed. The Borrow, Receipts, and Lend menu options in DOCLINE are not available to an ISO ILL Library because these functions are performed in their local ILL management system (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: DOCLINE Requests Menu for ISO ILL Library.

Order Status

A modified version of Status is available for viewing request status in DOCLINE for ISO libraries. Only the final DOCLINE action is sent back to the ISO ILL management system so libraries can login to DOCLINE to view the status of pending requests. Borrowers can also view the History of a request, including routing and lender actions (see Figure 3). The cancel request function is performed in the ISO ILL management system
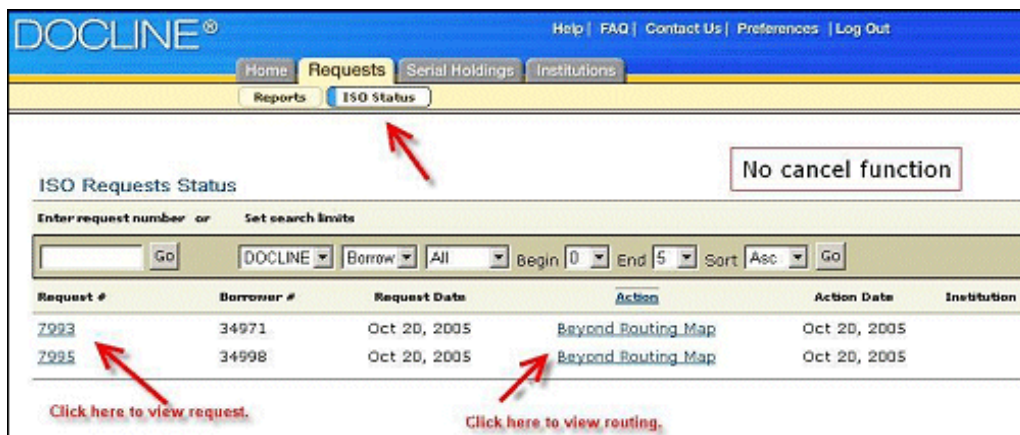
Figure 3: DOCLINE ISO Request Status Screen.

Routing Instructions

Borrow requests sent to DOCLINE from an ISO ILL management system are automatically routed based on the library's Routing Table and default Borrowing Preferences values from their DOCLINE institution record. Borrowing Preferences include delivery method, routing instructions (Refer to resource libraries, Route to NLM, Refer on after NLM), Routing Table cells, and M/A/N Map cells. Changes to these values must be made in DOCLINE (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: DOCLINE Options Update Screen.

Lending as an ISO DOCLINE Library

The Lend function is performed in the library's ISO ILL management software. All requests routed to an ISO ILL library in DOCLINE are automatically receipted and sent to the ILL system. Messaging between DOCLINE and the ISO ILL management system is used to process Cancels, and other rejection reasons.

Receiving Patron Requests as an ISO DOCLINE Library

A DOCLINE library choosing to use the ISO ILL Protocol with DOCLINE can no longer provide Loansome Doc service. The ISO ILL Protocol standard currently supports interlibrary loan messaging between libraries only. The Protocol does not support sending patron-initiated requests from patrons to providing libraries. Therefore, DOCLINE cannot package and send Loansome Doc requests to a DOCLINE ISO ILL Library. Libraries that are Loansome Doc providers and would like to use the Protocol with DOCLINE must register a Document Delivery Service with PubMed and convert all Loansome Doc patrons to the Document Delivery Service before they can register to use the ISO ILL Protocol. For more information, see *Pointing to a Local Document Delivery System and OpenURL-based Server in PubMed®. NLM Tech Bull. 2004 Sep-Oct;(340):e3.*

Note: At this time, none of the ILL management system vendors approved to use the Procotol with DOCLINE provide a PubMed Document Delivery Service solution. Libraries should contact their vendor about the availability of this functionality. For more information, see the FAQ *DOCLINE - ISO ILL Protocol and Loansome Doc*.

Future Development Plans for DOCLINE ISO

Testing and implementation with other ISO ILL management system vendors will be considered during open windows in our development schedule. Interested vendors should contact the DOCLINE team by completing the Suggest a DOCLINE Enhancement form.

How to Start Using ISO ILL Protocol

Libraries must be DOCLINE participants to send requests to DOCLINE via the ISO ILL Protocol. DOCLINE libraries interested in using the ISO ILL Protocol can find additional information and how to request conversion to ISO ILL by reading our FAQs.

