Obtaining Journal Articles

PubMed search results do not include an electronic copy of the journal article. However, the abstract of PubMed citations may provide links to free electronic copies from PubMed Central or other sources.

PubMed Central

Archival collection of biomedical journals. Follow this link on PubMed citations to PubMed Central:

FREE full text article in PubMed Central

You can also search PubMed Central directly at pubmedcentral.nih.gov

Direct from
PublisherJournal publishers or related
organizations may provide access to
articles free or for a fee following
your registration as an individual or guest. Users may
also have online access with a personal journal
subscription. When available, icons to these sources

can be found on the abstract format.

Example full-text icons:

Full text article at content.nejm.org

Hospital, University, or Institution

Your library may have set up direct access to articles. If so, library icons like those below will be displayed.

JAMA

Affiliation If your library does not have access to articles you need, ask a librarian about ordering them from other institutions.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- PubMed Tutorials nlm.nih.gov/bsd/disted/pubmed.html
- NLM PubMed Training Course nnlm.gov/ntcc/classes/index.html
- PubMed Training Course Workbook nlm.nih.gov/pubs/web_based.html
- PubMed Mobile pubmedhh.nlm.nih.gov
- My NCBI Help Topics ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/myncbi/about

Contact NLM for Assistance in Searching Databases:

1.888.FINDNLM (1.888.346.3656) custserv@nlm.nih.gov

National Library of Medicine 8600 Rockville Pike Bethesda, MD 20894

www.nlm.nih.gov





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Searching

PubMed.gov



PubMed comprises more than 20 million citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites.

PubMed Content

PubMed[®] is the interface to the National Library of Medicine's premier biomedical literature database, MEDLINE[®]. Serving as

a powerful search and retrieval engine, PubMed provides access to millions of articles and citations in a number of subject areas such as microbiology, delivery of health care, nutrition, pharmacology, and environmental health. Database content also includes evidence-based literature in clinical medicine and research studies that address adverse health conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and diabetes. The majority of abstracts are in English and written for health care professionals and scientists.

PubMed Features

Updated daily, PubMed features include

- Related citations
- Links to full-text articles
- Links to other NLM resources
- Document delivery service
- Spell checker
- Free global access



BASIC SEARCHING

Type any of the following in the **Search** box: word, phrase, subject, and/or author.

- Combine search terms with Boolean operators or connector words: **AND, OR,** or **NOT,** using upper case letters.
- Alternative search terms are shown in the drop down menu when entering words.
- Next, click **Search** or press **Enter** key. A **Try Also** box will appear on the right-hand side for other suggested searches.

LIMITS

Focus your search with the **Limits** feature located above the **Search** box. **Limits** remain in effect until removed.

Available Limits include

- Publication Dates
- Publication Types
 [Clinical Trial, Reviews, Case Reports and more]
- Text Options
 [Links to Full Text, Free Text, Abstracts]
- Subsets
 [Journal Groups and Topics]
- Languages
- Age Groups

ADVANCED SEARCHING

Customize your search with three functions of the **Advanced Search** option: Search Builder, Search History, and More Resources. This feature does not retain previous searches.

Search Builder

Create targeted search strategies by selecting

specific fields such as title, author, publication or other criteria. Using the <u>All Fields</u> selection will run terms through the Automatic Term Mapping process which adds related terms for your search.

Search History

Track and/or revise your search query. Every search

appears as a numbered link. Clicking on the numbered link displays an <u>Options</u> menu allowing search queries to be combined into a new search using Boolean operators, or to be <u>Viewed</u>, <u>Deleted</u>, examined in <u>Details</u>, or saved in <u>My NCBI</u>. Your search history will be lost after eight hours of inactivity.

More Resources

Access additional search sources:

- MeSH Database search using NLM's controlled vocabulary used to index articles for MEDLINE[®]
- Journals Database search by journal titles, subject terms, print and electronic International Standard Serial Numbers from more than 5,400 national and international biomedical journals
- Clinical Queries search using three specific search filters for clinicians: Clinical Study Category, Find Systematic Reviews, or Medical Genetics Searches



My NCBI

Stores citations and search strategies, and provides automatic e-mail updates of stored searches. Customize search results with preferred filters, including: Review Articles, Clinical Trial, Free Full Text, Items with Abstracts. **Free registration** is available by creating a User Name and Password.

CLIPBOARD

Allows users to collect citations from one or several searches for **saving**, **printing**, **e-mailing**, **ordering**, or **storing** in <u>My NCB</u>I Collections.

To use the citation:

- Click the check box to select citation
- Go to the <u>Send To</u> pull-down menu and select **Clipboard**

SEARCH RESULTS

Long-term statin therapy and CSF cholesterol levels: implications for Alzheimer's disease.

 Evans BA, Evans JE, Baker SP, Kane K, Swearer J, Hinerfeld D, Caselli R, Rogaeva E, St George-Hyslop P, Moonis M, Pollen DA.

Dement Geriatr Cogn Disord. 2009;27(6):519-24. Epub 2009 May 29 PMID: 19478483 [PubMed - Indexed for MEDLINE] Related citations

PubMed search results are shown in Summary format. Optional display formats are available from the Display Settings feature. The majority of search results have related citations and can be retrieved by clicking on the <u>Related Citations</u> link under the PubMed Unique Identifier (PMID) of each citation.