By Cheryl L. Smith
Collection Access Section

Smith C. NLM® DOCLINE® Goes ISO. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e12.

December 15, 2005 [posted]
December 21, 2005 [Editor's note added]

PubMed® Clipboard Contents Indicator

[Editor's Note: This feature was implemented in PubMed on December 21, 2005.]

The PubMed Clipboard will soon display an asterisk to indicate if items have been added (see Figure 1) to it. To add citations to the Clipboard select Clipboard from the Send to pull-down menu.
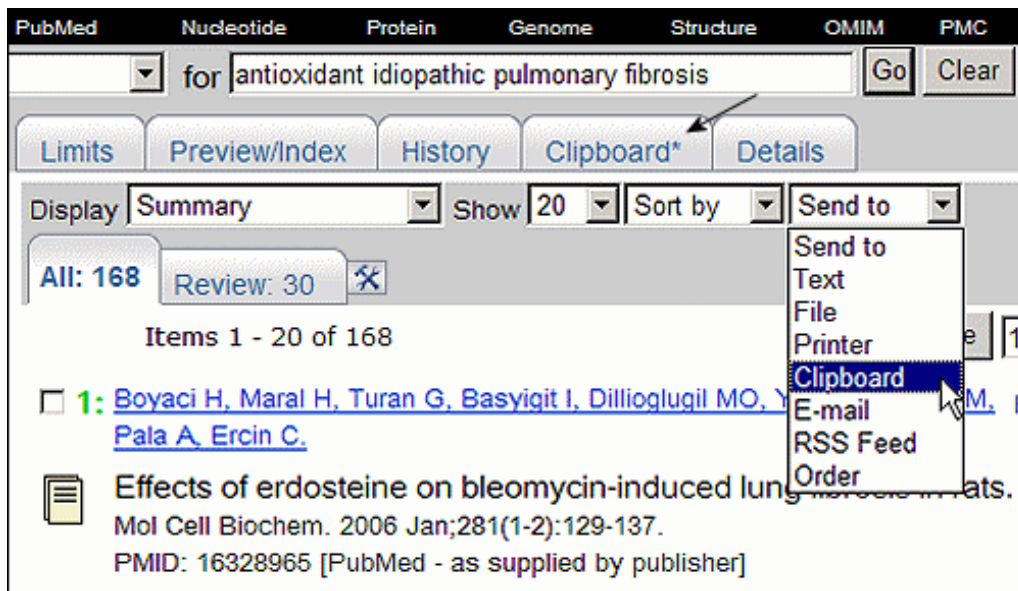
Figure 1: Clipboard with Contents Asterisk Indicator.

A mouseover of the Clipboard tab will display the number of items collected in the Clipboard (see Figure 2).
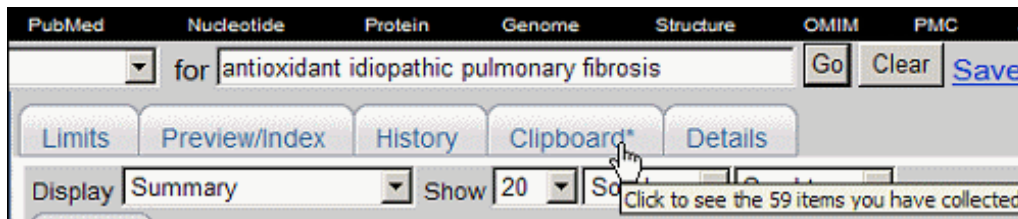
Figure 2: Clipboard Tab Mouseover.

Additional information about saving citations temporarily using the Clipboard is available from the PubMed Help.

By Kathi Canese
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Canese K. PubMed® Clipboard Contents Indicator. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e13.

December 19, 2005 [posted]

Skill Kit: Retrieving Citations from a Journal Issue in PubMed®

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☐ 1: Yamey G.   Related Articles, Links

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PLoS Med. 2005 Sep;2(9):e351. Epub 2005 Sep 27. No abstract available.
PMID: 16173844 [PubMed - in process]

☐ 2: Stampfer M.   Related Articles, Links

Author's Reply.
PLoS Med. 2005 Sep;2(9):e326. Epub 2005 Sep 27. No abstract available.
PMID: 16173843 [PubMed - in process]

☐ 3: Williamson DF.   Related Articles, Links

Response to Stampfer commentary.
PLoS Med. 2005 Sep;2(9):e311; author reply e326. Epub 2005 Sep 27. No abstract available.
PMID: 16173842 [PubMed - in process]

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December 21, 2005 [posted]

Cataloging News - 2006

MeSH® 2006 - Implications for LocatorPlus and the NLM Catalog

The National Library of Medicine® (NLM) adopted the 2006 MeSH vocabulary for cataloging and for records being created by collaborating data producers beginning on November 21, 2005.

Accordingly, MeSH subject headings in LocatorPlus were changed to reflect the 2006 MeSH vocabulary and appear in that form as of November 21, 2005. The NLM Catalog's translation tables have been updated to reflect 2006 MeSH.

MeSH 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. For highlights about 2006 MeSH, see the article *What's New for 2006 MeSH®. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e8.* and the article *"Bird Flu" Terminology and Changes to Influenza A Viruses and Related Headings. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Nov-Dec;(347):e10.* discussing changes for the Influenza A virus and related headings.

Additional Database Changes in LocatorPlus

The simplification of NLM policy for subject strings necessitated a number of database changes as outlined below. For a full description of this new policy and information about the impact of these changes on NLM bibliographic record distribution, see the article *Subject Headings in NLM MARC 21 Products. NLM Tech Bull. 2005 Sep-Oct;(346):e6.* Other changes were made to data structure in order to conform to the latest edition of the *MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data* published by the Library of Congress.

- ### Changes to use and contents of subfield $9 in MARC 21 field 650 (Topical MeSH terms)

  In connection with the changes to the reconstruction of MeSH subject strings in certain MARC 21 licensed bibliographic products announced in October 2005 , all occurrences of subfield $9 coded with the value "a" have been removed from MARC21 field 650 in LocatorPlus.

  In some instances, MeSH topical headings (MARC 21 field 650) continue to include the local subfield $9 with the value "n." This coding is used to prevent publication types from attaching inappropriately on NLM bibliographic records that are distributed to licensees.

Examples:

> **Use of $9 in field 650 prior to Adoption of MeSH 2006**
> 650 12 $a Preventive Medicine $9 a
> 650 12 $a Parenting
> 650 22 $a Child
> 650 22 $a Infant
> 659 _7 $a Instruction $2 mesh
>
> **Use of $9 in field 650 after Adoption of MeSH 2006**
> 650 12 $a Preventive Medicine
> 650 12 $a Parenting
> 650 22 $a Child $9 n
> 650 22 $a Infant $9 n
> 655 _2 $a Instruction

Consolidation of all Publication Types / Genre terms in MARC 21 field 655 and the discontinuation of NLM local field 659

NLM no longer uses two separate fields, the MARC21 field 655 and the NLM local field 659 to distinguish between certain Publication Types / Genres in LocatorPlus. All Publication Types (PT) and Genre terms now appear in the 655 field; the locally defined 659 field is no longer used for publication types at NLM.

Additionally, all MeSH Publication Types in field 655 are now coded with Indicator 2 set to "2" to indicate that these are current MeSH. When the publication type used exists in MeSH, previous coding of the 655 field using Indicator 2 set to "7" with subfield $2 of "mesh" has been discontinued. However, publication types and genre terms assigned from a thesaurus other than MeSH also appear in the 655 field; these are coded with Indicator 2 set to "7" and the MARC 21 code for the source of term appears in subfield $2.

Examples:

> **Publication Types / Genres prior to Adoption of MeSH 2006**
> 655 _ 7 $a Popular Works $2mesh
> 659 _ 7 $a Broadsides $2 mesh
> 659 _ 7 $a Oral Histories $2 aat
>
> **Publication Types /Genres after Adoption of MeSH 2006**
> 655 _ 2 $a Broadsides
> 655 _ 2 $a Popular Works
> 655 _ 7 $a Oral Histories $2 aat

Elimination of NLM local field 691 (CAS Registry Number) in Space Life Sciences Collaborative Partner Records

NLM removed all CAS registry number information from the NLM local field 691 in LocatorPlus records. This

change affected all bibliographic records created by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) as an NLM collaborative partner (identified in the MARC View with the NLM local field 998 coded with the value "NASREL").

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